... «Фикр мекунам, ки мохияти кори мо бояд аз амалҳои муштарак иборат бошад, чунки ягон кишвари дунё гарчанде бузург хам бошад, дар танхой ин мушкилоти куллиро хал карда наметавонад»....

Эмомали Рахмон

... «I think, these are joint actions, which must make the essence of our work, because no state in the world, even the largest one, can cope with this global problem alone»...

Emomali Rakhmon
INTRODUCTION
Dear readers, colleagues!

You are holding in your hands the fifteenth edition of the «Review of the narcotic drugs situation in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013», which, since the first year of the Agency establishment, updates you about the situation regarding narcotic drugs trafficking in Tajikistan, Afghanistan and region as a whole.

Illegal narcotic drugs’ trafficking has no borders, nationalities, religion, and it undermines the foundations of civilization – life, health and safety of millions of people.

This very threat, since the first years of independence of our state, became the focus of close attention on behalf of the President and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. This is proved by the efforts of Tajikistan, aimed at counteraction to narcotic drugs expansion and consolidation of international community for ensuring regional security. Many initiatives of the country, conveyed by the Head of the state from the high UNO tribune, received support from the international community.

Vector of Tajikistan’ policy, regarding narcotic drugs, is defined by stage by stage adoption and implementation of state programs for narcotic drugs control. The Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT was assigned the task of coordination of implementation of four national programs, starting from 1996 through 2012, with regard to struggle with illegal narcotic drugs trafficking, control over licit trafficking and narcotic drugs abuse prevention. The issues of treatment and rehabilitation of the narcotic drugs addicts, along with medical aspects of drug abuse prevention, were resolved within the framework of branch programs of the Health Ministry. Implementation of these programs made it possible, first of all, to form a single system for combating illegal narcotic drugs trafficking, improve normative and legal base, and establish educational base for the training of highly qualified personal, in particular, National Canine Training Center of the DCA, Highest Border college of the SCNS, OSCE Border Management Staff college, Training center of the Customs Service under the Government of the RT. Complex resolution of assigned tasks within the framework of programs implementation served as a deterrent against the growth of both drug related crimes and spread of narcotic drugs addiction in the Republic.


Implementation of these key documents will help enhance the effectiveness of measures for the narcotic drugs supply and demand reduction in the country, improve the system of state control over the illegal narcotic drugs trafficking and strengthen security of the state both on borders and internally, reduce the level of the threat, posed by narcotic drugs, which, combined, will help improve the health of the whole community.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my gratitude to all colleagues, donor countries and international organizations for the assistance, rendered for the implementation of the initiatives of the Republic of Tajikistan in combating illegal narcotic drugs trafficking and their abuse.

The Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan also appreciates your interest to the Review and presented materials.

With sincere respect and hope for further cooperation,

Director
of the Drug Control Agency under the President
of the Republic of Tajikistan
Mr. R. Nazarov
SECTION 1

COMBATING ILLEGAL NARCOTIC DRUGS TRAFFICKING IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
Narcotic drugs related crimes

In 2013, in the Republic of Tajikistan, out of registered 18336 general crimes 936 were narcotic drugs trafficking related crimes. These are the highest indicators, showing the increase of crimes during the last years. However, the rate of general crimes grows much faster versus narcotic drugs related crimes.

Since 2010 to 2013, the number of general crimes went up by 26 %, while narcotic drugs related crimes - by 14,7 %. At the same, the share of narcotic drugs related crimes versus total number of general crimes during this period was stably going down - from 5,6 % to 5,1 %. At the same, the share of narcotic drugs related crimes versus total number of general crimes during this period was stably going down - from 5,6 % to 5,1 %.

In 2013, out of 936 narcotic drugs related crimes, registered by the law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan, 634 (67,7 %) fall under Article 200 of the Criminal Code (CC) of the RT (Illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for sale)), including 159 crimes, additionally qualified under Article 289 of the CC of the RT (Contraband). Starting with 2010, the number of registered crimes, that fall under Article 289 of the CC of the RT, went up from 69 to 159, showing the increase by 130,4 %, which proves the effectiveness of measures of tightening control on the state border line and its crossing points.

In 2013, law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan filed 867 criminal cases, related to narcotic drugs trafficking, which is by 5,1 % more, compared to the previous year. Besides, it should be pointed out that in 2013 the average amount of narcotic drugs per filed case made 7,7 kilos.

Speaking of the regions of the Republic of Tajikistan, the analysis of the narcotic drugs related crimes, registered during the last four years, shows the decrease of their number in Dushanbe city and Sogd province, and increase in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous region (GBAO), Khatlon province and Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS).
Starting with 2010 through 2013, the number of registered narcotic drugs related crimes in Khatlon province went up by 36.9%, in DRS – by 47.4%; however, given moderate indicators, GBAO shows the highest increase – by 2.4 times. In Sogd province and Dushanbe city the reduction of the number of crimes was less considerable and made 5%.

**Narcotic drugs related crimes in the countries of Central Asia and Russian Federation**

In 2010-2013, among the countries of CA and the RF, Tajikistan shows stably low number of registered narcotic drugs related crimes.

On the territory of the countries of Central Asia and the Russian Federation, the total number of registered narcotic drugs related crimes from 2010 till 2013 decreased by 23.5%.

**Number of registered narcotic drugs related crimes in the countries of Central Asia and Russian Federation in 2010-2013**

In 2010-2013, in all the countries of CA and the RF, the level of narcotic drugs related crimes per 100000 people went down. It was the lowest in Tajikistan in 2010-2013.

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1 9-month indicators of 2013 for narcotic drugs related crimes for Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Russia.
Level of narcotic drugs related crimes in the countries of Central Asia and Russian Federation in 2010-2013 (per 100 000 people)\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
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<td>33.3</td>
<td>32.7</td>
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<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persons, detained for committed narcotic drugs related crimes in the RT

In 2013, 988 persons were detained for committed narcotic drugs related crimes, which practically equals the indicator of 2012 (989), mainly in Dushanbe city and Sogd province. However, compared to 2010, this indicator is higher by 16,5 %.

Number of persons, detained for committed narcotic drugs related crimes in 2010-2013 by regions

In the age group of persons, detained for committed narcotic drugs related crimes, the share of people, aged above 30 years old, went up from 66,9 % in 2010 to 69,7 % in 2013. During the same period, the share of the age group from 18 to 30 years old went down from 32,5 % to 29,3 %. The number of underage persons, who committed narcotic drugs related crimes, versus total number of registered persons, remains within 1%.

Number of persons, detained for committing narcotic drugs related crimes in 2010-2013 by age

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\(^1\) Data about population of the countries were taken from the site of the CIS Interstate Statistical Committee, for Turkmenistan – from Wikipedia site.
In 2013, compared to 2012, the number of females, who committed narcotic drugs related crimes, reduced from 33 to 31, which continued the tendency for reduction since 2010 (by 49,2 % less compared to 2010).

### Persons, convicted for committed narcotic drugs related crimes

In 2013, 9162 persons were convicted for general crimes, including 1049 persons, convicted for committing narcotic drugs trafficking related crimes. These are the highest indicators during the last years.

Since 2010 through 2013, total number of convicted persons went up by 22,3 %, and for committed narcotic drugs related crimes – by 9,8 %. At the same time, the share of persons, convicted for committed narcotic drugs related crimes, reduced in the total amount - from 12,7 % to 11,4 %.

The majority of convictions, made by the RT courts, against persons, who committed narcotic drugs related crimes, fall under Article 200 of the CC of the RT. In 2010-2013, the number of those, convicted under this Article, varied between 68-75 % of the total number of persons, convicted for committed narcotic drugs related crimes.

Another Article of the Criminal Code of the RT, under which a considerable number of persons were convicted, is Article 201 of the CC of the RT (Illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and psycotropic substances) - in 2010-2013 it made 16 % - 20 % of the total number of persons, convicted for narcotic drugs related crimes.

In 2009, 57 females were convicted for narcotic drugs related crimes; by the end of 2013, their number reduced to 36 females.

During the last years, the number of persons with previous criminal history, convicted for committed narcotic drugs related crimes, remained almost the same. Along with this, the number of persons, convicted for the relapse of narcotic drugs related crimes, is very much dynamic, in particular:

- 2011 versus 2012 – reduction by 47%;
- 2012 versus 2013 – increase by 156,8%.

In 2013, compared to 2012, the number of persons, diagnosed with «narcomania» and convicted for the illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, went down by 22,8 %, whereas this indicator is higher, compared to 2010 by 12,1 %.
Seizures of narcotic drugs

During the last 20 years, on the territory of Tajikistan, law enforcement bodies and force structures seized from illegal trafficking more than 102 tons of narcotic drugs, including 32.7 tons of heroin, 36.3 tons of opium, 31.7 tons of cannabis group narcotic drugs and 1.3 tons of other types of narcotic drugs.

The trend of increased volumes of seizures of narcotic drugs, which started in 2010, continued in 2013. During this period, in the country, the volume of seized narcotic drugs went up by 71.3% - from 3902.7 kilos in 2010 to 6686.5 kilos in 2013.

Analysis of the volumes of narcotic drugs seizures in the Republic of Tajikistan show that the bulk of narcotic drugs are seized in Khatlon province, bordering on Afghanistan. The share of volumes of seizures on the territory of this province went up from 40.7% in 2010 to 61.2% in 2013. In GBAO, also bordering on Afghanistan, this indicator varies between 2% - 7%.

In 2013, compared to 2010, the share of volumes of seized narcotic drugs went down in Dushanbe city - from 21.5% to 17.3%, Sogd province - from 29.6% to 13.2% and DRS - from 27.4% to 6.8%.

In Khatlon province the bulk of narcotic drugs are seized in four areas, bordering on the IRA, namely, Shuroabad, Pyanj, Farkhor and Khamadoni. Narcotic drugs, seized in these areas in 2013, make more than 82% (2012 – 78%) of the total narcotic drugs seizures in the province. However, the volumes of seized cannabis group narcotic drugs considerably exceed the volumes of opiates, seized in these areas.
Similar ratio of the volumes of narcotic drugs, seized in the RT, with regard to types, is characteristic of the whole country.

In 2011, the share of opiates in the volume of seized narcotic drugs sharply decreased, and, respectively, the share of cannabis group narcotic drugs went up. This trend went on during follow-up years, however, without any considerable changes. In 2013, in the total amount of seized drugs, the share of opium group narcotic drugs made 18.8%, whereas the share of cannabis group narcotic drugs made 81.2%.

![Amount of opium and cannabis group narcotic drugs, seized in 2008-2013](chart)

Seizures of cannabis group narcotic drugs

In 2013, the volume of cannabis group narcotic drugs, seized by the law enforcement bodies and force structures of the Republic of Tajikistan, in comparison with 2012, went up by 12.3% and made 5428.627 kilos. Since 2010, in the country, the volumes of seizures of this group of narcotic drugs grew up considerably, which is accounted for by the high level of cannabis group narcotic drugs production in Afghanistan.

![Seizures of cannabis group narcotic drugs by law enforcement bodies and force structures of the country in 2010-2013](chart)

Hashish seizures versus cannabis seizures in 2012-2013

In 2013, more than 2/3 of cannabis group narcotic drugs were seized on the territory of Khatlon province. This indicator is lower, compared to 2012, but higher, compared to 2010-2011. In 2013, compared to 2012, the volumes of seized cannabis group narcotic drugs increased in Dushanbe by 51.8% and in GBAO by 157%.

![Hashish seizures versus cannabis seizures in 2012-2013](chart)
Amount of opium group narcotic drugs, seized by law enforcement bodies and force structures of the country in 2010-2013

In 2013, law enforcement bodies and force structures of the Republic of Tajikistan seized from illegal trafficking 1,257,907 kilos of opium group narcotic drugs, including 483.8 kilos of heroin and 774 kilos of opium. The bulk of opiates were seized in Dushanbe city and Khatlon province.

In 2010 – 2013, given inconsiderable volumes of seizures of opium group narcotic drugs, the increase was the case only in GBAO - 283.5 %. In other regions of the country the volumes of seizures of opiates went down, namely, DRS - by 67 %, Sogd province - by 49.6 %) and Khatlon province - by 25.1 %).
If the goal is to conduct annual analysis of volumes of seizures of opium group narcotic drugs in chronological order, then, starting with 1991, in the Republic of Tajikistan their dynamics was characterized by sharp changes through all these years.

In 1991, in the Republic of Tajikistan, total of 10,910 kilos of narcotic drugs, including 1,9 kilos of opium, 6,7 kilos of cannabis group narcotic drugs and 2,3 kilos of other types of narcotic drugs were seized from illegal trafficking. 1980 tons of opium were produced in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan during the same year.

For the first time heroin seizures were registered on the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan in 1996. Total 6,350 kilos of heroin were seized during that year, while volumes of opium seizures reached 3,4 tons. 2248 tons of opium were produced in Afghanistan in 1996.

Starting with 1996, volumes of heroin seizures in Tajikistan were increasing annually and reached their maximum in 2003 – 5,6 tons. In follow-up years their volumes were gradually decreasing, reaching their minimum in 2013 – 483,8 kilos.

Unlike heroin, reduction of volumes of opium seizures in the country started earlier - since 2001. Minimal amount of opium, seized in the RT, was registered in 1991 – 1,9 kilos, and maximal in 2000 – 4 tons 778 kilos. Despite considerable volumes of opium seizures during follow-up years, the trend for reduction continued till 2011 and made 498 kilos of seized opium.

The trend for reduction of volumes of opiates seizures, especially of heroin, in Tajikistan, probably, was caused by the following factors:
- more effective work of law enforcement bodies of the IRA – only in 2010 - 2012 the volumes of opiates seizures in IRA increased by 63,5 %;
- difficulties with availability of precursors in Afghanistan, caused by tightened control over their trafficking on behalf of the law enforcement bodies of the IRA, hampering their purchase and delivery. In 2010-2012, the law enforcement bodies of the IRA seized more 398 tons and 82749 liters of precursors (total 481,5 tons);
- due to the lack of precursors, the processing of opium ends on the stage of morphine extraction. In 2012, in Afghanistan, 34,4 tons of morphine, which is more than in 2010 (12 tons) by 2,8 times and more than in 2011 (10,4 tons) by 3,3 times, were seized;
- increased demand for cannabis group narcotic drugs, especially for hashish and amphetamine group substances in the countries, along the «Northern route» for the transit of narcotic drugs;
- in 2013, out of four provinces of the IRA, bordering on the RT, opium was produced only in two of them, namely, Badakhshan and Balkh, whereas the amount of produced opium made only 2 % of the total volume of opium production in Afghanistan.

**Ratio of seized opiates in 2010-2012 in Afghanistan (based on UNODC data)**

![Ratio of seized opiates in 2010-2012 in Afghanistan (based on UNODC data)](image)

**Seizures of opium group narcotic drugs in the countries of Central Asia**

Despite the reduction of volumes of opiates seizures in Tajikistan during the last years, their share prevails in the total volume of seized opium group narcotic drugs on the territory of countries of Central Asia.

In 2010-2013, on the territory of five Central Asia republics total 16,1 tons of opiates were seized from illegal trafficking, including Tajikistan – 32 %, Uzbekistan – 29 %, Turkmenistan – 17 %, Kazakhstan – 14 % and Kyrgyzstan – 8%.
Seizures of psychotropic substances

In 2013, in the Republic of Tajikistan, law enforcement bodies and force structures registered single facts of seizures of psychotropic substances.

The largest seizure of psychotropic substances in 2013 was the seizure of 2031 pills, containing meta-chlorophenylpiperazin (mCPP), which is similar to MDMA by its effect. The previous fact was registered in 2011, when, for the first time in Tajikistan, a large shipment of (mCPP) pills was seized - 1045 pieces.

In 2013, law enforcement bodies seized from illegal trafficking total 6 pills of MDMA, while in 2012 – 21740 pills, in 2011 – 485 pills and in 2010 – 10 pills.

In the Republic of Tajikistan, more often among other psychotropic substances, diazepam and phenobarbital are seized, in small volumes though. In 2013, 408 pills of phenobarbital and 52 pills of diazepam were seized.

No facts of amphetamine or methamphetamine seizures were registered in 2013.

Detention of foreign nationals for committed narcotic drugs related crimes in Tajikistan

Nationals of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan make the majority of foreigners, who commit narcotic drugs related crimes in the Republic of Tajikistan.

In 2010-2013, 164 persons from 11 states were detained in the RT for illegal narcotic drugs trafficking crimes, including 109 nationals of the IRA, 15 – Kyrgyzstan, 10 - Russia, 9 - Uzbekistan, 6 - Iran, 5 – Pakistan, 3 – Ukraine, 1 – Saudi Arabia and 2 – China, Kazakhstan and Lithuania each.

Total more than 2,1 tons of narcotic drugs, including 391 kilos of opium group narcotic drugs, were seized from detained foreigners during that period. More than 1,9 tons of narcotic drugs were seized from nationals of Afghanistan. On top of that, 37940 tablets of diazepam were seized from nationals of Afghanistan, and 62,897 kilos of methamphetamine were seized from nationals of Iran.

In 2013, the number of nationals from foreign countries, detained in the Republic of Tajikistan for committed narcotic drugs related crimes, versus previous year, increased from 28 to 43 persons. Besides, the weight of narcotic drugs, seized from the foreigners, also increased - from 222 kilos in 2012 to 618 kilos in 2013.

Of the total number of foreign nationals, detained for committed narcotic drugs related crimes, 36 are nationals of Afghanistan, and from them 567 kilos of narcotic drugs were seized, including 15,4 kilos of heroin, 75 kilos of opium and 477 kilos of cannabis group narcotic drugs.

Among those detained, there were also nationals of:
- Republic of Kazakhstan – 1 person, 30 kilos of heroin;
- Kyrgyz Republic – 4 persons, 1,012 kilos of opium, 20,154 kilos of cannabis group narcotic drugs;
- Russian Federation – 1 person, 41 grams of cannabis group narcotic drugs;
- Islamic Republic of Iran – 1 person, 11 grams of opium.

1. 9-month indicators of volumes of opiates seizures in 2013 for Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
Detention of nationals of Tajikistan for narcotic drugs related crimes in CIS countries

The number of nationals of the RT, detained in 2010-2013 for narcotic drugs related crimes abroad, tends to reduce. This is proved by the data, coming to the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan from the law enforcement bodies of foreign countries.

Number of nationals of the RT, detained abroad for committing narcotic drugs related crimes in 2010-2013

With regard to the detention of the RT nationals in other countries, the majority were made in Russia. Moscow city and Moscow region are the main regions of the Russian Federation, in which the RT nationals were detained; however, the number of those detained in these regions, keeps going down.

Number of RT nationals, detained in the regions of the Russian Federation in 2010-2013

Besides, a large number of the RT nationals, involved in narcotic drugs related crimes, are detained in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2010-2013, 123 RT nationals were detained in this republic, including 77 persons, from whom 399 kilos of narcotic drugs were seized, including 106 kilos of heroin, and from 46 persons seizures of psychotropic and strong substances were made in the form of tablets – in the amount of 4 to 70 pieces. However, the amount of drugs, seized from the nationals of the RT, detained in Uzbekistan, gradually goes down - from 241 kilos in 2010 to 12 kilos in 2013, while the volume of seized heroin during the same period reduced from 54 kilos to 859 grams.

Much less number of the RT nationals were detained for narcotic drugs related crimes in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and China; single cases were registered in Armenia, Belorussia and the Ukraine.
Residents of Dushanbe city and Sogd province prevail among the nationals of the RT, detained abroad in 2010-2013. However, these indicators by the regions tend to go down.

The majority of the RT nationals, detained beyond the country for the illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, are persons, aged 18 - 30 years old. Among other age groups, the share of this group in 2010 made 48.5 %, in 2011 – 50 %, in 2013 – 49.6 %, and only in 2012 its share was less versus the group of persons, aged from 30 to 50 years old.
Prognosis for situation development

Given the situation with narcotic drugs production in Afghanistan and trends for the development of narcotic drugs situation in Tajikistan during the last years, the prognoses for 2014 can be the following:

- the share of narcotic drugs related crimes in the total number of registered general crimes will remain;
- the contraband of narcotic drugs and, respectively, volumes of their seizures on the territory of the RT will increase;
- the trend of the prevalence of the share of cannabis group narcotic drugs in the total mass of narcotic drugs, seized in the RT, will remain;
- volumes of opium and heroin seizures will go up;
- volumes of seizures of synthetic narcotic drugs will go up;
- interregional and transnational organized crime will become more active;
- narcotic drugs community will try to set up special commercial structures, having legal economic ties with Afghanistan;
- a mechanism for legalization of money, received due to illegal narcotic drugs trafficking, will improve.
Strengthening of state border

Tajik-Afghan border, which is 1344 kilometers long, is the first barrier on the way of transit of narcotic drugs from the IRA to countries of Central Asia and Russia. Protection of the borderline of Tajikistan, with its complex geographic and climatic conditions, is assigned to the Main Office of Border Troops of the State Committee on National Security of the Republic of Tajikistan, which, jointly with other law enforcement bodies and force structures of the Republic, undertakes all required measures for organization of effective protection of the state border.

Building of integral system for border security of Tajikistan, protection and defense of state borders of the country are carried out in compliance with the «State program for border troops’ development for 2005-2014» and «National Strategy for border management of the Republic of Tajikistan and Action Plan for its implementation».

In adopted documents, the main direction is modernization and reforming of the process of border management in compliance with international standards. Envisaged measures are focused on the development of national, technical and human resources of the law enforcement bodies with the purpose of strengthening of anti narcotic drugs capacity, improvement of the border infrastructure and deployment of special controlling equipment, harmonization of the normative and legal base.

Within the framework of implemented programs, the construction of more than 40 new frontier detachments and posts was finalized, capital repair of more than 90 objects of border infrastructure was done, and the erection of new border watchtowers was financed. Only in 2013, border checkpoints «Khekhik», «Tishor», «Pish», «Yomch» were constructed and commissioned in the RT.

Large assistance in strengthening of the logistics of Border troops of the SCNS of the RT is rendered by representative offices of foreign states and international organizations in Tajikistan, in particular, the US Embassy in the RT, Ministry for Public Security of PRC, UNODC, and the EU BOMCA program. Vehicles, technical means, computer equipment, communication means, special equipment and furniture were provided. On top of that, funds were allocated for the repair of checkpoints.

Joint efforts, undertaken for strengthening of the border objects, help enhance the effectiveness of countering smuggling of narcotic drugs from the IRA. Subdivisions of the Drug Control Agency and the Ministry of Interior carry out regular exchange of operative information, conduct joint operations for interception of the channels for the narcotic drugs trafficking and detain persons, involved in smuggling both on the border line and within the border zone.

During the last 5 years, subdivisions of the SCNS of the RT, including Main Office of border troops, seized from
illegal trafficking 8.2 tons of narcotic drugs, including 816 kilos of heroin, 1.3 tons of opium and 6 tons of cannabis group narcotic drugs.

Servicemen of the Border troops in interaction with competent bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan seized, on the state border line 5.1 tons of narcotic drugs, 264 pieces of firearms, and more than 68 thousand pieces of ammunition, 150 persons were detained and 56 smugglers were killed. Based on the above-mentioned facts, 180 criminal cases were filed. 92 times border guards were involved in military clashes with armed groups, which were trying to cross the state border.

There are also irreplaceable losses among the Tajik border guards, which currently make 16 officers and soldiers.

In 2013, state security bodies conducted 119 operations and seized 2.5 tons of narcotic drugs, including 413.9 kilos of opium group narcotic drugs and 2.1 tons of cannabis group narcotic drugs.

In the protection of the state border, Customs bodies of the RT along with border service also play a considerable role in combating narcotic drugs trafficking.

Customs Control Service on the territory of sovereign Tajikistan was set up in 1992, and currently Customs Service under the Government of the RT is a law enforcement and executive body; its structure makes a single system of customs bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan. Law enforcement activity of the customs bodies includes combating contraband and violations of customs rules, illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, firearms, ammunition, export of objects of historical and cultural legacy of peoples, control over export of strategically important goods, etc.

Since 2009 through 2013, the staff of the Customs Service of the RT intercepted 154 facts of contraband and seized 589.6 kilos of narcotic drugs, including 395.2 kilos of heroin, 25.6 kilos of opium and 168.8 kilos of cannabis group narcotic drugs, and detained 152 persons.

In 2013, due to operative and search activity, officers of the Customs service of the RT prevented 22 facts of contraband and illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and precursors, so that 16 criminal cases and 6 administrative cases were filed. As a result, 160 kilos of narcotic drugs were seized from illegal trafficking, including 12.3 kilos of heroin, 16.4 kilos of opium and 131.3 kilos of hashish. Of the total number, 9 facts were registered in Dushanbe city, 3 facts – in Sogd province and 10 facts – in Khatlon province.

For smuggling purposes, narcotic drugs dealers mainly used the following types of movement: air transport – 11 facts, automobile – 2 facts. In 9 cases, narcotic drugs were seized, when criminals crossed the border on foot. Analysis identified the following methods for concealment of narcotic drugs: on a human body – 13 cases, intracavitary way – 1 case, in luggage and hand carry – 5 cases, in the parcel – 1 case, inside the transportation means – 1 case and in cargo – 1 case.

In 2013, the total number of persons, detained by the staff of the Customs service of the RT for the smuggling of narcotic drugs, made 24 persons, including 20 males and 4 females. Of this number, 18 persons are nationals of the RT, 6 persons are nationals of the IRA. 9 facts of smuggling of narcotic drugs were registered from the Republic of Tajikistan to the Russian Federation, 2 facts – to the United Arab Emirates, 1 fact – to the Republic of Kazakhstan, and also 9 facts – from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to the Republic of Tajikistan.

Stage by stage modernization of special equipment at the examination points of the customs check posts is carried out by subdivisions of the Customs Service under the Government of the RT for the purposes of enhancing effectiveness of prevention of smuggling of narcotic drugs.
Republican operation «Kuknor – 2013»

Operative and preventive «Kuknor» operation is conducted annually in the Republic of Tajikistan, starting from May through November.

Among the goals of the operation is identification and eradication of the illegally cultivated and wild drug containing plants, interception of the channels for the spread of narcotic drugs as well as awareness raising campaigns and preventive arrangements among the population of the country.

Besides, the law enforcement bodies and force structures, among those involved are a number of ministries and agencies as well as local authorities.

Under the order of the Executive office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, regular «Kuknor-2013» operation was conducted from May 20 through November 30, 2013.

The activity of all ministries, agencies and units, involved in the operation, was organized and coordinated by the Republican staff, stationed in the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Similar staffs were formed in provinces, cities and districts of the country.

The specificity of the current year operation was organization of a broad awareness raising campaign among the population in bordering areas of GBAO and Khatlon province of Tajikistan along the Tajik-Afghan border. In connection with this, a large number of participants and much logistics were involved. Among the participants of the operation there were 4165 officers from law enforcement bodies and 1387 representatives of the community, united into 671 operative and search group; 512 pieces of technical and transportation means were used.

These groups checked lands, used for various economic purposes and representing different forms of ownership, with the goal of detecting either wild or illegally cultivated drug containing plants. Considerable part of identified areas under wild cannabis is located in Sogd province.

 Undertaken arrangements helped identify 116 facts, when wild drug containing plants were grown on the area of 11,3 hectares; 2476431 bushes of cannabis were burned; 10 criminal cases were filed based on Article 204 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan (illegal cultivation of prohibited drug containing plants).

With the purpose of interception of channels for the illegal drug trafficking through the state border as well as their transportation by highways, 417 stationary and mobile checkpoints were installed in the following directions:

- Khorog – Darvaz;
- Darvaz – Tavildara – Djirgital;
- Khorog – Dushanbe;
- Kulyab – Dushanbe;
- Kurgan-Tyube – Dushanbe;
- Dushanbe – Tursun-zade;
- Dushanbe – Khudjand;
- Pendjikent – Aini – Shakhristan – Khudjand;

On the following checkpoints: «Brotherhood» (Tursun-zade district), «Fotekhobod» (Matchi district), «Nizhni Pyandj» (Kumsangir district), «Karamik» (Djirgital district) and «Kizil-Art» (Murgab district).
Thanks to conducted arrangements, 2580,159 kilos of drugs were seized from illegal narcotic drug trafficking, including 102,262 kilos of heroin, 366,600 kilos of opium and 2111,297 kilos of cannabis group narcotic drugs.

During «Kuknor-2013» operation, special attention was paid to the railway transportation, namely, cargo and passenger trains, leaving Tajikistan for other countries. With the goal of prevention of the smuggling of drug substances in special caches, made in rakes, law enforcement officers tightened control over the preparation of trains on the territory of the repair and maintenance point of the State Unitary Enterprise «Tajik railways». In Dushanbe railway station, on intermediary stops of the rakes and on the bordering station «Pakhtaobod» additional control of passengers and cargoes was conducted with the involvement of canine service; operative and search arrangements also took place. Along with this, awareness raising and preventive arrangements were regularly conducted for the staff of the SUE “Tajik railways”.

132 checks were conducted in medical institutions and industrial enterprises of the Republic in order to ensure the control over legal trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors. Management of the institutions received orders to eliminate the identified deficiencies.

With the goal of prevention of drug abuse, Ministry of education, Ministry of health, Committees for youth, sport and tourism affairs, TV and radio, Committee for women and family affairs under the Government of the RT developed and approved a Joint Action plan. Based on the plan, cultural, preventive and awareness raising campaigns were conducted for various groups of the country population.

Presentations, discussions and round table meetings took place in educational institutions, among laborers and for local neighborhoods (makhallas) with the invitation of mass media.

During the operation, the Republican Staff checked the work of the staff in Gorno-Badakhshan autonomous province, Khatlon province and a number of districts of the Republic. Meetings were conducted there with the goal of reviewing the course of «Kuknor – 2013» operation on sites.

Considering the preventive nature of the operation, it was covered in the news and separate programs not only by the republican, but also by provincial and city mass media.
Regional anti narcotic drugs operations

Continuous exchange of operative information with relevant structures in other countries is one of the critical factors for successful struggle of law enforcement bodies against smuggling of narcotic drugs. Much attention in this field is paid to regional and international cooperation, based on existing solid normative and legal base. Ministries and agencies of the RT, in charge of controlling narcotic drugs trafficking, permanently interact with their colleagues from the CIS countries and the rest of the world.

For more than 20 years of independence, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan signed agreements on cooperation in the sphere of control over drugs trafficking with 17 states of the world, including all Central Asia countries. Based on those agreements, competent bodies of the RT signed more than 20 interagency agreements and protocols.

Tajikistan, having a long border with IRA and being a transit country for drug trafficking, pays special attention the establishment of lasting contacts with the competent bodies of Afghanistan. After the fall of the «Taliban» regime, the Republic of Tajikistan, represented by the Drug Control Agency, was the first among foreign states to start cooperation with the law enforcement bodies of the IRA. In 2002, Protocol «On cooperation between the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and Unified Border troops of the National Defense Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan» was signed.

In follow-up years, intergovernmental Agreement was signed (2005) along with other documents, which opened broad perspectives for interaction, including stage by stage opening of the DCA representative office in Kabul city and four provinces of the IRA, bordering on Tajikistan.

For more than 10-year period of cooperation, by the information, provided by the DCA liaison officers in Afghanistan, law enforcement structures of the IRA conducted 226 operations. As a result, more than 16 tons of narcotic drugs were seized, including 1977 kilos of heroin, 12644 kilos of opium, 1435 kilos of cannabis group drugs, 295 persons, involved in their trafficking, were detained, 52 laboratories for heroin production were dismantled.

In 2013, based on the information from the DCA liaison officers, law enforcement bodies of the IRA conducted 6 operations on the territory of Badakhshan, Takhor and Kunduz provinces and seized more than 430,4 kilos of narcotic drugs, including 41,5 kilos of opium group narcotic drugs and 19,9 kilos of cannabis group narcotic drugs; 8 persons, involved in their trafficking, were detained; 4 laboratories for heroin production were dismantled.

Activity of the DCA liaison officers goes beyond conducting anti drug arrangements only on the territory of Afghanistan.

Thanks to the information of the DCA liaison officers in the IRA, in 2013, the DCA officers conducted two operations on the territory of Khatlon province and Dushanbe city. As a result, 43,255 kilos of narcotic drugs were seized from illegal drug trafficking, including 20,501 kilos of opium and 22,754 kilos of hashish; two
nationals of the RT and two nationals of the IRA, involved in smuggling of narcotic drugs from Afghanistan to Tajikistan, were detained.

Besides, in May 2013, DCA liaison officers in the IRA jointly with the officers of the Ministry for Public Security of Peoples Republic of China conducted operation, based on the «controlled delivery» method. The operation was conducted by the route «Pakistan - Afghanistan - Tajikistan - China» and ended in Guangzhou city. As a result, 3,5 kilos of heroin were seized; two nationals of Nigeria, members of transnational organized criminal group, were arrested.

Successful bilateral cooperation continued by opening in 2013 of the representative office of the Ministry of Interior of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in the Republic of Tajikistan. Depending on the operative situation in the regions with main routes for the transportation of narcotic drugs, liaison officers of the MI of Afghanistan work not only in the capital – Dushanbe city, but also in administrative centers of the provinces, bordering on Afghanistan, namely, Khorg and Kurgan-Tyube towns. Availability of direct contacts of liaison officers with competent bodies of the IRA, especially on sites, will give a new impetus to the exchange of information, joint operations and struggle against transnational crimes.

The «Northern route» for the transit of narcotic drugs through the territories of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, directly bordering on Afghanistan, by various directions goes through the territories of Kazakhstan и Kyrgyzstan and reaches the Russian Federation. Narcotic drugs, transiting Tajikistan, reach bordering states – Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.

The main routes for the contraband of narcotic drugs from the Republic of Tajikistan to Kyrgyz Republic are the following:
- from Sogd province of the RT to Batken province of the KR;
- from Murgab district of GBAO to Osh province of the KR.

Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT and State Service on Drug Control under the Government of the KR signed relevant legal documents, authorizing the functioning of the representative offices of the DCA of the RT in the Southern office of the SSDC of the KR (Osh town) and of the SSDC of the KR in the DCA office for Sogd province of the RT (Khudjand city).

Since 2000, during the whole period of cooperation of the DCA with law enforcement bodies of Kyrgyzstan, 26 joint operations were conducted, resulting in the seizure of 384,6 kilos of narcotic drugs, including 185,7 kilos of heroin, 96,5 kilos of opium and 102,3 kilos of cannabis group narcotic drugs.

The DCA and the MI of the RT established close cooperation with the competent bodies of Kazakhstan, and 15 joint operations were conducted. As a result of conducted operative and search arrangements, 474 kilos of narcotic drugs were seized from illegal drug trafficking, including 252 kilos of heroin and 222 kilos of opium.

Despite the lack of common borders with the Russian Federation, law enforcement bodies of Tajikistan conduct joint operations with their Russian colleagues. During the last several years, law enforcement bodies of Tajikistan conducted 31 joint operation with competent bodies of the Russian Federation. As a result, 414,63 kilos of narcotic drugs were seized from illicit drug trafficking, including 376,3 kilos of heroin.

In 2013, officers of the Ministry of Interior and the DCA of the RT together with the Ministry of Interior and Federal Service on Drug Control (FSDC) of the Russian Federation conducted 9 operations, including the ones, based on «controlled delivery» method, which resulted in the seizure of more 110,2 kilos of narcotic drugs. It should be noted that heroin makes the bulk of the seized amount of narcotic drugs – 96,7 kilos.

Opening of the official representative office of the FSDC of Russia took place in Tajikistan in 2005 after the signing of the agreement between the DCA of the RT and FSDC of the RF.

Thus, starting with 2000, within the framework of multilevel interaction with the countries of the region, 469 international operations were conducted with the competent bodies of Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Uzbekistan, resulting in the seizure of 19,5 tons of narcotics, including 17,3 tons of opium group narcotic drugs.

Thus, regional antidrug cooperation proved its effectiveness; it needs constructive extension, aimed at further deepening and expansion of interaction.
New types of narcotic substances

Substances, recommended by INCB

- 3-Triptormetilphenilpiperazin (TFMPP)
- Tsipeprol
- Khlorphenilpiperazin (CCP)
- Mezocarb
- Benzilpiperazin (BZP)
- Brotizolam
- Aminorex
- Zolpidem
Within the framework of the adopted «National Strategy for combating illegal narcotic drugs trafficking in the RT for 2013-2020», regular monitoring and update of the National List, as well as improvement of the mechanism for making amendments and changes into it are planned, given the tendency of emerging new synthetic narcotic drugs, which are derivatives of known narcotic substances.

The main form of the control over the legal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors is licensing, assigned to the Ministry of health and social protection of population and Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT. Since 2007, due to the changes, made in the Law «On the order of licensing of certain types of activities», the licensing commission was reorganized, so that the Ministry of health was assigned to be in charge of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and the DCA – in charge of precursors.

In 2013, the licensing commission of the Ministry of health and social protection of population of the RT issued 19 certificates for the import of narcotic medications on to the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

During the year, 3 titles of narcotic pharmaceuticals were imported into the country (Phentanil 0.005%-2 milliliters – 9000 ampoules, Promedol 2%-1 milliliter – 14000 ampoules and Morphine hydrochloride 1%-1 milliliter 8000 ampoules) and 6 titles of psychotropic medications (Phenobarbital – 1mln. 480 thousand pills 0.1 grams each, Sibazon 0.5%-2 milliliters – 73775 ampoules, Diazepam-131020 pills 5 mg each, Apaurin -50400 pills and Apaurin – 16800 ampoules). The main suppliers of narcotic and psychotropic medications into our country are State Unitary Enterprise (SUE) «MChHD va MT», SUE «Tajik-pharmindustry», Closed Joint Stock Company (CISC) «Medicine for you», CISC «Shifobakhshi salomat», CISC «Tantalt Pharm», CISC «Tomiris» and SUE «Sugdfarmatsia».

185 inspections of pharmacies and medical institutions of the country were conducted by the DCA and Health Ministry, and 20 directions were issued for the elimination of identified deficiencies.

In 2013, the DCA Licensing commission issued 25 licenses for the activities, involving precursors trafficking, and 10 certificates for their import.

Out of 24 titles of precursors, under control in the RT, industrial enterprises and trade companies need, mainly, sulfuric and hydrochloric acids. In 2013, 118 tons 521 kilos of sulfuric and 50 tons 4 kilos of hydrochloric acid were brought into the country. Such precursors, like toluol (206 kilos), acetone (20 liters) and ethyl ether (4 liters) were imported exclusively for laboratory, scientific and research needs. Precursors reached the RT by the automobile transportation means from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey for the needs of CISC «Avvalin», Limited Liability companies «Tajikfarm», «Farm-khim» and «Gaspromneft Tajikistan».

No applications for licensing of the activity, involving the trafficking of acetic acid anhydride, were submitted, because there are no enterprises, using this type of precursors for their production, in the Republic of Tajikistan. No facts of its smuggling via the territory of the RT have been registered so far.

In 2013, the Agency conducted 58 complex inspections of the enterprises with regard to the targeted use of precursors, compliance with the conditions of their storage and verification of declared data. As a result, no facts of violations of conditions for the licensed activity were found.

As of December 31, 2013, 60 licenses for the use of precursors and 10 certificates for their import were in force.

With the goal of awareness raising among the staff of the law enforcement bodies of Tajikistan, prevention of smuggling and illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, training workshops were conducted for the staff of customs and border check posts «Ruzvai», district hospital of Darvaz district of GBAO, customs service office of Sogd province, unit of transportation police of international airport «Khudjand», checkpoint «Fotehabad» of Matchi district, border check post «Platina» and customs service unit of Spitamen district of Sogd province.

The activity of the state structures of the RT in the sphere of control over trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, is built on regular interaction with international organizations, which ensures continuous exchange of information and experience at international conferences and workshops.

The DCA and Health Ministry of the RT submit annual reports to INCB about the implementation of international commitments of the RT, in particular, compliance with the requirements of the UN Conventions:
- form B «Annual calculations of the needs in narcotic drugs, volumes of production of synthetic narcotics, volumes of opium production and cultivation of opium poppy for purposes, other than production of opium»;
- form B/P «Estimates of annual medical and scientific needs in substances, included into Lists II, III, IV of the Convention on psychotropic substances of 1971»;
- form C «Annual statistical data on production, manufacturing, consumption, warehouse stocks of narcotic drugs and their arrest»;
- form D «Annual information on substances, often used for illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances».

Besides, the Agency assigned a coordinator, registered in PICS system – a system of notification about precursor involved cases. PICS started functioning in March 2012; the use of its data allows learning quickly about rapidly changing realities in illegal trafficking of chemical substances as well as ways of actions of people, involved in illicit narcotic drugs trafficking; it also provides for follow-up investigations and information exchange.
Cannabis bushes, seized in September 2013 on the territory of the land plot in Hissar district of the RT. The size of bushes varies from 120 up to 196 centimeters. Inflorescences size is 1,5-2,0 centimeters.

Wild cannabis bushes, seized in May, 2013 in Dushanbe city. Maximal size of the bush is 63 centimeters.

As a rule, on the territory of Tajikistan wild cannabis bushes have small inflorescences of 2-4 centimeters. In some cases, by the end of the vegetation period, which happens at the beginning of fall, inflorescences reach 5-7 centimeters. In registered seizures of the cannabis narcotic drug, made from the cannabis bushes, grown by people on their land plots, or in the wild, the narcotic drugs were made by citizens for their own consumption, or for small retail sale. Cannabis, having so small inflorescences, practically, does not occur in the whole sale.

Cannabis group narcotic drugs, namely, cannabis and hashish, packed in small portions into match boxes or polyethylene pieces, became wide spread in retail «street» sale of drugs. The weight of cannabis in such packages varies from 3,5 up to 11 grams, depending on the density. Hashish is cut or broken into small pieces, weighing from 0,8 grams up to 2,0 grams. Trade in cannabis and hashish in such portions brings considerable profit to retailers and is less risky. Under the legislation currently in force, the fact of seizure of up to 100 grams of cannabis and up to 20 grams of hashish is a matter of administrative responsibility, and trade in cannabis and hashish in such kind of packages is one of the ways to avoid criminal responsibility.

Wholesale and retail shipments of seized cannabis
Wholesale and retail shipments of seized hashish

In some shipments, seized hashish was a low quality substance, the surface of the hashish was moldy, which shows that either it was old, or kept in improper conditions. Unfortunately, currently no reliable methodology is available, so that it is impossible to tell the date the hashish was produced and conduct analytical analysis in the field.

Opium group narcotic drugs

Large shipments of seized opium, as a rule, are of a very good quality, do not have extraneous substances and are packed maximally thoroughly and hermetically. In 2013, there were registered seizures of large shipments of opium packed and marked like packages with heroin. The substance is packed into several polyethylene bags and then wrapped with several layers of adhesive tape with a piece of sealed paper among the layers. Marks are also made on the adhesive tape. The amount of opium in such packages makes about 1 kilo (980 grams – 1000 grams).

Opium for a retail sale is often a mix of starch containing substances and sugar, which is either natural or thermally processed (burnt sugar). After opium is mixed with the mentioned extraneous substances, water and sometimes oil are added to make it look and have the consistency of qualitative opium.

Sign on the stamped package of opium says «Give Better Monay & Get Better Quality»

Samples of a mix of opium with extraneous substances, seized from retail sale
Shipments of heroin, seized in 2013 on the territory of the RT, with regard to their qualitative and quantitative chemical composition did not differ much from the heroin, seized in 2012. In 2013, quantitative amount of diacetilemophine in seized drugs made from 0.4 up to 79%, but in the bulk of seizures it made 20-35%. As a rule, medications like caffeine, dextromethorphan, paracetamol, chloroquin were used as diluents (extraneous substances of different origin). Most often, the first two of these substances were used. In some cases, the samples of seized heroin along with dextrometomorphane contained its active isomer levomethomorphane.

In 2013, the label on «afghan» packages of heroin also had information about the date of production:

Now mainly plastic bottles for fresheners, covered with adhesive tape, are used for transportation in cases. Preference for plastic packages was given due to airtightness, durability and easy packing. These properties became especially important during the transportation of heroin through water obstacle – bordering Pianj river. In a number of cases, a small bag made of fabric or a piece of paper - both sealed - is attached in order to prove the authenticity of this shipment of heroin.

Along with the development of technical means, used for the detection of concealments, ways of hiding drugs also become more sophisticated. In 2013, there were registered cases, when the work of the X-ray machine operator was complicated by the fact, that heroin had a very unusual look, or the form, and the location of the cache with heroin in the container was very hard to detect.

For example, it happened during the following heroin seizures:

- a concealment of heroin in the suite-case, when heroin looked like a bit humid, compressed, homogeneous by its composition and thickness layer of a substance, fully covering the inner surface of the suite-case (imitation of the inner cover of the suite-case);
- a concealment of heroin in rear mirrors of the vehicle.
A concealment of heroin in the suite-case and rear mirrors of the vehicle.

**Psychotropic substances**

The seizures of psychotropic substances, registered in 2013, and those seized during the last several years, are represented by the following types:

- Substances of benzodiazepine class – diazepam and phenazepam, and barbiturates class substance – phenobarbital. It should be noted, that phenazepam is not on the list of the UN Convention on psychotropic substances, while under the legislation of the RT it belongs to hard substances under control. All seized shipments of the afore mentioned substances are legally produced pharmaceutical preparations, kept and/or sold without any permits.

- Amphetamine class substance: – 3,4-Metilendioximetaphetamin (MDMA) in the form of pills («ecstasy»). The pills had a logo - image of the animal on top («a panther»).

- Piperazin class substance: – Metachlorphenilpiperazin (mCPP). Large shipment of pills (2031 pieces) with the logo «DG», seized in Dushanbe, was offered to customers as «ecstasy» pills. Pills, containing (mCPP), had also been seized in the Republic of Tajikistan several years before. Metakhlorphenilpiperazin, like other piperazin substitutes - 1-benzilpiperazin (BZP), 1-(3-triftor-methilphenil) piperazin (TFMPP) are not on the List of the UN Convention of psychotropic substances. These substances of psychoactive action are often used as imitators or «ecstasy» substitutes. Due to a broad scale abuse of these substances, a number of countries included these piperazin derivatives into the lists of controlled substances. With consideration of these facts, by the initiative of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, by the Resolution #475 of November 2, 2013, of the Government of the RT the afore mentioned derivatives of piperazin were included into the National list of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.

Within the framework of implementation of the «National Strategy for combating illegal narcotic drugs trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020», monitoring will be conducted of new types of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, included into relevant lists by other countries; the goal is to expand the National list of the Republic of Tajikistan of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors. Besides, there is a plan, with the support of donor countries and international organizations, to re-equip the Unit for forensic expertise of the DCA under the President of the RT with modern equipment for conducting chemical analysis of new types of narcotic drugs.
The year of 2013 in Afghanistan was marked by the increase of the areas under opium poppy crops and growth of opium production. This was triggered by a number of factors, including:
- high sale prices for opium (1:4 versus wheat);
- gaining high profits from small land plots;
- instability in the country combined with poor economy;
- uncertainty about the political stability in the country in future;
- expansion of sales markets for opiates in Africa and South-Eastern Asia.

In 2013, in Afghanistan the area under opium poppy made 209000 hectares, exceeding previous maximal indicator of 193000 hectares in 2007 and showing the increase by 36 % compared to 2012.

In 2013, two provinces in the northern region of Afghanistan – Balkh and Fariab, which were areas free from opium poppy crops, changed their status. In Balkh province the crops area was estimated as 410 hectares, and in Fariab province – 158 hectares. Due to that fact, the number of provinces under opium poppy cultivation increased from 17 to 19.

Due to the increase of areas under opium poppy in the eastern and western regions of Afghanistan, the share of crops in the southern region countrywide went down from 84,4 % in 2008 to 67,7% in 2013.

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1 Based on UNODC analytical reports.
Southern region of Afghanistan (Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Zabul, Dai Kundi provinces).

The southern region of Afghanistan remains to be the main region, where opium poppy is cultivated. In 2013, the areas under opium poppy in this region went up by 27%, and reached 141779 hectares, which made 68% countrywide.

Two provinces of this region, in particular, Helmand and Kandahar, increased the areas under opium poppy by 34% and 16% accordingly.

Despite the fact, that the Program «Food Zone», implemented on the territory of Helmand province, was accomplished in 2012, the assessment of its efficiency was continued in 2013. The findings showed that in 2013 the cultivation of the opium poppy in the «Food zone» increased by 50% (from 24241 hectares in 2012 up to 36244 hectares), still remaining much lesser indicator versus agricultural lands beyond the «Food zone».

In 2013, totally 3606 hectares of opium poppy crops were eradicated on the territory of the southern region, which makes 49% of all eradicated crops in the country; however, this amount is 33% less compared to 2012 (5368 hectares).

Western region of Afghanistan (Badgis, Farakh, Gur, Herat and Nimruz provinces).

In 2013, 45557 hectares of areas under opium poppy were registered on the territory of the western region, which makes 21.8% of areas under opium poppy in the country.

In this region, the bulk of the areas under opium poppy was concentrated in Farakh province. However, due to the change of the administrative borders of Farakh and Nimruz provinces, conducted in 2013, part of the territory of Dilaram district now belongs to Nimruz province. That is why precise comparison of the levels of crops in 2012-2013 in these provinces is difficult.

Herat is the only province in this region, in which the number of areas under opium poppy compared to 2012 went down by 12% - from 1080 hectares to 952 hectares. However, this indicator still considerably exceeds the level of 2011, when it made 366 hectares.

Eradication of opium poppy crops in this region was less active compared to 2012. In 2013, total 468 hectares of crops were eradicated, which is 2.4 times less compared to 2012 (1130 hectares).

Central region of Afghanistan (Kabul, Khost, Lugar, Paktia, Pandjsher, Parvan, Vardak, Gazi and Paktika provinces).

Since 2007, the level of areas under opium poppy in the central region is the lowest in the country, fluctuating within the limits of 0.1-0.2%. In 2013, its share made 0.1%.

Kabul province remains the only one in this region with areas under opium poppy. In 2012, their number went down by 45% and made 120 hectares; however, in 2013 their number went up again by 148% and made 298 hectares. One of the possible reasons, accounting for the increase of the crops area in 2013, is the lack of measures for their eradication on behalf of the agencies in charge.

Eastern region of Afghanistan (Kapisa, Kunar, Lagman, Nangarkhar and Nuristan provinces).

During the last four years, the region was marked by the sharp increase of areas under opium poppy from 1107 hectares in 2010 up to 18665 hectares in 2013, which changed their share in the total amount in the country from 0.9% to 8.9%.

In the eastern region, 84% or 15719 hectares of areas under opium poppy were concentrated in Nangarkhar province, where their growth compared to 2012 made 399%.

In 2013, in this region no active arrangements were conducted with regard to the eradication of the crops. Totally only 296 hectares of areas under opium poppy were eradicated during the year, which is 3.3 times less versus the indicators of 2012 (985 hectares).

Northern region of Afghanistan (Baglan, Balkh, Bamiyan, Fariab, Djovajan, Samangan, Sari Pul, Badakhshan, Takhor, Kunduz provinces).

1 UNODC project «Food Zone» - in the course of 45 days in 2012 during opium poppy sowing season 42000 farmers from ten districts of Helmand province were given fertilizers, wheat seeds and other cultural crops.
Until 2013, cultivation of opium poppy was observed only in two province of the northern region. Despite the arrangements for the eradication of the crops, opium poppy crops were registered in two more provinces, namely, Balkh and Fariab. Thus, their total area in four provinces of the region made 3084 hectares or 1.5 % of the total amount countrywide. Meanwhile, opium poppy in Balkh and Fariab provinces was cultivated only in several districts, not bordering on Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Kunduz and Takhor provinces, having common border with Tajikistan, are still considered free from crops since 2007 and 2008, respectively.

In 2013, more than one third of the total amount of crops, eradicated in the country, happened in Badakhshan province. Totally, crops were eradicated here in the area of 2798 hectares, which is by 57 % more than in 2012. However, despite this, amount of crops in the province still went up from 1927 hectares in 2012 up to 2374 hectares in 2013.

In Badakhshan province, opium poppy is cultivated, mainly, on rainfed land plots; crops are concentrated in Daraim district – 684 hectares, Argu district- 565 hectares, Bakhorak district – 322 hectares, Djirm district – 196 hectares and Shakhri Buzurg district -148 hectares. Nevertheless, Badakhshan province, unlike a number of other provinces of Afghanistan, is more stable. Government divisions in charge of eradication of opium poppy crops, encounter the least counteraction during the eradication of crops. In 2013, only one incident happened, and one person was injured during the eradication of crops. This and other factors allow closer regional cooperation with law enforcement bodies, including information exchange, functioning of liaison officers’ offices, conducting joint operative and search operations, as well as awareness raising campaigns and preventive actions.

### Cultivation of opium poppy in Badakhshan province in 2007-2013 (in hectares)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>3642</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>2347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Eradication and cultivation of opium poppy crops in Afghanistan in 2007-2013 (in hectares)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years / divisions</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eradicated by government divisions</td>
<td>15898</td>
<td>4306</td>
<td>2687</td>
<td>2316</td>
<td>3810</td>
<td>9672</td>
<td>7348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eradicated by divisions in charge of eradication of opium crops</td>
<td>3149</td>
<td>1174</td>
<td>2663</td>
<td>activity stopped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totally eradicated crops</td>
<td>19510</td>
<td>5480</td>
<td>5351</td>
<td>2316</td>
<td>3810</td>
<td>9672</td>
<td>7348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>areas under opium poppy crops</td>
<td>193000</td>
<td>157000</td>
<td>123000</td>
<td>123000</td>
<td>131000</td>
<td>154000</td>
<td>209000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of areas in southern and western regions of the country</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provinces free of crops</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number of provinces, in which operations for eradication of crops were conducted</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Totally, in 2013, government divisions of Afghanistan eradicated 7348 hectares of opium poppy crops, which is by 24 % less versus 2012 (9672 hectares).

Probably, the reason for the government divisions’ failure to eradicate more opium poppy crops was a complex situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, especially in its south-western regions, and active armed counteraction.

Comparison of the campaigns for the eradication of opium poppy crops in 2012 and 2013 brings us to the following conclusions:

- in 2012-2013, the bulk of areas with eradicated opium poppy crops were located in Badakhshan, Helmand and Kandahar provinces;
- in 2013, operations for eradication of crops in Badakhshan province were conducted more actively compared to the previous years;
- in 2013, in the course of the operations for eradication of crops, much more attacks were made against government divisions compared to 2012;
- as a result of the attacks, casualties among government divisions made 143 persons dead and 89 injured. In 2012, these indicators were 102 persons dead and 127 injured.

**Production of opium in Afghanistan**

In 2013, along with the increase of the number of areas under opium poppy crops in Afghanistan, opium production also went up. The volume of opium production in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in 2013 is estimated as 5500 tons, which is higher compared to the level of 2012 by 49 %.

- The production of opium in 2013 went up by 11 % as well as per one hectare harvest - from 23,7 kilos in 2012 up to 26,3 kilos in 2013. Along with this, the amount of opium per 1 hectare in 2013 does not exceed the indicators of 2007-2011.

**Opium production in Afghanistan**

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**Level of opium production in the regions of Afghanistan in 2007-2013**

Compared to 2012, opium production went up in all regions of Afghanistan. In the eastern region this growth was most considerable, so that the share of this region countrywide went up from 6 % in 2012 up to 15 % in 2013, while the share of the southern region, on the opposite, went down from 69 % to 60 %. The share of the opium production in the northern, western and central regions remained practically the same.

**Percentage ratio of opium production in the regions of Afghanistan in 2007-2013**

In 2013, along with the increase of the number of areas under opium poppy, opium crops went up by 11 % as well as per one hectare harvest - from 23,7 kilos in 2012 up to 26,3 kilos in 2013. Along with this, the amount of opium per 1 hectare in 2013 does not exceed the indicators of 2007-2011.
Opium production in the regions of Afghanistan (in tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>increase/decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central region</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>+250 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern region</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>+290 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern region</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>+37 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern region</td>
<td>2520</td>
<td>3293</td>
<td>+31 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western region</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>1224</td>
<td>+48 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3700</td>
<td>5500</td>
<td>+49 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is assumed, that the harvest capacity of the opium poppy in 2013 could be higher. However, the negative impact was caused not only by bad weather conditions, especially in the western and southern regions of the country, where the main crops areas are concentrated, but also by a number of agronomic factors, making it impossible to have regular high harvests of opium in the areas of intensive cultivation of opium poppy.

More than 18 sorts of opium poppy are cultivated on the territory of Afghanistan. However, during the last years, among the most cultivated sorts are «Watani Surgulai» and «Watani Spingulai». The choice of Afghan farmers in favor of these sorts is caused by the following factors:
- shorter ripening time;
- resistance to diseases;
- high quality of produced opium;
- low level of moisture in opium;
- less labor consuming.

Price for opium in Afghanistan

A high price for opium in 2012 was one of the main factors, which triggered the increase of areas under opium poppy crops in 2013.

The profit, gained by Afghan farmers through opium production in 2013, was estimated as 950 million US dollars, which is by 31 % higher compared to 2012.

At the same time, in 2013, the prices for opium in all provinces of Afghanistan went down, which reduced the difference in the price for opium in the regions of the country.

Average price for dry opium in 2012-2013 (based on UNODC data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Average price for dry opium in 2012 (USD/kilos)</th>
<th>Average price for dry opium in 2013 (USD/kilos)</th>
<th>Increase/decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central region</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>+13 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern region</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>-41 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern region</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>-40 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern region</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>-7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western region</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>-15 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>-12 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Production of cannabis group narcotic drugs

During the last years Afghanistan remains to be a leader in the production of opium and cannabis group narcotic drugs.

According to the last published UNODC report on commercial cultivation of cannabis in Afghanistan for 2012, the area under cannabis crops was estimated as 10000 hectares, which is 17 % less compared to 2011. At the same time, these estimates could be the result of the fact, that the surveyed area became smaller. On the contrary, harvest of hashish in 2012 increased by 8 %, reaching 1400 tons. The main reason for such growth was the increase of harvest capacity by 21 %, i.e., up to 136 kilos per 1 hectare.

Morocco, located on the northern coast of Africa, is another main producer of this group of narcotic drugs; by estimates, 760 tons of hashish were produced there in 2011.

Due to this fact, in the regions, where these states are located, these are cannabis group narcotic drugs, that prevail among other seized narcotic substances.

Dissemination of Afghan opiates

Starting with 2009, the volumes of heroin seizures in Europe keep going down. Thus, 16 tons of heroin were seized in Europe in 2011, which is by 28 % less compared to the previous year. Besides, this indicator makes about a half of the volume of heroin seizure in 2008 (29 tons of heroin). Among the countries along the Balkan route, heroin seizures went down in 2010 in the countries of the South-Eastern Europe, in 2011 in Iran (by 15 % up to 23 tons) and Turkey (by 43 % up to 7 tons). When heroin became less accessible in retail sale, it led to the reduction of the number of small dealers and increased amount of extraneous substances in heroin.
Along with this since 2009, increased volumes of heroin are seized in Africa, especially in Eastern Africa. Drug dealers use sea boats for the transportation of opiates from the ports of Iran and Pakistan to the sea borders or ports of Kenya and Tanzania; then by land they are brought to the southern part of Africa. Container transportation is used mostly for the transportation of the opiates to Western Africa, especially to Benin and Nigeria. Increasing production of opium in the «Golden triangle» countries (Laos, Myanmar and Thailand) still cannot meet the demand of the increasing number of heroin consumers in China and the region; that is why the lack of opiates in the markets, probably, is compensated by their coming from Afghanistan.

Probably, emerging ways of transportation of opiates via Iraq and Middle East make new routes. Countries of this region claim the increase of seizures of heroin, produced in Afghanistan. Besides, the majority of drug couriers, detained in Pakistan, were heading to the Persian Gulf countries, or China, Malasia and Thailand.

By the northern route heroin mainly comes to the markets of Central Asia and the Russian Federation. Analysis of the heroin seizures during last years in the countries, located on this route, shows stable decrease of its volumes. During the last 10 years, the total volume of heroin seizures in the countries of Central Asia and the Russian Federation went down from 10,2 tons in 2004 up to 3,5 tons in 2013. The year 2008 was the exception, when high level of heroin seizures was triggered by the record opium production in Afghanistan in 2007-2008.

Probably, the changes of the volumes of heroin seizures on the main routes of its transportation are caused by the following factors:

- fluctuations of the volumes of opium production in Afghanistan;
- emerging alternative narcotic drugs along with the reduction of the number of new heroin consumers;
- high level of available substitute therapy in the European countries and some countries of Central Asia;
- successful work of law enforcement bodies;
- redistribution of the volumes of heroin transportation by main routes due to the emerging new ones.

Trends of heroin seizures in the countries of Central Asia and Russian Federation in 2004-2013

![Graph showing trends of heroin seizures in Central Asia and Russia](image)

Prognostic estimates

Two main events, which will happen in 2014, should be taken into consideration, while making prognosis for the development of narcotic drugs situation in Afghanistan; they will have impact on the main aspects of the economic, political and social life of the country:

- completion of the mission of International Security Assistance Forces in Afghanistan;
- elections of the President of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in spring.

The development of the narcotic drugs situation in Afghanistan will depend very much on the outcomes of these processes, which can be either positive, or negative.

In the first case scenario, armed forces and law enforcement bodies will retain control over the situation, at least, on the current level, the majority of population will accept the results of the elections, and state power on sites will become stronger. Given this scenario, implementation of the current projects for struggling with drugs and international cooperation will continue developing.

Cardinal changes, aimed at the rehabilitation of the economy, energy systems, new jobs and development of alternative branches of agriculture are required for the destruction of the basis of narcotic drugs business in the IRA.

Given the negative development of events, tense socio-political and economic situation in Afghanistan will make it impossible to pay attention to struggle with narcotic drugs business on the level, reached during the last years. On top of that, the lack of real power, increased national, ethnic and ideological contradictions and corrupted authorities will result in still larger financial merger between terrorist network and international narcotic drugs trafficking.

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1 Data for Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Russia for 2013 are given for 9 month period.
SECTION 2

NARCOTIC DRUGS ABUSE PREVENTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
Review of the situation in the sphere of narcotic drugs demand reduction and provision of narcological help to the population of the Republic of Tajikistan

Achievements of the Republic of Tajikistan in the sphere of prevention of narcotic drugs abuse and narcotic drugs related crimes, mitigation of their medical and social consequences are, first of all, the outcomes of the implementation of the complex of specific state measures, based on the adoption of relevant laws, normative and legal acts and national programs.

Further development of the narcological service as well as its interaction with other state bodies, public associations and international organizations are defined by the «National program for the prevention of spread of narcotic drugs abuse and improvement of narcological help for 2013-2017» and «National Strategy for combating illegal narcotic drugs trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020».

One of the tasks of the narcological service is identification and assessment of the factors, increasing the spread of narcomania. Among the main indicators of the level of narcotic drugs abuse are sickness, morbidity and primary morbidity, according to the data of registered drug addicts (i.e., persons, who referred to state medical institutions for narcological help).

In view of the experts, the indicator of primary morbidity, with regard to information aspect, is more obvious due to its changeability compared to the sickness indicator.

Dynamics of sickness and primary morbidity in the Republic of Tajikistan during the period of 2007-2013 per 100 thousand people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Republic of Tajikistan (by years)</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (mln.)</td>
<td>7139,8</td>
<td>7297,8</td>
<td>7373,8</td>
<td>7529,6</td>
<td>7529,6</td>
<td>7708,5</td>
<td>8104,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of patients</td>
<td>8744</td>
<td>8645</td>
<td>8018</td>
<td>7398</td>
<td>7117</td>
<td>7231</td>
<td>7176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickness per 100 thousand people</td>
<td>122,4</td>
<td>118,4</td>
<td>108,7</td>
<td>98,2</td>
<td>94,5</td>
<td>93,8</td>
<td>88,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>95,0</td>
<td>94,2</td>
<td>95,3</td>
<td>95,8</td>
<td>96,7</td>
<td>90,9</td>
<td>86,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>5,0</td>
<td>5,8</td>
<td>4,7</td>
<td>4,2</td>
<td>3,3</td>
<td>3,8</td>
<td>2,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary morbidity per 100 thousand people</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>6,71</td>
<td>9,08</td>
<td>5,04</td>
<td>9,6</td>
<td>8,8</td>
<td>8,3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 By the data of Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan as of 01.10.2013.

Dynamics of primary morbidity in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2011-2013 by regions
The situation, related to narcotic drugs addiction in the Republic, gradually becomes stable. The years of 2011-2013 were marked by the tendency of the reduction of sickness and primary narcomania morbidity. It happened thanks to the implementation of previous state programs in the sphere of prevention of narcotic drugs abuse, treatment, social and medical rehabilitation of narcotic drugs addicts, combined with the attention to the integration of this category of persons into social life.

**Dynamics of primary morbidity in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 2011-2013 by regions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Indicator of primary morbidity per 100 thousand people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dushanbe city</td>
<td>3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRS</td>
<td>1,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBAO</td>
<td>1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sogd province</td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khatlon province</td>
<td>2,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>9,6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Geographic, social and demographic, economic specificities, availability of narcotic drugs as well as effective organization of preventive anti-drugs arrangements in the region, in parallel with a number of other factors, have impact on the spread of narcomania in the regions of the Republic.

**Structure of narcotic drugs abuse by types of narcotic drugs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Republic of Tajikistan (by years)</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of drug addicts</td>
<td>7398</td>
<td>7117</td>
<td>7231</td>
<td>7176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number by types:</th>
<th>number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>5,1</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>3,8</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>4,2</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>4,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>14,2</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>10,1</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>9,7</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>9,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>5552</td>
<td>75,1</td>
<td>5798</td>
<td>81,4</td>
<td>5865</td>
<td>81,1</td>
<td>5791</td>
<td>80,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polynarcomania</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>5,6</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>4,7</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>4,9</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>5,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heroin is the strongest narcotic substance in the illegal narcotic drugs trafficking in the RT. In the structure of narcotic drugs abuse, heroin addicts make the largest share, despite its reduction from 81,4% in 2012 up to 79,4% in 2013.

Along with this, in 2011-2013, the number of persons, using several types of narcotic drugs (polynarcomania), was constantly increasing.

It should be noted, that the structural composition of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances users differs from the composition of officially registered narcotic drugs addicts. This difference, first of all, concerns cannabinoids group narcotic drugs users (cannabis and hashish), who seldom refer for narcoological help.

Cannabinoids addicts, with regard to their number, take the third place in the structure of narcomania patients; whereas in the structure of narcotic drugs users they take the second place after heroin addicts. Among the reasons for that are narcogenic properties of cannabinoids and their relative availability due to the price in the illegal narcotic drugs trafficking. The group of narcotic drugs addicts also includes categories of persons, who use hallucinogens, barbiturates, antidepressants and amphetamines.
Males make overwhelming majority among narcotic drugs addicts in the Republic of Tajikistan - 96-97%. The years of 2010-2013 were marked by the trend of stable reduction of the number of female narcotic drugs addicts, in particular, from 305 to 198. Primarily, social, ethnic and cultural status of women in the community, traditionally established norms of behavior and impact of Islamic world outlook account for this. Practice proves that these factors have a positive impact on forming antinarcotics resistance among women, which is why maximal efforts should be undertaken for developing this long-term resistance.

In 2010-2013, in the age structure of narcotic drugs addicts, the share of people aged 18-34 years old, went down, shifting towards the age category of 35-59 years old; the ratio between them changed from 34,9% versus 64,5% in 2010, to 32,6% versus 66,3% in 2013. The trend of «aging narcomania» along with the reduction of the primary morbidity indicator, demonstrates stabilization of the situation, regarding narcotic drugs addicts, especially with respect to strong narcotic drugs.

This trend is known to refer only to the category of patients, registered in narcological institutions; they mainly use strong opioids. However, this does not reflect the age structure of all narcotic drugs addicts. Users of cannabinoids as well as of other types of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances refer to medical institutions only in urgent cases, which is why the age structure of users of these types of drugs differs from official indicators.

In 2013, the number of drug addicts among rural residents went up, reaching 28,9% (2010-17,2%), which shows, first of all, the efficiency of detection of drug addicts and availability of narcological help in rural areas.

Drug addicts have low indicators of social adaptation and life activity. In 2010-2013, the share of the unemployed among narcotic drugs users went up - from 89,2% up to 94,1 %. This fact shows the need in adopting relevant measures on behalf of experts from medical and social agencies.

From the medical point of view, injected drug abuse, especially of heroin, is a dangerous factor, specific to the narcological situation in the Republic of Tajikistan. Since 2001, the number of injected drug users has been increasing. By 2013, their number reached 4837 persons or 67,2% of the total number of narcotic drugs addicts. Risky practice of multiple use of the same syringe during the intravenous use of narcotic drugs is one of the main and most dangerous ways of HIV/AIDS transmission, which makes 53,5% of all registered cases of infections in the country.

By the data of the Republican center for AIDS prevention, in 2013, in Tajikistan 5382 HIV positive persons were registered, including 2878 persons or 53,5 % of injected drug users.

Males make 98,2% of the total number of injected drug users (IDUs). Almost all drug addicts practice unprotected sex, which is additional risk for the sexual transmission of HIV infection. In 2013, 876 new HIV positive cases were registered, including 239 (28%) injected drug users. In comparison with previous years, this indicator of the ways of the infection transmission among IDUs went down a little, which is the result of introduction of narcotic drugs demand reduction program in the Republic as well as broader coverage of this contingent by preventive arrangements.
In connection with this, during last years, Ministry of health and social protection of population with the support of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan implement programs for the reduction of harm, caused by narcotic drugs abuse. Besides, pilot program of opioid substitute therapy (OST) was launched in narcological institutions with the purpose of prevention of spread of HIV infections and diseases, transmitted through blood. World Health Organization and UNODC believe that substitute therapy combined with moral and social support, rendered to drug addicts, is one of the most effective ways of treatment. The dissemination of this type of treatment in the Republic of Tajikistan is aimed, first of all, at the prevention of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis and other hemocautious infections among injected drug users, mortality related to the overdose of narcotic drugs as well as reduction of the level of criminal behavior and crimes.

It should be noted that these programs are implemented thanks to the financial support of the Global Fund for combating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, as well as other donor organizations. In 2010, pilot project on OST was implemented in the Republican clinical narcological center, named after Professor M. G. Gulyamov as well as narcological centers in GBAO and Sogd province. In 2013, OST consulting room was opened, based on the provincial narcological center in Khatlon province, Kurgan-Tyube town.

Logistics of narcological centers is improving in parallel with the introduction of modern technologies, new standards for diagnostics, treatment, organization of information and statistical structure, and provision of direct practical assistance on sites.

Review of existing and development of new regulating documents is done with the goal of improving normative and legal base, regulating the activity of narcological services and other structures of the RT. To this end, by the order of the Ministry of health and social protection of population there were developed and approved:

- «Instruction for the implementation of injected drugs’ harm reduction program in the Republic of Tajikistan»;
- «Instruction for joint work of medical institutions and public associations for harm reduction»;
- Methodical recommendations on «Organization of prevention of overdose of narcotic drugs and reduction of the number of deaths, caused by the overdose of opiates».

Ministry of health and social protection of population, after consultations with the DCA under the President of the RT, developed and approved of «Methodological manual on opioid substitute therapy in the Republic of Tajikistan». New edition of standards for narcological help provision was published with the support of UNODC in Central Asia. Experts from the Republican clinical narcological center developed and approved of a new edition of «Methodological instructions for diagnostics and treatment of narcomania patients» with the goal of improving the quality of treatment of narcotic drugs addicts.

Mr. M. Malakhov, Director of the Republican narcological clinical center, named after Professor M. G. Gulyamov, Health Ministry of the Republic of Tajikistan.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Total number of drug addicts</th>
<th>Including injected drug users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4604</td>
<td>1419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>6356</td>
<td>2193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6496</td>
<td>2334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6759</td>
<td>2420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>7275</td>
<td>3564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>7732</td>
<td>4478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>7841</td>
<td>4693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8744</td>
<td>5316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>8645</td>
<td>5430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>8018</td>
<td>4583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>7398</td>
<td>4578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>7117</td>
<td>4185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>7231</td>
<td>4882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>7176</td>
<td>4837</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table # 5

**Dynamics of the indicator of share of IDUs among registered narcomania patients in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2000-2013**
Narcotic drugs abuse prevention

One of the objectives of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan is coordination of preventive activity of the subjects of all levels, implementing a state counter narcotics policy. A large range of activities, conducted by authorized ministries and agencies as well as public organizations, are aimed, first of all, at promotion of a healthy lifestyle and raising awareness among the population of the country about the harm, caused by narcotic drugs.

The main platform for the implementation of preventive arrangements is a Coordination Council on Narcotic Drugs Abuse Prevention, set up by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on April 3, 2004. The Republican Coordination Council, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan, is in charge of the monitoring of narcomania situation, prevention of narcotic drugs addiction and implementation of national anti-drug programs.

The outcomes of the working group activity, which had previously reviewed the work of the capital coordination council, were discussed at meetings of the Republican Coordination Council, held in 2013 in the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Taking into account that about 50% of the total number of drug addicts are registered in Dushanbe, factors, affecting the concentration of drug addicts in the capital, were analyzed. Unemployment, poor organization of leisure for the youth and teenagers were identified as main causes of narcotic drugs abuse. Besides, due to high level of internal migration in Tajikistan, considerable part of young people rushes to the capital for work or study, thus moving away from the influence of the family.

During the discussion, the proposal was made, through joint efforts of local authorities and urban residents, to start the restoration of yard and sports playgrounds, as well as regular events for the attraction of teenagers and young people to sports, and widely use mass media in anti narcotic drugs propaganda.

By the DCA initiative, public association «Rost» conducted analyses of current legislation of the RT in the sphere of control over narcotic drugs trafficking, narcological help, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. The purpose of this study, supported by the
International Fund «AIDS Foundation East-West,» was to identify discrepancies among various normative and legal documents. The findings of the analyses were presented on September 30, 2013 at the meeting of the Coordination Council, and the decision was made to establish a working group, comprised of the representatives of the DCA, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and public organizations in order to develop recommendations for improving certain legal documents, in particular, the system of registration of drug addicts, their social reintegration and provision of narcological services.

At the last meeting of the Coordination Council, on December 25, 2013, it was proposed to hold an extraordinary meeting with representatives of donor countries, international organizations and NGOs for coordination of joint efforts for the implementation of the «National Strategy for Combating Narcotic Drugs Trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020».

Among the activities of the Coordination Council, there are trips of the working group to the regions for participation in the meetings of provincial, city and district coordination councils. In 2013, meetings were organized in Pyanj and A. Dzhami districts of Khatlon region, in Khorog city, Roshtqala, Rushan and Shugnon districts of GBAO. The common topic of the meetings was concern about high risk of the young generation’s involvement into narcotic drug abuse, which should be countered by consolidated efforts of the state and civil society. Important role here goes to the family, the general educational institutions, parents’ committees, volunteers and public activists.

Active support in working with population is rendered by many international and non-governmental organizations, working on the territory of Tajikistan.

In 2013, by the initiative of the Drug Control Agency, for the first time, interstate cultural and sporting anti-drug activities were arranged jointly with the Kyrgyz Republic and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. These activities were supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime under the «Regional Program for Afghanistan and neighboring countries for 2011-2014.»

From June 22 through June 27, 2013, the DCA jointly with the State Service on Drug Control under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic conducted large-scale actions among the population of the districts of Soghd province of Tajikistan, bordering on Batken region of Kyrgyzstan. In the events, dedicated to the International Day for combating narcotic drugs abuse and their illegal trafficking, leadership of SSDC of the KR and the DCA Office in Soghd province, famous athletes, artists, dance groups, representing both states, participated. Various competitions and quizzes were organized for local residents; winners were awarded prizes and gifts.

Similar events took place from August 3 through August 7, 2013 in the areas of Tajikistan, bordering on Afghanistan. Events took place in the border markets, located near the checkpoints «Tem» of Khorog town, «Iskashim» in Ishkashim district and «Ruzvay» in Darvoz district. Representatives of the district administration and border services of the RT and the IRA attended the events along with the local population of both countries.

Despite the fact that strong interaction on bilateral, regional and international levels between countries, participating in these events, already exists for many years, these events were the first experience of joint preventive work.
For several years, a group of experts from the Drug Control Agency, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of population, the Committee on Youth, Sports and Tourism, the Committee on Women and Family Affairs travels to remote border villages to conduct explanatory work for different groups of population, paying special attention to meetings with women, teachers, teenagers and young people. In 2013, such meetings took place in Khatlon region, namely, Shurabad, Khovaling, Baljuvan, Pyanj and Shaartus districts, and in Sughd region, namely, Ganchiy, Gorno-Matcha, Zafarabad, Asht, B. Gafurov and J. Rasulov districts.

With the aim of drawing public attention to the problem of narcotic drugs addiction and drug-related crime, the Drug Control Agency, on the eve of the International Day for combating narcotic drugs abuse and their illegal trafficking, hosts annually a number of cultural and sporting events in the capital and administrative centers of the regions, cities and districts. On these days round table meetings, sports competitions, concerts, contests of folk theaters and children's drawings are traditionally organized.

Sport is one of the main ways to attract young people to a healthy lifestyle. According to the data of the Committee on Youth, Sports and Tourism under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, in 2013, the number of teenagers and young people, involved in sports, exceeded 1.2 million. Projects, financed from the Republican budget and by international organizations, are implemented under the «National Program for Social Development of the Youth in Tajikistan for 2013-2015» and other branch programs, jointly with government structures concerned. In many cities and districts of the country volunteer movements among young people are expanding, 63 youth and 41 volunteer centers function. 1500 volunteers and 170 trainers received training; they actively conduct preventive and explanatory work among the rural youth. There are currently seven centers for teenagers and young people with problems, which provide information about the risks, associated with the use of psychoactive and toxic substances, narcotic drugs, and various diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, STIs, tuberculosis and others.

Ministry of Education and Science has produced a number of methodological manuals about a healthy lifestyle for students of secondary schools, based on age. The goal of the manuals is to form skills, preventing the use of psychoactive substances and narcotic drugs. Besides, a handbook «HIV Prevention and Youth» in the Russian and Tajik languages was included into the learning course for students of teacher training colleges.

Ministry of Health and Social Protection of population, under the the objectives of the «National program for prevention of drug addiction and improvement of drug treatment in Tajikistan in 2013-2017», organized events among the various layers of the community, namely, meetings and workshops for women, young mothers, women - experts in Muslim rites (bibihalifa), cultural anti narcotic drugs actions, during which participants received information materials and watched anti narcotic drugs video materials.

The resources available in the community, like state power tools, proximity of public organizations to population and active stance of the civil society should be used, if the goal is to achieve positive results in the preventive work and effective accomplishment of the objectives of the «National Strategy for Combating Narcotic Drugs Trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020» and other branch program documents.
Activity of public associations in narcotic drugs abuse prevention and its harm reduction

A number of public organizations and associations along with state bodies carry out their activity within the framework of the programs for narcotic drugs harm reduction. Their participation contributes to comprehensive development of the system for the prevention of the spread of narcotic drugs addiction and implementation of the programs for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts in the Republic of Tajikistan. The Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT and other bodies of state power closely cooperate with non-governmental organizations, working directly with drug addicts, and involve them into the programs for treatment, rehabilitation and social integration.

Republican public association «AIDS Foundation East West - Tajikistan» (here and after referend to as) within the framework of its authority, promotes to broadening of the access for narcotic drug addicts to complex services for HIV prevention.

Under the project «Filling gaps: health and rights of vulnerable groups of population», sub grants were allocated to 11 public organizations, namely, «SPIN Plus», «Sakhi», «Sudmand», «Djovidon», «Buzurg», «Young generation of Tajikistan», «Anti AIDS», «Marifatpocho», «VITA», «Bonuvoni fardo» and «Nigoh». These financial resources were used to ensure access for narcotic drug users to complex services for HIV prevention in several cities and towns of Tajikistan, namely, Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tyube, Kulyab, Khudjand, Penjikent, Kalai-humb, Shahritus and Istaravshan. For nine months of 2013, due to efforts of local organizations in cooperation with regional centers on AIDS, narcology and TBC, 3618 drug users were reached, including 1602 injected narcotic drugs users (IDUs).

In 2013, the Foundation launched medical information electronic portal www.afew.tj, which improves access of medical experts to modern scientifically proven information and consultative support in the sphere of HIV/AIDS and narcotic drugs abuse prevention. 3085 persons received answers to questions of interest for them since the launch of the portal.

In 2013, with the goal of improving interaction with state structures, AFEWT jointly with the Ministries of Healthcare, Justice and Internal affairs of the RT organized 15 special capacity building trainings for the staff of the afore mentioned ministries, working with narcotic drugs` addicts, people, living with HIV, vulnerable women and the youth. The topics of the trainings were organization of preventive work among narcotic drug users, basics of outreach, harm reduction, HIV prevention and consultations for vulnerable groups of population. Total 345 persons participated in the trainings, organized by AFEWT.

The Foundation also supports various anti narcotic drugs events. The DCA under the President of the RT, on the eve of the International Day for combating narcotic drugs abuse and their illegal trafficking, conducted
a round table meeting. Among the issues discussed, there were problems of narcotic drugs abuse, spread of infectious diseases, access of drug addicts to treatment and social rehabilitation in the country.

At the same time, AFEWT with the DCA support, jointly with state and public organizations conducted 19 information and advocacy events, including competitions and explanatory discussions with participation of 4132 residents from 9 regions of Tajikistan.

Public association (PA) «SPIN Plus» is another organization, rendering direct help and support to people, using narcotic drugs, and HIV positive. In its work, this association applies innovative methods, namely, multidisciplinary, preventive and advocacy.

In 2013, «SPIN Plus» worked with more than 2000 injected narcotic drugs users (IDUs). 3 syringe exchange points (SEP) and 2 drop-in centers are functioning, based on the association.

Based on the agreement with the Republican and city centers for AIDS prevention and combating, the access was expanded for narcotic drugs addicts to the services of pre-clinic consulting and HIV testing; outreach work and consulting were organized.

«SPIN Plus» actively cooperates with health care services in Dushanbe and Vakhdat cities as well as public organizations, providing a complex package of services for HIV prevention among narcotic drugs users.

In 2013, this public association organized several meetings and round table meetings with the leadership of the Ministry of Interior of the RT and Main Office for Execution of Criminal Punishments of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan (MOECP of the MJ of the RT). Local inspectors and personnel of the MOECP of the MJ of the RT participated in mini trainings and working meetings on the issues of narcotic drugs harm reduction and HIV prevention. In penitentiary institutions, convicted persons received trainings on the issues of health protection, medical, social and legal services, available after their release from institutions of confinement.

In 2013, PA «Apeiron» implemented the project «Together against AIDS» in coalition with organizations «Sino», «Subhi tandurusti», «Sudmand» in the towns Kurgan-Tyube and Kulyab, Bokhtar, Farkhor and Vose districts of Khatlon province. The project was aimed at improving access for injected drug users to narcotic drugs harm reduction and prevention of HIV and STIs.

Under the project, thanks to established cooperation with medical institutions, 5 trust points started functioning, in which more than 1500 IDUs received consultations from doctors free of charge, and 300 persons were tested for HIV.

PA «Djovidon» functions in Kulyab town of Khatlon province and renders legal, medical and psychological help to people, living with HIV, and IDUs. The organization provides services of pre-clinic consultations and HIV testing, antiretroviral therapy, narcological help, consultations and examination for tuberculosis, examination and treatment of STIs, diagnostics and treatment, including procurement of medications, etc. In 2013, 210 persons received help from «Djovidon».

PA «New life» in Sogd province of Tajikistan organized short-term courses for injected drug users, regarding prevention of narcotic drugs addiction and STIs; the participants received single use syringes and condoms. These arrangements were conducted within the framework of the project «Cooperation for improvement of access for injected drug users to a complex of services for HIV prevention», funded by the UN Global Fund.

PA «Volunteer» carries out its activity on the territory of Gorno-Badakhshan autonomous province. On the eve of International Day for combating narcotic drugs abuse and their illegal trafficking, this organization in cooperation with the DCA office in GBAO, Khorog city, organized a round table meeting «Problems with narcotic drugs abuse in GBAO and ways of their resolution». The regional Council, working with djamoats, and Aga-Khan healthcare service initiated it.

Representatives of state and public structures of GBAO, representatives of djamoats of Khorog city, members of the community of narcotic drugs addicts and those HIV positive participated in the round table meeting.

The main goal of the round table meeting was consolidation of all parties concerned for the implementation of measures, aimed at the prevention of narcomania and HIV/AIDS, reduction of vulnerability of young people regarding HIV infection and involvement into narcotic drugs abuse.

Thus, public movement in the RT, working in the sphere of prevention of narcotic drugs addiction and HIV infection, promotes to a better access for target groups to medical and social services, and raising their awareness, which enhances the effectiveness of the implementation of state programs for narcotic drugs abuse harm reduction in the country.

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1 STI – Sexually Transmitted Infections.
Cooperation with mass media

Mass media is an important tool, supporting anti-narcotic drugs policy of the state; mass media helps form a negative attitude of the audience towards narcotic drugs. Such target groups like children, teenagers and the youth should be in the focus of this work. They mostly fall under the influence of disguised advertisements and youth movements, which make the abuse of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their analogues stylish.

In connection with this, information policy is focused on the dissemination of the materials about negative consequences of narcomania and harm, caused by narcotic drugs. Such popular types of mass media, like TV, radio, and especially Internet, no doubt, impact the shaping of moral and ethic norms in the community, on which the attitude towards narcotic drugs abuse depend.

One of the crucial tasks of the press services of the law enforcement bodies is continuous awareness raising campaigns among the population with regard to the issues of prevention of narcomania and narcotic drugs related crimes. News programs of all state TV and radio channels of the RT are the fastest to accomplish this task.

Of course, cooperation with TV and radio broadcasting companies is not limited by showing stories in news programs. For many years, law enforcement bodies of the RT have a certain niche in broadcasting of many state companies, and their interagency programs, regularly covering their activity, gained a broad audience, in particular, such TV programs, like «Shield», «Pulse», «A Motherland defender», «Army», «Responsibility», «Routes for smuggling», «The youth», «Guidance», «Reflection», «Soyarushan» and radio programs, like, «Law and community», «Stream», «Ray of intellect» and «Healing».

Summarizing the work of press centers of law enforcement bodies in the information space during the last years, one can mention a broad use of opportunities, provided by various types of mass media, namely, newspapers, journals, radio, television and Internet. Besides, during the year regular press conferences, briefings and meetings take place with participation of representatives of not only domestic mass media, but also with correspondents of foreign information agencies, accredited in the RT. The example of such cooperation is ongoing coverage of the DCA activity in the programs like «Allies» and «Republic today» on TV of the CIS countries, prepared jointly with interstate TV and radio company «MIR».

Coordination by the DCA of interaction between state and public structures with mass media is a key task of antinarcotics preventive work. During the year, TV and radio programs were broadcast with participation of health care and education experts, sportsmen, counselors, lawyers and representatives of religious confessions. Among the topics discussed, there were issues of AIDS and narcomania prevention, campaigning of a healthy life style among young people, negative impact of drug abuse on the organism and attitude of religion towards narcotic drugs abuse.
International Day for combating narcotic drugs abuse and their illegal trafficking on June 26 is important information opportunity to draw the attention of the community to the problem of narcotic drugs addiction and narcotic drugs related crimes. Before this date, a broad preventive campaign, coordinated by the DCA, took place. Experts from many state and public organizations participated in the campaign. Antinarcotics actions were covered by all mass media, including news sites, TV programs, radio rubrics and social reels, prepared and broadcast by mass media for this day, promoted to healthy life style and formed negative attitude of the audience towards narcotic drugs.

Within the framework of information campaign, for the first time in Tajikistan, the exhibition «My Planet: World against narcomania» was organized by the public organization «World-wide League «Intellect without a narcotic drug» of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan with the support of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT. The exposition, telling about struggle with narcomania, consisted of 60 works, namely, drawings, photos, video materials from 150 countries of the CIS and the rest of the world.

Based on the TV mini studio, set up in 2012, the DCA press center specialists prepared a number of programs about the activity in the sphere of licit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances control, counteraction to transit of narcotic drugs, symptoms of narcotic drugs addiction and its negative impact, and also a special program about the 14 year accomplishments of the DCA, on the occasion of its establishment.

In 2013, many foreign delegations visited this studio; representatives of several of them gave interviews. Besides, during this year more than 50 representatives of foreign mass media from 30 information companies and agencies visited the DCA. Many of them arrived in Tajikistan with a specific purpose of learning about the situation on the Tajik-Afghan border, struggle with the illegal narcotic drugs trafficking in Tajikistan, activities of the DCA under the President of the RT, namely, correspondents from BBC TV and radio corporation (UK), information agency «Frankfurter Algemine», «DPA» (Germany), «Helsingin sanomat» (Finland), «Asahi cimbun» (Japan), and TV channel «Russia». This cooperation resulted in special programs, reportages and articles, in which objective evaluation of the efforts, undertaken by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in the sphere of counteraction to the threat, posed by narcotic drugs, coming from Afghanistan was given.

In perspective, the DCA plans to expand interaction with press services of competent bodies of the countries, located along the so-called «Northern route» for the transit of narcotic drugs from Afghanistan. The plan is to conduct joint press conferences and briefings by agencies’ leaders, exchange of anti narcotic drugs topics. Under consideration is the possibility of setting up a common creative television group, comprised of staff members of press centers of law enforcement bodies and journalists, for developing information products about the situation with narcotic drugs in these countries.

Besides, there is a plan to organize and conduct joint workshops for the purposes of upgrading the effectiveness of preventive work in information space and learning the experience of press services of law enforcement bodies in other countries, regarding the issues of coverage of narcotic drugs addiction and struggle with narcotic drugs by mass media.

Thanks to the support of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime in the RT, training course was conducted in the DCA; the goal was to upgrade the level of knowledge of the staff of the DCA press center, regarding public relations, designing materials in various information genres, effective use of technical means for video filming and photography. Chairperson of NAIMMT (National Association of Independent Mass Media of Tajikistan) Mr. N. Karshibaev, leading journalists, camera operators and photographers of the country performed as experts. The main topics for discussions were international norms for freedom of speech, legal base for mass media activity in Tajikistan, objectives of press services of state bodies and new opportunities for mass media with regard to access to information.

Mass media and other communication channels, like, cinema theatres, exhibitions and conferences, are only a part of the narcotic drugs demand reduction strategy. All subjects, involved in narcomania prevention, need to combine their efforts and channel them into searching for new available and attractive forms, methods and means of raising awareness among teenagers and the youth, if the goal is to maximize the effectiveness of the anti narcotic drugs campaign.
SECTION 3

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTER NARCOTICS PROGRAMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
“Dushanbe Dialogue”: on the way to joining efforts to fight against narcotic drugs trafficking

A number of threats to regional security, like international terrorism, illegal drug trafficking, illegal migration, trafficking in persons cannot be eliminated on the level of individual states. Capacities and perspectives to counter them largely depend on the consolidated efforts of the entire international community.

Current situation in Afghanistan and forecasts for its development make countries of the region undertake concerted actions for combining efforts in countering the narcotic drugs threat. In order to develop a common approach to the problems, associated with drug trafficking, the Government of Tajikistan initiated the meeting of the heads of anti-drug structures in the region. The meeting was organized and hosted by the Drug Control Agency (DCA) under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan with active participation of the representative office of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime in Tajikistan (UNODC).

In Dushanbe, on November 29, 2013, the informal meeting of heads of anti-drug agencies of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Russia, China, USA, Turkey, representatives of the UNODC, as well as the European Union took place.

In welcoming speech of the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, conveyed by the Secretary of Security Council of Tajikistan Mr. A. Kahharov, he emphasized:

«Tajikistan, since the early days of independence, supported all reasonable initiatives in the field of narcotic drugs control and combating their illicit trafficking. In its turn, our country from the high tribune of the United Nations Organization presented a number of initiatives and proposals to the international community, supported by many states and authoritative international organizations...

Current situation with narcotic drugs in the region and in the world requires further strengthening of our cooperation. Particularly, interested countries and competent international organizations should be prepared to various trends of the drug situation development in the region, after the withdrawal of the International Security Assistance Forces in Afghanistan. As is known, such collective preparedness will definitely increase our capacity and efficiency in the fight against drugs.»

At the meeting, it was noted, that separately each individual state actively fights against narcotic drugs related crime; however, for increasing the efficiency of this struggle, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between law enforcement bodies of the countries of the region and have a strong partnership strategy for security.
In his speech, Under Secretary General of the UN, a Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Afghanistan, Mr. Jan Kubis, emphasized, that the problem of narcotic drugs was not a problem of one country, it is global, so massive international support for Afghanistan is needed in the fight against narcotic drugs expansion.

In their speeches, heads of delegations gave analysis of the current situation and forecasts for its development in connection with the planned activities in Afghanistan in 2014. They also made specific proposals, regarding the control over narcotic drugs trafficking in their countries and in the region as a whole.

As a result of exchange of opinions, participants of the meeting confirmed the need in strengthening of regional cooperation in the fight against narcotic drugs between law enforcement bodies and special anti-drug services of the countries, bordering on the IRA, and other interested states. In the first place, joint search and operative arrangements are to be conducted with the aim of investigation of organized crime groups and tracking of financial flows, derived from illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs.

With the aim of reducing the threat of spread of narcotic drugs from Afghanistan, it was proposed, with the support of UNODC, to develop a multilateral and integrated regional anti-drug strategy. All participants supported the initiative of creating a network of liaison officers to combat drug abuse in participating countries and a focal point of liaison officers in the Drug Control Police of Afghanistan. It was also agreed, under the UN auspices, to form a working group, comprised of experts from countries, participating in the meeting, in order to study and analyze further development of the situation with narcotic drugs in Afghanistan and in the region.

In order to strengthen measures for the protection of state borders, countries-members of the Regional UNODC Program, may be assisted in the form of most sophisticated technical means.

Particular attention will be paid to the training of anti-drug services and their capacity building.

Considering positive experience of the DCA of the Republic of Tajikistan in regional preventive measures for narcotic drugs demand reduction, it was proposed to continue this practice in future on a larger scale.

It was noted, that there was a need to extend the Regional UNODC Program until 2019, in order to support efforts in the fight against narcotic drugs in Afghanistan and neighboring countries.

The participants appealed to donor countries and international organizations to assist in the implementation of measures, identified in the Joint Statement.

In addition, the decision was made about annual continuation of the “Dushanbe dialogue» in each of the participating countries on rotation basies. All participants supported the initiative of the Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the next meeting in 2014 in their country.

The meeting resulted in the Joint Statement, in which priority areas for cooperation were identified.

At the end of the meeting, there was a briefing session for local and foreign mass media representatives.

Thus, “Dushanbe dialogue”, bringing together heads of anti-drug agencies of 12 countries and representatives of UNODC and the European Union, gave a start to a new format of international meetings for objective analysis and forecasting of the situation with illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs. Finally, within the framework of the meeting, unified approaches for achieving stabilization in the region, after the withdrawal of coalition troops from Afghanistan in 2014, were developed.
The Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

JOINT STATEMENT
of ministers/heads of anti-drug agencies on the issues of countering illegal drug trafficking, and assessment and forecast of the development of the narco-situation in the region
(Dushanbe, November 29, 2013)

United in our fight against illicit drugs, we, Ministers/Heads of anti-drug Agencies of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Peoples Republic of China, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Russian Federation, United States of America, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkish Republic and Republic of Uzbekistan as well as representatives of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the European Union, having met in Dushanbe/Tajikistan on November 29, 2013 with the facilitation and support provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):

- expressing the willingness to join efforts to combat drug trafficking, based on the principles of the UN Charter, UN drug conventions and relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND);
- emphasizing the importance of enhancing international and regional cooperation in the field of drug control, envisaged in the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (adopted by the Commission on Narcotics Drugs in 2009) and also taking note of the importance of the Paris Pact;
- considering measures, undertaken since December 2011 within the framework of the «UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries», aimed at countering challenges, related to illegal drug cultivation and trafficking;
- taking into consideration the serious threat, posed by the illegal drug production and trafficking to the health and well-being of people;
- attaching a special importance to the principles of common and shared responsibility, regarding the response to the challenges and threats, posed by drug trafficking;
- having discussed the drug situation in the region, as well as issues of coordination of further actions against drug trafficking;
- and, considering the forthcoming withdrawal of International Security Assistance Forces from Afghanistan, pointed out the actuality of:
  - strengthening regional interaction of law enforcement bodies and special anti-drug services of the countries, bordering on the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan as well as destination countries, in countering illicit drugs;
  - establishment of a multidimensional and integrated regional counter narcotics strategy to be facilitated by UNODC;
  - adoption of required measures for combining the efforts of relevant international and regional organizations/ institutions for the reduction of the threat, posed by the spread of illicit drugs origination from Afghanistan and precursors to Afghanistan;
  - establishment under the UNODC auspices of the working group, comprised of experts from the states-participants of this meeting for the purposes of study and analysis of the further development of the narco-situation in Afghanistan and in the region;
  - development of the network of Drug Liaison Officers among the participating countries;
  - encouragement of Donor countries to consider assisting the establishment of a Drug Liaison Officers’ coordination centre within CNPA in Afghanistan.
- improvement of mechanisms for conducting joint investigative operations;
- strengthening of control measures over the production, import and export as well as transit of precursors with the aim of blocking the channels for their trafficking to Afghanistan;
- provision of assistance to countries covered by the UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries regarding the strengthening of States’ border protection through the use of modern technical means and building the capacity of the personnel;
- strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters, especially through mutual legal assistance (MLA) and use, where applicable, the principle of reciprocity along with relevant UN Conventions, bilateral and multilateral agreements.
- development and implementation of the programmes for conducting joint international proactive arrangements for the purposes of prevention and reduction of drug demand based on the global best practices;
- broadening of interaction in the field of training and re-training of specialists of anti-drug agencies;
- development of cooperation in training and capacity building of the staff of anti-drug bodies, regarding the laundering of illicit financial proceeds, derived from drug trafficking;
- provision of comprehensive assistance to Afghanistan for the rehabilitation of its national economy and alternative livelihoods to counter illicit crop cultivation;
- development and introduction of educational programmes among the population of Afghanistan, involved in the cultivation of drug containing plants and drug production;
- supporting the effective implementation of the UNODC Regional Programme for Promoting Counter Narcotics Efforts in Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries, 2011-2015” and requesting UNODC to extend the afore mentioned Regional Programme for 2016-2019, thus increasing the role of UN in combating drug production in Afghanistan;
- encourage the international community and all parties concerned to provide their contributions for the implementation of the above mentioned measures.

Participants of the international meeting in Dushanbe agreed to continue the Dushanbe dialogue on the issue of countering drug trafficking as it is another good platform for counter narcotics consolidated actions, and they made a decision of conducting such meetings on rotating basis. The Islamic Republic of Iran offered to host the next meetings in 2014.

Ministers and heads of anti-drug Agencies expressed their appreciation to Tajikistan for conducting and hosting this meeting.

Dushanbe city

November 2013
Implementation of anti narcotic drugs programs

Narcotic drugs abuse is viewed still more and more often as a growing global problem, requiring undertaking global response measures. Narcotic drugs related problems affect all countries of the world, irrespective of national, territorial, political structure and level of economic development. In the system of countering narcotic drugs, a state is a leading tool; however, it needs the support of international community with its large arsenal of means to control the processes of the illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs.

Currently active work is ongoing in the Republic of Tajikistan within the framework of country and regional programs and projects, aimed at the reduction of supply and demand for narcotic drugs. Various international organizations and donor countries support these programs and projects. According to the information on the site www.paris-pact.net, UN Office on Drugs and Crime implements the largest number of projects in Tajikistan among countries of the region.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Since 1999 until now, out of 30 UN projects in the sphere of struggling with narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan, 16 were successfully implemented, the rest are ongoing. UNODC representative office started functioning in Tajikistan for their successful coordination.

Among the main goals of the projects is supporting ministries and agencies, namely, in effective implementation of state anti narcotic drugs programs, human capacity building and technical modernization.

- Project TD/TAJ/H03 «Drug Control Agency - Phase II» - is the main anti narcotic drugs project in the Republic of Tajikistan, aimed at the capacity building of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, including offices of liaison officers in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. The first phase of the project started in 1999. Its second phase with the budget of 16.6 million USD is designed for the period of 01.03.2003 through 31.12.2016.

For the purposes of consideration of the course of implementation of this project, in 2013, in the Agency, several meetings were conducted of the International Working Group (IWG), comprised of the leadership of the Agency, Chief of UNODC office in the RT, a project manager, and representatives of INL and DEA of the US Embassy, and an official representative of FSDC of the RF in the RT, after signing on 05.10.2012 of the Agreement between the DCA of the RT and FSDC of the RF «On rendering assistance to the DCA of the RT in combating illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors». Such practice is used for the first time during the implementation of international projects; it promotes to a better coordination of actions and is the most optimal mechanism for the monitoring of projects for the DCA.

In 2013, under the project, much attention was paid to qualification upgrading of the DCA officers; trainings and workshops were organized and conducted for them, including:

- DCA instructors conducted trainings for officers of DCA offices in Khatlon and Sogd provinces, including their interregional units in Kulyab and Pendjikent cities;
- for the staff of the DCA public relations unit, a special training was conducted on the issues of cooperation with mass media, including working in crisis situations, forming breaking news, organization of press-conferences and use of social networks for official purposes;
- trainings and meetings were conducted for the staff of law enforcement bodies of the countries of the region.

Planned approach to the qualification upgrading of the personnel allowed training instructors among the DCA staff, who currently conduct trainings and workshops not only in Tajikistan, but also in other states.

Special technical means, office equipment and disposable materials were procured and delivered to help increase the effectiveness of operative and official service activity of the DCA. Additional equipment for DCA TV mini studio was procured.

Under the project specialized program cryptographic devices for secure connection to the Ministry of Interior of the RT data base for registration of crimes and persons, who committed them, and also for creation of a local

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1 Automated mechanism for coordination of donor assistance (ADAM) is a functioning Internet tool for coordination of technical assistance for fight against narcotic drugs in the countries, located along the main routes for illegal trafficking of opiates from Afghanistan.

2 IWG – International working group for monitoring over the implementation of the project TD/TAJ/H03 «Drug Control Agency - Phase II», set up in 2003.
network between the DCA Analytical center and analysts in regional offices.

The project also envisages financial incentives for excellent performance of the Agency officers.

- **GLO/V20 «Afghan Opiate Trade Project»** was designed, based on Political Declaration (2009) and the third ministerial conference of Paris pact participants (2012). This project is aimed at systematic, comprehensive and consolidated analysis of the information about trends in global illegal trade in Afghan opiates, and at rendering assistance for strengthening of international anti narcotic drugs cooperation. It covers Western and Central Asia, South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, Southern Asia, Eastern Asia, Africa and Middle East.

In 2013, under the project for officers of analytical units of law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan, a number of arrangements were implemented. On June 27-28, 2013 in Alma-Ata, a working meeting on the «Northern route» of smuggling of Afghan opiates took place. During the meeting, officers of analytical units of competent bodies of the countries of Central Asia region, Azerbaijan, Belorussia, Ukraine and Russia as well as representatives of international organizations, namely, UNODC, CSTO, SCO, OSCE and projects, implemented in the region, namely, CARICC and BOMCA, discussed a wide range of issues of countering narcotic drugs trafficking.

Along with the current situation with narcotic drugs, under consideration there were such topics, like degree of purity of seized heroin, trends of the volumes of seized opiates in the countries, located along the «Northern route», methods of transportation of narcotic drugs and ways of their concealment, the probability of narcotic drugs trafficking to Europe by this route as well as issues of regional cooperation.

It should be noted that the meeting of analysts of law enforcement bodies and representatives of international organizations in such a broad representation was held for the first time, which, no doubt, will increase the effectiveness of cooperation on interregional level. Next meeting is planned for the mid of 2014.

Besides, during the year, trainings were organized for the staff of analytical subdivisions of law enforcement bodies of the RT both in Tajikistan and beyond, namely:

- methodology of collection and processing of statistical data to improve effectiveness and efficiency of the work of the staff of DCA Analytical Center. Special attention was paid to the research analysis of data (EDA).

- data processing and introduction of geoinformation system into the activity of law enforcement institutions with the use of «ArcGIS 10.0» program and through practical sessions;

- integration of research work and analysis of data. The training was designed and carried out for the staff of analytical units of law enforcement bodies to develop skills for conducting strategic research with the application of advanced program means, improvement of analytical skills and methods for research at various stages, namely, from planning stage up to the publication of its findings.

Besides, technical equipment for the improvement of data collection and scientific and research capacity of the information and analytical center of the DCA of the RT was procured.

Financial support was provided under the project for the publication of “Review of the drug situation in the Republic of Tajikistan in 2013” and its presentation in the UNODC headquarters in Vienna.

- **project TD/RER/F23 «Law enforcement systems for collection, analysis and exchange of operative information in struggling with narcotic drugs»** - Its implementation started in November 2001. The goal of the project is capacity building of law enforcement bodies of Central Asia countries, Azerbaijan and Afghanistan, struggling with narcotic drugs. Improvement of the system for data and information collection, provision of mechanisms for information exchange among the project participants are main objectives of the project. Armenia and Georgia joined the project during its last revision.

In 2013, trainings for the analysts of law enforcement bodies of the RT on analysis of operative information were conducted. On top of that, experts, working under the project, aimed at the capacity building of analytical units of law enforcement bodies of the region, met in Alma-Ata city.

- **project TAJE24 «Strengthening of control on the Tajik-Afghan border»** - Its implementation started in June 1999, expected completion date is June 2014. The main goal of the project is provision of assistance to subdivisions of law enforcement bodies, located on the most complex points of the Tajik-Afghan border.
In 2013, 3 trainings were conducted for the staff of analytical and operative subdivisions of the Main Office of border troops of the SCNS in GBAO, Sogd and Khatlon provinces on «Organization of analytical activity, analysis and processing of operative information».

In May 2013, Situation Analytical center of MOBT of the SCNS was setup and equipped under the project.

Technical equipment for collection and processing of data for border control was procured with the purpose of capacity building of analytical centers of law enforcement bodies of the RT.

- **project XCEA01: «Capacity building for increasing effectiveness of HIV/AIDS prevention among the most vulnerable groups of population in Central Asia and Eastern Europe – Phase II»** - envisages creation of a technical group for the development of the manual for students and postgraduate students, training them to provide services for HIV prevention and treatment for injected narcotic drugs users and convicted persons. Specialists from relevant agencies were involved into the work of this group.

Under the project, a training was conducted in Dushanbe city for the staff of the MI, DCA, HM and local authorities on methods of effective organization of cooperation between law enforcement bodies and civil organizations.

Special attention was paid to the information about HIV and specificities of working with injected narcotic drugs users.

Food products and cloths were procured for the convicted females in the colony in Nurek town on the occasion of International day against AIDS.

**Regional UNODC program for supporting efforts on countering narcotic drugs in Afghanistan and neighboring countries for 2011-2014.**

Among the main goals of the Regional program is capacity building of the countries of the region for countering illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs through improvement of coordination and promotion of regional cooperation. The Program is implemented through the following 4 subprograms, each with its own thematic field, defined during the consultations with governments of the countries of the region, namely:

- Regional cooperation in law enforcement activity.
- International/regional cooperation on legal issues.
- Prevention and treatment of narcotic drugs addiction among vulnerable groups.
- Trends and impact.

On November 29, 2013, in Dushanbe city, within the framework of subprograms implementation, three meetings of heads of anti narcotic drugs agencies of Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan under the «AKT initiative» with participation of the leaders of UNODC projects in the region took place in Dushanbe and Bishkek cities. Joint statements were prepared, based on the outcomes of the meetings. Besides, Regional program supported organization of the meeting of ministers/heads of anti narcotic drugs agencies of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russia, China, USA and Turkey, as well as representatives of UNODC and European Union.

On top of that, modernization of current legislative, normative, and legal base is ongoing with the goal of improving international cooperation on legal issues, in particular, “controlled deliveries”, mutual legal assistance, extradition and confiscation of assets.

Three meetings of the officers of the financial intelligence subdivisions of Western and Central Asia in 2013 contributed to the signing of Memorandum of Understanding by the Republic of Tajikistan with the Republic of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan for the development of cooperation in countering legalization of profits, received through criminal ways, financing of terrorism and development of the «Road map» for detection of suspicious money transactions and money laundry cases.

Seminars were conducted for officers of the financial intelligence subdivisions on the following topics:

- «International cooperation for return of assets»;
- «International and regional cooperation in countering cyber crime»;
- «Counteraction to money laundry and financing of terrorism».

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

- **US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).**

During the implementation of the Memorandum “On implementation of the Program of Vetted Unit for combating illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan”, signed on March 15, 2012, between the DCA of the RT and the US Drug Enforcement Administration, a specialized unit was formed in the structure of Operative and Search office of the Agency. The number of full time officers of the unit makes 25 persons. The unit is in charge of interdiction of narcotic drugs trafficking from Afghanistan, detection and interception of the activity of organized criminal groups, having regional and international connections, and development of regional cooperation. During the first stage, the staff of the unit accomplished a number of trainings on the methods of information collection and analysis, detention of criminals, covert surveylance skills, the use of technical means, etc. Transportation means and office equipment were procured for the official activity of the unit staff. The design for the construction
of administrative building has been prepared. In the last quarter of 2013, the unit made first seizures of narcotic drugs and arrests of narcotic drugs dealers.

- **US Central Command Program for countering narcotic drugs.**

  For strengthening and modernization of logistics of law enforcement bodies and force structures of the Republic of Tajikistan, equipment and technical means, more than 20.4 million US dollars worth, were provided to the following agencies: Defense Ministry, State Committee on National Security, Main Office for Border Troops of the SCNS, Ministry of Interior, Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT, Customs service under the Government of the RT, National Guard and Committee for emergency situations. This equipment includes transportation means (off-road vehicles, mini-buses, cars, quadricycles, snowmobiles), communication equipment (made by Motorolla, Kodan and Harris companies), a center for maintenance and repair of radios, night vision devices and thermal sight, individual protection means (bullet-proof vests and helmets), equipment for special task force groups, special equipment for laboratories for analysis of narcotic substances, computer equipment and a system for reserve power supply.

  On top of that, more than 2 million US dollars were allocated for conducting training courses for special task force groups of the MOBT of the SCNS, MI and National Guard.

  Financial resources of the Program were also allocated for the construction of the DCA administrative buildings in Darvaz and Djalqital districts of Tajikistan.

- **International Narcotic and Law Enforcement (INL) of the US Embassy in the RT.**

  In November 2013, in cooperation with public organization of Tajikistan «National Olympic Academy» and American PA «Coalition of American community against narcotic drugs», a new program started, aimed at capacity building of the public for development of local strategies for countering narcotic drugs abuse. This program envisages organization of groups for development of partnership between police and community in six cities and districts of Tajikistan, namely, B. Gafurov district, Kairakum city in Sogd province; Farkhor, Kumsangir and Pianj districts in Khatlon province, Vakhdat district in Districts of Republican Subordination. The groups will be formed to learn skills for identification of local factors and problems, triggering narcomania, and development of effective strategies for their resolution. After the first stage of trainings, representatives of the community will be able to submit project proposals for allocation of small grants for the implementation of developed strategies. This initiative, based on the accomplishments of INL program, unites community members and people in charge of law and order for the improvement of public safety and resolution of difficulties and problems of the population. Similar arrangements were conducted in Dushanbe city in 2012.

  In 2013, section for control over narcotic drugs and public order (INL) of the US Embassy in the RT supported the DCA initiative for conducting a contest of children’s drawings, called «We are for healthy life style». The contest, in which students of junior and secondary grades of High schools of Dushanbe took part, was dedicated to the International day against narcotic drugs and their abuse. A calendar for 2014 was compiled of the best drawings, advocating for life without narcotic drugs.

  **Federal Service of the Russian Federation on drugs control**

  Agreement, signed on October 5, 2012, in Dushanbe city, between the DCA of RT and FSCN of the RF «On assisting DCA of RT in combating illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors» became a new format for cooperation between counter narcotics bodies of Tajikistan and Russia. Under the Agreement, the FSDC of the RF will
provide financial and logistical assistance to the DCA of the RT in the total amount of 5,410,800 US dollars.

In 2012-2013, during the implementation of the program, for capacity building of the Agency and provision of activity of its services, financial resources were spent on logistics, acquisition of transportation means, fuel and lubricant materials, communication means and office equipment, uniforms and payment of additional financial bonuses to the staff. In 2013, the reconstruction of the facades of administrative buildings of the DCA in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tyube cities started.

Consultants from FSDDC of the RF arrived in Tajikistan to provide practical assistance to the DCA staff. During their stay in the RT, experts from FSDDC of the RF conducted consultations and seminars for leaders and staff of operative offices of Central office and regional subdivisions on the issues of conducting operative and search arrangements and operative work with agents.

Human capacity building takes a special place in cooperation between the DCA and FSDDC of the RF. In 2012, 3 DCA cadets started studying full time in Siberian law institute of FSDDC of the Russian Federation, Krasnoyarsk city; their major was «Jurisprudence». In 2013, 12 more persons became students of this higher education institute. Currently, required documents, regulating the selection of candidates, their study, financial support, follow-up service in the DCA upon the completion of studying are prepared.

Summarizing the outcomes of the Program implementation in 2013, one should note improvement of conditions for carrying out operative and service activities and positive trends in strengthening of the human resources capacity of the DCA. The outflow of cadres during the last years went considerably down, and simultaneously, the number of citizens, wishing to serve in the DCA, went up.

**BOMCA Program in Tajikistan**

Under BOMCA Program, regular assistance is given to the implementation of the National Strategy for border management of the Republic of Tajikistan. One of the directions of the activity of this program is capacity building of the staff of law enforcement bodies of the RT, so that they accomplish training courses and seminars both in Tajikistan, and abroad.

In 2013, 132 officers accomplished 10 national trainings and acquired skills in such fields, like combating corruption, collection and analysis of intelligence data, documents protection, identification of stolen cars, and use of imitators of narcotic drugs and explosives. Ten specialists of canine units of the MI, MOBT and the DCA of the RT received training in the National canine service training center under Customs office of the Republic of Uzbekistan and returned back to work with sniffing dogs, trained to detect narcotic drugs. In 2013, in Alma Ata (Kazakhstan), for the first time competitions were organized in Central Asia among dog handlers of canine services of Central Asia countries, in which Tajik dog handlers also participated. Under BOMCA Program, canine units of the DCA, MI and MOBT of Tajikistan received imitators of narcotic drugs and explosives for regular training of sniffing dogs. The DCA canine service received 2 cars for the transportation of sniffing dogs and 3 sniffing dogs for capacity building in dog breeding.

In the Highest border college of the SCNS, a press-conference hall, all classrooms and two computer classrooms were constructed and fully equipped with furniture and office equipment.

BOMCA program organizes annual meetings and conferences on the national, regional and international levels for constructive interagency and interstate dialogue among partners.

**OSCE Bureau in Tajikistan**

In 2013, OSCE office in the RT supported cultural counter narcotics arrangements for population in several provinces of the country. The Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT in cooperation with public association «Sarchashmai khaet» («Source of life») conducted preventive actions and sports events among residents of Shurabad, Khovaling, Baldjuvan, Pianj, and Shakhrisabz districts of Khatlon province and Gornaya Matcha, Aini, Gonchi, Zafarabad and Asht districts of Sogd province. The events promoted a healthy life style and prevention of narcomania among population.

It should also be noted that during the last several years since 2007 through 2013, OSCE Bureau in the RT renders assistance with publication of the annual «Review of drug situation in the Republic of Tajikistan».
International cooperation in the sphere of control over narcotic drugs consists of a multitude of levels and formats, within which certain objectives are accomplished.

Participation in global importance events allows active integration into the world system of counteraction against narcotic drugs and effective cooperation with foreign partners.

It allows receiving actual information on the issues of interest, learning world trends and exchanging experience.

For more than 20 years, the Republic of Tajikistan actively participates in international cooperation in the sphere of control over narcotic drugs.

Taking into consideration contribution of Tajikistan into combating of illegal narcotic drugs trafficking, support of the initiatives of the international community, own initiatives and successful implementation of counter narcotics projects in the country, Tajikistan for the second time was selected into the UN Commission on Drug Control for 2014 – 2017 (INCB). Unanimous admission of the Republic of Tajikistan as a member of INCB took place during the elections into auxiliary bodies of the UN Economic and Social Council (UNESC) on April 25, 2013, in the UN headquarters in New York.

Conferences, workshops

International scientific and practical conference «International cooperation in the sphere of countering organized transnational narcotic drugs related crime»

On April 10, 2013, a scientific and practical conference «International cooperation in the sphere of countering organized transnational narcotic drugs related crime», organized by the Ministry of Interior of the RT, took place in Dushanbe.

Representatives of the Tajik Parliament, Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, leadership of ministries, agencies and state committees of the RT, representatives of international organizations, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors of foreign states in the RT, representatives of international organizations and law enforcement bodies of other states took part in the work of the conference.

Actual problems, related to countering international transnational narcotic drugs related crime, were under discussion, and common approaches to their solution were worked out at the conference.

A joint resolution was adopted, based on the outcomes of the conference, which included recommendations, proposed and approved by the participants of the conference.

International seminar on «Addressing drug trafficking in Central Asia: challenges and threats in the context of the forthcoming withdrawal of international forces from Afghanistan in 2014»

On April 23-24, 2013 in Dushanbe, international seminar on «Addressing drug trafficking in Central Asia: challenges and threats in the context of the forthcoming withdrawal of international forces from Afghanistan in 2014», organized by the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCPDCA) and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime was conducted. The seminar was attended by experts from institutes of strategic studies and government agencies of Central Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and the Russian Federation, as well as representatives of regional organizations and independent experts.
At the seminar issues of the development of the situation in the region before and after the withdrawal of NATO troops from the IRA in 2014, as well as trends in illicit drug production and trafficking were discussed.

**New measures for cooperation between Tajikistan and Afghanistan in the sphere of control over narcotic drugs and life support.**

Starting from November 30 through December 2, 2013, in Dushanbe city, UNODC, within the framework of the «Regional program for Afghanistan and neighboring countries for 2011-2014», a conference on cooperation between Afghanistan and Tajikistan in the sphere of control over narcotic drugs and life support took place.

Deputy Minister of internal affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Mr. Boz Mukhammad Akhmadi, Deputy Minister of Counter Narcotics Mr. Khorun-ar Rashid Sherzod, the head of Badakhshan province of the IRA, heads of councils of neighborhoods, aksakals, officers of anti narcotic drugs agencies of Afghanistan, and officers of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT and its sub offices in GBAO and Khatlon provinces, representatives of non-governmental organizations and chairmen of djamoats of GBAO participated in the work of the conference.

In the course of three days, measures on cooperation between Afghanistan and Tajikistan against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, and bilateral efforts for the containment of the threat of Afghan narcotic drugs were discussed.

The parties emphasized that trafficking related crime had a negative impact on the neighboring countries, as it increased supply and demand for narcotic drugs in the region and beyond it. The participants of the conference marked special importance of «Dushanbe dialogue», which took place on November 29, 2013, during which the main topic for discussion was regional and international cooperation for the purposes of stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan.

At the end of the conference, the agreement was reached on setting up a joint commission on the issues of border security, counteraction to illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and strengthening of cooperation between the regions of the two countries.

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**Visits, meetings**

**Meeting with Prime Minister of Estonian Republic Mr. Andrus Ansip**

On May 6, 2013, President of the country Emomali Rakhmon received Prime minister of the Estonian Republic Mr. Andrus Ansip, the head of the governmental delegation of Estonia, which arrived in the RT on an official visit.

During the meeting, issues of political, trade and economic, scientific and technical, as well as cultural integration were discussed. Special attention was paid to the struggle with threats, posed by terrorism, extremism and illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs.

In the course of the official visit, Estonian delegation visited the DCA of the RT and was informed about the trends of drug situation in Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Central Asia region.

The DCA Director informed Prime minister of Estonia in details about measures, undertaken by the Government of the Republic in the sphere of control over narcotic drugs, accomplishments and perspectives for the Agency development.

**Meeting with General Secretary of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Mr. D. Mezentsev**

On June 21, 2013, President of the country Emomali Rakhmon received General Secretary of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Mr. D. Mezentsev.
Aspects of cooperation within the framework of this organization, issues on the agenda for next meeting of the heads of the SCO member states and chairmanship of Tajikistan in 2014 were discussed during the meeting.

The head of the state Emomali Rakhmon emphasized that «Tajikistan always persistently acted up to creative spirit of the organization and makes its own evident contribution into the fruitful implementation of the Mid-term Strategy for the SCO development and other adopted important documents».

The day before, Mr. D. Mezentsev and his retinue visited the DCA of the RT to hear the presentation about the outcomes of the struggle with illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs in the RT and measures, undertaken by the Government of the Republic in this direction. Mr. D. Mezentsev at the meeting with the Director of the Agency highly evaluated bilateral cooperation and expressed appreciation for the work of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and law enforcement bodies for interception of narcotic drugs trafficking in the region.

In his speech, Mr. D. Mezentsev also noted that Shanghai Cooperation Organization considers maintaining peace and stability as one of the most important priorities in its activity: «It is gratifying that the SCO anti narcotic drugs program has much importance and is supported by the UNO. International community is determined to combine efforts for countering illegal narcotic drugs trafficking».

At the end of the meeting, the parties expressed hope for further broadening of cooperation under the SCO.

Meetings with a special representative of UN Secretary General for Afghanistan Mr. Jan Kubis

In 2013, two visits of a special representative of the UN Secretary General for Afghanistan Mr. Jan Kubis to the Republic of Tajikistan took place.

On August 29, 2013, during the meeting, President of the country Emomali Rakhmon and Mr. Jan Kubis discussed the issues on the situation in Afghanistan and perspectives of international interaction, first of all, within the UN framework.

The head of the state Emomali Rakhmon emphasized that Tajikistan in future will continue assisting Afghanistan in strengthening of social and political security, stability and restoration of its economy. Tajikistan’s support will be carried out through cooperation with military structures and law enforcement bodies of Afghanistan and training of their staff in our country. Besides, fundamental economic projects are planned, including supply of cheap electric energy to the IRA.

Mr. Jan Kubis praised highly the role of Tajikistan and the Head of the state Emomali Rakhmon in the region and noted that «Tajikistan is a true good neighbor and a reliable friend for Afghanistan».

On the same day, Mr. Jan Kubis visited the DCA of the RT and met with the Director of the Agency to discuss the issues of countering illicit narcotic drugs trafficking in Central Asia region and further perspectives for cooperation in this direction. Special attention was paid to the situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and prognoses for the development of the situation in the region after 2014. Mr. Kubish gave a high evaluation of the DCA achievements regarding combating illegal narcotic drugs trafficking and noted that the Agency had a high reputation in many countries of the world. A high appraisal was also given to interaction with Afghan colleagues and cooperation in the region within the framework of counter narcotics quartet (RT, RF, IRA, and IRP) and «AKT initiative» (Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan).

On November 29, 2013, a special representative of the UN Secretary General for Afghanistan Mr. Jan Kubis paid the second visit to the Republic of Tajikistan and was received by President of the RT Emomali Rakhmon. During the meeting, there was a constructive discussion of the issues on the situation in the region and other actual topics.

During the visit, Mr. Jan Kubis participated in informal meeting of ministers/heads of anti narcotic drugs agencies on the issues of countering illegal narcotic drugs trafficking, assessment and prognoses for the development of narcotic drugs situation in the region («Dushanbe dialogue»).

Trip of DCA Director to Iran

On February 5, 2013, Director of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT Mr. R. Nazarov met with the Minister of internal affairs – General Secretary of the headquarters for control over narcotic drugs Mr. Mustafa Muhammad Nadjar and leadership of counter narcotics policy of Iran in Teheran city of Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the course of the meetings, issues of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of struggling with illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs between counter narcotics on agencies of the RT and IRI, as well as issues of retraining of the personnel of anti narcotic drugs agencies of Tajikistan in Iran were discussed.
Visit of the head of of Foreign Office department of Great Britain to DCA

On March 20, 2013, in the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Director of the DCA lieutenant general of police Mr. R. Nazarov met with the head of the department of the Ministry of foreign affairs of Great Britain for Eastern Europe and Central Asia Mr. Kollin Roberts and extraordinary and plenipotentiary Ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Republic of Tajikistan Mr. Robin Jeremy Ord-Smith.

Director of the Agency updated the guests about the narcotic drugs situation in Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Central Asia and informed about interaction of law enforcement bodies of the Republic and neighboring countries in fight against illegal narcotic drugs trafficking. The head of the DCA noted apart cooperation with the Agency for combating organized crime of Great Britain (SOCA).

Mr. K. Roberts, in his turn, pointed out that the Government of Great Britain pays much attention to the issues of combating illegal narcotic drugs trafficking in the region, especially in Tajikistan. At the end of the meeting, the parties expressed hope for further development of fruitful cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the sphere of struggling with the illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs.

Meetings with a Special representative of UN Secretary General

On April 22, 2013, on the eve of the workshop «Solution of the problem of illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs in Central Asia: challenges and threats, given forthcoming withdrawal of international forces from Afghanistan in 2014», Director of the DCA met with a Special representative of UN Secretary General, head of RCPDCA Mr. Miroslav Ench.

Trends for the development of narcotic drugs situation in the region, issues of organization of international cooperation and topics for the forthcoming workshop were discussed during the meeting. Special attention was paid to the issues of interception of the channels for illegal movement of precursors to the IRA, strengthening of the state border and countering legalization of illegal proceeds, received due to illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs.

The second meeting of Mr. R. Nazarov and Mr. Miroslav Ench took place on August 22, 2013 in the DCA of the RT, during which issues of bilateral and regional cooperation in combating terrorism and extremism as well as perspectives for cooperation development after the withdrawal of NATO troops from the IRA in 2014 were discussed.

Participation of the head of DCA in the meeting of the secretaries of the Security Council of SCO member states

On April 30, 2013, in Bishkek city, Director of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Mr. R. Nazarov took part in the meeting of the leaders of competent bodies of the SCO member states, authorized to struggle with the illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs.

Minister for public security of PRC, leadership of counter narcotics agencies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, General Secretary of the SCO and Director of Executive committee of the Regional Anti Terrorist Structure (RATS) of the SCO took part in the work of the conference.

Meeting of DCA Director within IDEC framework

On June 6, 2013, in Moscow, Director of the DCA under the President of the RT Mr. R. Nazarov took part in the work of XXX international conference for law enforcement bodies in charge of combating illegal narcotic drugs trafficking (IDEC-XXX). Representatives of law enforcement bodies from 124 countries and from 11 international organizations participated in the conference.

Within the framework of the conference, a bilateral meeting took place between the DCA Director Mr. R. Nazarov and Director of the US administration for the control over narcotic drugs (DEA) Ms. Michel Leonhart. They discussed trends for the development of narcotic
Drugs situation in Central Asia region and perspectives for the development of bilateral cooperation.

Ms. Leonhart highly evaluated the work of the law enforcement bodies of the RT and noted that the DEA will keep rendering comprehensive assistance to the law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan in struggle with illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs.

**Visit of the delegation of UN Executive council to DCA**

Delegation of the Executive council of United Nations Organization Development Program (UNDP), UN population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) with participation of the UN Permanent Coordinator, Permanent representative of the UN Development Program in Tajikistan Mr. Alexander Zuev, within the framework of the first official visit to the Republic of Tajikistan, on June 27, 2013, visited National training center of canine service of the DCA under the President of the RT.

The delegation was comprised of the staff members of various UN institutes, working in New Zealand, Morocco, Indonesia, Guatemala, Djibouti, Belorussia, Russian Federation and Tajikistan.

The head of the DCA informed the guests in details about the activity of the training center, in which personnel of law enforcement bodies not only from Tajikistan, but also from the IRA upgrade their qualification and level of knowledge. Director of the Agency also pointed out that currently various UN institutes and donor countries consider the DCA proposal about the creation of the training center in the country for retraining of the staff of counter narcotics structures of the RT and the IRA.

Reference: Executive council of UNDP, UNFPA and UNOPS is a main lead body in charge of the implementation of the policy, developed by the UN General Assembly, coordination and implementation of the Council guidelines as well as approval of budget resources for the implementation in all countries and regions of the world. Currently UNDP has offices and representative offices in 177 countries of the world; delegation of the Executive council visits annually only two countries of the world. This visit of the delegation of the Executive council is the first to Tajikistan and the second to Central Asia. In 1997, the delegation visited Kyrgyzstan.

**Trip of DCA Director to IRA**

In the course of the trip to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on August 20-21, 2013, Director of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT Mr. R. Nazarov had meetings with a number of leaders, in particular, Minister of Counter Narcotics, deputy Minister of Interior of the IRA, governor of Kandahar province and leadership of the UNODC representative office.

Aspects of bilateral cooperation in combating illegal narcotic drugs trafficking between anti narcotic drugs agencies of the RT and the IRA were under discussion during the meetings. Besides, issues of conducting of planned operations and functioning of liaison officers of the MI of IRA in the RT were discussed. During the trip, Director of the Agency learned about the activity of a special operative subdivision of the MI of the IRA for fight against illegal narcotic drugs trafficking.

**Meeting of representatives of anti narcotic drugs agencies of two countries**

On September 26, 2013, a delegation of SSDC of Kyrgyzstan visited the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The goal of the visit was learning about the activity of the Agency, strengthening of cooperation between agencies in combating illegal narcotic drugs trafficking, exchange of experience in countering narcotic drugs related crime as well as participation in the next meeting of AKT experts.

Guests visited National training center of canine service of the DCA under the President of the RT and learned about the structure of the canine center, planning and organization of its activity, as well as aspects of...
practical use of sniffing dogs in the detection of narcotic drugs. Colleagues from Kyrgyzstan were updated about the activity of the training center regarding qualification upgrading of the staff of law enforcement bodies.

**Second meeting of «AKT initiative»**

On October 9, 2013, in Bishkek city, among the participants of the second tripartite meeting of ministers/heads of anti narcotic drugs agencies of Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan («AKT initiative») there were Director of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Mr. R. Nazarov, Minister of Counter Narcotics of Afghanistan Mr. Zaror Akhmad Mukbil, Chairman of the State Service on Drug Control under the Government of Kyrgyz Republic Mr. A. Sultanov, regional representative of UNODC in Afghanistan Mr. Jan-Luk Lemahew and other invited persons.

Participants of the meeting discussed the state of cooperation in the sphere of struggling with the illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, border management among the «AKT initiative» member states, as well as trends for the development of narcotic drugs situation in the region. Special attention was paid to conducting of joint operations among member states of the «AKT initiative», exchange of information and operative data.

Director of the Agency suggested to draft standard Order for conducting joint operations, organize training of dog handlers of the «AKT initiative» member states in canine service center of the DCA of the RT and continue conducting joint operations and anti narcotic drugs preventive arrangements on the territory of three states.

Based on the outcomes of the meeting, Ministerial Declaration of the second tripartite meeting of ministers/heads of anti narcotic drugs agencies of Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan («AKT initiative») was signed.

**Outcomes of the meeting of heads of anti narcotic drugs agencies of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Russia and Tajikistan – «Anti narcotic drugs quartet»**

On October 23-24, 2013, in the capital of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Islamabad city, the forth meeting of leaders of anti narcotic drugs agencies of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan took place. Director of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT, lieutenant general of police R. Nazarov took part in the meeting and made a speech.

Issues of struggling with illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs in the region and conducting joint operations for combating international narcotic drugs trafficking were discussed during the meeting.

Besides, participants focused on the prognoses for the development of narcotic drugs situation in Afghanistan in 2014 after the withdrawal of the NATO forces from the country.
The goal of the meeting was the discussion of the issues of assistance from the US Government to the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in the sphere of struggling with illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs.

The course of implementation of the UNODC project AD/TAJ/03/H03 «Drug Control Agency of the Republic of Tajikistan (DCA) – Phase II» as well as perspectives for its further development were also discussed during the meeting. Mr. Kallahan informed the head of the DCA about the UNODC decision to extend the project until the end of 2016.

The issues of extension of the activity of the DCA liaison officers in the IRA were also discussed during the meeting.

Interagency delegation of the Russian Federation in DCA

On November 21, 2013, interagency delegation of the Russian Federation with participation of the UN Permanent Coordinator, Permanent representative of the UN Development Program in Tajikistan Mr. Alexander Zuev, within the framework of the official visit to the Republic of Tajikistan, visited National training center of canine service of the DCA under the President of the RT.

The goal of the visit of the delegation was assessment of the outcomes, regarding the application of the assistance, rendered through the UN projects and defining perspective directions for cooperation.

Members of the delegation received information about the situation with narcotic drugs in the country, cooperation with competent law enforcement bodies of the RT and the RF. The head of DCA informed the guests about the capacity of the Training center; officers of law enforcement bodies of Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan accomplished training courses in it.

Meeting with Afghan delegation

On December 4, 2013, in the DCA under the President of the RT, Director of the Agency Mr. R. Nazarov met with deputy Minister of internal affairs of the IRA Mr. Boz Mukhammad Akhmad and deputy Minister of Counter Narcotics of the IRA Mr. Khorun-ar Rashidzod.

One of the topics was discussion of the outcomes of «Dushanbe dialogue» (informal meeting of heads of anti narcotic drugs structures), which took place in Dushanbe city on November 29, 2013, and the conference on cooperation between Afghanistan and Tajikistan in the sphere of combating illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and life support, which took place on November 30 -December 2, 2013. The parties paid special attention to the work of liaison officers, considered the issues of cooperation in bordering areas with regard to implementation of joint anti narcotic drugs preventive and explanatory arrangements.

Trip of DCA delegation to the Russian Federation


A number of meetings with the leaders of provinces and regions, law enforcement bodies and representatives of Tajik diasporas took place.

During the meetings, the delegation of the DCA of Tajikistan and representatives of law enforcement bodies of the RF discussed the issues of interception of illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and increased interaction with the Russian colleagues on the regional level.

Problems of labor migration, mainly insufficient of knowledge of the Russian language and lack of qualification among labor migrants were touched upon with representatives of local authorities.

During the visit, the plan was to visit highest educational establishments for law enforcement bodies of the RF. In Omsk city, the delegation learned about the activity of the Academy of the Ministry of Interior, and in Krasnoyarsk city there was a meeting with the leadership of Siberian Law Institute of the Federal Service on Drug Control of Russia and students from Tajikistan, studying in this institute under the agreement between the DCA and the FSDC.

In general, the working trip of the delegation of the DCA under the President of the RT received
positive evaluation on behalf of representatives of law enforcement bodies of the Russian Federation, local authorities and Tajik diasporas in the afore mentioned provinces of Russia.

The DCA plans to continue similar practice and visit other regions of Russia, in particular, Moscow, Leningrad, Astrakhan provinces and Krasnodar area.

A special EU representative in the Agency

On December 12, 2013, in the DCA under the President of the RT, deputy Director of DCA Ms. Bunafsha Odinaeva met with a special representative of the European Union for Central Asia Ms. Patricia Flor.

Ms. B. Odinaeva updated Ms. Flor about the current situation with narcotic drugs in Tajikistan and gave a high evaluation of the contribution of the programs, implemented by the European Union, namely, BOMCA, CADAP, as they contribute to border security and reduction of supply and demand for narcotic drugs.

Issues of cooperation under the EU Action plan for 2014-2020 for the prevention of spread of narcotic drugs in Central Asia were also under discussion during the meeting.

In her turn, Ms. Patricia Flor pointed out that the EU was ready to continue provision of a comprehensive assistance in combating illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and strengthening of the border, paying special attention to the training of qualified cadres both in Republic of Tajikistan, and Central Asia region.

First visit of Korean delegation to DCA

On December 19, 2013, Director of the DCA under the President of the RT met with the delegation of the Korean Republic led by the Director of Asia-Pacific information coordination center for combating narcotic drugs related crime (APICC) Mr. Kim Yong Kvon. They considered perspectives for bilateral cooperation. Representatives of the General Prosecutor’s office of the Korean Republic also participated in the meeting.

Members of the delegation were informed about the anti narcotic drugs policy of the country, narcotic drugs situation and interaction among competent law enforcement bodies.

Mr. Kim Yong Kvon noted that APICC would like to see Tajikistan as a member state of this organization in 2015. He also emphasized that, starting with 2015, Asia-Pacific information coordination center for combating narcotic drugs related crime, based on a separate program, would start rendering assistance to counter narcotics structures of the RT.
SECTION 4

OUTCOMES OF THE FIRST YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COMBATING ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN FOR 2013-2020
Outcomes of the first year of implementation of the National Strategy for combating illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020

On February 13, 2013, by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan «National Strategy for combating illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020» was approved.

Strategy is a fundamental document, guiding the activity of ministries and agencies in the sphere of control over narcotic drugs. Coordination role in implementation of measures against illegal narcotic drugs trafficking, prevention of narcomania and treatment of drug addicts as well as interagency interaction and international cooperation is assigned to the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT.

The main goal of the Strategy is considerable reduction of illegal spread of narcotic drugs and their non-medical use, scale of aftermaths of their illegal trafficking for security and health of population, community and state.

For the purposes of consistent and effective implementation of the Strategy, Action plan was approved. It was developed by interagency working group and envisages branch and agency programs for combating illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and narcomania prevention.

One of the important aspects of the Strategy is improvement of normative and legal base for the control over trafficking of narcotic drugs. In 2013, by the DCA initiative, changes and amendments were made into a number of laws, normative and legal acts, namely:

- By the resolution # 988 of July 22, 2013, of the Government of the RT, the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan was adopted «On making changes and amendments into the «Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors»;
- By the resolution # 448 of October 4, 2013, of the Government of the RT, the «Order of stocktaking, storage and destruction of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, seized from illegal trafficking” was approved. It defines rules for organization of control over narcotic drugs, seized by law enforcement bodies;
- By the resolution # 475 of November 2, 2013, of the Government of the RT, changes and amendments were made into the «National list of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors».

Important part of the Strategy is development and strengthening of international cooperation with law enforcement bodies of other countries for enhanced control over narcotic drugs. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation develops on a solid legal base, formed through signing of various documents, regulating spheres for the interaction of the parties.

In 2013, Agreements were drafted between the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT and State service of the Ukraine for control over narcotic drugs on cooperation in the sphere of control over trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, and between the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT and Staff for combating narcotic drugs of the Islamic Republic of Iran on cooperation in struggling with illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors.
One of the priority objectives in the Strategy Action Plan is drawing the attention of international community to the resolution of the problems, related to the situation in Afghanistan and its impact on other countries of the region.

In accordance with the above mentioned Plan, on November 29, 2013, international conference «Dushanbe dialogue», was conducted in Dushanbe city. The goal of the conference was consolidation of efforts of the states, bordering on the IRA, donor countries and international organizations to develop common approaches to the development of the situation in the IRA after the withdrawal of coalition forces in 2014.

Along with this important event, in 2013, a number of meetings and conferences in line with the Strategy goals were conducted with participation of leaders of various ranks and subdivisions of law enforcement bodies of Tajikistan.

Interception of smuggling of narcotic drugs onto the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan depends, first of all, on strengthening of the system of border control, improved interaction among force agencies, law enforcement bodies and structures of local self governance in bordering areas. In 2013, actions were undertaken for the improvement of border infrastructure, including the construction of new frontier posts and objects, as well as a complex of organizational and technical arrangements for effective use of modern equipment for the protection of state border.

With the goal of raising awareness of the population about the consequences of criminal activity, related to illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, and narcomania prevention, for the first time, interstate anti narcotic drugs actions were conducted with the involvement of the population of bordering areas of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan. Such measures, envisaged in the Strategy, are a part of the concerted border management policy of the country.

It is worth noting that districts, located close to state borders, require enhanced measures of control. In connection with this, in 2014, under the Strategy, two interregional offices of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT will be constructed in Darvaz and Dibgital districts, which will increase capabilities of the DCA staff and upgrade the effectiveness of the control over the routes for smuggling of narcotic drugs.

For human capacity building of the subjects, the Strategy envisages a complex of measures for training and qualification upgrading of the staff of anti narcotic drugs subdivisions of law enforcement bodies and force structures in educational institutions of the country and beyond.

Currently, in the Republic of Tajikistan, there is educational base for training of qualified cadres, in particular, Academy of the MI, Highest school of the SCNS, Highest Border college of the SCNS, National training center of canine service of the DCA, OSCE staff management college, Training center of the Customs Service under the Government of the RT. Upgrading of professional level of the officers requires permanent and purposeful work for organization of long-term and short-term courses for in-depth learning of certain disciplines and specialized methodologies.

In 2013, at the DCA training base, with the support of partners, a number of trainings and seminars were organized, namely:

- thanks to the support of the French Embassy in the Republic of Kazakhstan, French police officers conducted seminars on special topics for the staff of the DCA operative subdivisions;
- thanks to the UN office on Drugs and Crime in Tajikistan, a training course «Information development and analytical systems» was conducted for the staff of analytical subdivisions of the DCA, Customs service and MI;
- thanks to the support of the UN office in Central Asia, under the program «Russia-NATO Council», with participation of FSDC of the RF and Siberian law institute, a training was conducted for the staff of investigative subdivisions of the DCA, Customs service and MI.

National training center of canine service of the DCA started functioning at full capacity; its main objective is training of specialists-dog handlers and sniffing dogs. DCA instructors, in close interaction with the OSCE Highest border management college, regularly conduct training courses in this center for the staff of law enforcement bodies of Tajikistan and neighboring countries.

Besides, in 2013 the following training courses were conducted:

- a training course for counter narcotics police officers of the IRA, supported by the liaison Office of the
Agency for combating organized crime of Great Britain in Afghanistan (SOCA);
- a two week training course for dog handlers of Customs service and training of their sniffing dogs for detection of narcotic drugs;
- a training course for specialists-dog handlers of the Customs service, Ministry of internal affairs, Main Office for Border troops of the SCNS and the DCA on the «Use of substitutes of narcotic drugs for training of sniffing dogs» with participation of leading specialists-dog handlers of the Russian Federation.

Under the Agreement between the FSDC of the Russian federation and the DCA of the RT, important place belongs to cooperation in training of professional cadres and qualification upgrading of the staff of certain subdivisions. Currently, for the follow-up service in the DCA, 15 cadets of the DCA study in Siberian law institute of the FSDC of the Russian Federation to become certificated specialists in combating narcotic drugs. With consideration of this positive experience, cooperation in this direction needs to be continued and expanded.

As a result of implementation of measures for human capacity building, law enforcement bodies of the country will have enough of highly professional cadres for organization of effective struggle with illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs.

Consistent accomplishment of the Strategy objectives will allow reducing the scale of the spread of narcotic drugs and their negative impact on the stability of the community and state. As a result of implementation of the «National strategy for combating illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020», the achievement of the following goals is expected:
- considerable reduction of supply and demand for narcotic drugs;
- prevention and reduction of harm, caused by aftermaths of illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs;
- improvement of the state system of prevention of non-medical use of narcotic drugs as well as introduction of advanced methods for treatment and rehabilitation of patients, diagnosed with narcomania;
- increase of the effectiveness of the system of measures for countering smuggling of narcotic drugs;
- tightening of the state control over licit trafficking of narcotic drugs;
- improvement of organizational, legal, material and financial provision of anti narcotic drugs activity;
- increased campaigns via mass media with the goal of forming anti narcotic drugs world-view among population;
- increased effectiveness of the state system for study and analysis of the situation with narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Mobilization of efforts of state institutions and civil society, aimed at countering illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and demand reduction, is imperative for the achievement of the Strategy goals and receiving expected outcomes. Targeted implementation of formed branch programs and plans, based on effective interaction of all subjects of the Strategy, is crucial.

Thus, all main arrangements, reflected in the materials of this Review, were conducted by state bodies and international organizations in line with the directions, defined by the «National Strategy for combating illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013-2020».
BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
The **Republic of Tajikistan** is a sovereign, democratic, legal, secular and unitarian state.

The **President of the Republic of Tajikistan** is the Head of the state and the executive power (of the Government). He is elected by citizens of Tajikistan, based on universal, equal and direct voting right through secret ballot for the period of seven years.

**Majlisi Oli** is the **Parliament of the Republic of Tajikistan**. It is a supreme representative and legislative body of the Republic of Tajikistan. It consists of two chambers - Chamber of Nationalities and Chamber of Representatives. Period of the authority of the Tajik Parliament is five years.

The **Judicial authority** is executed by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Supreme Economic Court, the Military Court, the Court of Gorno-Badakshan Autonomous Province, regional courts, the court of Dushanbe as well as town and district courts.

### General information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the country</th>
<th>Republic of Tajikistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Territory</td>
<td>143,100 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>8,1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The capital</td>
<td>Dushanbe city</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Administrative and territorial division:**

- **Gorno-Badakshan Autonomous Province (Pamir)**
- **Khatlon province (South)**
- **Sogd province (North)**

**Districts of the Republican Subordination**

**The Republic of Tajikistan borders on:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>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 length of the border</td>
<td>4159 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Natural and climatic conditions of the Republic of Tajikistan

The Republic of Tajikistan, by its relief, is a typically mountainous country with the highest altitude marks from 300 to 7495 meters. 93 percent of its territory is covered with mountains, belonging to the highest mountainous systems of Central Asia, namely, Tien-Shan and the Pamir.

The climate is continental with air temperatures from 50 degrees above zero in summer and up to 50 degrees below zero in winter.

As for the hydro energy resources, the Republic of Tajikistan takes the second place among the CIS countries after Russia. Glaciers are main water chambers.

Among the main rivers are Syr Darya, Amy Darya, Zarafshon, Pjandj and Vaksh.

Institutions in charge of fight against illegal narcotic drugs trafficking

- The Drug Control Agency (DCA) under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, a Coordination Agency.
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan.
- The State Committee on National Security of the Republic of Tajikistan.
- The Customs Service under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.
- The General Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Measures of punishment for illegal narcotic drugs trafficking in the Republic of Tajikistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Article of Administrative Code of RT</th>
<th>Title of the Article</th>
<th>Measures of punishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Art. 127</td>
<td>Illegal cultivation of prohibited for cultivation plants, containing controlled substances</td>
<td>Imposition of a fine in the size from ten to twenty indicators for calculation with the confiscation of the subject of the administrative violation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 128</td>
<td>Illegal production, manufacturing, processing, obtaining, storage, transportation or re-sending of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, or precursors</td>
<td>p.1 – imposition of a fine for individuals in the size from twenty to thirty, for officials - from forty to fifty indicators for calculation, with confiscation of the subject of the administrative violation; p.2 – imposition of a fine in the size from forty to fifty indicators for calculation, with the confiscation of the subject of the administrative violation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 129</td>
<td>Involvement of minors into consumption of alcohol drinks or intoxicating substances</td>
<td>p. 1 – imposition of a fine in the size from five to ten indicators for calculation; p.2 – imposition of a fine in the size from twenty to thirty indicators for calculation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art.131</td>
<td>Propaganda of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursors</td>
<td>Imposition of a fine for individuals in the size from ten to twenty, for officials - from forty to fifty and for legal entities - from two hundred to 300 indicators for calculation, with the confiscation of the subject of the administrative violation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art.261</td>
<td>Illegal cultivation of controlled plants</td>
<td>Imposition of a fine in the size from five to ten indicators for calculation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Criminal responsibility for illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># Articles of Criminal Code of RT</th>
<th>Title of the Article</th>
<th>Measures of punishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Art. 200</td>
<td>Illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances with the purpose of sale</td>
<td>p.1 - imprisonment for the period of five years; p.4 - imprisonment for the period from twelve to twenty years with the confiscation of property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 201</td>
<td>Illegal handling with narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances</td>
<td>p.1 - a fine in the size from 100 to 500 times of the minimal salary size, or imprisonment for the period of two years; p.4 - imprisonment for the period from eight to twelve years with the confiscation of property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 202</td>
<td>Embezzlement of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances</td>
<td>p.1 - imprisonment for the period from three to five years; p.3 - imprisonment for the period from ten to fifteen years with the confiscation of property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 202(^1)</td>
<td>Illegal production, manufacturing, processing, obtaining, storage, transportation or forwarding of precursors</td>
<td>p.1 - a fine in the size of 300 times of minimal salary size, or imprisonment for the period of two years; p.3 - imprisonment for the period from five to eight years with the confiscation of property or without it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 202(^2)</td>
<td>Embezzlement of precursors</td>
<td>p.1 - imprisonment for the period to three years; p.3 - imprisonment for the period from seven to twelve years with the confiscation of property or without it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 203</td>
<td>Involvement into consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances</td>
<td>p.1 - imprisonment for the period of five years; p.3 - imprisonment for the period from seven to twelve years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 204</td>
<td>Illegal cultivation of prohibited for cultivation plants, containing drug substances</td>
<td>p.1 - a fine in the size from 200 to 500 times of the minimal salary size, or imprisonment for the period of two years; p.4 - imprisonment for the period from eight to twelve years with the confiscation of property or without it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 205</td>
<td>Creation or maintenance of dens for consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances</td>
<td>p.1 - imprisonment for the period from three to five years; p.2 - imprisonment for the period from five to ten years with the confiscation of property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 289</td>
<td>Contraband</td>
<td>p.1 - imprisonment for the period of five years; p.4 - imprisonment for the period from fifteen to twenty years with the confiscation of property and deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or practice certain activities for the period of five years or without it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 262</td>
<td>Legalization (laundry) of money or other property, obtained illegally</td>
<td>p.1 - a fine, ranging from 500 to 1000 indicators for calculation, or imprisonment up to 4 years with a fine up to two hundred indicators for the calculations; p.3 - imprisonment for a period from seven to ten years with the confiscation of property or without it and deprivation of the right to hold certain posts or practice certain activities for the period of five years or without it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of names and size of some drugs and psychotropic substances in illegal trafficking, seized in the Republic of Tajikistan. (Attachment #1 to the CC of the RT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances</th>
<th>Small sizes «over» - «to (inclusive)»</th>
<th>Large sizes «over» - «to (inclusive)»</th>
<th>Extra large sizes «over»</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis plant</td>
<td>5 - 10 plants</td>
<td>10 - 50 plants</td>
<td>500 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis</td>
<td>500 - 1000 gr</td>
<td>1 - 5 kg</td>
<td>50 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried out cannabis</td>
<td>100 - 200 gr</td>
<td>200 - 1000 gr</td>
<td>10 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashish</td>
<td>20 - 100 gr</td>
<td>100 - 500 gr</td>
<td>5 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium poppy plant</td>
<td>10 - 25 plants</td>
<td>25 - 125 plants</td>
<td>1250 plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixture of not dried plants’ bodies, boxes, leaves and other parts of opium poppy</td>
<td>100 - 500 gr</td>
<td>500 gr - 2,5 kg</td>
<td>25 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixture of dried out plants’ bodies, boxes, leaves and other parts of opium poppy</td>
<td>20 - 100 gr</td>
<td>100 - 500 gr</td>
<td>5 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinctures, liquid mixtures and decoctions from opium, including handmade</td>
<td>20 - 100 мл</td>
<td>100 - 500 мл</td>
<td>5 л</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium</td>
<td>5 - 10 gr</td>
<td>100 - 1000 gr</td>
<td>10 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin (diacetylmorphine)</td>
<td>0,5 - 10 гр</td>
<td>10 - 100 гр</td>
<td>1000 гр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDMA</td>
<td>0,02 - 1,0 гр</td>
<td>1,0 - 10 гр</td>
<td>100 гр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenamphetamine (MDA)</td>
<td>0,02 - 1,0 гр</td>
<td>1,0 - 10 гр</td>
<td>100 гр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metadon</td>
<td>0,5 - 10 гр</td>
<td>10 - 100 гр</td>
<td>1000 гр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphine</td>
<td>0,5 - 10 гр</td>
<td>10 - 100 гр</td>
<td>1000 гр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codeine</td>
<td>1 - 10 гр</td>
<td>10 - 100 гр</td>
<td>1000 гр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimeperidine (promedol)</td>
<td>0,5 - 10 гр</td>
<td>10 - 100 гр</td>
<td>1000 гр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phentanyl</td>
<td>0,001 - 0,1 гр</td>
<td>0,1 - 1,0 гр</td>
<td>10 гр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphetamine (phenamin)</td>
<td>0,5 - 10 гр</td>
<td>10 - 100 гр</td>
<td>1000 гр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metamphetamine</td>
<td>0,5 - 10 гр</td>
<td>10 - 100 гр</td>
<td>1000 гр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenobarbital</td>
<td>5 - 100 гр</td>
<td>100 - 1000 гр</td>
<td>10 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diazepam (Relanium) (5 mg * 50)</td>
<td>0,5 - 25 гр</td>
<td>25 - 250 гр</td>
<td>2,5 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nytrazepam (Radedorm) (10 mg * 50)</td>
<td>1 - 25 гр</td>
<td>25 - 250 гр</td>
<td>2,5 kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of names and size of precursors in illegal trafficking

**Table #2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of precursors</th>
<th>Large &quot;over – to&quot; (inclusive), kilos</th>
<th>Extra large (over), kilos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Anhydride of acetic acid</td>
<td>2,0 – 4,0</td>
<td>4,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. N - acetylanthranilic acid</td>
<td>0,3 – 3,0</td>
<td>3,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ephedrine</td>
<td>0,03 – 0,3</td>
<td>0,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ergotamine</td>
<td>0,01 – 0,05</td>
<td>0,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Isosafrol</td>
<td>0,5 – 5,0</td>
<td>5,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Lysergic acid</td>
<td>0,0001 – 0,001</td>
<td>0,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 3,4-methylenedioxymethyl-2-propanone</td>
<td>0,1 – 0,5</td>
<td>0,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Norephedrine</td>
<td>0,03 – 0,3</td>
<td>0,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. 1-phenyl-2-propanone</td>
<td>0,04 – 0,4</td>
<td>0,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Piperonal</td>
<td>0,2 – 2,0</td>
<td>2,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Potassium permanganate</td>
<td>1,0 – 5,0</td>
<td>5,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Pseudoephedrine</td>
<td>0,03 – 0,3</td>
<td>0,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Sapharol</td>
<td>1,0 – 10</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Ergometrin (ergonovin)</td>
<td>0,01 – 0,05</td>
<td>0,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Ephedra herbage (Ephedra equisetina Bunge)</td>
<td>2,5 – 12,5</td>
<td>12,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Not dried out –</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dried out -</td>
<td>2,0 – 10,0</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table #3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of precursors</th>
<th>Large &quot;over – to&quot; (inclusive), kilos</th>
<th>Extra large (over), kilos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Acetone</td>
<td>50,0 – 200,0</td>
<td>200,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Anthranilic acid</td>
<td>2,5 – 25,0</td>
<td>25,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ethyl ether</td>
<td>20,0 – 100,0</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sulfuric acid</td>
<td>100,0 – 500,0</td>
<td>500,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Pepperdine</td>
<td>0,2 – 2,0</td>
<td>2,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Phenyl acetic acid</td>
<td>1,0 – 10,0</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Methylethilketone</td>
<td>50,0 – 200,0</td>
<td>200,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Hydrochloric acid</td>
<td>100,0 – 500,0</td>
<td>500,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Toluol</td>
<td>50,0 – 200,0</td>
<td>200,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOMCA</td>
<td>Border Management Programme in Central Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Central Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CADAP</td>
<td>Central Asia Drug Action Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARICC</td>
<td>Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEAP</td>
<td>Council of Euro-Atlantic Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>Community of Independent States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Customs Service under the Government of the RT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSTO</td>
<td>Collective Security Treaty Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCA</td>
<td>Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEA</td>
<td>Drug Enforcement Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRS</td>
<td>Districts of Republican Subordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSDC</td>
<td>Federal Service on Drug Control of the RF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBAO</td>
<td>Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (province)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCB</td>
<td>International Narcotics Control Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INL</td>
<td>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRA</td>
<td>Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRI</td>
<td>Islamic Republic of Iran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KR</td>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>Ministry of health and social protection of population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>Ministry of Internal Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice of the RT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOBT</td>
<td>Main Office for Border Troops of SCNS of the RT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPS</td>
<td>Ministry for Public Security of the PRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCG</td>
<td>Organized Crime Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSCE</td>
<td>Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OST</td>
<td>Opioid Substitute Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Public Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>Peoples’ Republic of China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RATS</td>
<td>Regional Anti Terrorist Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCPDCA</td>
<td>Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT</td>
<td>Republic of Tajikistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCNS</td>
<td>State Committee on National Security of the RT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCO</td>
<td>Shanghai Cooperation Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCA</td>
<td>Serious Organized Crime Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOECP</td>
<td>State Office for Execution of Criminal Punishments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSDC</td>
<td>State Service on Drug Control under the Government of the KR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STI</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Infections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESC</td>
<td>United Nations Economic and Social Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNO</td>
<td>United Nations Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>UN Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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<td>Republican operation «Kuknor – 2013»</td>
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<td>Regional anti narcotic drugs operations</td>
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<td>Control over licit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors</td>
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<td>BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN</td>
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</table>
While citing materials of the "Review of the narcotic drugs situation in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2013" proper reference on it should be done.