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**1. KAZAKHSTAN**

**1.1. General situation in the country**

Kazakhstan lays directly transverse several main drug routes linking Central Asia to the Russian Federation and Europe. Indeed, all drugs smuggled via the “northern route” must transit Kazakh territory unless they are shipped by air or across the Caspian Sea. The numerous major road and railway links across the Kazakh-Russian border, as well as its length (6,800 km) and topography make anti-trafficking efforts difficult. Nevertheless, Kazakhstan is probably the best equipped Central Asian state to handle the trafficking threat as it has the most substantial financial resources.

The main flow of drugs, including heroin and opium, enters Kazakhstan from neighbouring Central Asian countries and is originated in Afghanistan.

Moreover, Kazakhstan is a sizable producer of illicit cannabis and ephedra. The largest location (140,000 ha) of wild growing cannabis is in Chui Valley (Zhambyl province). Based on yield of about 1,050-1,150 kg/ha, the total potential production of hashish is estimated at 5-6 thousand tons annually. It is estimated approximately 97 % of the marijuana sold in Central Asia originates in Kazakhstan.

The decrease in opium production in recent years in Afghanistan, mainly attributed to the reduction of opium poppy planting areas and diseases that affected opium plants, also led to a decline in drug flows from this country.

Total number of drugs seized in Kazakhstan within 2011 is 33,998 kg, a 19.6 % increase in comparison with 2010 (28,418). This increase is mainly due to the sharp increase in cannabis group seizures (by 20.9 % from 27 t 765 kg to 33 t 570 kg). On the other side, seizures of heroin and raw opium decreased respectively by 5.1 (from 323 to 306 kg) and 93.2 % (from 168 to 11 kg). Two desomorphine producing laboratories have been liquidated.

The number of drug users in Kazakhstan increased significantly in the last decade. Kazakhstan has over 49,795 (54,081) registered drug users and the highest prevalence of drug users of any Central Asian country (346 per 100,000 people in 2009). The estimated number of opioid users according to UNODC assessment studies is 103,000 or over 1 percent of the adult population. Most of the opioid users are injecting drug users. The median age of the majority of drug users in Kazakhstan is from 14 to 30 years (27,400 or 55.1 % of all drug users).

Injecting drug use combined with unsafe injecting practices remains the most prevalent means of HIV transmission (responsible for about 55.5% of HIV transmissions in 2009).

As of 1 January 2010, a total of 13,784 HIV cases (74 per 100,000 people) have been registered in Kazakhstan. UNAIDS estimates that there are 16,000 people living with HIV in Kazakhstan. In 2009, 135 people died of AIDS and 2,081 new HIV cases were registered.

The HIV prevalence in prisons was reported as 4% of the prison population in 2008. During 11 months of 2009 174 people including 8 children were diagnosed with AIDS.

### **On crime:**

On 31 July 2008, Kazakhstan ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 and all three protocols, supplementing this Convention.

On 22 April 2009, the President signed a decree on additional measures to step up the fight against crime and corruption and further improve the law enforcement activities in Kazakhstan.

Over 2011 the number of registered drug-related crimes decreased by 50.4 %, equaling to 4,360 (8,795).

Partly, such a decrease in numbers of drug-related crimes is attributed to legislative changes introduced to the Kazakh legislation since the beginning of 2011 to transfer certain actions from criminal to administrative offences.

The number of people arrested for drug-related crimes in the first six months in Kazakhstan decreased by 57.9 % and accounted for 1,401 (3,331 in the analogous period of 2010).

In six months of 2011, 79 foreign citizens were arrested in Kazakhstan, including 28 citizens of Russia, 23 citizens of Kyrgyzstan, 18 citizens of Uzbekistan, 7 citizens of Tajikistan, 2 citizens of Turkmenistan and others.

In 2011, seven organized crime groups have been detained, they committed 35 crimes; in 2012, so far, 3 groups detained with 3 crimes committed.

### **On trafficking in human beings:**

According to UNODC, Kazakhstan is a source, destination, and to a lesser extent, a transit country for women and girls subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically forced prostitution, and for men and women in conditions of forced labor. Kazakh women and children are trafficked within Kazakhstan and also to the United Arab Emirates, Russia, China, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Greece, and Israel for the purpose of forced prostitution. Women and girls from Uzbekistan, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Ukraine are subjected to forced prostitution in Kazakhstan.

### **On terrorism:**

Kazakhstan is a party to 13 of the 16 universal legal instruments against terrorism. Kazakhstan is also a party to the Shanghai Convention on the Fight against Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism.

Kazakhstan is a member of regional initiatives such as Anti-Terrorist Centre of Commonwealth Independent States (ATC CIS), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO).

### **On money laundering:**

The law “On Countering Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing” came into force on 9 March 2010. The Financial Monitoring Committee (FIU) was established under the Ministry of Finance on 24 April 2008.

Kazakhstan is a member of the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG), and co-chairs the EAG Technical Assistance Working Group. The FIU participated became a full member of the Egmont Group in July 2011.

A joint UNODC/World Bank Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Mentor programme has been implemented in Central Asia since 2006. The main goal is to assist Central Asian countries with bringing domestic laws and institutions in compliance with international instruments, standards and best practices.

## **1.2. Short update on the country’s anti-drugs strategy**

Kazakhstan adopted the National Drug Control Strategy for 2006-2014. This Strategy complements the Presidential Decree №735, signed in December 2001 “On further measures for the realization of the development strategy of Kazakhstan until 2030”, which defines the fight against drugs as a principal activity of state bodies and public entities.

The most important goals of the Strategy are as follows:

- 1) strengthening the counter-narcotics propaganda;
- 2) improving the efficiency of preventive measures, treatment and social rehabilitation of drug addicts;
- 3) strengthening inter-agency cooperation in the fight against drug dealing;
- 4) enlargement of international cooperation in the fight against drug addiction and drug dealing;
- 5) strengthening the material and technical potential of competent state bodies and medical entities, specializing in prevention and treatment of drug abuse;
- 6) modernization and scientific research of the reform and development of the drug treatment services;
- 7) improvement of the human resources preparation system and educational programs in the field of narcology;
- 8) improvement of legislation regulating the counter-narcotics activities, further work upon improvement of the republican laws and the harmonization of the existing laws in accordance with international legal acts and recommendations of public organizations.

The Strategy is divided into three main stages: 1) from 2006 to 2008; 2) from 2009 to 2011; 3) from 2012 to 2014. The principal goal of the 1st stage was to create conditions to stop the growth of drug abuse and illicit drug circulation, a consequent reduction of drug spread to a secure level. The second stage was aimed at blocking and reversing dangerous trends of drug addiction growth. The final stage aims at improving the system of state and public activities to counter drug abuse and drug trafficking.

A new national Drug Control Programme for the period 2012-2016, elaborated by the MOI of Kazakhstan, was approved by the Resolution No. 451 dated April 12, 2012 of the Prime Minister of Kazakhstan, Massimov. The programme includes prevention and law enforcement activities and it provides strengthening the southern borders of the Republic with a view to prevent afghan drug trafficking

The Resolution of the Government of July 31, 2009 №1169 “On appropriation of funds from reserves of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan” was adopted with the view to ensure adequate level of financing for program measures.

The Parliament of Kazakhstan adopted the Law on Amendments to the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Administrative Offences on Issues of Strengthening Responsibility in the Field of Drug Trafficking on 12 June 2008. The law establishes strict punishment for drug-related crimes, including up to life imprisonment for dissemination of drugs in educational entities and dissemination of drugs in large amounts by organized criminal groups.

At the same time, Kazakhstan adheres to the principles of liberalization of its legislation concerning petty crimes. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “Concerning changes and amendments to some legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the issues of further humanization of the criminal legislation and enhancing guarantees of legality in the criminal procedure” dated January 18, 2011, part 1 of article 259 has been excluded from the Criminal Code. Thus, illegal acquisition or possession without intent to sell narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances in large quantities now involves not criminal, but administrative responsibility.

In regard to international cooperation, Kazakhstan signed bilateral and multilateral mutual cooperation agreements on the fight against drug addiction and drug dealing with several states: Shanghai Cooperation Organization countries (Russia, China, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan), Romania, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Latvia, Bulgaria, Poland, Egypt, Croatia, Mongolia, and Italy.

In general, Kazakhstan cooperates with more than 50 foreign partners and counter-narcotics structures of other countries.

Kazakhstan is a member of CARICC (the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for combating the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors), established within the Memorandum of Understanding on sub-regional drug control cooperation dated May 4 1996 (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) between the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan and UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

The main objectives of CARICC are:

- Coordination of the efforts of the member-states in combating the illicit drug trafficking at the regional level;
- Facilitation of the enhanced cooperation between the competent authorities of the member-states in combating trans-border crime associated with illicit drug trafficking;
- Establishment of cooperation mechanisms between competent authorities of the member-states;
- Assistance in organizing and executing joint international operations and investigations, including controlled deliveries;
- Collection, storage, protection, analysis and exchange of information in the field of combating illicit drug trafficking.

### **1.3. Enumeration of major bilateral and multilateral CN programs**

The legislative platform for UNODC's crime mandates has grown out of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the UN legal instruments against drugs and terrorism. Much effort has gone into promoting adherence to these instruments and in supporting States in bringing their domestic laws into compliance with them.

Effective regional and international law enforcement cooperation is an essential element in combating the trans-national threats of drug trafficking and organized crime and UNODC law enforcement activities are being extended where possible to cover all these areas. With a traditional emphasis on building capacity in counter-narcotics through technical assistance, UNODC activities in the region link national projects on border control with regional projects developing intelligence analysis systems and joint operations. These include: the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre in Almaty; precursor chemical control and National Drug Control Agencies. Human trafficking is now a major problem facing the region, and the multi-billion dollar opium economy in nearby Afghanistan combined with limited institutional capacity fosters conditions that leave Central Asian countries vulnerable to the incursion of illicit money from drug trafficking and other crimes. A further consequence of their proximity to Afghanistan can also be seen in the growth of HIV/AIDS associated with intravenous drug use.

UNODC, as a co-sponsor of the Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), is the lead agency in the region for HIV and AIDS prevention and care among injecting and other drug users and in prison settings.

On these and other issues, regional and national programmes continue to be developed, in close coordination with regional and national partners that support and contribute to improving human security in Central Asia.

A new Regional Program for Promoting Counter-Narcotics Efforts in Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries for 2011-2014 has been adopted. The Regional Program is a strategic framework for UNODC's engagement in the region and it is designed to provide a platform for better coordination and facilitation of counter-narcotics efforts across the region, bringing coherence to activities conducted by UNODC. The aim of the Regional Program is to enhance counter-narcotics capacities across the region through better coordination and facilitation of regional cooperation. The Regional Program will be implemented with four sub-programs corresponding to thematic focus identified in the course of consultation with the governments. The four sub-programs include: regional law enforcement cooperation; international/regional cooperation in legal matters; prevention and treatment of addiction among vulnerable groups; analysis and monitoring of trends and impacts.

There are two UNODC programme offices in Kazakhstan based in Almaty and in Astana. The Astana Office serves mostly for coordinating activities implemented by national, regional and global projects in Kazakhstan and liaising UNODC HQ and Regional Office for Central Asia with national Government and the embassies present in the capital. The Almaty Office is mainly dealing with activities related to CARICC. In 2009-2011 both Offices have been increasingly involved in a number of activities implemented by HQ global projects (related to terrorism prevention, money laundering, corruption, etc.).

UNODC is currently implementing the following projects:

**KAZ/I76 – “Strengthening drug and related crime control measures at selected checkpoints in Kazakhstan”** (budget: US\$ 1,133,300; duration: 2007-2012).

The project was designed to support the Kazakhstani Government's efforts towards strengthening drug and crime control on the routes most vulnerable to drug trafficking. The project strengthens the counternarcotics capacity of Kazakhstani law enforcement agencies through provision of assistance to the law enforcement training institutes and specialized counternarcotics divisions.



Its main activities include:

- Reconstruction of canine nursery: To support the Borderguard Academy of NSC RK, reconstruction of canine nursery of Academy's Canine and Cavalry Department is in progress and is to be complete by the end of June 2012.
- Capital repair of quarantine unit of Canine Centre of MOI RK: To improve operational efficiency and sustainability of the counter-narcotics training institutions, a new activity, such as capital repair of quarantine unit of Canine Centre of MOI RK, has been introduced. Currently, the tender on selecting the construction company is being finalized. It is planned to finalize this activity by the end of this summer.
- Assessment of the border: To increase the effectiveness of the border patrol service, an assessment of Korday and Saryagash border segments will be conducted in the first half of 2012. To define the nature of the assessment, select international consultant and develop methodology of the assessment the Working Group consisting of the representatives of Border Guard Services of NSC RK, Customs Control Committee of the Ministry of Finance of RK, IOM, BOMCA and UNODC was created. Currently, selection of the candidate is being finalized.

**KAZ/K25 – “Drug abuse prevention at selected schools in Kazakhstan”** (budget: US\$ 150,000; duration: 2011-2012)

The project aims at strengthening the capacities of school administration and teachers to produce an expanded, concerted response to drug abuse prevention in selected schools in pilot regions of Kazakhstan. It also aims to contribute to the adoption and launch of an improved integrated approach toward drug prevention for use in schools in Kazakhstan in cooperation with interested Ministries.

Its main activities include:

- Assessment of school-based drug use prevention programmes has been conducted in 25 schools from five pilot regions: Pavlodar, Karaganda, Eastern Kazakhstan, Zhambyl and Atyrau Oblasts to incorporate report findings to actions. The assessment results of the current status of drug use prevention programmes at schools have shown the insufficient use of evidence-informed drug use prevention in schools and the lack of sustainability and consistency of preventive interventions.

The findings of the assessment have allowed elaborating long-term project on integrating prevention programmes via life-skills education (LSE) in secondary and tertiary pedagogical education as there is a need to ensure implementation of scientifically proven and human-rights based prevention education programmes on national and regional levels. It would ensure continuity and succession of learning and teaching in prevention of drug use and other health-related topics in schools. The new strategy has been endorsed by MOE of Kazakhstan. It is expected that the project will be presented to the senior faculty from the leading pedagogical institutions at the National Round table meeting in July 2012.

- The trainings on evidence-based prevention strategies and best international practices of DAP were held in March-April 2012 for school teachers and psychologists from 25 schools of 5 above mentioned regions with 76 participants covered.
- The school teachers from 25 schools of 5 regions will be provided guidelines including Guiding Principles on School Based DAP and other UNODC publications in Kazakh and Russian languages by the new school year.

**TD/RER/H22** - The Central Asian states, Russia, and Azerbaijan participate in a UNODC project to establish the **Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre on combating drugs (CARICC)**. Budget: 15,400,000 USD.

After mid-term evaluation, conducted in August-September 2011, project has undergone a revision process and its duration is extended until 2015.

Key achievements:

- The Centre, located in Almaty, continued its work in an official status after the formal inauguration of CARICC building in December 2009.
- The building was provided and renovated by the government of Kazakhstan, which also signed/ratified a Host Country Agreement in November, 2011, specifying immunities and privileges for CARICC building, its staff, Liaison Officers from the member states and observer countries in the host country.
- All 7 Member States (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) have signed the CARICC Agreement at presidential level and ratified it in their respective parliaments, thus providing a solid legal basis for the cooperation on the CARICC platform.

- CARICC serves as a regional focal point for the collection, analysis and exchange of operational drug related information in “real time”, as well as a centre for assistance in the organisation and coordination of multilateral operations.
- The Centre has become a focal point for regional ongoing operations, such as TARCET (on precursors control), “Global Shield” (on chemicals used to manufacture explosives and drugs), controlled deliveries, “Black Tulip” (on West-African drug trafficking groups) and other operations. Due to CARICC’s efforts, information and intelligence sharing among the countries in the region is improving.
- The Centre has organised numerous operational meetings of the law-enforcement agencies of the member and other states on the drug smuggling channels from Afghanistan with the aim to identify potential operational targets. One of such working meetings was held on 6-7 February 2012 in CARICC to coordinate efforts in combating transitional drug-related crime under the framework of the UNODC “Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries, 2011-2014” (RP). The meeting was attended by the heads of counter-narcotics operational units of the competent agencies of the Central and West Asian countries, including CARICC member states and the Joint Planning Cell (JPC) of the Triangular Initiative, their partners, as well as representatives of relevant regional and international competent organizations. In total, 134 law enforcement and special services employees from 28 countries and 13 international organizations attended the meeting.
- Information exchange and coordination between the competent bodies of the CARICC member states and other countries has resulted in the dismantlement of 24 trans-national heroin smuggling channels, and seizure of more than 6 tones of drugs and the arrest of more than 50 members of different criminal organisations.
- Currently, 11 countries and two international organisations (Interpol and SELEC) have observer status at CARICC. They are: Afghanistan, Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Pakistan, Turkey, UK and USA. China, Romania and Ukraine applied for observer status at CARICC, which will be considered during the nearest CARICC Council meeting.

Moreover, in 2011, the Government of Kazakhstan made pledge of \$250,000 to support UNODC activities in the region implying that more projects are to be implemented in the near future.

In addition to the two ongoing projects<sup>1</sup>, two planned projects have received funding from the Government of Kazakhstan. These are **KAZ/V22 “Toward increased observance of international human rights in criminal justice systems: Expanding the effective non-custodial measures for drug using offenders in Kazakhstan”**, (\$75,000), and **XAC/V21 “Integrating prevention programmes via life-skills education (LSE) in secondary and tertiary pedagogical education”** (\$50,000).

**KAZ/V22 “Toward increased observance of international human rights in criminal justice systems: Expanding the effective non-custodial measures for drug using offenders in Kazakhstan”, Phase I** (2012-2013; funds pledged \$75,000; funds missing \$225,000).

The main objective of the project is to enhance the legislative and judicial reform in Kazakhstan by improving the capacity of the country’s criminal justice system to uphold international human rights standards through the development of the efficient and appropriately enforced system of alternatives to incarceration applied in cases of non-violent crimes committed by drug users.

As the outcome a roadmap for legislative and policy reform guarantying the full application of the principles of international human rights laws and standards along with enforcement mechanisms that would provide inter alia for the development/strengthening of an effective system of alternatives to incarceration for drug using offenders who committed non-violent crimes developed.

Key activities of the project embrace:

- Study (desk reviews and focus group discussions) on the spectrum of drug related crimes and character of punishments (administrative and criminal charges) and structure/functions of existing alternatives to incarceration and its actual application in the six countries.
- Debates among and consultative meetings with policy makers, judiciary, law enforcement, penitentiary and civil society with the aim to develop the road map for legislative and policy reform to provide for the development/strengthening of an effective system of alternatives to incarceration for drug using offenders who committed non-violent crimes.
- Trainings on the best international practices on applying alternatives to incarceration/custodial measures as it relates to drug using offenders who committed non-violent crimes.

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<sup>1</sup> The projects received pledges from the Government of Kazakhstan are KAZ/K25 project on “Drug abuse prevention at selected schools in Kazakhstan” (\$50,000) and XCEA (“HIV Prevention”) (\$75,000).

**XAC/V21 “Integrating prevention programmes via life-skills education (LSE) in secondary and tertiary pedagogical education” (2012-2016; funds pledged \$50,000; funds missing \$4,950,000).**

The project aims at: a) institutionalization of preventive programmes covering interlinked substantive areas of drug use, violence, suicides, reproductive health and HIV prevention among youth by integrating evidence-informed and human-rights based methods of preventive education into teaching curricula of pedagogical institutes and colleges in countries of Central Asia and the Republic of Azerbaijan so that the graduates have acquired relevant competencies (knowledge and skills) that to be applied while teaching in schools; b) piloting the proposed approaches in selected schools.

**Project outcome(s):**

An evidence-informed and human-rights based model of a comprehensive LSE programme developed and introduced in relevant pedagogical institutions.

Faculty of relevant pedagogical institutes and colleges practice the above model in teaching the students.

A monitoring and evaluation system that would allow for a standardized measurement of the effectiveness of LSE, covering the mentioned substantive areas, developed and integrated in teaching curricula of pedagogical training institutions.

Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan also participate in several regional projects, including **precursor control (RER/E29), criminal intelligence collection, analysis and exchange (RER/F23), narcotics training for law enforcement (XAC/I97), computer-based training for law enforcement (RER/F60), HIV prevention among drug users and in prisons (XCEA01), prevention of drug use, HIV/AIDS and crime among young people through family skills training (GLO/K01), treating drug dependence and its health consequences (GLO/J71).**

**XCEA01 (OFID/UNODC Partnership on Effective HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care among Vulnerable Groups in Central Asia and Eastern Europe).**

- Second regional seminar for national experts on development of cross-disciplinary manual “Integration of social, medical and legal aspects of HIV prevention and treatment for vulnerable populations in programmes of professional education in high education system in countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan” took place in Almaty (25-27 April 2012).

- A study on adequacy of health services for drug users in community and in prisons in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.
  - Pre-final versions of study protocols are ready for pre-test.

**GLO/K01 (primary prevention of drug use through enhancing parenting skills).**

As a first step in implementing the 2012 plans, a series of national level technical meetings with involvement of the trained facilitators, the cultural adaptation teams, FAST families and high level officials from the local partner institutions (Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Health, and other relevant organizations) were conducted in all concerned countries.

In Astana such meeting took place on April 4, 2012.

During these meetings, country specific results (achievements, positive experiences, important factors contributing and/or impeding the project successes and failures and lessons learned) of the pilot project for the period of 2010-2011 were presented to the national policy makers, country specific results of project outcome evaluation were reviewed and possible mechanism of ensuring sustainability of the program was discussed. In the resolution accepted at the end of the meetings the results of the pilot implementation in the participating countries in 2010-2011 were recognized as effective and successful. It was decided to establish a working group under the leadership of the Deputy Minister of Education, which will develop the national sustainability concept. Other members of the working group include the representatives of the cultural adaptation group, national intern-trainers, FAST parents and specialists from the national partner institutions.

**GLO/J71 (treatment of drug dependence).**

In response to the request to endorse project implementation in 2012, the governments of all participating countries confirmed their commitment to continue fruitful collaboration with UNODC within the frames of GL/J71 project.

In order to facilitate project implementation in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, it was decided to use Grant (NEX) implementation.

Grant proposals for Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan were developed with methodological support from UNODC ROCA DDR team and submitted to Grant Committee for consideration in January 2011, and in March 2012 the Grant Committee approved the grants. The first installment of the grant was transferred to the Kazakhstani and Kyrgyzstani grantees by the end of March.

**RER/F23 - “Drug law enforcement systems for criminal intelligence collection, analysis and exchange.”**

This project has improved criminal intelligence collection and information management capacity, and has established mechanisms for exchange, receipt and dissemination of information between drug control bodies. Specialized equipment and criminal intelligence analysis software have been provided by the project, along with basic training. The project will continue to contribute to establishing a solid base for law enforcement agencies in the region to become self-sufficient in collecting information/intelligence, disseminating and sharing the data amongst themselves.

- The semi annual operational expert meeting within the frame of project F23 took place in Astana, Kazakhstan (3-4 May 2012), where representatives from the Law Enforcement Agencies of counter narcotic departments of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan were in attendance. The key element of discussions at this meeting was the strengthening of investigative cooperation between countries and to continue developing a common approach focusing on the use of similar working methodologies, using the same analysis software in order to facilitate and smooth exchange of analytical reports and investigation results.
- The F23 working meeting (2 May, 2012) was arranged with the National Security Committee of Kazakhstan to update on the project development and discuss future project implementation. During the meeting the issue of software use and possible trainings were discussed as well. Suggestions and recommendations that were made during the meeting will be reflected in the project workplan.

**RER/E29 (precursors control in Central Asia).**

The project focuses on measures in support of improved law enforcement operations against the illicit smuggling of precursors in the region. Technical assistance will be provided to Customs and Border Guards at strategic border checkpoints and to mobile units in order to raise their precursor control/interception results. This project’s inter-regional action will reach out beyond Central Asia and improve precursor control cooperation with Afghanistan, Pakistan, China and Russia.

- Regional Licit Control Meeting in Almaty on 26-27 October 2011 (on existing control mechanisms over licit turnover of precursors in Central Asia);
- TARCET III Debriefing meeting in Beijing on 10-11 November 2011;
- Working Meeting to Coordinate Efforts in Combating Transitional Drug-Related Crime (Jointly with H22 and Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Central Asian States) in Almaty on 6-7 February 2012;
- Precursor control train the trainer session in Kingsville, US on 26-29 March 2012;
- Meeting of the Working Group on precursors in Tashkent on 1-2 May 2012.

**XAC/I97 (counter-narcotics training of law enforcement).**

This project is designed to assist the NATO-Russia Council to deliver high-quality, professional law enforcement training to mid-level counter-drug officers of Afghanistan and the five Central Asian countries in order to help them combat the threat of trafficking in opiates within and through their territories.

The NRC project will have the following activities, involving Kazakhstan, in the course of 2012:

- 4 training session at All-Russian Advanced Training Institute (Domodedovo) in Moscow;
- 5 training sessions at the North-Western Training Centre (St. Petersburg);
- Risk Analysis and Drug Search Techniques Mobile Training (11-15 June, 2012);
- Technical and criminalistics means/tools and their types (24 September – 5 October).

Additionally, UNODC cooperates with Kazakh and Kyrgyz authorities in several global projects including the Legal Advisory Programme (GLO/900), Promoting the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, and the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (GLO/T55), the Paris Pact Initiative (GLO/K31) and Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism (GLO/R35).

At the multilateral level there is also a number of projects funded by the European Union.



The fight against drug trafficking and drug abuse is one of the top priorities for Europe in Central Asian region. For more than ten years now, the EU has supported the five partner beneficiary countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) when trying to alleviate the negative consequences of drug trafficking and drug abuse through its multi-phases Border management in Central Asia Programme (BOMCA) and Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP). While BOMCA continues to promote in particular the concept of Integrated Border Management, CADAP supports a balanced drug policy through the focus on both drug demand and drug supply issues, in line with the EU Drug Strategy 2005-2012.

BOMCA has started its new phase BOMCA 8 since July 2011 (will last until June 2014). It has drug focused component 3 “Strengthening Counter Drug Capacities in Agencies Working at Borders”. The main objective of this component is to enhance capacities for law enforcement officers in charge of fighting trafficking of illicit drugs across borders with the aim to support the interception of drugs and precursor chemicals.

Within the framework of BOMCA, three types of activities were performed in Kazakhstan in 2011 and are planned for 2012:

**Integrate a network DPUs into Regional Information sharing structures in close collaboration with CARICC.**

On February 6-8, 2012, a working group session on coordination of efforts in trans-national drug business combating was held under the auspices of CARICC in Almaty.

In March-April 2012 in Almaty a regional workshop on information sharing in close cooperation with CARICC was held within the framework of this activity.

On 9-11 April, 2012 in Dushanbe a regional workshop to integrate and network Drug Profiling Units (DPUs) into regional information sharing structures in close collaboration with CARICC was successfully carried out.

**Enhancing inter-agency and international cooperation and procedure for cross-border investigation and operations via study tour.**

During the summer of 2012 a study trip to Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) is planned to be organized.

**Provision of national training courses on combating trafficking in illicit drugs and chemical precursors.**

In the end of May 2012 in Almaty two national trainings within the Interagency Science Analytical Training Center on Drug Combating under Almaty Academy of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Kazakhstan will be performed.

The current CADAP 5 phase has a budget of 4.9 million Euros and started on 20 January 2010. Activities will finish in June 2013. CADAP is being implemented by a consortium from EU member states, lead by GIZ.

There are currently four components of CADAP: 1) drug abuse monitoring and data collection (DAMOS), 2) drug epidemiology and treatment within and outside prisons (TREAT), 3) awareness raising among population (MEDISSA), 4) coordination and networking (OCAN).

**DAMOS**: To help the governments develop a better understanding of the drug trafficking, drug use, misuse and abuse situation in the Central Asian region, as well as the impacts and consequences of those complex phenomena. This will further result in improved policy decisions.

Regionally, in March 2012 Updated Drug Country Situation Summary, Annual Drug Reports were prepared and published. Moreover, on June 4-6, 2012 a Regional Seminar on DAMOS studies and pilot exercises, editing of reports etc. will be held in Ashgabat. On June 11-15, 2012, indeed, a Study Tour visiting national focal point, key data providers, drug services and law-enforcement agencies to Vilnius, Lithuania, will be organized.

As for Kazakhstan, a National Seminar on Study supervision and planning was held in Almaty on December 12-15, 2011. Moreover, national training and workshop on basics of editorial work, data analyses, studies (HIV/HxV in particular) took place on April 16-19, 2012.

**TREAT**: To support the introduction of modern drug addiction treatment methods within the public health system and the prison system by promoting the development of comprehensive and integrated treatment methods that are able to deliver a continuum of care for drug users, including drug dependence treatment, HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B/C prevention and care, and reduction of the health other social consequences.

A National Seminar with a focus on the chosen pilot/partner treatment center in Astana was conducted in Astana, on April 23-24, 2012.

**MEDISSA**: To help the governments prevent potential new drug users and reduce the number of current drug addicts by better informing the general public of the risks to drug usage.

Regionally, a Study Visit to Europe to share the experiences of best practice in organization of drug information service is planned for August 19-26, 2012.

Over 2012, the evaluation seminar on campaign preparation was held on January 23-26, 2012, in Astana, and training for journalists was organized also in Astana on April 3-5, 2012.

Furthermore, a midterm evaluation seminar with training component is planned for June 2012, as well as final evaluation seminar—for August 2012.

**OCAN**: to serve as the backbone with regard to project management issues of all three specific components. Furthermore, it provides the framework for partner coordination and project monitoring and implementation.

Moreover, the EU provides funding for the project “Fight against trafficking from and to Afghanistan (Heroin Route I)”, implemented by GIZ and partners (Interpol, UNODC, World Customs Organisation, Bundeskriminalamt). The project started in 2008 and has been extended to 2013. Its overall objective is to strengthen the stability of the region and the security and health of the populations living in the countries along the heroine routes by supporting the trans-regional cooperation in the fight against trafficking from and to Afghanistan.

Kazakhstan is involved in some components of the Heroin Route I project-Container Control Programme (CCP) implemented by UNODC/WCO. This component also targets Iran, Azerbaijan and the global programme involves also Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan. The ECO-DOCCU (Drugs and Organised Crime Coordination Unit) capacity building component also implies the involvement of Kazakhstan in terms of strengthening the ECO-DOCCU as the focal point for regional. Trans-regional and international coordination and in the promotion of interagency cooperation on strategic information on drug-trafficking and organised crime in the ECO region and beyond, covering Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

And, the Heroin Route II project – Phase II—has been launched in December 2011 with the end date of 2014. It is implemented by UNODC-WCO for the Container control programme and EU Member States Agencies for both other components. The main specific objective of this programme is to complement and where appropriate reinforce regional or international initiatives against organised crime and trafficking activities on the Heroin Route. The expected result is regional cross border cooperation with and between customs and police in addressing the threat of trafficking and organised crime has increased.

The project includes the following components: container control at high risk ports in Black Sea and along the heroin route, information networks and platforms along the Heroin Route(2.7m€ (with potential participation of Kazakhstan))and Trafficking of Human Beings(1.5m€.)

One of the most recent OSCE initiatives, Border Management Staff College (BMSC) in Tajikistan, Dushanbe aimed at training senior border officials, was inaugurated on 27 May 2009. The guiding philosophy of the OSCE BMSC is creating open but secure borders by bringing together knowledge and experience from the 56 participating States of the OSCE, the College provides specialized training for senior management of border security agencies. Utilising the OSCE network to disseminate knowledge and experience, it offers opportunities for in-depth analysis of international standards in border management, and exchange of the latest techniques and best practices. It is also a nucleus for cooperation and information exchange among border professionals. Financial support for the College has been provided by: Belgium, Germany, Kazakhstan, Norway, Sweden and Turkey.

At the bilateral level we could refer to the following most important initiatives:

Finland, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Sweden are not currently involved in counter-narcotics activities in Kyrgyzstan. However, these countries are interested in bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of counter-narcotics in Central Asian region in the future.

The Czech Republic is a strong supporter of the CARICC's activities and offered a 300.000 USD contribution.

Moreover, the Anti-Drugs Unit (which operates under the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic) proposed to conduct a training for representatives of law-enforcement agencies from Kazakhstan and other Central Asian states, but has not received any response so far. The Czech Anti-Drugs Unit is also willing to invite a delegation of officials and experts from Central Asian states for a visit in the Czech Republic in case if there is an interest from their side.

Kazakh cooperation with France , Germany and Italy is marked by a presence of a French Police Liaison Officer in Almaty, a German Federal Criminal Police (BKA) Liaison Officer, and an Italian Drug Liaison Officer in Tashkent, who maintain operative contacts with the Kazakh counter narcotics authorities.

Moreover, a German and an Italian expert were invited to provide training to representatives of law-enforcement from all Central Asian states apart from Turkmenistan at two-day regional workshop "Regulatory Mechanisms for Precursor Control in Central Asia" organized by UNODC ROCA in Almaty (Kazakhstan) on 26-27 October, 2011.

Italy has provided financial contribution (440,000 USD) to the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries (including Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan) in 2010 and will continue to support the Project on Counter-Narcotics Training of Central Asian and Afghan Law Enforcement Personnel by providing instructors for trainings to be conducted within this project.

Presently Norway does not carry out any bilateral counter-narcotics activities in Kazakhstan, however, it provides financial and political support to the Paris Pact Initiative. Moreover, Norway also contributes with core funding of 30 million NOK to UNODC's Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries, which provides a platform where the shared responsibility between the countries in the region (Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) and the international community can be strategically planned and implemented as recommended by several Commission on Narcotic Drugs and UN Security Council resolutions.

Norway supports the UNODC project XAC/K22 "Countering the trafficking of Afghan opiates via the northern route by enhancing the capacity of key border crossings points (BCPs) and through the establishment of border liaison offices (BLOs)". Norway has contributed with 5 million NOK to this project so far.

Russia has presented its Strategy for the Implementation of the National Anti-Drug Policy in the Period Until 2020. The Strategy envisages both direct cooperation with Central Asian states and regional cooperation in the framework of Collective Security Treaty Organization, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism.

The Russian Parliament ratified the CARICC Agreement in March 2011.

The UK has been a strong supporter of the work of CARICC, and contributed \$300,000 to its creation. In September 2010 the UK was granted observer status of CARICC.

The United States Embassy's INL Office and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) cooperate closely with several Kazakhstan government agencies on counternarcotics activities, including the Ministry of Interior's Counternarcotics Committee and its Counternarcotics Training Center, and the Border Guard Service, and the KNB Border Guard Academy.

The following activities of the US Embassy International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) section were performed in 2011 and are planned for 2012:

## **Partnership with DEA regional training team**

INL and DEA jointly organized their first Instructor Development courses at the Karaganda Ministry of Interior Academy, August 22-26, 2011, and November 28-30, 2011, for instructors from the educational institutes of the Ministry of Interior, Committee for National Security, Border Guard Service and Customs Control Committee. INL also sponsored a November 21-25, 2011, training course on the investigation of drug-related money laundering crimes and detection of synthetic drugs at the Almaty Ministry of Interior Academy. Members of DEA's new Central Asia Regional Training Team (RTT) taught the courses, and the August Karaganda course marked the team's debut in Central Asia.

## **International canine conference**

INL joined with Kazakhstan's Border Guard Academy and the European Union/UNDP Border Management in Central Asia (BOMCA) program to organize the second international conference on the "Role of Canines in the Fight against Drug Trafficking, Extremism and Terrorism in Central Asia" on December 1-2 in Almaty. The conference attracted 60 law enforcement officers and canine trainers from Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and the other Central Asian countries, as well as experts from Austria, Germany, France, Italy and the United States. The aim of the conference was to strengthen interagency and international coordination among canine specialists.

## **UNODC-CARICC counternarcotics working meeting**

On February 6-7, 2012, INL participated in a Working Meeting, organized by UNODC and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Center (CARICC), on Counteracting Transnational Drug-Related Crime. Participants reviewed the current state of multilateral counternarcotics operations. Washington representatives gave a detailed briefing on vetted units and joint task forces proposed to be established as part of INL's Central Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI). The event drew about 130 representatives of different diplomatic missions, drug enforcement agencies and international organizations.

## **Training for ministry of interior counternarcotics divisions**

INL organized on February 6-10, 2012, Drug Unit Commanders Training Course for the Heads and Deputy Heads of the MVD Counternarcotics Divisions from different oblasts (regions). Held at the Almaty MVD Academy, the course was taught by DEA's Central Asia Regional Training Team (RTT), which covered such topics as human resources management, executive decision making, risk management and officer survival. The seminar was part of a two-week refresher course arranged by the Ministry of Interior.

## **i2 software implementation**

INL sponsored the February 9-10, 2012, visit of a UNODC Information Management System (IMS) Manager to assess the I-2 software (an analytical tool used by many law enforcement organizations ) that UNODC provided to the Ministry of Interior in 2008. The Ministry of Interior has not used the system due to a lack of experts in this area. The UNODC IMS manager retrieved the system and provided basic training to two analysts of the Ministry of Interior Counternarcotics Committee (Ministry of Interior CN Committee). The Ministry of Interior CN Committee will now proceed with the selection of additional analysts to use this software in its counternarcotics investigations. INL will sponsor additional training courses on the use of the system, as well as basic and advanced intelligence analysis training for staff that Ministry of Interior plans to hire.

## **CN training for prosecutors**

INL arranged counternarcotics training on February 27-28, 2012, for 25 procurators from different oblasts. DEA RTT instructors covered such topics as International Case Development, DEA's cooperation with other law enforcement agencies and International Controlled Deliveries. The training program was arranged as part of a five-day workshop organized by the Procurator General's Institute.



## **Training for K9 specialists**

INL started a two-stage “Training of K9 specialists to Search for Explosives and 'Use-of-Force' Dogs” for four K9 specialists -- two from the Presidential Security Service, one from the National Security Committee’s “Arystan” special division and one from the Border Guard Academy. The first stage of the program is being conducted on March 11-May 19, 2012, at the Austrian Ministry of Interior’s K9 Center in Bad Kreuzen. The second stage will run from May 21 to June 22, 2012, in Astana.

### **1.4. Place and date of meetings of Mini-Dublin groups**

The Mini-Dublin Group meeting was held on May 15, 2012 in Astana (Kazakhstan). The meeting was chaired by the Italian Ambassador and the Italian Drug Liaison Officer with the further participation of representatives from a range of Mini-Dublin Group member countries and observers (the Czech Republic, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Japan, Hungary, Norway, OSCE, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, UK, UNODC, and USA).

### **1.5. Prioritized identification of needs for external assistance**

Following priority needs, identified during the previous Mini-Dublin Group session, following points remain valid:

Improving regional co-operation in the field of sharing information and experiences and co-ordination among the law enforcement bodies (e.g. in the field of controlled deliveries);  
strengthening border control;  
strengthening precursors control;  
supporting demand reduction.

## 1.6. Mini-Dublin group assessment of needs

### Emerging threats/trends

The main threats and trends connected to the drug phenomenon in the country are the same of past years: Kazakhstan mainly remains a transit country of the drug produced in Afghanistan and exported through the northern route towards Russia and Europe. Besides, the country has extended cannabis cultivations. Unlike the first years of independence, when the economic situation of the country was very gloomy, the rapidly increasing income of the population can further favor a growth in drug consumption and drug-related problems (HIV spread, etc.). The presence of large territories with wild cannabis in many regions poses the potential threat to transform Kazakhstan into a drug producing country.

### Recommendations

- Donors should continue to support activities against the illicit traffic of precursors because, in spite of the initiatives carried out in this field, the results remain meager.
- Mini-Dublin Group underlined the importance of continuing to strengthen border control. The size and the porousness of Kazakhstan frontiers, as well as the difficulties to monitor the stretches of the boundary in high mountainous and remote areas, make it necessary to continue the work in this field.
- Effectiveness of the aid provided in the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation should be carefully evaluated, using the most successful pilot projects as examples to be followed whenever appropriate. Whenever advisable, donors should apply a mechanism to monitor the usefulness of their cooperation projects on the medium/long term.
- Coordination among donor countries, on one side, and among them and beneficiary countries, on the other, should be aimed at avoiding duplications and identifying priority needs. In this respect, many participants stressed the importance of the Mini-Dublin Group as a coordination mechanism. Moreover bilateral activities (especially training) should be better coordinated among themselves to be more effective.
- Drug demand reduction, including the medical rehabilitation of drug addicts, were also indicated among the priorities which need continuous focus by donors. A rapid growth of HIV/AIDS infected is one of the most direct and heavy consequences of the drug addiction spread.

- The birth of CARICC represents a moment of great relief in the history of fight against drug trafficking in Central Asia. In order to bear the fruits of the current event, the donor countries should make every possible effort to give their experience and professionalism at disposal of CARICC. The running of practical courses and study tours, a focus on analysis, national and international coordination, and on conduct of investigations, in particular, should be considered as a priority.
- It would be important to verify the results of the national drug plans by introducing periodical indicators.
- With the adoption of anti-money legislation, there is a need for a curriculum in law schools and police academies in this area.
- Due to the limited international funding of counter-narcotics activities in Central Asian states, it seems indispensable to enhance training segment within law-enforcement agencies of Central Asian states, thus, enabling them to provide trainings and develop capacities of their officials in the field of counter-narcotics. External assistance, such as participation of foreign experts, may be provided in this regard. In particular, by rendering support and assistance to the Border Management Staff College in terms of providing foreign instructors for the training sessions and courses.

## **2. KYRGYZSTAN**

### **2.1. General situation in the country**

Kyrgyzstan is a key transit route for the trafficking of Afghan opiates to Europe, the Russian Federation, and China through its borders with Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan. Kyrgyzstan faces serious problems in monitoring its border with Uzbekistan and Tajikistan due to the particular topography of the country 94% of which is mountainous. Due to the ongoing negotiation process with neighbouring states, 30% of the borders in Kyrgyzstan has not been delimited and remain almost uncontrolled.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Between 27 August and 14 September 2007 the OSCE and UNODC, under the leadership of the OSCE, conducted a border security and management assessment in Kyrgyzstan on request of the Kyrgyz Government. The overall conclusion of the mission was that the current situation in respect to Kyrgyz borders security and management can only be described as falling considerably short of requisites needed to ensure the security, stability and safety of the country and its population.

One of the most controversial border issue regarding Kyrgyz border management and security deals with a series of Enclaves in Ferghana Valley, where Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan all have small pockets of territory. Kyrgyzstan hosts seven enclaves, which are believed by the Kyrgyz authorities to be used as a safe heaven for illicit drugs.

There are the following main drug trafficking routes used for illicit drug trafficking in the Region:

- from Gorno-Badakhshan area in Tajikistan (Horog/Murgab) through Sarytash zona to Osh;
- from Jergetal in Tajikistan through Chon-Alay, Kadamjay and Batken areas either to Osh or to Uzbekistan;
- Hodjant in Tajikistan on the main transport road to Batken, Osh and Jajalabad areas.

Other current concerns include: endemic corruption, water and land disputes, inter-ethnic tension, organised crime and drug trafficking, rising food and fuel prices, and terrorism.

While there is no significant commercial production of drugs in Kyrgyzstan, cannabis and ephedra grow wild over the wide areas, especially in the Chui Valley region, and around Lake Issyk-Kul. In the past, Kyrgyzstan was a major producer of licit opium, and was the Soviet Union's main source of ephedra plant for decades. However, with skyrocketing opiate imports from Afghanistan, it has become less risky and easier to import drugs from Afghanistan via Tajikistan than to produce them locally. Despite sporadic cases of drug cultivation, this problem, compared to that of drug trafficking and drug transit, has a little impact on the general drug problem.

Over 2011, 45,730 kg of drug substances were seized in Kyrgyzstan - which is 5.4 times more the amount seized over 2010 (8,340 kg) - including 332.3 kg of heroin (156.78), which is 2.1 times more than seizures of 2010, and 70.3 kg of raw opium (38.8). Cannabis group seizures increased by more than two times, equalling 17,145 kg (7,895 kg).

### **On drug abuse and HIV:**

The number of drug abusers registered in Kyrgyzstan in 2009 stands at 9,730. UNODC estimates that there are 26,000 opioid users in the country, a prevalence of 0.8 percent of the adult population. Nearly all of the estimated opioid users are injecting drug users (25,500).

As of 1 January 2010, a total of 2,718 HIV and 222 AIDS cases have been registered in Kyrgyzstan. Injecting drug user continues to fuel the HIV epidemic in the country where 67 percent of the registered HIV infections cases are among injecting drug users. UNAIDS estimates that there are an estimated 4,200 people living with HIV. The HIV prevalence among injecting drug users is estimated at 8 percent.

Kyrgyzstan is one of the first countries in CIS to introduce opioid substitution therapy as a part of its strategy on HIV prevention among injecting drug users as well as to provide comprehensive services including needle and syringe exchange, HIV/AIDS and drug abuse counseling, and treatment in prison settings.

**On crime:**

Kyrgyzstan is a party to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and to its first two supplementing Protocols.

According to the Ministry of Interior, the criminal structure of the drug industry has continuously developed and improved since the Afghan drug expansion, and currently it is completely controlled and coordinated by organized transnational criminal groups. The criminal drug trafficking groups of Bishkek city and the Chui Province have links with drug trafficking groups of the southern region of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Moreover, they are controlling narcotic substance markets and their transit as well.

In 2011, the number of drug related crimes increased by 24.7 % (1,924) compared to 2010 (1,543), 533 (318) of which regard drug marketing, 61 (37) drug smuggling.

The number of people arrested for drug-related crimes in first six months of 2011 went up by 38.2 % amounting to 666 people (482). In the same period, 15 foreign citizens were arrested in Kyrgyzstan, including 2 citizens of Russia, 4 citizens of Kazakhstan, 5 citizens of Tajikistan, 2 citizens of Uzbekistan and 1 citizen of Afghanistan.

For the first time in the history of Central Asia, a drug-lord was arrested in Kyrgyzstan in 2011 by officers of the State Service on Drug Control of Kyrgyzstan.

### **On terrorism:**

Kyrgyzstan is party to 10 of the 16 universal legal instruments against terrorism.

Kyrgyzstan is a member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Antiterrorism Centre of CIS and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and hosts a Regional Bureau of the Anti-Terrorist Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Several recent activities on or near the Kyrgyz-Uzbek border in the Fergana Valley are believed to be linked to terrorism including a suicide bombing in Andijan (Uzbekistan) and armed attacks in and around the border town of Khanabad. Media sources report that the Islamic Movement of Turkistan (IMT) or its offshoot, the Islamic Jihad Union (IJU) was responsible for the attacks and may be operating from the Kyrgyz portion of the Fergana Valley. In response, Special Forces have conducted a series of operations and numerous suspects have been arrested on terrorist related charges (18 as of mid-July, 2010).

These attacks may be part to a larger threat stemming from the Fergana Valley or from Taliban and IMU fighters moving into the region after being displaced from southern Afghanistan and Pakistan.

### **On money laundering:**

The Kyrgyz Financial Police was established (2000) to provide investigation of any economic crimes. In November 2006, the President of Kyrgyzstan signed a comprehensive law on “Counteracting Terrorist Financing and Legalization (Money Laundering) of Proceeds from Crime.” The law also establishes a Financial Intelligence Service (Kyrgyz FIU) under the President of Kyrgyzstan - an administrative body charged with collecting and analyzing information related to financial transactions, developing systems to prevent and detect suspicious transactions, and submitting cases to the prosecutor's office for further action.

Kyrgyzstan is a member of the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG). The Kyrgyz Financial Intelligence Service became a member of the Egmont Group in May 2009.

### **On human trafficking:**

Kyrgyzstan is a source, transit and destination country for men and women trafficked for forced labour, prostitution and forced begging. Given the poor economic conditions in the country, Kyrgyzstan is primarily a source country.

Article 124 of the Criminal Code of Kyrgyzstan criminalizes trafficking in persons.

In 2005, the *Law on Prevention and Combating Human Trafficking* was enacted by Kyrgyzstan, thus committing the country to delivering additional and specialized protection and assistance to victims.

## **2.2. Short update on the country's anti-drugs strategy**

On 7 April 2010 large crowds of demonstrators demonstrating in Bishkek broke into government buildings and forced President Bakiyev to flee the capital. Approximately 89 people were killed in the violence.

In June 2010 violence erupted in Southern Kyrgyzstan between ethnic Uzbeks and Kyrgyz. The resulting death toll was placed at 426 persons with unofficial estimates placing the number 10 times higher. Many more were injured. The violence resulted in a mass displacement of Uzbeks, who comprised the vast majority of victim. Thousands fled across the border to Uzbekistan while others were displaced internally. By late June much of the violence had abated and most of the refugees had returned.

The issue of organized crime and drug trafficking remain major threats to the ongoing political process and must be effectively responded to if Kyrgyzstan is to develop into a stable and democratic state. Failure to do so may result in longer term political instability and growing criminal influence on the political process.

Terrorism, endemic corruption, inter-ethnic tensions, rising food and fuel prices, possible disorders due to change of political situation during presidential election campaign also represent threats to security in the country.

Kyrgyzstan has ratified all three UN Drug Control conventions.

The Drug Control Agency (DCA) was established in 2003 as a specialized law-enforcement agency with a coordination role in drug control and replaced the former State Drug Control Commission.

It was abolished by Presidential Degree in 2009, as a result of comprehensive restructuring of various ministries and presidential apparatus, and its functions were transferred to the relevant departments of the Ministries of Interior and Health.

Starting March 2010, a Chief Department on counter narcotics under the Ministry of Interior, replaced the DCA by assuming all its tasks and competence in the field of counter-narcotics. Thus the Ministry of Interior of Kyrgyzstan appeared as a body responsible for coordinating all drug-related activities in the country.

On 17 August 2010 a new State Service on Drug Control (SSDC) has been established in Kyrgyzstan by presidential decree. Establishment of the SSDC provided the legal grounds for reassigning the DCA's assets (equipment, vehicles, buildings etc), human resources and relevant functions to the State Service on Drug Control.

Kyrgyzstan was the first country in Central Asia that included drug control and related matters in its poverty alleviation and development strategies. The national drug control policy is outlined in the "Plan of measures to combat narcotics" adopted by the Government of Kyrgyzstan in 2004.

### **2.3. Enumeration of major bilateral and multilateral CN programs**

In Kyrgyzstan UNODC is expanding its presence and activities in the country. In response to the request of the Government of Kyrgyzstan the UNODC started developing of the Integrated Country Programme (2011-2013) which is designed to achieve 7 outcomes:

1. Drug and crime legislative and regulatory frameworks improved
2. Organized criminal activity identified, investigated and prosecuted
3. Border management enhanced to interdict criminal activity and increase revenue collection
4. Prison management improved in line with international standards
5. Strengthened integrity of public officials
6. Improved access to evidence-based programming for primary prevention of drug use among mainstream and disenfranchised youth



7. Improved access to and quality of drug treatment
8. Expanded access by drug users and prisoners to the comprehensive package of HIV-related health and social services.

The last expert group meeting on Integrated Country Programme was conducted in July 2011 and implementation of components of the Programme has been initiated.

A new Regional Program for Promoting Counter-Narcotics Efforts in Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries for 2011-2014 has been adopted. The Regional Program is a strategic framework for UNODC's engagement in the region and it is designed to provide a platform for better coordination and facilitation of counter-narcotics efforts across the region, bringing coherence to activities conducted by UNODC. The aim of the Regional Program is to enhance counter-narcotics capacities across the region through better coordination and facilitation of regional cooperation. The Regional Program will be implemented with four sub-programs corresponding to thematic focus identified in the course of consultation with the governments. The four sub-programs include: regional law enforcement cooperation; international/regional cooperation in legal matters; prevention and treatment of addiction among vulnerable groups; analysis and monitoring of trends and impacts.

There are currently two on-going national projects in Kyrgyzstan:

**KGZ T90 - Support to prison reform in Kyrgyzstan** (budget: US\$ 3,996,802; duration: 2010-2012).

1. *Improved prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment legislative/normative framework with prison reform policy and strategy established.*

The Prison Reform Coordination Council has ensured real ownership of significant reform steps by the national stakeholders. A National Strategy for Prison Reform of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2012-2016 has been prepared and submitted to the Kyrgyz Government for endorsement. The Project provided legal expertise for drafting several new laws, and led to the adoption of three governmental degrees related to treatment of prisoners.

2. *Prison administration manages prisons effectively, in line with UN standards and norms, promoting social reintegration of offenders.*

The Prison Staff Training Centre has been upgraded with training resources and materials. A Prison Staff Training Curriculum (2011-2015) was endorsed by the Prison Service of the Kyrgyz Republic. Curriculum consisted of five parts, supplemented with necessary training and reference materials. Twenty prison officers were trained as local trainers to deliver prison management training to other staff. Four business plans for development of prison income generating activities were approved and necessary procurement of equipment conducted.

3. *A healthier working and living environment is established in prisons, contributing to the prevention of disease and the promotion of good mental and physical health:*

Following the needs assessment to repair and improve the sanitary conditions of four prisons, including water, sewerage, heating, and sanitary facilities, plans for extensive refurbishment are currently under way.

**KGZ K50 “Strengthening the state service on drug control of the Kyrgyz Republic – Phase I”**  
(budget: US\$ 3.2 mln; duration: 2011-1013).

This project provides comprehensive support to the new State Service in order for it to function as the lead and coordinating body for counter-narcotics activity in Kyrgyzstan promoting cooperation with its counterparts in the region. The support includes provision of training and equipment as well as any necessary development of the legal, administrative or physical infrastructure and support in building law enforcement cooperation both in the region and international level. The overall goal of the project is developing the State Service on Drug Control of the Kyrgyz Republic into an effective and sustainable specialized law enforcement organisation.

Kyrgyzstan together with Kazakhstan also participate in several regional projects including precursor control (RER/E29), criminal intelligence collection, analysis and exchange (RER/F23), narcotics training for law enforcement (XAC/I97), computer-based training for law enforcement (RER/F60), HIV prevention among drug users and in prisons (XCEA01), prevention of drug use, HIV/AIDS and crime among young people through family skills training (GLO/K01), treating drug dependence and its health consequences (GLO/J71).

**XCEA01 (OFID/UNODC Partnership on effective HIV/AIDS Prevention and care among vulnerable groups in Central Asia and Eastern Europe).**

- Second regional seminar for national experts on development of cross-disciplinary manual “Integration of social, medical and legal aspects of HIV prevention and treatment for vulnerable populations in programmes of professional education in high education system in countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan” took place in Almaty (25-27 April 2012).
- A study on adequacy of health services for drug users in community and in prisons in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.
  - o Pre-final versions of study protocols are ready for pre-test.
- National consultants almost hired in Kazakhstan and already hired in Kyrgyzstan to complete work on standardization of medical services on HIV prevention, treatment issues for IDUs and prisoners (modernization of management of services).

**GLO/K01 (primary prevention of drug use through enhancing parenting skills).**

As a first step in implementing the 2012 plans, a series of national level technical meetings with involvement of the trained facilitators, the cultural adaptation teams, FAST families and high level officials from the local partner institutions (Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Health, and other relevant organizations) were conducted in all concerned countries. In Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek, the event took place on March, 14, 2012.

During these meetings, country specific results (achievements, positive experiences, important factors contributing and/or impeding the project successes and failures and lessons learned) of the pilot project for the period of 2010-2011 were presented to the national policy makers, country specific results of project outcome evaluation were reviewed and possible mechanism of ensuring sustainability of the program was discussed. In the resolution accepted at the end of the meetings the results of the pilot implementation in the participating countries in 2010-2011 were recognized as effective and successful. It was decided to establish a working group under the leadership of the Deputy Minister of Education, which will develop the national sustainability concept. Other members of the working group include the representatives of the cultural adaptation group, national intern-trainers, FAST parents and specialists from the national partner institutions.

### **GLO/J71 (treatment of drug dependence).**

In response to the request to endorse project implementation in 2012, the governments of all participating countries confirmed their commitment to continue fruitful collaboration with UNODC within the frames of GL/J71 project.

In order to facilitate project implementation in Kyrgyzstan, it was decided to use Grant (NEX) implementation.

Grant proposals for Kyrgyzstan were developed with methodological support from UNODC ROCA DDR team and submitted to Grant Committee for consideration in January 2011, and in March 2012 the Grant Committee approved the grants. The first installment of the grant was transferred to the Kyrgyzstani grantees by the end of March.

### **RER/F23 - “Drug law enforcement systems for criminal intelligence collection, analysis and exchange.”**

This project has improved criminal intelligence collection and information management capacity, and has established mechanisms for exchange, receipt and dissemination of information between drug control bodies. Specialized equipment and criminal intelligence analysis software have been provided by the project, along with basic training. The project will continue to contribute to establishing a solid base for law enforcement agencies in the region to become self-sufficient in collecting information/intelligence, disseminating and sharing the data amongst themselves.

- The semi annual operational expert meeting within the frame of project F23 took place in Astana, Kazakhstan (3-4 May 2012), where representatives from the Law Enforcement Agencies of counter narcotic departments of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan were in attendance. The key element of discussions at this meeting was the strengthening of investigative cooperation between countries and to continue developing a common approach focusing on the use of similar working methodologies, using the same analysis software in order to facilitate and smooth exchange of analytical reports and investigation results.
- The F23 working meeting (2 May, 2012) was arranged with the National Security Committee of Kazakhstan to update on the project development and discuss future project implementation. During the meeting the issue of software use and possible trainings were discussed as well. Suggestions and recommendations that were made during the meeting will be reflected in the project workplan.

### **RER/E29 (precursors control in Central Asia).**

The project focuses on measures in support of improved law enforcement operations against the illicit smuggling of precursors in the region. Technical assistance will be provided to Customs and Border Guards at strategic border checkpoints and to mobile units in order to raise their precursor control/interception results. This project's inter-regional action will reach out beyond Central Asia and improve precursor control cooperation with Afghanistan, Pakistan, China and Russia.

- Regional Licit Control Meeting in Almaty on 26-27 October 2011 (on existing control mechanisms over licit turnover of precursors in Central Asia);
- TARCET III Debriefing meeting in Beijing on 10-11 November 2011;
- Working Meeting to Coordinate Efforts in Combating Transitional Drug-Related Crime (Jointly with H22 and Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Central Asian States) in Almaty on 6-7 February 2012;
- Precursor control train the trainer session in Kingsville, US on 26-29 March 2012;
- Meeting of the Working Group on precursors in Tashkent on 1-2 May 2012.

### **XAC/I97 (counter-narcotics training of law enforcement).**

This project is designed to assist the NATO-Russia Council to deliver high-quality, professional law enforcement training to mid-level counter-drug officers of Afghanistan and the five Central Asian countries in order to help them combat the threat of trafficking in opiates within and through their territories.

### **ROA/117 - "Strengthening the criminal justice capacity to disrupt key human trafficking routes in Egypt, Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan" (budget: US\$ 531,000; duration: 2010-1012).**

The main objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the national criminal justice systems in three selected countries to investigate, prosecute and convict human traffickers. In this context it hopes to mark a turning point in the selected countries' ability to effectively counter human trafficking into and through their territories. Through assessment, analysis, strategizing and training, UNODC aims to strengthen the capacity of the national criminal justice systems and its competent authorities in the selected countries to investigate, prosecute and convict human traffickers.

Additionally, UNODC cooperates with Kazakh and Kyrgyz authorities in several global projects including the **Legal Advisory Programme (GLO/900), Promoting the implementation of the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, and the protocol against smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air (GLO/T55), the Paris Pact Initiative (GLO/K31) and strengthening the legal regime against terrorism (GLO/R35).**

**RER/H22 “Establishment of the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center (CARICC)”:**

The project was developed to assist in establishing CARICC. The Centre which serves as a regional focal point for communication, analysis and exchange of operational information in “real time” on cross-border crime, as well as a centre for assistance in organization and supporting coordination of joint operations. This will improve the effective activity of and cooperation among competent authorities in member states in preventing and combating trans-border drug trafficking and international drug-related organized crime.

On 16 September 2009 Government of Kazakhstan signed the Host Country Agreement with CARICC. The Agreement covers issues related to privileges and immunities of CARICC, its staff and Liaison Officers from the member states and observer countries in the host country. The Government of Kazakhstan allocated 2.7 million US dollars for the renovation of CARICC building which has started in August 2009. On December 8, 2009 a new CARICC building was officially inaugurated in the presence of the delegations of the member states, diplomatic missions and CARICC partners. All members of the Mini Dublin Group were invited to the inauguration ceremony.

After the Russian Parliament had ratified the CARICC agreement in March 2011, the Uzbek Parliament also ratified it in August 2011. Therefore, the CARICC Framework Agreement entered into force for all founding member states (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan).

CARICC activities are carried out by the staff of the Centre supported by the liaison officers of the member states as well as liaison officers of observers (non-member states and international organizations) seconded to it: Afghanistan, Austria, Canada, Finland, France Germany, Italy, Pakistan, Turkey, UK, USA, Interpol and SECI Centre were granted observer status at CARICC.

CARICC became a focal point for regional operations including operation “TARCET” and controlled deliveries operations. Due to CARICC efforts, a number of successful operations were conducted in the region.

At the *multilateral* level there is also a number of projects funded by the European Union.

The fight against drug trafficking and drug abuse is one of the top priorities for Europe in Central Asian region. For more than nine years now, the EU has supported the five partner beneficiary countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) when trying to alleviate the negative consequences of drug trafficking and drug abuse through its **multi-phases Border management in Central Asia Programme (BOMCA)** and **Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP)**. While BOMCA continues to promote in particular the concept of Integrated Border Management, CADAP supports a balanced drug policy through the focus on both drug demand and drug supply issues, in line with the EU Drug Strategy 2005-2012.

BOMCA has started its new phase BOMCA 8 since July 2011 (will last until June 2014). It has drug focused component 3 “Strengthening Counter Drug Capacities in Agencies Working at Borders”. The main objective of this component is to enhance capacities for law enforcement officers in charge of fighting trafficking of illicit drugs across borders with the aim to support the interception of drugs and precursor chemicals.

Within the framework of BOMCA 5 types of activities were performed in 2011 and are planned for 2012:

***Integrate a network DPUs into Regional Information sharing structures in close collaboration with CARICC.***

In March-April 2012 in Almaty a regional workshop on information sharing in close cooperation with CARICC was held within the framework of this activity. On 9-11 April, 2012 in Dushanbe a regional workshop to integrate and network Drug Profiling Units (DPUs) into regional information sharing structures in close collaboration with CARICC was successfully carried out.

***Enhancing inter-agency and international cooperation and procedure for cross-border investigation and operations via study tour.***

During the summer of 2012 a study trip to Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) is planned to be organized.

***Provision of National Training Courses on Combating Trafficking in illicit drugs and chemical precursors.***

In the end of May 2012 in Bishkek two national trainings in cooperation with National Customs Service will be performed.

***Provision of office equipment, drug testing kits and search tools for Drug Profiling Units and operational staff in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.***

A meeting of «Drug Profiling Unit» Project Monitoring Council was held in Bishkek on December, 2, 2011.

***Basic refurbishment of office facilities for Drug Profiling Units in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.***

Basic refurbishment of office facilities at Bishkek-2 Railway BCP and Kaindy Railway BCP is planned to be accomplished within summer 2012.

The current **CADAP 5** phase has a budget of 4.9 million Euros and started on 20 January 2010. Activities will finish in June 2013. CADAP is being implemented by a consortium from EU member states, led by GIZ.

There are currently four components of CADAP: 1) drug abuse monitoring and data collection (DAMOS), 2) drug epidemiology and treatment within and outside prisons (TREAT), 3) awareness raising among population (MEDISSA), 4) coordination and networking (OCAN).

**DAMOS**: To help the governments develop a better understanding of the drug trafficking, drug use, misuse and abuse situation in the Central Asian region, as well as the impacts and consequences of those complex phenomena. This will further result in improved policy decisions.



In March 2012 Updated Drug Country Situation Summary, Annual Drug Reports were prepared and published. Moreover, on June 4-6, 2012 a Regional Seminar on DAMOS studies and pilot exercises, editing of reports etc. will be held in Ashgabat. On June 11-15, 2012, indeed, a Study Tour visiting national focal point, key data providers, drug services and law-enforcement agencies to Vilnius, Lithuania, will be organized.

On March 22-23, 2012 a National training and workshop on Annual Drug Reports and Country Situation Summary was conducted in Kyrgyzstan.

**TREAT**: To support the introduction of modern drug addiction treatment methods within the public health system and the prison system by promoting the development of comprehensive and integrated treatment methods that are able to deliver a continuum of care for drug users, including drug dependence treatment, HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B/C prevention and care, and reduction of the health other social consequences.

On February 21-22, 2012, a National Seminar on best practices of opiate substitution treatment in penitentiary settings Procurements for the Clean Zone was held.

National Seminar with a focus on the chosen pilot/partner treatment centers in Bishkek and Osh is planned for 17-18<sup>th</sup> of September, 2012.

**MEDISSA**: To help the governments prevent potential new drug users and reduce the number of current drug addicts by better informing the general public of the risks to drug usage.

As a regional activity a Study Visit to Europe to share the experiences of best practice in organization of drug information service is planned for August 19-26, 2012.

In Kyrgyzstan a national seminar on ISSA strategy and action plan was held in November, 2011. Furthermore, a midterm evaluation seminar with training component was organized in April, 2012. Drug prevention campaign is planned for May/June, 2012, while the final evaluation seminar is to be conducted in October 2012.

**OCAN:** to serve as the backbone with regard to project management issues of all three specific components. Furthermore, it provides the framework for partner coordination and project monitoring and implementation

Moreover, the EU provides funding for the project “**Fight against trafficking from and to Afghanistan (Heroin Route I)**” implemented by GIZ and partners (Interpol, UNODC, World Customs Organisation, Bundeskriminalamt). The project started in 2008 and has been extended to 2013. Its overall objective is to strengthen the stability of the region and the security and health of the populations living in the countries along the heroine routes by supporting the trans-regional cooperation in the fight against trafficking from and to Afghanistan.

Kyrgyzstan is involved in the *ECO-DOCCU (Drugs and Organised Crime Coordination Unit)* capacity building component of the project in terms of strengthening the ECO-DOCCU as the focal point for regional. Trans-regional and international coordination and in the promotion of interagency cooperation on strategic information on drug-trafficking and organised crime in the ECO region and beyond, covering Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

And, the **Heroin Route II** project – Phase II—has been launched in December 2011 with the end date of 2014. It is implemented by UNODC-WCO for the Container control programme and EU Member States Agencies for both other components. The main specific objective of this programme is to complement and where appropriate reinforce regional or international initiatives against organised crime and trafficking activities on the Heroin Route. The expected result is regional cross border cooperation with and between customs and police in addressing the threat of trafficking and organised crime has increased.

***The project includes the following components:*** container control at high risk ports in Black Sea and along the heroin route, information networks and platforms along the Heroin Route(2.7m€), and Trafficking of Human Beings(1.5m€.)

One of the most recent OSCE initiatives, **Border Management Staff College (BMSC)** in Tajikistan, Dushanbe aimed at training senior border officials, was inaugurated on 27 May 2009.

The guiding philosophy of the OSCE BMSC is creating open but secure borders by bringing together knowledge and experience from the 56 participating States of the OSCE, the College provides specialized training for senior management of border security agencies. Utilising the OSCE network to disseminate knowledge and experience, it offers opportunities for in-depth analysis of international standards in border management, and exchange of the latest techniques and best practices. It is also a nucleus for cooperation and information exchange among border professionals. Financial support for the College has been provided by: Belgium, Germany, Kazakhstan, Norway, Sweden and Turkey.

At the *bilateral* level we could refer to the following most important initiatives:

**Finland, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Sweden** are not currently involved in counter-narcotics activities in Kyrgyzstan. However, these countries are interested in bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of counter-narcotics in Central Asian region in the future.

**The Czech Republic** is a strong supporter of the CARICC's activities and offered a 300.000 USD contribution.

Moreover, the Anti-Drugs Unit (which operates under the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic) proposed to conduct a training for representatives of law-enforcement agencies from Kazakhstan and other Central Asian states, but has not received any response so far. The Czech Anti-Drugs Unit is also willing to invite a delegation of officials and experts from Central Asian states for a visit in the Czech Republic in case if there is an interest from their side.

**France** is planning to organize one week training on drug investigation for counter-narcotic units in 2012.

The **German** BKA cooperates with Kyrgyz counter-narcotics law enforcement through its Liaison Officer in Dushanbe, whose main task is to provide operational support to the local law enforcement services regarding investigations with apparent links to Germany.

**Italian** cooperation with Kyrgyzstan is marked by a presence of a Drug Liaison Officer in Tashkent who maintains operative contacts with the Kyrgyz counter narcotics authorities.

Italy is also a strong supporter of the CARICC initiative. In 2009 Italy was granted observer status of CARICC after its initial financial contribution to this organization.

Along with this Italy has provided financial contribution (440,000 USD) to the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries (including Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan) and will continue to support the Project on Counter-Narcotics Training of Central Asian and Afghan Law Enforcement Personnel by providing instructors for trainings to be conducted within this project.

A German and an Italian expert were invited to provide training to representatives of law-enforcement from all Central Asian states apart from Turkmenistan at two-day regional workshop “Regulatory Mechanisms for Precursor Control in Central Asia” organized by UNODC ROCA in Almaty (Kazakhstan) on 26-27 October, 2011.

Currently **Norway** does not carry out any bilateral counter-narcotics activities in Kyrgyzstan, however, it provides financial and political support to the Paris Pact Initiative. Moreover, Norway also contributes with core funding of 30 million NOK to UNODC’s Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries, which provides a platform where the shared responsibility between the countries in the region (Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) and the international community can be strategically planned and implemented as recommended by several Commission on Narcotic Drugs and UN Security Council resolutions.

Norway supports the UNODC project XAC/K22 “Countering the trafficking of Afghan opiates via the northern route by enhancing the capacity of key border crossings points (BCPs) and through the establishment of border liaison offices (BLOs)”. Norway has contributed with 5 million NOK to this project so far.

**Russia** has presented its Strategy for the Implementation of the National Anti-Drug Policy in the Period Until 2020. The Strategy envisages both direct cooperation with Central Asian states and regional cooperation in the framework of Collective Security Treaty Organization, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism.

The Russian Parliament ratified the CARICC Agreement in March 2011.

The **UK** has been a strong supporter of the work of CARICC, and contributed \$300,000 to its creation. In September 2010 the UK was granted observer status of CARICC.

#### **2.4. Place and date of meetings of Mini-Dublin groups**

The Mini-Dublin Group meeting was held on May 15, 2012 in Astana (Kazakhstan). The meeting was chaired by the Italian Ambassador and the Italian Drug Liaison Officer with the further participation of representatives from a range of Mini-Dublin Group member countries and observers (the Czech Republic, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Japan, Hungary, Norway, OSCE, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Sweden, UK, UNODC, and USA).

#### **2.5. Prioritized identification of needs for external assistance**

Following priority needs, identified during the previous Mini-Dublin Group meeting, remain valid:

- improving regional co-operation in the field of sharing information and experiences and co-ordination among the law enforcement bodies;
- strengthening border control, in particular, in the Ferghana Valley where nearly 40 % of the border is uncontrolled;
- strengthening precursors control;
- supporting demand reduction.

#### **2.6. Mini-Dublin group assessment of needs**

##### Recommendations

- Donors should continue to support activities against the illicit traffic in precursors because, in spite of the initiatives carried out in this field, the results remain meager.
- Mini-Dublin Group underlined the importance of continuing to strengthen border control. The porousness of Kyrgyzstan frontiers, as well as the difficulties to monitor the stretches of the boundary in mountainous and remote areas, makes it necessary to continue the work in this field carried out up to now.

- Effectiveness of the aid provided in the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation should be carefully evaluated, using the most successful pilot projects as examples to be followed whenever appropriate. Whenever advisable, donors should apply a mechanism to monitor the usefulness of their cooperation projects on the medium/long term.
- Coordination among donor countries, on one side, and among them and beneficiary countries, on the other, should be aimed at avoiding duplications and identifying priority needs. In this respect, many participants stressed the importance of the Mini-Dublin Group as a coordination mechanism. Moreover bilateral activities (especially training) should be better coordinated among themselves to be more effective.
- Drug demand reduction, included the medical rehabilitation of drug addicts, was also indicated among the priorities which need continuous focus by donors. A rapid growth of HIV/AIDS infected is one of the most direct and heavy consequences of the drug addition spread.
- The birth of CARICC represents a moment of great relief in the history of fight against drug trafficking in Central Asia. In order to bear the fruits of the current event, the donor countries should make every possible effort to give their experience and professionalism at disposal of CARICC. The running of practical courses and study tours, a focus on analysis, national and international coordination, and on conduct of investigations, in particular, should be considered as a priority.
- It would be important to verify the results of the national drug plans by introducing periodical indicators.
- Donors should closely cooperate with Kyrgyz Government in order to improve the conditions of the population, since very often drug-related issues are an immediate consequence of poor economic condition.
- Due to the limited international funding of counter-narcotics activities in Central Asian states, it seems indispensable to enhance training segment within law-enforcement agencies of Central Asian states, thus, enabling them to provide trainings and develop capacities of their officials in the field of counter-narcotics. External assistance, such as participation of foreign experts, may be provided in this regard. In particular, by rendering support and assistance to the Border Management Staff College in terms of providing foreign instructors for the training sessions and courses.

### 3. TAJIKISTAN

#### 3.1. General situation in the country

As the gateway to the “northern route” of trafficking, Tajikistan is on the frontline of opiate trafficking from Afghanistan to the Russian Federation, Europe and increasingly to China. Although cultivation and potential opium production declined in Afghanistan in 2010, the consequences of opiate flows through Tajikistan continue to be worrisome.

The opiates production in Afghanistan is a threat for stability and security in Tajikistan. Large stockpiles are believed to exist in northern Afghanistan along the borders with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan that enable drug traffickers to provide deliveries of opium and heroin across the Afghan border into and through Central Asian countries destined to Russia and West European countries.

In addition to trafficking in illicit drugs, trafficking in chemical precursors is also becoming a growing regional concern. Transforming raw opium into heroin requires the early addition of chemical precursors. As Afghanistan does not produce these chemicals, large volumes of illicit precursors required for the conversion of opium are being smuggled in from other countries, including Tajikistan.

The principal methods of drug smuggling are transporting drugs in hand-baggage, secret compartments of vehicles, among personal items and clothes, among foodstuff (fruits and dried fruits), by intracavitary.

The cross-border nature of drug trade clearly requires a regional response, and there is a significant ground for such co-operation, particularly, in terms of border management. Thus enhancing border controls and law enforcement capabilities is crucial, particularly for Afghanistan’s immediate neighbors – Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Border management is an enormous challenge given that Central Asian borders with Afghanistan represent close to 2,400 km of difficult terrain – the border of Tajikistan with Afghanistan alone constitutes 1,344 km. Law enforcement agencies of Central Asian states are hampered by a widespread lack of resources, training and equipment. As a result, only a small fraction – some 5 % - of the amount of all drugs transited through the region are seized, while Tajikistan is responsible for the largest share of these seizures.

In the first quarter of 2012 law enforcement bodies of Tajikistan seized 1,167 kg of drug substances, including 216 kg of heroin, 78 kg of opium and 872 kg of drugs related to cannabis group.

Over the same period, the number of drug-related crimes in Tajikistan accounted for 34 with 231 kg of drug seized, including 53 kg of heroin, 457 g of opium and 176 kg of drugs related to cannabis group. The cases of synthetic drug substances were identified with 179 pills and 10 phials seized. 32 criminal cases were brought before court in the first quarter of 2012, 28 of which finalized with indictment of 42 individuals. The number of people arrested for drug related crimes equaled to 42. The arrested also include 26 nationals of foreign countries coming from Afghanistan (20), Kyrgyzstan (5) and Russia (1).

One of the positive tendencies of the recent years is the evident reduction of cases of detention of Tajik citizens for drug-related crimes in Central Asian countries and the Russian Federation. Since 2000 there has been a 73 % decrease.

According to official data of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Tajikistan, 7,393 (8,018) drug addicts were registered at dispensaries as of 31 December 2010 (a sharp decline from 8,018 one year before). In this regard, the analysis of used drugs in 2010 shows that heroin addicts account for 79.3 %, opium addicts 8.5 %, hashish addicts 8.3 % and poly-drug addiction 3.9 %

In 2010, according to the data of the Republican Center for HIV and AIDS, 2,336 HIV cases were registered in the Republic, including 458 women and 1,878 men. The ways of contracting of HIV are intravenous drug use practices (54.5 %), unprotected sexual behaviour (28.1 %), and unsafe drug transfusion practices (0.7 %).

Since May 2011 a large-scale “Kuknor 2011” operation on destroying the crops of wild-growing cannabis has been launched. The information on the first two fulfilled phases was submitted to the Government of Tajikistan.



### 3.2. A short update on the country's anti-drug strategy

Tajikistan is a party to *the 1988 UN Drug Convention, the 1961 UN Single Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the 1972 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances*. Moreover, Tajikistan is a party to *the UN Convention against Corruption and the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* as well as its *Protocols on the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons*. In September 1999 Tajikistan has signed an agreement on cooperation in combating transnational crime, including drug trafficking along with other Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Uzbekistan). Moreover, the five Central Asian states, as well as Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey are the members of the *Economic Coordination Mechanism* supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Tajikistan from the first days of its independence is resolutely supporting any rational and constructive initiatives aimed at fight against illegal drug trafficking and drug addiction. Tajikistan is strongly committed to the concept that practical results in combating the drug threat is only achievable by regional response which includes coordinated measures and complex use of all available means and ways. Moreover, Tajikistan believes that the fight against drugs should take place both in the countries of origin and in the countries of their consumption. Thus, the reduction in the drug use will lead to the reduction in their manufacture respectively.

However, the Tajik vision of the Afghan problem focuses not only on the development of regional cooperation in fighting Afghan opiates trafficking, but also on promoting trade and economic cooperation with Afghanistan as a country located on crossroads of international communications. On that premises Tajikistan has built five bridges on border river of Panj and provided a favorable financial conditions is going to build several other bridges.

Tajikistan also supports initiatives aimed at improving social and economic situation in Afghanistan by means of international cooperation. Stable Afghanistan along with enhanced border controls will diminish risks to the regional security.

On the basis of world's best practices the anti-drug strategy, including short-term, long-term action plans and programs, as well as multilateral levels of cooperation, has been developed. A number of urgent measures towards stabilizing drug situation, curbing the drug smuggling channels, reducing the level of illegal drug trafficking and drug abuse have been undertaken.

Within 1996-2007 three national counter-narcotics programmes were implemented in Tajikistan. “The Comprehensive State Outreach Programme for the Drug Abuse Prevention and Countering Illicit Circulation of Drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2008-2012” was adopted by the Decree of the Government dated of 30 November 2010, and is being implemented nowadays.

As a result, over the last 10 years the national law enforcement bodies seized more than 64 tons of drugs, with more than 30 tons of heroin on the territory of Tajikistan.

With the final withdrawal of Russian border troops from the Tajik-Afghan border in October 2005, Tajik forces are remained solely responsible for patrolling and maintaining the border. In January 2007, the Tajik State Committee for Border Protection (SCBP) was subsumed under the new State Committee for National Security (SCNS).

The Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan was established with the support of UNODC project in 2000. The DCA has become the leading drug enforcement agency in the country with the capacity to undertake long term intelligence-led operations.

Several initiatives have been recently taken by the DCA, among which are:

### ***Cooperation with the law enforcement bodies of Afghanistan***

The Drug Control Agency under the President of Tajikistan attaches great importance to the cooperation with the Afghan law enforcement agencies in the sphere of personnel training, that deal with the fight against illegal drug trafficking.

The training of Afghan counternarcotics police officers is a clear evidence of a committed development of cooperation with law enforcement bodies of Afghanistan.

### ***Anti-drug liaison officers***

Over the 10 month of 2011 DCA Drug Liaison Officers and law enforcement bodies of Afghanistan conducted 30 joint operations, resulted in revelation and destruction of 3 high-quality heroin production laboratories, 36 Afghan citizens were detained for the complicity in illicit drug trafficking, from which 466 kg of drugs were seized, firearms and ammunition as well.

Furthermore, over the first quarter 2012 three joint operations were held by DCA DLOs and Afghan special services, resulted in seizure of 23 kg of drug substances, including 900 g of heroin, 6 kg of opium and 16 kg of drugs related to the cannabis group. One more joint operation was carried out together with law enforcement bodies and special services of Kyrgyzstan, resulted in seizure of 7.3 kg of drug substances.

***Meeting of senior representatives from counter narcotics agencies of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan***

A First Tripartite AKT Ministerial Meeting within the framework of Cooperation in Counter Narcotics and Border Management in Drug Control among the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Tajikistan, will be held in Dushanbe on May 31, 2012. UNODC Executive Director is going to participate in it as part of the official visit to Afghanistan and Tajikistan on 27 May and 1 June, 2012.

Earlier, a meeting of senior representatives from counter narcotics agencies of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan (under the UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries) was held in Dushanbe on January 20, 2012 to discuss issues related to strengthening of cooperation in combating drug trafficking. Issues related to organization of joint struggle against organized crime groups, exchange of operational information and training of personnel were among major topics.

A Protocol of the Trilateral Meeting of Heads of Drug Control Bodies of Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan was signed on January 20, 2012.

A Memorandum on implementation of Vetted Unit Programme in the Republic of Tajikistan by DCA and the US DEA was signed on March 15, 2012.

In general, Tajikistan has signed 12 multilateral and 17 bilateral agreements in this field.

**On organized crime:**

A databank on incidents, persons, operative information and criminal cases, containing also the information received from other law enforcement bodies of Tajikistan and those of other states is being developed. Data collection on DCA services' and divisions' activities as well as the information on drug seizures by other law enforcement and security agencies of Tajikistan is being performed.

Currently the databank "ibase8" contains more than 440 thousands of objects, including 34,331 individuals, 5,626 of them are citizens of Aghanistan, 193,468 phone numbers, 21,736 addresses, 2,550 vehicles, 8,761 incidents, 481 heroin producing laboratories, 481 record management cases.

Over the first quarter of 2012 7,337 new objects were introduced in the "ibase8" database.

As a result of the 18 received inquiries on phone talks analysis 120 schemes (patterns) were designed. 9 written inquiries on controlling of individuals, involved in illicit drug trafficking and organized crime related activities were worked out.

**On corruption:**

Tajikistan acceded to the UN Convention against Corruption in September 2006. The Agency for State Financial Control and Combating Corruption was established in Tajikistan in early 2007. Activity of the agency led to the rise in corruption related offences detection.

**On trafficking in human beings:**

Given the poor economic conditions in the country, human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, and other forms of illegal migration to Kazakhstan, Russia, and European countries are the issues of a profound concern in Tajikistan.

The Special Unit to Combat Racketeering, Kidnapping and Human Trafficking was established in April 2004 as part of the Department for the Fight against Organized Crime within the Ministry of the Interior.

**On terrorism:**

Tajikistan is party to 12 of the 16 universal legal instruments against terrorism.

Amendments to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan were enacted by the Parliament of the Republic of Tajikistan on 18 June 2008. These amendments are related to terrorism offences.

Under the decision of the Supreme Court of Tajikistan of 30 March 2006, 10 organizations including Al-Qaida and the Taliban were classified as terrorist and extremist organizations and their activities were banned.

As per official data, over the past several years, the Hizb Ut Tahrir religious extremist organization has become more active on the territory of Tajikistan. Members of the organization have been arrested in various parts of the country, mainly for dissemination of brochures and leaflets with extremist content.

In late August 2010, over two dozen individuals sentenced as terrorists escaped from prison in Dushanbe and launched attacks as they travelled to various regions of the country. Many of these individuals had been opposition fighters during the Tajik civil war and had been arrested in eastern Tajikistan during government sweeps in 2009. In early September 2010, a suicide car bombing resulted in over two dozen deaths or injuries among police in the northern city of Khujand. An obscure terrorist group, Jamaat Ansarullah, supposedly related to the Islamic Movement of Turkestan, claimed responsibility. Some escapees and their allies, allegedly including Islamic Movement of Turkestan terrorists, attacked a military convoy in the Rasht Valley (formerly known as Karategin) east of Dushanbe on September 19, 2010, reportedly resulting in dozens of deaths and injuries to government forces, leading to the arising concerns among some observers that Tajikistan was becoming more unstable.

However, the government has claimed in early 2011 that it has stabilized the situation in eastern Tajikistan.

### **On money laundering:**

In the framework of UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries a regional workshop on cash smuggling and launch of the Criminal Assets Southern Hub (CASH) initiative was held in Dushanbe on 25-27 January 2012 with the participation of the 8 countries. It has laid ground to the development of regional cooperation in countering illicit money flows. The main objective of the initiative is to strengthen law enforcement capacities in countering money flows and confiscating the assets of drug trafficking networks.

As part of the CASH initiative, the first “FIU to FIU” (Financial Intelligence Unit), “Customs to Customs” and “Police to Police” meetings of the representatives of the 8 countries were organized in conjunction with the Dushanbe meeting on 27 January 2012, aimed at building trust, providing effective information exchange, and paving the way for practical and operational cooperation.

Within the above mentioned events, held in Dushanbe in the first quarter of 2012, member-states of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries were proposed a model regional MoU on AML matters.

During the meeting of the Mini-Dublin Group in Tashkent the Tajik delegation has advanced the proposal to host the next Mini-Dublin Group meeting of 2012 in Dushanbe.

### **3.3. Enumeration of major bilateral and multilateral CN programs**

A new UNODC Regional Program for Promoting Counter Narcotics Efforts in Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries for 2011-2014 has been adopted. The Regional Program is a strategic framework for UNODC’s engagement in the region and it is designed to provide a platform for better coordination and facilitation of counter-narcotics efforts across the region, bringing coherence to the activities conducted by UNODC. The aim of the Regional Program is to enhance the counter-narcotics capacities across the region through better coordination and facilitation of regional cooperation. The Regional Program will be implemented with four sub-programs corresponding to thematic focus identified in the course of consultation with the governments. The four sub-programs include: regional law enforcement cooperation; international/regional cooperation in legal matters; prevention and treatment of addiction among vulnerable groups; analysis and monitoring of trends and impacts.

Along with this Program, a number of UNODC counter-narcotics projects are being implemented at national and regional level. They include:

***TD/XCE/A01 OFID/UNODC partnership on effective HIV/AIDS prevention among vulnerable groups in Central Asia and Eastern Europe - Phase II***

A Working Group on adaptation of legal documents to introduce OST in Tajikistan prisons was established at the request of the Penal Sentence Implementation Department of the Ministry of Justice of Tajikistan with a financial and technical support of the project.

***TD/GLO/K01 “Prevention of drug use, HIV/AIDS and crime among young people through family skills training programmes in low- and middle-income countries”.***

A round-table was organised and held in Dushanbe on 23 March 2012 .The range of round-table participants included respective institutions and ministries as well as secondary schools of Dushanbe who discussed results and achievements of the Pilot Programme “Families and schools together” implemented within the project framework in Tajikistan over 2010-2011.

***TD/TAJ/H03***

The one week analytical training was provided to the analysts of the DCA Regional department in Sugd province. The analysts were trained on the use of i2 software including the installation of the programme, data compiling, data migration into the “iBase” and creation of link-charts in the “Analysts Notebook”. This initiative should support/improve the intelligence and investigation activities of this department and DCA as a whole.

***TD/REER/F23***

The handover ceremony of the hardware procured by the F23 project to the analytical unit of the SSDC was arranged (21 February 2012). The analytical unit of the SSDC was enlarged and delivered equipment will be installed for newly joined officers.

From 28 February to 2 March 2012, a mission was organized to Bishkek aimed at exchanging the experience of Tajik and Kyrgyz law enforcement in organization and implementation of border drug control operations with neighboring countries, interaction of different law enforcement agencies within the country, availability of networking system, detention and investigation of criminal cases and interaction with law enforcement agencies of other countries on drug and other crime related issues.

By request of the Tajik Border Guards, the project held six days training course on “Implementing of geo-information system of ArcGIS, Phase 2” in Dushanbe in February 2012. Two licensed ArcGIS software were installed in State Border Service and Ministry of Interior of Tajikistan.

On 27 February - 4 March 2012, UNODC, in close cooperation with UNDP Tajikistan, conducted a six-day training course to improve the capacity of the Tajik border guards and other law enforcement agencies in border management in particular Tajik- Afghan border with strong focus on countering measures to prevent illicit drug trafficking.

In this regard IT and office equipment, specific equipment required to conduct border and drug control activities for operational staff of the Intelligence Department of the Tajik Border Guards and Counternarcotics Department of the Ministry of Interior. The equipment was delivered and handed over to the beneficiaries in April 2012.

### **RER/H22 – “Establishment of the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC)”**

CARICC became a focal point for regional operations including operation “TARCET” and controlled deliveries operations. Due to CARICC efforts, a number of successful operations were conducted in the region.

After the ratification of the CARICC Agreement by the Parliaments of the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan, the CARICC became fully operational from structural point of view with available vacancies for liaison officers from all member states. However, at this stage its effective functioning as well as realization of joint operations and sharing of intelligence-led information will totally depend on the will of participating states to cooperate and share operational information.



On 6-7 February 2012, a “Working Meeting to Coordinate Efforts in Combating Transitional Drug-Related Crime” was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, under the auspices of the UNODC “Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries, 2011-2014” together with CARICC. The meeting was attended by the heads of counter-narcotics operational units of the competent agencies of the Central and West Asian countries, including CARICC member states and the Joint Planning Cell (JPC) of the Triangular Initiative, their partners, as well as representatives of relevant regional and international competent organizations.

On 23 February, 2012 project staff met with representatives of Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA) to discuss mutual cooperation and possible signing of MOU between CICA and UNODC.

One of the recent events became the Ukrainian application for the observer status at CARICC in March, 2012.

At the multilateral level there are also a number of projects funded by the **European Union** in the framework of Border Management and Drug Action Programmes in Central Asia (BOMCA and CADAP).

### **The Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP)**

The Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP) is an EU funded programme dedicated to assisting the further development of effective, comprehensive drug policies in Central Asia and extending the achievements of previous CADAP phases.

The objective of CADAP is to support the EU Drug Strategy in “preventing and reducing drug use, dependence, and drug-related harms to health and society” through the gradual adoption by Central Asian beneficiary authorities of the EU good practices in the field of drug policies and by building capacities within the governments and civil societies to provide sustainable continuation of CADAP activities. Thus, the main goal of the programme is to encourage Central Asian governments to commit to sustainable strategies in the field of drug addiction and to bring current systems of drug addict prosecution into accordance with international strategies and standards.

The programme has a regional outreach combining networking and capacity building on the regional level with national activities adjusted to the identified needs and requirements in the five Central Asian partner countries.

The current CADAP 5 phase has a budget of 4.9 million Euros and started on 20 January 2010. Activities will finish in mid-October 2013. CADAP is being implemented by a consortium from EU member states, led by GIZ. The GIZ is supported by scientific partners from the Czech Republic, Poland and Germany.

The current “CADAP 5” consists of the following components: 1). DAMOS (Drug Abuse Monitoring System), 2). TREAT, 3). MEDISSA (Media and Info Service on Substance Abuse).

To further implement the strategy of CADAP and enhance the anti-drug effort the following activities were implemented in 2011 and are preliminary planned for 2012:

- Round table on Drug Action Plans in Central Asia and Europe to reduce drug-related problems within the society was organized in Dushanbe in June 2011 with participation of the representatives of all interested ministries and government structures as well as international organizations involved in drug-related sphere. (OCAN)
- A 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Steering Committee meeting with participation of the high level representatives of partner institutions from all the 5 countries of the region was organized in Astana on October 11, 2011. (OCAN)
- National Steering Committee meeting to discuss the programme achievements in 2011, partners needs and wish lists for 2012 was organized in November 2011. (OCAN)
- A 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Workshop was held in October 2011 in Astana to discuss and revise the draft countries’ drug situation reports with technical support from the international experts. (DAMOS)
- Study visits to Prague National Focal Point and to the European Monitoring Centre of Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) in Lisbon had been conducted in June 2011. (DAMOS)
- A “Regional Conference on Interventions for Drug Addicts in Prison in Central Asia and the European Union” was held in Tashkent in June 2011. (TREAT)

- The first national training on the modern treatment methods including OST was organized for 20 specialists of the Ministry of Healthcare working in the narcological institutions in Dushanbe and Khorog. (TREAT)
- Two study visits were organized for the Ministry of Healthcare and Ministry of Justice officials to Germany on “Community based treatment chain for drug addicts”, and Poland “Treatment of drug addicted inmates within the Polish prisons”. (TREAT)
- Field visits to the government rehabilitation and treatment facilities in Dushanbe and Vakhdat districts were held with the participation of CADAP senior representatives and national public officials. (TREAT)
- A number of workshops were organized for the purposes of drug use prevention (“How to deal with young people at risk—selective/indicated prevention”, “Prevention of psychoactive substances use”, “Role and responsibilities of the parents in drug prevention”), as well as journalist trainings and study visits to Warsaw and Cracow over the year of 2011. (MEDISSA)

With the financial assistance of **Border Management in Central Asia (BOMCA)** the construction of Cynological Center was completed. In the first half of 2012 the purchase of furniture, technical equipment, special library, medical equipment for the training corps and other facilities, as well as the purchase of sniffer dogs is being planned. Currently as a result of the meeting between the UNODC representatives and the head of the Cynological Center the issue of tutorials and visual aids supply is being solved.

On 27 May 2009 the **OSCE** launched the initiative of **Border Management Staff College (BMSC)** in Tajikistan, Dushanbe aimed at training senior border officials. The guiding philosophy of the OSCE BMSC is creating open but secure borders by bringing together knowledge and experience from the 56 participating States of the OSCE, the College provides specialized training for senior management of border security agencies. Utilising the OSCE network to disseminate knowledge and experience, it offers opportunities for in-depth analysis of international standards in border management, and exchange of the latest techniques and best practices. It is also a nucleus for cooperation and information exchange among border professionals. Financial support for the College has been provided by: Belgium, Germany, Kazakhstan, Norway, Sweden and Turkey.

The **GIZ (German Agency for International Cooperation)** is currently running a health program with some components on drug demand reduction, with the main focus on the project funded by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), which covers 3 countries – Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. In 2012 the second phase for 2012-2014 was launched, aimed at establishing linkages between reproductive health, HIV and substance abuse issues.

At the *bilateral* level the following important initiatives can be mentioned:

**Afghanistan** stressed the importance of international co-operation in combating drug trafficking and underlined the need of a balanced approach in contrasting both drug supply and demand.

**Bulgaria** and **Romania** are not currently involved in counter-narcotics activities in Tajikistan. However, both countries are interested in bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of counter-narcotics in Central Asian region in the future.

The **Czech Republic** continues to be involved in the DAMOS / CADAP program in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, focusing among other activities on building The Drug Information System. Czech experts have conducted an estimate of drug users' mortal rate in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

In mid-March 2012, twenty representatives of the Drug Control Agency, Ministry of the Interior, Republican HIV Centre, National Centre on Monitoring the Drug Situation and Drug Prevention, Narcological Service, Penitentiary Service, and NGOs active in the field met at a workshop with Czech experts, following a week-long study visit to the Czech Republic in 2011 during which the Tajik experts were exposed to the comprehensive Czech system of the prevention of HIV in high-risk groups. The project was jointly funded by the UNDP CIS Bratislava using the earmarked resources of the Czech Trust Fund and by the UNDP in Tajikistan, which operated within the framework of the programme of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

**France's** cooperation with Afghanistan and neighboring countries is realized by presence of one police attache' and four police liaison officers in Pakistan as well as by presence of one police attache' based in Almaty with competence on Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The **German BKA** cooperates with Tajik counter-narcotics law enforcement through its Drug Liaison Officer (DLO) based in Dushanbe. The main task of the DLO is to improve co-operation in counter-narcotics enforcement between BKA and Tajik law enforcement agencies, in particular Drug Control Agency. In this framework, BKA provides technical equipment and specific training to the Tajik counter-narcotics law enforcement authorities.

**Italian DCSA** cooperates with Tajik counter-narcotics law enforcement through Drug Liaison Officer (DLO) based in Tashkent. The main tasks of the DLO are to provide operational support to the local law enforcement services in regard to investigations with apparent links to Italy.

Italy is also a strong supporter of the CARICC initiative. In 2009, Italy was granted observer status of CARICC after its initial financial contribution to this organization.

Along with this, Italy provided financial contribution (440,000 USD) to the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries and will continue to support the Project on Counter-Narcotics Training of Central Asian , Afghan and Pakistani Law Enforcement Personnel by providing instructors for trainings to be conducted within this project.

Moreover, a German and an Italian expert were invited to provide training to representatives of law-enforcement from all Central Asian states apart from Turkmenistan at two-day regional workshop “Regulatory Mechanisms for Precursor Control in Central Asia” organized by UNODC ROCA in Almaty (Kazakhstan) on 26-27 October, 2011.

From 2007 to 2009, **Japan** conducted the Seminar on Criminal Justice for Central Asia. The recipient countries are Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan. The objective of the seminar is to attain effective measures in the course of judiciary procedures and criminal investigation towards narcotic crimes and treatment of abusers.

Together with above, since 2004 Japan has been accepting annually two customs officials from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan to approximately one month Technical Assistance Courses on Customs Policy and Administration. It is hoped that this cooperation will also enhance the capacities of the Customs Control Board.

The Seminar on control of drug offences was conducted from September to October 2009 in Japan for representatives of Central Asian countries in order to share knowledge and experiences regarding cross-border prevention and tighter control of drug offences.

**Latvian** experts are involved in BOMCA activities.

**Russia** pays special attention to Central Asian region. Neighborhood to unstable Afghanistan makes it attackable to growing drug threats. The Russian Federation continues to develop multilateral and bilateral cooperation with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in the field of counter-narcotics.

Thus, professional development courses were organized for the law enforcement officers of Central Asian states, Afghanistan and Pakistan in Domodedovo (Russia) on January 31- February 15, 2012, in St. Petersburg on March 19-30, April 1-13, and April 3-18, 2012.

The two countries also successfully cooperate in the framework of CARICC and Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). In order to prevent illicit drug turnover a new anti-drug mechanism has been established in the course of the last meeting of the executives of the member states of SCO held on May 19, 2009 in Moscow. A new structure will include the Council comprising the officials of SCO member states' counter-narcotics agencies, and a number of expert working groups. Moreover, the SCO Anti-Drug Strategy and its Action Program were approved on 15 June 2011 at the meeting of SCO Heads of States in Astana.

**Turkey's** cooperation with Tajikistan is carried out by trainings for law-enforcement personnel active in the field of counter-narcotics delivered by its International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC).

Thus, in the course of 2011 the following trainings were implemented by TADOC with the participation of Uzbek and Tajik law enforcement officers:

- Training on regional controlled delivery under NATO-Russia Council project (on 27 June-08 July in Kazakhstan) where 6 representatives from both Uzbekistan and Tajikistan took part;
- Training on the crime intelligence analysis under NATO-Russia Council project (on 12-16 September in Uzbekistan) with 30 participants;

- Training on the risk analysis and drug search techniques with TIKA support (on 24-28 October in Uzbekistan) with 16 participants;
- Training for border liaison officers with UNODC support (on 24-28 October in Tajikistan) with 15 participants;
- Training on Border Liaison Officers with UNODC support (on 31 October-4 November in Uzbekistan) with 15 participants.

Bilateral **UK/Tajikistan** counter-narcotics activities are conducted through the Tajik Drugs Control Agency and the UK's Serious Organized Crime Agency officials at the British Embassy in Kabul and cover provision of counter-narcotics training and support. During 2006-2009 the British Embassy in Dushanbe provided £500,000 to support the BOMCA and the BOMBAF border management projects. The UK multilateral activities/support continues to be provided through EU and OSCE project support through Brussels and Vienna respectively.

Since 2000, the **United States** government has provided over 70 million US dollars in assistance to Tajikistan through the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), DOD and US Export and Border Security (EXBS).

### **3.4. Place and date of meetings of Mini-Dublin groups**

The Mini-Dublin Group meeting was held on May 8, 2012 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The meeting was chaired by the Italian Ambassador with the participation of representatives from a range of Mini Dublin Group member states and observers, namely Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Japan, Latvia, OSCE, Romania, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, USA, and Uzbekistan and representatives of UNODC, CADAP, OSCE and GIZ.

### **3.5. Prioritized identification of needs for external assistance**

The Tajik delegation during the Mini-Dublin Group meeting has highlighted the following priority needs that require the international assistance, as well as cooperation of the Mini-Dublin Group member-states:

- Establishment in Tajikistan of a unified **Counter Narcotics Training Academy** on effective training and retraining of personnel dealing with the fight against illicit drug trafficking, this may involve the establishment of a National Cynological Center and a Specialised Training Center for training and retraining the law enforcement personnel;
- Rigging of the Cynological Center with the necessary equipment;
- Prospecting for financial opportunities for the following projects implementation:
  - “Establishment of the Training Center within the Drug Control Agency under the auspices of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan”;
  - “Establishment of the Media-Club within the Drug Control Agency under the auspices of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan”.
- Strengthening the DCA role as a part of the international network of the law enforcement agencies of Central Asia and developing the cooperation with public and international law enforcement agencies. For these purposes, there is a need to develop and foster bilateral mutually beneficial cooperation with the competent authorities of foreign states on the basis of previously signed and newly concluded agreements, protocols, including the implementation by and participation from the part of DCA in joint operations on fighting the illicit drug trafficking at national and international levels.
- Establishing new DCA regional departments in Djirgatal and Darvaz regions;
- Intensification of DCA DLOs activities in Afghanistan (Fayzabad, Talukan, Kunduz) and Kyrgyzstan (Osh) to extend and enhance the efficiency of DCA’s cooperation with the law enforcement bodies and special services of the above stated countries in fighting the illicit drug trafficking.
- Fortifying the border, supplying the closed circuit television (CCTVs);
- Performing an operative work on organized criminal gangs by the law enforcement bodies of Russia, Ministry of Interior of Afghanistan, US DEA on the territories of Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Russian Federation, carrying out a ”controlled delivery” operation as well.
- Performing an operative and identification work on the individuals, involved in money laundering, as well as those involved in marketing and driving of hijacked cars from Lithuania in cooperation with German BKA and law enforcement agencies of Lithuania.
- Establishment of the Working Group from among the representatives of the drug control agencies of the Russian Federation, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Tajikistan.



- Providing regular reports (quarterly, semiannual, annual), news and analytical information on the drug situation in the country and in the region to convey it to the President, Government and other interested ministries, institutions, including UNODC and donor-states.
- Continuing the training and retraining of the DCA officers.
- Continuing the procurement of special technical facilities, vehicles, equipment and consumables to enhance the DCA's effectiveness, taking into account relevant inquiries.
- Supplying the equipment for the judges' laboratory;
- Supplying the air scanning equipment;
- Continuing the organization of trainings on operative and strategic information analysis for the DCA Information and Analysis Department officers.

### **3.6. Mini-Dublin group assessment of needs**

#### Recommendations:

- It is necessary that the actions undertaken at bilateral level by the single Dublin Group Member states and at multilateral level by UNODC, European Commission, Russia, OSCE, etc. mutually complement and reinforce one another, in order to avoid the overlapping of similar projects;
- the participants of the Mini-Dublin Group welcome the completion of the ratification process of the CARICC Agreement in all seven founding states in 2011 (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). The CARICC, fully operational since March 2009 after the necessary number for ratification of the CARICC Agreement had been secured, can represent a platform for the exchange of information related to drug-trafficking and the coordination of joint operations involving all member states along so-called the "Northern route". In order to bear the fruits of the current event, the donor countries should make every possible effort to put their experience and professionalism at disposal of CARICC. The running of practical courses and study tours, a focus on analysis, national and international coordination, and on conduct of investigations, in particular, should be considered as a priority;

- drug demand reduction, including the medical rehabilitation of drug addicts, were also indicated among the priorities which need continuous focus by donors. A rapid growth of HIV/AIDS infected is one of the most direct and heavy consequences of the drug addiction spread;
- the receiving countries should adopt all the measures, also in terms of legislative adjustment, in order to assure sustainability, ownership and visibility of the projects;
- donor countries should take further action, also in coordination, aimed at maintenance and sustainability of the equipment provided;
- donor countries should continue to be involved in and committed to the further funding of the DCA activities;
- Due to the limited international funding of counter-narcotics activities in Central Asian states, it seems indispensable to enhance training segment within law-enforcement agencies of Central Asian states, thus, enabling them to provide trainings and develop capacities of their officials in the field of counter-narcotics. External assistance, such as participation of foreign experts, may be provided in this regard. In particular, by rendering support and assistance to the Border Management Staff College in terms of providing foreign instructors for the training sessions and courses.

#### **4. UZBEKISTAN**

##### **4.1. General situation in Uzbekistan**

The drug situation in Uzbekistan continues to be serious. The analysis of the data on illegal drug trafficking provided by law enforcement bodies illustrates that the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is being used as a transit route by some revitalized international criminal organizations smuggling in drugs to the territory of the Russian Federation and European countries.

There are several routes of drug trafficking to the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The delivery of opium, heroin and cannabis is usually carried out from the south of Uzbekistan through the territory of Tajikistan, and from Afghanistan through the Amudarya River to Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions; from the southeast to Samarkand and Sirdarya regions and from the northeast to the Fergana Valley and Tashkent region.

Drug smuggling is mainly organized through the hardly controlled mountainous parts of the border afoot or using horses, as well as handmade swimming devices while crossing Amu-darya. Meanwhile, transportation of drugs from Uzbekistan is made by cars and vehicles, railway and air transport. The ways how narcotic drugs are transported remain the same as in the past: illicit drugs are usually concealed in secret compartments of vehicles, among foodstuff, household articles and personal items, in hand baggage, pockets, and by intracavitary.

In 2011, Uzbek law enforcement agencies seized 5,404 kg of drugs (4,717 kg in 2010), including 3,018 kg of marijuana (1,732 kg), 622.2 kg of heroin (1,044 kg), 984 kg of opium (519 kg), 367 kg of hashish (565.4 kg), and 413.1 kg of poppy straw (896 kg).

Totally 8,171 (8,854) drug-related crimes were reported within 2011, including 4,271 (4,471) cases of drug trafficking, 522 (323) cases of drug smuggling, 169 (203) cases of den maintaining, 1,511 (1,491) cases of cultivation, 1,698 (2,366) cases of drug possession without intent to sell. The number of foreign citizens arrested for drug-related crimes over the 2011 makes up 107 (115). In total 182.5 kg (314.6 kg) of drug substances, 1,291 (43,366) pills and 50 phials of psychotropic substances, 274 liters of precursors as well, were seized from foreign citizens. In the indicated period, 3,922 (4,472) criminal cases related to drug-trafficking were considered by courts, and 5,248 (5,828) persons were brought to criminal punishment.

In 2011, for the purposes of detection and suppression of illicit cultivation of drug-containing plants, prevention of drug-related crimes, as well as blocking of drug trafficking channels, a large-scale operation “Black Tulip” was carried out, in which more than 11 thousands of law enforcement officers and almost 7.5 thousands of public officials and representatives of local government institutions, including 459 mobile posts and 365 screening patrols were engaged. To satisfy the needs of the above stated patrols 582 (567 in 2010) special technical facilities, 855 (992) vehicles, 2,743 (3,191) communication facilities and 327 (362) sniffer dogs were assigned. Difficult of access on ground mountainous, desert and rough terrains were subject to control flyarounds by the helicopters of Uzbekistan Airways. As a result of the operation 3,587 drug-related crimes (including 1,338 drug cultivation related crimes over the area of 2.59 ha) were elicited. To that extent, 3,510 (3,715) criminal cases were brought before court, and 3,149 (3,407) persons were held criminally liable.

The total number of people registered at narcological dispensaries of the Republic decreased by 742 and equaled to 18,197 (18,939). Heroin still remains the most popular drug type among drug users: 12,500 (13,135) users were registered in 2011, 3,753 (3,674) cannabis users, and 1,330 (1,575) opium users. The total number of injecting drug users declined from 9,077 to 8,711, while in percentage point it remained at the same level of 47.9%. In 2011, number of individuals undergone a course of treatment at the national narcological dispensaries totaled 4,816 (5,805). 93.8 % of drug addicts treated under steady-state conditions were heroin-addicts.

#### **4.2. Short update on the country's anti-drugs strategy**

Uzbekistan is a party to a number of international treaties related to combating illicit drugs. Among them are the *1988 UN Drug Convention*, the *1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances*, and the *1961 UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* as amended by the 1972 Protocol. The country has also become a party to the *2000 UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention)*, and its *Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (Palermo Protocol)*. Uzbekistan is also a party to *UN Convention against Corruption*.

On September 14, 2011 the President of Uzbekistan signed the Law “On ratification of the Agreement on the Establishment of Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Center (CARICC)”, thus the CARICC Agreement entered into force for Uzbekistan too.

In the framework of regional cooperation, a mutual agreement on cooperation in combating transnational crime, including trafficking in illicit drugs was signed by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan in September 1999. The above mentioned states, along with Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and Turkmenistan, are also members of the Economic Coordination Mechanism, an initiative supported by the UNODC. Moreover, in the context of its membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Collective Security Treaty Organization several agreements on enhanced counter-narcotics cooperation were signed by Uzbekistan in 2006.

Starting from 2007, Uzbek Government has launched several other intensive campaigns to increase people's awareness on the dangers of drugs.

A National Program for 2011-2015 was adopted by the Head of the Uzbek State Commission on Drug Control. The program will focus on drug-prevention and drug demand reduction activities unlike the previous programme for 2007-2010, which attached paramount importance to the activities related to the fight against illicit circulation of narcotic drugs.

On 28 September, 2010, Uzbekistan adopted amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, having introduced a new section entitled “International cooperation in criminal matters”. The amendments established the grounds and procedures for mutual legal assistance and extradition that had previously not been regulated by law. The amendments were drafted in accordance with the UNODC recommendations that had been submitted to the relevant national authorities of Uzbekistan and, in particular, to the International Department of the General Prosecutor Office that originally initiated the draft amendments. The new provisions of the CCP, among other things, allow for extradition and mutual legal assistance (MLA) on a reciprocity basis. Previously, bilateral or multilateral treaties were the only legal grounds for MLA, and extradition.

**On corruption:**

In 2008, Uzbekistan acceded to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). At this extent, the Government established a Working Group under the General Prosecutor Office comprised of representatives from 12 national agencies to draft a national anti-corruption action plan, which would include measures to implement the UNCAC. The National Anti-Corruption Plan, incorporating recommendations provided by UNODC, has been drafted and submitted to relevant governmental agencies for review.

In March 2010, Uzbekistan joined the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan of the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Correspondingly, an assessment of anti-corruption legal and institutional frameworks of Uzbekistan was conducted and a review report including recommendations was adopted during the 9<sup>th</sup> Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan Meeting in December 2010.

In March 2010, the Government of Uzbekistan signed the UNODC UZBT65 project aimed at establishing a more solid foundation in preventing and combating corruption, achieved through effective implementation of the UNCAC. So far, all activities, envisaged by the project work plan, have been successfully implemented in close cooperation with the Government of Uzbekistan.

Following negotiations with the Government's focal point, more activities supplementing the ongoing project have been identified and additional funding has been sought for the project's extension for another two years.

As a member of the monitoring team established under the OECD ACN Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan, within the framework of the joint first and second round of monitoring, Uzbekistan participated in the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan's 11th monitoring meeting, where it presented the chapter of the monitoring report on criminalization and law enforcement. The meeting, taken place in Paris on February 22-24, 2012, adopted the monitoring reports on Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.

**On trafficking in human beings:**

The Government of Uzbekistan has been increasingly active in anti-human trafficking. On 17 April 2008, the Government adopted a comprehensive anti-trafficking law, and relevant amendments were introduced to the Criminal Code in accordance with the Law on Modifications and Amendments to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Context of Adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Countering Human Trafficking" (adopted on 16 September 2008).

In an effort to counter human trafficking effectively, the Republican Interagency Anti-Human Trafficking Commission has been established.

In November 2008, the Republican Rehabilitation Centre on rendering assistance and protection to the victims of human trafficking under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection was established.

In the framework of UNODC Project **XACX44 «Strengthening the capacity of the Central Asian Republics to protect and assist victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants, especially women and children, in partnership with NGO and civil society actors» (2011-2013)**, two assessment missions were accomplished.

The first assessment mission, aimed at analyzing the national legislation and level of cooperation among public and civil society institutions with regard to assistance and protection of victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants, has been completed by the International Legal Consultant. Assessment was conducted in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and covered totally 24 public institutions, 10 NGOs and 17 international organizations. The second assessment mission, aimed at analyzing capacities of criminal justice practitioners and developing a Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Manual for law enforcement personnel, have been completed in April. The draft concept note and agenda of the regional train-the-trainer course for judges and prosecutors on assistance and protection of victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants, that is to be held tentatively in June in Tashkent, has been developed.

Moreover, within the framework of UNODC GLO/900 “**Legal Advisory Programme**”, a training DVD for criminal justice practitioners on interviewing vulnerable victims on human trafficking and migrants smuggling is to be fulfilled soon. This component was funded by the British Embassy in Uzbekistan.

### **On terrorism:**

Uzbekistan is a party to 13 out of the 16 universal legal instruments against terrorism. Uzbekistan is a member of the Antiterrorist Centre of Commonwealth Independent States (ATC CIS) and hosts the Regional Antiterrorism Structure (RATS) of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

On 29 June to 3 July 2009, the UN Security Council Counter Terrorist Committee’s representatives visited Uzbekistan to assess the implementation of UNSC Resolutions 1373 (2001), 1535 (2004), 1566 (2004).

### **On money laundering:**

Article 243 of the Criminal Code imposes liability for the legalization of proceeds derived from criminal activity from 5 to 10 years of imprisonment.

The AML/CFT Law “On Modifications and Amendments in the Law “Countering the Legalization of Criminal Proceeds and Funding Terrorism” came into force on 22 April 2009. Amendments to 16 other laws were adopted by the Parliament in September 2009.

Previously being the EAG observer, Uzbekistan joined the EAG as a member state in 2005. The evaluation of the regime for efforts in anti-money laundering (AML) and combating the financing of terrorism (CFT) of the Republic of Uzbekistan was conducted by the EAG in November 2009 and was then discussed and adopted by the EAG Plenary in June 2010.

Uzbekistan became a member of the Egmont Group in July 2011.

In the framework of UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries a regional workshop on cash smuggling and launch of the Criminal Assets Southern Hub (CASH) initiative was held in Dushanbe on 25-27 January 2012 with the participation of 8 countries, including Uzbekistan. It has laid ground to the development of regional cooperation in countering illicit money flows. The main objective of the initiative is to strengthen law enforcement capacities in countering money flows and confiscating the assets of drug trafficking networks.

As part of the CASH initiative, the first “FIU to FIU” (Financial Intelligence Unit), “Customs to Customs” and “Police to Police” meetings of the representatives of the 8 countries were organized in conjunction with the Dushanbe meeting on 27 January 2012, aimed at building trust, providing effective information exchange, and paving the way for practical and operational cooperation.

Within the above mentioned events, held in Dushanbe in the first quarter of 2012, member-states of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries were proposed a model regional MoU on AML matters.

#### **4.3. Enumeration of major bilateral and multilateral CN programs**

A new UNODC Regional Program for Promoting Counter-Narcotics Efforts in Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries for 2011-2014 has been adopted. The Regional Program is a strategic framework for UNODC’s engagement in the region and it is designed to provide a platform for better coordination and facilitation of counter-narcotics efforts across the region, bringing coherence to activities conducted by UNODC. The aim of the Regional Program is to enhance counter-narcotics capacities across the region through better coordination and facilitation of regional cooperation. The Regional Program will be implemented with four sub-programs corresponding to thematic focus identified in the course of consultation with the governments.



The four sub-programs include: regional law enforcement cooperation; international/regional cooperation in legal matters; prevention and treatment of addiction among vulnerable groups; analysis and monitoring of trends and impacts.

In the framework of the Regional Programme, there is a number of counter-narcotics projects being implemented at national and regional levels.

### **RER/E29 “Precursors control in Central Asia”**

Thus, under the auspices of UNODC a Meeting of the Regional Working Group on Precursor Chemicals was held in Tashkent on May 1-2, 2012. The following issues were the main discussion topics there: short-comings of the TARCET Operation; strengths of other precursor control initiative; revision of intelligence handling procedures at the national and regional levels; examination of intelligence sharing mechanisms; and the development of intelligence-led investigations.

Participants agreed that UNODC should establish a framework incorporating national and regional players to assist the development and launch of intelligence-led investigations in the region. This intelligence structure would in turn generate operations, such as TARCET Operation, in the future. Furthermore, countries in the region will establish National Intelligence Working Groups on Precursors (NIWGP) that will be convened on a monthly basis. These groups should involve law enforcement, regulatory and intelligence agencies. UNODC should be invited to attend meetings on a regular basis, subject to information security issues. A Regional Intelligence Working Groups on Precursors (RIWGP) will be created involving the eight countries of the Regional Programme and will convene on a four-monthly basis. The group should involve the NIWGP chair, CARICC, UNODC and Project Cohesion Task Force Members.

### **RER/H22 – “Establishment of the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC)”**

This initiative can be considered strategic for MDG members because many of them are donors and/or observers at Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC).

The project was developed to assist in establishing CARICC. The Centre will serve as a regional focal point for communication, analysis and exchange of operational information in “real time” on cross-border crime, as well as a centre for assistance in organization and supporting coordination of joint operations. This will improve the effective activity of and cooperation among competent authorities in member states in preventing and combating trans-border drug trafficking and international drug-related organized crime.

CARICC became a focal point for regional operations including operation “TARCET” and controlled deliveries operations. Due to CARICC efforts, a number of successful operations were conducted in the region.

After the ratification of the CARICC Agreement by the Parliaments of the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan in 2011, the CARICC became fully operational from structural point of view with available vacancies for liaison officers from all member states. However, at this stage its effective functioning as well as realization of joint operations and sharing of intelligence-led information will totally depend on the will of participating states to cooperate and share operational information.

On 6-7 February 2012, a “Working Meeting to Coordinate Efforts in Combating Transitional Drug-Related Crime” was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, under the auspices of the UNODC “Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries, 2011-2014” together with CARICC. The meeting was attended by the heads of counter-narcotics operational units of the competent agencies of the Central and West Asian countries, including CARICC member states and the Joint Planning Cell (JPC) of the Triangular Initiative, their partners, as well as representatives of relevant regional and international competent organizations.

Moreover, the following projects are currently being implemented:

**RER/F60 “Computer based drug law enforcement training in the member countries of the memorandum of understanding (MOU) on sub regional cooperation in drug control” (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan)**

**XACK22: “Countering the trafficking of Afghan opiates via the northern route by enhancing the capacity of key border crossing points (BCPs) and through the establishment of Border Liason Offices (BLOs)”**

**XCEA01 “Effective HIV/AIDS prevention and care among vulnerable populations in Central Asia and Azerbaijan”**

**XAC/I97- “Pilot project on counter narcotics training of central Asian and Afghan law enforcement personnel”**

Additionally, UNODC cooperates with Uzbekistan in several global projects. These projects include the **Legal Advisory Programme (GLO/900)**, promoting the implementation of the **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, and the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (GLO/T55)** and the **Paris Pact Initiative (GLO/K31)**. Uzbekistan also participated in the project **Partnership for Action on Comprehensive Treatment (PACT) -Treating drug dependence and its health consequences/OFID-UNODC Joint Programme to prevent HIV/AIDS through Treatnet Phase II (GLO/J71)**.

At the multilateral level there is also a number of projects funded by the European Union in the framework of Border Management and Drug Action Programmes in Central Asia (BOMCA and CADAP).

The first phase of the **Border Management in Central Asia (BOMCA)** was launched in 2002. The first major multi-annual BOMCA phase was put into operation in 2004. The budget of the BOMCA’s current 3-year phase 2011-2013 (phase 8) is 8 million euros and its implementation is based on strengthened collaboration between UNDP and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

BOMCA works with seven beneficiary entities in Uzbekistan, including five controlling bodies involved in border management: the Border Guards Committee under the National Security Service, the Customs Committee, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Healthcare and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources. By law, the Uzbek Border Guards Committee is the key state agency responsible for border protection, and thus represents a powerful decision making body on border management issues.

BOMCA's current phase includes the following intervention areas:

1. Strengthening training capacities;
2. Strengthening infrastructure capacities along trade and transit corridors in Central Asia;
3. Strengthening counter-drug capacities at borders.

Major BOMCA activities in Uzbekistan:

- 7 mln euros were spent for infrastructure development, trainings and capacity building activities;
- Renovation of the Border Guard Training Centre in Surkhandarya region has been completed;
- Two Drug Profiling Units (DPU) offices, one at the Tashkent International Airport and another one at the Keles railway station, have been opened;
- Provision of trainings to the Afghan border guards.

BOMCA's priorities are to build partnerships and to coordinate its activities with other international donors and organizations operating in the region.

**The Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP)**

The CADAP is an EU funded programme dedicated to assisting the further development of effective, comprehensive drug policies in Central Asia and extending the achievements of previous CADAP phases.

The objective of CADAP is to support the EU Drug Strategy in “preventing and reducing drug use, dependence, and drug-related harms to health and society” through the gradual adoption by Central Asian beneficiary authorities of the EU good practices in the field of drug policies and by building capacities within the governments and civil societies to provide sustainable continuation of CADAP activities. Thus, the main goal of the programme is to encourage Central Asian governments to commit to sustainable strategies in the field of drug addiction and to bring current systems of drug addict prosecution into accordance with international strategies and standards.

The programme has a regional outreach combining networking and capacity building at the regional level with national activities adjusted to the identified needs and requirements in the five Central Asian partner countries.

The current CADAP 5 phase has a budget of 4.9 million Euros and started on 20 January 2010. Activities will finish in mid-October 2013. CADAP is being implemented by a consortium of agencies from EU member- states, led by GIZ. The GIZ is supported by scientific partners from the Czech Republic, Poland and Germany.

The current CADAP 5 consists of the following components: 1) DAMOS (Drug Abuse Monitoring System), 2) TREAT, 3) MEDISSA (Media and Info Service on Substance Abuse).

To further implement the strategy of CADAP and enhance the anti-drug effort the following activities were implemented in 2011:

- Round table on Drug Action Plans in Central Asia and Europe to reduce drug-related problems within the society was organized in Dushanbe (Tajikistan) in June 2011 with participation of the representatives of all interested ministries and government structures as well as international organizations involved in drug-related sphere. (OCAN)
- A 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Steering Committee meeting with participation of the high level representatives of partner institutions from all the 5 countries of the region was organized in Astana (Kazakhstan), on October 11, 2011. (OCAN)
- A 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Workshop was held in October 2011 in Astana to discuss and revise the draft countries’ drug situation reports with technical support from the international experts. (DAMOS)

- DAMOS working group in Uzbekistan had successfully worked out the Country Overview and the Annual Report.
- Study visits to Prague National Focal Point and to the European Monitoring Centre of Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) in Lisbon had been conducted in June 2011. (DAMOS)
- A “Regional Conference on Interventions for Drug Addicts in Prison in Central Asia and the European Union” was held in Tashkent in June 2011. (TREAT)
- Three Regional Workshops on Steering and Monitoring of Drug Service Systems, on Community Based Drug Services and on Treatment for Drug Addicts in Prisons were successfully carried out with participation of Uzbek delegations. (TREAT)
- National Workshops on Training Public Health Personnel in modern treatment methods were held in Fergana in July, 2011, and April, 2012. (TREAT)
- Two study visits were organized for the Ministry of Healthcare and Ministry of Justice officials to Germany on “Community based treatment chain for drug addicts”, and Poland “Treatment of drug addicted inmates within the Polish prisons”. (TREAT)
- A number of study visits to Warsaw and Cracow on community based prevention were organized over the year of 2011. (MEDISSA)

The following activities, indeed, are preliminary planned to be implemented in 2012:

- A Regional Workshop will be carried out for the purposes of capacity building of DAMOS work groups in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on June 4-6, 2012. (DAMOS)
- Study Tours to the National Focal Points of Vilnius (Lithuania), or Tallinn (Estonia), are planned for June 11-15, 2012. (DAMOS)
- Study Tour to share the best practices in organization of drug information service will be organized on August, 19-26, 2012. (MEDISSA)

The **OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan (PCUz)** cooperates with the Government of Uzbekistan in the field of counter-narcotics through “Assistance to the Fight against Illicit Drug Circulation and Expansion” project. The goal of this project, which started in 2008, is to support the efforts of the National Centre for Drug Control (NCDC) and to increase its technical capacity.

The PCUZ stocked the Interagency Library in order to ensure better access to all kinds of drug related information and also organized specialized training to improve the knowledge and professional skills of NCDC staff including its regional representatives.

In 2011, the PCUZ facilitated short-term courses in France, Hungary and Italy for representatives of the Uzbek law-enforcement agencies at corresponding education centers.

The training participants included middle-level officers of the Uzbek National Security Service, the Minister of Interior, and the State Customs Committee. Among other things, the training topics also covered the following issues:

- Familiarization with the systems of ensuring security of airports, methods used during pre- and after flight checks;
- Methods of suspicious flights interception;
- Methods of identification of potential terrorists and criminals among passengers (profiling);
- Arrest/detention procedures;
- Container scanning;
- Practical use of special equipment during operative search activities.

The PCUZ also organized training courses and seminars for NCDC representatives and continues to support the publication of “The Central Asian Drug Situation Bulletin” and specific information toolkits for staff of law-enforcement bodies.

One of the most recent OSCE initiatives, **Border Management Staff College (BMSC)** in Tajikistan, Dushanbe aimed at training senior border officials, was inaugurated on 27 May 2009. The guiding philosophy of the OSCE BMSC is creating open but secure borders by bringing together knowledge and experience from the 56 participating States of the OSCE, the College provides specialized training for senior management of border security agencies. Utilising the OSCE network to disseminate knowledge and experience, it offers opportunities for in-depth analysis of international standards in border management, and exchange of the latest techniques and best practices. It is also a nucleus for cooperation and information exchange among border professionals. Financial support for the College has been provided by: Belgium, Germany, Kazakhstan, Norway, Sweden and Turkey.

The **GIZ** (German Agency for International Cooperation) is currently involved in implementing a health programme with some components on drug demand reduction. This project is funded by the German Ministry for economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and covers 3 countries: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The second phase of the project started in 2012 to be fulfilled until 2014 with the purpose to establish linkages between reproductive health, HIV and substance abuse issues. On drug demand reduction the activity of the GIZ is focused on primary prevention covering general population and youth at risk, including injecting drug users.

At the *bilateral* level the following important initiatives can be mentioned:

**Afghanistan** shared the results of cooperation among Uzbek border control agencies, Ministry of Interior and security services and their Afghan counterparts. Some meetings were held in June-July, 2011, though not at a high level.

**Bulgaria** and **Romania** are not currently involved in counter-narcotics activities in Uzbekistan. However, both countries are interested in bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of counter-narcotics in Central Asian region in the future.

The **Czech Republic** continues to be involved in the DAMOS / CADAP program in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, focusing among other activities on building The Drug Information System. Czech experts have conducted an estimate of drug users' mortal rate in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

**France's** cooperation with Afghanistan and neighboring countries is realized by presence of one Police Attaché and four Police Liaison Officers in Pakistan as well as by presence of one Police Attaché based in Almaty with competence on Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

The **German BKA** and the **Italian DCSA** cooperates with Uzbek counter-narcotics law enforcement through Drug Liaison Officers (DLO) based in Tashkent. The main tasks of the DLO are to provide operational support to the local law enforcement services in regard to investigations with apparent links to Germany and Italy.



A visit of **BKA**- delegation, led by its Vice-President, paid a visit to Uzbekistan was between May, 14 and May, 17, 2012. Talks were held with the first Deputy Foreign Minister, Vladimir Norov, and other representatives of Uzbek ministries. No concrete plans concerning trainings, study tours, facilitation of equipment, etc. have been discussed.

Italy is also a strong supporter of the CARICC initiative. In 2009 Italy was granted observer status of CARICC after its initial financial contribution to this organization.

At the same time Italy provided financial contribution (440,000 USD) to the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries and will continue to support the Project on Counter-Narcotics Training of Central Asian, Afghan and Pakistani Law Enforcement Personnel by providing instructors for trainings to be conducted within this project.

**Japan** provided grant aid (a grant up to 467,000 yen or 5.5 mln USD) for the installation of large-sized X-ray Scanning Units (mobile type) to improve the customs clearance and to strengthen the prevention of smuggling in narcotics and arms by automobile cargos at Hayraton Customs Check Point (in Surkhandarya region on the Uzbek-Afghan border), Oybek border checkpoint (in Tashkent region on the Uzbek-Tajik border), and Galaba Railway Check Point (in Surkhandarya region on the Uzbek-Afghan border).

Seminars on Criminal Justice aimed at strengthening effective measures in the course of judicial procedures and criminal investigation towards drug crimes and treatment of drug abuser have been conducted from 2007 in Japan (at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders). The participating countries included Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.

Since 2004, Japan has been accepting annually two customs officials from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan for approximately one month Technical Assistance Courses on Customs Policy and Administration which are conducted in Japan. The courses are held to enhance the capability of Board Customs Control.

**Latvian** experts are involved in BOMCA activities. Latvia continues to host study tours for border guards from Uzbekistan. Two experts from Latvia participated in trainings organized by BOMCA in autumn of 2010 and in spring of 2011.

**Russia** and Uzbekistan steadily develop cooperation in ceasing the drug flow from Afghanistan in bilateral and multilateral formats (CIS, CSTO, SCO, CARICC and UNODC). To this extent, Uzbek party is planning to increase the number of officers to train in special Study centers in Domodedovo and St.Petersburg, deepening by that the operational communications with Russian colleagues. Moreover, Russia and Uzbekistan are preparing to perform joint local operations in Fergana Valley that could include Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and are fully supported the establishment of a drug enforcement department within the Secretariat of Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Mutual will to strengthen common fight against drugs was asserted during the consultations between the Russian Federal Drug Control Service and the Uzbek Ministry of Interior in December 2011. In the framework of this event Uzbekistan stressed its absolute support to the Russian stance that the most effective way to stop the drug trafficking from Afghanistan is to destroy the drug crops and drug producing laboratories on its territory.

Also in the short run Russia is planning to launch in cooperation with the regional UNDP office a number of social and economic projects in Fergana Valley in order to prevent involving young people in illicit drug dealing.

Besides, Russia and Uzbekistan keep on cooperating in the framework of CSTO and SCO. The two countries actively participate in annual operation "Channel", aimed at interception of drug-trafficking through SCTO countries, and punishing those who are responsible for its organization. SCO anti-drug strategy for 2011-2016, adopted during the anniversary SCO summit in Astana in June 2011, will give great impulse for deepening Russian-Uzbek cooperation in the sphere. The Strategy provides close interdepartmental coordination between SCO countries, fighting against drugs, wider data exchange, planning joint actions, collateral work on improving the national systems of drug addiction prevention and treatment.

High-level Steering Meeting of the NATO-Russia Council (NRC) project on counter-narcotics training of Afghan and Pakistani law enforcement officers will be held in Tashkent in June 2012.

**Turkey's** cooperation with Tajikistan and Uzbekistan is carried out by trainings for law-enforcement personnel active in the field of counter-narcotics delivered by its International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC).

Thus, in the course of 2011 the following trainings were implemented by TADOC with the participation of Uzbek and Tajik law enforcement officers:

- Training on regional controlled delivery under NATO-Russia Council project (on 27 June-08 July in Kazakhstan) where 6 representatives from both Uzbekistan and Tajikistan took part;
- Training on the crime intelligence analysis under NATO-Russia Council project (on 12-16 September in Uzbekistan) with 30 participants;
- Training on the risk analysis and drug search techniques with TIKA support (on 24-28 October in Uzbekistan) with 16 participants;
- Training for border liaison officers with UNODC support (on 24-28 October in Tajikistan) with 15 participants;
- Training on Border Liaison Officers with UNODC support (on 31 October-4 November in Uzbekistan) with 15 participants.

Moreover, over 2011 joint trainings of Uzbek and Turkish officers were held under the auspices of Turkish Coordination and Cooperation Agency (TIKA) with the assistance of NRC. In June 2012 a special training course on organized crime investigation techniques will be held in Turkey with the alleged participation of Uzbek law enforcement officers. Turkey is planning to organize a similar training also in November, for which it still needs a confirmation from the Uzbek counterparts.

At the moment, there is no permanent UK Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) representation in Central Asia, though SOCA continue to look at the possibility of opening a regional office in Tashkent, which is welcomed by the Government of Uzbekistan. Moreover, three senior officials from the Department of Criminal Investigation and Counter Terrorism in the Ministry of Interior, the Drugs Trafficking Subdivision of the National Security Services and the Department for Contraband Combat of the State Customs Committee spent 2 days with SOCA in London at the end of March. It was a useful and productive visit and participants indicated that they would like to discuss what practical training or other assistance the UK could offer in this sphere in the future, particularly as regards border management. The Embassy of the UK is going to contact the Ministry of Interior to discuss this issue in the nearest future.

Separately, SOCA has been asked by the OSCE office in Tashkent whether they would be able to provide one week of training in the UK to cover issues such as airport/boarding security and identification of suspicious travellers. But the results remain unknown.

The **United States** highlighted the activities of three main governmental agencies dealing with the drug-related issues and policies, also maintaining bilateral relations with their Uzbek counterparts.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is highly committed and involved in providing training and coordination activities. In August 2011 from the part of DEA a study visit to the US for the Uzbek law enforcement officers was organized with the purpose of holding trainings in more effective identification of suspicious containers.

Department of Defense (DoD) together with CENTCOM provides assistance in border guards services and border post management.

The State Department **Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)** is dynamically cooperating with UNODC and OECD in sponsoring DDR (Drug Demand Reduction) trainings.

The most profound concern underlined by the US is the problem of withdrawal of the material cargo from Afghanistan after 2014, which can cause an uncontrollable flow of drug substances throughout Central Asia. To this extent, partnership and cooperation among all the Central Asian states and their border services become extremely important.

**EU Project on Support to Criminal Judicial Reforms in Uzbekistan** is highly committed to maintain close cooperation with Uzbek public judicial institutions for further judicial system liberalization in line with the Concept of further intensification of democratic reforms put forward by the President in 2010.

#### **4.4. Place and date of meetings of Mini-Dublin groups**

The Mini-Dublin Group meeting was held on 8 May 2012 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The meeting was chaired by the Italian Ambassador with the participation of representatives from a range of Mini Dublin Group member states and observers, namely Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, EU Delegation, France, Germany, Japan, Latvia, OSCE, Romania, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, USA, and Uzbekistan and representatives of UNODC, CADAP, OSCE, GIZ and EU's Project on Support to Criminal Judicial Reforms in Uzbekistan.

#### **4.5. Prioritized identification of needs for external assistance**

In order to strengthen the capacities of the competent bodies and to achieve more productive outcomes from the efforts in the field of combating illicit drug trafficking and its negative consequences, the following proposals were submitted by Uzbekistan since previous meetings to the donor community:

- to provide additional funding for UNODC Project (F60) in order to establish additional training classes in the regions of Uzbekistan and expand the capacity of existing classes in the academies;
- to strengthen the technical capacities of special anti-drug units of NSS especially in mountainous, hardly accessible areas of Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Tashkent, Navoi regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan;
- to improve the existing drug prevention work by:
  - creation of centers of medical and social rehabilitation of drug addicts;
  - supply of narcological institutions with the modern equipment for diagnostics.

#### **4.6. Mini-Dublin group assessment of needs**

##### Recommendations:

- It is necessary that the actions undertaken at bilateral level by the single Dublin Group Member states and at multilateral level by UNODC, European Union, Russia, OSCE, etc. mutually complement and reinforce one another, in order to avoid the overlapping of similar projects;
- the participants of the Mini-Dublin Group welcome the completion of the ratification process of the CARICC Agreement in all seven founding states in 2011 (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan). The CARICC, fully operational since March 2009 after the necessary number for ratification of the CARICC Agreement had been secured, can represent a platform for the exchange of information related to drug-trafficking and the coordination of joint operations involving all member states along so-called the “Northern route”. In order to bear the fruits of the current event, the donor countries should make every possible effort to put their experience and professionalism at disposal of CARICC.

The running of practical courses and study tours, a focus on analysis, national and international coordination, and on conduct of investigations, in particular, should be considered as a priority;

- drug demand reduction, including medical rehabilitation of drug addicts, were also indicated among the priorities which need continuous focus by donors;
- donor countries should take further action, also in coordination, aimed at maintenance and sustainability of the equipment provided;
- due to limited international funding of counter-narcotics activities in Central Asian states, it seems indispensable to enhance training segment within law-enforcement agencies of Central Asian states, thus, enabling them to provide trainings and develop capacities of their officials in the field of counter-narcotics. External assistance, such as participation of foreign experts, may be provided in this regard;
- due to the limited international funding of counter-narcotics activities in Central Asian states, it seems indispensable to enhance training segment within law-enforcement agencies of Central Asian states, thus, enabling them to provide trainings and develop capacities of their officials in the field of counter-narcotics. External assistance, such as participation of foreign experts, may be provided in this regard. In particular, by rendering support and assistance to the Border Management Staff College in terms of providing foreign instructors for the training sessions and courses.

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