**EVENT**

- Training session on “Countering illicit drug trafficking with the use of controlled-delivery method”
  - Date: 4-8
- Practical training on risk profiling for Customs Port Control Unit officers on Customs Control
  - Date: 4-8
- Working meeting with Probation Department on development of Risks and Needs Assessment Tool for probation clients
  - Date: 6
- Countering the financing of terrorism: basic investigation course
  - Date: 6-8
- Online counter-narcotics training course for law enforcement officers
  - Date: 18-20
- Series of workshops for investigators and prosecutors on the use of GBV standard operating procedures
  - Date: 18-28
- Mountain Search & Rescue Training Course for UAV operators of the Counter Narcotics Service (CNS) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic
  - Date: Bishkek
- Launch of the project on effective investigation and prosecution of gender-based violence in the Kyrgyz Republic
  - Date: 21
- National training course for border officers on the use of the special software “ArcGIS”
  - Date: 25-29
- Signing ceremony for the Work Plan of the EU-funded Project “Support to Justice Sector Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic: Advancing Probation and Criminal Justice Information Management”
  - Date: tbc

**LOCATION**

- Osh
- Batken
- Bishkek
- Online
- Belovodskoe village

**FACTS AND FIGURES**

The cocaine trafficking route between South America and Europe is the second biggest in the world, and it is evolving. Supply chains once dominated by a few organized crime groups are changing, with many more groups involved.

Much of the cocaine in Europe used to be imported through well-established channels, notably by Italian organized crime groups and through alliances between Colombian and Spanish groups. Now, however, organizations originating in the Balkans are increasingly involved in trafficking and supply, and some are now cutting out intermediaries and sourcing cocaine directly from the production areas in the Andean region.

The increased competition and efficiency of supply mean that cocaine is becoming more available and the quality is rising. The purity of cocaine available in Europe has increased by 40 per cent in the past decade, meaning that high quality cocaine has, in effect, become cheaper per pure unit.

Easier access to high-quality cocaine is likely to increase the overall number of people using cocaine and encourage those people who currently use cocaine to use more. This will continue to increase the potential harm caused by the drug.