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New Golden Age Initiatives



ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC IN CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract

The CIS countries have already acquired the reputation of states with favorable conditions for drug expansion and are gradually turning into a new world center of drug business. Distribution channels run across the borders of the Central Asian region, which the international drug mafia is gradually getting closer to. After all, as is well known, the drug trade is an inexhaustible source of illegal revenue and is within the traditional field of criminal activity of organized crime.

The drug trade is almost entirely controlled by organized criminal groups and has a highly precise organization, and this problem is not only regional, but exists on a global scale. It should be noted that the illegal trade in narcotic drugs gradually acquires the character of “drug expansion” and in the Kyrgyz Republic involves more and more people in the process. As the ex-head of the Drug Control Agency of the Kyrgyz Republic, B. Nogoibaev, emphasized, there is also a tendency in Kyrgyzstan to transform the country from a drug-transport country to a drug-dependent country.

We agree with the view that drug-related crime and drug addiction are interrelated negative phenomena whose fundamental differences necessitate a differentiation of measures to combat them. Despite the attempts of scientists to determine the legal nature of drug-related crime, drug addiction and drug addiction, a single position has not yet been developed.

It should be noted that the drug business has become a blatant threat in the countries of Central Asia, including Kyrgyzstan. The reason for this, in our opinion, is the lack of a unified and coordinated state anti-drug policy, imperfect criminal legislation, ineffective law enforcement and much more.

In this paper, an analysis of various sources aimed at the consecration of issues related to drug addiction is carried out, which is relevant for almost all countries of Central Asia.

Introduction

In analyzing drug crimes, four groups of countries are identified that are related to the history of the drug business. They are: the eastern group - Central Asia, the southern group - Transcaucasia, the southwestern group - the Slavic-Moldavian, and the northwestern group- the Baltic (Dragan and Kalachev 1998).

The eastern group includes Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan; the largest volume of drug smuggling is recorded in this region (54.4% of the total for the countries of the former USSR). The drug composition of this region is as follows - opium (73.7%), drugs from hemp (73.5%), morphine (60.8%), heroin (46.8%). It should be especially noted that according to the available information, international drug traffickers often seek to use the territory of Kyrgyzstan as a space for expanding the world drug market and a transit corridor for smuggling from Asian countries to the United States and Western Europe, as well as for money laundering (Nogoibaev 2010).

There are several drug trafficking points from Tajikistan that come from the Golden Crescent countries (Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan), also from India and Saudi Arabia to the Russian Federation and the state of Europe. In particular, bases were established on the territory of the province of Badakhshan (in Tajikistan), where the narcotic drugs from these countries are concentrated, which are then shipped to the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (GBAO) of Tajikistan.

At present, four main directions for the supply of drugs to the Osh region of Kyrgyzstan from the Republic of Tajikistan are clearly identified:

1. The Kyzyl-Artsk route comprises the highway Khorog-Osh with adjacent large mountain ranges located in the Murgab district of the GBAO of Tajikistan;
2. The Altyn - Mazarsky route begins from the Rushan plateau on the Afghan-Tajik border of GBAO and goes through the gorges of the Pamirs and the Zaalai range to the Chon-Alay valley of Kyrgyzstan;

3. The Batken route passes through mountain paths, which are used for transitions from the mountainous regions of Tajikistan to the southern regions of Kyrgyzstan;

4. The Leninabad route covers highways and the territory adjacent to them, starting from the Tajik city of Khujand, then the Lyailiyak district of Kyrgyzstan and the adjacent regions of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the Kyrgyz city of Osh.

Each of these areas are divided into numerous channels, routes and routes of supply of drugs, including transitions through the hard-to-reach high-mountainous passes of Ak-Baital (4,655 m above sea level) and Kyzyl-Art (4,280 m).

The southern group includes Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Georgia. 15.5% of the total drug smuggling from neighboring countries are shipped from here. Among these republics, the leader is Azerbaijan (72.3%).

According to the sources, the majority of “hard” drugs, accompanied by the militants, come from the Transcaucasia.

The southwestern group is Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus. Mostly poppy straw comes from this region. This product makes up 86.8% in the turnover of contraband of Moldova, 82.4% - from Belarus, 72.3% - from Ukraine. It is noteworthy that Ukraine and Belarus account for respectively 50% of potent narcotic drugs from opium.

The North-West Group is represented by Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. In illicit drug trafficking from neighboring countries, they make up only 6.3%, but have their own specifics. The Baltic countries account for 69.2% of cocaine, 64.3% of all imported barbiturates and tranquilizers, 62.5% of LSD and hallucinogens.

Of all the four groups of neighboring countries in terms of smuggling, there are several countries where Uzbekistan occupies a special place. Its share in the illegal importation of drugs into the territory of Russia is 17.1%. Opium and hemp products are supplied from this country. The “leaders” also include Ukraine (16.8%), Tajikistan (13.6%), Kazakhstan (12.7%), and Azerbaijan (11.2%). This is data for 2010 (Ivanov 2010).

Signs of the Drug Aggression

Available sources and a preliminary analysis of the situation in the field of drug trafficking in the CIS countries make it possible to single out the following characteristics:

1. As noted in foreign literature, the recent period has been marked by the development and consolidation of cooperation between terrorist groups and drug suppliers, as well as the increasing participation of terrorist gangs in drug trafficking in order to finance their operations. Drugs provide an opportunity to subsidize the activities of terrorist groups throughout the world, including in Kyrgyzstan.

We share the point of view that the intensity of drug supplies, their regularity and the quantity of the drug being transferred in this way make it possible to introduce the term drug aggression into scientific circulation (Zelichenko 1999). Threats to the national security of Russia and the countries of Central Asia are today classified as follows:

- Threats in the international sphere - transnational crime; international terrorism.
- Threats in the field of public administration - the growth of corruption; growing into the political practice of the forces paid by narcostructures.
- Threats in the economic sphere - the weakening of the single economic space; damage to economic security; growth of the shadow economy.
- Threats in the social sphere - an increase in the death rate of the population; the growth of comorbidities, including fatal HIV / AIDS, hepatitis C; the growth of social stratification of society; demographic decline.
- Information threats - drugs as a subculture; destructive changes dictated by a targeted impact on the information climate.

2. Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances takes place in almost all states and brings huge profits to its organizers. Earnings from the drug business either flow into the legitimate economy, or are used to expand this illegal activity.

3. Criminal drug trafficking groups are organized and structured in such a way as to function effectively both within the national economy and at the international level. This is especially true of countries such as Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine.

Illegal drugs lead to a combination of certain types of ordinary and economic crimes at various levels. The analysis of the practice of the internal affairs bodies makes it possible to determine that large criminal drug structures arise and function stably at the junction of the specified areas of organized criminal activity. Due to the partial and often complete integration, the nature of the criminal activity of these two criminal areas has been changing considerably lately; they are closely interconnected, characterized by common features and properties. The merging of criminal and economic crime, previously unrelated, has given way to a completely new criminal content.

According to experts, the registered crime associated with drug trafficking has increased by more than three times in 10 years in Kyrgyzstan, and its latent motive is ten times higher (Osmonaliev 2008). Yes, during the analysis of the materials of criminal cases it was determined that drug crimes have a high level of latency, especially with regard to well-disguised leaders of criminal communities and main distribution channels. Criminal statistics give only a very rough idea of the actual scale. This is due to the fact that these criminal acts are either not reported to the law enforcement bodies at all, or they are intentionally not registered.

Drug crimes have extremely negative consequences, more so even than other types of latent crimes. These include distortion of the real scale of distribution; reducing citizens' confidence in the ability of law enforcement agencies to ensure state security; restrictions on the implementation of programs to curb and the introduction of the necessary sections of the criminal law.

4. The lack of effectiveness of measures taken to combat drug trafficking, as a rule, causes discontent and mistrust among the population. A subsection of modern drug dealers is

quite rich and influential, they can go out of control of law enforcement agencies, creating their own independent security companies, which sometimes turn into their own armed forces. Criminal drug trafficking groups and their supporting structures have a negative impact on politicians, the judicial system, the media and other sectors of society. There is a politicization of drug abuse in the sphere of public relations, which represent not only an economic, but also a political threat to society, as the process of introduction into the sphere of government and politics begins. Lobbyists push for laws that provide the conditions for the development of drug offenses. In such a situation, drug lords oppose the activities of government bodies, so the fight against them is already political.

5. Preventing drug money laundering is a serious task for all countries, but it is especially important for developing countries, such as the CIS countries, which may well be under economic and political pressure or even control by criminal groups if they do not invest their money into the economy. All states are unanimous about the need to formally establish procedures in accordance with which financial institutions should report suspicious transactions to law enforcement agencies. Some countries (Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine) consider it necessary to create special units for the investigation and prosecution of activities related to money laundering.

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6. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan are increasingly used to the transport of heroin and opium from Afghanistan and Pakistan through their territory to Europe. This transit is rapidly expanding with the commissioning of new international air and railway lines, the lengthening of the Karakorum Highway and the restoration of the old “Silk Road” in accordance with the plans being developed.

7. Wild cannabis (*cannabis*) is found in vast areas in Kazakhstan (140 thousand hectares), Kyrgyzstan (6 thousand hectares), and also in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, and Belarus.

8. The main areas of illicit opium production in the CIS are Gorny Badakhshan (south of Tajikistan), Penjikent (on the Tajik-Kyrgyz border), Taldy-Kurgan and Kyzyl-Orda (south of Kazakhstan). Despite the ban on poppy cultivation in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, there are also illegal crops there.

As for psychotropic substances (stimulants), the scale of the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of methcaine derived from ephedrine, which is an extract of ephedra growing in large quantities in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, is expanding. As shown by our survey respondents, the most commonly encountered drugs are: herbal drugs - 38%, synthetic and semi-synthetic drugs - 24%, other drugs - 14%.

To the question of what influences the emergence of new types of narcotic drugs, 56% of respondents answered the development of science, 67% of respondents said for the black market, 28% new socio-economic conditions, and 38% transparency of borders.

9. Some states (especially Kazakhstan) are large producers of chemicals, often used for clandestine manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (acetic anhydride is smuggled into Afghanistan, where it is used for the manufacture of heroin).

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come from here to other countries, and here illicit opium poppy crops are expanding.

10. There has been a tendency to expand the activities of organized crime groups. Evidence of a growing criminogenic situation in the region of Central Asia is shown in data for 2007, according to which, for example, Kyrgyzstan has registered 180 large and small-organized criminal groups, six of which are the largest and most influential. "In 2007, 12 organized criminal groups consisted of specialized registration in the Ministry of

Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic, but as a result of the events conducted by the CoAO, together with other police units, four of them were separated and removed from the register. And most of them acted in the south of the republic" (materials of criminal case No. 2010529). The concentration of criminal circles in the south of Kyrgyzstan is largely due to the advantageous position of the region on the drug transit route, as well as their relatively low cost in this segment of the "northern route".

According to one criminal case (№20100529, April 17, 2010), during a search, a citizen living in the Kara-Balta Kyrgyz city found cartridges and a package, inside of which was heroin (Nogoibaev 2003).

Still, the "official" data raise doubts in connection with the increasing level of drug trafficking. Drug abuse and the possibility of obtaining large profits have created favorable conditions for the formation of the drug business in the CIS

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countries. There is a tendency to establish stable links between local organized criminal groups and drug and drug destinations both domestically and far abroad.

Often, drug addicts themselves are engaged in speculation with narcotic drugs, receiving from their resale a considerable profit. The facts of entering into criminal transactions with drug addicts of employees of medical and preventive treatment institutions, pharmacies, and pharmaceutical enterprises are noted.

11. In practically all CIS countries the process of formation of organized criminal groups engaged in the drug business has ended. Now there is a struggle between them for the distribution of spheres of influence, and they are under the influence of competing Russian, Central Asian and Western European drug structures. In addition, criminal groups are already operating, which have significant material resources; they are taking active steps to establish and develop interregional ties, to integrate into the international system of drug business. This is noted by experts from Kyrgyzstan (criminal case №09702, 2005).

The aggressive nature and use of weapons of these criminal groups should be noted. As an example on July 14, 2007, a member of the mobile group employees stopped a car. When checking the documents, two unknown persons of Asian nationality put a gun to the head of the operative and fled the scene. During the inspection of the car, heroin weighing 2.5 kg was discovered and seized (Nogoibaev 2003).

12. Organized criminal groups have the opportunity to move freely throughout the region. They establish contacts with representatives of local criminal organizations, involving them to commit serious crimes, including contract killings in the territory of other countries. The process of internationalization of crimes is expanding more and more.

13. The fact of illegal distribution of drugs in places of detention is extremely dangerous. According to a survey of employees of the operational apparatus of Kyrgyzstan, many drug addicts (these are 22–25%) became users in correctional

institutions. As a rule, drugs are delivered there by relatives of convicts or by other persons having access to the territory of the zone (these may also be individual correctional officers). During a

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special operation in Kyrgyzstan to pacify the armed rebellion of convicts led by the “thief in law” Aziz Batukayev during the inspection of the residential hut, they found an arsenal of military weapons, drugs and crops (directly in the yard of the barrack) of drug crops (criminal case № 08514, 2008).

There is a concrete fact testifying to the delivery of drugs to corrective labor institutions. On December 18, 2008, employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kyrgyzstan near the SIZO-1 detained a car of a local citizen, on the floor of which a package with 13 kg of heroin was found (Azhakina et al 2002).

Based on the experience of foreign scientists, comparing it with the realities of Kyrgyzstan, having studied a number of studies in this field, we identified a wide range of circumstances

that contribute to the growth of drug addiction (Khakimov 2006; Abdukarimova 2011; Avanesov 2010). On this basis, we consider it necessary to state our vision of the reasons for the development of such phenomena as drug addiction and drug trafficking.

We will adhere to the well-established opinion of scientists that a cause is a phenomenon that generates another phenomenon that is interpreted as a consequence (Zainalabidov 2004). At the same time, the essence of the cause of crime is that it must be a phenomenon that is different from all others, and be a fundamental factor in the development of crime (Yurchuk 1998). In our opinion, the cause necessarily manifests itself through certain conditions, because of which a phenomenon is considered as a consequence or action.

Various phenomena of social life contribute to the emergence and existence of crime. At the same time, the same phenomenon, as Zainalabidov (2004) writes, can be both a cause and a condition of crime depending on the trends of this phenomenon and the socio-economic characteristics of a particular region. Accordingly, the assessment of any phenomena as causes or conditions will be relative. Analyzing the assertions that the causes and conditions of crime are different categories (not identical, but not opposite), the author comes to the conclusion that it is necessary to preserve, even if conditionally, the division between them, that the cause and condition of crime can replace each other in certain moments (Zainalabidov 2004). If any phenomenon will be defined as the reason for the described period (which has certain socio-economic conditions of the country), then in the future it may become a condition. However, the cause and condition of crime cannot exist alienated from each other. The cause generates a consequence in the interaction with certain conditions, the latter, in turn, do not generate a consequence, but affect some of its characteristics.

Drug and Drug Traffic

If we talk about the spread of drug addiction, then we should take into account the ability of a person for mental reflection, which takes the form of direct biased experience of the vital meaning of phenomena and situations. In this regard, the term "emotions" is used. Their feature is that they emerged as a means of allowing living beings to determine the biological significance of the state of the body and external influences (Kerner 1998). Criminologists, exploring this problem in the context of the phenomenon of large-scale drug use, rightly identified several key points. First of all, it is the factor of people's susceptibility to certain strong feelings, which are difficult to control by reason. We are talking about specific practices that have a negative outcomes. This may be a person's passion for drugs. Fundamental importance is the background of this tendency. It is noted that the impulse here is the desire to experience positive emotions, which, in turn, is predetermined by the situation in which the person was. A characteristic motive is the neutralization by means of drugs of various kinds of contradictions, which may be of a highly personal and social nature. The most effective is the social motive. Along with this, a person's desire for individual happiness, winning the desired partner and other equally significant social addictions play a certain role in drug use (Alekseev et al 2001).

In either case, a person finds himself and remains for a long time in a state of stressful situation, and the effect caused by drugs provides a way out of it. It should not be forgotten that drugs, subject to their availability, are also taken by people suffering from various mental anomalies due to various reasons. At the same time, unfortunately, their number is increasing. To the ranks of psychopaths, alcoholics, oligophrenics, disabled persons are added who have suffered in local military conflicts, during natural disasters and man-made disasters. They resort to drugs, briefly facilitating their existence with their help.

Experts point to the bio psychological predisposition of some people to such palliative ways of solving life problems with drugs. In their opinion, this factor does not act fatally, with fatal inevitability, but if this predisposition cannot be eliminated as a result of socialization through educational measures, through psychotherapeutic influence, through medical intervention and control, then deplorable results occur, and lost time is not always possible to catch up. Physiological and mental processes, accompanying drug intoxication, create a euphoric effect, help to overcome feelings of depression, depression, and other negative emotions - this is the initial attractiveness of drugs (Kondrashkov 1988).

It should be noted in particular that a number of criminologists in this connection substantiate the existence of the drug self-determination factor. We are talking about the phenomenon of the "vicious" circle, when the consumption of drugs causes a state of euphoria, which is replaced by a state of drug starvation in extremely painful forms, which is redeemed with another dose of drugs. The closed circle is addiction to drugs, inability to escape drug addiction without special therapy.

It is fundamentally important that the factor of a person's biopsychological predisposition to the use of narcotic drugs, as well as other drugs, as well as alcohol, relieving stress, eliminating depressive states, act in conjunction with other determi-

However, it must be admitted that the economic reforms in the CIS countries, including Kyrgyzstan, which created the preconditions for the primary accumulation of capital, stimulated the choice of individuals and the communities of the criminal path, including through the exploitation of vices

nants. Among them are temporary socio-cultural factors, which are also characteristic of modern Kyrgyzstan, local-personal and socio-cultural circumstances, which are extremely difficult to prevent.

Since drug use is to a certain extent potentially predetermined by the biological nature of man, the demand for drugs is inevitable. However, this determinant may not be fatal in nature, which is connected with the state policy implemented in

the field of control over the circulation of narcotic drugs and counteracting their illicit trafficking. However, it must be admitted that the economic reforms in the CIS countries, including Kyrgyzstan, which created the preconditions for the primary accumulation of capital, stimulated the choice of individuals and the communities of the criminal path, including through the exploitation of vices.

It should be noted that the creation of the domestic market of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the CIS countries occurs according to a plan initiated by drug traffickers. It is from this point of view that it is necessary to evaluate the factors that criminologists distinguish. For example, if we proceed from the fact that man is not only a biological being, but also a person with a certain spirituality and moral condition, then his behavior also depends on the corresponding impact of those factors on the person. If in a particular society immortality from the point of view of morality and spirituality is being promoted, if the slogan “the end justifies the means” is considered acceptable, then people are drawn into the drug business, which is known to have high incomes. This indicates that drugs can play the role of a catalyst for crime, as well as other deviant behavior. We are talking about such manifestations of social pathology as suicides, various forms of vice, and social parasitism.

The result of this factor is that individuals appear in society involved in the sphere of interaction between the illicit drug trafficking and drug-related crime. First of all, these are marginal individuals that have fallen into this stratum of society due to the abuse of narcotic substances. They should be given therapeutic and psychological help. The objects of the existing interaction are those who, on the basis of the use of narcotic drugs, begin to commit unlawful acts related both to the indicated substances (cultivation, production, storage, transportation) and to the theft of narcotic drugs, as well as to raise funds for the purchase of drugs. A group of special importance to countering illicit drug trafficking is individuals and their communities engaged in criminal business in this area. All of these different factors, undoubtedly, predetermine the nature of countering drug trafficking and drug-related crime.

Considering the cultural determinants of drug trafficking and drug abuse, it should be noted that in modern society, the level of cultural and intellectual development of a person, along with the degree of development of society, their spiritual richness, and material well-being are greatly influenced by such communication channels as books, newspapers, television - broadcasting, and the global information system of the Internet. It is from them that the population derives knowledge, sometimes extremely distorted, about drugs, methods and consequences of their use, about the skills of the drug business.

The authors' team, headed by G. Minkovsky, believes that the distribution in the media of messages about the regular consumption of drugs by pop stars and sports, who are idols for minors and young people, has a negative impact (Inshakov 2002). In turn, A. Alekseev and S. Gerasimov (2001) point out that finding the “needle” of some movie stars, television, show business, representatives of aristocratic bohemia is sometimes served by the media as a kind of fashion, as an inevitable attribute of “beautiful life” what attracts adolescents and young people to drugs.

Inshakov on this occasion notes that the negative influence of foreign mass culture and some Russian rock groups introduces young people into a powerful criminogenic field, of which one of the elements is drugs (Belyshev, n.d.). The ecstatic state, the emotional “waste” and the suppression of the elements of traditional culture at concerts of rock musicians became an integral part of the youth culture. The first step to drug use is often to visit discos, where a young man is immersed in an atmosphere resembling a satanic Sabbath, and in essence represents psycho sensing.

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sound recordings of many popular rock musicians are encoded by calls for drug use and conversion to Satanism (the round table devoted to the discussion of the draft Concept of the Russian Orthodox Church, 2010). These calls are perceived by the subconscious, without special devices that allow you to listen to

the sound recording in the opposite direction, in an accelerated or slow motion, so it is impossible to recognize the negative "stuffing". Based on this, the Metropolitan of Krutitsky states the fact that today our young people are in a powerful criminal field generated by the drug mafia, political crime and various religious trends of satanic persuasion (Illicit drug trafficking, n.d.).

All this creates prerequisites for the need for the sale of drugs. Drug dealers create a network of drug trafficking, which covers traffickers in public places. Conditions are created for the purchase of drugs in casinos, in nightclubs, bars and other places. It is quite natural that this requires a change in the rating of a healthy lifestyle, also requires an increase in the effectiveness of anti-drug education in schools, targeted preparation of parents for conducting anti-drug education in the family is needed, and proper organization of children's leisure is necessary.

As the analysis of various sources shows, the most important determinants of the level of drug addiction and drug trafficking among young people are family pedagogical factors. The moral and psychological situation in the family, the cultural, educational and professional level of parents, their range of interests, the specifics of organizing family leisure activities - this is a list of factors that influence the formation of a child's personality and, as a result, their attitude towards drug addiction. Drug abuse by parents is extremely negative for the child, as well as family scandals, ill-treatment, upbringing in an incomplete family, and the involvement of children in begging, vagrancy, or prostitution.

In addition, the crisis affecting the industrial and scientific sphere has led to the deployment of a network of underground drug laboratories and the creation of new technologies for the production of synthetic drugs. This is typical for Russia, Ukraine

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and Belarus. In practice, there is a perception that the increase in drug abuse is naturally associated with the economic situation in the country: during the period of economic decline, the number of drug addicts increases dramatically, and during economic growth - decreases. There is no doubt that economic instability has a significant impact on the growth and spread of drug addiction. It should be noted here that in a number of post-Soviet republics (Armenia and Moldova) the economic situation is at the same level, but there is no increase in drug addiction. This serves as a basis for not accepting this theory as a fundamental in terms of explaining the determinants of drug abuse.

In contrast to the theory of depression there is also the theory of expansion, according to which the rapid growth of illicit drug trafficking and their abuse occurs in parallel with the strengthening of an economy, and the decrease in the number of drug-related crimes and drug abuse is associated with a slowdown in economic growth. Practice refutes the provisions of this theory: recently in the CIS countries, along with a significant decline in industry and agro-economics, there has been a sharp surge in the number of crimes related to drug trafficking.

According to the theory of a stable economy, rapid economic growth or decline in society contributes to the tightening of the crime situation in the field of drug-related crime, and the situation of stability in the economic sphere serves to reduce the number of these crimes. However, there are a number of economically prosperous countries (Denmark, Canada), which are also affected by the “drug crime virus”.

Drug Training Control

As G. Minkovsky noted, the role of the criminogenic factor was played by the weakening in such a systematically realized direction in the activity of the state as social control (Inshakov 2002). It is associated with countering the spread of drugs. In modern conditions, this is the weakening of control over the environment of drug addicts, regime control in penitentiary institutions. These are insufficient measures for the social adaptation of vagrants and prostitutes, underage beggars, this is a weakening of targeted measures to counter the spread of drugs in the armed forces, and this is the lack of preventive medical control over students [20, p. 219]. The destruction of many elements of the domestic system of social control is what is now left of the once one of the most effective systems in the world.

Thus, in the field of public administration a whole reduces the effectiveness of public administration in the field of

control over the circulation of narcotic drugs and counteraction to their illicit trafficking. Numerous law enforcement reforms in the CIS countries, including the

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creation of specialized services and the involvement of special services in the fight against drug trafficking, unfortunately, could not combat drug crime. However, not everything should be reduced only to the problem of weakening social control over crime in the CIS countries, including drug crime. It should be noted that sociopolitical experiments carried out clearly indicate crisis phenomena — degradation of society, displacement of cultural values, economic contradictions and disproportions, loss of social hope of a significant group of the population, first of all among minors and young people (sharp property stratification in society and others).

The study of the problem of countering illicit drug trafficking allows, in our opinion, to draw attention to the following crucial points concerning Kyrgyzstan:

1. Imperfection of legislation. As shown by a survey of respondents, 44.6% believe that the current legislation makes it difficult to combat drug addiction in general, and therefore needs to be changed. The question was asked: What measures are needed to combat drug-related crime? The answers were as follows: 9% of respondents said creating effective legislation; 36% - answered the improvement of existing legislation; 26% - tightening laws; 11% - the prevention of drug addiction by measures of an administrative and criminal nature; and 18% - the need to tighten legislation and take measures to prevent drug addiction (Osmonaliev, n.d.; Society of cannabis lovers, n.d).

Of course, the flaws in criminal law leave the participants in the process to use these problems in favor of those involved in drug trafficking.

2. Corruption. Corrupt officials contribute to the commission of crimes and other offenses in the sphere of legal and illicit drug trafficking in order to receive remuneration. As the survey of respondents as well as some bills that have not been adopted so far show, officials patronize drug-related activities. Increasingly, there has been the release or mitigation of punishment for illegal acts in the field of illicit drug trafficking. There are recorded incidents when law enforcement officers themselves are included in this profitable business. Thus, in October 2009, a reform of public administration was carried out in the Kyrgyz Republic, during which changes took place in the structure of the state apparatus. The number of employees was reduced, the Drug Control Agency was liquidated, and its functions were transferred to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, ordering the investigation of all criminal cases involving drug crimes. The control functions in the sphere of legal trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors were transferred to the Ministry of Health.

The main goal of the ongoing reform in the country in relation to various law enforcement agencies was to avoid duplication of their functions. However, as the analysis shows, as such, there was no duplication or substitution of functions by the country's law enforcement agencies in the field of counter-drugs. The Ministry of the Interior has so far been working to stop drugs inside the country. Customs and border authorities have stopped the smuggling of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors at the border crossing points of Kyrgyzstan. The Drug Control Agency, as a law enforcement, executive and coordinating body, has been developing and implementing a unified state policy in the field of trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, counteracting their illicit trafficking.

The transfer of functions to control the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors under the jurisdiction of a single state body represented by the Ministry of Internal Affairs could lead to a further increase in corruption due to the “monopolization” of illicit drug trafficking and the “patronage” of drug traffickers by individual unscrupulous employees of the department. The country needed an alternative drug counterpart, so a positive moment was the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 19, 2010 “On the establishment of the State Drug Control Service of the Kyrgyz Republic”.

3. The main cause of the drug business, in our opinion, is still economic, since the main conducive conditions are established economic relations. They are based on unemployment, competition, stratification of people, making profit, and so on. Profit from ongoing drug transactions ranges from 300% to 2000%, which in turn makes trade very attractive both for transnational criminal groups and for individuals interested in obtaining maximum profit in a short time. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), drug trafficking amounts to about 4.5% of the entire global economy. Over 50% of these funds are legalized on world markets through various international and offshore financial institutions, while the total volume of drug trafficking is estimated at about 500 billion US dollars.

This is stated in a report prepared by experts of the Institute of Central Asia and the Caucasus and the Silk Road Research Program of the J. Hopkins Universities (USA) and Uppsala (Sweden) S. Cornell and N. Swenström (Osmonaliev, n.d.).

4. Special mention should be made of the criminogenic factors associated with the implementation by the state of its functions related to maintaining the country's defense capability. With regard to the problem of drug addiction, one should point out the negative impact of the hostilities in Afghanistan on Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, where there are regions with high domestic consumption of drugs. Here, military personnel are being drawn into consumption and sales; they become accustomed to painkillers containing drugs. The crisis in military life also entails the use of drugs by young soldiers.

5. To date, there are flaws and disagreements in the activities of law enforcement agencies leading the fight against drug trafficking. Thus, despite certain successes of the Kyrgyz Republic in the fight against the spread of drug addiction and illicit drug trafficking, certain omissions should be noted, which did not allow the government to achieve a final change in the drug situation in the country towards positive trends. It can be stated that, to date, the fight against drug crimes in the republic has mainly focused on bringing to justice small distributors and people who keep drugs for their own consumption. Organized criminal groups and drug trafficking communities fell out of sight of law enforcement. Criminal liability in many cases applies to those who keep drugs for their own use. 34% of respondents believe that it is impossible to identify all the participants in the crime at all, 43% believe that it is possible to establish, but very rarely, 7% answered positively, 16% found it difficult to answer (the survey data are from the author's dissertation text) (Avanesov 2010).

The following factors have a negative impact on the results of the activities of law enforcement agencies in counter-ing illicit drug trafficking: poor material and technical equipment; inadequate funding for adopted programs, most of the activities of which remain just a declaration; low social and economic security of employees;

other negative factors of socio-economic nature. According to estimates of foreign experts, only 1-2% of drugs are withdrawn from illicit trafficking in the republic.

6. An important fact is the regional conditions. The geographical location of

Kyrgyzstan, convenient for drug trafficking, attracts the interest of international criminal drug communities in the transit of drugs

The geographical location of Kyrgyzstan, convenient for drug trafficking, attracts the interest of international criminal drug communities in the transit of drugs through the territory of the country

through the territory of the country. Drug groups are constantly improving their activities, the rate of drug trafficking is growing. In addition, the development of the drug business is significantly affected by the presence of vast areas of drug-containing plants, in particular, cannabis.

7. Against the background of the growing number of people prosecuted for drug offenses, the circumstances related to the social aspects of drug addiction are of particular concern. There is a large unoccupied labor market used in drug trafficking. Representatives of socially vulnerable groups of the population - women, old people, teenagers - are involved in the drug business. There is a feminization of the drug threat - over the past 10 years, the number of women prosecuted for drug offenses has increased several times. 90% of perpetrators of drug offenses do not work anywhere.

Illicit drug trafficking, in our opinion, is most often reinforced by increasing unemployment in those regions where there is an annual increase in the poor population. In Issyk-Kul oblast, part of the population, under the influence of economic difficulties, began harvesting narcotic drugs from wild-growing cannabis; they began to distribute these plots. Whole families go to the store, and the drug became the subject of barter. These circumstances (according to unofficial data) contributed to the emergence of the phenomenon of "domestic drug trafficking" in Kyrgyzstan. There are facts when, instead of money supply for various events held by the hosts, guests are presented with narcotic substances (for the most part, the "hammer"). In other

words, in this case, under the pressure of the prevailing circumstances, there is a very specific impact on others and on young people, which entails an increasing spread of the vicious phenomenon (Sharikov 2008).

8. The negative factors affecting drug crime are the crisis of spirituality, the ideological vacuum that has developed in Kyrgyz society after the collapse of the USSR; devaluation of human values, as evidenced by the events in the republic (looting, robbery, robbery, murder); and low level of culture of many young people. One of the reasons for this is the level of education they receive, and most of them join the ranks of people who do not attend school. In addition, this is promoted by the absence of positive ideals in the public consciousness, as well as the number of those in whose minds there are no anti-drug barrier.

Conclusion

Socio-economic transformation of the 90s led to a new round of contradictions in the Kyrgyz society. Taking into account the increasing participation of the broad masses of people in the production and transportation of narcotic drugs, it is also necessary to note the tendency towards the decomposition of the state institution of power through its criminalization through involvement in criminal business. A high level of corruption among civil servants is evident. The practice of involving representatives of law enforcement agencies, and executive and judicial authorities into the criminal business is widely used.

One of the negative consequences is the shelter from registering this category of drug-related crimes; there is a direct complicity for the people involved in the drug business. The surge of drug-related crime in Kyrgyzstan and the intensive spread of drug addiction were determined by the formation of the drug market in Russia. It was formed, on the one hand, due to the supply of narcotic drugs to other countries, on the other hand, through the emergence in this country of the domestic stratum of drug traffickers and their entry into market conditions. This sphere is specific in that in it the condition of existence is a violation of the law. The source of "black" market cash is the production and sale of drugs, which is sold underground. An important factor is the increasing stratification of society into "rich" and "poor", which leads to the property claims of the latter.

In addition, in our opinion, important factors having a negative impact on the fight against drug trafficking are the following. Firstly, the elimination of the Drug Control Agency, secondly, the socio-political (revolutionary) change in the country in April 2010, and then destabilization of the situation in the south of the country (Osh events), thirdly, problems in the border areas.

Recommendations

1. It should be recognized that in modern conditions, the mechanism for counteracting drug addiction and drug crime involve the implementation of a set of measures that, by their legal nature, have the ability to exert anti-crime influence on the determinants of this social pathology and on factors stimulating drug crime. Summarizing the relevant experience shows that law enforcement practice has developed, and the theory has formulated a system of measures that, in a modernized form, can hinder the processes of total anesthesia of society. It would be necessary to prepare, based on appropriate theoretical tenets, the optimal model of a program to counter drug addiction and criminal drug trafficking, guaranteeing effective resistance to the analyzed manifestations of social pathology and the accompanying illegal acts.

2. The Kyrgyz Republic, becoming the object of expansion of the international drug business, which vividly confirmed the events in the south of the republic in 1999, 2000 and 2010, should take adequate countermeasures by developing a new national anti-drug program for the period up to 2030. The methodological basis should be the Concept of countering drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The main principles of the Concept should be:

The adequacy of efforts to counter the threat of a drug threat;

The need for the participation of all sectors of society in the fight against this evil;

Continuity of the drug threat countering process;

The entry of the Kyrgyz Republic into the world system of combating drug abuse and trafficking;

using the potential of international organizations and donor states.

The national program to combat the spread of drug addiction and drug trafficking for the period until 2030 will allow

using the potential of the Government, the executive authorities, the Zhogorku Kenesh, courts at all levels, prosecutors, religious denominations, NGOs, international organizations and donor countries. Moreover, this program will thereby improve the drug situation in the republic.

Such programs should be integrated in order to promote cooperation among all stakeholders, cover a wide range of relevant measures, assist in improving the health and social well-being of individuals, families and communities and reduce the adverse effects of drug abuse on individuals and society.

These programs should reflect balanced measures to promote interregional and international cooperation in order to control supply and demand reduction for drugs. In addition, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 14 of the UN Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, they should include "appropriate measures aimed at eliminating or reducing the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances", as well as if necessary, the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or the achievement of other agreements aimed at eliminating or reducing such demand.

3. In our opinion, making “point” changes and additions to the basic Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors” dated May 22, 1998 N 66 (Revised Laws of the KR dated July 4, 2005 N 90, March 2 2010 N 40) will not solve many fundamental issues, and requires major changes in the criminal, criminal procedural and administrative legislation. In addition, given the scale of drug aggression in our country, and the need for more vigorous implementation of preventive work, it has become necessary to develop new bills, such as “on the prevention of drug addiction and substance abuse”, “On the social and medical rehabilitation of people with drug addiction”, and many more.

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