



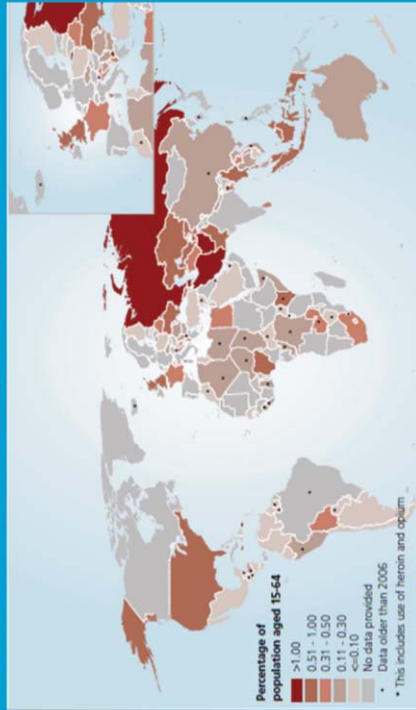
UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



The global illicit opiates market: Consumption and market value

Prevalence of the use of opiates, by country, 2010 or latest year available



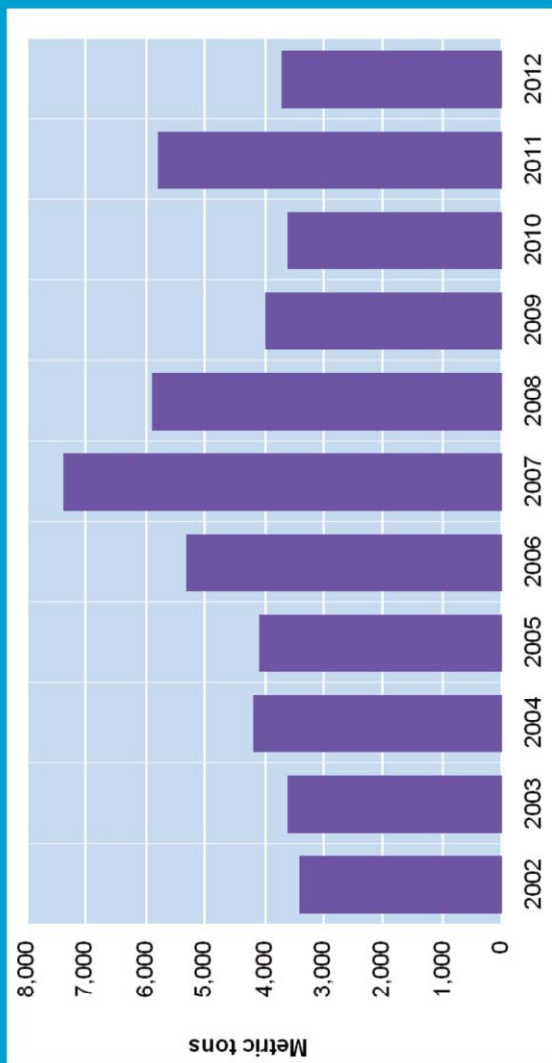
Global opiate market value: US\$68 billion (2009)



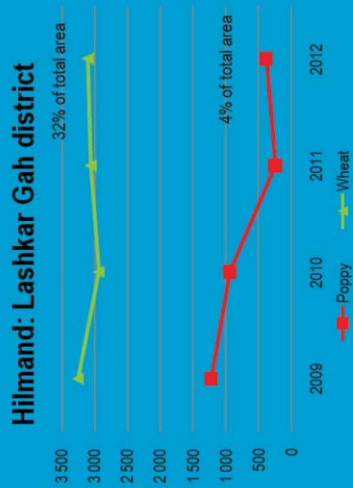
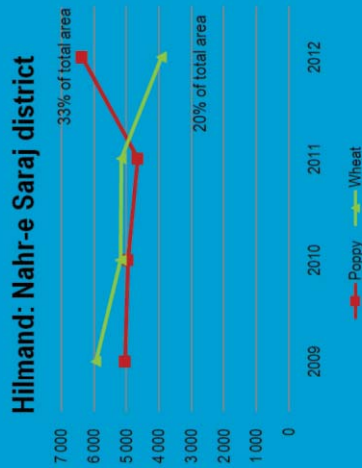
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Afghanistan potential opium production 2002-2012



Poppy and wheat trends 2009-2012 (hectares)



Source: US Government

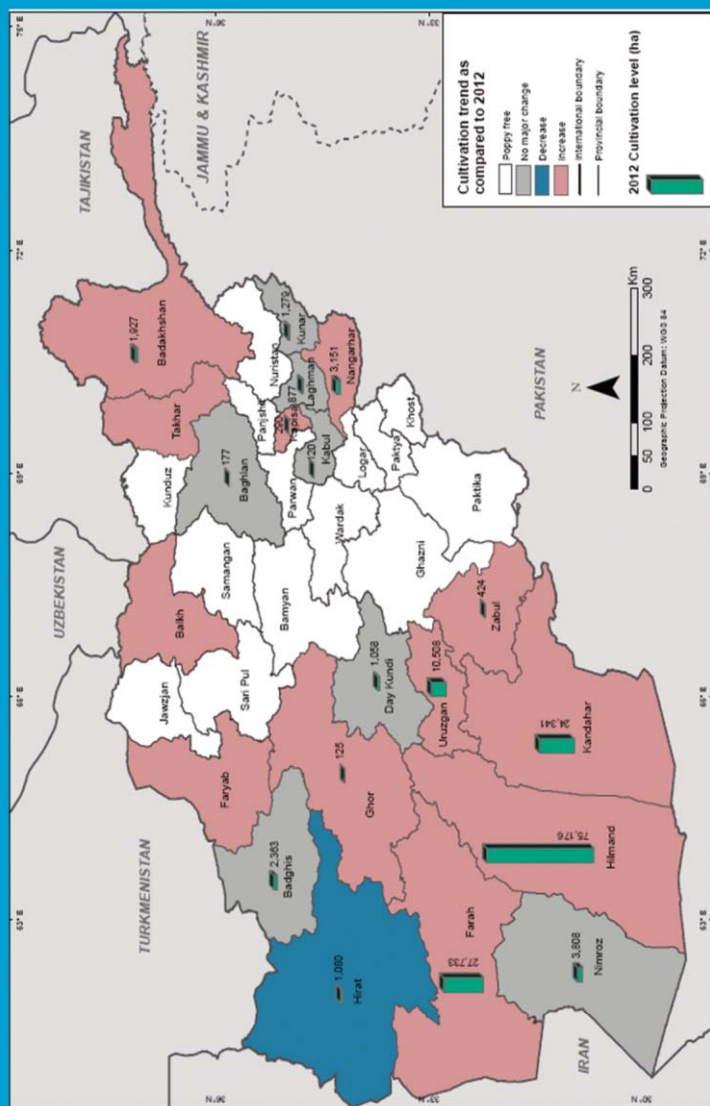
Results of the Afghanistan Opium Risk Assessment 2013 conducted by the Ministry of Counter Narcotics and UNODC

Martin Raithelhuber
Statistics and Surveys Section

Key findings of the Opium Risk Assessment 2013

- Poppy cultivation increases expected in main growing regions, particularly Southern and Western regions
- Poppy increases also expected in areas where poppy cultivation stopped
- Main reasons for expected increase reported: high price level of opium make it a very lucrative cash crop, farmers try to compensate for 2012 when bad weather and disease led to low per-hectare yields

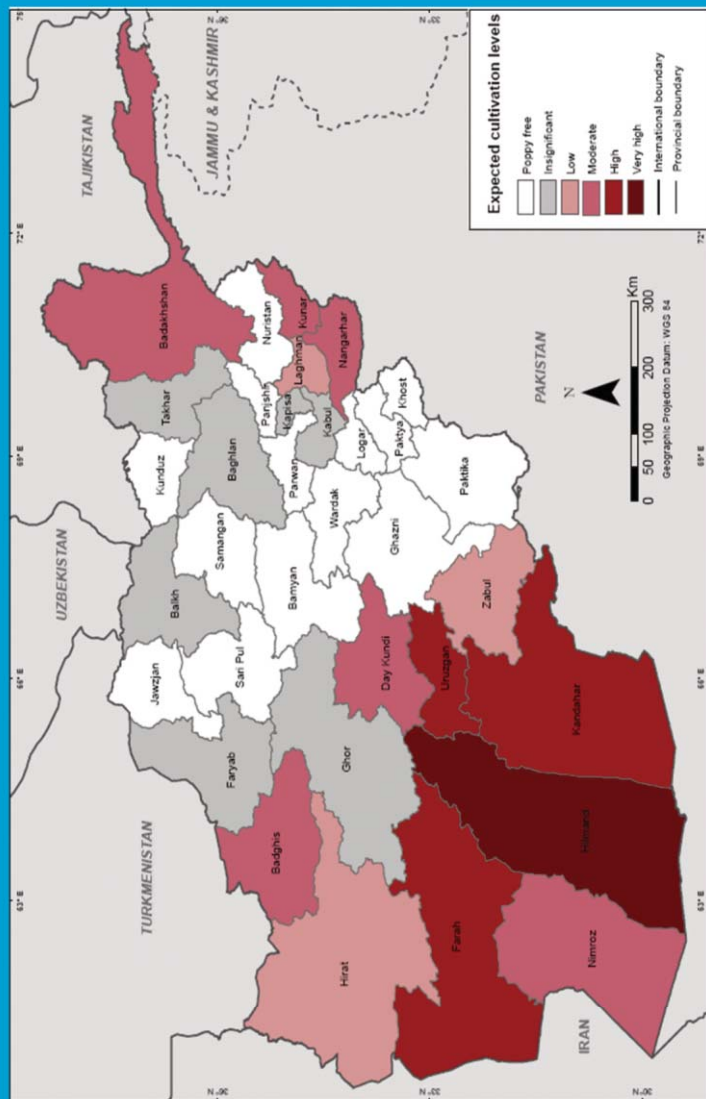
Afghanistan: expected poppy cultivation trend in 2013



Source: MCN • UNODC Afghanistan Opium Risk Assessment Survey, 2013 (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop_monitoring.html)



Afghanistan: expected level of poppy cultivation 2013



Source: MCN - UNODC Afghanistan Opium Risk Assessment Survey, 2013 (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop_monitoring.html).
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UNODC.

Translated from Dari

Dear friends and participants in the international Regional Conference, we welcome all of you who have gathered here for the sake of saving humanity from the menacing danger of narcotics.

Our Centre pins big expectations that this conference will lay the foundation for development of a sufficiently effective and sound action mechanism, which will actually be implemented in practice. At the same time, it should be emphasised that if the conference participants do not adopt a relevant decision, the Centre will have every reason to suspect that this conference, as well as all the others, is sponsored by the international drug mafia for purposes of promoting populist slogans (e.g. a large-scale conference held in the capital city of Tajikistan – Dushanbe – on the subject of struggle against cultivation and production of illicit drugs resulted in the termination of this anti-drug struggle). The outcome of such actions becomes a sort of advertisement and constitutes the reason for multiple increases in the cost of heroin and other narcotic substances on the international market. Similar tactics have already been employed once for attaining similar goals by Taliban leader Mullah Mohammad Omar and Osama bin Laden.

They accumulated huge stockpiles of drugs and during the next year did everything possible to prevent the cultivation of opium poppy, thus hoisting the price of this narcotic substance worldwide ten-fold and more. After that they opened their storehouses and gained super profits from the sale of their stockpiles.

Dear friends, opium and hashish has been grown and cultivated in Afghanistan since times immemorial, but it was only during the “cold war” period that narcotic drugs became a source of financial support and the basis of functioning of all sorts of opposition forces, as well as regional and international terrorists. Numerous underground factories and large enterprises are currently engaged in production of heroin in several Afghan provinces in the South, East, and North of the country, such as Helmand, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Takhar, Badakhshan, Zabol, Nimruz, and others. They operate in collusion with their accomplices in Western countries and thus promote the escalation of tension in the region. At the times of the world financial crisis all this is turning into a rather efficient economic factor inside the country and in



the region as a whole for drawing supporters to join the ranks of the Taliban and Al-Qaeda.

The majority of the Afghan population is engaged in illicit drug production and trafficking. In 2012 and 2013, over 63,370 и 65,045 hectares of agricultural fields, accordingly, was cropped with opium poppy in the Helmand province alone. All this shows that the drug mafia not only rules in Afghanistan but also reigns at the regional level in direct collusion with the international drug mafia, where it is in control of all processes connected with narcotic drug cultivation, production and trafficking to the world markets. According to the information received from numerous sources, over 8,400 tonnes of narcotic substances (heroin) is being transported annually from the territory of Afghanistan to other countries.

Why are drugs being exported from Afghan soil?

A question arises: is it possible to transport such a huge amount of heroin hidden in passenger luggage, diplomat freight or by carrying it in small containers fixed into shoes? Perhaps, it can be transported in various plants concealed inside carpets? **Of course, not!** I can assure you that the overwhelming volumes of narcotic drugs are trans-shipped in large containers, crossing land, water and air borders through the efforts of drug mafia, both inside the country and with the support of its accomplices at the regional and global levels.

The Afghanistan Scientific and Strategic Research Centre disposes of important expertise and practical methods aimed at complete elimination of all socioeconomic hazards fraught with a massive plague both for the Afghan people and the state at large and is full of determination to proceed to its practical achievement. It is necessary to simply understand and comprehend that if the government of Afghanistan and the world community is unable to cope with the problem created by cultivation of opium poppy and illicit production of narcotic drugs on the territory of Afghanistan, other effective methods of fighting this evil must be found, which would at the very least put an end to it and thus rehabilitate Afghanistan in the eyes of the international community.

Proposals and perspectives:

1. One of the main proposals of the Afghanistan Scientific and Strategic Research Centre for the national government, the United Nations, and the international community is the initiative to grant peasants and farmers of some Afghan provinces



the list of which will be determined by the national government a sort of land amnesty that would allow to allocate at least 40% of agricultural lands in those provinces for the cultivation of opium poppy. In this regard, the state will develop a single sound mechanism of control and accounting for those crops that will be cultivated and exported abroad at acceptable prices as medicinal preparations and ingredients. Therefore, with this end in view the government of Afghanistan will organise and create markets of opium poppy inside Afghanistan with support of the Ministry of the Interior and the Main Department for National Security for exercising control of this process and fighting illegal trafficking in drugs. Those markets will be vested with state authorisation to sell and purchase opium poppy and issue relevant licenses to manufacturers for the sale of this unprocessed narcotic drug. This is aimed at providing foreign entrepreneurs with an opportunity to officially purchase these unprocessed narcotic substances (raw opium poppy) at those markets in Afghanistan and export them abroad following customs formalities and obtaining a state permit in Afghanistan.

This step of the Afghan government will not only “tie the hands” of illicit drug traffickers both inside the country and abroad, especially in Central Asian states, but will create an incentive for developing agricultural and industrial production and replenish the public treasury.

2. The creation and development of joint ventures and companies in Afghanistan engaged in production of medical preparations and ingredients could also give a significant boost to the fight against illicit trafficking in drugs. An example of such activities is the former joint venture Huhest that used to operate in Kabul. It is necessary to mention one more circumstance. The produce received after cultivation and subsequent processing of opium poppy could also be used inside the country, and this process would bring common benefit and in due time seriously undermine the positions of drug dealers and put this production entirely under government control. The cost of opium poppy will decrease noticeably, forcing the drug mafia to start searching for some other agricultural crop for cultivation.

3. On the other hand, there will no longer be a need to maintain an additional ministry, such as the Ministry for Fighting Illicit Trafficking in Drugs, due to the attainment of the set objectives, and the functions of this ministry will fully pass over to the Ministry of the Interior, and this, in turn, will result in a cut of the overall size of the government staff.



4. To strengthen and raise the level of security, law and order in the country and to counter the narcotic menace, the Afghanistan Scientific and Strategic Research Centre conducted several scientific studies and developments and considers it expedient to implement the following project:

First of all, the national security and law enforcement bodies should make maximum use of all the existing opportunities for solicitation and raising the awareness of the people who could be used by the enemies of the public order for their own ends after the pull-out of international forces and the United States troops from the territory of Afghanistan in 2014.

5. Security services of the neighbouring countries, especially states of Central Asia, should prepare and develop, in cooperation with the Main Department for National Security of Afghanistan, relevant effective operational procedures for interaction in matters of economic, technical and military cooperation, as the narco-business has direct impact on security, economy, politics and social life not only in Afghanistan but also in the states bordering with it to the North, and also maintains direct links with Al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups in Pakistan, engaged in robberies and plundering in the zone bordering on Afghanistan.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the international drug mafia is capable of taking advantage of the present relevant calm and quiet to submit to its power first the countries of Central Asia, Transcaucasia, and the Mediterranean Region, and then get hold of Eastern and Western Europe and China.

The Centre would like to draw your attention to the fact that if representatives of countries participating in the Conference and members of the North Atlantic Alliance fail in their diplomatic efforts and negotiations to pass a decision to keep an armed contingent in Afghanistan beyond the year 2014 as a guarantor of international security, the country will once again be thrown into an abyss of terrorism and 34 million Afghans will be compelled to submit to various terrorist groups, such as Al-Qaeda. In this case, no one will be safe any longer—either in Paris or in Rome, London or even New York.

With respect,
Afghanistan Scientific and Strategic Research Centre



IMPACT OF DRUG-RELATED ORGANISED CRIME (DOC) ON PEACE, STABILITY AND FUNCTIONING OF STATES IN THE CENTRAL ASIA REGION

SITUATION IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Bakytbek Jumagulov,
KR National Institute for Strategic Studies



STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

- DOC IMPACT ON THE STATE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM IN KYRGYZSTAN: CURRENT SITUATION.
- STATISTICS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM: 2011/2012.
- WAYS OF ERADICATING DOC IMPACT ON STATE INSTITUTIONS IN KYRGYZSTAN.



MAIN STAGES OF FIGHTING ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFICKING ON THE TERRITORY OF TODAY'S KYRGYZSTAN

- 1st stage. The last third of the 19th century (the period of the Russian Empire).
- 2nd stage. From 1916 to 1974 (USSR period).
- 3rd stage. 1990 until the present time (period of sovereignty).



SOVIET PERIOD.

Industrial production of opium on the territory of today's Kyrgyzstan.

- **1916:** lifting the ban off planting in the Far East and in Turkestan. State monopoly on its purchase.
- **1930:** the total area of poppy plantations was 64 thousand hectares, yielding 80% of the total production of opium in the USSR and 16% of legal global output.
- **1974:** uncontrolled runaway (the cost of 1 kilo reached 1,500 roubles, whereas state “delivery” price was just 13.5 roubles).
- Liquidation of collective (kolkhoz) and state farms (sovkhoz), termination of industrial production of opium.



SOVIET PERIOD.

Reasons for terminating industrial production of opium on the territory of today's Kyrgyzstan.

- ✓ Penetration of opium in the life of the Communist party elite in the centre and in regions (it was most often the children of senior Communist party officials who became addicted).
- ✓ Understanding by the USSR Communist party elite of the level of danger posed by opium to the state system and the Communist party functioning.
- ✓ Availability of cheap raw plants in Afghanistan and unprofitability of own production.



APPEARANCE OF OPIUM OF AFGHAN ORIGIN ON THE “DRUG MARKET” OF KYRGYZSTAN

- Afghan internal conflict and political and economic instability in the region.
- Internal and local conflicts in some countries of Central Asia.
- Poor state control by the authorities, border guards, and customs services in countries of Central Asia in Fergana Valley.
- Well organised good-neighbourly and ethno-cultural relations between residents of border-line villages and settlements in Fergana Valley.



Development and formation of illegal drug trafficking in contemporary Kyrgyzstan



- **Stage 1. “People’s” drug business. 1990–1995.** Emergence of the first narco-couriers and drug dealers, paving ways for Afghan opium transportation, setting individual contacts and personal wealth accumulation.
- **Stage 2. Formation of DOC. 1993–2005.** Development and formation of concrete drug dealers and organised criminal groups, control of trafficking and delivery of drugs produced in Afghanistan through Central Asian countries to Russia and Europe. Beginning legalisation of the leaders of criminal groups.



IMPACT OF DOC ON THE SYSTEM OF STATE GOVERNANCE IN KYRGYZSTAN.



- Stake of DOC in the elaboration of draft laws, lobbying of their interests (receipt of mandates of Kyrgyzstan parliamentary deputies by representatives of the drug business and criminal groups).
- Lobbying the interests of narco-business in the system of government authorities (liquidation of the Drug Control Agency (DCA) of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2009).
- Fostering corruption within the system of government authorities (involvement and arrests of representatives of the law enforcement system in the trafficking and sale of drugs).





STATE BODIES FOR FIGHTING ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFICKING

- Anti-drug trafficking units, **state bodies for fighting illegal drug trafficking at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, departments of internal affairs in regions**, the cities of Osh and Bishkek, groups and regular staff members of municipal and district police departments.
- **State Security Committee and State Customs Service at the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.**
- **1993** – establishment of the State Commission for Drug Control (SCDC) at the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- **2003** – SCDC transformation into the Drug Control Agency of the Kyrgyz Republic (DCA) and vesting it with additional functions in the sphere of criminal intelligence and investigation of crimes related to illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.
- **The DCA of the Kyrgyz Republic was liquidated in 2009,**
- **and re-established in 2010 by Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic** as the State Drug Control Service of the Kyrgyz Republic.





STATISTICS OF DRUG-RELATED CRIMES FOR 2011/2012

<div>2011</div> <div>-----</div> <div>2012</div>	Total detected	+ growth - decrease	
		number	%
State Drug Control Service	198/ <u>213</u>	+15	+7.5
Bodies of internal affairs	1662/ <u>1673</u>	+11	+0.6
National security bodies	28/ <u>2</u>	-26	-92.8
Customs authorities	7/ <u>4</u>	-3	-42.8
Public prosecution authorities	3/ <u>3</u>	0	0
State Service for the Execution of Sanctions	26/ <u>38</u>	+12	+46.1
Total:	1924/1933	+9	+0.4



Seizure of drugs by the types

