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REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

1. General situation in the country

During the period from 30.06.2015 to 01.07.2016 law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Armenia have revealed **904** crimes out of which 503 are sale cases.

¹ Poland is monitoring the illicit drug problem in Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine.

Quantitative picture of drug-related crimes and offences from 30.06.2015 to 01.07.2016 by articles of the Criminal Code RA.

Articles of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia		from 30.06.2015 to 01.07.2016
266		503
Including	266, parts 1 and 2	448
	266, part 3	42
	266, part 4	13
	268	394
267		4
269		3
270		0
272		0
273		0
274		0
Total		904

At the same period **422** administrative offences related to usage and trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

The total amount of drugs seized from illegal circulation by police respective services during the reporting period of time was **34 kg 35gr** various drugs (according to the data provided from Criminal Forensics Department of the Police of RA and National Expertise Centre non-trade organization).

Quantity of drugs seized from illegal trafficking during the same period /gram/

Drug type	from 30.06.2015 to 01.07.2016
Marijuana	6663
Cannabis plant	7149
Hashish	5.4
Hashish oil	8.9
Cocaine	16011
Opium	74.6
Poppy straw	131
Acetylisied opium	15.1
Heroin	2.02
Buprenorphine	6.48
Morphine	19,63
Methadone	17.87
Codeine	27.41
Dezomorphine	2.93
Methamphetamine	2875
Tetrahydrocannabinol	0,5581
Mephedrone	7,48
Methylon	7,43
Hydrocodone	0.99
Fentanyl	0.023
MDMA	7.454
Mephedrone	9.018
AM-2201	1.448
bk-MDMA	991.4
JWH-018	0.072
Total	34035.21

At that period **114.934 gr** of different types of psychotropic substances as well as **915.93 ml** of precursors were also seized.

For the reporting period of time 464 people were subjected to criminal responsibility for the commitment of crimes connected with trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors out of them 13 females, 3 minors and 24 foreigners.

Age groups of convicted people for the drug-related crimes from 30.06.2015 to

01.07.2016 are:

- under 18 - 3 people**
- from 18 to 24 - 69 people**
- from 25 to 29 - 53 people**
- from 30 to 49 - 243 people**
- 49 and more - 96 people**

Total - 464 people

In order to strengthen security and sustainable development of the country, to improve capacity of competent authorities in combating illicit trafficking of drugs, psychotropic (psychoactive) substances and their precursors and to increase the effectiveness and efficiency as well as to reinforce national and international cooperation in the fight against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking, the National Strategy for combating drug addiction and drug trafficking was approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia on 30.12.2014.

On 01.10.2015 Armenian Government approved the Annual Program of activities and schedule for 2016 in the fight against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking by Protocol Decision No.44.

Furthermore Police of RA prepared draft laws "On making amendments and additions to RA Criminal Code", "On making amendments and additions to Code of Administrative Offences of RA" and "On making amendments and additions to the Government Decree No. 1129-N dated on 21.08.2003", which allow us to add a number of NPS to the relevant Annexes of the listed legal acts. The package of drafts is in the process of external circulation.

2.1. Changes/additions to the counternarcotics (CN) institutional framework

In 2015 the legislative package developed by the police of the Republic of Armenia was adopted and entered into force, which refers to inclusion of the spice type of drugs among the controlled psychotropic substances.

A set of drafts of legal acts regarding the compliance of the lists of controlled psychotropic substances have been developed, which are included in the agenda of Parliament and were adopted and entered into force according to the decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

The draft package of the changes and additions to the decision N 270 of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on "Rules of circulation of drugs and psychotropic /psychoactive/ substances" has been developed, which is currently in the process of circulation.

The list of newly emerged psychotropic substances and their chemical compositions is preparing in order to make additions in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, in the law of the Republic of Armenia on Administrative Offences and in the decision N - 1129 of the government of the Republic of Armenia, dated August 21, 2003.

Protocol decision N. 44 of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on approving the schedule of measures provided for by the national programme on combating drug addiction and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in the Republic of Armenia was adopted on 1 October 2015.

2.2. Legal/legislative changes, including money laundering and chemical precursors

• Money Laundering

The AML/CFT system of the RA was several times evaluated by the CoE's MONEYVAL Committee. The last evaluation took place in the period of 2014-2015. The RA was the first country within the MONEYVAL evaluated according to the revised FATF recommendations and new methodology. The evaluation report, indicates that the RA has a broadly sound legal and institutional framework to combat money laundering and financing of terrorism. Armenia's level of technical compliance is generally high with respect to a large majority of FATF recommendations.

From the effectiveness perspective Armenia has a substantial level of effectiveness with regard to AML/CFT international cooperation, preventive measures for financial and nonfinancial institutions, transparency of legal persons, etc. Based on the evaluation report and the MONEYVAL experts' recommendations authorities drafted an Action Plan, which is now in the phase of discussions between the stakeholders.

In relation to the terrorism and proliferation financing it is very important that a substantial level of effectiveness was recorded both for investigation, and for implementation of targeted financial sanctions. Besides according to the National Assessment Report of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Risks (2014), the level of potential terrorism financing threats in the RA are rated very low.

2.3 An assessment of the government's political will to conduct a comprehensive and resolute anti-drugs policy

Government of Armenia ensures that national drug demand reduction strategies deliver comprehensive policies and programs using a multi-agency approach that includes health-care, social care, criminal justice, employment and education agencies working together to effectively reach persons at risk and persons already engaged in illicit drug use. For this reason an interagency commission on drug abuse and drug trafficking has been operating since 2010.

The implementation program and event schedule of drug abuse and drug trafficking on 2015 was approved on 25 September 2014 by N-1053-A decision of the Government of RA. According to the Section II, paragraph 1 of the aforementioned Decision, the Government of RA aims to reduce the circulation of illegal drugs, psychoactive and psychotropic substances in the RA. According to the paragraph 4 of the same section, while struggling against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking, the Government ensures multi-agency and international cooperation. It should be noted that the Government approves this decision annually. Moreover, the National Strategy Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking in the RA was approved on February 8, 2015 by PO-226-P Directive of the President of RA. According to the Section V paragraph 4 of the Directive, secondary schools, colleges and other educational institutions include the educational programs and courses relating to the prevention of drug abuse and illegal circulation of drugs.

REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

1. General situation

Drugs situation including production, trafficking and demand related issues

Seizures (second half of 2015 and first half of 2016)

Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Precursors Seized in GEORGIA	2015		2016	
	01/07-31/12		01/01-30/06	
	grams	tablets	grams	tablets
ALL NPS (Spices)	1809.11		1081.9	
Buprenorphine	16.7322		16.6885	
Amphetamine	60347.4772		4.3911	
Desomorphine	0.0015		0.1118	
Diphenoxylate		111		221
MDMA	156.0223		170.7286	
Thebaine	0.000957		0.0002	
Cannabis (Both Herbal and Plants)	168267.9368		35874.9426	
Cannabis Resin	238.3272		110.196	
Codein	1373.9054		46.6791	
Cocaine	24115.7933		182.6276	
Marijuana	99431.90016		16065.703	
Methadone	42.8309		101.5081	
Methaqualone	0.0735			
Mescaline	0.3609			

Methamphetamine	234.6847		2.2655	
methylphenidate				60
Morphin	6.8882		1.2243	
Opium	49.4914		11.3048	
Oxycodon	0.25		4.46	
Tramadol	228.695		61.1112	
Tilidin		300		
Poppy	509.13		8523.49	
Poppy Straw	404.2155		31.47	
Poppy Straw Extract	3.4769		0.4786	
Heroin	1949.6296		96971.953	
Hydrocodone	0.135		0.1	
Cyclobarbital	6.1324		29.1433	
Chlordiazepoxide	0.2		6.1255	
Clonazepam	0.34297		1.112	
Ketamine	3.5945		15.4445	
Alprazolam	0.136	10	1.2628	
Gabapentin		50		
Baclofen		100		
Bromazepam	0.3764		15.0376	
Diazepam	0.98		26.7805	
Lorazepam			0.69	
Oxazepam			2.0566	
Pregabalin	1534.875		9345.6158	
Medazepam	18.1		0.89	
Piralgin		100		
Phenobarbital	716.576		79.3055	
Fentalyn	0.8907		0.0092	
Flunitrazepam	0.0009		0.132	
Zolpidem	24.89		10.479	
Phenazepam	0.07		0.5	
Ephedrine	3.795		2.146	
Nor(pseudo)Ephedrine	0.0352		0.0116	
Pseudoephedrine	115.25652		158.0019	

2. Short update on the country's anti-drug strategy

2.1 Institutional framework

An Inter-Agency Coordinating Council on Combating Drug Abuse (*hereinafter* – the Council) was established upon the Presidential order on November 22, 2011. The establishment of the Council was triggered by the aim of the Government of Georgia (*hereinafter* – GoG) to intensify combating against drug abuse and cope with all problems connected thereto. Coordination Council chaired by the Minister of Justice of Georgia comprises members from all the significant Governmental institutions, and it is functioning with active and regular cooperation with the representatives of the international organizations as well as of non-governmental organizations, and with the independent experts working on the drug issues. The main objectives of the Coordination Council are to elaborate state strategy on the combating drug abuse in line with the human rights standards and considering the situation analysis of the country, as well as to draft, periodically revise and monitor the implementation of the strategy and action plan, and to coordinate intergovernmental activities.

The National Drug Strategy and Action Plan for 2014-2015 were approved by the Coordination Council on the meeting of 4th December 2013. Notably, the Secretariat of the Council elaborated the report for the implementation of 2014-2015 National Action Plan and currently is in the process of developing new Action Plan along with National Drug Strategy. The Strategy is still in force and involved agencies continue its implementation. The strategy is based on the following basic principles: assisting harmonious development of a human being, safeguarding personal and public security, respect for human dignity and rights, and facilitating informing and educating the public. The goal of the present strategy is to reduce medical, social and economic harm caused by illicit drug traffic on the individual, family, community, public and national levels in Georgia. The main directions/components of the strategy are: working on reducing demand and harm; reducing supply; coordination and international cooperation; and monitoring drug situation in the country.

The new national Action Plan, which reflects the existing international principles and trends and covers all relevant areas of drug policy, will be adopted by the Council members in the upcoming council meeting. The draft action plan focuses on the following directions: reducing drug demand and supply, reducing harm caused by drug abuse, overcoming stigma and discrimination, monitoring, coordination and international cooperation over the drug problem. The draft action plan provides clear time schedule for the institutions to conduct activities in the field of combating drug phenomenon in different settings with balanced approaches based on scientific evidences.

Rehabilitation and secondary prevention are in the center of government's efforts as well. In this context the project on Social Enterprises implemented with the support of Swiss Government and in close cooperation with IOM worth to be noting. The social enterprises provided job for approximately 70 former drug users. It is intended to provide job opportunities for more than 100 former drug users in Georgia by the end of 2016.

The GoG also acknowledges the importance of data collection and analysis as well as research activities in line with international standards. Therefore, GoG continue fruitful cooperation with EMCDDA (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction) within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in November 4, 2015. Moreover, under this document, Georgia gained possibility to have detailed information on drug situation in the EU member states. Within the framework of the mentioned cooperation the Drug Situation Monitoring Centre will be established, which will be mandated to conduct researches on drug situation in Georgia.

2.2 Legislative changes

The Ministry of Justice has elaborated the draft amendments to the criminal code that distinguish between criminal liability for drug possession and distribution. They entered into force as of 31 July 2015. The previous version of Article 260 established criminal liability for up to 11 years of imprisonment for both drug possession (and other enlisted actions, such as production, storage, etc.) and distribution. The new law decreases the maximum sanction to 6 years of imprisonment for the possession. Likewise, in aggravated circumstances the drug possession is punishable by imprisonment from 5 to 8 years instead of 7 to 14 years range before.

Apart from this, on 24 October 2015, the Constitutional Court of Georgia issued a decision ruling that the imprisonment of individuals for possessing up to 70 grams of marijuana for personal use was unconstitutional. The decision does not decriminalize marijuana and is not applicable to cases when the intention to distribute is established by the prosecutor, or the amount of marijuana possessed by the accused cannot be considered for personal use only. On November 17, Georgian courts released 10 individuals who, after the Constitutional Court ruling, had appealed for the reconsideration of their convictions for marijuana possession.

In order to implement the Constitutional Court Judgment, the draft legal amendments are being elaborated by the Parliament of Georgia in close cooperation with relevant agencies. The amendments will go beyond the explicit requirements of the ruling to abolish imprisonment for possessing up to 70 grams of marijuana under and will establish a special approach with regard to marijuana in general. In particular, the liability for possession and consumption of marijuana will be softer than for any other drugs under both the Code of Administrative Offences and the Criminal Code. In addition, the imprisonment as sanction will no longer be used under Article 273 (consumption of drugs) of the Criminal Code for the consuming of marijuana, even though the Court did not refer to this article in its ruling. The texts of draft amendments will be provided once they are elaborated.

GoG also considers introducing judicial control over unplanned drugs tests performed by the police. According to “the law on police of Georgia” Article 17 paragraph 2 (d) if there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person has consumed drugs, the policeman is authorized to bring the person before an authorized body for examination. Under the article 2 (d) the “reasonable ground to believe” is a fact and/or information that would be sufficient for an impartial observer to draw conclusions considering given circumstances. In every such case special protocol is filled out by the policemen stating the reasons for drug testing. Additionally, the Order N 725 of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Georgia was enacted on 30 September 2015 “on approval of the instruction on transfer a person for an examination with the purpose of confirming consumption of drugs and/or psychotropic substances”. Article 3 of the Order further specifies “the reasonable ground to believe” which have to be in place in order to stop the person and bring him/her to the Forensic Main Division of the MIA for the narco-test.

Article 4, paragraph 3 of the Order defines the power of the policeman to apply the administrative detention. Hereby it prescribes the obligation of the officer to indicate relevant paragraph of the article 3 (ground for examination) of the Order in the detention protocol as well as to inform the person about his/her rights under the articles 245 (Administrative Detention) and 251 (Appeal of Administrative detention, examination, seizure of items and documents) of the Code of Administrative Offences of Georgia. With an aim of ensuring the protection of the rights of the affected persons, Georgian legislation provides different appeal mechanisms including judicial oversight. In every drug testing case special protocol is filled out by the policemen stating the reasons for drug testing. According to the order # 126 of the Minister of Internal Affairs from 24 February 2015 (amending the order of the Minister 625 from 15 August 2014) in the protocol shall be provided the rights of the person including the right to appeal the decision of the administrative body in front of a supervisory body/organ or a court and corresponding procedure. The affected person signs the protocol in order to acknowledge the fact that he is familiar with the content.

3. Measures Conducted by MIA (2015-2016)

Approval of New Instruction on Drug Testing (second half of 2015)

New Instruction on Drug Testing was approved by the order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Georgia on 30 September 2015. New Instruction specifies and circumscribes those circumstances, when police officer is authorized to submit a person for drug testing.

Approval of ILP Concept (second half of 2015)

On October 26, 2015 the Ministry of Internal Affairs adopted **Concept of Intelligence Led Policing**, which aims to gradually establish unified crime analysis system in the Ministry on strategic and operational level and to equip police officers with modern tools for efficient crime prevention and investigation. In this regard Ministry closely cooperates with partner countries, namely with USA, UK, Canada, Belgium and Austria.

Awareness Raising – Information Campaigns (2015-2016)

Since 2014 a wide-scale anti-drug campaign “No to Bio-Drugs – Let`s Change the Attitude Together” is being launched in order to increase awareness on the abuse of drugs, psychotropic and psychoactive substances and to promote healthy lifestyle among the population. Moreover, a drug policy portal was created on the official website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the purpose of introducing main directions and news in the field of drug policy within the competence of the MIA to all interested persons. Since 2015 anti-drug campaign is being launched through social networks as well.

Since 2015 an educational project: **Program for Public Schools on Ensuring Legal Order and Prevention of Crime** is being implemented by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia. The purpose of the program is to prevent crime in juveniles, to raise their civil awareness on the issues related to legal order and security and to provide them information on the activities of the Ministry.

In 2016 the employees of the MIA Central Criminal Police Department held information-educational meetings with about 500 pupils in public and private schools in order to raise their awareness on organized crime. The following issues were discussed during these meetings: drug-related crime, membership of thieves` world, trafficking in human beings and cybercrime.

3.1. Cooperation Projects (2012-2016)

Canine Project (2014-2015) (Finished)

In the years of 2014-2015 with the assistance of US Government “Canine Project” was being implemented. The project was closed in October 2015. Within the frames of the project **Task Force was established**, comprised of employees from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance. The task force works at the airports and respective border crossing points with specially trained sniffer dogs for drugs detection.

Container Control Programme (2012-2016) (Ongoing)

Container Control Programme is being implemented since 2012 by joint initiative of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and World Customs Organization (WCO). **Joint Unit was created** from the representatives of MIA Central Criminal Police Department, MIA Patrol Police Department and Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance in Poti and in 2015 in Tbilisi customs clearance zone. Joint Unit performs effective container control with the aim to prevent trafficking in drugs and other illicit goods.

Trainings (second half of 2015 and first half of 2016)

Employees of MIA participated in several trainings and study visits organized within the framework of different programs/projects. Numerous topics were covered during the trainings, some of the main issues were: fight against narcotics, seizure of illicit drugs, detection of drugs, existing challenges in the field of narcotics, drug unit commander's course, detection of narcotics in border crossing points, etc. Study visits were held with partner countries in order to share best experience on the issues of fighting against drugs.

During above mentioned timeframe 74 MIA employees were retrained through 12 training courses.

Regional Conference held in Batumi (first half of 2016)

The U.S. Embassy's Office of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) hosted the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) **Regional Targeting Meeting on 26-28 January 2016 in Batumi, Georgia**. The Conference brought together more than 150 senior narcotics investigators and analysts from nearly 30 countries in the Middle East and Europe. The objective of the conference was to share investigative data related to past and ongoing narcotics cases and seizures which directly affect the entire Middle East and Europe.

International Cooperation (second half of 2015 and first half of 2016)

In November 2015 Georgia signed an international agreement on cooperation in the fight against crime with Slovak Republic (entered into force in February 2016), the same types of international agreements entered into force with Spain (October 2015) and Belarus (February 2016).

In February 2016 official negotiations were held in Hague on the text of draft operational and strategic cooperation agreement between Georgia and Europol. The parties totally agreed the text of the draft agreement. The signature of the agreement is expected for autumn 2016.

In the second half of 2015 Georgia deployed its police attachés to Germany, Spain and Poland. Currently, in total, Georgia has its police attachés deployed in the following 11 countries: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, France, Germany, Greece, Poland, Spain, Turkey and Ukraine.

On 29 June 2016 important Joint Working Group meeting was held in Athens with the participation of Georgian criminal police and Hellenic police representatives. Parties discussed issues related to organized crime, including drug trafficking, and exchanged valuable information.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

1. The general situation of drug trafficking offenses period 07.01.2015 - 06.30.2016

- 1067 criminal cases have been initiated;
- From all the criminal cases, under investigation, submitted to the prosecution bodies - 757 criminal cases;
- Criminal cases submitted to courts - 646 criminal cases;
- Exceptionally severe - 0 offenses;
- Offenses particularly serious in the current year - 80 criminal cases;

- Serious crimes recorded in the current year - 191 criminal cases;
- Offenses less serious in the current year - 796 criminal cases;
- In all criminal cases were initiated for illegal drug-related activities in respect of 717 people, including women - 11% and men - 89%;
- The age range of people involved in these unlawful 16-17 years - 2.5%; 18-24 - 24.4%; 25-29 - 16.5% and other age categories 123 persons - 56.6%;
- During the period the following types of drugs were seized: marijuana - 113 kg; hashish - 163 kg; poppy straw - 8 kg; heroin - 1 kg.

2. The national anti-drug strategy

For the enforcement of the Law No.382-XIV of 6 May 1999 "On circulation of drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors" and fully meeting the commitments assumed by Moldova on combating drug addiction and drug trafficking, the Decision no. 1208 of 27.12.2010 "On approval of the National Drugs Strategy 2011-2018" and "National Action Plan 2011-2013 and 2014-2016" was approved by Government.

This Strategy is a key document of the Government, describing the situation at that time in this field and defining the objectives, actions and measures necessary regarding the consumption and the illicit drug trafficking in Moldova, establishing clear responsibilities for all actors involved in prevention activities and the reduction of supply and demand. The document defines the starting points and the ways forward in tackling the drug phenomenon and the basic framework recommended for creating and implementing drug policies.

3. Presentation of the main bilateral and multilateral national programs (including those that support demand reduction)

The specialised compartment from the Ministry of Health was developed guidelines on the approval of standards to reduce the risks associated with injecting drugs and psychosocial assistance offered to drug users. Through it, the National Standard for reducing the risks for drug users and the Standard for psychological assistance to drug users have been reviewed and approved.

That standard provides equity, continuity of assistance to drug users and it is based on experience gained in this area.

For the implementation of the risk reduction programs, local and external trainings were conducted for the improvement of the qualification of persons involved in the following areas:

- Drug addiction, training for workers in the field;
- Voluntary HIV counseling and testing;
- Organization and management of risk reduction projects;
- Outreach activity within harm reduction projects;
- Substitution treatment;
- Drug addiction in prisons (including methadone substitution treatment).

Programs to reduce drug demand:

- Curricular and extracurricular programs;
- Methadone substitution programs;
- Support programs for drug users in prisons