REVIEW
OF THE SITUATION WITH NARCOTIC DRUGS IN
THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN 2014
...«Fight against illicit drug trafficking is also one of the priority directions in the activities of the law enforcement bodies, and certain work has been accomplished in this area in recent years.

The objective of the Drug Control Agency, all law enforcement bodies and force structures is further strengthening of counteraction to illicit drug trafficking as well as the implementation of the requirements of the National Strategy for countering illicit drug trafficking for 2013-2020, other documents and sectoral programs»…

Emomali Rakhmon
INTRODUCTION
Message for the DCA under the President of the RT

Strengthening cooperation is absolutely essential to successfully confronting the threat of organized crime and illicit drug trafficking.

The Tajikistan Drug Control Agency (DCA), which was established more than 15 years ago through the joint efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Government of Tajikistan, remains a strong example of what can be achieved through such partnerships.

The DCA helps to address one of the key challenges facing the international community, namely the flow of illicit drugs from Afghanistan along the “Northern route” via Tajikistan and Central Asia.

I welcome the DCA’s continued efforts to strengthen its operational and intelligence capacities to carry out counter-narcotics operations, as well as the agency’s commitment to cross-border and regional cooperation and information sharing, including through such platforms as the UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries, the Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (AKT) Initiative, and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC).

UNODC seeks to further support and enhance the effectiveness of these initiatives through an inter-regional drug control approach that fosters cooperation and joint action in all the regions affected by drugs from Afghanistan, including West and Central Asia, South-Eastern Europe, the Gulf region and East Africa.

Unfortunately, opium cultivation and production in Afghanistan has continued to rise over the past year, a negative trend that represents a threat to security, social and economic development, governance and health in the region and beyond.

A balanced drug control approach based on the principle of shared responsibility is therefore more important than ever, and we will continue working with partners such as the DCA to address these challenges.

YURY FEDOTOV
Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Dear reader,

The Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan prepared and published annual sixteenth edition of the «Review of the situation with narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan». This Review will update you on the drug related situation in Tajikistan and the region during the last year, its tendencies and development forecasts for coming years. It also includes information about the activities of the competent bodies of the Republic in the sphere of countering illicit drug trafficking, control over licit trafficking of drugs, prevention of drug addiction, interaction with competent bodies of foreign countries and international organizations in the field of control over drugs as well as the course of implementation of counter narcotics programs in Tajikistan.

The year 2014 was outstanding in the lives of Tajik people due to a number of events. On November 6, 20 years before, the first Constitution of independent Tajikistan was adopted. The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, adopted through a universal referendum, reflected main strategic directions and aspects for the development of the national statehood, shared responsibility of people and authorities for building social and civil society. The Constitution, along with ensuring equal opportunities for each person to participate in political life and state governance, also guarantees the continuous process of democratization of public life, the essence of which is freedom of expression and raising awareness of legal knowledge among the population.

Since the moment the Constitution came into force, the Republic of Tajikistan as independent state has successively reached the level of modern statehood, meeting aspirations and hopes of the Tajik people.

Starting from September 2013 through September 2014, the Republic of Tajikistan successfully chaired in Shanghai Cooperation Organization under the motto: «Cooperation, Joint Development and Joint Prosperity». During the period of Tajikistan’s chairmanship, the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, in interaction with competent ministries and bodies of the Republic as well as other SCO member states, organized meetings of four working expert and senior management groups, and fifth meeting of leaders of competent counter narcotics bodies of the SCO member states.

At the summit meeting of the Council of the leaders of the SCO member states, leaders of observer countries and SCO guests, President of the Republic of Tajikistan in his speech initiated conducting the Regional High Level Conference in Dushanbe, in 2015, on the problem of narcotics related threat, with participation of all states concerned as well as international organizations, before the Special session of the UN General Assembly on narcotics problem takes place in 2016.

On December 4, 2014, Director of the Drug Control Agency of Tajikistan convened the initiative from the tribune during the 57th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna) and called on all states concerned as well as international organizations to cooperate in its organization and conducting.
The year 2014 was also important because the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan celebrated the 15th anniversary of its establishment. Since the moment President of the Republic of Tajikistan signed the Decree on the establishment of the Drug Control Agency (June 1, 1999), not much time has passed; however, during this period, the Agency took its deserving place in the system of law enforcement bodies in the Republic and beyond. This was achieved, primarily, thanks to the ongoing support on behalf of the leadership of the country, commitment and professionalism of the DCA staff.

Addressing the staff of the Agency on the occasion of its 15th anniversary, President of the Republic of Tajikistan noted that during the years of its activity, the Agency coped with the tasks assigned and made a considerable contribution into drug abuse prevention and counteraction to the serious threat of the modern world – illicit drug trafficking, which are the main causes for the aggravation of situation in many countries.

The Agency as a coordinating body channeled the efforts of all competent bodies of the Republic, involved in drug control, into the implementation of the State policy in this field, developed a mechanism for their coordination and interaction, regarding the issues of organization of counteraction to illicit drug trafficking, on the international level including.

Currently, the Agency is in charge of the important task of coordinating the work of the ministries, agencies and other subjects, involved in the implementation of the National Strategy for countering illicit drug trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020. All the subjects undertake measures for the implementation of the joint Action Plan for the realization of the National Strategy. Dear reader, a detailed report on the implementation in 2014 of the «National Strategy for countering illicit drug trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020» is presented for your attention in respective sections of this Review.

In the Review, you can also find information about the achievements of relevant ministries and agencies of the Republic, regarding the implementation of counter narcotics policy of the Republic of Tajikistan, including also the sphere of international anti-drug cooperation.
FIGHT WITH ILLICIT NARCOTIC DRUGS TRAFFICKING IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
Criminality, related to narcotic drugs, in the Republic of Tajikistan

In 2014, the law enforcement bodies and force structures of Tajikistan registered 19352 crimes, which is 5,5 % more versus 2013. The increased registration of crimes in recent years can be caused by both introduction of the electronic system for crime registration and improved detection of latent crimes, related to improved professional skills of the staff of competent bodies of the Republic.

Increased number of drug related crimes were detected in the country during the last years. In 2014, 993 drug related crimes were detected, which is 6,1 % more versus 2013 and 21,7 % more versus the level of 2010. At the same time, during the last 5 years, the share of drug related crimes among total criminal crimes remains at the level of 5 %.

Annually, more than 65 % of registered drug related crimes are qualified under Article 200 of the CC of the RT (Illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances for sale purposes) and more than 25 % under Article 201 of the CC of the RT (Illegal handling with narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances). Substantial part of registered crimes, falling under the afore mentioned articles, refers to the category of grave and heinous crimes. In 2014, 74 % of registered crimes fell under this category of crimes under Article 200 of the CC of the RT and 17 % under Article 201 of the CC of the RT.

In 2014, of 698 crimes, registered under Article 200 of the CC of the RT, 141 crimes were additionally qualified under Article 289 of the CC of the RT (Contraband).

Other crimes, related to illicit drug trafficking, make 3 %.

In 2014, versus 2013, the number of registered drug related crimes increased in all regions of Tajikistan, except for the Sogd region.

In 2014, the least increase of drug related crimes, among other regions of the republic, was registered in Dushanbe city – 3,5 %; however, in the capital, the largest number of this category of crimes were registered, making 30 % of their total number across the country.

In 2014, competent bodies of the RT filed 902 criminal cases, related to illicit drug trafficking, which is 4 % more versus 2013.

Drug related crimes, registered in 2013-2014, by Articles of the CC of the RT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of drug related crimes</th>
<th>+/-</th>
<th>Share of the region in 2013</th>
<th>Share of the region in 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBAO</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>+27,5</td>
<td>5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sogd region</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>- 5,8 %</td>
<td>26 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khatlon region</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>+13,7 %</td>
<td>26 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dushanbe city</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>+3,5 %</td>
<td>31 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRS</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>+12,2 %</td>
<td>12 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ratio of registered drug related crimes in 2013-2014 by regions

Drug related criminality in the countries of Central Asia and Russian Federation

On the territories of Central Asia countries, the total number of drug related crimes, registered in 2014, went down by 6,7 % compared to 2013.

In 2014, the increase of the number of drug related crimes, compared to 2013, was registered in Russia – by 10,1 %, in Tajikistan – by 6,1 % and in Kyrgyzstan – by 2,2%.

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1 Data on drug related criminality in Turkmenistan for 9 months of 2013-2014
The reduction of the number of drug-related crimes was also the case in Turkmenistan – by 1.8%, in Kazakhstan – by 3% and in Uzbekistan – by 12.8%. In each of the aforementioned countries, the majority of registered drug-related crimes are crimes, related to the illegal sale of narcotic drugs.

### Ratio of registered drug-related crimes in the countries of Central Asia and Russian Federation in 2013-2014

#### Drug related crimes in Russia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Crimes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Drug related crimes in CA countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Crimes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2014, in Tajikistan, the number of registered drug-related crimes per 100,000 persons was the lowest among the countries of Central Asia and Russia.

### Level of drug related criminality in the countries of Central Asia and Russian Federation in 2014 (per 100,000 people)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Persons, detained for committed drug-related crimes in the Republic of Tajikistan

1001 persons were detained for committed drug-related crimes in 2014. The increase of the number of detained persons happened in the DRS and GBAO; in Khatlon region their number remained the same, in Dushanbe city and Sogd region it went down.

However, as a whole, the ratio of the share of detained persons in 2013-2014 by the regions of the Republic of Tajikistan practically did not change.

### Ratio of persons, detained for committed drug related crimes in 2013-2014 by regions

#### 2013

- Dushanbe city: 36%
- Sogd region: 11%
- Khatlon region: 4%
- DRS: 19%
- GBAO: 30%

#### 2014

- Dushanbe city: 33%
- Sogd region: 14%
- Khatlon region: 5%
- DRS: 18%
- GBAO: 30%

1 Data about the population of the country are taken from the CIS International statistics Committee site on Turkmenistan - from Wikipedia site.

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**FIGHT WITH ILLICIT NARCOTIC DRUGS TRAFFICKING IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**
In 2014 versus 2013, the share of the age group «persons above 30 years old» went down from 69,7 % to 65,9 %, and the share of the age group «persons from 18 to 30 years old», on the contrary, went up from 29,3 % to 33,3 %. The number of minors, who committed drug related crimes, remained at 1 % (8 persons).

In 2014, 30 females were detained for committed drug related crimes.

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In 2014, 8798 persons were convicted for general crimes (in 2013 – 9162 persons), including 1039 persons (in 2013 – 1049 persons) – for committing crimes, related to illicit drug trafficking, which makes 11,8 % of their total number.

In 2014, compared to 2013, the number of persons, convicted under Article 200 of the CC of the RT, increased by 4 %, and under Article 201 of the CC of the RT went down by 19,8 %.

Thus, in the total number of persons, convicted for committed drug related crimes, the share of those convicted under Article 200 of the CC of the RT made 72,4 %, and under Article 201 of the CC of the RT – 13,7 %. In 2013, these indicators made 68,9 % and 16,9 % respectively.

The trend for the reduction of the number of females, convicted for the crimes, related to illicit drug trafficking, continued in 2014. Total 30 females were convicted, which is by 16,7 % less versus 2013.

In 2014, compared to 2013, the number of persons, diagnosed with «drug addiction» and convicted for illicit drug trafficking, increased from 139 to 165 persons or by 18,7 %.

The number of persons with previous convictions for various crimes and convicted in 2014 for committed drug related crimes, decreased by 5,3 % versus 2013. Whereas, the number of persons, convicted for the relapse of drug related crimes, in 2014 went up by 27,4 % versus 2013.

The number of persons, convicted for drug related crimes in the Republic of Tajikistan

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The number of persons, convicted for committed drug related crimes in 2013-2014

In 2014, the law enforcement bodies and force structures of the Republic of Tajikistan seized 6 tons 214 kilos of narcotic drugs from illicit trafficking. This indicator is 7,1 % less versus 2013 (6 tons 687 kilos).

Total volume of opium and cannabis group narcotic drugs in illicit trafficking on the territory of Tajikistan, is smuggled from bordering provinces of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, namely, Badakhshan, Takhor, Kunduz and Balkh. More than a half of the total volume of drugs, seized in the country, is seized in bordering Khatlon and Gorno-Badakhshan autonomous regions of the RT.

In 2014, narcotic drugs, seized on the territory of Khatlon region, made 52 % of the total volume of drug seizures countrywide. In this region, drug seizures would be the case mainly in four bordering on the IRA regions, namely, Shuroabad, Piandj, Farkhor and Khamadoni.
In 2014, on the territory of Gorno-Badakhshan autonomous region, the volume of seized drugs increased by 49% versus 2013. Thus, the share of GBAO in the total volume of seized drugs in the country went up from 7% in 2013 to 12% in 2014.

In 2014, compared to the previous year, the volume of seized drugs increased in Dushanbe city by 10.6%, on the territory of the Districts of Republican Subordination - by 3.6 times, and went down in Sogd region – by 27.4%.

Ratio of volumes of narcotic drugs, seized by law enforcement and force structures of the country in 2013-2014 by regions

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**Seizures of opium and cannabis narcotic drugs in bordering areas of Khatlon region in 2013-2014**

**Schematic reflection of the volumes of seized narcotics in the Republic of Tajikistan in 2014**

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**Fight with illicit narcotic drugs trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan**
In the total volume of narcotic drugs, seized in Tajikistan, the share of cannabis group drugs still considerably exceeds the share of opiates. However, in 2014, the share of seized cannabis group drugs for the first time in recent years went down. In 2014, 4 tons 716 kilos were seized, which, compared to 2013, is less by 13.1%.

**Number of narcotic drugs, seized by law enforcement and force structures of the country in 2013-2014**

In 2014, in Tajikistan, the share of hashish in the structure of seized cannabis group drugs increased versus 2013 from 51% to 57%.

Seizures of cannabis group narcotic drugs

In 2014, the share of cannabis group drugs, seized in the country, 58% were seized in Khatlon region (2013 – 68%). The volume of this group of drugs also went down in Sogd region.

Along with this, the increase of the volumes of cannabis group drugs is the case in the capital of the republic, GBAO and DRS.

**Ratio of volumes of cannabis group drugs, seized in 2013-2014 by regions**

At the same time, the volume of seized opium group drugs in the country increased by 19.1% - from 1 ton 258 kilos in 2013 up to 1 ton 498 kilos in 2014.

### Graphs

- **Graph 1:** Comparison of the volumes of seized narcotics in 2013 and 2014 (kg).
- **Graph 2:** Ratio of the volumes of seized opium and cannabis group drugs in 2010-2014 (%).
- **Graph 3:** Seizures of cannabis group narcotic drugs in 2013 and 2014 (%).
- **Graph 4:** Ratio of volumes of cannabis group drugs, seized in 2013-2014 by regions.
Seizures of opium group narcotic drugs

The volume of opium group narcotic drugs, seized in 2014, exceeded the level of annual seizures of opiates during the three previous years. In 2014, 1 ton 498 kilos were seized from illicit trafficking, which is 19.1% more versus 2013, 30.7% more versus 2012 and 48.6% more versus 2011.

Amount of opium group narcotic drugs, seized by law enforcement and force structures of the country in 2011-2014

In the structure of opium group narcotic drugs, seized in Tajikistan in 2014, the share of heroin, compared to 2013, went down from 38% to 34%, in spite of the fact, that the volume of seized heroin increased by 4.9%.

Ratio of volumes of heroin and opium seizures in 2013-2014

In 2014, 59% more opiates were seized in the capital of the republic versus 2013. As a result, the share of their seizures in Dushanbe city, compared to other regions of the country, reached the level of Khatlon region – 34%. 17% of opiates were seized in Sogd region, 8% in the DRS and 7% on the territory of GBAO.

Ratio of volumes of opium group drugs, seized in 2013-2014 by regions

Analysis of opium group drug seizures in Central Asia countries for 2013-2014 shows, that due to the increase of volumes of opium group drug seizures in Tajikistan, and their considerable reduction in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, the share of Tajikistan among the CA countries went up from 32% in 2013 to 43% in 2014.

In 2014, on the territories of Central Asia republics and the Russian Federation, 6.8 tons of opiates were seized from illicit trafficking, which is 6.2% more versus 2013.

Seizures of opium group drugs (heroin+opium) in Central Asia countries and the Russian Federation

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In 2014, on the territories of Central Asia republics and the Russian Federation, 6.8 tons of opiates were seized from illicit trafficking, which is 6.2% more versus 2013.

1 Indicators of volumes of opiates seizures in Turkmenistan for 9 months of 2013-2014.
At the same time, the volume of heroin, seized in the countries of Transcaucasia in 2010 – 2013, went up by 68 % from 130 kilos to 218 kilos. In 2014, more than 3,7 tons of heroin were seized in Armenia and Georgia as a result of only two seizures. In the Russian Federation in 2014, 3,2 tons of heroin were seized, which is 31,8 %, more versus 2013 (2 tons 448 kilos).

These facts prove possible growing importance of the Northern-Black sea route for the trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan.

Seizures of psychotropic substances
Starting from 2010, in the Republic of Tajikistan, there were registered facts of seizures of considerable amounts of tablets, containing MDMA or meta-chlorophenylpiperazin.

In 2014, law enforcement bodies of the RT seized from illicit trafficking 2590 MDMA tablets, including 1106 tablets, seized by the DCA staff, which makes 42,7 % of their total number.

As a result of measures, undertaken by operative and investigative DCA units, it was found out that cashes in cars were used for delivery of these tablets from Lithania, which then were transported by the railway for sale in Sogd region of the RT.
On top of that, in 2014, 2025 tablets of Phenobarbital and 10 tablets of diazepam were seized from illicit trafficking.

In 2013, 6 tablets of MDMA, 2031 tablets of methchlorphenylpiperazin, 408 tablets of phenobarbital, 52 tablets of diazepam and 50 tablets of phenazepam were seized.

There were no registered facts of seizures of amphetamine or metamfetamine in 2014.

Detention of foreign nationals for committed drug related crimes in Tajikistan

Annually in 2010-2014, several tens of nationals of foreign states were detained on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan for committed crimes, related to illicit drug trafficking, which does not exceed 5% of the total number of persons, detained for drug related crimes. Nationals of Afghanistan make the majority among the detained foreign nationals, and, as a rule, drugs were seized from them, while they tried to cross the Tajik-Afghan point of the state border. During this period, mostly cannabis group narcotic drugs and less opiates were seized from the nationals of the IRA. Annually, their total amount made more than 90% of the total amount of drugs, seized from foreigners.

In 2014, among those detained for committed crimes, related to illicit drug trafficking, were the following persons:

- 29 nationals of Afghanistan, from whom 436 kilos of narcotic drugs, including 73 kilos of heroin, 45,8 kilos of opium and 316 kilos of cannabis group drugs were seized;
- 2 nationals of Kyrgyzstan, from whom 16 kilos of hashish were seized;
- 2 nationals of China, from whom 2 grams of heroin and 2 grams of hashish were seized.

In 2013, 43 foreigners were detained with 618 kilos of narcotic drugs. Of this number, 36 persons were nationals of Afghanistan, from whom 567 kilos of narcotic drugs were seized, including 90 kilos of opium group drugs and 477 kilos of cannabis group drugs.

Detention of Tajikistan’s nationals for committed drug related crimes in the CIS countries

Nationals of the RT, involved in drug related crimes, are mainly detained in Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

The data, flowing to the DCA of the RT from the law enforcement bodies of mentioned countries, shows annual reduction of the number of nationals of the RT, detained for drug related crimes.

Thus, in 2004, 643 nationals of the RT were detained for committed drug related crimes abroad. During following years, their number was gradually decreasing. In 2009, 394 nationals of the RT were detained abroad.

By the data, received by the DCA of Tajikistan, as of December 31, 2014, 269 nationals of the RT were detained in Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. (in 2013 – 371 persons), from whom 777,381 kilos of narcotic drugs were seized (in 2013 – 1190,999 kilos), including 681,369 kilos of heroin (in 2013 – 1089,840 kilos) and 40,109 kilos of opium (in 2013 – 4,122 kilos).

Annually, more than 80% of the total number of detentions of the nationals of the RT abroad, happens in the Russian Federation.

In 2014, in the Russian Federation, for committed drug related crimes 233 nationals of the RT were detained with 661 kilos of narcotic drugs. During the last 10 years, regarding the subjects of the Russian Federation, the largest number of nationals of Tajikistan, who committed drug related crimes, were detained in Moscow city and Moscow region.

Number of nationals of the RT, detained abroad for committed drug related crimes in 2004, 2009 and 2014
The data, flowing to the DCA from the law enforcement bodies of Russia, as well as official statistical data, published by the FDCS of Russia, shows the reduction of the number of nationals of the RT, detained in the RF for drug related crimes.

During the last four years, the number of nationals of Tajikistan among foreign nationals, involved in drug related crimes in Russia, went down from 32% to 24%.

The number of nationals of Tajikistan among foreign nationals, involved in drug related crimes in the Russian Federation, in 2011-2014 (in %)

It is worth mentioning that by the data of the Federal Migration Service of Russia in 2014 versus 2013, the number of violations of law and general crimes, committed by the nationals of the Republic of Tajikistan, who worked as labor migrants in the RF, went down, in particular:

- in 2014, administrative violations of the law were committed by 229258 nationals of the RT, which is 32.1% less versus 2013 (337638);
- in 2014, crimes were committed by 1441 national of the RT, which is 25.5% less versus 2013 (1934).

Changes in the indicators, regarding the detentions of the nationals of the RT in the RF for committed drug related crimes, occur not only in Russia, but also in Tajikistan.

During the last decade, the quantitative ratio of residents of the regions of Tajikistan, detained for illicit drug trafficking in Russia, changed. Thus, among those, detained in the RF, there is increase of the number of persons, living in Khatlon region, and the reduction of the number of residents from other regions of Tajikistan.
During the last years, the number of nationals of the RT, intending to deliver narcotic drugs by air from Tajikistan to the airports of Russia, also reduced. In 2014, compared to 2009 their number went down by more than 80 %.

Thus, in 2014, of 10 detained nationals of the RT, delivering narcotics by intracavitary way, 5 persons were detained in «Domodedovo» and «Vnukovo» airports of Moscow city, two persons – in the airport of Kazan city and one person – in the airports of Saint Petersburg, Nizhniy Novgorod and Krasnoyarsk cities each.

Analysis of the facts, due to available data, regarding the weight of seized drugs, show, that in more than a half of cases of detentions of nationals of the RT, the seized drugs made up to 1 kilo.

Of the total number of nationals of the RT, detained for committed drug related crimes in foreign states, not more than 20 % of detentions took place in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, where their reduction is also the case.

In 2014, compared to 2004, the number of detained nationals of the RT went down in Kazakhstan – by 86.7 %, in Kyrgyzstan – by 14.3 % and in Uzbekistan – by 61.4 %. It is worth noting that in Uzbekistan psychotropic substances in the form of tablets of various medicinal preparations were seized from the nationals of the RT.

In 2014, from 13 nationals of the RT, detained in Uzbekistan, phenazepam, Phenobarbital, tsiklodol, klonazepam, andipal in the amount from 8 to 90 tablets, and 263 grams of potassium permanganate were seized.

As a result of these processes, the following trends are predicted in 2015, in Tajikistan for the development of the situation with narcotic drugs:

- The increased number of registered drug related crimes and insignificant increase of their share in the total number of registered crimes;
- In the total mass of narcotic drugs, seized in the RT, cannabis group drugs will prevail;
- Increased volumes of opium and heroin seizures;
- Increased seizures of synthetic narcotic drugs;
- Increased number of nationals of Tajikistan, detained in the CIS countries for committed drug related crimes;
- Activization of interregional and transnational organized crime groups;
- Improvement of the mechanism for legalization of monetary means, gained through illicit drug trafficking;
- Strengthening of regional cooperation, including conducting simultaneous operations between the law enforcement bodies of the the Republic of Tajikistan and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Prognosis for the development of the situation with narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan in 2015

In 2015, the following factors will have a detrimental effect on the situation with narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan:

- Predictable increase of narcotic drugs production in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan;
- Increased outflow of labor migrants from the Russian Federation and decreased remittances to Tajikistan.

### Number of the RT nationals, detained in Russia in 2004, 2009 and 2014 by regions of residence in the RT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dushanbe city</th>
<th>Khlaton region</th>
<th>Sogd region</th>
<th>DRS</th>
<th>GBAO</th>
<th>Place of residence unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of nationals of the RT, detained in Central Asia countries in 2004, 2009 and 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIGHT WITH ILLICIT NARCOTIC DRUGS TRAFFICKING IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN**
Safeguarding inviolability of the State border and its security is the main objective of the Border troops of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The stages of establishment and development of Border troops in the course of last years went in parallel with the establishment of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The Government of the country, since the establishment of Border troops on May 28, 1994, and till today carried out a great number of measures for developing modern normative and legal base up to international standards, strengthening of logistical capacity, construction, renovation and equipment of border infrastructure, as well as training of professional cadres.

In 1992, the Council of Commanders of Border troops of the Community of Independent States (CCBT of the CIS), including Commander of Border troops of the SCNS of the RT, was formed, for the purposes of development and strengthening of the integral system for the protection of external borders and development of mechanisms for countering modern challenges and threats.

Arrangements, undertaken under the CCBT of the CIS made it possible during the most difficult period of the establishment of border services of independent states to maintain trustful relations, develop cooperation and coordinate measures for countering contraband of narcotic drugs on the borders of the CIS countries.

The Border troops of Tajikistan, since the moment of their establishment, were safeguarding the border with Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan on their own, and since 2002, they served on the Tajik-Chinese direction; in 2005, the Tajik-Afghan border point was fully transferred from the Russian border guards under the jurisdiction of Tajikistan. On October 19, 2005, during the ceremony with participation of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, this part of the state border was officially taken over by the Tajik border guards.

The building of the holistic system of safeguarding and protecting state borders of the country by border troops of Tajikistan was carried out in accordance with the «State program for the development of border troops for 2005-2014» and Action Plan for the implementation of the
«National strategy for the RT border management», which envisaged measures for the improvement of the border infrastructure and cadres’ capacity, harmonization of legal and normative base up to international standards.

Much assistance in the implementation of measures for strengthening of the logistical base of Border troops of the SCNS of the RT and upgrading of professional skills of the border guards is rendered through international cooperation within the framework of the aforementioned documents, by representative offices of states and international organizations in Tajikistan, notably, the US Embassy in the RT, Ministry of public security of PRC, Group of border cooperation of the FSS of the RF in the RT, UNODC, European Union and CSTO.

During the last 10 years, border infrastructure along the total state border length went through cardinal changes, like equipment with modern technical barrage, renovation and construction of new detachments, frontier posts, posts and checkpoints.

During this period, Tajik border guards demarcated the Tajik-Chinese border and reinforced Tajik-Afghan, Tajik-Uzbek and Tajik-Kyrgyz borders.

The protection of the Tajik-Afghan border is the most complicated among the borders with neighboring states.

Frontier posts «Bakhorak», «Bog», «Khirmandjo» and «Iakhchipun» were renovated in the border detachment «Shuroabad», located in one of the most complex state border points, namely, Shuroabad direction, and new frontier post «Istiklol» was built.

Two new frontier posts, namely, «Saiyod» and «Okmazor» were constructed in the border detachment «Khamadoni».

Four new frontier posts, namely, «Tishor», «Yomch», «Khekhik» and «Pish» were constructed in the border detachment «Khorog».

With consideration of relief peculiarities of the terrain, the bulk of the Tajik –Afghan state border was equipped with alarm system up to modern requirements to ensure the reliable protection of the State border.

New complexes of office, residential and utility rooms with all necessary communications were constructed on the Tajik-Uzbek state border point for the border detachments «Buston» and «Gulakandoz», as well as for the frontier post «Bogdori» of the border detachment «Isfara».

Another important direction is the activity of the border control. The construction of objects and buildings for the border control posts «Kizil-Art» and «Kulma» on the Tajik-Kyrgyz and Tajik-Chinese state border points is being finalized.

Currently, on the territory of the country, there are 34 border checkpoints (CP), including 24 with international status, namely, 5 air, 4 railway, 1 river crossing and 14 automobile and pedestrian checkpoints. They are equipped with advanced controlling equipment, and much is done for the introduction of new information technologies.

More than 120 new border posts were constructed and commissioned, and tens of border frontier posts were renovated since the establishment of the border troops of Tajikistan. Currently, the construction and renovation of more than a hundred of various border objects is ongoing.

Strengthening of border troops and reinforcement of their activity, besides required development of logistical base, also depends on the level of available qualified cadres.
To this end, the training of cadres for border troops inside the country is well organized by the Highest Border College of the State Committee of National Security of the RT, set up in 2001. During all these years, more than 600 young officers graduated from the college and serve at different points of the state border. Besides, the college also organizes courses for qualification upgrading and learning foreign languages.

In 2005, Training center of Border troops was formed, and in 2009, OSCE Border Management Staff College started functioning.

Along with this, under intergovernmental agreements, more than a thousand students from Tajikistan, after the training in the Highest Border educational institutions of Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine successfully serve as officers in Border troops of the RT.

Measures for strengthening of the state border contributed to more effective counteraction to illegal State border crossings, smuggling of narcotics and arms via Tajikistan’s border.

In 2014, Border troops of the SCNS of the RT conducted 61 special operations for the prevention of illegal state border crossing. 27 facts of military skirmishes with the use of firearms were registered, in the course of which 15 violators of the State border were killed. 32 pieces of automatic firearms, 1668 pieces of ammunition and 32 magazines were seized.

The amount of narcotic drugs, seized by units of the SCNS of the RT, including Main office of Border troops, went up from 831 kilos in 2004 to 2,3 tons in 2014, or by 2,8 times. Total, during all these years, they seized 16,8 tons of narcotics (6,9 tons of opiates), which makes more than a quarter of the total volume of narcotic drugs, seized by the competent bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan.

During the last 10 years, in the course of joint special border operations for the interdiction of the channels for the smuggling of narcotic drugs, conducted by the service members of the MOBT and staff of the law enforcement bodies of the RT on the state borderline, more than 12 tons of drugs were seized.

National Strategy for countering illicit drug trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020, envisages further improvement of border structures of Tajikistan, more active measures in the sphere of interception of narcotic drugs’ contraband via the State border, including through interagency exchange of operative information and conducting joint interagency and interstate operations.

In the sphere of fight against the contraband of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, the National Strategy attaches much importance to increasing the effectiveness of measures, undertaken by the customs control bodies.

The government of the RT always pays much attention to the development of Customs service and undertakes measures for the strengthening its capacity.

The opening of the new building of international airport in Dushanbe city considerably increased flow capacity of passengers and cargos through the customs zone of the airport. In parallel, a new customs terminal started functioning in the airport of Dushanbe city, which has modern technical means installed and ensures proper control over luggage and cargos.

Besides, the development of transport infrastructure of the Republic of Tajikistan and increase of export and import of goods required opening of new automobile terminals. On September 5, 2014, in Dushanbe city, international automobile terminal, working by «One stop shop» principle, started functioning. In this terminal, along with the Customs service units, there are points of quarantine services, Agency for standardization, metrology, certification and trade inspection, and a branch of state saving bank «Amonatbonk».

Currently, on the territory of the country, there are 34 customs posts, including 24 with international status, namely, 5 air, 4 railway, 1 river crossing and 14 automobile and pedestrian posts.

Among the main automobile international checkpoints between Afghanistan and Tajikistan is the checkpoint «Nizhni Pyanj», located in Kumsangir district of Khatlon region. The automobile bridge, connecting the two states, divided by Pyanj river, provides opportunity for the countries of the of the whole region to transport cargos to trade markets of South-Eastern and Central Asia, and Europe, thus promoting the expansion of trade and economic relations.

Checkpoint «Nizhni Pianj» meets the requirements of international standards and is designed for the customs processing of goods and transportation means, crossing the border. The flow capacity of the checkpoint round-the-clock makes up to one thousand auto machines. However, in average up to 50 auto machines with various consumer goods cross the border, and they are inspected by service men of Border troops and Customs service staff.

The efficiency of inspection of auto machines and cargos is ensured by the examination complex «RAPISCAN», which is designed for the detection of illegal transportation of narcotic drugs, prohibited goods and items, transported in automobiles, containers and cargos.

In 2013-2014, on the customs post «Nizhni Pyanj», there were no registered facts of seizures of narcotics, psychotropic substances and its precursors, concealed
in transportation means, crossing the border from Afghanistan to Tajikistan and back. Narcotic drugs were seized during personal examination of nationals of Afghanistan and Tajikistan, crossing the border from the IRA to the RT on foot. 10 registered facts resulted in the seizure of 1 kilo 120 grams of narcotics.

Regarding the prevention of transportation of narcotic drugs via the customs zone of the Republic of Tajikistan, the staff of the Customs service under the Government of the RT, during the last 10 years, seized 960 kilos of narcotics, including 677 kilos of heroin and 78 kilos of opium. In 2014, during the attempted contraband of narcotic drugs, 113 kilos of narcotics were seized, which is 6 times more versus 2004, when 19 kilos of drugs were seized. 1325 tablets of MDMA were also seized in 2014.

Analysis of facts of narcotic drugs seizures in the customs control zones show, that very large volume of narcotics is transported in specially made caches in automobile transportation. Shipments of drugs, weighing from 200 grams to 3 kilos, are carried mainly by air transportation, when drugs are concealed in caches in the luggage, on a person’s body or his cloths; intracavitory way of concealment is also the case.

Besides, Customs service under the Government of the RT closely interacts with the law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan with regard to the prevention and solving of crimes, related to illicit drug trafficking.

The Customs service of the RT jointly with other agencies takes part in the activities, envisaged in the republican operative and preventive operation «Kuknor», in which at customs posts «Nizhni Pianj» and «Brotherhood», mobile inspection and examination complex THSCAN MT1213LT and sniffing dogs of the DCA canine center are also used.

In 2014, Customs service participated in conducting of the following special international operations:
- «Substitution» operation with the goal of identification of risks of the escape of controlled chemical substances/precursors into illicit trafficking, as well as channels for their possible contraband to Afghanistan for heroin production;
- Operation «Watch», organized by the Committee of Heads of law enforcement units of the Council of leaders of customs services of the Community of Independent states and Regional Bureau for information exchange on law enforcement activity (RILO), and aimed at fight against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, its precursors and strong substances. Customs bodies of Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and representatives of the CIS executive committee, customs administrations of Latvia and Estonia and CARICC took part in the operation.

The Customs service under the Government of the RT of the Republic of Tajikistan attaches much importance to international information exchange, as it laying solid foundation for regular, systematic and practical interaction.

A single automated information system of the Customs service (SAIS) was developed with the goal of ensuring efficient activity of law enforcement bodies in the Customs service of the RT; its main objective is timely collection of data on law enforcement activities, their analysis, as well as exchange of data with the Customs services of other CIS countries.

In 2002, in accordance with the Resolution of the Council of leaders of Customs bodies of the CIS countries, Regional bureau for information exchange on law enforcement activity of the World Customs Organization for CIS countries, notably, «RILO-Moscow» was organized.

SAIS of the Customs service of Tajikistan took active part in the implementation of international projects and operations within the framework of activity of «RILO-Moscow».

Customs control network «CEN» is another channel for international information exchange.

The staff of the Customs service under the Government of the RT effectively uses the capacities of this network, regularly exchanges data on solved facts of contraband, filed into criminal cases.
Operation “Kuknor” is conducted annually in the country with the aim of identification and eradication of illegal crops and areas with wild growing drug containing plants, interception of cases of illegal transportation of narcotic drugs on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, and conducting a complex of campaigning and preventive arrangements among various layers of population.

In 2014, operative and preventive operation «Kuknor-2014» was conducted, starting from May 20 through November 30.

A Republican Staff was formed in the DCA premises for management and coordination of the actions of forces and means involved.

Staff of the Ministry of Interior, State Committee of National Security, Drug Control Agency, Customs Service, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of health and social security, Ministry of Culture, Environmental Committee, TV and Radio Committee as well as representatives of bodies of executive state power of districts, cities and regions of the Republic took part in its implementation.

1310 staff members of the law enforcement bodies, 1271 representative of public were involved in the operation in all regions of the Republic; 346 operative and search groups were formed. 217 stationary and mobile posts were arranged on the main routes of illegal transportation of narcotic drugs.

In the course of “Kuknor-2014” operation, 601 criminal case, related to illicit drug trafficking, was filed, including 49 cases, related to smuggling of narcotic drugs. 193 facts of wild growing cannabis in the area of 3.7 hectares total, with the bulk in Sogd region, were identified. Total 1 mln 110 thousand 971 bush of cannabis plants was destroyed through mowing and follow-up incineration. 2 tons 463 kilos of narcotic drugs were withdrawn from illicit trafficking, including 235 kilos of heroin, 429 kilos of opium and 1,8 tons of cannabis group drugs, smuggled from Afghanistan. Besides, 3810 tablets were seized, made of three kinds of psychotropic substances, notably, MDMA, phenobarbital and diazepam.

With the goal of ensuring control over licit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors in medical institutions and industrial enterprises of the Republic, 156 inspections were conducted, and 10 orders were issued on non-compliance, regarding the conditions of storage of controlled substances, i.e., the lack of alarm systems, iron doors and bars.

With the aim of prevention of drug addiction and drug abuse, the Agency jointly with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of health and social security, Committees on youth affairs, sports and tourism, TV and Radio, womens’ and family affairs organized 952 cultural, sports, prevention and explanatory arrangements in cities and districts of the Republic.

The course of implementation of “Kuknor-2014” operation was regularly covered by central and regional mass media.

Besides, in 2014, Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Tajikistan conducted two preventive anti-drug operations, notably, «Den» and «Morphine», aimed at detection and solving the crimes, related to organization and keeping of dens for narcotic drugs abuse as well as the inspection of medical institutions and pharmacies with regard to the mode of storage and sale of medicinal narcotic and psychotropic substances, sales reports or the use of mentioned substances. Each operation was conducted in two stages, namely, in spring and autumn periods.

Representatives of the Ministry of health and social security, staff of local authorities of cities and districts, heads of local communities were involved in the operation along with the staff of interior bodies.
State control over licit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors is one of the directions of fight against their illicit spread.

Emerging in illicit trafficking new kinds of psychoactive substances, development and release by the pharmaceutical companies of new narcotic medicinal preparations, development of industrial productions, using chemicals, referring to narcotic drugs’ precursors, require timely introduction of changes into the system of control over trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors. Improvement of this system for the purposes of its full compliance with modern realities is one of the objectives of the National Strategy for countering illicit drug trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020.

Under the Action Plan for the implementation of the National Strategy for countering illicit drug trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020, the DCA under the President of the RT, in interaction with the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of health and social security, Customs service under the Government of the RT  draft a new edition of the National List of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors, and develop mechanisms for making changes and amendments into this List. Timely introduction into the National List of new kinds of psychoactive substances and narcotic drugs will bring their trafficking under the State control, and serve as a reliable barrier against their import and spread on the territory of the RT, as legal uncontrolled substances.

According to the Law «On the order of licensing of certain types of activities» # 37 of May 17, 2004, Regulation on specifics of licensing of certain types of activities was approved by the Resolution of the Government of the RT #172, of April 3, 2007. Under this normative document, the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan licenses activity in the sphere of licit trafficking of precursors, and Ministry of health and social security of the RT issues licenses in the sphere of trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors, used in medicine.

Based on joint plans or separate agency plans, the DCA, MHCS and MI carry out inspections, checking compliance with the rules for licit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors

Under the reports, submitted by the MHCS of the RT in 2014, the following controlled substances were brought into Republic of Tajikistan:

3 titles of narcotic drugs (fentanyl 0,005% – 2 ml –
37200 ampoules, promedol 2% – 1ml – 30600 ampoules, morphine hydrochloride 1% – 1ml – 21600 ampoules);

3 titles of psychotropic medicinal preparations (Phenobarbital 0,1 gram – 350800 tablets, sibazon 5 milligrams – 104400 tablets, sibazon 0,5% – 2 ml – 43200 ampoules, apaurin 0,1% – 2 ml – 9800 ampoules and apaurin 0,005grams – 14400 tablets).

Import of these controlled substances was carried out, based on the contracts, signed with pharmaceutical companies of the Ukraine (Kharkov pharmaceutical plant «Health of people»), Slovenia («KRKA») and India («Intas Pharmaceuticals LTD»).

In 2014, the Agency conducted 143 planned inspections in healthcare institutions and pharmacies of the republic, checking the compliance with the conditions of storage and release of medicinal narcotic and psychotropic preparations. 10 orders were issued afterwards for the elimination of detected deficiencies, regarding the storage of controlled substances and submission of reports about their trafficking.

Unplanned inspections were conducted of the activities of Health centers in Dushanbe, Khudjand, Kurgan-Tyube and Korog cities with the goal of checking the reliability of registered number of patients, receiving narcotic medications. No violations with respect to the registration of patients and release of narcotic medications to them were registered.

The DCA under the President of the RT, for the purposes of control over the trafficking of precursors on the territory of the Republic, developed electronic list of local enterprises, including the information about the address and type of activity of the enterprise, the leadership and persons in charge, having access to precursors. The Agency is a user of international electronic PICS system, developed by the International Committee on Drug Control. On-line system provides data on facts of seizures of precursors from illicit trafficking globally. The Agency, using PICS system in its work, can summarize and analyze data on the facts of precursor seizures in the region, registered in the system.

In 2014, with the goal of exercising control over the trafficking of industrial precursors, 7 meetings of the DCA Licensing Commission were conducted, and 28 applications from various legal entities were considered. As a result, 16 licenses were issued for the activities, involving trafficking of precursors, and 12 certificates for their import.

In 2014, based on 4 certificates, issued for the bringing of precursors to the Republic of Tajikistan, 87 tons 600 kilos of hydrochloric acid and 83 tons 830 kilos of sulfuric acid were imported. As for the remaining 8 certificates, the import of precursors did not happen due to delayed permits from competent bodies of exporting countries and transit states.

Deliveries of precursors were carried out by companies «URUMQI HONGYANGCAIMAO TRADE CO. LTD», «KHONG YANG TSAL MAO» of PRC and «Cihan Deri Sanayi A.S.» of Turkey. In case of export of precursors to Tajikistan, competent bodies of countries, exporting precursors, forward pre-export notifications to the DCA, stating the address of the recipient, the name of the forwarding company, title of the precursor and its amount.

Importers of precursors to Tajikistan are industrial enterprises of the Republic, namely, State Unitary Enterprise “TALKO”, ore-dressing and processing enterprise “Zarafshon”, Open Joint Stock Company “Tajikhimprom”, ore-dressing and processing enterprise “Aprelevka” and others. All enterprises regularly submit reports on trafficking of precursors, and their activities are checked by the DCA through both planned and unplanned inspections.

In 2014, 52 inspections of industrial enterprises were conducted, and 4 orders were issued afterwards for the elimination of detected deficiencies, regarding the storage of precursors and submission of reports about their trafficking.

Industrial enterprises of the Republic of Tajikistan do not use acetic anhydride in their production, which is why, during the whole period of the work of the DCA Licensing Commission, no applications were received for obtaining a license for the trafficking of acetic anhydride.

No facts of illicit trafficking or export of sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid or esthetic acid from Tajikistan to Afghanistan were registered.

Annually, specialists of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT conduct educational workshops for the staff of the Customs service under the Government of the RT with the aim of upgrading the level of knowledge in the sphere of control over precursor trafficking. Among the topics, discussed during the workshop, are normative and legal acts, regulating trafficking of precursors, kinds of precursors, and their licit and illicit use, methods of their concealment and the application of testers for conducting express-analysis of precursors directly at customs posts.

In 2014, such kind of workshops were conducted at customs posts «Dusti», «Pakhtaubod», «Shakhrinav», «Nizhni Piandi», «Ruzvai», «Murgab» and «Ishkashim», as well as at the customs post of international airport of Dushanbe city.
Capacity building of Forensic Lab of DCA under President of RT

Capacity building of forensic labs of competent bodies is one of the objectives of the “National Strategy for countering illicit drug trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020”. Nowadays, when the share of synthetic psychoactive substances in illicit trafficking is increasing, of special importance is, for forensic laboratories, to be equipped with modern analytical equipment and tools in order to identify new kinds of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

In 2014, new technological equipment, acquired thanks to the assistance of the DEA Program of the US Army Central Command, was installed in the Forensic Lab (FL) of the DCA under President of the RT. This equipment includes infrared Furie spectrometer «iS-50 Nicolet», a gas chromatograph with a mass spectral detector «GC-MS 2010Ultra Shimadzu»; their software provides large libraries of corresponding infrared-spectra and mass-spectra of various classes of chemical substances, which open up broad possibilities to examine not only narcotic drugs, but also other types of evidence (packing materials, medications and admixtures). On top of that, a gas chromatograph with flaming-ionizing detector «GC-2010 Plus Shimadzu» was acquired, and is used for routine qualitative and quantitative analysis of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors. Personnel of firms, distributing the equipment, installed and adjusted the equipment, and conducted trainings on proper handling of the equipment. Besides, under the aforementioned Program, Forensic Lab received disposables for chromatographic equipment, devices and equipment for defining the density of liquids, as well as a centrifuge, laboratory scales and computers.

Under the Program of «On providing financial and logistical support to the DCA of Tajikistan in the sphere of countering illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors», carried out within the framework of Agreement between the FDCS of Russia and the DCA of Tajikistan, the DCA Forensic Lab received automated dactylographic complex «Papilon», which can help detect fingerprints on packages with narcotic drugs, as well as on other objects, fix them and conduct expert examination.

«Papilon» complex consists of special equipment, required for organization of the workplace of an expert-dactylographer, and corresponding software for a database on fingerprints.
The FDCS of Russia also provided accessory equipment for conducting chemical examinations in the laboratory. It is worth mentioning, that in 2013-2014, FL experts accomplished training courses on conducting dactylographic examination in the Forensic Office of the MI of the RT.

Cannabis group narcotic drugs

In 2010-2014, cannabis group narcotic drugs, namely, cannabis plants, dried cannabis and hashish made the largest part of the total amount of narcotic drugs, examined by experts.

Seized or destroyed at the place of growing wild cannabis plants, as a rule, did not reach full vegetation stage (appearance of blossom clusters). That allowed avoiding both the use of blossom clusters as cannabis narcotic drugs in illicit trafficking, and ripening of seeds for another harvest.

Dried cannabis in large wholesale shipments consisted of whole blossom clusters of plants of cannabis sort, sized from 5 to 22 cm. For retail sale cannabis is crushed into pieces of up to 2 cm and packed up either in paper or match boxes.

Hashish, seized on the territory of the RT in 2010-2014, was of different kinds and looked differently. It should be noted that, despite external differences, the contents of tetrahydrocannabinol in these kinds of hashish did not differ much from each other.

Kinds of seized hashish:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Hashish</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hashish in the form of green and chestnut color plates.</strong> Sometimes (very seldom) on these plates there are impressions of stamps in the form of a drawing, pressed deep into the surface of the plate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hashish in the form of sticks of brown and chestnut (black and chestnut) color</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hashish in the form of sticks of green and chestnut color</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hashish in the form of a powdery substance of green color.</strong> Powder-like hashish is seized much more seldom compared to other four kinds of hashish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hashish in the form of plates of brown and chestnut color. On such plates, there are impressions of stamps with the surface covered with a dyeing substance.
In some seized shipments, hashish plates were packed into separate polyethylene packets or into the foiled package, industrially made and designed for some type of a food product.

In a number of cases, when hashish plates are not dry enough after making, when packaged, they have pieces of fabric in between the plates to absorb excessive moisture for hashish not to be covered with mould, when packed into polyethylene or scotch.

Opium group narcotic drugs

Opium, seized in 2010-2014, practically always in large shipments, was of a good quality and did not have admixtures, such as flower, sugar or dried fruits, found in some seizures of some small retail shipments of opium. Improvement of the quality of opium due to the lack of admixtures is a tendency of mentioned period, compared to the previous five-year period, when the amount of seized opium with admixtures was much larger.

During the last five years, there is a definite stability in the qualitative composition of heroin, seized on the territory of the RT. As production admixtures, there is always present acetylcodeine and 6-monooacetylmorphine, some samples have papaverin and noskapin.

Admixtures of non-opiate origin in heroin are divided into two groups:

Groups 1 are admixtures, added into heroin in Afghanistan. They are substances of medicinal origin, like paracetamol, caffeine, dextrometorphan, chloroquine, diazepam and lactose. It should be noted that chloroquine and lactose, which would be the main medicinal admixtures in heroin in 2000-2008, are found very seldom in seized heroin in 2009-2014. In 2012-2014, dextrometorpan, being also pharmacologically active, became the main admixture. In some cases, levomethorphan and dextropropoxiphen would be found in heroin, which are narcotic drugs by themselves.

Group 2 are admixtures, added by drug dealers into heroin, when sold on the territory of the RT, namely, diphenhydramin (dimedrol pills), metamizol sodium (analgin pills), and saccharose.

Practically, all heroin, seized in the course of 2014, looked like powdery (with clots) substances of milk white, light beige and yellowish light beige color. Unlike previous years of 2011-2013, there were no seizures of substances of dark beige or brown colors, resembling externally heroin, but having lactose in their composition as the main component (70-90%), paracetamol and/or caffeine, as well as a complex of opium alkaloids, namely, morphine, codeine, tebain, papaverin and noskapin.

Changes in the quantitative content of diacetilemorphine (heroin) in seized shipments of narcotic drugs during 2010-2014 are presented in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Minimal quantitative content of diacetilemorphine (heroin) in seized drugs, %</th>
<th>Maximal quantitative content of diacetilemorphine (heroin) in seized drugs, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0,4</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>7,7</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2014, on heroin packs, new types of stamps emerged, compared to impressions of stamps, registered during the previous years.

In 2010-2014, for the concealment of heroin, along with caches in transportation means and various objects, like suitcases, briefcases, boxes, etc., cloths, shoes and products, like fruits, dried fruits, etc., methods of changing the way heroin looked were used; it was made to look like some type of a food product, like food fat, salty apricot seeds, etc., or like a plastic compactor of a suitcase walls. Very often method of hiding in a human body in either stomach or intestine was used in capsule containers, specially made of polyethylene, scotch and «fingers» of rubber medical gloves. The weight of seized heroin, hidden through intracavitary method, varied from 100 grams up to 1000 grams, and most often heroin shipments of 300 grams up to 600 grams were seized.

Psychotropic substances

In 2006, «ecstasy» tablets, containing MDMA (3,4-metilenldioximetamphetamine) were seized in the RT for the first time. Since then, tablets with new logos, containing either MDMA or other psychotropic substance, are seized in the RT.

In the course of 2010-2014, law enforcement bodies of the RT seized from illicit trafficking shipments of tablets of psychotropic substances, like diazepam and Phenobarbital, as well strong substances like phenazepam and tramadol. Seized shipments of afore mentioned substances, which are medications, used in medicine, were on unlicensed sale.

In 2014, tablets, containing narcotic substance methadone, were seized for the first time from illicit trafficking in the RT.
ILLEGAL PRODUCTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN AFGHANISTAN
Opium production in Afghanistan at the end of the XX – beginning of the XXI centuries

The data, available for the UNODC, shows that opium as a commodity was produced in Afghanistan still in the 80-ies of the XX century. However, that production was inconsiderable, and until 1987, it did not have a sharp and stable tendency for the increase, namely, starting from 1980 through 1986, opium production gradually increased from 200 tons up to 350 tons.

During the following three years, opium production in Afghanistan made a sharp jump, reaching 1200 tons in 1989.

In 1991, Afghanistan became a world leader in the opium production. In this year, 2000 tons of opium or 46 % of the total global volume were produced.

In April 1992, the «Northern alliance» came to power because of the civil strife. The production of opium in that year was evaluated as 1970 tons.

In parallel, the «Taliban» movement started gaining force in the south of the country; in 1996, it already took the capital under its control, and the «Northern alliance» was pressed out to the northeastern region of the country. Starting from 1996 through 1999, opium production in Afghanistan increased from 2248 tons to 4565 tons. By 1999, the share of Afghanistan made already 79 % of the entire global opium production.

The «Taliban» movement introduced official tax for the production and trafficking of opium, in particular, 10% from the opium poppy crops and 20% from opium trade.

On October 15, 1999, the UN Security Council in the Resolution #1267 expressed concern due to the sharp increase of opium production on the territories, controlled by the «Taliban» movement.

In July 2000, the «Taliban» movement prohibited cultivation of the opium poppy on the entire controlled territory. Nevertheless, the harvest of that year made 3276 tons of opium.

The messages about the implementation of the prohibition started coming only by the end of 2000. In May 2001, a group of UNODC staff visited main provinces of Afghanistan, cultivating opium poppy, and observed positive results of the prohibition. In 2001, opium production Afghanistan was evaluated as much as 185 tons.

The prohibition of cultivation of opium poppy, introduced by the «Taliban» movement, had the following motivation:

An argument in international negotiations; An argument for mitigation of international sanctions;

An argument, related to transit trade profits (at that period they exceeded the profits from taxation of opium cultivation and sale by 3 times);

The need for financing military actions in the country went down.

In September 2001, two events happened, which radically changed the political balance of forces in Afghanistan:

On September 9, 2001, the leader of the «Northern alliance» Akhmad Shah Masud was killed because of the terrorist act, committed against him. After the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001, International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) were brought into territory of Afghanistan, and the operation «Endeavoring freedom» started.

In 2002, 3400 tons of opium was produced in the country, which was 124 tons more versus 2000.

Political and economic instability in Afghanistan was conducive for the annual increase of narcotic drugs production in the country. By 2007, opium production in Afghanistan reached the record level of 8200 tons.

Then, until 2010, the trend was for the reduction of opium production, in particular, 7700 tons in 2008, 6900 tons in 2009, and 3600 tons in 2010, caused by various factors, including unfavorable weather conditions and opium poppy disease.

In 2011, opium production again went up to 5800 tons, but in 2012, it went down almost to the level of 2010, and made 3700 tons.

In 2013, opium production in Afghanistan increased again and reached 5500 tons or 80 % of the total global volume.

Production of narcotic drugs in Afghanistan in 2014

By the data of UNODC, prepared jointly with the narcotic drugs enforcement Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, in 2014, in the IRA, the area with opium poppy crops made 224000 hectares, exceeding the indicators of the last year by 7 %, and continued the tendency for the increase of the areas with opium poppy crops, observed since 2010. In 2014, the volume of produced opium compared to 2013, went up by 17 % and made 6400 tons.
The volume of opium, produced in Afghanistan, depends on its amount, harvested per hectare. In 2014, 28.7 kilos of opium were harvested in average per hectare, which exceeded the level of two previous years, but is lower of the indicators of 2005-2011.
Among the main pricing factors of the cost of opium in the IRA are the following:
- high level of opium production;
- level of profit from small land plots;
- certain available reserves of opium among dehkans;
- low risk of investing into opium poppy cultivation;
- weather conditions.

Overproduction of opium resulted in the reduction of its cost by more than 2 times – from $102 per 1 kilo in 2005 up to $48 in 2009. In 2010, sharp reduction of opium production, caused by the opium poppy disease, triggered the increase of price for opium by more than 2.5 times, in particular, up to $128. In 2011, the average cost of 1 kilo of opium reached $180 and became maximal in 2005-2014. During the following years, due to the production growth, the opium price started going down. As a result, the average cost of 1 kilo of fresh opium made $114, which was 20% less versus 2013 ($143).

The cost of all opium, produced in 2014, in producers’ prices, was evaluated as much as $850 million or 4% of assumed GDP of Afghanistan. In previous 2012-2013, the cost of produced opium was also evaluated as much as 4% of the GDP of the IRA.

In 2014, the GDP of the IRA made approximately $20 billion, which was 4 times higher of the GDP of the IRA of 2005.

In 2014, of 34 provinces of Afghanistan, two provinces of the northern region changed their status, in particular, Balkh gained the status of a province, free from opium poppy crops, and in Sari Pul province, which had none before, 195 hectares were registered. Thus, in Afghanistan, 19 provinces with opium poppy crops remain, as it was in 2013.

Of 19 provinces of Afghanistan, 10 are located in the southwestern region, in which, due to climatic conditions and maximal influence of anti-government forces, the production of narcotic drugs is concentrated in the course of many years.
Southern region of Afghanistan: Helmand, Kandagar, Uruzgan, Zabul and Dai Kundi provinces.

In 2014, this region had 66.8% of areas with opium poppy crops, and 69% of opium production of the total level in the country. These high indicators are mainly formed at the expense of large areas with opium poppy crops and high level of opium production in Helmand province, in which 103240 hectares of opium poppy crops were registered, which practically equals the level of the previous year and that of 2007-2008.

Given relatively the same indicators of the areas with crops in mentioned years, there is a big difference in the production volumes, which is accounted for by considerable fluctuations of the opium harvest capacity per hectare. In 2014, 3048 tons of opium were produced in Helmand provinces, which exceeds the level of 2013, but is less than in 2007-2008.

Western region of Afghanistan: Badgis, Farakh, Ghor, Herat and Nimruz provinces.

On the territory of the western region of Afghanistan, as well as the eastern one, high level of cultivation of opium poppy and opium production is registered. Unstable
situation in the region remains a barrier for effective fight against narcotic drugs.

In this region, the cultivation of opium poppy versus 2013 increased by 8 %, and reached 49049 hectares. The increase of crops was registered in three provinces of the region. In Ghor province, the area of crops reached 493 hectares, having increased by 87 %, in Badgis the increase made 59 %, equaling 5721 hectares, and in Farakh province – by 12 %, equaling 27513 hectares.

Along with this, the areas with opium poppy crops reduced in Herat province by 23 %, and in Nimruz province – by 10 %, up to 738 hectares and 14584 hectares respectively.

In 2014, in this region, only 8 hectares of opium poppy crops were destroyed in Gur province, whereas in 2013, the destruction was the case in all provinces of the region, totaling 468 hectares.

In 2014, 999 tons of opium were produced in the western region, which is 224 tons or 18 % less versus 2013. Of the total volume of opium, produced in the region, 561 tons is the share of Farakh province, which is 97 tons or 15 % less versus 2013. The reduction of the volumes of opium production was the case in provinces Herat – by 41 % and Nimruz – by 32 %, and increase in provinces Badgis – by 21 % and Ghor – by 42 %.

Central region of Afghanistan: Kabul, Khost, Lugar, Paktia, Pandjsher, Parvan, Vardak, Gazni and Paktika provinces.

Starting from 2007, Kabul province remains the only province of the central region of Afghanistan, where opium poppy is cultivated and opium is produced. In 2014, in Kabul province, 233 hectares of opium poppy crops were registered, which is 22 % less versus the level of 2013. In Kabul province, cultivation of opium poppy is concentrated in Uzbin valley of Surobi district, where the security situation remains tense. In 2014, the central region of Afghanistan had 0,1 % of areas with opium poppy crops in the country, and 0,2 % of opium production of the total level in the country. In 2013 and 2014, no arrangements were conducted in this region for the destruction of the opium poppy crops.

Eastern region of Afghanistan: Kapisa, Kunar, Lagman Nangarhar and Nuristan provinces.

Due to the annual increase of the areas with opium poppy crops, the share of the eastern region in the country went up from 0,9% in 2010 up to 9,1 % in 2014. In 2014, on the territory of this region, 20353 hectares of opium poppy crops were registered, which is 9 % higher versus 2013 and 18,4 times more versus 2010.

The bulk of opium poppy crops and the volume of opium production is the case with Nangarkhar province, which shows a stable annual increase of indicators. At the same time, in provinces Kapisa, Kunar and Lagman in 2014, there was registered the reduction of the number of areas with opium poppy crops and the volume of opium production compared to the level of 2013 Nuristan province remains free from opium poppy crops for many years.

In 2014, 805 tons of opium were produced in the eastern region, which is 37 tons less versus 2013, but 749 tons more versus the indicator of 2010.

On the territory of the eastern region, government units destroyed total 136 hectares, which is by 2,2 times less versus 2013.


The number of provinces in the northern region with registered opium poppy crops, versus 2013, did not change, and two provinces changed their status. In 2014, Balkh province received back the free from crops status, and in Sari Pul province, 195 hectares were registered. Thus, of four provinces, bordering on Tajikistan, Kunduz, Takhor and Balkh provinces (Balkh province except for in 2013) are considered free from opium poppy crops for more than 5 years.

In Badakhshan province, cultivation of opium poppy was registered in the area of 4204 hectares. It is the highest indicator during the last seven years.
In 2014, in provinces of the northern region of Afghanistan, the volume of opium production made 181 tons, including 161 tons, produced in Badakhshan province, 6 tons – in Baglan province, and 7 tons – Fariab and Sari Pul provinces each. Compared to 2013, the volume of opium, produced in the northern region, increased by 34 tons.

In 2014, on the territory of the northern region, government units destroyed 1512 hectares, which makes 56.2% of all crops, destroyed in the country. In Badakhshan province, in 2014, 1411 hectares were destroyed. Opium poppy crops were also destroyed in Takhor, Kunduz, Balkh, Baglan, Fariab, and Sari Pul provinces.

Total, in 2014, governmental units of the IRA destroyed 2692 hectares of opium poppy crops, which is 63% less versus 2013, and, with the exception of 2010, is the lowest indicator for the 10-year period.

**Evaluation of heroin production**

UNODC until 2005, for the evaluation of the volumes of heroin basing of unknown purity in all opium producing countries used the ratio of 10:1, meaning that 10 kilos of opium were used to produce 1 kilo of heroin.

The examination of 2005 showed that the average content of morphine in samples of opium, produced in the IRA, makes 15%, based on which, starting from 2005, the common opinion was that in Afghanistan, 7 kilos of opium were used to produce 1 kilo of heroin (7:1).

Another examination of the quantitative content of morphine in the opium, produced in Afghanistan, was conducted by UNODC in 2010-2012, which showed that in average opium has 12.3% of morphine.

Besides, UNODC experts stopped using the term «heroin of unknown purity», instead, two new notions are used for defining the volume of produced heroin, notably, «transformation into pure heroin basing» and «transformation into export quality heroin» (unclean heroin). Due to afore mentioned reasons, currently, in UNODC calculations for the evaluation of the heroin production in the IRA, the average ratio of 18.5:1 is used, i.e., 18.5 kilos are required to produce one kilogram of pure heroin basing.

Receiving of pure heroin basing depends on two main factors:

- The average content of morphine in opium;
- Effectiveness of the laboratory for heroin production, while extracting morphine from opium and transformation of morphine into clean heroin basing.

The UNODC examination updated the information about the content of morphine in the opium, produced in Afghanistan; however, there is little information about the effectiveness of the laboratories for heroin production in the IRA.

In laboratories for heroin production, the processing usually happens with easily available equipment, such as buckets, barrels, basins and fabric. Precursors and used chemicals, like acetic anhydride, ammonium hydroxide, acids, basing and dissolvent have unknown cleanness. Besides, the staff of the laboratories has experimental knowledge about the procedure for heroin production, but seldom have basic knowledge of chemistry. All these factors combined can affect the cleanness of received heroin basing.

**Assessment of situation**

In 2014, two very meaningful events happened in Afghanistan, notably, Presidential elections were held, and the mission of International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) «Endeavoring freedom» was accomplished. The outcomes of 2014 showed that the situation in the country did not get still worse, remaining the same complex, like it was in 2013.

Forecasts of the DCA of Tajikistan about the increase of the areas with opium poppy crops and increased volumes of opium production in Afghanistan, as well as activation of anti-government elements came true.

Based on the analysis of events and processes, that took place in Afghanistan, one can state the following:

- elections of the President of the IRA were held, despite political differences of candidates and calls of the «Taliban» movement to ignore them;
- law enforcement bodies and force structures of Afghanistan succeeded in ensuring security during the elections and retain control over the situation in the capital and regions of the country minimum on the level of the previous year;

- since 2015, International Security Assistance Forces start a new mission in Afghanistan, called «Resolute support», for the training of national security forces and provision of consultative assistance;

- UN representative office and international organizations continue their activity in the IRA, aimed at improvement of humanitarian and socio-economic situation in the country;

- in 2014, the situation with the cultivation of opium poppy and production of narcotic drugs in the country did not change radically, i.e., Afghanistan remains to be a leader in the global opium production.

Lack of stability in the country undermines effective fight against the increase of narcotic drugs production; profits, gained from their sale, is one of the sources for funding activity of terrorist and extremist groups.

Stabilization of the situation in the country depends primarily on the resolution of political and socio-economic problems.

In spite of the fact, that during the last 10 years gross domestic product of Afghanistan has increased by 4 times, the economy of Afghanistan depends a lot on the support of the world community.

The economy should be strengthened through the development of energy sector, industry, agriculture, transport communications and other directions of infrastructure, so that population of the country, mainly, dehkans, could legally earn their living, i.e., have income alternative to the narcotic drugs production.

Development and implementation of new sectoral programs will contribute to strengthening the positions of the state power and, accordingly, stability in the country.

The effectiveness of measures, undertaken by law enforcement and force structures of Afghanistan in fight against anti-government elements and narcotic drugs production will become higher in the situation of political and economic stability.
MEASURES FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS DEMAND REDUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
Dear reader!

The world community rates drug addiction as one of the main threats to physical, spiritual and intellectual development of humanity, security and stability of the community.

Drug addiction affects people at the age, when they are on the peak of their creative and reproductive capacity. At this age, the personality of a citizen is formed, and his life path is shaped, notably, receiving education, defending a Motherland, making a family, which is the basis of the community, raising children and taking care of parents.

Drug addicts become socially passive, inert and indifferent to the fate of their loved ones and their country.

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan undertakes systemic and planned anti-drug measures for drug demand reduction.

Starting from 1996 through 2012, four national state programs were implemented in Tajikistan; they defined main directions of fight against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, control over their licit trafficking and drug dependence prevention.

National Strategy for countering illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020, adopted by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in 2013, states that high level of illegal production of narcotic drugs in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and their smuggling are main factors, defining the situation with narcotic drugs both in Tajikistan and the whole of Central Asia region.

The lack of measures for drug addiction prevention and rehabilitation of drug addicts can undermine the efficiency of the measures, undertaken by the state, aimed at interception of drug trafficking. Despite positive results, achieved in the sphere of countering narcotic drugs abuse, the problems of involvement of a certain part of population into drug addiction in the Republic of Tajikistan remain actual.

Coordination Council for the prevention of narcotic drugs abuse, set up in 2004, is a single organizational, consultative and coordination center, which accumulates experience, gained both by state bodies and public organizations and is a key mechanism for the implementation of measures, envisaged by the National strategy, regarding substantial reduction of drug abuse and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

State bodies in interaction with international organizations have the opportunity of using their capacity for effective development of activities for the prevention of drug addiction and learning world experience in this field.

The use of mass media allows ministries and agencies both reflecting the anti-drug policy of the state, and promptly and explicitly conveying the information to the population about the harm, caused by narcotic drugs, and their adverse social aftereffects.

Broad involvement by agencies concerned of scientific and religious leaders, representatives of community councils, public women’s organizations to the activities, aimed at prevention of drug addiction, contributed to fostering ideas of rejection of narcotic drugs deep inside the community.

One of the outcomes of anti-drug activity, conducted in the Republic of Tajikistan, is stabilization of the level of drug abuse and shaping a positive attitude to a healthy lifestyle among broad layers of the country population.

I hope that our initiatives and efforts will find comprehensive understanding and support, so that the prevention of drug addiction will become the cause for the entire community.

Ms. MARKHABO DJABBORI
Deputy Prime Minister of the RT
Prevention of drug abuse is the basic objective of the State policy for drug demand reduction. Regularity and systematic nature of organization and conducting of anti-drug preventive arrangements are major factors for achieving effective results.

“National Strategy for countering illicit drug trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020” defines a broad spectrum of measures for forming a negative attitude of the community towards non-medical use of narcotic drugs and promotion of a healthy life style. The National strategy envisages the realization of the following measures for drug demand reduction:

- forming a negative attitude of the community towards non-medical use of narcotic drugs;
- promotion of a healthy life style;
- development and introduction of educational programs for training and re-training of specialists to deal with prevention of narcotic drugs abuse;
- training of representatives of mass media, covering the issues of narcotic drugs abuse and drug related crimes;
- effective use of mass media for shaping public mindset, rejecting the use of narcotic drugs;
- active involvement of religious groups into the prevention of drug dependence and drug related crimes;
- learning and application of best world practices, regarding prevention of drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts;
- staffing and capacity building of the cadres’ reserve of drug abuse services, improvement of logistical base and expansion of the network of drug abuse institutions;
- improvement of normative and legal base for rehabilitation of drug addicts;
- conducting sociological surveys for prognostication of the situation, related to the use of narcotic drugs;
- development and introduction of state educational standards for drug dependence prevention;
- development and regular revision of indicators by risk groups;
- prevention of crimes, related to illicit drug trafficking, and drug addiction among labor migrants.
One of the mechanisms for the implementation of these measures is upgrading the role of the Coordination Council for drug abuse prevention, as a key tool of interagency interaction. The Coordination Council, set up by the Decree of the President of the RT #1310 of April 3, 2004, functions under the leadership of deputy Prime Minister of the RT.

On April 15, 2014, the sitting of the Coordination Council, chaired by the deputy Prime-Minister of the RT Ms. M. Djabbori took place with participation of representatives of the Ministries and agencies of the republic, leaders of international organizations, accredited in Tajikistan, namely, UNDP, UNODC, European Union, OSCE, Global Fund and Aga-Khan development network. Besides, in the work of the Coordination Council there also participated representatives of diplomatic missions of a number of states, including Ambassadors of Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Japan and representatives of the Embassies of the USA, Afghanistan and Germany.

The sitting was focused on the issues of international cooperation for the implementation of the National strategy with the goal of involving the international community into this work.

Representatives of foreign countries and international organizations in their speeches pointed out that currently, jointly with the DCA, a number of successful anti-drug preventive projects are ongoing, and the plan is to broaden this cooperation in future.

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Representatives of foreign countries and international organizations in their speeches pointed out that currently, jointly with the DCA, a number of successful anti-drug preventive projects are ongoing, and the plan is to broaden this cooperation in future.
Religious leaders were also involved in a number of programs for reinforcing the anti-drug impact on broad layers of the population.

All activities for drug abuse prevention were covered by mass media, namely, TV, radio, printed press and national Internet sites. Besides, the capacity of mass media was also broadly used for organization of anti-drug programs, studio talk shows, and video reels. Under the joint plan, the Agency and Committee on TV and radio under the Government of the RT developed and aired 10 TV programs and broadcast 22 radio programs, informing about the danger of narcotic drugs abuse, their impact on human organism, causing the degradation of the personality, about disastrous social consequences, ruining families, about infectious diseases, caused by narcotic drugs abuse. Famous scientists, medical workers, pedagogues, actors, youth leaders and outstanding sportsmen were also invited to participate in these programs.

In the second half of 2014, thanks to the UNODC support, a policy study of Socio-economic impact of drug use on users and their family members was conducted in Dushanbe city with the goal of implementation of the Action plan for the realization of the National strategy, regarding the development of new methods of drug abuse prevention and planning of respective anti-drug activities.

The DCA under the President of the RT in cooperation with the Ministry of health and social security and public organization «SPIN plus» conducted the survey.

The first stage of the survey consisted of data collection through interviewing public servants, representatives of various groups of population (key informants), who can contact drug users, family members of drug users, and meetings focus groups discussion, conducted in four districts of Dushanbe city.

Each focus group included professionals from various backgrounds who potentially had daily contact with drug users – teachers, doctors, shopkeepers, local elders, family members of drug users, religious leaders and police officers. The discussions focused on the impact of drug use on the community and the response of the community.

During the second stage, collected data were analyzed, and recommendations were developed for the improvement of preventive anti-drug activity, which are to be considered during the sittings of the Coordination Council for drug abuse prevention. In particular, based on the findings of the survey, the following recommendations were suggested:

I. The injected drug use remains actual, which is alerting, and justifies increased role of harm reduction programs among active drug users. There is a need for further development of programs, aimed at the prevention of blood born infections, especially among key groups.

II. Experimenting with narcotic drugs use comes from the example and experience of friends of interviewed respondents, which proves respondents’ poor awareness about the harmful effects of narcotic drug use, which is why regular prevention programs among population should be conducted regularly.

III. Prevention of early drug use and detection of early (among children and teenagers) drug use should be in the focus of drug abuse institutions.

IV. Drug abuse institutions should pay attention to the issues of working with women-drug users for drug abuse prevention, and gender based preventive programs should be developed.

V. Education of children and parents on legislative measures against narcotic drugs abuse and persons, disseminating or using narcotic drugs.

VI. For the purposes of prevention of narcotic drugs abuse among population, Ministry of Interior of the RT should conduct trainings for district inspectors in all districts of Dushanbe city on such topics, like indicators of narcotic drugs abuse, interaction with other structures concerned on this issue; these trainings should be planned and regular. The objective here is cooperation with law enforcement bodies, aimed at tightening of control over the dissemination of narcotic drugs in this district as well as establishment of leisure centers, clubs for teenagers, units for out-of- school activities, structuring free time of children and teenagers, residing in the district.

The results of conducted survey will help develop new methods and forms of conducting preventive arrangements among various groups of population of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Total, in 2014, the Agency and its structural divisions organized and conducted 399 meetings with various layers of the population of the country, 38 workshops, 34 round table meetings and 102 anti-drug cultural and sporting events for people.

Implemented arrangements in a certain way contributed to the improvement of interaction between state structures and public associations in organization of preventive activity, raising awareness of population about disastrous social and medical effects of narcotic drugs abuse and increased number of young people, going in for sports.
National strategy for countering illicit drug trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020 and National program for the prevention of drug abuse spread and improvement of narcological help for 2013-2017 define priority directions of the activity and development of narcological service of the Ministry of health and social security of the RT (MHSS) as well as cooperation with other state bodies, public associations and international organizations.

In the Republic of Tajikistan narcological help to the population is provided by the Republican clinical narcological center, named after Professor M.G. Gulyamov, its regional branches and opioid substitution therapy points (OST), organized under them.

Among the objectives of the narcological institutions are the following:
- keeping statistical data (dispensary record; motivated consulting on detox-treatment, regarding abstention or full cessation of the use of street narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances;
- consulting on the issues of the opioid substitution therapy;
- medical examinations in case of the use of alcohol drinks, narcotic drugs and psychoactive substances (PAS);
- clinical and laboratory methods of examination (clinical analysis and analysis for the use of PAS);
- physiotherapeutic treatment of drug users and psychosomatic treatment;
- training of interns and residents, based on the chair of narcology and psychiatry of the Tajik state medical University named after A. Sino;
- services, providing rehabilitation measures;
- treatment of concomitant diseases;
- psychological relaxation and rehabilitation.

In 2014, by the official data of the Narcological service of the Ministry of health and social security of the Republic of Tajikistan, 7279 patients, affected by narcomania (including 198 females), were registered in the dispensary, which is higher versus 2013 by 1,5 % (7176 patients).

### Analysis of narcological situation

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Region/year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<td>Dushanbe city</td>
<td>Number of drug addicts</td>
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<td>3018/125</td>
<td>3046/131</td>
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<td>915/5</td>
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<td>DRS</td>
<td>Number of drug addicts</td>
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<td>969/21</td>
<td>1070/25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Number of drug addicts</td>
<td>7398/305</td>
<td>7117/238</td>
<td>7231/219</td>
<td>7176/198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indicators per 100000 people</td>
<td>97,4</td>
<td>92,3</td>
<td>93,8</td>
<td>90,8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The majority of narcomania patients were registered in Dushanbe city—3008 people, which makes 41.3% of their total number in the republic. In 2013, 3011 persons were registered in Dushanbe city.

Among the regions of the republic, the reduction of the number of registered narcomania patients occurred in GBAO—by 3.3% and in Sogd region—by 1.4%. Along with this, a sharp increase of this indicator is observed in the Districts of Republican Subordination—by 10%, and a small increase in Khatlon region—by 3.6%. Statistics shows that in 2014 medical institutions registered 488 persons, whereas law enforcement bodies registered 118 persons. The number of drug users, registered by medical institutions in the course of many years, is stably higher versus their registration by law enforcement bodies.

One of the reasons, accounting for the increase of the number of registered narcomania patients is the increase of the number of referrals to narcological institutions due to improved quality and availability of treatment. Another reason is the implementation of the opioid substitution therapy program, which requires registration in narcological institutions or repeated referral of patients to centers, providing narcological help.

In 2011-2014, the trend was for the reduction of the indicator of the number of persons, diagnosed with «drug dependence» for the first time, i.e. the level went down by 16.6%.

This fact proves that the implementation of anti-drug programs, aimed at drug demand reduction, contributed to some descending interest to narcotic drugs abuse.

Study of data, regarding the kinds of used drugs, shows that the number of heroin users makes 80.8% (5887 persons), opium users make 10.2% (743 persons), cannabis users make 3.7% (272 persons), and 5.1% (376 persons) are poly drug users.

Of a special concern is injected drug use, because of the total number of registered patients, 64.7% (4713 persons) are injected drug users, which, in its turn, triggers the spread of such infectious diseases, like HIV/AIDS and hepatitis.

As of December 31, 2014, 6558 persons were registered in the Republican center on HIV/AIDS. In 2013, this figure made 4674 persons. Injected use of drugs is the main way of spread of HIV/AIDS. The number of HIV positive people, affected by this way, made 48.2% of the total number of infected, whereas sexual transmission made 42.8%, unknown way of transmission—5.9% and in case of 3.1% of persons the infection was transmitted from a mother to a child.

In Dushanbe city, the number of HIV positive people made 2072 persons, in Sogd region—1259 persons, in Khatlon region—1572 persons, in GBAO—423 persons and in Districts of Republican Subordination—1232 persons.

### Persons, diagnosed with «drug dependence» for the first time

![Bar chart showing the number of persons diagnosed with «drug dependence» for the first time by year.](image)

- **Law enforcement**: 163, 125, 91, 116, 118
- **Medical institutions**: 364, 594, 594, 558, 488

### Study of data regarding the kinds of used drugs

- **Heroin users**: 5887 persons (80.8%)
- **Opium users**: 743 persons (10.2%)
- **Cannabis users**: 272 persons (3.7%)
- **Poly drug users**: 376 persons (5.1%)

### Injected drug use

- **Registered patients**: 4713 persons (64.7%)
- **Number of HIV positive people, affected by this way**: 2312 persons (48.2%)
- **Sexual transmission**: 2709 persons (42.8%)
- **Unknown way of transmission**: 245 persons (5.9%)
- **Infection transmitted from a mother to a child**: 155 persons (3.1%)
Structure of the drugs consumption by drug addicts in 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Total number of drug addicts</th>
<th>Injected drug users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>7349</td>
<td>62,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>7117</td>
<td>58,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>7231</td>
<td>63,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>7176</td>
<td>67,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>7279</td>
<td>64,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among those infected 396 persons or 6% of their total number were labor migrants.

In 2014, analysis of distribution of drug users by age categories showed that the largest number of drug addicts, like in 2013, falls at the category, aged from 35 to 59 years – 66,8% (4864 persons). In 2013, this category of people made 66,2% (4755 persons). Drug users, aged from 18 to 34 years, make 32% (2331 persons), in 2013 the indicator for this category of people made 32,6% (2341 persons). People above 60 years old make 1,1% (84 persons). Starting from 2010 through 2014, the number of drug users, aged from 18 to 34 years, went down by 10%.

In 2014, narcological institutions registered 9 lethal cases, caused by the over dosage of narcotic drugs. Forensic institutions of the republic registered 47 lethal cases due to the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Ministry of health and social security of the RT thanks to the support of the Global Fund against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, starting from 2010, with the goal of prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDs infections and blood born diseases, implements pilot Program of opioid substitution therapy (OST) in the Republic of Tajikistan. The implementation of the program started with the opening of the OST point in Dushanbe city in 2010, in 2011 points started functioning in Khudjand and Khorog cities, in 2013 – in Kurgan-Tyube town. In 2014, the OST point was set up in Kulob town and additional one in Dushanbe city.


This program showed, that during the period of its implementation, among the majority of patients of OST points, the frequency of heroin use went down from more than one time a day to one time a day, or less times a week up to full abstention, which helps decrease risky injected drug use. Indicators of retention of patients in the program approximately correspond to the data, observed in other countries, which practice this therapy. In the RT, the number of people, staying on OST in the course of 12 months, makes 40-70% of the total number of persons, participating in the program. Thus, OST contributes to social harm reduction in the form of criminal activity, when drug users have to find money to buy drugs. Along with this, it should noted, that the establishment of the system, helping with social adaptation and employment of the OST patients, could considerably increase its effectiveness.

In general, realization of this program yields positive results with regard to harm reduction from using «street» drugs. However, there is a need for further study of its impact on general situation with drug abuse with consideration of the opinion of international experts and national specialists.
Public organizations

In the Republic of Tajikistan, public associations are directly involved in the implementation of the projects, related to the drug abuse prevention. Working with vulnerable groups of population, they carry out arrangements on narcotic drugs harm reduction, have direct contacts with drug users and involve them into the programs for treatment, rehabilitation and social integration.

The Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministries of Internal Affairs, Justice, Healthcare and social security, Committees on youth affairs, sports and tourism as well as on women’ and family affairs cooperate with public organizations through conducting meetings, round table meetings, seminars, trainings, conferences and research on the drug abuse prevention. This cooperation contributes to increasing effectiveness of the activity of the system for the prevention of spread of drug abuse in Tajikistan.

- Republican public organization «AIDS Fund East West Tajikistan» (AFEWT) helps improve the health of vulnerable HIV positive groups of population, extension of access to public healthcare services in the sphere of prevention and care in case of HIV infection, tuberculosis and hepatitis C, including care of reproductive health.

AFEWT in interaction with MHSS maintains functioning of the medical information online portal www. afew.tj as well as 12 information points, located in seven regions of the country, so that users can receive answers to the questions, regarding prevention, treatment, care and support in cases of drug dependence, HIV, tuberculosis, hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

In 2014, the Fund assisted the DCA in organizing annual round table meeting on the problematic issues, like HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, with participation of representatives of the MI, MHSS. On top of that, the Fund helped the DCA and the MHSS organize preventive arrangements and sporting events in Dushanbe city, timed to the International day of fight against narcotic drugs abuse and their illicit trafficking, celebrated annually on June 26.

Since August 2014, at the request of the MHSS, technical assistance was rendered to four public organizations, which study the situation with the spread
of viral hepatitis among injected drug users in Dushanbe, Kulob, Kurgan-Tyube and Khudjand cities.

On August 26, representatives of AFEWT/Netherlands met with the DCA senior management with the goal of expanding cooperation with law enforcement bodies of the RT. The sides discussed the situation with drug abuse, results of bilateral cooperation, and perspectives for the development of the programs, aimed at broader access for drug users to medical services, treatment and rehabilitation.

On September 19, in Dushanbe city, a special extended sitting of Technical working group for health protection in the System of criminal punishments execution of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan took place. The sitting was held in connection with the launch of the «Project for countering HIV/AIDS», which has the main goal of reducing the risk of HIV/AIDS infection among the convicted persons, as well as improvement of interaction among the penitentiary system, narcological service and AIDS centers.


These organizations interact with services of HIV/AIDS centers, tuberculosis and narcological centers, skin and venereal disease clinics on the issues of ensuring access for drug users to diagnostics, treatment and support services.

Public organizations help drug addicts resolve social problems in interaction with passport and registration service of the MI and social security centers.

- Public association «SPIN Plus» has been working in the Republic of Tajikistan for more than 5 years in the sphere of HIV/AIDS and drug abuse prevention. The main direction of its activity is promotion of measures, aimed at forming a healthy life style of people, improvement of the quality of life of drug addicts, of people, living with HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C, protection of rights and interests of drug users, extension of access to medical and social services for them.

Currently, under the organization, 6 points are functioning, which provide services for narcotic drug users, including preventive information, sterile tools for injections. 2 drop-in centers or centers of low threshold and accessible services for injected drug users function, where people, besides preventive materials and services, can also receive additional home and psycho-social services.

Organization supports functioning of the social rehabilitation center, in which people, who want to stop and confirmed their intention to stop using drugs, can participate in rehabilitation course.

Contacts have been established with law enforcement bodies, in particular, with district police inspectors, which helps resolve everyday problems of clients/ patients of «SPIN Plus».

- Public association «Volunteer» in its work focuses on reducing the level of risky behavior, caused by injected drug use, among injected drug users in Khorog city, Shugnan, Rushan, Murgab and Roshtkala districts of GBAO. In its activity, the association focuses on broadening the coverage and access for the project target groups to the services of the drug demand reduction program as well as medical and social services.

In 2014, the association organized and conducted a number of campaigning anti-drug arrangements and actions, trainings for the staff and partner organizations, discussions of focus groups among project clients and participants of the OST program.

Mass media

At current period of the community development, mass media plays important role in forming views, world outlook, life stance and norms of people’s behavior. The role of printed publications, TV and radio broadcasting, Internet in the life of modern community keeps constantly increasing, thanks to their ability to reach within the shortest period of time the remotest areas, enter any social environment, and quickly disseminate any volumes of information and be available for broad layers of the population.
The global nature of drug abuse prevention is caused by its three main dimensions, notably, the space of drug use, its scale and aftereffects for the community, which is why today organization of informational work for the prevention of drug abuse and drug related crimes takes one of the first places in the state anti-drug policy of our country. Given this fact, mass media has to play a great role, first of all, in shaping a single public opinion and development of firm civil stand, regarding the need and reasonability of uncompromising fight against drug related crimes, and irreconcilable attitude to non-medical use of narcotic drugs.

In 2014, prepared by the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT a continuous cycle of TV programs and documentaries, such as «Fruitful cooperation», «Community without drugs», «15 years of fruitful activity», «Merciless fight», «Road to abyss» (in the Russian language), «National position» (in the Russian language), «Light and shade», «Warning» and others were demonstrated on television channels of Tajikistan. Sportsmen, psychologists, lawyers, representatives of religious confessions participated along with specialists of the Agency, Ministry of health and social security, and Ministry of education and science in order to reinforce anti-drug impact on broad layers of the population. Total, in 2014, the Agency involved mass media more than 800 times, including in printed press – 220 times, on radio – 112 times and on TV – 175 times.

Since the day of its establishment, the Agency strictly sticks to the principle of openness and publicity, when speaking about the situation with narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan. The proof of it is close and fruitful cooperation with domestic and leading TV and radio companies and information agencies.


In 2014, the DCA under the President of the RT worked a lot with regard to covering via mass media the arrangements, conducted in the area of fight against illicit drug trafficking, activation of measures for drug abuse prevention and strengthening of relations with the public.

220 materials of preventive and analytical nature were published in printed mass media, as well as judicial essays, telling about people, involved in illicit drug trafficking as well as tragic fate of drug addicts.

112 thematic and target anti-drug radio materials were prepared and broadcast.

Fruitful cooperation with domestic and foreign TV companies for covering measures, undertaken against illicit drug trafficking, continued. To this end, 360 programs about the situation with narcotic drugs were prepared and demonstrated on republican TV channels, like «Shabakai yakum», «Safina», «Dgakhonnamo» and foreign TV channels, like «The First channel» of Russia, «Russia Today», Moscow TV and Radio Company «Mir», China Central TV «CCTV» and «BBC».

The staff of the Agency organized six press conferences, briefings and «round table» meetings with participation of more than 240 representatives of domestic and foreign mass media with the goal of informing about the situation with narcotic drugs in the republic and in the region.

http://www.akn.tj site one can find more than 600 information materials about activity of the Agency. Every person can find required information, regarding narcotic drugs, in the rubric «questions– answers».

MEASURES FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS DEMAND REDUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI NARCOTIC DRUGS PROGRAMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
Chairmanship of the Republic of Tajikistan in Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Under Article 1 of Charter of June 7, 2002 of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), among the priority goals and objectives of the Organization is joint counteraction to terrorism, separatism and extremism in all their manifestations, fight against illicit trafficking of drugs and arms as well as promotion of effective regional cooperation of law enforcement bodies.

Its highest body – Council of Heads of states, which meets once a year, defines main directions in the activity of the Organization. In 2014, Council of Heads of states met in the Republic of Tajikistan, which in 2013-2014 presided in the SCO. For Tajikistan, this is the second chairmanship in the Organization since its establishment, and the leadership of the country, traditionally choosing the motto for its chairmanship in the Organization, proclaimed the following: «Cooperation, Co-development and Co-prosperity».

Agencies concerned carried out substantial preparatory work prior to the meeting of the Council of heads of SCO member-states. The DCA under the President of the RT as a body, coordinating activity in the sphere of control over narcotic drugs in Tajikistan, conducted a number of meetings of experts, senior management and leaders of the agencies of the SCO member-states in charge of countering illicit drug trafficking.

The meetings took place in the capitals of three SCO member-states:
- a group of experts on control over precursors (March 26-27, 2014, Beijing city, PRC);
- a group of experts on the improvement of the legal base for cooperation (April 16-17, 2014, Beijing city, PRC);
- a group of experts on drug demand reduction (May 21-22, 2014, Astana city, RK);
- a group of experts on law enforcement activity and prevention of drug related crimes (June 5, 2014, Dushanbe city, RT).

In each field of the activity, the working groups considered most important issues and formulated proposals to be considered at the meetings of senior management, meetings of leaders of competent bodies of the SCO member-states in charge of countering illicit drug trafficking.

On June 17, 2014, in Dushanbe, senior management had a meeting, and, based on the outcomes of the meeting, a draft agenda was developed for the meeting of leaders of competent bodies of the SCO member-states, authorized to fight illicit trafficking of drugs.

On June 19, 2014, the fifth meeting of leaders of competent bodies of the SCO member-states, involved in fight against illicit drugs, took place in the capital of Tajikistan, during which the issues of cooperation in the following fields were considered:
- counteraction to trafficking of opium and cannabis group drugs, produced in Afghanistan;
- fight against smuggling of synthetic and other kinds of narcotic drugs, flowing into illicit trafficking in the SCO member-states;
- tightening of control over the trafficking of chemical substances (precursors), used for the production of narcotic drugs;
- realization of the Action Plan for the implementation of counter-narcotics strategy of the SCO member-states for 2011-2016.

A protocol was signed, based on the outcomes of the meeting of leaders of competent bodies.

On September 12, 2014, the Council of Heads of Shanghai Cooperation Organization member-states had a meeting in Dushanbe with participation of observer-countries, representatives of partner-countries in the dialogue. President of Turkmenistan was present as an honorable guest of the Organization chairperson.

President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rakhmon, in his speech at the extended meeting of the Council of leaders of Shanghai Cooperation Organization member-states, noted the importance of the problem of illicit drug trafficking and equaled its fatal consequences for security and development of the regions to the activity of terrorist groups and organized crime, and pointed out that terrorism and narcotic drugs feed each other. President of the RT indicated rich experience of the SCO, gained in fight against the narcotics evil, and accentuated
the need for the contribution on behalf of the Organization into the development of effective global counter-narcotics program and multiplication of efforts to fight production and illicit drug trafficking.

In his speech President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rakhmon noted, that Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the problem of narcotic drugs in the world was planned for 2016, and initiated conducting in 2015, in Dushanbe city of the Regional SCO Conference on the problem of threat, posed by drugs, with participation of observer-states, partners and international organizations concerned. This proposal, as the opportunity to consider regional problem of illicit drug trafficking, which is becoming still more complicated due to the increase of drug production in Afghanistan and emerging new synthetic psychoactive substances, was supported by the participants of the meeting.

The meeting of the Council of Heads of the SCO member-states in Tajikistan was held in constructive atmosphere of mutual understanding; there was a detailed, mutually beneficial and frank exchange of opinions on perspectives of cooperation under the Organization as well as actual global and regional problems.

Of a special concern was the situation in Afghanistan, so that joint efforts are required for supporting it through both UNO and SCO projects.

The issues, discussed at the meeting of the Council of Heads of the SCO member-states, were reflected in «Dushanbe declaration», adopted based on its outcomes.

The Declaration on control over trafficking of drugs states that:
- counteraction to illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors is possible exclusively through close interaction of all states, international organizations and forums;
- there is a need to continue, within the SCO framework, the implementation of active measures in fight against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors;
- member-states are ready to act in fight against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors jointly with countries concerned, regional and international organizations and structures both in bilateral and multilateral formats;
- Heads of states welcome the activity for the implementation of the Agreement among the SCO member-states on cooperation in fight against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors, as well as the SCO counter-narcotics Strategy for 2011–2016;
- member-states express resolute commitment to maintenance and strengthening of international system for drug control, based on three fundamental UN conventions, with the UN central coordinating role, acknowledge the status of its directive body in this field – Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and consecutively oppose the attempts to undermine this system;
- in the context of preparation for the special session of the UN General Assembly on narcotic drugs, planned for 2016, member-states believe that it is important to combine efforts, based on complex and balanced approach, principle of common and shared responsibility of states for resolving the global problem of narcotics, and call on all partner organizations concerned to make an appeal through a joint statement in support and strengthening of the international system for drug control.

At the end of the meeting of the Council of leaders of Shanghai Cooperation Organization member-states in Dushanbe city, the chairmanship in the Organization was taken over by the Russian Federation.
Joint operations of DCA of RT and MI of IRA

The development of bilateral constructive cooperation between the DCA of the Republic of Tajikistan and the MI of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, which started back in 2002, continued in 2014.

In May 2014, thanks to the support of the UNODC «Regional Program for Afghanistan and neighboring countries», a DCA representative office was set up anew in the capital Kabul, within the framework of intergovernmental agreement of 2005 as well as other normative documents. Thus, currently, the Agency has two representative offices in IRA, notably, in the capital Kabul city and in the administrative center of Takhor province, Talukan city.

In the course of 2014, by the information and assistance of liaison officers of the Agency, the law enforcement bodies of IRA conducted 15 operations on the territories of Badakhshan, Kunduz and Takhor provinces, which resulted in the seizure of more than 2,1 tons of narcotic drugs, including 66 kilos of heroin, 701 kilos of opium, 1,3 tons of liquid opium and 90,7 kilos of hashish; 21 person, involved in illicit drug trafficking, was detained, and 3 laboratories for heroin production were dismantled.

Representative office of the MI of Afghanistan, established in Tajikistan in 2013, made it possible for the staff of operative services of the DCA of the RT to reinforce operative work for the prevention of smuggled narcotic drugs’ deliveries from Afghanistan. As a result, in 2014, for the first time during years of cooperation, operative services of the DCA of the RT and MI of IRA conducted two joint operations, through “controlled delivery” method, with the goal of disrupting the channels for hashish flow to the Russian Federation. The operations resulted in the seizure of 127,9 kilos of drugs from illicit trafficking on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

In 2014, the issue of establishing a representative office of the MI of the RT in Kabul city for strengthening interaction in fight against narcotics drugs between the MI of Afghanistan and MI of the RT was also under discussion.

Local counter-narcotics operation «Channel - Southern Trap»

International counter-narcotics «Channel» operations, conducted annually since 2003 on the territories of member states of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, starting from 2010, were carried out locally.
The first local «Channel-South» operation was conducted in Tajikistan on September 13-16, 2010. In the follow-up years, local operations were conducted:

- in Belarus — «Channel - West», 2011,
- in Russia, Blagoveshchensk city — «Channel - East», 2012,

On May 20-25, 2014, another local counter-narcotics operation «Channel-Southern Trap» was conducted in the southern region of Tajikistan, bordering on Afghanistan.

The operation was organized under the Plan of main activities of the Coordination Council, comprised of the leaders of competent bodies in charge of countering illicit drug trafficking (KSOPN) of the CSTO member states, for 2014-2015, approved by the decision of KSOPN on November 28, 2013 in Minsk city, in coordination with the Government of Tajikistan.

Prior to the operation, extensive preparatory work was done with regard to its planning, organization, provision of logistics and general briefing for members of the Field Staff and mixed special task forces.

Direct implementation of measures of the local «Channel -Southern Trap» operation involved competent bodies of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan, and as observers there also participated counter-narcotics agencies of Afghanistan, Iran, China, Pakistan, units of financial intelligence of the states-members of Eurasian group for countering legalization of illegal proceeds and funding of terrorism, Interpol and Coordination service of the commanders of Border troops of the CIS countries.

Operative office of the International coordination Staff, managing the local operation, was stationed in the office of the DCA of the RT, in Dushanbe city.

By the agreement of the parties, a Field Staff was formed, stationed at «Yol» frontier post of Shurabad border detachment, for the purposes of organization and conducting learning and training stages of the local operation for mixed groups of special task force staff of counter-narcotics agencies and services of the Republic of Armenia, Kyrgyz Republic, Russian Federation and Republic of Tajikistan, which are a part of CSTO CRRF.

Four mixed special task force groups under conventional names, in particular, «Snow leopard», «Golden Eagle», «Highlander» and «Levantine viper» were formed. Special task force units, that are a part of CRRF under the CSTO, trained practical interaction and elements of operational and combat interoperability. Unmanned aircrafts of the 201 military base of the Defense Ministry of the Russian Federation, deployed in Tajikistan, were also applied during the operation.

The objectives during the learning and training stage were the following:

- practicing by the staff of Special task force units of counter-narcotics agencies and services of CRRF of the CSTO as well as border troops of Tajikistan of practical skills for conducting measures for disrupting the routes for drug smuggling;
- organization of interaction and comprehensive logistics for mixed groups, involved in patrolling of the areas, with the goal of disrupting the routes for drug smuggling.

Total 152 staff members of law enforcement and force structures of the countries, involved in the operation, were engaged in the operation only on the territory of Shurabad district of Tajikistan.

By the data of International Coordination Staff, in charge of conducting the operation «Channel - Southern Trap», on the territory of the CSTO countries as well as observer-states, during the operation, 12 tons 425 kilos of narcotic drugs were seized.

\[
\text{Ratio of volumes of narcotic drugs, seized from illicit trafficking on the territories of CSTO member-states as a result of the «Channel - Southern trap» operation}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Kilos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>1,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belorussia</td>
<td>0,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>124,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>30,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>216,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>666,623</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The ratio of volumes of narcotic drugs, seized from illicit trafficking on the territories of CSTO member-states as a result of the «Channel - Southern trap» operation.
of narcotic drugs, including 10 tons 325 kilos of opium, 246 kilos of heroin, 902 kilos of hashish, 669 kilos of marihuana, 19.5 kilos of narcotic substances of synthetic origin and 98 kilos of precursors were seized from illicit trafficking. Law enforcement bodies and force structures of Tajikistan seized 666,6 kilos of drugs.

On May 27, 2014, the outcomes of the local counter-narcotics «Channel – Southern Trap» operation were summarized at the military training range «Lyaur» with participation of the CSTO Secretary General, Director of FDCS of Russia, senior management of the DCA and law enforcement bodies of Tajikistan. It was pointed out, that for the first time, the local operation combined practicing of combat skills and strategic exercise for interdiction of activities of transnational drug groups. The arrangements demonstrated high level of organization, preciseness and interoperability in the actions of national interagency Staffs of CSTO member-states and law enforcement bodies of observer-states. The debriefing was followed by the demonstration show of special task force units of CRRF under the CSTO, and participants of the operation were awarded medals and received keepsakes.

During the same year, on September 12-16, another local counter-narcotics «Channel-Valley» operation was conducted on the territories of the CSTO member-states. The operative management of the operation was carried out by the International coordination Staff, deployed in the Committee for countering drug business and control over drug trafficking of the MI of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Alma-Ata city. During the «Channel-Valley» operation, law enforcement bodies and force structures of Tajikistan seized 83,6 kilos of narcotic drugs.

**«Substitution» operation**

The goal of «Substitution» operation was to identify the risks of escape of controlled chemical substances/precursors into illicit trafficking as well as channels of their possible smuggling to Afghanistan for the production of heroin. Its main objective was to identify and intercept smuggled cargos of acetic anhydride and other uncontrolled chemical substances, which themselves can be used either for illicit production of heroin, or for the concealment of smuggled cargos of acetic anhydride. In particular, the proposal was, during the operation, to monitor bringing in and out of acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride and ammonium chloride.

The preparatory stage for conducting the active phase of «Substitution» operation started in January 2014 and included meetings of the Regional Information Working Group on Precursors (RIWGP), initiated by UNODC in Afghanistan, under the Regional Program for Afghanistan and neighboring countries. Participants of the meetings discussed the issues of information exchange, regarding the cases of seizures of large volumes of precursors, a draft Operative Plan, proposed by UNODC, for international operation under the conventional name «Substitution», a list of risk indicators of illicit deliveries of precursors, the form and regularity of accountability, as well as channels for information exchange between the Operation Coordination Group (OCG) of CARICC and National focal points (NFP). They also attended training on the application of secured communication system «CENCOMM2» and participated in command and staff exercises for the «Substitution» operation.

Active phase of the «Substitution» operation was conducted on October 10-20, 2014, on the territories of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Central Asia countries. CARICC was defined as a coordination body for conducting the operation on the territories of Central Asia states, involved in the operation.

The operation covered more than 140 checkpoints, located at international highways, railway stations, sea and airports.

21 operative group was formed for conducting the operation in Tajikistan, totaling 109 staff members of the Customs Service under the Government of the RT and DCA of the RT. Screening was done at 34 customs posts, including 5 in airports, 4 in railway stations, 1 at river crossing and 24 at automobile points. 1460 pieces
of cargo transportation means were inspected during ten days at customs posts.

During the operation, there were neither cases of smuggling of precursors, nor cases of licit bringing of acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride and ammonium chloride to Tajikistan.

The results of the operation were summarized during the RIWGP meeting in Islamabad, Pakistan, on November 11-12, 2014.

The participants agreed that the objectives of the «Substitution» operation were met in general, and decided, that conducting such kind of operations will allow more effective coordination steps for the interception of smuggling of precursors to Afghanistan.

Another stage of the «Substitution» operation is planned for 2015.

Counter-narcotics operation of Drug Control Agency of Tajikistan and Ministry of National Security of China

With the goal of development of bilateral cooperation within the SCO framework and realization of counter-narcotics Strategy of SCO member-states for 2011-2016, in accordance with intergovernmental and interagency agreements between the RT and PRC, starting from October 27 through November 21, 2014, a joint operation was conducted on the territories of both countries with the goal of prevention and detection of transnational crimes, related to illicit drug trafficking.

The goals of the operation were prevention of smuggling of narcotic drugs from Afghanistan to China via Tajikistan and illicit import of synthetic drugs and precursors from China to Tajikistan.

A Staff was formed in Urumqi city, China, comprised of the staff of the DCA of the RT and MNS of China for the purposes of coordination of activities of the agencies, involved in the operation.

In the office of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, under the plan, approved by the leaders of the DCA, MI, SCNS, MOBT under SCNS and Customs service under the Government of the RT, and agreed with the Security Council of the RT, a working Staff was formed of representatives of the afore mentioned agencies for the coordination of the course of the operation.

During the operation, special groups were formed, comprised of the staff of the national competent bodies, participating in the operation, with the goal of prevention of crimes, related to illicit drug trafficking. The examination mode was tightened at mobile and stationary posts, border and customs checkpoints, located at automobile, railway and air transport nodal points. Special attention was paid to the inspection of cargo transportation means, going through «Kulma» check point of Murgab district of GBAO to China and back.

In the course of the operation, law enforcement bodies and force structures of the RT detected 20 cases of illicit drug trafficking, so that 171 kilos of drugs were seized, including 18 kilos of heroin, 18 kilos of opium, and 135 kilos of cannabis group drugs. There were no registered cases of smuggling of narcotic drugs from Afghanistan to China via Tajikistan, or illicit export of synthetic drugs and precursors from China to Tajikistan.
Implementation of the programs for countering illicit drug trafficking

UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

«Tajikistan, located along the «Northern route» of narcotic drugs, trafficking from Afghanistan, is affected by their negative impact. Well-coordinated and successful activity of law enforcement bodies of Tajikistan is extremely important for countering illicit drug trafficking.

The Agency, set up thanks to the UNODC support 15 years ago, plays a meaningful role in fight against illicit drug trafficking along the «Northern route», actively participates in the implementation of the programs/projects of the Regional UNODC Office in Central Asia, including Regional Program for promoting counter-narcotics efforts in Afghanistan and neighboring countries, and strives for unification of efforts of competent bodies of the AKT Initiative countries.

UNODC seeks to further support Tajikistan in its efforts for countering illicit drug trafficking, terrorism, and criminality through global, regional and national programs and projects». 
- Project «Drug Control Agency - Phase II» is one of the main UNODC projects, implemented in Tajikistan in the sphere of control over drug trafficking since 1999. The Project envisaged establishment of the national law enforcement body in the sphere of control over drugs as well as its capacity building as a coordinating agency.

On the 15th anniversary of its establishment, the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan conducted international conference «15 years of cooperation of the Republic of Tajikistan with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as the states of the region in the sphere of drug control».

Currently, the project is implemented in accordance with the plans, approved at the sittings of the international working group1, comprised of the Agency senior management, representatives of the UNODC Program Office in the RT, INL and DEA under the US Embassy in the RT, and official representative of the FDС of the RF in the RT.

One of the priority goals of the project is training of the Agency staff for further development of their professional skills. Thus, in the course of 2014, the project provided assistance in organizing seven special courses and trainings for the Agency staff. Under the Project, special technical means, office equipment, interactive equipment was provided; several offices of the Agency units in the regions of the country were renovated.

Under the obligations of the Republic of Tajikistan, regarding the project realization, funding of the Agency from the national budget in 2015 increased by 64 times versus 2000, whereas funding from the UNODC decreased by 73.7 %. The Project TD/TAJ/H03 «Drug Control Agency - Phase II» is funded mainly through financial resources, allocated by the US Government within the framework of the programs, implemented by the Department International Narcotics and Law Enforcement of the US State Department (INL).

Implementation of the project TD/TAJ/H03 contributed to the establishment of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, as a law enforcement body, fighting against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors, control over their licit trafficking and prevention of drug abuse, as well as coordination activity of competent bodies in this field.

During the recent years, the Agency initiated improvement of the normative and legal base, regulating control over narcotic drugs trafficking in the country. 17 intergovernmental and 11 interagency multisided anti-drug agreements and memorandums, 36 interagency agreements and protocols on cooperation were signed and are implemented.

Jointly with ministries and agencies, international and public organizations, the Agency developed and carried out several state programs, defining main directions in fight against narcotic drugs, control over their licit trafficking and prevention of drug abuse. By the assignment of the Head of the state, “National Strategy for countering illicit drug trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020”, was developed and approved by the Decree of the President of the RT on February 13, 2013.

Today the Agency has its units in administrative centers of all regions and a number of districts of the republic. On top of that, the Agency and its units in the provinces have forensic laboratories with modern equipment and detention centers. The DCA has analytical center, which analyses the situation with narcotic drugs and forecasts its development in the republic and in the region, as well as canine service, based on which Canine Training Center functions. The DCA representative offices function in Afghanistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Besides, under the project, representative offices of the DCA of the RT in Kabul city and Talukan city of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan receive support. In 2014, the volume of drugs, seized by the law enforcement bodies of Afghanistan thanks to the information, provided by the DCA of the RT liaison officers in the IRA, exceeded the indicator of 2013 by 5 times.

37 tons of narcotic drugs have been seized with direct involvement of the DCA staff in the republic and beyond, since the establishment of the Agency.

Taking into account positive results, achieved during the implementation of the project, its main donor, notably, the USA made a decision of extending the realization of the project «Drug Control Agency - Phase II» till December 31, 2016.

At this stage, the attention will be paid to the DCA capacity building through the following ways:
- establishment of new DCA units in the regions of the republic;
- upgrading of professional skills of the personnel;
- development of international cooperation between the DCA and relevant agencies and partners in foreign countries;
- training of the staff of information and analytical center on new methods of analysis and introduction of advanced information technologies;
- strengthening of the capacity of the mobile operative unit in investigation of crimes;
- modernization of the forensic laboratory;
- improvement of logistical base of the Canine Training Center.

- UNODC Regional Program for promoting counter-narcotics efforts in Afghanistan and neighboring countries for 2011-2015

The Program makes a considerable contribution into the capacity building of participating countries, notably, Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in fight against illicit drug trafficking through improvement of coordination of cooperation of competent bodies.

1 IWG – International working group for the monitoring of implementation of TD/TAJ/H03 project «Drug control agency - Phase II», formed in 2003.
In 2014, a regular meeting of leaders of counter narcotics agencies of Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan took place, during which they reiterated the importance of strengthening of cooperation within the framework of the AKT Initiative.

The establishment of the Regional group of experts on countering money laundering, comprised of the staff of financial intelligence units and units, countering money laundry under the drug control agencies, contributed to active exchange of operative information and upgrading the efficiency of actions, aimed at the detection of financial flows and facts of money laundry, gained through illicit drug trafficking. The progress has been reached in the development of partnership among financial intelligence units of the countries of the region.

The Program contributed to the improvement of capacity of forensic and law enforcement bodies of participating states.

Seminars and trainings were conducted on the following topics:
- «Illegal use of money or money transfer services, and transfer of assets/valuables. Improvement of legislative, normative, legal, and investigative base. Strengthening of interagency cooperation and financial intelligence»;
- «Promotion of regional cooperation development in conducting «controlled delivery» operations and activity of joint investigation»;
- «International and regional cooperation in fight against cyber crimes»;
- «Issues of organization of fight against economic contraband».

Computer equipment was procured, and specialized soft ware was installed for the staff of the DCA under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, for the department of the financial monitoring of the National bank of Tajikistan and a similar structure in Kyrgyzstan.

In 2014, a platform was established for rendering mutual legal assistance among prosecutors and financial intelligence units of the countries, located along the «Northern route». The second meeting of General prosecutors was organized with the aim of activation of interaction among the AKT Initiative countries and consideration of the priority directions.

The countries-participants of the Regional Program initiated the development of standard agreements on mutual legal assistance with regard to criminal cases and extradition for the purposes of effective fight against terrorism, illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and corruption.

In 2014, ministries and agencies of the Republic of Tajikistan also participated in the implementation of a number of arrangements of the subprogram for the prevention and treatment of narcotic drug dependence among vulnerable groups, including:
- Assessment of services, providing services for drug dependence treatment. This arrangement is aimed at the collection of information about drug users and services, available for drug dependence treatment, provided to adults and the youth, description of provided services.
- Consultative meeting in Teheran city for the establishment of a network of public associations for drug demand reduction.
- Seminar in Bishkek city for leaders of centers of drug abuse treatment, conducted by international experts on the following topics: principles of drug abuse treatment, evaluation of services for drug abuse treatment, assessment of the results, evaluation of the cost of services, prevention of over dosage, abuse of amphetamine line stimulators, etc.
- Consultative meeting in Bishkek city in connection with the establishment of the regional network of resource centers for the support of initiatives on drug demand reduction.
- Regional conference in Astana city «From politics to practice: complex resolution of the problems, related to narcotic drugs and HIV/AIDS», during which the participants exchanged information on new initiatives in the sphere of healthcare and social security, regarding drug users, as well as the development of partnership between healthcare organizations and criminal justice.

Global «Afghan Opiate Trade Project» The objective of the Afghan Opiate Trade Project (AOTP) is to address the need for systematic, comprehensive and consolidated analytical information relating to the multidimensional threat of the global illicit Afghan opiate trade. The outcome assists the international response in line with the 2009 Political Declaration and the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners (2012). AOTP works very closely with Paris Pact Initiative and regional programs of UNODC. Project has a strong capacity of monitoring the developments and challenges with up to date data and information, as the project has a strong field network through its staff and linkages with national and international counterparts. Between 2008 and 2013, AOTP released several reports which assisted the international community on enhancing the knowledge database on threat of Afghan Opiate trade at global level.
Within the framework of project implementation, assistance is rendered for the training of the staff of analytical units, acquisition of modern equipment for information and analytical units of law enforcement bodies of participating countries. Starting from 2001, analytical software «i2» was installed in 17 agencies of Central Asia, Azerbaijan and Afghanistan.

Twice a year the project conducts regional meetings of experts of analytical units of law enforcement bodies of participating countries, during which they discuss the issues of preparing analytical materials, analysts’ qualification upgrading and their needs, regarding the procurement of software and equipment. Two seminars were organized for the staff of analytical units of competent agencies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan for the exchange of experience in using «i2» software with the staff members of the DCA of the RT and the SDCS of the KR as instructors.

- Project «Strengthening of control along the Tajik-Afghan border» assists the Government of the RT in designing a complex and balanced system for the protection of state borders in accordance with modern requirements, and implements activities, aimed at the cooperation among all agencies, involved in the state border protection.

In April 2014, senior management of the Main office of border troops of the State Committee of National Security of the Republic of Tajikistan and Customs Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, under the project, visited the Republic of Belarus, where they learned the experience of protection of the land border and organization of fight against smuggling of narcotic drugs through international border crossing points.

In 2014, in the Republic of Tajikistan, under the project, the construction of the border frontier post Takhti-Sangin, located on the Tajik-Afghan border point, started. The construction of residential buildings for officers and barracks, summer kitchen and facilities for sanitary and every day necessities was carried out through the construction of quickly constructed buildings, made of multilayer «sandwich» panels.

Jointly with the project «Counteraction to the trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan via the northern route by strengthening the capacity of main check-points (CP) and establishment of border interaction offices», in March 2014, the training was organized for sixteen officers of the law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic in Dushanbe city.

- Project «Counteraction to the trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan via the «Northern route” by strengthening the capacity of main checkpoints (CP) and establishment of Border interaction offices (BIO) » was designed in 2009 with the goal of setting up three BIOS along the border of Afghanistan with three countries of Central Asia, notably, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

In 2014, the project has contributed the Drug Control Agency under the President of Tajikistan to conduct a pilot study on «Socio-economic impact of drug use on users and their families in Dushanbe.» Also financial support was provided under the project for the publication of “Review of the drug situation in the Republic of Tajikistan” for 2013 and 2014.

It has been planned to conduct a presentation of both Report and Review in the UNODC headquarters in Vienna under support of the project.

In 2014, AOTP in cooperation with UNODC ROCA and the Paris Pact Initiative, further improved the online Drugs Monitoring Platform (http://drugsmonitoring.unodc-roca.org), – a unique global online tool for collecting, monitoring and sharing a wide range of drug-related data and features an interactive online mapping resource. At the end of 2014 DMP contained over 160 thousand drug seizure cases globally. DCA is a partner in a database, and uses its capabilities in their analytical work.

The project provides significant support to training and upgrading employees of analytical units of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Central Asia, the Caucasus and Eastern Europe. In 2014, law enforcement officers/analysts of the Republic of Tajikistan participated in training courses and workshops on the following topics: «Integration of scientific research and data analysis (ArcGIS and SPSS software)» and « Research methods and acquiring skills in using modern software tools «i2». The training courses aimed to improve their skills of use of special software for geo-data processing and creation of digital thematic maps reflecting drug seizures, concealment methods and drug trafficking.

- Project «Law enforcement systems for collection, analysis and exchange of operative information in the sphere of countering narcotic drugs» promotes to the capacity building of law enforcement bodies, engaged in fight against illicit drug trafficking in the countries of Central Asia, Transcaucasia and Afghanistan through improvement of mechanisms for collection, methods of analysis and exchange of information among counter-narcotics agencies of participating states.
For the purposes of effective project implementation, the project was split into four components among the countries, participating in the project:

- component 1 – Uzbek-Tajik border;
- component 2 – Tajik-Kyrgyz border;
- component 3 – Uzbek-Kyrgyz border;
- component 4 – Uzbek-Afghan and Tajik-Afghan borders.

The project is focused on the improvement of infrastructure on checkpoints, technical equipment of border interaction offices, legal regulation of BIOs and training of the BIO staff.

Since 2011, in Tajikistan, facilities, identified for BIOs at such checkpoints as «Dusti», «Fotehabad», «Karamik» and «Nijni Pyanj» were renovated, and BIOs were arranged at checkpoints «Kizil-art» and «Ishkashim».

Required equipment and office equipment were procured in order to ensure the functioning of the BIOs.

Training courses were conducted for the officers of border interaction offices of Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

As a result, during the sittings of working groups for the development of normative and legal acts, regarding the BIOs, in August 2014, in the Republic of Tajikistan, a Joint Regulation was signed on Border Interaction offices.

- Project «Partnership of OFID and UNODC in raising the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS prevention among vulnerable groups of population of Eastern Europe and Central Asia – Phase II», implemented for the fourth year. During this period, the Ukraine and Moldova joined the project.

In 2014, in the RT, the project organized four two-day trainings «Strengthening of partnership between the law enforcement bodies and civil society organizations for countering the spread of narcotic drugs and HIV/AIDS», in which 85 specialists of the MI, DCA, SOPE of the MJ, drug abuse clinics, HIV/AIDS centers and public associations.

During the year, the trainings were also conducted on the following topics: «Methods of evaluation of the number of drug users», «Opioid substitution therapy (OST) in correction facilities» and «Psychosocial consulting for drug users-participants of the OST programs».

The working group, set up under the project, developed «Operative manual on OST in correction facilities» in the Tajik and Russian languages, which was presented at the round table sitting in the SOPE of the MJ. A module for social workers was devised, adopted, submitted and approved by the Scientific Council of the Tajik national University for its follow-up introduction into the curriculum.

- Global project «Paris Pact Initiative IV on partnership in fight against illicit trafficking and abuse of Afghan opiates». The fourth phase of the project, which started in 2013, continues the promotion of three key components, devised in the course of implementation of the previous phases, notably: a consultative mechanism, a network of research specialists (analysts) and automated information system for the coordination of the donor assistance (ADAM).

During the year, jointly with the project «Monitoring of trade of Afghan opiates» and the UNODC Regional Program for promoting counter-narcotics efforts in Afghanistan and neighboring countries for 2011-2015, eight trainings were conducted for the staff of analytical units of law enforcement bodies of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Central Asia countries, Transcaucasia and Eastern Europe. Seven staff members of law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan upgraded their level of knowledge on the use of MS Excel, ArcGIS and SPSS programs in analytical work and preparing reports.

Embassy of the United States of America in the Republic of Tajikistan

The US Embassy in the Republic of Tajikistan, taking into account the threats, posed by illicit drug trafficking to peace, security and health of the population, continuously renders assistance to the Government of the RT and competent bodies of the countries in their fight against narcotic drugs and drug related crimes, as well as with resolution of associated problems.

Starting from 1999, the US Government is the main donor of the project «Drug Control Agency», implemented by the UNODC.

On top of that, a number of offices under the US Embassy in the RT cooperate with the DCA, namely:

- Drug Enforcement Administration US Justice Department (DEA) provides assistance for capacity building of the Vetted Unit under the Operative and search department with the goal of increasing the effectiveness of fight with organized criminal gangs and conducting investigations. Currently, the construction of the building for the special office is ongoing, which will be equipped and receive special technical means. The construction and commissioning of the object to the DCA is planned for the end of 2015.

Much attention is paid to the training and qualification upgrading of the staff of the unit. In 2014, unit staff...
members participated in several seminars and trainings on the topics of operative and search work.

The staff of the unit detained several criminals, who committed drug-related crimes, seized large shipments of synthetic drugs from illicit trafficking and conducted joint international operation, using «controlled delivery» method with the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation.

- Office for military cooperation of the US Defense Ministry (OMC) is financing the construction and equipment for the DCA units’ facilities in Darvaz and Djirgital districts, located along the possible drug trafficking routes and bordering, respectively, on Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan. In 2014, for the purposes of modernization of the DCA logistical base, the Office provided modern equipment, communication means, auto transportation and other property $ 675 thousand worth.

- Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement US Embassy in the RT (INL) helps the DCA with acquisition of technical means, conducting trainings and seminars. It provides support in the implementation of a number of anti-drug projects, carried out by the UNODC in the RT, including the project TD/TAJ/H03 «Drug Control Agency - Phase II».

The bureau supports the DCA under the President of the RT and MI in conducting preventive arrangements among the youth, aimed at explaining the harm, caused by narcotic drugs use, and campaigning for a healthy lifestyle.

In 2014, under the program, aimed at further capacity building of the public with regard to development of local strategies for fight against drug use, cooperation of INL with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the RT continued. The suggestion here is that development of cooperation between police and public, formed because of the program implementation, will contribute to public security and attract population to a healthy lifestyle.

In 2014, thanks to the INL support, local public associations conducted a number of sporting events to attract the youth to the healthy lifestyle as an alternative to the use of narcotic drugs.

Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation

In 2014, the implementation of the program «On providing financial and logistical support to the DCA of Tajikistan in the sphere of countering illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors» continued within the framework of the Agreement between the FDACS of Russia and the DCA of Tajikistan in the sphere of countering illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors of October 5, 2012.

Two working groups were formed in the Agency for effective use of monetary means, equipment and property, acquired under the Program, as well as for the monitoring over the implementation of all provisions of the Agreement.

For the purposes of increasing the efficiency and results of the Agency, the Regulation was devised, stating the order of additional payments as financial incentive for the staff members of the DCA of the RT, having positive results in operative and office work.

In 2014, experts of the FDACS of Russia in the DCA of the RT organized consultations and exchange of operative information on available operative materials and persons on the international want list of the FDACS of Russia and law enforcement bodies of Tajikistan. Thanks to their assistance, 13 criminal cases were filed.

Cooperation of the DCA of the RT with the FDACS of Russia in the area of staff training is of a complex nature, and consists both of qualification upgrading of the DCA active duty staff members and training of young staff for working in the Agency.

In 2014, 12 DCA cadets started full-time studies in the Siberian law Institute of the FDACS of Russian Federation in Krasnoyarsk city on «Jurisprudence» specialty. Currently, 26 staff members of the DCA and MI of Tajikistan are 1-3d year students of the Institute. The staff of the DCA human resources unit has regular contacts with the management of the institute and its learning department, controlling the learning process of cadets from Tajikistan via Internet.

With the goal of strengthening the logistical base of the Agency and ensuring the work of its units, under the Program, auto transportation means, special technical means, facilities, office equipment, communication means, uniforms and other property was procured and handed over to the DCA. Hardware-software dactylographic complex «Papilon» was purchased for enhancing the capacity of forensic unit of the DCA of the RT, improvement of information databases, and assistance in conducting operative and search work. Besides, support equipment was procured for the functioning of hydrogen generators, used for conducting examination through the gas chromatography method.

Implementation of the Program contributed to the considerable increase of the results of search and operative work and improvement of logistical base of the DCA units.
With consideration of positive results of the Program implementation, there is a plan to sign a new Agreement in 2015 between the FDCS of Russia and the DCA of Tajikistan, extending the Program till December 31, 2017, with the budget of $5.4 million.

In 2015, the plan is to set up a representative office of the DCA of the RT in Moscow city of the Russian Federation.

**Ministry of Public Security of Peoples` Republic of China**

Intergovernmental agreement «On cooperation in fight against illicit trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and control over precursors», signed in 1999, in Dalian city, PRC, laid the foundation for interaction in the sphere of control over narcotic drugs between the Republic of Tajikistan and Peoples` Republic of China.

In 2006, in Dushanbe city, the Agreement was signed on fight against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors between the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Ministry of Public Security of Peoples` Republic of China.

On April 18, 2014, in Dushanbe city, within the framework of the afore mentioned documents, the DCA of the RT and the MPS of PRC signed the following documents:

- Agreement on provision of police equipment as free aid;
- Protocol on intentions, regarding the use of «controlled delivery» method.

In 2007 and in 2013, the DCA of the RT initiated conducting, jointly with the MPS of PRC, operations, using «controlled delivery» method, which resulted in the seizure of more than 4 kilos of heroin and detention of 7 persons. On top of that, starting from October 27 through November 21, 2014, on the territories of the two states operations were conducted for the prevention and detection of transnational drug related crimes.

The MPS of PRC organizes two-week specialized and thematic courses in the training centers of Beijing, Urumqi, Seaming and Shenyang cities, which, starting from 2004, were accomplished by 110 staff members of the Agency.

Cooperation with the MPS of PRC also envisages provision of logistical support for the DCA of the RT. Thus, starting from 2008 through 2014, with the goal of improving the equipment of the operative offices, investigation and forensic units of the DCA, the Chinese side provided inspection examination complex THSCAN MT1213LT, stationed on the «VOLVO» car, auto transportation means, office equipment, surveillance cameras, video recorders, a gas chromatograph, infra red Furie spectrometer more than $2 million worth. Besides, in 2014, the MPS of PRC launched the construction of a new building for interagency unit of the Agency in Kulob city.

**OSCE Bureau in Tajikistan**

Within the framework of its activity, the Bureau helps address the issues of control over narcotic drugs both through programs/projects, notably, «Border management», «Fight against terrorism and work with law enforcement bodies», «Police reform», and activities of the «Border management staff college».

Assistance in addressing the issues of control over narcotic drugs is carried out in three key directions:

- Conducting trainings for the staff of law enforcement bodies with regard to their qualification upgrading, raising awareness about modern approaches of containing the threat, posed by narcotic drugs, and improvement of interaction of law enforcement bodies both on the regional and international levels.
- In the course of 2014, the staff of border troops, customs bodies, migration services and counter narcotics agencies from Tajikistan and more than 10 countries participated in seminars and trainings, organized by the OSCE Bureau in Tajikistan on the topics, like «Fight against money laundry and illicit drug trafficking», «Canine control and exercises, such as “Think like a narcotic drugs smuggler”, «Fight against illicit drug trafficking and canine control», «Fight against illicit drug trafficking and controlled deliveries», «Fight against organized crime», «Testing and identification of narcotic drugs» and «Chemicals and precursors». The DCA staff members performed as instructors at some seminars and trainings.
- Arrangements for raising awareness of the population about the harm, caused by narcotic drugs, for the prevention of the threat of narcotic drugs abuse and prevention of crimes, related to illicit drug trafficking.

Thanks to the assistance of the OSCE Bureau in the RT, the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and PA «Source of life » organized anti-drug campaigns in cities and district centers of Sogd and Khatlon regions and Vakhdat city, which included contests of children`s drawings, sporting events, theatre performances, and dissemination of anti-drug brochures and booklets.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the RT received sporting stock for conducting sporting events under the motto «Sports against drugs», in which about 4000 children, teenagers and adults took part.

Provision of equipment and strengthening of technical capacity of law enforcement bodies, fighting against narcotic drugs.

The OSCE Bureau in Tajikistan handed over to the border troops of the SCNS of the RT, Customs service under the Government of the RT and the DCA under the President of the RT sets of test kits for the detection of narcotic drugs and identification of their kinds.
International Conference

On May 30, 2014, in Dushanbe city, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan initiated international conference «15 years of cooperation of the Republic of Tajikistan with the UN Office on Drugs and Crimes and states of the region in the sphere of control over illicit drug trafficking», timed to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The chairman of the Committee on law and order, defense and security of the Chamber of representatives of the Parliament of the RT, Secretary of Security Council, leadership and representatives of the ministries and agencies of the republic, management of counter narcotics structures of the countries of the region and partner states, Ambassadors and representatives of the Embassies of foreign countries, UNO, OSCE, EU and CARICC participated in the conference.

Welcoming message of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan H.E Emomali Rakhmon was conveyed at the beginning of the conference.

Then video appeal of the UN under Secretary General, Executive Director of UNODC Mr. Yuri Fedotov was demonstrated, in which he, after high appraisal of cooperation with the Government of the RT, called for its further improvement and strengthening.

Director of the DCA made a presentation for the participants of the conference about the establishment and stages of development of the Agency as example of successful international cooperation in the area of fight against illicit drug trafficking.

During the conference, reports were made by Heads of Ministries and agencies of the Republic, namely, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of health and social security, Ministry of education and science, State Committee of National Security, Customs service under the Government of the RT, Committee on youth affairs, sports and tourism, as well as guests, representing competent bodies, Embassies of foreign states and international organizations.

The participants of the conference emphasized that development of cooperation of law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan with the UNODC representative office contributes to upgrading the effectiveness of fight against illicit trafficking of drugs and strengthening of the system of control over drug trafficking both in the country and in the region. In their turn, representatives of UNODC noted a substantial role of law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan in interception of smuggling of drugs in the region and expressed their readiness to support them in future.

The conference ended up with a briefing for representatives of local and foreign mass media.

Meeting of President of RT with Head of delegation of European Parliament for relations with Central Asia countries

On November 21, 2014, President of the country Emomali Rakhmon received Head of the delegation of European Parliament for relations with Central Asia countries Ms. Iveta Griguley.

During the meeting, issues of multisided cooperation between Tajikistan and the European Union were discussed.

President of Tajikistan Emomali Rakhmon, after expressing satisfaction with the level and contents of relations between Tajikistan and the European Union, which lately tend to expand, emphasized that «European Union can view Tajikistan as its reliable partner in geopolitically important region of Central Asia, which is in the forefront of fight against threats and challenges of modern world».

Development of partnership in the spheres of economics, infrastructure and regional security were named as three priority directions of cooperation between Tajikistan and the EU.

The day before, Ms. Iveta Griguley visited the DCA, where she learned about the drug related situation in the Republic and the region, activities of competent counter narcotics bodies, and discussed with the leadership of
the Agency issues of implementation of EU projects for strengthening borders of Central Asia states.

Meeting of Prime Minister of Tajikistan and Head of FDACS of Russia.

On May 28, 2014, Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Mr. Kokhir Rasulzoda received the Head of the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation Mr. Victor Ivanov, who arrived in Dushanbe for summarizing the outcomes of the local «Channel-Southern Trap» operation, conducted under the CSTO.

In the course of the meeting, issues of deepening of intergovernmental cooperation in the area of fight against illicit drug trafficking and organized crime were under discussion.

It was stressed, that lately Tajikistan has reached substantial results in the sphere of interception of illicit drug trafficking and prevention of drug addiction.

The sides also exchanged opinions on the course of implementation of the Agreement, signed on October 5, 2012 between the FDACS of Russia and the DCA of Tajikistan in the sphere of fight against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors.

During his visit to the Republic of Tajikistan, Mr. V. Ivanov visited the DCA under the President of RT and participated in the ceremonial meeting, timed to the 15th anniversary of establishment of the Agency.

Addressing personnel of the DCA, Director of the FDACS of Russia commended coordinated work of the law enforcement bodies and force structures of Tajikistan in the sphere of fight against illicit drug trafficking and said: «We have to rely practically on our forces – forces of regional states. This is the problem of our region – our countries, and we will solve it, using all possible ways».

Meeting of DCA Director with Head of DEA Program of US Army Central Command

On January 24, 2014, in the office of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT, Director Mr. R. Nazarzoda met with the Head of the DEA Program of US Army Central Command Ms. Darla Gardner.

In the course of the meeting, the agreement was reached that in closest perspective for the purposes of increasing the effectiveness of fight against illicit drug trafficking, the construction and equipment of the DCA premises in Darvaz and Djirgital districts, located in bordering areas of Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan with routes of drug trafficking, will be finalized.

Meeting of DCA Director with Regional UNODC representative in Central Asia

On February 11, 2014, in the office of the DCA of RT, DCA Director Mr. R. Nazarzoda met with Regional UNODC representative in Central Asia Mr. A. Sichev.

Both sides noted the importance and actuality of the meeting of Heads of counter narcotics agencies of twelve states («Dushanbe dialogue»), organized and conducted by the DCA under the President of the RT with the UNODC assistance on November 29, 2013.

Mr. Alexander Sichev marked the following: «It is good that the Tajik side initiated and conducted this meeting. This important event brings cooperation of countries onto a new, more qualitative level».

Meeting with representatives of MFA of Japan

On February 21, 2014, Director of DCA of RT Mr. R. Nazarzoda had a meeting with Head of the Department for countries of Central Asia and Caucasus of the Foreign Ministry of Japan Mr. Djune Nanazava and Extraordiary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Japan to the RT H.E. Mr. Hiroyuki Imahashi.

Perspectives of cooperation in the field of fight against illicit drug trafficking between the RT and Japan, training of personnel, logistical support and proactive and preventive measures were among the issues, discussed during the meeting.

The sides emphasized, that mechanisms, available for cooperation of the two countries, allow adequate response to new challenges and treats, posed by narcotic drugs.

Mr. Nanazava marked positive outcomes of cooperation between the Embassy of Japan in Tajikistan and the DCA under the President of the RT and gave a high appraisal to the efforts of the Agency, aimed at tackling illicit drug trafficking.

Meeting of leadership of DCA of Tajikistan and CNS of Kazakhstan

On February 24, 2014, in Astana city, Director of DCA of RT Mr. R. Nazarzoda met with the Chairman of the Committee for National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan Mr. N.A. Abikaev.

Leaders of the agencies exchanged views on the development of bilateral cooperation, defined priority directions of activities in the sphere of fight against illicit drug trafficking. They also discussed the issue of methodology for the evaluation of the volumes of opiates, trafficking from Afghanistan by the «Northern route».
The sides informed each other about the current situation, regarding narcotic drugs, in Tajikistan and Kazakhstan, and defined priority directions of bilateral cooperation.

On April 29, 2014, during the visit of the delegation of the CNS of RK in the Republic of Tajikistan, deputy Chairman of the CNS of RK Mr. N. Bilisbekov met with the Director of DCA of RT. They discussed the issues of operative information exchange, regarding the leaders and members of transnational narcotic drugs groups.

Visit of Director of DCA of RT to UNODC headquarters in Vienna

The main goal of the trip of Director of the DCA of the RT Mr. R. Nazarzoda to UNODC headquarters in Vienna was participation in the 57th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held on March 14-17, 2014.

Speaking at the session on March 14, Director of the Agency noted, that Tajikistan resolutely supported and supports initiatives, aimed at countering illicit drug trafficking and drug dependence. Implementation of the «National Strategy for countering illicit drug trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020», approved by the Decree of the President of the RT, is a new stage in fight against illicit drug trafficking in Tajikistan. Besides, the Government of the RT, jointly with international partners, within the framework of the State Program for the development of Border troops of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2005-2014, undertook measures for capacity building of Border troops with the aim of disrupting smuggling of drugs and strengthening of Tajik-Afghan border. Finally, Mr. R. Nazarzoda stated, that in 2013 Tajikistan was admitted to International Committee on control over narcotic drugs for the period of 2014 – 2017, which proves high appraisal on behalf of international community of the efforts, undertaken by the leadership of the country, in fight against illicit drug trafficking.

On March 17, Director of the Agency Mr. R. Nazarzoda had a meeting with Executive Director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crimes, UN under Secretary General Mr. Y. Fedotov.

In the course of the meeting, the sides discussed the state, trends and prognosis for the development of the situation in the region with regard to narcotic drugs, and the course of implementation of counter narcotics projects and programs of UNODC in the RT.

Mr. Y. Fedotov gave a high appraisal of the role of the Government of the RT with respect to the issues of organization of control over illicit drug trafficking as well as the activity for strengthening of international cooperation and regional security. He marked that the Republic of Tajikistan in the course of 15 years remains a reliable partner for UNODC in implementation of anti-drug projects and programs, a country, which mainly defines regional anti-drug policy.

On the same day, in UNODC office in Vienna, Mr. Y. Fedotov chaired a regular meeting of senior management of counter narcotics structures of Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (AKT Initiative). Minister for counter narcotics and Deputy Minister of Interior of Afghanistan, Head of the SCNS of Kyrgyzstan and Director of the DCA of the RT, leaders of competent bodies of other states, as well as coordinators and managers of UNODC project/programs participated in the meeting.

In his speech, Director of DCA suggested that the capacity of the DCA of the RT Canine Training Center could be used broader for the training of dog handlers for anti-drug structures of Afghanistan and neighboring states; targeted programs could be developed for conducting joint international counter-narcotics proactive and preventive measures for «AKT Initiative» countries; staff of counter narcotics structures of the countries of the region in charge of detection of money laundry, namely, illegal proceeds, gained as a result of criminal activity, could be trained.

Besides, on March 17, Director of the DCA met with the Deputy Head of the US Bureau on Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) of the US State department Mr. T. Robinson. At the meeting issues of bilateral cooperation, were discussed, in particular, implementation of the «Vetted Unit» project, control over precursors trafficking, retraining of the staff of law enforcement structures of the RT, as well as preventive counter narcotics measures.

During the session, Director of the DCA of RT Mr. Nazarzoda made a presentation «Review of the situation with narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013».

Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the RT to the Austrian Republic H.E. Mr. I. Nasreddinov took part in the session, all meetings and events.

Meeting of DCA Director with INL representative

On April 3, 2014, in the office of the DCA of the RT, Director of the Agency had a meeting with deputy assistant of the Secretary of the US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) Ms. Carol Peres with participation of Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the US to the RT Ms. Susan Elliott.
Mr. R. Nazarzoda informed the guests about the activity of the Agency, situation with narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan and in the region and expressed gratitude to the US Government and US Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement for technical assistance and training of DCA experts.

Ms. Carol Peres thanked Director of the Agency for the regional approach in resolving the problem of illicit drug trafficking.

Meeting of DCA Director with delegation of Ministry of Public Security of People’s Republic of China

On April 18, 2014, the delegation of the Ministry of Public Security of People’s Republic of China, led by the State Council member, Minister of Public Security of PRC, Mr. Go Shenkun visited the Drug Control Agency under the President of RT.

Director of the Agency informed the guests about the situation with narcotic drugs in the RT and measures, undertaken by the Government of RT in fight against illicit drug trafficking, close interaction of competent bodies, reached under the SCO and CSTO, various bilateral and multilateral initiatives. He also thanked the Chinese side for logistical support and assistance in the training of personnel, provided to the Agency by the MPS of PRC.

In the course of the meeting, Mr. Go Shenkun expressed gratitude to Mr. R. Nazarzoda for the information and said: «Our work is a common contribution into preservation of health. The problem of spread of narcotics is getting worse, because drug related criminality is closely linked to terrorism and extremism. China and Tajikistan are neighboring countries, and our common goal is to protect people against the threat of drug addiction».

Minister of Public Security of PRC and Director of the DCA under the President of PT discussed the issues of development of cooperation and agreed that the MPS of PRC will construct a new building for inter-district office of the DCA for Khatlon region in Kulob town and will continue training of the Agency staff on its training base. At the end of the meeting, the parties signed two important documents, namely, «Agreement between the DCA of RT and the MPS of PRC on provision of police equipment as free aid» and «Protocol of intentions with regard to the application of controlled delivery method between the DCA of RT and the MPS of PRC».

Participation in counter narcotics meetings in Moscow

On May 14, 2014, in Moscow, Director of the DCA of the RT participated in the fifth session of «Central Asia counter narcotics quartet» (CAQ) for development of cooperation in sphere of countering illegal drug trafficking, set up by the decision of Heads of states of Russia, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan in 2010.

During the session, Mr. R. Nazarzoda made a report about the situation with narcotic drugs in Tajikistan and in the region, ways of development of cooperation among anti-drug agencies of the CAQ.

On May 15, in Moscow, Director of the DCA made a report during the ministerial meeting on the issues of anti-drug cooperation within the framework of Russia’s chairmanship in «Group of eight». Representatives of law enforcement bodies of Argentina, Afghanistan, Brazil, Israel, India, Iran, China, Nicaragua, SAR, other foreign countries and a number of international organizations, including UNODC, FATF, SCO, CSTO and BRICS participated in the session.

Meeting of leaders of anti-drug structures of «AKT Initiative»

On May 30, 2014, in Dushanbe, under the framework of the “Regional Program for promoting Counter Narcotics Efforts in Afghanistan and Neighboring countries for 2011-2015”, the third meeting of leaders of counter narcotics structures of Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, i.e., «AKT Initiative» took place.

Minister for drug enforcement of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Mr. Dinmukhammad Muboriz Roshidi, deputy Minister of Interior of the IRA Bozmukhammad Akhmadii, the first deputy of the Chief of SCNS of Kyrgyzstan Mr. Gulamdjan Anarbaev, Director of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Mr. R. Nazarzoda, chief of the department of political analysis and public relations Mr. Jean-Luc Lemahieu and deputy Director of the Central Asia Regional information center (CARICC) Mr. Mukhtarbek Madibaev took part in the work of the meeting.
One of the main topics under discussion during the meeting was the issue of identification of facts of legalization of monetary means, gained as a result of illicit drug trafficking, which is why Director of department of financial monitoring of the National bank of the RT and a representative of the leading unit of General Prosecutors’ Office participated in the meeting.

They also discussed issues of combining efforts of the three countries in fight against drug trafficking along the so-called «Northern route», exchange of operative information and training of the staff. The sides accentuated the need for effective realization of recommendations, developed at previous meetings, and finally adopted the Declaration of «AKT Initiative», as well as the Action plan for 2014-2015 for its implementation.

The preparation of the materials for this meeting was done at the tripartite meeting of senior management of counter narcotics structures of «AKT Initiative» on May 29 in the DCA of the RT.

Meeting of DCA Director with UN assessment mission
On June 2, 2014, in the office of the Agency, Director of the DCA had a meeting with assessment mission of the UNODC “Regional Program for promoting Counter Narcotics Efforts in Afghanistan and neighboring countries for 2011-2015”.

Head of the DCA discussed with guests the course of implementation of the Regional Program, spoke of its positive aspects, accentuated the need for retraining of the staff in the sphere of control over licit drug trafficking and prevention of drug dependence. He also pointed out that lately cooperation between the Drug Control Agency and UN Office on Drugs and Crime in Tajikistan became more active.

Meeting of DCA Director with EU Special envoy
On June 9, 2014, in the office of the DCA of the RT, Director of the DCA met with the EU special envoy for Central Asia Mr. Janos Herman and Ambassador of EU to the Republic of Tajikistan H.E. Mr. Edward Auer.

In the course of the meeting, they discussed the issues of cooperation between the Agency and European Union under «CADAP» program, interaction with law enforcement bodies of Afghanistan within the framework of the UN Regional Program, «AKT Initiative» and «Central Asia Anti-Drug Quartet».

Director of the DCA emphasized, that in current situation, staff of law enforcement bodies of Tajikistan needs qualification upgrading in the field of countering “money laundry” and capacity building for conducting strategic and operative analysis.

Visit of EU delegation to Canine Center
On June 17, 2014, Director of the DCA met with the delegation from EU Headquarters, led by the Head of the division for Central Asia of European service for foreign policy Ms. Riina Kionka. The Head of the EU representative office in the RT Mr. Edward Auer also participated in the meeting.

The delegation visited interagency Canine Center, set up thanks to the EU support, and watched demonstration show of dog handlers with sniffing dogs, finding drugs in conventional hiding places.

At the end of the meeting, they discussed the perspectives for cooperation in the area of capacity building of interagency canine center and retraining of the staff of counter narcotics structures of the RT.

International Conference IDEC-XXXI
On June 17 – 19, 2014, in Rome, international conference IDEC-XXXI on ensuring compliance with laws on narcotics, during which issues of global strategies development, aimed at the destruction of the financial structure of illicit drug trafficking and transnational networks of organized crime.

The conference was organized by the US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) jointly with the US State Department Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL).

Head of operative office of DCA under the President of RT Mr. M. Sanginzoda represented the Republic of Tajikistan at the conference.

Meeting with the UN Secretary General Special representative
On August 12, in the Agency, Director of the DCA met with Special representative of the UN Secretary General,
In the course of the meeting, Director of the DCA informed the guest about the current situation in Central Asia region, organization of interaction of law enforcement bodies and force structures of the republic with their counterparts from foreign countries. They also discussed issues of bilateral and regional cooperation in fight against terrorism and extremism.

**Meeting of DCA Director with Leader of DEA Program of US Army Central Command**

On August 19, 2014, Director of the Agency Mr. R. Nazarzoda received the Head of the Drug Enforcement Program (DEA) of the US Central Command Mr. John Povelones. Issues of bilateral cooperation for the implementation of the counter narcotics program were considered during the meeting.

**International meeting in Qatar**

On October 14-15, 2014, in the capital of Qatar Doha city, international meeting of representatives of law enforcement bodies of the countries of Persian Gulf, Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe “Prevention of drug dependence and security against narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors”, organized by the UNODC took place.

Representatives of a number of international organizations participated in the meeting, namely, Criminal and information counter narcotics Center of Persian Gulf countries (GCC), Central Asia Regional Information Coordination Center (CARICC), Center for countering smuggling of narcotic drugs (REFLECS), South-Eastern Center of law enforcement bodies (SELECC), Interpol unit in Middle East countries, Office for joint planning of law enforcement bodies of Afghanistan-Iran-Pakistan (GPS).

Participants of the meeting discussed the issues, related to coordination of interaction of competent bodies and international organizations for disrupting illicit drug trafficking.

Deputy Director of the DCA of RT Mr. Kh. Makhmudzoda made a report about the measures, undertaken by the Government of the RT, in fight against illicit drug trafficking, suppression of activity of organized criminal groups, and made a proposal of conducting joint operative investigations against transnational groups, welcomed by the participants of the meeting.

**Meeting of DCA Director with Head of Regional UNODC Office**

On October 15, 2014, Director of the DCA had a meeting with the Head of Regional UN Office on Drugs and Crime for Central Asia Ms. Ashita Mittal.

Mr. R. Nazarzoda informed the guest about the initiatives of the Republic of Tajikistan in the area of control over narcotic drugs, situation with narcotic drugs in the country and in the region, situation on the Tajik-Afghan border, implementation of anti-drug programs, activities of the Agency and perspectives for its development, and suggested restoring joint work within the framework of Tashkent memorandum «On cooperation in the field of control over illicit production, trafficking, abuse of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors», signed in 1996.

Head of the DCA also thanked UNODC for technical assistance and training of the Agency specialists.

**Mini Dublin meeting in DCA**

On November 19, 2014, a mini Dublin session, chaired by Ambassador of Italy to the Republic of Uzbekistan and Republic of Tajikistan H.E. Mr. Riccardo Manara was held. Ambassadors and representatives of the Embassies of Afghanistan, Germany, Great Britain, USA, Uzbekistan as well as OSCE and UN participated in the work of the session.

Current drug related situation, measures, undertaken within the framework of state counter narcotics programs...
in Tajikistan, and issues of cooperation among participants of the Mini Dublin group were under discussion.

Based on the outcomes of the session, participants developed recommendations for providing comprehensive assistance to competent bodies of the Republic in the sphere of countering illicit drug trafficking.

**Participation in the fifteenth session of KSOPN of CSTO**

On November 26, 2014, in Saint Petersburg, the fifteenth session of Coordination Council of leaders of competent bodies, engaged in countering illicit drug trafficking, of member-states of the Collective Security Treaty (KSOPN of CSTO) took place.

Leaders of committees/commissions on the issues of defense and security of parliaments of the CSTO member states under the Council of CSTO Parliamentary Assembly and heads of narcological services of CSTO member states took part in the session.

During the session, the Director of the Agency informed participants about the results of the local anti-drug operation «Channel-Southern Trap», conducted on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan in May 2014.

The session was marked by constructive exchange of opinions on the issues of fight against the threat, posed by narcotic drugs, coming from the territory of Afghanistan, of upgrading the role of KSOPN of the CSTO member states in coordination of the activity of counter narcotics forces of the region, and further intensification of fight against transnational crime.

**Participation of DCA Director in 57th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs.**

On December 3, 2014, Director of the DCA of the RT Mr. R. Nazarzoda took part in the 57th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna international center.

Speaking at the session, Director of the Agency pointed out that Tajikistan, paying much attention to strengthening and development of international cooperation, actively participates in the implementation of the Regional UN Office Program on Drugs and Crime in support of efforts in fight against drugs in Afghanistan and neighboring countries for 2011-2015.

On December 4, 2014, Director of the Agency Mr. R. Nazarzoda met with Deputy Executive Director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime Mr. Aldo Lale-Demoz. They discussed the issues of preparation for conducting international conference in May 2015 in Dushanbe on the problems, related to control over illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors.

Mr. Aldo Lale-Demoz gave high appraisal of the role of the Government of Tajikistan with regard to the issues of organization of control over drug trafficking, strengthening of international cooperation and regional security.

**Visit of DCA delegation to Russia**

On December 16-21, 2014, the DCA delegation, led by Director Mr. R. Nazarzoda, within the framework of implementation of the “Agreement between the FDGS of Russia and the DCA of Tajikistan in the sphere of countering illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors” of October 5, 2012, visited Kazan, Moscow and Saint Petersburg cities of the Russian Federation.

The goal of the trip was organization of interaction for disrupting channels for drug smuggling from the RT to the RF and investigation of organized criminal groups as well as exchange of experience in organization and conducting of preventive counter narcotics activity.

The first meeting with the leader of the office of the FDGS of Russia for the Republic of Tatarstan lieutenant-general of police F.B. Shabaev and Secretary of Security Council of the Republic of Tatarstan Mr. A. R. Shafigulin took place in Kazan city.

On the same day, the delegation of the DCA of the RT, representatives of the FDGS office and FMS office for the Republic of Tatarstan, Assembly of peoples of Tatarstan met in the «House of people’s friendship» with representatives of the Tajik Diaspora in Tatarstan and students from Tajikistan, studying in Higher education institutions of Kazan city.

On December 18, in Moscow, Director of the DCA Mr. R. Nazarzoda had a meeting with Director of FDGS of Russia Mr. V. Ivanov, representatives of the FDGS divisions for Moscow and Moscow province.
On December 19, in the Embassy of the RT in the RF, the delegation of DCA of RT met with members of public council under the Embassy of the RT in the RF, representatives of Tajik Diaspora and students from Tajikistan, studying in Higher education institutions of Moscow city.

Presentation was made for participants of all meetings about the situation with narcotic drugs in Tajikistan and in the region, measures, undertaken by the Government of the RT in fight against drugs, initiatives of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rakhmon in the area of fight against illicit drug trafficking. Leadership of the DCA of RT answered participants’ questions. Participants of the meetings received information and campaigning counter narcotics materials.

On December 20, in Saint Petersburg, the DCA delegation met with the leadership of the FDCS office for Saint Petersburg and Leningrad province, and visited the North-Western Institute for qualification upgrading of the FDCS of Russia.

In the Institute, the delegation acquainted itself with the learning and logistical base and curricula for training of staff of various units of competent bodies of foreign countries, including 32 staff members of the DCA under the President of the RT, who accomplished the course in 2012-2014.

During the meeting, Director of the DCA Mr. R. Nazarzoda and chief of the North-Western Institute for qualification upgrading of the FDCS of Russia Mr. G. Shirokov discussed the perspectives for further cooperation in the sphere of training of the DCA staff.

Meeting of DCA Director with UNODC program coordinator

On December 24, 2014, Director of the DCA of the RT received program/project Coordinator of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime Mr. Ali Sariyazdi due to the completion of his mission in Tajikistan, marked his personal contribution into fight against illicit drug trafficking and thanked representative UN Office on Drugs and Crime in the RT for assistance in implementation of national anti-drug programs.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. A. Sariyazdi made a note for memory in the «Book for honorable guests of the DCA».

On December 29, 2014, the second ceremony of the transfer of technical means, procured under the Program «On providing financial and logistical support to the DCA of the RT in the sphere of countering of illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and its precursors», implemented based on the Agreement between the FDCS of Russia and DCA of Tajikistan of October 5, 2012.

The first ceremony of the transfer of technical means to the DCA took place on January 29, 2014.

The Agency received automobiles, spare parts for transportation means, fuel and lubricant materials, communication means and uniforms.

Director of the Agency Mr. R. Nazarzoda, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the RF to the RT H.E. Mr. I. S. Lyakin-Frolov, official representative of the FDCS of Russia in the RT Mr. M. Kilyashkanov and leaders of the DCA units participated in both ceremonies.

On December 29, 2014, Mr. I. S. Lyakin-Frolov in his speech during the transfer of equipment noted positive results of cooperation between the Embassy of the RF in the RT and the DCA of the RT lately, highly praised the efforts of the Agency, aimed at fight against illicit trafficking of drugs and emphasized improvement of indicators in the activities of operative and investigative units of the DCA in 2014.
The academy of the Ministry of Interior of the RT trains young officers for the service in the units of internal affairs bodies. The training is multidisciplinary and is carried out in various areas, including the sphere of fight against illicit drug trafficking.

Review of the situation with narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan, annually published by the Agency, is very helpful for the Academy faculty in preparation of lectures and learning aids about the situation with narcotic drugs in Tajikistan and the region, about measures, undertaken by the Government of the RT in the sphere of fight against illicit drug trafficking, control over their licit trafficking, prevention of drug dependence and provision of narcological help.

Statistical data from the Review are used directly in scientific works for the analysis of efficiency of operative and search, and investigative activities in the area of drug offer and demand reduction.

The topics, covered in the Reviews, on cooperation of law enforcement bodies with the population, public and international organizations and mass media allow full conveyance of broad spectrum of methods of fight against illicit drug trafficking to our cadets and trainees.

Training of foreign specialists by the Siberian law institute of the FDCS of Russia for qualification upgrading is carried out since March 2013. The training is conducted, based on several programs for additional professional education:
- qualification upgrading of investigators from foreign states;
- qualification upgrading of the staff of operative units from foreign states;
- qualification upgrading of the staff of law enforcement bodies of foreign states in the area of fight against legalization of criminal drug related proceeds.

In 2013-2014, within the framework of the bilateral project, in our institute in mixed groups of foreign specialists, 18 staff members of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, General Prosecutor’s Office, MI, State Committee of National Security and Customs Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan accomplished their training.

The duration of the training varies from one to two weeks. However, despite this short period, high level of competence of the faculty of the institute allows rational distribution of the learning time and a combination of both theoretical material and practical application of skills. Staff members, who received training in the Siberian law institute of FDCS of Russia, evaluate positively the level and organization of classes.

Training of specialists and qualification upgrading of the staff of competent bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan is one of the perspective directions of interagency interaction.

Students, studying at the department for training of foreign specialists, have a unique opportunity to communicate with leading scientists of the institute, avail themselves of the rich pool of scientific and learning and methodological literature, and study in modernly equipped lecture halls and gyms. Developed infrastructure of the institute provides comfortable living conditions and three meals a day for all students.

Talents and capacities of students are developed through their participation in various events, organized among colleges at city, regional and international levels. The boys actively participate in creative parties, concerts, funny competitions, like KVN (Club of smart young people), visit museums and theatres of Krasnoyarsk city. We are proud of successes of our students in competitions on close fight, judo, freestyle wrestling, arm wrestling and many others. Our students are active in scientific activity and make reports at scientific and practical conferences, and seminars on legal topics.

Thus, during the training in the Siberian law institute of FDCS of Russia, a complex approach is practiced, so as to form a specialist in the sphere of fight against dissemination of narcotic drugs and a comprehensively developed personality with extraordinary and creative thinking, capable of successful performance of the task assigned.
The SLI of the FDCS of Russia is a wonderful institute, where students both receive good and qualitative education and learn communication skills with peers and develop comprehensively. Speaking of how my training in the SLI of the FDCS of Russia changed me, first, I would say that I have become more responsible and disciplined. High school does not teach that. Now everything is orderly, I have very little free time: classes, self-training, duty details, - all this taught me to value time. After I was appointed a squad commander, I learned to feel responsible not only for my actions, but also for the actions of my comrades. I believe that, for sure, this will help me in future, not only in my work, but also in my everyday life.

I developed social skills, because many people with different interests, characters and goals in life study in the institute. One can learn some good things from them, and gain certain experience. Participation in various events teaches working as a team and trusting comrades.

I developed social skills, because many people with different interests, characters and goals in life study in the institute. One can learn some good things from them, and gain certain experience. Participation in various events teaches working as a team and trusting comrades.

The results of the activity of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT is the proof of huge responsibility, assigned to its staff, because it is very difficult to overestimate their role in fight against illicit drug trafficking and prevention of drug addiction.

The Agency annually publishes the «Review of the situation with narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan», in which journalists find required information for writing articles about the situation with the spread of narcotic drugs in Tajikistan and the region. Experts, columnists, various editions use the Review in their every day work not only in the republic, but far beyond it.


Mr. FARUKH RAKHIMOV, 3d year student of the department for training of foreign specialists of the SLI of the FDCS of Russia (the DCA staff member)

Mr. SADRIDDIN SHAMSIDDINZODA, Director of NIAT «Khovar»

Mr. DJUMAKHON NABOTOV, Chief Editor of the newspaper «Sadoi mardum»

Mr. SIRODJIDDIN IZZATULLOEV, Chief Editor of «Peoples newspaper»

Anti-drug policy of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is aimed at irreconcilable fight with the spread of narcotic drugs and their abuse. Contemporary world is the epoch of rapidly changing technologies and constantly developing communications, which require timely response to prevent their use for criminal purposes.

National Strategy for countering illicit drug trafficking in the РТ for 2013-2020, approved by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, corresponds to the spirit of the time and pays much attention to activisation of campaigning in the sphere of drug dependence prevention with involvement of medical workers, scientific, creative and religious leaders and mass media.

Drug addiction is the social disease of contemporary community, and a drug addict is not only a misfortune and pain for his relatives and close circle, but also a danger for the whole society.

If today we do not try to draw the public attention to the problem of narcotic drugs born aggression, if each of us lives by the ostrich principle, which hides its head in the sand in imminent danger, then tomorrow the drug abuse problem from trouble and pain for a small group of people will transform into a real problem for each of us. A drug addict can pull close people around him into his vicious circle and easily violate the law.

Publication in the government edition «Peoples newspaper» of preventive measures, prepared by the newspaper correspondents, by the DCA and other services’ experts helps convey to the population required knowledge about the harm, caused by narcotic drugs, and help encourage the readers to choose a healthy life style.

Being aware, that narcotic drugs dependence and drug business seriously jeopardize the health of the nation, economy of the country, law and order and security of the state, our edition will proceed campaigning for the prevention of narcomania.
Narcotic drugs cause a huge damage to health and bring trouble into families, thus closing the «door of hope» for a happy and successful life.

Efficiency of preventive arrangements is increased by the broad coverage of the population through mass media, including radio broadcast.

The radio of Tajikistan airs informative programs about social and medical aspects of narcotic drugs abuse, with engagement of subject matter specialists and experts, thus contributing into the prevention of the spread of narcotic drugs.

Regular programs «Nuri ak!» and «Ravzanai umed», prepared jointly with the staff of the DCA under the President of the RT, are aimed at helping listeners choose the right road in life and live a healthy life style.

I believe that the Drug Control Agency - a specialized agency, which coordinates the activity of law enforcement bodies in the area of control over narcotic drugs, was established timely. After that fight with narcotic drugs in the republic received a new impetus.

Besides, the Agency annually publishes «Review of the situation with narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan». This is one of the serious editions, which helps journalists navigate in a huge flow of information, receive access to reliable, competent information, which journalists need so much.

The annual DCA Review, without exaggeration, has already become the working book for every journalist. Analytical materials, statistical data, detailed graphic schemes, following the situation with narcotic drugs in the country, without all these data, which are available and systematized in the Review, sometimes it is very difficult to prepare information materials. Of course, one can find part of these data in Internet, but the information in the Web is not always reliable, and needs, in any case, verification. As for the DCA, it provides a «single package» of professionally prepared materials for us.

While preparing materials, regarding fight with narcotic drugs, we cannot do without comparisons, analysis of trends, statistics, and we find all this in the Review.
The Drug Control Agency under the President of Tajikistan, since the start of its activity, was open for journalists; mass media representatives could always receive trustworthy information from the DCA.

Reviews, annually published by the Agency, about the situation with narcotic drugs in the country, prepared by professionals along with relevant state bodies, non-governmental and international organizations for mass media representatives, covering the issues of fight with narcotic drugs, prevention of drug dependence become sui generis (Latin) guidebooks.

I am sure, that the DCA Reviews about the situation with narcotic drugs in Tajikistan play important role in telling the world community the truth about the situation with illicit drug trafficking in our republic and region as a whole.

The Agency has established close interaction with the law enforcement bodies of countries of Central and South-Eastern Asia, Europe, Russia, and USA, which upgraded the level of fight against illicit drug trafficking and activity for the prevention of narcotic drugs dependence.

Bodies of the United States of America, engaged in fight against narcotic drugs, notably, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement US Embassy in the RT (INL), Drug Enforcement Program of the US Army Central Command are important strategic partners of the Agency.

The Review materials about the international cooperation of the Government of the RT, notably, the Agency, reflect the results, achieved in this field, and promote better understanding of the importance of the joint fight against the threat, posed by narcotic drugs.
The Republic of Tajikistan is a sovereign, democratic, legal, secular and unitary state. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan is the Head of the state and executive power – Government. Citizens of Tajikistan, based on universal, equal and direct suffrage through secret ballot elect President for a 7-year period.

Madjlisi Oli - Parliament of the Republic of Tajikistan is the highest representative and legislative body of the Republic of Tajikistan. It consists of two Chambers, namely, the Chamber of nationalities, i.e., Madjlisi milli, and the Chamber of representatives, i.e., Madjlisi namoyandagon. The term of office of Madjlisi milli and Madjlisi namoyandagon makes 5 years.

The judicial power is exercised by the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court, Highest economic court, Military court, Court of Gorno-Badakhshan autonomous region, courts of regions, Dushanbe city, towns and districts, Economic court of Gorno-Badakhshan autonomous region, Economic courts of regions and Dushanbe city.

**General information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the state</th>
<th>The Republic of Tajikistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Territory</td>
<td>143,100 square kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>8,1 million people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Dushanbe city</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Administrative and territorial division:**

- Gorno-Badakhshan autonomous region
- Sogd region
- Khatlon region
- Districts of Republican Subordination

**States, bordering on Tajikistan:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Border length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</td>
<td>1344 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Uzbekistan</td>
<td>1333 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic</td>
<td>987 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peoples’ Republic of China</td>
<td>495 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total border length</td>
<td>4159 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Natural and climatic conditions of the Republic of Tajikistan:**

The Republic by its relief is a mountainous country with absolute altitudes from 300 meters up to 7495 meters. 93 percent of its territory is mountains, belonging to the highest mountain systems of Central Asia, namely, Tien Shan and Pamir.

The climate is continental with +500 C in summer and -500 C in winter.

With regard to hydro resources, the Republic of Tajikistan takes the second place in the CIS after Russia. The main water headers are glaciers.

Among the main rivers are Syr-Darya, Amu-Darya, Zarafshon, Piandj and Vakhsh.
The agencies in charge of countering illicit drug trafficking are the following:

- The Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan is a coordination body;
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- The State Committee of National Security of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Customs Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- General Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**INITIATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN THE SPHERE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS CONTROL.**

- **Arrangement** of a «Safe belt» around Afghanistan (UN General Assembly, 1998);
- **Unification** of efforts of international community in resolving the problems of narcotic drugs in Central Asia region (International conference «Tajikistan against narcotic drugs», Dushanbe city, January 1999);
- **Establishment** of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (Dushanbe city, March, 1999);
- **Building** of Anti-drug coalition (UN General Assembly, New York city, 2003);
- **Establishment** of Anti-drug SCO Center in Dushanbe city (at the SCO summit of Heads of member-states and observer-countries, Dushanbe city, August 2008);
- **Establishment** of a Specialized training center for training and re-training of the law enforcement bodies, engaged in fight against narcotic drugs trafficking (International ministerial conference «Border management and drug control in Central Asia», Dushanbe city, October 21-22, 2008);
- **Elaboration** in 2010, under the UN auspices, of a Single program of fight against illicit drug trafficking, convening of international conference in Dushanbe city and proclaiming the year of 2011 as the International year of counteraction to illicit narcotic drugs trafficking (Dushanbe city, May 2009);
- **Conducting** on November 29, 2013, of international conference «Dushanbe dialogue» with participation of leaders of counter narcotics structures of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Central Asia countries, Russia, USA, China, Turkey, international organizations, notably, UNODC, OSCE, for the discussion of the situation with narcotic drugs in the region and agreement on measures for coordination of actions for 2014-2015.
- **Convening** in 2015, in Dushanbe city, of the SCO regional conference on the issues of narcotic threat with participation of observer-states and partners and international organizations concerned, before the forthcoming Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the problem of narcotic drugs in the world in 2016 (Dushanbe city, September 2014);

**REFERENCE MATERIALS**

- The Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan is a coordination body;
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- The State Committee of National Security of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Customs Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- General Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Tajikistan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Small from ... to ...</th>
<th>Large over ... to, including</th>
<th>Very large over...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>KAZAKHSTAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>0 - 0,01</td>
<td>0,01 - 1,0</td>
<td>1,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>0,1 - 2,0</td>
<td>2,0 - 100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried marijuana</td>
<td>0,5 - 50,0</td>
<td>50,0 - 1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish</td>
<td>0,5 - 5,0</td>
<td>5,0 - 200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>0 - 0,01</td>
<td>0,01 - 1,0</td>
<td>1,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMA</td>
<td>0 - 0,02</td>
<td>0,02 - 1,0</td>
<td>1,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>0 - 0,01</td>
<td>0,01 - 1,0</td>
<td>1,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamine</td>
<td>0 - 0,02</td>
<td>0,02 - 3,0</td>
<td>3,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures of punishment provided in CC</td>
<td>from 5 to 10 years of imprisonment with confiscation of property</td>
<td>from 6 to 12 years of imprisonment with confiscation of property</td>
<td>from 10 to 15 years with confiscation of property</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Small to... including</th>
<th>Large over ... to, including</th>
<th>Very large over...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>KYRGYZSTAN</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 - 30</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 - 90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried marijuana</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20 - 600</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 - 90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>0,03</td>
<td>0,03 - 0,9</td>
<td>0,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMA</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>1,5 - 45</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,1 - 3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamine</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>1,5 - 45</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures of punishment provided in CC</td>
<td>from 4 to 8 years of imprisonment</td>
<td>from 10 to 15 years of imprisonment with confiscation of property</td>
<td>from 15 to 20 years of imprisonment with confiscation of property</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>small «over» - »</th>
<th>large «over» - «to» including</th>
<th>large «over» - «to» including</th>
<th>very large «over»</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TAJIKISTAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>0,5 - 10</td>
<td>10 - 100</td>
<td>100 - 1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>5 - 100</td>
<td>100 - 1000</td>
<td>1 kg - 10 kg</td>
<td>10 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried cannabis</td>
<td>100 - 200</td>
<td>200 - 1000</td>
<td>1 kg - 10 kg</td>
<td>10 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish</td>
<td>20 - 100</td>
<td>100 - 500</td>
<td>500 – 5 kg</td>
<td>5 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocaine</td>
<td>0,5 – 10</td>
<td>10 - 100</td>
<td>100 - 1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMA</td>
<td>0,02-1,0</td>
<td>1,0 - 10</td>
<td>10 – 100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>0,5 - 10</td>
<td>10 - 100</td>
<td>100 - 1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamine</td>
<td>0,5 - 10</td>
<td>10 - 100</td>
<td>100 - 1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measures of punishment provided in CC</td>
<td>Up to 5 years</td>
<td>From 5 to 8 years of imprisonment</td>
<td>From 8 to 12 years of imprisonment</td>
<td>From 12 to 20 years of imprisonment</td>
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</table>
### TURKMENISTAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Small from ... to ...</th>
<th>Large over ... to</th>
<th>Very large over ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>0,025 - 5,0</td>
<td>5,0 - 50,0</td>
<td>50,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>1,0 - 50,0</td>
<td>50,0 - 500,0</td>
<td>500,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried cannabis</td>
<td>5,0 - 50,0</td>
<td>50,0 - 500,0</td>
<td>500,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish</td>
<td>1,0 - 25</td>
<td>25 - 250</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>0,02 - 1,0</td>
<td>1,0 - 20,0</td>
<td>20,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>0 - 0,02</td>
<td>0,02 - 1,5</td>
<td>1,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamine</td>
<td>0,05 - 0,5</td>
<td>0,5 - 5,0</td>
<td>5,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Measures of punishment provided in CC
- From 3 to 10 years of imprisonment with confiscation of property or without
- From 6 to 5 years of imprisonment with confiscation of property or without
- From 12 to 25 years of imprisonment with confiscation of property or without

### UZBEKISTAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>More than small over ... to ... including</th>
<th>Large over ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>0,001</td>
<td>0,001 - 0,005</td>
<td>0,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>0,2 - 2,0</td>
<td>2,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried marijuana</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>1,0 - 10,0</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>0,2 - 2,0</td>
<td>2,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>0,01 - 0,1</td>
<td>0,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMA</td>
<td>0,02</td>
<td>0,02 - 0,2</td>
<td>0,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>0,01 - 0,1</td>
<td>0,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamine</td>
<td>0,02</td>
<td>0,02 - 0,3</td>
<td>0,3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Measures of punishment provided in CC
- Arrest up to 6 months or from 3 to 5 years of imprisonment
- From 5 to 7 years of imprisonment
- From 10 to 20 years of imprisonment

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**Reference Materials**
ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS – Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CA – Central Asia
CC – Coordination Council for drug abuse prevention
CC – Criminal Code
CCBT – Council of Commanders of Border troops
CIS – Community of Independent States
CNS – Committee of National Security
CRRF – Collective Rapid Response Forces
CS – Customs Service under the Government of the RT
DCA – Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT
DEA – US Drug Enforcement Administration
DRS – Districts of Republican Subordination
EU – European Union
FATF – Group for development of financial measures against money laundry
FDCS of RF – Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation
GBAO – Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous region
HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICND – International Commission on Narcotic Drugs
IDT – Illicit Drug Trafficking
IDU – Injected Drug User
IRA – Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
KR – Kyrgyz Republic
KSOPN – Coordination Council of leaders of competent bodies, involved in countering illicit drug trafficking
MH – Ministry of Health and social security
MJ – Ministry of Justice of the RT
MOBT of SCNS – Main Office of Border Troops under the State Committee of National Security of the RT
MPS of PRC – Ministry of Public Security of PRC
OCG – Organized Criminal Group
ODCA – Office of Drug Control Agency of the RT
OSCE – Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OST – Opioid Substitution Therapy
PAS – Psychoactive Substances
PRC – Peoples’ Republic of China
RCPDCA – UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia
RF – Russian Federation
RIWGP – Regional Information Working Group on Precursors
RK – Republic of Kazakhstan
RT – Republic of Tajikistan
SCNS – State Committee of National Security of the RT
SCO – Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SDCS – State Drug Control Service under the Government of Kyrgyz Republic
SOPE of MJ – State Office for Punishment Execution of the Ministry of Justice of the RT
STI – Sexually Transmitted Infections
UNODC – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
DEAR READERS!

Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan expresses its appreciation for your interest to the presented Review, in which main trends of the development of drug situation in the country and in the region, measures undertaken by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, ministries and agencies, as well as by international and public organizations in the sphere of control over drug trafficking and prevention of drug addiction are reflected.

The Review was prepared by the DCA specialists, based on collected and analyzed data. We would be grateful to you for your comments, remarks and proposals on the Survey information, which you can send by the following contact details:

- e-mail address: dca@tojikiston.com
- postal address: 734018, Republic of Tajikistan, Dushanbe city, N. Karabaeva street, 52
- fax: +992 37 2348129; +992 37 2339017
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