

Approved by the
Decree No.54 of the
Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
as of January 27, 2014

ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM
of the Government
of the Kyrgyz Republic

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

No.54 as of January 27, 2014, Bishkek

**On approval of Anti-drug Programme of the Government
of the Kyrgyz Republic**

In order to reduce drug addiction of the population and related negative consequences, having guided by Articles 10 and 17 of the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic", the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic decrees:

1. To approve enclosed Anti-drug Programme of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. State Drug Control Service of the Kyrgyz Republic to develop and submit Draft Action Plan to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for implementation of Anti-drug Programme of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic within three months in established order.

3. To finance costs associated with the implementation of the present Resolution within the limits of the funds provided in the national budget for the ministries and administrative departments for corresponding year, as well as from other sources permitted by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

4. Present Resolution shall enter into force from the date of official publication.

5. Enforcement of this resolution shall be assigned to the Department of Defense, Law Enforcement and Emergency Situations under the Office of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

J. Satybaldiev

Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic

1. ANALYSIS OF THE DRUG SITUATION IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

1.1. Background

Active countering to illegal drug trafficking and drug addiction of the population is carried out in modern Kyrgyzstan starting from the last third of the XIX century, when problems with opium poppy cultivation and opium production had been identified.

In the period from 1916 to 1974, the country held a leading position in the world with regards to industrial production of medicinal opium. The total area of the poppy fields increased up to 64 thousand hectares and according to some estimates it reached 80 percent of the USSR production of medicinal opium and was equal to 16 percent of the global legal opium production. One tenth of produced opium leaked into illicit traffic, causing drug addiction of the population. Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR made a decision in 1974 to terminate legal cultivation of opium poppy in the Kyrgyz SSR.

In addition there are extensive thickets of wild cannabis and ephedra in the country, which contributes to the production of narcotic drugs such as hashish, marijuana, methcathinone and ephedron.

Drugs of cannabis group mostly had been seized in Kyrgyzstan from 1974 to 1993. However, the volume of illicit trafficking of Afghan origin opioids has dramatically increased since 1993. Their trafficking contributed to growth of their use and to involvement of a certain part of population into criminal drug

business. Share of diacetylmorphine (heroin) in the structure of drug users began to grow when it appeared at the illegal drug market. By 1999 this substance took a leading position in the structure of used drugs and continues holding it at the moment.

National Drug Control Body established in 1993 in the Kyrgyz Republic after gaining sovereignty and first national program to combat drug abuse and illegal drug trafficking was developed. In 1994 the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic made a decision to join to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and to the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

Since then the Kyrgyz Republic fulfils the requirements and norms of international law and follows the guidelines of International Narcotics Control Board (hereinafter referred to as the INCB) in the control sector over legal trade of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors when providing availability of dosage forms of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for population and precursors for industry.

Main factors determining the formation of drug situation development trends in the Kyrgyz Republic are:

- Negative social processes shaping and supporting the stable demand for illicit drugs;
- International drug trafficking through the country;
- Presence of domestic raw material base for illicit production of drugs.

1.2. Current situation

One could see a progressive dynamics of illicit drug trafficking in the Kyrgyz Republic. Being close to Afghanistan, where more than 90 % of the world illicit opioids produced, the country faces all the consequences of their transit through its territory.

The drugs delivered to the Kyrgyz Republic in the direction of Alai and Chon-Alai districts of Osh region, Batken, Leilek and Kadamjay districts of Batken region.

The drug situation in the Kyrgyz Republic develops under influence of external and internal factors.

External factors are: the proximity to Afghanistan as main source of drug production in the region, international drug mafia activities in Central Asia, absence of unified approach to regional drug security and permeability of the state borders.

Internal factors are: poverty, unemployment and migration of population, corruption and existence of domestic raw material base for drugs production, transparency of the state borders, insufficient funding and material and technical equipping of the state anti-drug agencies.

Medical consequences of drug use include drug addiction illnesses, spread of dangerous infections transmitted when using non-sterile injection equipment and mortality (from both direct and indirect causes).

Spread of infectious diseases. According to UNODC estimated number of injecting drug users in the Kyrgyz Republic is 25 thousand people and that is almost 3.5 times higher the national statistics data. About 5 percent of the total number

of convicted persons is registered as drug users in the penitentiary system. However, according to expert data the estimated number of people who inject drugs in prisons could comprise up to 19 percent of the total prison population¹.

Injecting drug use is an aggravating factor for the spread of HIV, tuberculosis, hepatitis and other dangerous infections.

More than half of all HIV infections occur among injecting drug users (59.8 percent of the total number of registered cases of HIV infection as of January 1, 2013). This situation is most common in Chui and Osh regions as well as in Osh, Bishkek and Jalal- Abad towns. More than half of injecting drug users is infected with hepatitis C.

Mortality. Official mortality statistics from drug overdoses has wave amplitude and reaches 2 percent of the total number of persons registered in drug treatment facilities. However, according to expert estimates the actual mortality rate is much higher.

Main direct causes of mortality from drug use are overdoses, infectious diseases and their complications; major indirect causes are accidents related to dangerous behaviour of drug addicts (suicides, injuries, hypothermia and others).

¹ The State HIV Stabilization Program of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2012-2016, approved by Resolution No.867 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of December 29, 2012.

2. ANALYSIS OF RETALIATORY MEASURES

2.1. General information

The Kyrgyz Republic implements principles of comprehensive and balanced approach to resolve the issues associated with drugs on the basis of international law regulations and the recommendations of major United Nations anti-drug institutions. State policy in this sector is formulated in the basic directions aimed at reducing the demand for illicit drugs, reducing their illicit supply and reducing harm from drug use.

The State Drug Control Service of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as SDCS) implements the state policy in the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of narcotic drugs trafficking, psychotropic substances and precursors , as well as combating their illicit trafficking; prevention, detection, suppression and investigation of crimes referred by legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic to the competence of the drug control body; coordination of executive authorities and local self-government bodies in the issues related to narcotic drugs trafficking, psychotropic substances and precursors, applying measures to combat their illicit trafficking; provision of control over legal trade of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors within the limits of their power.

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic On Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors established procedures of strict control over development, production, processing, export, transit, transportation, transfer, acquisition, storage, distribution, sale, destruction, use for medical, scientific

and educational purposes, expert activities and conducting forensic examinations of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.

Import, export, transit and industrial use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors are carried out on the basis of permits issued by authorised state body on drug control within the limits of quota (on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances) approved every year by International Narcotics Control Board.

2.2. Reducing the supply of illicit drugs and psychotropic substances

The structure of law enforcement agencies of the Kyrgyz Republic has specialised units to combat illicit drug trafficking. Main vector of their activities aimed at combating organised and group forms of illicit drug trafficking, detecting and suppression of international drug trafficking channels, drugs production from local raw materials (hemp, poppy and ephedra).

Suppression of international drug trafficking is carried out when protecting the state border, controlling imported goods and arriving persons as well as when conducting joint international operations applying the method of controlled delivery of drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors .

Authorised state body on drug control in conjunction with internal affairs agencies, local state administrations and local self-governance authorities take measures to destroy wild hemp, especially in those regions where local population produces drugs from plant raw materials.

Authorised state body on drug control in cooperation with governmental authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic and the relevant international institutions suppresses leakage of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors into illegal trafficking.

Volumes of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors seized in the Kyrgyz Republic from illegal trafficking over the past five years have grown by 3.5 times.

1933 crimes related to illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors revealed in 2012 and that comprises 6.7 per cent of the overall crime rate in the Kyrgyz Republic (2)².

2.3. Reducing the demand for illicit drugs

Reducing the demand for illicit drugs is done in the form of primary, secondary and tertiary drug prevention.

2.3.1. Primary drug prevention

Health protection, education, law enforcement and local government agencies, civil society, parents and the media under the coordination of authorised state body on drug control implement the primary drug prevention in the Kyrgyz Republic. Relevant ministries and departments, local authorities, civil society and international organisations conduct informational and educational events for the public on annual basis. It has become a tradition to hold annual campaigns including

² The data from the Information Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2012.

campaigns in the penitentiary system devoted to International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

Mass media publishes materials on drug prevention topic. Authors of the best publications nominated for the award annually.

Closer to Each Other - Away from Drugs, a national media campaign conducted in 2012 with an emphasis on family values and that year was dedicated to the Year of the Family declared by President of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2.3.2. Secondary drug prevention

General and specialized drug treatment provided for people with drug and other psychoactive substances addiction on the basis of health care organisations. Increased number of treated cases demonstrates a certain improvement of medical and rehabilitative care provision for people with drug dependence.

In addition drug treatment is provided in medical institutions under the State Penitentiary Service of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as SPS) and private drug treatment clinics.

Range of medical services in the Kyrgyz Republic includes:

- Detoxification or withdrawal treatment;
- Opioid substituting therapy;
- Non-medication therapy of dependence (a program of medical and psychological rehabilitation).

Detoxification. Main model of detoxification is “psycho-pharmacological model”, i.e. treatment with a wide range of medicines.

Opioid substitution therapy (hereinafter referred to as OST) provided at 20 points on the basis of the state drug organisations and offices under control of authorised state body on drug control. These programs cover one third of officially registered persons with opioid dependence and about 5 percent of the estimated number of injecting drug users. Mandatory component of OST programs is to provide psychological and social assistance to their members.

Effectiveness of programs confirmed by evaluation carried out by international organisations regularly. In particular the evaluation notes a reduction of frequency of illicit opiates use, reduction of criminal activity level and behaviour associated with the risk of further transmission of HIV as well as improving the health status and resocialisation of patients.

2.3.3. Tertiary prevention

Since 2004 medical and psychological rehabilitation (programs of non-medication treatment) programs take place in the country and they are implemented in inpatient and outpatient conditions.

However there are no fully functioning rehabilitation centres so far under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Outpatient programs are focused mainly on motivation of obtaining and continuing treatment and relapse prevention.

Main objective of inpatient rehabilitation treatment programs is to achieve a stable remission or complete abstinence from drugs after completion of treatment program.

The criteria to be accepted into the program of non-medication treatment are to get detox pretherapy and a high level of patient motivation to get treatment.

2.4. Reducing harm from drug use

Harm reduction programs targeted at injecting drug users and their close environment (relatives, partners), and they are implemented by medical specialists, social workers, law enforcement and local government bodies and NCOs.

These programs are one of the priority directions to combat drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking and an integral part of state policy in the field of HIV infection prevention among injecting drug users (hereinafter referred to as IDU).

Joining the efforts of government agencies, non for profit organisations, as well as a multi-sectoral approach in resolving the problems of drug addiction and HIV / AIDS have created favourable conditions for the development of harm reduction programs both in the civilian sector and in penitentiary institutions.

They are institutionalized on the basis of health-care organisations in the civilian sector and penitentiary institutions.

Harm reduction services include expert advice; basic health care, needle and syringe exchange, provision of disinfectants, condoms; information and educational activities including

peer to peer approach; consulting and HIV testing; hotlines; legal assistance and social support.

48 syringe exchange points (SEP) operate in the country as of January 1, 2013 in order to reduce the harm from drug use, including 7 SEP in the penitentiary system, which covers over 50 percent of IDUs (3)³.

8 rehabilitation centres Atlantis established and function in the penitentiary system implementing programs of rehabilitation of persons addicted to alcohol and drugs.

Centre of Rehabilitation and Social Adaptation - CRSA (clean zone) opened in the penal institution No. 31 of SPS with the assistance of the Central Asia Drug Action Program (CADAP) funded by European Union in the Kyrgyz Republic and that enables patients of Atlantis program, who have successfully completed the basic therapy, to continue their rehabilitation, gain and strengthen work skills, obtain primary vocational education and successfully complete the process of reintegration and adaptation in civil society after release.

A lot of attention is paid to the development of social support programs for the convicted being released with an emphasis to people vulnerable to HIV infection group - IDUs, people living with HIV (hereinafter –referred to as PLWH) and patients with tuberculosis. Training program of the convicted for release implemented and operates in 12 penitentiary institutions.

A program of opioid substitution treatment (hereinafter referred to as OST) is being implemented in three penitentiary institutions (two detention facilities and a penal colony) and its' main objectives are:

3 The report on drug situation in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2011 and 2012.

- Improving the quality of life and social functioning of patients;
- Prevention of infectious diseases transmitted through blood among program participants.
- Reduction of mortality from drug use.

The Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic approved the Standard of opioid overdose prevention with the use of naloxone drug and a program to reduce mortality among opioid users is implementing based on the spread of naloxone, the opioid receptor antagonist. Since 2009 the number of participants in the program increased from 500 up to 2.500 people.

2.5. International cooperation

The Kyrgyz Republic is among the countries most actively pursuing anti- drug policy since gaining independence.

Realizing the significance of international cooperation in drugs combating, the country actively develops international coordination systems.

The first and most important step in this direction was joining of the Kyrgyz Republic to major conventions on drugs in 1994 and that legalized accession of the country to a general global anti-drug system. This step resulted in active cooperation with INCB, UNODC and other relevant UN agencies, such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Health Organisation (hereinafter –referred to as WHO) and the UN Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

The Kyrgyz Republic at made a number of bilateral and multilateral international agreements with a number of countries at the governmental and interagency levels in the field of drug control and combating illicit drug trafficking.

Joining of the Kyrgyz Republic to the International Criminal Police Organisation (hereinafter referred to as Interpol) was a significant step.

Within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States (hereinafter referred to as CIS) internal affairs agencies coordinate their anti-drug activities under the Office for Coordination of the Fight against the Organised Crime and any other Dangerous Crimes (hereinafter referred to as OCFOCDC) established by decision of the Council of Heads of CIS Governments as of September 24, 1993 .

Provision on Coordinating Council of heads of the competent authorities to combat drug trafficking was approved at the session of the Council of the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (hereinafter referred to as CSTO) on June 23, 2005 and after that an active work had been developed on drug counteracting. Channel an international operation is organised and conducted annually within the framework of this organisation.

A number of anti-drug activities include development of the draft strategy and action plan on drug prevention, conducting joint preventive operations Mousetrap 2012, conferences and working group sessions, establishing important information exchange undertake within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (hereinafter referred to as SCO).

The Kyrgyz Republic is actively involved in TARCET the annual international operations under UN. The Kyrgyz Republic has been involved in anti-drug activities under the program CADAP -5 within the framework of cooperation with the European Union.

The Kyrgyz Republic also became a member of influential organisation such as IDEC (International Drug Enforcement Conference), which unites 91 countries of the world in an effort to combat illicit drug trafficking.

In light of growing drug threat the states, which signed a Memorandum of Understanding on regional cooperation in drug control (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), made a decision to establish Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC). The main objectives of this centre are the support in organisation, conducting and coordination of joint agreed international joint operations to combat illicit drug trafficking, as well as ensuring the collection, storage, protection, analysis and exchange of information on cross-border crime related to drug trafficking.

National Security Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by the Decree No. 120 of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 9, 2012, provided that "Realizing the strategic role of Central Asian region, Kyrgyzstan gives a high priority to reinforcing further the regional integration, which is a prerequisite for sustainable socio-economic development. Treaties on good neighbourly friendship and cooperation signed with all the neighbours in the region. The basis of joining forces of neighboring countries in this direction is the fight against international terrorism, drug trafficking and

crime, resolving of general social, economic and environmental issues, and other regional issues.”

The Kyrgyz Republic fully shares the principles of comprehensive and balanced approach to resolving of the problems associated with the drugs. Policies implemented by the Kyrgyz Republic is also dictated by generally accepted principles and objectives fixed in the UN Charter and contained in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

As a full member of the UN the country implements political principles adopted by the UN General Assembly and follows the guidelines of WHO and INCB.

Therefore the Kyrgyz Republic takes measures at all levels: national, regional and international in order to put a barrier on drug trafficking routes from producers to the final users.

3. PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

There are certain problems to be solved despite the successes achieved by the Kyrgyz Republic in countering the negative effects of drugs.

Economic difficulties of the transition period did not allow to provide addressed funding to government programs to combat drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking. Their fulfilment is performed at the costs of the funds allocated from the national budget to secure activities of the relevant state agencies or at the costs of international grants. It limits consistency of performed activities to counter drug addiction in the country.

Primary drug prevention. Issues of primary drug prevention remain to be most undeveloped in the Kyrgyz Republic. There are no legal framework and standards for it, especially in education sector.

Understanding of primary prevention in the form of intimidation with a focus on the negative consequences of drug use prevails. Slang terms or criminal jargon used in everyday life and that only encourages interest to use of illicit substances.

A number of provisions of primary drug prevention present in state and national programs, but they are carried out mainly by means of conferences and round tables and publication of limited circulation literature. There are no innovative elements in ongoing preventive activities and the only issue remains, which is to draw public attention to the problems of drug abuse.

The fact of drug dependence formation usually preceded by use of psychoactive substances (hereinafter referred to as PAS) such as tobacco, alcohol, inhalants (containing volatile solvents) and others does not meet the general understanding. As a result, preventive measures aimed at creating a negative attitude of children and young people to tobacco, alcohol and drugs use are carried out in uncoordinated way and at methodological basis having no identity.

Therefore primary drug prevention as the most important tool to counter drug use development has not been sufficiently developed in the Kyrgyz Republic yet.

Secondary and tertiary drug prevention. Bed capacity of the State Addiction Agency, its material and technical supply component did not get corresponding development for the past recent years and its funding is extremely insufficient for effective treatment and prevention. Medical programs are built mainly on detoxification and that does not enable to meet the treatment needs and required quality of services.

Rehabilitation programs function only on the basis of the National Centre on Addiction under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as NCA). There is no complete special program to train experts of designated sector in the system of professional training and retraining of public bodies apart of some exceptions.

Drug prevention in the penitentiary system. Despite the achievements the status of drug prevention in penitentiary system does not meet modern requirements. Material and technical status and equipping of health-care units of the penitentiary system remain unsatisfactory.

The fight against illicit drug trafficking. There is no substantial damage made to organised drug crime despite the measures taken up to establishment of authorised state body on drug control and specialized units in law enforcement agencies in 2003. According to expert estimates less than 1 percent of drugs in the illicit traffic seized in the country. The Kyrgyz Republic remains to be one of the channels of international drug trafficking used for comparatively free transportation of significant volumes of drugs to the CIS member countries and beyond.

At the same time activities of the law enforcement agencies are still largely limited to holding retail drug dealers and people, who keep drugs for their own use to liability. Thus drug keeping without intent to sell comprised two-thirds of total drug-related crimes identified in 2012.

Representatives of international and non-for-profit organisations operating in the Kyrgyz Republic indicate the facts of increased law enforcement activity towards the clients of prevention programs or syringe exchange point and OST, which is a hindering factor for the provision of drug treatment services.

Lack of available databases impedes the development of the system to administratively prosecute persons for illegal possession of drugs in small quantities without intent to sell and it is to strengthen the preventive component of the system to counter drugs.

Despite the involvement of the state officials in drug trafficking, fighting corruption is not sufficiently active in this sector.

There is no methodology and not only facts to identify laundering of the funds derived from criminal drug trade.

Fighting in that direction does not develop, although this activity direction is one of the most prospective in the significant part of the world. In the meantime international terrorism and extremism forces are actively using the criminal drug trade as a source of funding for their disruptive activities.

Permeability of the state borders of the country caused not only by lack of frontier infrastructure, but also by corruption and that globalizes the problem and makes Kyrgyzstan dependent on the processes occurring at the world drug markets.

Drug trafficking directly degrades overall operative situation in the country. Assassinations because of redistribution of influence spheres in the criminal drug business became common.

Control over activities in the sphere of legal traffic of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors. The Kyrgyz Republic takes measures to perform fully its international obligations in the field of drug control. Basically implementation of international standards in this area at the legislative level is completed. At the same time in order to complete the formation of an adequate system it is necessary to adopt a number of subordinate regulatory acts.

International obligations. In accordance with the Clauses 36 and 40 of the Political Declaration adopted at the Stage of high-level session of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (hereinafter referred to as CND) on March 11-12, 2009, the Kyrgyz Republic will have to provide by 2019 phased (prior to 2014 with evaluation at 57 Session of CND as well as up to 2019 inclusively) elimination or substantial and measurable reduction of:

- Illicit cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis;
- Illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as drug-related health risks and social risks;
- Illicit production, manufacture, marketing and distribution, as well as trafficking of psychotropic substances;
- Leaking of precursors from trafficking;
- Money-laundering scales related to illicit drugs.

4. ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

State policy of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of drug control is carried out within the following strategic directions in order to reduce (decrease):

- The supply of illicit drugs;
- The demand for illicit drugs;
- Harm from drug use.

Present anti-drug program of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as Program) aims at:

- Reduction of the drug dependence of the population and drug related adverse effects;
- Mobilisation and coordination of anti-drug activities of state bodies, local authorities and civil society;
- Establishment of effective state and public control over the drug situation in the country;
- Improving the legal framework to combat scaling up of drug addiction and drug trafficking.

Principles of the Program are:

- Democracy; the possibility for citizens and their associations to take active participation in the political decision-making;
- Humanism; the recognition of the value of human as an individual, taking into account and respecting human rights and freedoms, as well as human needs and requirements, gender equality;

- Transparency; a sufficient level of public awareness about the progress against illicit drug trafficking, the possibility to obtain relevant information, as well as measures of prevention, treatment and harm reduction of drug use;
- Legality; combating illicit drug trafficking and implementing prevention programs in the framework of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Purposefulness; subordination of all actions in order to achieve assigned objectives, certain results, directing them to resolve drug control issues in the country, bringing together efforts of all parties of the process, who are interested in countering the drug threat;
- Comprehensiveness; the focus on all strategic directions and coordination with other state and national programs of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Scientific approach; the basis of a rational and balanced policy in combating the spread of drug addiction and drug trafficking should consist of the facts and projections obtained by using modern scientific methods and evidence-based medicine and that will enable to determine most effective methods to resolve this problem;
- Continuity and sustainability assume constant action aimed at a decisive fight against the criminal drug trade, as well as to overcome its consequences including systems institutionalization of informational, educational, medical and social interventions to prevent drug use and its consequences;
- Realism; countering the spread of drug addiction and the fight against illicit drug trafficking taking into account actual drug situation in the country, providing

- required organisational, material and human resources to achieve assigned goals and objectives;
- Breadth of the coverage; the drug threat and interrelated threat of state government corruption, organised crime, criminalization and radicalization of society require simultaneous differential impact on their various occurrences such as legalization («laundering») of the drug revenues, terrorist activity, human trafficking and religious extremism;
 - Compliance with international law in the field of controlling traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors;
 - The adequacy of the response actions according to the degree of social danger of the phenomenon;
 - Involvement of the population;
 - International cooperation; strengthening and expanding international cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking on bilateral and multilateral basis.

4.1. Main goals and objectives of the Programme

Main purposes of present Programme are:

- Declining the volumes of illicit drug trafficking;
- Reducing the drug use and negative consequences of it;
- Ensuring access to medicinal narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in accordance with the health care needs.

Successful achievement of objectives in the field of drug control requires solutions of the set of following strategic objectives:

- Development of the state system of primary, secondary and tertiary drug prevention with a priority given to primary prevention;
- The fight against drug crimes and corruption, especially in organised forms;
- Improving the state control system of legal traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors;
- Improvement of law enforcement activities in countering illicit drug trafficking;
- Improvement of medical system of drug treatment;
- Reducing the negative effects of illicit drug use (HIV, viral hepatitis and others);
- Improvement of the institutional, regulatory and resource support to anti-drug activities;
- Involvement of civil society in anti-drug prevention activities;
- Increasing the extent and effectiveness of international cooperation.

4.2. Drug control legislation

The legal basis of this Programme is legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, including laws and other normative legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic as well as international treaties ratified by the Kyrgyz Republic and enforced according to the manner prescribed by the law.

National legislation. Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic On Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors, On Public Health, On Health Care Organisations in the Kyrgyz Republic, Sustainable Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for the period of 2013-2017 approved by Presidential Decree No.11 as of January 21, 2013, the National Security Concept of the Kyrgyz Republic approved by Presidential Decree No. 120 as of June 9, 2012, National Development Strategy of Penal (penitentiary) System of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2012-2016 approved by resolution No.297 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic as of May 15, 2012, Resolution No.297 of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic On Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors subject to control in the Kyrgyz Republic as of November 9, 2007.

International documents. The UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, Political Declaration S- 20/2 as of 10 June 1998 adopted by the UN General Assembly at the twentieth special session of the UN General Assembly, Declaration S- 20/3 of the UN General Assembly as of 10 June 1998 on Guidelines of Drug Demand Reduction, the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards development of integrated balanced strategy to counter the world drug problem adopted at the Stage of high-level session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on March 11-12, 2009, the International Narcotics Control Board Guidelines On INCB Providing Statistic Data on Losses and Destruction of Drugs, On Development of Voluntary Code of the Chemical Industry Conduct, With Regards to People Travelling for Medical

Treatment and Possessing Internationally Controlled Narcotic Drugs, On Prevention Illegal Trade of substances under international control through Internet, On Reference Samples, On Reporting etc., as well as the Guidelines of the World Health Organisation (WHO) on pharmacological treatment of opioid dependence with a psychosocial support, which had been developed in pursuance of Resolution 2004/40 adopted by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

4.3. Main focus of the activity

4.3.1. Reducing the demand for illicit drugs

In accordance with the UN General Assembly Resolution S- 20/3 as of June 10, 1998, the measures to reduce the demand for illicit drugs aimed at eliminating or reducing users' demand for illicit drugs and psychotropic substances. These include prevention of drug use and reducing the adverse consequences of their abuse; ensuring and promoting an active and coordinated participation of individuals and society as a whole taking into account geographic location, economic conditions, the number of drug users, cultural peculiarities and gender factors.

Principles of this activity are:

- Standardization, i.e. development and introduction of uniform standards and methods to implement preventive measures;
- Targeted impact, taking into account specificity of every object of prevention;
- Positivity, i.e. absence of informational intimidation when making an impact on the object of prevention;

- Consistency, i.e. integrated continuous impact to all objects of prevention with due attention and coordination of civil society actors and prisons;
- Respect for the rights and freedoms of human and citizen, gender equality;
- Multi-sectoral cooperation and collaboration of public and civil sectors.

Primary drug prevention

Primary drug prevention is one of the main methods of reducing the demand for illicit drugs in the activities of state bodies and civil society. Main purpose of primary drug prevention is education of a person, with a support of the family and the state, as mentally healthy, formed as individual, law-abiding and responsible for own behaviour, possessing healthy lifestyle and able to manage life challenges by adequate methods.

Primary drug prevention tasks are:

- Creating an enabling legal environment for effective reduction of demand for drugs in illicit trafficking through improving regulatory framework, including submission of corresponding drafts of laws for consideration of the Kyrgyz Republic Parliament;
- Strengthening prevention component in the coordinating activities of authorised state body on drug control;
- Creating conditions for healthy lifestyle and providing an alternative to drug use for children and youth by the family, the state, youth associations, civil and business societies, as well as mass media (organisation of healthy and affordable leisure activities including development of physical culture and sports, active games, individual, group or mass events);

- Intensification of prevention activities by local state administrations and local authorities as well as creation of a continuous system of health education and cultural education in the state and public institutions (organisations of education, health care, social protection, military forces, police, penitentiary system and mass media);
- Forming of life skills contributing to care and strengthening of health and to desire to achieve social well-being (training on decision-making skills, effective communication, critical thinking, resistance to negative peer pressure, emotional control);
- Creation of scientifically justified methods and approaches to inform about negative consequences of psychoactive substances (hereinafter referred to as PAS);
- Setting up a support system for young people in crisis situations;
- Establishment of a primary prevention system in penitentiary institutions with the condition of observing of their specificity.

Secondary drug prevention

Secondary drug prevention is a set of medical, psychological and social measures aimed at recovery of an individual and the social environment having the support of family and the state, as well as involvement of drug users in drug prevention programs.

Secondary drug prevention tasks are:

- Improving the legal framework and creation of legal environment enabling implementation of treatment, care and support of drug users;

- Providing accessible, scientifically based drug treatment for the civilian population in prisons according to legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Capacity building and infrastructure development of the state drug service with a provision of possibility to obtain full range of services on confidential basis and improving the efficiency of medical personnel;
- Support for scientific research, introduction of new technologies in diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts;
- Develop and support organisations of all types of ownership, providing services for rehabilitation and social integration of drug users;
- Provision of psychological, social and legal support to inner circle of drug users (co-dependent parties);
- Development and expansion of drug dependency medical treatment programs by means of agonists and antagonists;
- Providing an access to secondary prevention services in reception centres, temporary detention centres, pre-trial detention centres, correctional colonies and other detention places of people having drug dependency;
- Development of psychological services in penitentiary system of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Tertiary drug prevention

Tertiary prevention is a set of measures aimed at preventing the recurrence of substance abuse and its complications, as well as further rehabilitation of drug dependent persons.

Tertiary drug prevention tasks are:

- Ensure coordination and unity of approaches in the activities of drug treatment facilities of all types of ownership having a license to provide medical services;
- Development and implementation of effective and innovative rehabilitation technologies of drug addicts and their subsequent social adaptation;
- Providing accessible, scientifically based drug treatment in the civilian sector and in penitentiary institutions according to the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Develop and support organisations of all types of ownership, providing medical drug treatment and rehabilitation and social adaptation services for drug dependent persons;
- Support to self-help groups of drug dependent persons.

4.3.2. Reducing illicit drug supply

This activity is aimed at combating illicit drug trafficking (production, manufacture, transportation, transfer, storage and distribution), as well as preventing the diversion of drugs into illicit trafficking.

Principles of this direction are:

- Consistency, i.e. integrated continuous impact to all phases of drug trafficking with due attention and coordination of civil society actors and penitentiary institutions;
- Rule of the law, i.e. implementation of countering the drug threat in the framework of legislation regulating illicit drug trafficking;

- Respect for the rights and freedoms of human and citizen, gender equality;
- Multi-sectoral cooperation and collaboration of public and civil sectors;
- Multi-sectoral collaboration and cooperation between law enforcement agencies;
- International cooperation (strengthening and expanding international cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking on a bilateral and multilateral basis);
- Balancing the approaches in controlling legal narcotic drugs and precursors.

The objectives of this unit are:

- Detection and suppression of drug trafficking channels, smuggling of narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors, network of wholesale and retail distribution of illicit narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors;
- Reduction of the raw material base for illicit drug production;
- Suppression of leakage of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors from licit into illicit trafficking;
- Combating legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds derived from illicit drug trafficking, as well as detection and suppression of channels and ways of their illegal transportation;
- Discovering facts of using uncontrolled types of PAS supported by making regulatory and administrative decisions and practical measures to exclude them from further illicit trafficking and use.

4.3.3. Combating illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors

Main activities in the field of reducing illicit drug supply are:

- Improving the legal framework in the field of fighting drug trafficking and controlling their legal trade, including activities of distance sales pharmacies;
- Establishing a system of professional training and skills development for the personnel of anti-drug units;
- Decrease the permeability of the borders by strengthening the capacity of anti-drug law enforcement units of the Kyrgyz Republic including special tools and equipment;
- Strengthening the control of goods and persons entering the Kyrgyz Republic from the countries having high level of drug trafficking;
- Strengthening of operational and investigative activities in the fight against drug trafficking, including its organised forms. Suppression of legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime, corruption, channels of financing terrorist and extremist groups from the funds derived from illicit drug trafficking and from the activities of transnational organised criminal groups;
- Development of methods for collection and use of operational data and evidence, including evidence-gathering techniques such as electronic surveillance and controlled deliveries sanctioned by the courts;
- Creation of informational and analytical systems, improving collection , processing and analysis of data, creation of electronic databases and providing professionals with access to it, as well as intelligence-

- sharing with the provision of non-disclosure and protection of sources of information;
- Improvement of access control structure in correctional institutions: equipping with modern technology and means of detection of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (search dogs, gas analyzers, etc.);
 - Creation of a system for prediction of drug situation and ensure preparedness of law enforcement agencies to operate in new circumstances;
 - Strengthening cooperation with population to assist law enforcement agencies in the fight against illicit drug trafficking;
 - Improvement of international cooperation by strengthening the regulatory framework, intergovernmental mechanisms to exchange information, experience and liaison officers; conducting controlled delivery of drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors in established manner; implementation of coordinated interstate preventive operations, provision of mutual legal support in investigations, legal proceedings and criminal prosecution.

4.3.4. Control over legal trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors

Main tasks of the control system over legal trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors are:

- Improving the system to prevent diversion of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors into illicit trafficking through implementation of international legal obligations of the Kyrgyz Republic and developing

narcotic drugs importation mechanisms impeding the extraction of active substance from the drug;

- Providing access for population and industry to controlled drugs for the purposes stipulated by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic On Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors and international agreements ratified by the Kyrgyz Republic.

Priority areas for activities in the field of control over legal trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors:

- Improving the system of control over legal channels of distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (from import to a particular consumer), harmonization of national legislation and bringing it in compliance with international obligations of the Kyrgyz Republic in this field;
- The study of trade flows and assessment of needs in legal controlled substances;
- Introduction of improved systems of registration and control over trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors;
- Optimization of the use of narcotic drugs causing drug addiction and undertaking corresponding control measures;
- Improvement of measures to control precursors;
- Expansion of international cooperation, including participation in international operations.

Having considered that narcotic drugs are purchased for medical purposes to relieve pain syndrome, it is also necessary to use economic methods by developing health care and social infrastructure in order to provide patients with dosage

forms of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in full and in accordance with prescribed treatment.

Providing entities of the legal trade of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors necessitates this activity based on:

- Regular update of the lists of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, which are subject to control in the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Continuous monitoring and control over activities of entities of all types of ownership;
- Improvement of the Kyrgyz Republic legislation in the field of control over legal trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.

4.3.5. Harm reduction

Harm reduction is a set of measures aimed at reducing the negative health, social, legal, economic and demographic consequences of drug use and the objectives are to reduce the mortality of drug users, prevention of infectious diseases, as well as improving the quality of life of the addict and society in general.

Principles of this direction are:

- Rule of the law, i.e. implementation of programs within the framework of the Kyrgyz Republic legislation;
- Respect for legal rights and interests of the programs' participants, eliminating discrimination and stigmatisation;
- Gender equality in access to services;
- Commitment of the state agencies to harm reduction programs;

- Voluntary selection and participation in the programme;
- Responsibility of the client for own conduct.

Main strategic goal of harm reduction programs is prevention of health consequences as a result of drug use, including spread of HIV and other infections transmitted through blood, as well as a reduction in mortality of drug users.

The objectives of this area are:

- Implementation of relevant international standards in the field of harm reduction;
- Providing availability of a comprehensive package of services for persons in need in the civil sector, reception centres, temporary detention facilities , pre-trial detention centres, correctional colonies and other places of detention;
- Improvement of professional training and continuous postgraduate education for specialists (doctors, social workers, teachers and law enforcement officers);
- Development and implementation of informational and educational programs to make population aware about aims and objectives of harm reduction including involvement of the mass media;
- Creation of conditions for families, state and civil society to effectively implement harm reduction programs.

Priority areas of harm reduction:

- Provision of sterile needles, syringes and condoms;
- Provision of basic medical care and professional advice;
- Providing information about safe injecting, sexual behaviour, HIV infection and viral hepatitis;

- Increasing the role of drug dependents' communities and co-dependent individuals in harm reduction programs;
- Training of staff for harm reduction programs.

Prevention of mortality from opioid overdose. The tasks of preventing mortality from opioid overdose are:

- Development of the legal and regulatory framework to provide emergency first aid;
- Creation of a training system for personnel of medical, social and other services, as well as for the officers of law enforcement and penitentiary systems and non-for-profit organisations to provide emergency first aid in the cases of overdosing;
- Provision of the relevant state services and NGOs with opioid receptor antagonists in the required amount;
- Conducting awareness raising work among users of opioids to prevent overdose and provide emergency first aid.

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM AND CONTROL

It is provided to develop national, departmental and regional plans of actions, including estimation of the funds as well as monitoring and evaluation indicators in order to implement present Programme.

Control over implementation of present Programme is assigned to authorised state body on drug control.

All state bodies involved in implementation of present Programme shall report regularly to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic about corresponding areas of the activity.

Financing the costs related to implementation of present Programme shall be made within the limits of the funds provided to the ministries and administrative departments in the national budget for corresponding year, as well as from other sources allowed by the Kyrgyz Republic legislation.

GLOSSARY

Agonists are the substances acting on the principle of activating the receptors. Opioid receptor agonists form a category of typical narcotic analgesics.

Antagonists are the substances capable to block receptors in the way of competitive inhibition by preventing the manifestation of stimulation effects of the receptors.

Cannabis (hemp) is any plant of the Cannabis species.

Co-dependent person are the inner circle (relatives, friends) of persons dependent on drugs.

Consequences of drug use are divided into physical, psychological and social disorders. The physical effects of opioids (mainly as a result of intravenous injection) include hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV, sepsis, endocarditis (inflammation of the inner lining of the heart), pneumonia and lung abscess, thrombophlebitis (blood clots that cause inflammation of the veins) and rhabdomyolysis of skeletal muscles (muscle fibres decomposition).

Crime situation is the situation characterized by the prevalence of criminal actions and generating offenses to strengthen the crime.

Criminal drug business is illicit drug trafficking.

Cultivation is planting and growing of opium poppy and cannabis and other narcotic plants.

Dependence. In common use this term means the status of necessity or need for something or someone to support either functioning or survival. It can be used in a broad sense with

regard to the dependence on any PAS or in more specific sense it can be applied to a particular narcotic drug or a class of narcotic drugs (e.g. opioid dependence). The term “dependence” often refers to both somatic and psychological elements of drug dependence.

Detoxification is a process of the patient withdrawal from the effect of psychoactive substance.

Drug addiction is a morbid mental condition caused by chronic intoxication due to drugs abuse, characterized by mental or physical dependence on them.

Drug cases registration is the registration of all cases of treating the country population turned for drug treatment services to the drug treatment organisation.

Drug is a mixture of substances in whatever physical state, containing one or more narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, which shall be a subject to control actions.

Drug policy is a state policy of the Kyrgyz Republic related to control of traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.

Drug services are the services provided in outpatient and inpatient conditions. They include medical procedures, medical examination, forensic drug testing, counselling and informing.

Drug situation is characteristic of the status of drug control system for a specific period of time in a certain area.

Drug threat is started or potential adverse effects of illicit drug trafficking and drug use on state and public institutions.

Drug trafficking is moving, transportation and drug trafficking (originated from the combination of the words “drugs” and “traffic” meaning “ transport” and “trade”)

Drug transit is transit of drugs.

Drug treatment institution is health care organisation or its structural (detached) unit having main function to provide drug treatment and services.

Drug treatment is a kind of specialized medical care including the mental status examination, the diagnosis of mental disorders including the presence of dependency, treatment and prevention of relapse of mental disorders and addictions, health and social adaptation and rehabilitation of citizens.

Drug user is a person who uses drugs or psychotropic substances.

Drug users’ registration is the registration of persons suffering from certain types of mental and behavioural disorders associated with PAS use. It has a section in file cabinet “Registration of patients with mental and behavioural disorders associated with PAS use.”

Drugs of cannabis group are marijuana and hashish.

Harm reduction is the strategies or programs directly aimed at reducing the harm arising from the use of PAS. This term is used in particular for designating strategies or programmes aimed at reduction the harm and optionally changing the habit to PAS use, which cause the initial damage.

Hashish is a cannabis resin, a specially prepared mixture of separated resin, pollen of cannabis plant or the mixture prepared by treatment (grinding, pressing, etc.) of cannabis

plant tops with different fillers regardless of shaping the mixture such as tablets , pills, pressed tiles, pastes, etc. (excluding the seeds). Main active ingredient is delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol.

Heroin is diacetylmorphine, 3,6-diacetyl derivative of morphine.

Illicit use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is use of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a prescription.

Import and export is transportation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors beyond the Kyrgyz Republic or import them into the Kyrgyz Republic from another state.

Injection is a method of forcing the solutions into the body using a syringe and a hollow needle.

International quota for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is the limit for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, annually approved by the UN International Narcotics Control Board for the member countries of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, based on the needs estimations presented by governments of those countries.

Intoxication is a condition occurring after injection of PAS and leading to impairment of consciousness, cognitive function, perception, judgment, emotional reactions, behaviour and other psycho-physiological functions and reactions. Acute intoxication is a term used in the ICD-10 to indicate intoxication having clinical significance (F11.0). Complications, depending

on the substance and the way of injecting it, can include trauma, inhalation of vomit, delirium, seizures and coma.

Legal trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors is activity of the state agencies, individuals, businesses and institutions of all types of ownership holding a permit to do so and associated with narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors development, production, manufacture, processing, storage, transportation, transfer, release, sale, distribution, acquisition, use and importation into the customs area of the Kyrgyz Republic and export from the customs area of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is the action resulting in obtaining ready-to-use form of drugs, PSA or containing their medicines on the basis of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

Marijuana is tops and leaves of plants of cannabis species, separated from the stem (dried or not dried), ground or not ground (except the seeds). Main active ingredient is delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol.

Morphine is one of main opium alkaloids contained in the hypnotic poppy *Papaver somniferum*.

Naloxone is opioid receptor antagonist used as a medicament the antidote to poisoning by drug of opium group.

Narcotic drugs are the substances of synthetic or natural origin, their preparations as well as plants that are classified as such in the relevant international conventions, as well as other substances and plants included in the national register of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors

due to their effect or abuse, which are the subject to control in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Narcotisation in the narrow sense means bringing into state of drug intoxication and in a wider sense means development of drug addiction among the population.

Opioid agonist maintenance therapy is the treatment of drug dependence by prescribing substitution drug causing cross dependence and cross-tolerance of the patient.

Opioid overdose is use of opioids in the amounts that cause severe negative somatic and mental consequences. Overdose can cause short-term and long-term consequences or death.

Opioid receptors are kind of nervous system receptors related to receptors conjugated to G protein. Their main function in the body is pain control. They bind to both endogenous (produced in the body) and exogenous (originating from outside) opioid chemical compounds.

Opioids are the substances capable to bind with opioid receptors of an organism, located mainly in the central nervous system and in gastrointestinal tract. Opioids having structural similarity to morphine are also referred to as opiates.

Opium (from Latin Opium) is a narcotic drug derived from the dried milky juice extracted from unripe pods of the opium poppy (Latin *Papaver somniferum*).

Organised crime is the activity carried out by organised criminal groups, criminal communities (criminal organisations), armed groups (gangs), characterized by the features defined by the criminal law.

Patient with PAS dependence is individual having “mental and behavioural disorders due to use of PAS” diagnosis made by health care institution with regards to the illness of patient.

Patients are the persons suffering from substance abuse when providing them with a medical drug treatment.

Penitentiary (correctional) system is a state institution responsible for execution of criminal penalties imposed on citizens in accordance with the law. It ensures enforcement of sentences related and unrelated to imprisonment, as well as detaining persons under investigation till the court proceedings (until change the measure of restraint in the procedural form of detention).

Pharmacies of distance sales (including Internet pharmacies) are organisations engaged into home delivery of the medicines ordered by phone or via web- sites.

Poppy (Latin *Papaver somniferum*) is annual herbaceous plant from poppy family (*Papaveraceae*).

Precursors are the substances and their salts, classified in international conventions as chemical materials used for production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as well as chemicals and salts used for the same purpose and shall be a subject to control in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is the actions aimed at obtaining a batch of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances from chemical substances and (or) plants.

Psychoactive substances (PAS) are any substance of natural or synthetic origin, have the property of an immediate impact

on the brain to change its normal functioning (change in attention, consciousness, memory, emotion, behaviour and other functions). PAS include narcotic and psychotropic substances, alcohol, tobacco and other substances possessing these properties.

Psychotropic substances are the substances of synthetic or natural origin, as well as their preparations, classified as such in the relevant international conventions, as well as other substances and plants included in the national register of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors due to their effect or abuse, which are the subject to control in the Kyrgyz Republic

Rehabilitation of drug addicts is the process of recovering from drug dependency and restore previous abilities.

Reintegration is uniting something, which was disintegrated and disunited in the past, based on new principles and grounds. For drug addicts is to return to the family and previous labour (intellectual) activity.

Relapse is repeated manifestation of something (usually negative). For drug addicts is repetition of taking narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances after remission.

Remission is the period of chronic disease, which manifests significant weakening (partial remission) or disappearance (complete remission) of its' symptoms (signs of the disease).

Re-socialization is repeated socialization carried out by changing the settings of individuals, goals, norms and values of life. In relation to drug addicts it is a return to society.

Social support to patients is the work aimed at implementing social care, support and patronage of persons, who turned for

drug treatment in order to overcome the difficulties of life, protect and improve their social status.

State quota (annual demand) is maximum amount of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, established by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with international treaties based on needs estimates of the Kyrgyz Republic for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; the estimates set-up a limit for legal trade.

Trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors undertaking activities related to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors in violation of the Kyrgyz Republic legislation.

Transportation is movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors from one place to another within the Kyrgyz Republic.

Withdrawal syndrome is a group of variable by combination and severity of the symptoms that occur after full completion or reduction of the use of psychoactive substance taken multiple times; it usually takes over a long period or in high doses (ICD-10 code R1*3). Withdrawal syndrome can be accompanied by signs of physiological disorders.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BKBOP	Office for the Coordination of the Fight Against Organised Crime and Other Dangerous Types of Crime
CARICC	Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CND	the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organisation
GFATM	the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDEC	International Drug Enforcement Conference
IDU	Injecting drug users
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
Interpol	International Criminal Police Organisation
KSOPN	Executives Board of the competent authorities to combat drug trafficking
NCA	National Centre on Addiction under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
OST	Opioid substitution therapy
PAS	Psychoactive Substances
PLWH	People living with HIV

RSAC	Rehabilitation and Social Adaptation Centre
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
SDCS	State Drug Control Service of the Kyrgyz Republic
SEP	Syringes Exchange Point
SPS	State Penitentiary Service of the Kyrgyz Republic
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV / AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WHO	World Health Organisation

