



ORGANIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY
G U A M
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



COMPENDIUM OF DRUG-RELATED STATISTICS CONCERNING GUAM

March 2014

FOREWORD

Dear readers,

We are offering you an edition, prepared by GUAM – the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – a regional organization comprised of four member states: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, with support from the UNODC Afghan Opiate Trade Project and the Ukraine Project Office of UNODC.

GUAM, which is an active international player, particularly in the sphere of combating illicit drug trafficking, has managed to efficiently support the Project with its institutional capacities since 2012. By virtue of its mandatory commitments, the Organization is strongly motivated to foster regional cooperation amongst the law enforcement agencies of its member states. I believe that, through our devoted engagement to joint project activities and other initiatives aimed at wider cooperation with interested specialised stakeholders, we will be able to achieve meaningful results, thereby contributing to the ultimate goal of putting an end to drug-related crimes.

In this context, I would like to commend the useful cooperation that has resulted in the GUAM Secretariat's engagement with the **Afghan Opiate Trade Project (AOTP)** and also with the UNODC Project Office in Ukraine. The **Compendium of drug-related statistics concerning GUAM** is a success story in terms of this cooperation and I sincerely hope that this document will be useful for the operational work of the concerned law enforcement agencies, and also in setting up a solid base for further international cooperation in combating illicit drug trafficking.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the supervisor of the Afghan Opiate Trade Project, Mr. Hakan Demirbuken, and the working group of UNODC experts, who have contributed greatly to the common success achieved to date in implementing this project.

With best regards,

Valery Chechelashvili

GUAM Secretary General

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Opinions, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in the publication belong to the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the view of the Department of State.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

BCP	Border Crossing Point
AOTP	Afghan Opiate Trade Project
GUAM	Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MinRD	Ministry of Revenue and Duties
SSU	Security Service of Ukraine

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I. INTRODUCTION

This work-in-progress research study is aimed at enhancing understanding of general trends and patterns of drug trafficking and related crime in the GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova) region. The study also aims to carry out a needs assessment in order to enhance law-enforcement capacity to counter the illicit drug trade in the GUAM States.

This study can be used as an additional baseline for the development of appropriate international projects to provide technical and material assistance to the GUAM member States. It can also help to enhance the activities of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM (GUAM Organization) in related areas. Furthermore, it can help strengthen cooperation between the GUAM Organization and other regional structures.

This report is based primarily on responses provided by the GUAM member States to a questionnaire prepared by the UNODC office in Kyiv, in cooperation with GUAM Secretariat. The report begins with a brief history of the GUAM Organization, from its origins to its current involvement in the Afghan Opiate Trade Project (AOTP). That is followed by a regional overview, which highlights the threat posed by drug trafficking to the various GUAM States.

Subsequently, each GUAM State is examined in detail. The capabilities of their information systems are appraised and drug- and crime-related statistics are analyzed in order to identify and improve trends. Each section highlights areas in which capacity building is required and makes suggestions regarding organizations or countries that could be of assistance. Lastly, the report revisits the main points made in each of the previous sections and makes a number of recommendations regarding future steps that could be taken by the GUAM member States.

II. METHODOLOGY

This research study is based on responses provided by the GUAM member States to a questionnaire prepared by the UNODC office in Kyiv, in cooperation with GUAM Secretariat. The questionnaire consisted of three sections, each with a separate focus. The first section focused on the capacity of each country's information systems to deal with drug-related issues and aimed to establish which national authorities were responsible for drug control and what the capabilities of those authorities were. The second section dealt with recent crime-related statistics for each country, in particular those pertaining to drug-related crime. The final section of the questionnaire sought additional information, in particular relating to the drug trade in each country.

The responses provided by the GUAM member States were processed by the UNODC offices in Kyiv and Vienna. This report summarizes those responses and creates a regional overview in which the situation in each country can be viewed as part of a larger picture.

It is important to note that while all four countries responded to all the main questions in the survey, the extent to which the questionnaires were answered varied from country to country. One reason for not providing fully comprehensive responses could be a less than full understanding of the issues concerned, owing to differences in the terminology in used in various countries. It is possible that the concerned parties will, in the future, provide further information. To cover that eventuality, this document will remain a work-in-progress for some time and will be updated and circulated again as and when required.

At the 11th GUAM Meeting in Baku, in November 2012, it was decided to continue this work in 2013. An updated GUAM Questionnaire was disseminated among the member countries in the beginning of 2013. The aim of the simplified questionnaire was to update the statistical data and verify if any changes have occurred in regard to the legislations that regulate data collection and its exchange and dissemination.

III. BACKGROUND

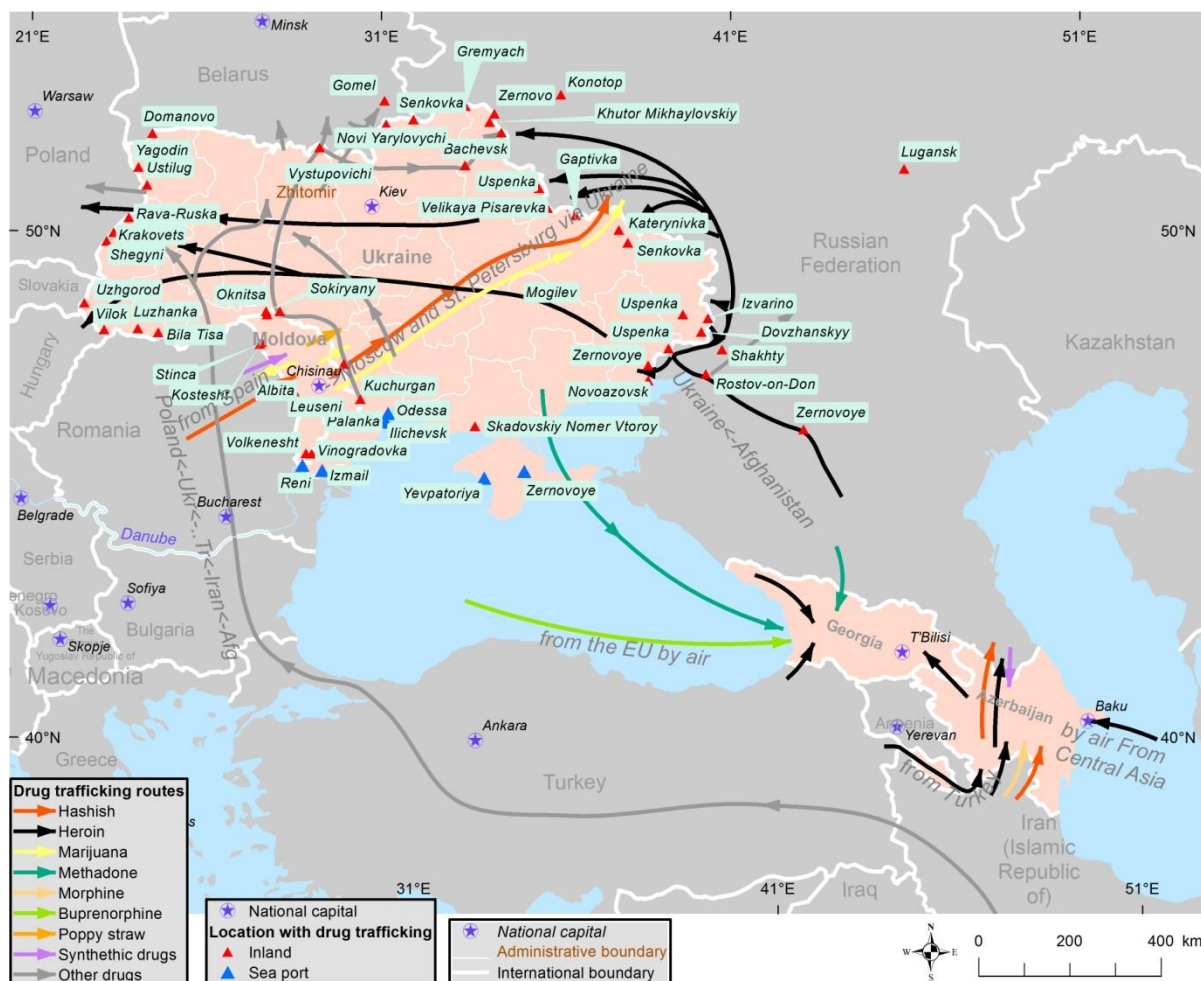
GUAM Organization is a regional organization with four members: Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova. It was created in 1997 as a consultative forum, transformed into an alliance in 2001 and eventually became an international organization in 2006.

GUAM Organization has held observer status at the United Nations since 2003. It encourages and coordinates cooperation in combating issues such as organized crime, illicit drug trafficking, money laundering and corruption, trade-in-persons, illegal migration and terrorism. GUAM Secretariat in Kyiv controls most of the Organisation's activities.

In 2012, GUAM Organization agreed to cooperate with AOTP on enhancing research and analysis capacity in the GUAM region. In line with that agreement, AOTP assisted GUAM Secretariat in the collection and analysis of information and the preparation of this document. The document will be regularly updated and improved as further information is provided by the GUAM countries. It will aid both GUAM member States and the Secretariat in the preparation of policies and strategies and in their subsequent implementation.

IV. REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Map 1: Drug trafficking routes in the GUAM region



Like all other countries, GUAM member States are vulnerable to the threat posed by the Afghan opiate trade. In addition, drugs such as cannabis and acetated opium are produced locally in the GUAM region. Illegally manufactured synthetic opiate like methadone and fentanyl (phentanylum) are gradually penetrating the drug markets of the GUAM countries.

In Georgia, counter-narcotics efforts are driven primarily by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA). The Georgian authorities believe that methadone is trafficked into the country from Ukraine and the Russian Federation. Cannabis is cultivated in Georgia, while heroin is trafficked in from Turkey, Azerbaijan and the occupied territory of Abkhazia. A number of national organizations in Georgia expressed a need for an increase in the amount of drug-detection equipment in the country.

In Ukraine, the State Drug Control Service is the primary drug control agency. Meanwhile, the MIA and the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) are responsible for undertaking investigations. In December 2012, State Customs Service and State Tax Service of Ukraine were integrated to form the Ministry of Revenue and Duties (MinRD). The Department of Customs Affairs retained its distinctive features under MinRD. A new Criminal Procedure Code, which was adopted in April 2012 and came into force on 1 October 2012, also enhances certain powers held by the Customs service in the area of counter-narcotics. According to information provided by the authorities, drugs are trafficked into and out of Ukraine along several routes, notably the Balkan Route, the Northern Route and the Southern Route. Data provided by the Ukrainian authorities illustrates that the total amount of drugs seized increased sharply in 2011 due to large seizures of cannabis. Despite the decrease of total amount of seized drugs which was observed in 2012 and then in 2013, the seizures of heroin doubled in 2012 and again doubled in 2013; there was also a rise in the seizures of other opiates, cocaine and ATS which may indicate more efficient counter narcotics operations in the country.

In Azerbaijan, the national police force is the principal department responsible for combating narcotics. According to the authorities, the total number of recorded crimes after an increase in 2011 fell sharply in 2012. In 2013 a small increase of the number of crimes was observed. Drug-related crimes had similar trend: after significant decrease in 2012, in 2013 crime rate almost reached the level of 2011. The authorities also stated that the majority of drug-related crimes for that period involved heroin and cannabis products.

In Moldova, the main national institution responsible for implementing measures to counter the drug trade is the MIA. In contrast to Azerbaijan, the total number of recorded crimes rose in 2010 – 2013 while the number of drug-related crimes has been continually falling. At the same time in 2012, a significant increase in drug seizures due to seizures of hashish, generally smuggled into the country, was observed. There are several areas in which Moldova would benefit from capacity building. For example, assistance could be requested for the enhancement of the country's National List. The National List documents all types of known drugs and mind-altering substances present in Moldova and neighbouring countries, and includes any new substances that have been officially proven to be harmful. Moldova could also ask UNODC to provide it with a list of all such substances that have been detected in recent years in countries of the European Union (EU).

V. GEORGIA

Counter-narcotics efforts in Georgia are driven primarily by the MIA. The MIA also controls the patrol police and border forces, conducts pre-trial investigations and works in cooperation with GUAM.

Capacity of information systems

Operative investigations¹ and other counter-narcotics activities in Georgia are carried out by the national police force. The Law on Personal Data Collection is the primary legal regulation providing for drug- and crime-related data collection at national level. The Information and Analytic Department and the Special Operational Department, both of which are part of the MIA, are the primary agencies coordinating the collection of data on drugs and crime.

All drug- and crime-related information gathered by the police is shared with the National Statistics Agency and the principal law-enforcement agencies. The Customs authorities, however, only pass on part of the drug- and crime-related information that they assimilate. There is no possibility that certain agencies simultaneously report the same statistical information relating to arrests, drug seizures or criminal cases. That is known as “double counting”.

Publication of information online

The MIA publishes drug- and crime-related information on its website (<http://police.ge/>).

Languages: Georgian and English.

Since 2012, an official website of MIA underwent important changes as it started to publish an operation report of the police activity for the day including all significant cases of interception of drug dealers.

Currently, the section titled “Statistics” provides data only in Georgian. Previously, it contained the 2010 annual report in English, which provided the following information:

- Proportion of drug-related crimes among total crimes
- Total number of drug-related crimes in 2009 and 2010 and crime rate trends
- Various types of drug-related crime (supply, smuggling, cultivation, etc.)
- Drug seizures, with breakdown according to various drug types (there are 19 types)
- Number of people who tested positive for drug use, with gender breakdown
- Number of positive and negative test results
- Number of drug users, with breakdown according to type of drug consumed (probably as per the results of drug testing conducted by the police)
- Number of drug-related administrative infractions
- Proportion of drug-related cases closed in court

¹ Operative investigations, investigations and court hearings can be loosely defined as follows:

- Operative investigation – a (secret) stage preceding an investigation, when there is suspicion of crime but no evidence
- Investigation – a stage following an operative investigation, when evidence has been gathered and the matter is taken to court
- Court hearing – stage following the investigation, once evidence has been gathered and the matter is taken to court

Databases are administrated by the MIA. Officers from other agencies are able to view unclassified information online, but that information may be restricted according to the level of access granted.

Criminal statistics

Georgia reported a total of 32,261 crimes in 2011. The authorities reported that 3,776 of those crimes were drug-related. In 2012, the total number of crimes reported by Georgia rose to 38,741; meanwhile the number of recorded drug-related crimes fell to 3,173. In 2013, among the foreign offenders charged by the Georgian authorities, a significant number originated from the Turkey and Azerbaijan, while Russian and Armenian nationals also featured prominently.

Additional information and drug-related data

Information provided by the Georgian authorities indicates that heroin is trafficked into Georgia from Turkey, Azerbaijan and the unrecognized republic of Abkhazia. The authorities also believe that methadone is trafficked into the country from Ukraine and the Russian Federation, while cannabis is cultivated in Georgia itself. According to the experts of Ministry of Interior of Georgia, heroin is entering the country by land through the border crossings at Krasniy Most (border with Azerbaijan) and Sarpi (border with Turkey). Illegal transport of Subutex (Buprenorphine) from European countries is carried out by air, mostly to Tbilisi airport.

Map 2: Georgia drug trafficking routes



After constant decrease in the amount of seized drugs in 2010 – 2012, in 2013 an increase in seizures of heroin and cannabis herb (marijuana) was observed. Besides the significant seizure of 116 kg heroin as a result of operation ‘Edelweiss’ the number of heroin seizures increased almost 5 times (from 62 to 282), although the in majority of the cases, the quantity of seized drugs was less than 1 gram. Heroin and cannabis leaf (marijuana) were seized in the largest quantities.

The frequency of cannabis leaf seizures rose 10 times in 2013 from 51 to 522, reaching a total of 71.6 kg. There was also an increase in the number of seizures of morphine, opium and cannabis resin (hashish). Heroin and cannabis leaf (marijuana) remain the most commonly seized drugs. No information was available regarding the amount of precursors seized or the number of seizures.

Figure 1: Total amounts of drugs seized in Georgia (kg)

Type of drug	2010	2011	2012	2013
Heroin	1.272	0.4513	0.2615	117.623
Morphine	0.00216	0.0024	0.0033	0.0047
Opium	0.00837	0.0876	0.0062	0.053
Cannabis leaf (marijuana)	7.5078	6.9807	1.270	71.610
Cannabis resin (hashish)	0.0004	0.0179	0.0021	0.0022
Cocaine	-	-	0.0076	0.0025

Figure 2: Total number of drug seizures in Georgia

Type of drug	2010	2011	2012	2013
Heroin	322	187	62	282
Morphine	14	25	12	31
Opium (raw and prepared)	4	1	2	10
Cannabis leaf (marijuana)	41	87	51	522
Cannabis resin (hashish)	1	1	2	39
Cocaine	-	-	5	1

Information provided by the Georgian authorities indicates that drug prices (for heroin, opium, marijuana and hashish) are recorded semi-annually. A geographical breakdown detailing retail prices in different regions of the country was not available. The authorities indicated that the highest recorded purity level in 2013 was 53 per cent, while the lowest was 1 per cent (in 2011 - 60 and 15, in 2012 65 and 12 per cent respectively). The mean (average) purity level in 2013 was 30 - 38 per cent and the mode (most frequent) was between 40 and 45 per cent.

The authorities indicated that the forensic laboratory in Tbilisi was equipped to conduct gas-liquid chromatography and gas mass spectrometry, but lacked a liquid chromatographer. The response to the questionnaire also indicated a need for staff training opportunities and stated that new methods of drug analysis should be taught and that laboratory staff should attend international seminars.

The authorities had no information regarding wholesale drug prices but they were aware of retail prices for certain drugs (see Figure 3 below).

Figure 3: Retail drug prices and purity levels in Georgia

	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
<i>Retail price (US\$ per g)</i>								
White heroin	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brown heroin	550	650	600	650	600	650	600	650
Opium	40	60	40	60	40	60	40	60
Cannabis leaf (marijuana)	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
Cannabis resin (hashish)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Street purity (%)</i>								
White heroin	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brown heroin	15	70	15	60	12	65	1	65

The authorities had no information regarding which groups benefitted from drug and precursor trafficking (organized criminal groups, illegal armed groups, etc.). The largest seizure for the last 5 years (seizure of 116 kg of heroin in Georgia) was related to Turkish organized criminal group.

With regard to drug treatment centres in the country, the authorities indicated that the number of drug dispensaries remained the same between 2010 and 2012 (13), as did inpatient capacity (42). While the number of inpatients and outpatients decreased, the number of persons receiving

methadone therapy increased significantly, which could indicate the introduction of new policy by the authorities, as well as reflecting the success rate of the treatment.

Figure 4: Drug treatment centres in Georgia

	2010	2011	2012
Drug treatment centres	13	13	13
Drug dispensaries	4	4	4
<i>Inpatient capacity</i>	42	42	42
<i>Drug users treated</i>			
Inpatient	309	270	324
Outpatient	105	75	102
Methadone therapy	1,912	2,352	2,339
Medical and social rehabilitation	n/a	n/a	382

Figure 5: HIV/AIDS sufferers in Georgia

	2011	2012
<i>Total registered HIV-positive persons</i>	3,033	3,608
Male	2,275	2,643
Female	758	965
Total registered AIDS sufferers		2,313
Number of AIDS-related deaths		780

All Border Crossing Points (BCP) in Georgia appear to be equipped with test kits that allow for the detection of drugs, acetic anhydride and other precursors. While the BCP at Tsitelikhidi and Sarpi are also equipped with “TruNarc” Laser Drug Detectors, most other BCP are not. In fact, a number of BCP listed the TruNarc as a required piece of equipment.

Figure 6: Customs capacity and requirements at BCP in Georgia

BCP	Staff	Scanning equipment (number and type)	Sniffer dogs	Tests kits for drugs/ AA	Equipment and training needs
Tsitelikhidi	48	Rapiscan-528 ASTROPHSI CS XIS 100XDV	0	Test kits; TruNarc	
Sadakhlo	73	ASTROPHSICS XIS 100XDV	0	TruNarc	
Guguti	10	THSCAN cx100100T	0	Test kits	TruNarc
Akhperti	6	-	0	Test kits	
Samtatskaro	4	-	0	Test kits	
Gardabani and Mtkvari	38	-	0	Test kits	TruNarc
Lagode	23	THSCAN cx100100T	0	Test kits	
Kazbegi	35	THSCAN cx100100T	0	Test kits	TruNarc
Vale	33	THSCAN cx100100T	0	Test kits	
Ninotsminda	34	THSCAN cx100100T	0	Test kits	TruNarc
Sarpi	132	ASTROPHSICS XIS 100XDV	0	Test kits; TruNarc; Smiths Detection MMTD	

According to the authorities, Customs officials at the country's two international airports, Tbilisi and Batumi, are equipped with test kits to check for illicit drugs and precursors. Tbilisi airport is equipped with a TruNarc Laser Drug Detector, while Batumi airport is not. The authorities reported that both airports required more drug detection equipment, but did not specify what type.

Figure 7: Customs capacity and requirements at international airports

Airport	Staff	Scanning equipment (no. and type)	Sniffer dogs	Tests kits for drugs/ AA	Flights landed/ departed	Int'l freight (million tons)	Equipment and training needs
Tbilisi	40	1-Rapiscan 528 2-THSCAN cx100100T	0	Test kits; TruNarc	1,100/1,050	800	Drug detecting device (not specified)
Batumi	22	THSCAN cx100100T	0	Test kits	132/132	N/A	Drug detecting device (not specified)

The authorities also stated that Customs officials at the country's two international seaports, Poti and Batumi, were equipped with test kits to check for illicit drugs and precursors. Again, they reported that both seaports required more drug detection equipment but did not specify what type.

Figure 8: Customs capacity and requirements at international seaports

Seaport	Staff	Scanning equipment (no. and type)	Sniffer dogs	Tests kits for drugs/ AA	Container arrived/ departed	Int'l freight (million tons)	Equipment and training needs
Port Poti	82	ZBV-x-ray	0	Test kits	9064/8511	597713,6	Drug detecting device (not specified)
Port Batumi	59	THSCAN cx100100T	0	Test kits	1300/909	2653194,6	Drug detecting device (not specified)

VI. UKRAINE

In Ukraine, a number of bodies are responsible for drug control and the collection of drug-related data. The State Drug Control Service is an agency, which defines national drug policy and controls the export, import, production and procurement of legal drugs and precursors. The Department on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking of MIA; the Principal Department on Combating Organized Crime of SSU; the Administration of the Border Guard Service; and the Department of Customs Affairs of MinRD contribute operational and investigational work in countering illegal drug smuggling and trafficking in Ukraine.

Capacity of information systems

Ukrainian police (MIA) officials cooperate with the border and security forces to carry out operative investigations. Pre-trial investigations are carried out exclusively by the police and SSU, while the State Drug Control Service is responsible for controlling and licensing of the turnover of legal drugs and precursors. A new Criminal Procedure Code was adopted in April 2012 and entered into force on 1 October 2012. The Article 41 of the new code defines Customs service as an operational body. Specifically, it allows DCA MinRD to conduct investigations and search operations with regard to drug trafficking – an activity that had previously fallen under the exclusive mandate of SSU. On-going reform of Ukrainian Law Enforcements is expected to bring some changes in responsibilities and powers of agencies in regard to the new Criminal Procedure Code. This Code provide for the creation of State Bureau of Investigation in near future.

Before new CPC was implemented, the Instructions on the Unified Registration of Crimes approved by Joint order No. 20/84 293/126/18/8 of 26 March 2002 of the Prosecutor General's Office, SSU, the MIA, the State Tax Administration and the Ministry of Justice was the main document which regulated the registration of crime related statistics. Since November 2012 this document was replaced by Order No.69 of General Prosecutor which approved the Regulation on running the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations (URPI). According to the Regulation, the General Prosecutor Office (GPO) is the keeper of the Register. The Register is an electronic system and all authorized agencies (MIA, SBU, MinRD, GPO and in future National Bureau of Investigation) contribute by inserting the data about all statements from the crimes and initiated criminal cases. Aggregated data about registered cases is published on the site of GPO every month (earlier this used to be done by the MIA). Authorized users of the URPI, including National Statistic Agency, may get information from data array in format defined by protocols. The new system of crime registration excludes any possibility of duplication.

Despite this the Ukrainian law enforcement agencies run their own data registers for more specific information, which is subsequently partially integrated into national statistics. This information is about dismantled illegal plantations, clandestine laboratories, or more detailed information about seized drugs and offenders, offences committed by drug addicts etc.

The databases maintained by the various Ukrainian law-enforcement agencies are not linked to one another, but certain officers may have access to databases maintained by other agencies. However,

Publication of information online

The MIA publishes drug- and crime-related information on its website - <http://mvs.gov.ua/mvs/control/main/en/index>.

Languages: Ukrainian, Russian and English. Only selected information is published in Russian and English.

A Daily Operational Communiqué (DOC) is published on the website. It provides information about the total amount of drugs seized over the previous 24 hours. At times, it may contain short descriptions of the most significant seizures. In addition to the DOC, a press release is published on the website every weekday, providing comprehensive information about crimes (including drug crimes). The press release is published in Ukrainian and English.

SSU website - <http://www.sbu.gov.ua/sbu/control/en/index>

Languages: Ukrainian and English.

The website publishes information sporadically regarding the most significant seizures of smuggled drugs. Very often information about drug crime appears after court decision.

Customs Department of MinRD website – <http://minrd.gov.ua/>

Languages: Ukrainian, Russian and English.

Annual Information Note about countering economic crime and smuggling attempts. It provides information (in Ukrainian) regarding:

- Number of foiled drug trafficking attempts
- Number of criminal cases initiated since 1 January, compared with the number initiated during the same period the previous year
- Quantity of drugs seized

State Border Guard Service website - <http://www.pvu.gov.ua/control/en/index>

Languages: Ukrainian, Russian and English.

The website publishes information in Ukrainian and Russian regarding the most significant seizures of smuggled drugs.

General Prosecutor Office website - <http://www.gp.gov.ua/>

Languages: Ukrainian, Russian and English.

The website provides statistic tables with the data about the number of registered offences, number of criminal cases, accused persons and quantity of seized drugs.

On the site there is an access to the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations (URPI) <https://erdr.gp.gov.ua/> for the authorised personnel.

access to the information in the databases is restricted and can only be obtained through an official enquiry. MIA regularly publishes drug- and crime-related information on its website in the form of summary reports, drug seizure data and details of criminal cases initiated. SSU, border guards and Customs officials also occasionally publish seizure data on their websites, as and when such data become available.

Criminal statistics

It must be mentioned that in November 2012 the commission of the new system of crime data registration complicated the comparison of this data with similar periods in the previous years. Data submitted by the Ukrainian authorities illustrate an increase in the number of crimes registered in the country, which rose from 500,302 in 2010 to 515,833 in 2011. As of 20 November 2012, MIA registered 443,665 crimes, which demonstrates a decreasing trend (- 6.6%) in comparison with the same period in 2011 (475,204). The number of drug-related crimes appears to have fallen from 56,878 in 2010 to 53,206 in 2011 and from 47,424 to 43,515 in the same ten month's period in 2011 and 2012. It should be noted that the above data were provided by the MIA. A small number of trafficking crimes relating to drug smuggling are covered by SSU. Here also a gradual decrease is observed: in 2010 – 773 crimes, in 2011 – 450 crimes and in 2012 – 417 crimes. As mentioned earlier 2013 was the first entire year when the crime related data was registered in accordance with new rules. This year 563560 offences were registered, 33180 of those were drug related offences, and 205751 criminal cases were sent to court with 26067 criminal cases sent to courts being for the crimes in the drug sphere.

It is interesting to note that foreign offenders in Ukraine originated predominantly from the Russian Federation, while Georgian and Moldovan nationals also featured prominently.

Additional information and drug-related data

According to information provided by the authorities, drugs are trafficked into out of Ukraine along a number of routes:

1. Balkan Route: Leads by road from Afghanistan through the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey and subsequently splits into two branches, passing through the Balkan region. Traffickers also use maritime transportation to transport drugs via Turkey and Greece, to a lesser extent. In some cases, the Balkan Route passes through the territory of Ukraine.
 - a) From Ukraine, drugs are directed to Poland through Yagodin, Ustilug, Rava Ruska, Krakovets and Shegyni. Drugs are also trafficked out of Ukraine to the Baltic countries via the Ukrainian-Belarusian border, through border crossings located at Senkovka, Gremyach, Novi Yarylovychi, Vystupovichi and Domanovo.
 - b) In some cases, drugs are trafficked through the seaports at Odessa, Ilichevsk, Skadovsk and Yevpatoriya, the Izmail Trade Port and the Reni Trade Port. The drugs transit Ukraine to reach crossing points at the Ukrainian-Hungarian border and the Ukrainian-Slovak border. Tisa, Uzhgorod, Luzhanka and Vilok are important locations along the route. Information provided by the Ukrainian authorities also indicates that Afghan opiates are the main drugs transported along the Balkan Route.
2. Afghan heroin is also trafficked along Black Sea Route, which has two branches. It passes through the Islamic Republic of Iran, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia and the Russian Federation.

[illegible]

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section of the route passes through border crossings at Vystupovichi, Izvarino and Dovzhansky.

- b) The second section revolves around artisanal drugs produced in Moldova, again in locations inhabited by ethnic Roma communities. The drugs are transported by rail to be sold in Belarus and the Russian Federation (a possible route is Moldova-Ukraine-Belarus-Russian Federation (Moscow or St. Petersburg)). The route passes through Mogilev Podolski and Kuchurgan railway stations at the Ukrainian-Moldovan border, Vystupovichi railway station at the Ukrainian-Belarusian border and Konotop, Khutor Mikhaylovskiy and Zernovo at the Ukrainian-Russian border. The Ukrainian authorities believe that the main drugs transported along the route are opium, heroin, marijuana and poppy straw.

Given the existence of so many trafficking routes, the extent of drug and precursor seizures should be an important indicator of the effectiveness of law-enforcement in the country. Data provided by the Ukrainian authorities illustrate that the total amount of drugs seized increased from 17,956.3 kg in 2010 to 29,203.7 kg in 2011, a possible indication that counter-narcotics efforts are being enhanced.

Figure 9: Drug and precursor seizures in Ukraine²

	2010	2011	2012	2013 (solved cases)
Total drug seizures (kg)	17956.3	29203.7	11083.1	5358.4
Heroin	9	11.5	21.13	3.7
Opium	74.4	54.3	101.1	31.4
Cannabis herb (marijuana)	11083.5	25036.1	8001.1	3920
Cannabis resin (hashish)	774.7	25.1	2.4	n/a
Cocaine	1966.3	4.6	46.5	1185.2
Amphetamine			50.6	32.3
Others				
Total number of cases of drug seizures (facts)	82154	76865	n/a	n/a
Heroin	813	418	n/a	n/a
Morphine			n/a	n/a
Opium (raw and prepared)	13087	11890	n/a	n/a
Cannabis herb (marijuana)	42370	39587	n/a	n/a
Cannabis resin (hashish)	2120	2373	n/a	n/a
Cocaine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Amphetamine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Others	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Precursor seizures	238179.6	622178.5	255186.2	1322
Acetic Anhydride (l)	41	52.1	-	n/a
Hydrochloric Acid (l)	112214	231140	26560	1066
Others (l/kg)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

² The total amount of drugs seized is calculated by combining data provided by the MIA and SSU

Information regarding the retail prices of drugs (heroin, opium, marijuana, hashish, cocaine, amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and others) is gathered solely by the MIA. The information is not official – it is intended simply for operational purposes - and is usually gathered semi-annually. A regional breakdown of drug prices is not available. However, the capacity of the Ukrainian registration system is sufficient to provide information on the highest, lowest, mean, mode and median recorded purity levels.

With regard to the capacity and requirements of forensic laboratories in the country, the authorities reported that the MIA-run laboratory in Kyiv provides for all types of forensic analysis, while the SSU-run laboratory (also in Kyiv) provides for substance identification, weighing, purity testing and additive agent profiling. No information was available regarding equipment at the MIA-run laboratory, but that installed at the SSU-run laboratory includes a chromo-mass spectrometer, a fluid chromatograph, a UV spectrometer, an IR spectrometer, thin layer chromatography equipment and a rotor vaporizer.

The MIA-run laboratory requires a gas chromatograph with the interface for mass spectrometric identification of isotope compounds for C, O, N and H. The work of the SSU-run laboratory would be facilitated by a fluid chromatograph with mass detector, an inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), an IR microscope and a roentgen fluorimeter. According to the authorities, both laboratories would also benefit from thematic training for forensic experts.

Figure 10: Drug prices³ and purity in Ukraine

	2011		2012		2013	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
<i>Wholesale drug prices (US\$ per kg)</i>						
White heroin	25000	70 000	25000	70 000	25000	70 000
Brown heroin	25000	70 000	25000	70 000	25000	70 000
Opium	6000	8000	6000	8000	6000	8000
Cannabis leaf (marijuana)	4000	8000	4000	8000	1500	8000
Cannabis resin (hashish)	30000	40000	30000	40000	30000	40000
<i>Wholesale purity (%)</i>						
White heroin	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brown heroin	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Retail drug prices (US\$ per g)</i>						
White heroin	120	180	120	180	120	180
Brown heroin	120	180	120	180	120	180
Opium	8	10	8	10	8	20
Cannabis leaf (marijuana)	2.5	3	2.5	3	2.5	3
Cannabis resin (hashish)	25	30	25	30	25	30
<i>Street purity (%)</i>						
White heroin	10	25	10	25	n/a	n/a
Brown heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-

No information was available regarding the beneficiaries of drug-and-precursor trafficking (organized criminal organizations, terrorist groups, illegal armed groups, etc.) the substances

³ Prices are taken from data provided by the MIA

trafficked by those groups (drugs/precursors/both) or their possible sources of income. In any case, the LEAs' authorities consider such information to be classified. In the official web site of General Prosecutor Office,⁴ it is noted that in 2012 LEAs investigated 72 criminal cases in connection with activity of Organized Crime Groups (OCGs) in the drugs sphere, 3 of those cases were related to drug smuggling. Special concern is caused by the cases with involvement of employees of law enforcement agencies in criminal groups or OCGs, which may be entirely composed of law enforcement officers.

In November 2013, Ukrainian police disrupted the activity of a Turkish criminal group in Kiev and seized about 53 kg of heroin. That is the largest seizure of heroin since 2008.

Figure 11: Drug users in Ukraine

	2011	2012	2013
<i>Total drug users registered at dispensaries</i>	79,707	78,144	75,157
Injecting drug users			
Injecting heroin users	n/a	66,201	64,158
Females	11,878	11,636	11,323
Independent estimation	(Estimated) 278,150 – 387,000 ⁵	← est. of 2011	← est. of 2011
<i>Drug users by drug type</i>	n/a	n/a	
Opioids	56,220	53,665	50,724
Heroin	n/a	n/a	n/a
(Average daily dose)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Opium	n/a	n/a	n/a
(Average daily dose)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cocaine	81	44	48
ATS	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cannabinoids	5,424	5,558	5,423
Others	16,711	17,584	17,926
<i>Newly registered drug users</i>	6,368	5,597	4,645
Injecting drug users	787	4,242	3,771
Injecting opioid users	n/a	2,757	2,660
Females	n/a	507	n/a
<i>Drug-related deaths</i>	170	174	n/a
Deaths due to drug overdoses	n/a	122	n/a
Heroin-related overdoses	n/a	n/a	n/a

The number of registered drug users in the country fell from 77,840 in 2010 to 77,105 in 2011. The number of newly registered drug users also fell from 5,926 in 2010 to 5,588 in 2011.

⁴ Report of General Prosecutor Office to the Supreme Council (Parliament) of Ukraine, 2012.
http://www.gp.gov.ua/ua/vlada.html?_m=publications&_t=rec&id=117906

⁵ Estimate is made by the International HIV/AIDS Alliance in Ukraine

Figure 12: Drug treatment centres in Ukraine

	2012	2013
Number of drug treatment centres	45	46
Drug treatment dispensaries	38	38
Drug treatment units in hospitals	n/a	n/a
Compulsory drug treatment clinics	100	100
<i>Inpatient capacity</i>	5,281	5,204
<i>Drug users treated</i>		
Inpatient	151953	149962
Outpatient	387559	384356
Methadone therapy	6,632	2,752
Medical and social rehabilitation	n/a	n/a
Other	-	-
Treated for heroin addiction	n/a	n/a
Treated for opioid addiction	52,169	50,724
Injecting drug users treated	66,201	64,258
<i>Drug users treated for the first time</i>	5,354	4,645
Heroin users	n/a	n/a
Injecting drug users	4,242	3,771

The total number of drug treatment centres in the country rose from 45 in 2012 to 46 in 2013, but the inpatient capacity decreased from 5,281 in 2012 to 5,204 in 2013. The number of new HIV cases decreased in 2012 but remains rather high.

Figure 13: HIV/AIDS sufferers in Ukraine

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Tested for HIV	3,349,515	3,277,821	3,318,163	3,246,537
New HIV cases	19,840	20,489	21,117	20,743
Rate (per 100,000)	43	45	46	46
IDUs	7,105	6,934	6,592	5,933
Total HIV cases	n/a	110,401	120,148	129,136
Rate (per 100,000)	n/a	242	264	283
IDUs (%)	59	57	55	n/a

The total number of AIDS cases rose significantly, from 110,401 in 2010 to 120,148 in 2011 and to 129,136 in 2012.

No information was available regarding the capacities and the requirements of Ukrainian Customs officials at BCP, seaports or international airports.

VII. AZERBAIJAN

In Azerbaijan, the police force is the principal agency responsible for combating the drug trade. The Customs Committee is the principal operative-search agency and works to detect drug smuggling. The Border Guard service supports the Customs Committee in countering drug trafficking through border crossing posts.

Capacity of information systems

The Azerbaijani police force deals with operative investigations, inquests and investigations in cooperation with the security forces and Customs. The border forces also contribute, but only to operative investigations and inquests.

The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic No. 71 (of 17 April 2012) entitled “Order of sending and receiving information from the national data bank on turnover of narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors, on offenders participating illegal drug trafficking, including drug addicted persons” is the main legal document dealing with collection and transmission of information regarding drug and precursor trafficking. The State Commission of Azerbaijan on Combating Drug Addiction and Illegal Drug Trafficking is the primary agency responsible for collecting data on drugs and crime. The Commission uses information resources provided by the MIA.

All the drug- and crime-related information gathered by the Azerbaijani police is transmitted to the National Statistics Agency, compared to only part of that gathered by the security services, border forces and Customs officials. No data was available relating to how information was transmitted from those organizations to the principal law-enforcement agencies.

Publication of information online

The MIA publishes drug- and crime-related information - summary reports, seizure data and details of criminal cases initiated – <http://www.mia.gov.az/index.php?/ru/>

Languages: Azeri, Russian and English.

Daily press releases are published on the site. The press releases provide information regarding the number of drug offences registered during the previous 24 hours. Analytical information is also published twice a year in Azeri, English and Russian. That information contains the following data:

- Total quantity of seized drugs
- Quantity of smuggled drugs
- Number of convicted offenders broken down according to category (employed, unemployed, students, recidivists, women, minors, etc)
- Ratio of solved to unsolved cases

The State Customs Committee occasionally provides seizure data on its website - <http://www.customs.gov.az/ru/>

Languages: Azeri, Russian and English.

An annual analytical report in Azeri provides information regarding the number of times drug trafficking was detected and the quantity of drugs seized, broken down according to drug type.

The State Border Guard Service publishes drug- and crime-related information on its website - <http://www.dsx.gov.az/>

Languages: Azeri

It is not known how often such information is published, or what it consists of.

That is also the case for information published by the Ministry of National Security (<http://www.mns.gov.az/ru/>).

Languages: Azeri, Russian and English.

Information provided by the authorities indicates that there is no risk of double counting. Data sharing between law-enforcement agencies is common. According to the authorities, the databases of different organisations are not linked to one another but some officials have access to the databases of other agencies. That said, database access is restricted and data sharing occurs only when an official inquiry is made.

Criminal statistics

According to the authorities, the total number of crimes recorded in Azerbaijan, after increasing from 23,010 crimes in 2010 to 24,263 crimes in 2011, fell to 21,897 in 2012 and increased again in 2013 up to 22,381. At the same time, the number of drug-related crimes continues to fall, from 3,161 in 2010 to 2,559 in 2012 and rose up to 2709 in 2013. The majority of drug-related crimes, in period

2011 - 2013 involved heroin. A significant number of the foreign offenders in Azerbaijan were Georgian, while nationals of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation also featured prominently.

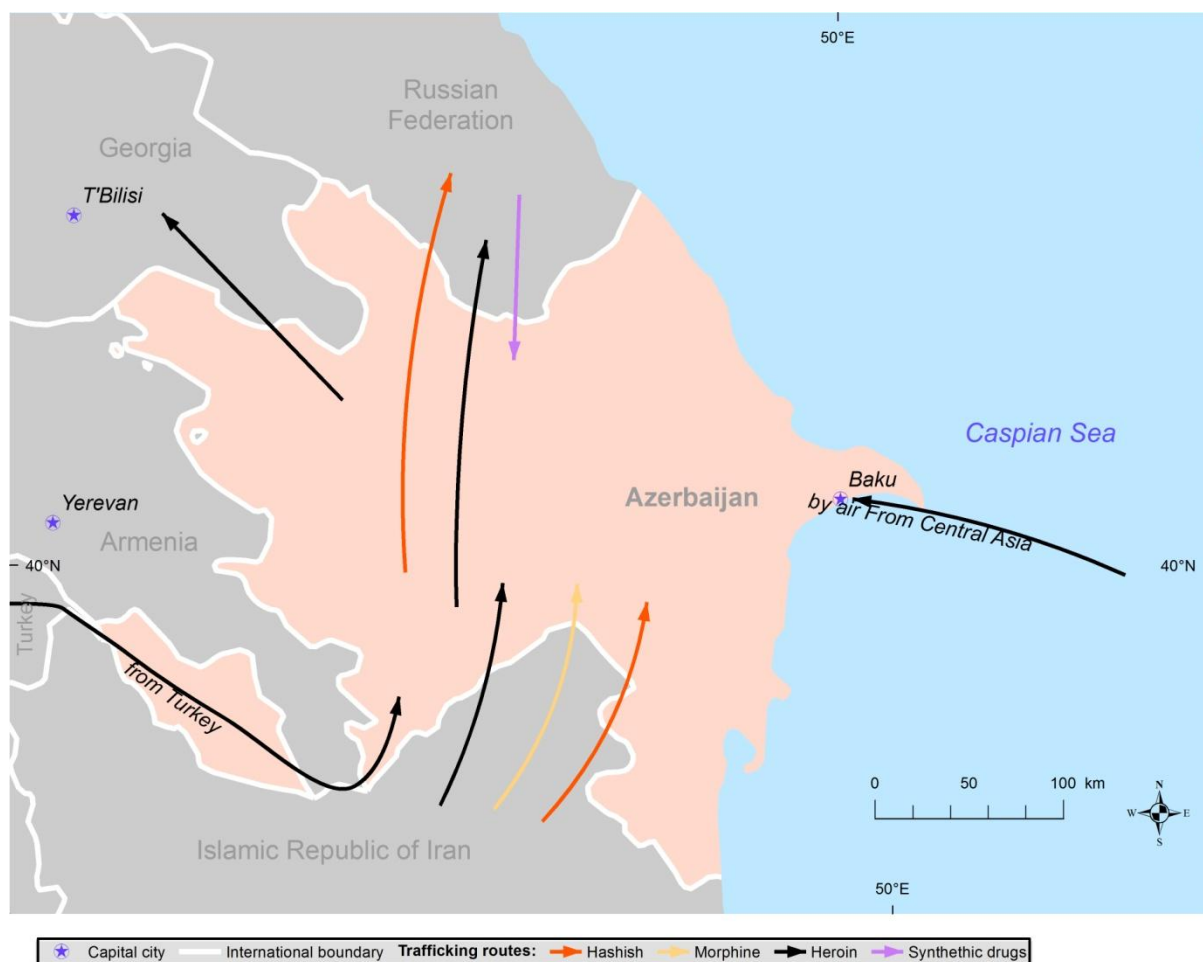
Additional information and drug-related data

According to the experts of MIA of Azerbaijan, heroin, opium and hashish are smuggled into republic from Islamic Republic of Iran through the border crossing posts Astara and Bilasuvar. Besides the smuggling drugs through the border crossing posts the attempts to carry drugs into the county in the out-of-the-way mounted place of the Astara, Bilasuvar, Beylaqan, Calilabad, Imisli, Yardimli regions are very frequent. Border Guard Service states that smugglers very often do not cross the border but throw across small bunches of drugs in the stipulated places. Huge community of ethnic Azeri in Iran in a way plays as stimulating factor for different type of drug transportation in which participate both Azerbaijani and Iranian nationals. From Azerbaijan, a part of drugs is smuggled further to Russian Federation or Georgia. Smugglers use all available modes of transportation: automobile, railway and pedestrian border crossing. Out-of-the-way mounted sites also frequently used for smuggling from Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijani experts define several international drug trafficking routes, which cross territory of Azerbaijan:

- Afghanistan (Badakhshan) – Tajikistan (Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province) – Kirgizstan (Osh) – Azerbaijan (Sumgait) - Bosnia and Herzegovina/Croatia – EU.
- Afghanistan (Badakhshan) – Tajikistan (Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province) – Kirgizstan (Osh - Bishkek) – Azerbaijan (Ganca) – RF (Moscow) – Lithuania (Siauliai) – EU.
- Afghanistan (Mazar-i-Sharif) – Uzbekistan (Termez) - RF (Shali) – Azerbaijan (Nakhchivan) – Turkey.
- Afghanistan (Mazar-i-Sharif) – Uzbekistan (Termez - Samarkand) – Azerbaijan (Ganca) – RF (Shali – Moscow) – Lithuania (Siauliai).
- Afghanistan (Mazar-i-Sharif) – Uzbekistan (Termez - Samarkand) – Azerbaijan (Ganca) – RF (Dagestan / Karachay-Cherkessia) – Georgia (occupied territory of Abkhazia) – Romania.
- Islamic Republic of Iran – Azerbaijan (Astara (*autoroute*) — Baku (*railway*) – Yalama) – RF.

Map 4: Azerbaijan drug trafficking routes



According to the information provided by MIA of Azerbaijan, the amount of drugs seized for the last 4 year has been constantly falling from 2054.2 kg in 2010 to 823 kg in 2013 (see Figure 14 below). Cannabis resin (hashish) and cannabis leaf (marijuana) have been the drugs seized in the largest quantities during 2010-2012. The seizures of heroin and opium were also close in terms of quantity. In 2013 seizures of opium increased while seizures of hashish decrease considerably. Significant increase of heroin seizures could indicates its popularity in the local illegal drug market. Unfortunately, the absence of the detailed data on the purity of the heroin makes monitoring the trends of heroin consumption in Azerbaijan impossible.

Figure 14: Drug and precursor seizures in Azerbaijan

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Total drug seizures (kg)</i>	2054.2	1308.6	1275.0	823.2
Heroin	138.2	103.6	102.4	79.6
Morphine	0	0	0	0
Opium	72.5	37.7	152.6	139.3
Cannabis herb (marijuana)	375.6	298.9	312.0	439.0
Cannabis resin (hashish)	1447.2	841.3	657.2	111.0
Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Amphetamine	0	0	0	0
Others	20.6	27.0	50.7	54.6
<i>Total number of cases of drug seizures (facts)</i>	2728	2396	2218	2336
Heroin	2067	1702	1145	1047
Morphine	0	0	0	0
Opium (raw and prepared)	106	122	265	405
Cannabis herb (marijuana)	375	439	691	689
Cannabis resin (hashish)	148	105	96	147
Cocaine	0	1	0	1
Amphetamine	0	0	0	0
Others	32	28	21	48
<i>Precursor seizures</i>	0	3	21	4
Acetic Anhydride (l)	0	0	0.002	0
Hydrochloric Acid (l)	0	0	0	0
Others (l/kg)	0	0.015	49.9	0.294

The authorities reported that drug retail prices (for heroin, opium, marijuana, hashish and cocaine) were gathered semi-annually. A regional breakdown of drug and precursor prices was not available. Moreover, no information was available regarding the capacity of the country's registration system to provide information on those drugs circulating in the country, such as recorded purity levels. Information on the wholesale and retail prices of heroin, opium and cannabis was available (see Figure 15 below) but there were no details regarding the purity of those drugs.

Figure 15: Drug prices and purity in Azerbaijan

	2011		2012		2013	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
<i>Retail drug prices (US\$ per kg):</i>						
White heroin	37	44	38	45	15	20
Brown heroin	30	40	31	42	10	15
Opium	10	12	11	14	5	7
Cannabis leaf (marijuana)	5	6	5	6	6	8
Cannabis resin (hashish)	6	7	6.5	7.2	3	4
<i>Wholesale drug prices (US\$ per g):</i>						
White heroin	65	75	66	77	40	60
Brown heroin	55	66	56	68	30	50

Information provided by the authorities illustrates a rise in the total number of registered drug users, from 24,868 in 2010 to 26,462 in 2011 and 27,910 in 2012. Of those, a majority are addicted to heroin. The authorities also reported an increase in the number of drug-related deaths, from 24 in 2010 to 31 in 2011.

Figure 16: Drug users in Azerbaijan

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Total drug users registered in dispensaries</i>	24,868	26,462	27,910	28,376
Injecting drug users	14,146	15,310	19,792	20,004
Injecting heroin users	14,146	15,310	19,792	20,004
Females	259	291	379	393
<i>Drug users by drug type</i>				
Heroin	14,146	15,310	19,792	20,004
(Average daily dose)	0.5-1.0	0.5-1.0	n/a	n/a
Opium				
(Average daily dose)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cocaine				
ATS				
Solvents/inhalants	129	126	134	130
Others		5610	8118	8372
<i>Newly registered drug users</i>	1,634	1,999	1878	1509
Injecting drug users	1,346	1,349	1178	914
Injecting heroin users	1,346	1,349	1178	914
Females	24	33	21	14
<i>Drug-related deaths</i>	24	31	-	n/a
Deaths due to drug overdoses				
Heroin overdoses		24	31	n/a

The number of drug treatment centres in the country remained the same (7) across 2010 and 2013, the inpatient capacity decreased from 470 in 2010 to 340 in 2013 and the number of drug users treated for the first time also decreased from 487 in 2010 to 394 in 2013.

Figure 17: Drug treatment centres in Azerbaijan

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of drug treatment centres	7	7	7	7
Drug dispensaries	6	5	5	5
Drug treatment units in hospitals	51	51	51	n/a
Drug treatment units in psychiatric hospitals	1	1	1	1
Compulsory drug treatment clinics	1	1	1	1
<i>Total inpatient capacity</i>	470	350	350	340
For voluntary treatment	460	340	340	340
For compulsory treatment	10	10	10	20
<i>Treated drug users in the reporting year</i>				
Inpatient	1,108	1,052	611	772
Outpatient	822	1,011	342	210
Methadone therapy	173	151	133	137
Treated for heroin addiction	1,078	1,040	932	710
Treated for opium addiction	-	-	-	-
Injecting drug users treated	1,078	1,040	932	710
<i>Drug users treated for the first time</i>	487	334	440	394
Heroin users	474	330	429	293
Injecting drug users	474	330	429	293

The number of individuals registered as HIV-positive rose sharply from 2,723 in 2010 to 4,298 in 2013, as did the number of individuals with AIDS. The number of AIDS-related deaths also increased.

Figure 18: HIV/AIDS sufferers in Azerbaijan

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Total number of registered HIV-positive people</i>	2,723	3,267	3,784	4,298
Male	2,278	2,688	3,025	3,353
Female	445	579	759	945
Total number of AIDS sufferers	700	895	1,114	1,319
Total number of AIDS-related deaths	354	431	333	585

The authorities did not provide any information on the primary beneficiaries of drug and precursor trafficking. Nor did they provide information on the capacities and requirements of forensic laboratories or Customs officials at BCP, seaports or international airports.

VIII. MOLDOVA

The main national institution in Moldova responsible for implementing measures to counter the drug trade is the MIA. The Department on Combating Illicit Drugs⁶ is the main MIA body carrying out operational activities.

Capacity of information systems

Moldovan Customs officials work with the Department on Combating Illicit Drugs to counter drug and precursor trafficking in the country. Regional police commissariats include criminal police units, which usually consist of 1-3 employees (depending on the size of the area) and focus on investigating drug-related crimes. The police carry out operative and other investigations, along with Customs officials.

There are two legal regulations governing the collection of drug and crime-related information at national level:

- Law No. 216 (of 29.05.2003), which focuses on the integrated automatized information system for registering crimes, criminal cases and offenders.
- Interoffice Order No. 121/254/286-O/95 (of 18.07.2008), which deals with unique registration of crimes (to avoid double-counting), criminal cases and offenders.

The MIA is the main institution responsible for coordinating drug- and crime-related data collection. All drug- and crime-related data gathered by Customs officials is provided to the National Statistics Agency, compared with only a portion of that gathered by the Moldovan police. The Moldovan police do, however, make all data available to the principal law-enforcement agencies.

As is the case with Azerbaijan, information provided by the Moldovan authorities indicates that there is no risk of double counting. The authorities reported that while databases maintained by the various agencies were not linked to one another, certain officials had access to the databases of other agencies.

⁶ In 2013 the Department change the official title for 4th Department of National Inspectorate of Investigation of the General Inspectorate of Police

Publication of information online

The MIA regularly publishes drug- and crime-related information - summary reports, seizure data and details of criminal cases initiated - on its website - www.mai.gov.md

Languages: since 2013 only Romanian.

Monthly analytical information is published on the website and expressed in the form of diagrams. It includes the proportion of drug-related crimes in relation to the total crimes committed and broken down by category (crimes committed by recidivists/minors/unemployed, crimes committed in parks and outdoors, etc). The diagrams appear in Romanian.

Annual statistical tables (published in Romanian) provide information on the total number of drug-related crimes committed during the year (compared to that for the previous year), general trends and the number of crimes per 10,000 inhabitants.

The information published on the website is also published in the newspaper *Ziarul de gardă*. It is subsequently disseminated to various mass media (Publica TV, Journal TV, TV 7, Euro TV, etc.). Summary reports are published daily and seizure data includes various details, including amounts of drugs seized and possible links to international criminal organizations. The website also publishes details of criminal cases initiated, along with other drug- and crime-related related information.

The Customs Service publishes all information relating to seizure cases on its website - <http://www.customs.gov.md>

Languages: Romanian, Russian and English

The State Border Guard Service website – <http://www.border.gov.md/index.php/en/?start=20>

Languages: Romanian and English.

The website publishes information in Romanian and English regarding the most significant seizures of smuggled drugs.

The capacity of information systems within the MIA and possible areas in which capacity building is required are listed below.

- There is no single unit within the 4th Department that performs analytical research in the field. That complicates the work of special units tasked with detecting drug-related crimes. It is impossible to analyze risks, trends in the amounts of drugs seized, rates of drug consumption, drug flows into and out of the country or locations of seizures. Furthermore, it is difficult to get a clear picture of the organizations involved in drug trafficking or to conduct any other analysis that may counter the illicit drug trade. It is important to ask UNODC to provide Moldova with a list of all drugs and mind-altering substances that have been detected over recent years in the EU. The aim should be to use that information to supplement existing lists of controlled substances.

- MIA officials working on countering drug trafficking would also benefit from learning about international experience in the field. At the time of writing, there are no legal instruments in Moldova that allow for the identification and confiscation by the State of income generated from criminal activities (in the form of real-estate, vehicles, bank accounts, etc.). An exchange of experience with EU countries would facilitate the establishment of legal mechanisms to prevent such crimes. Possible partners for such an exchange are Georgia, Germany and the United States, each of which is known to have such experience.
- At a seminar held on 16 February 2012 and organized with the support of the EU Border Assistance Mission, a UNODC representative made a presentation informing participants about the possibility of using satellites to identify areas of narcotic crop cultivation. Based on available data, it appears reasonable to apply new techniques of narcotic crop detection, in particular satellite surveillance systems that are at the disposal of UNODC.
- Another avenue to explore in terms of capacity building could be an exchange of experience between forensic experts in Moldova and their counterparts in the EU and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Training Moldovan specialists in those countries (Poland, Ukraine and Belarus are good examples, given their advanced knowledge in this area) would improve their professional knowledge and allow them to work more efficiently. It would also reduce the need to send evidence to other countries for inspection.
- New methods of drug detection (drug identification tests, saliva screening, etc.) could also be shared with Moldovan officials who lack such knowledge. The necessary equipment and relevant training would be required, but would go a long way in ensuring the efficient detection of illicit drugs.
- Permanent contact with special services in EU and CIS countries would also allow Moldova to remain up-to-date about newly detected drugs, mind-altering substances and their analogues. In its capacity as a key agency in the collection of drug-related information, UNODC could be a good source of information.
- Exchanges between EU and GUAM member States with regard to raising awareness among young people on the health consequences of drug abuse would also be beneficial. That would help provoke questions regarding drug use and possibly discourage such activities. Best practices, including ideas for successful informational campaigns, could be shared. Poland could be an important source of such information, since it has obtained significant results in this area.

Criminal statistics

According to the authorities, the total number of recorded crimes is gradually rising in Moldova, from 29,891 in 2010 to 31,282 in 2011, to 32,996 in 2012 and to 34,900 in 2013. In contrast, the number of drug-related crimes fell, from 1,773 in 2010 to 1606 in 2011, to 1526 in 2012 and 1141 in

2013. With regard to foreign offenders, the authorities listed a small number of nationals from Turkey and Uzbekistan. In 2010, 2012 and 2013, no foreigners were arrested in Moldova.

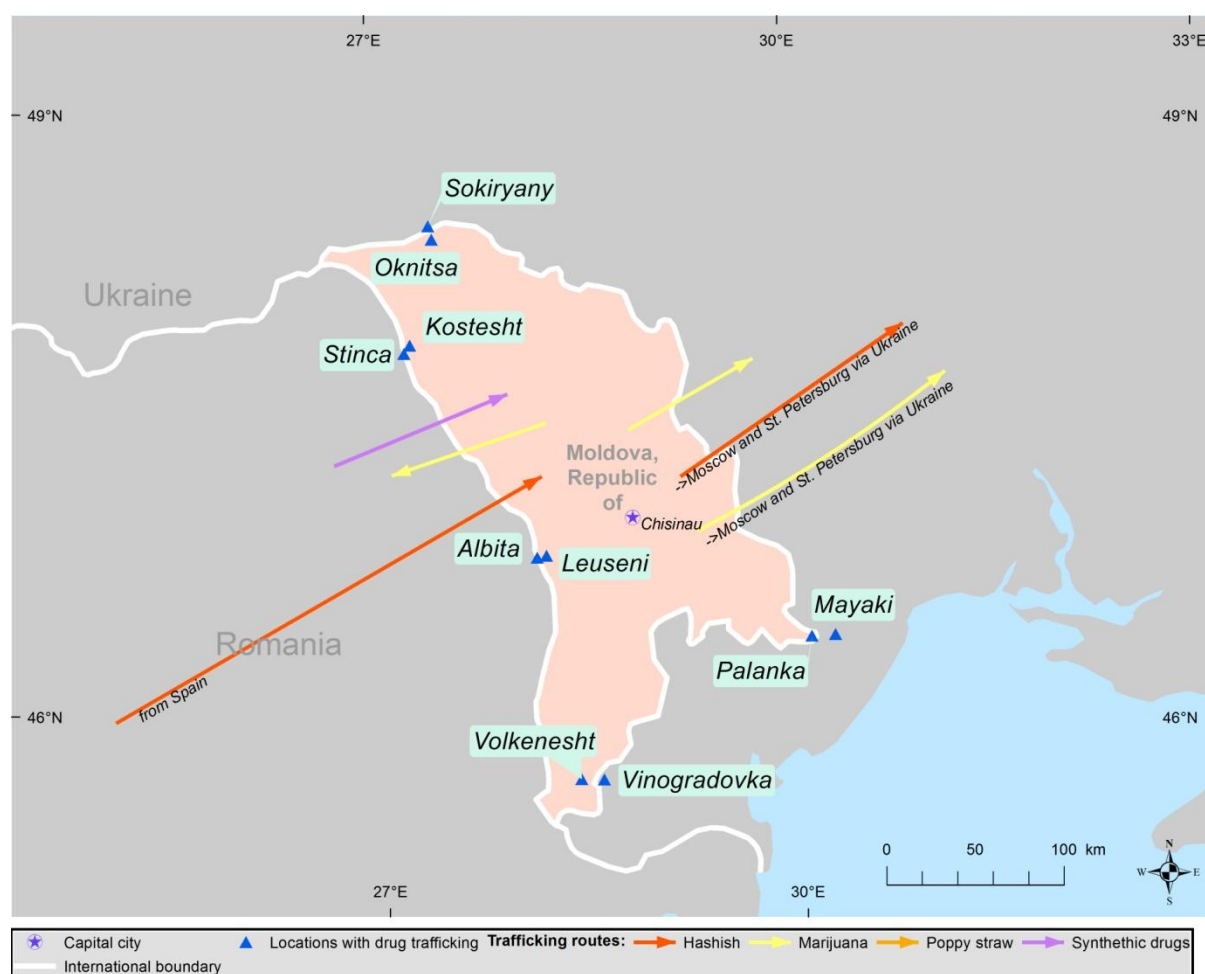
Additional information and drug-related data

The authorities reported that cannabis leaf (marijuana) was usually trafficked by car or rail. A number of concealment methods are used – drugs are concealed in food packages, personal items, plastic bottles, etc. The following border crossings are important in the transportation of drugs:

- Oknitsa (Moldova) – Sokiryany (Ukraine)
- Leuseni (Moldova) – Albita (Romania)
- Kotesht (Moldova) – Stinca (Romania)
- Palanka (Moldova) – Mayaki (Ukraine)
- Volkenesht (Moldova) - Vinogradovka (Ukraine)

In addition to the traditional routes of illegal transportation of marijuana from Moldova to Russian Federation via the territory of Ukraine, Moldavian experts note the intensity of hashish supply from Spain (Moroccan origin), which also transported further to RF on settled routes.

Map 5: Moldova drug trafficking routes



Information provided by the Moldavian authorities indicates that the amounts of drugs seized decreased sharply from 659 kg in 2010 to 258 kg in 2011 and subsequently increased to 339 kg in 2012. In 2013, we observe a small decrease down to 292 kg. This data curve is doubled by curve of number of cases of seizures and indicates on the absence or tiny number of large-scale seizures for this period.

The Moldovan authorities reported that drug retail prices (for heroin, opium, cannabis, cocaine and ATS) are gathered every three months. A regional breakdown of drug and precursor prices was not available.

The authorities stated that the capacity of the national registration system was sufficient to provide information on the maximal and mean purity levels of drugs circulating within the country. The Customs-run forensic laboratory in Chisnau is equipped with the minimal necessary equipment for substance examination but would benefit from a chromatograph with software for comparing new and existing substances. No particular training needs were highlighted.

Figure 19: Drug and precursor seizures in Moldova

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Total amounts of drugs seized (kg)</i>	659	248	339	292
Heroin	4.157	1.486	1.445	0.336
Morphine			0.004	
Opium	3.3	6.9	2.5	2.9
Cannabis leaf (marijuana)	538.2	213.2	224.4	197.6
Cannabis resin (hashish)	35.4	3.04	89.8	0.041
Cocaine	0.004	0.051	0.115	0.01
Amphetamine	2.411	0.286	0.135	0.026
Others	75	21.5	21	n/a
<i>Total number of drug seizures</i>	2,224	1,623	1,632	1,782
Heroin	113	110	123	80
Morphine	0	0	4	0
Opium (raw and prepared)	119	73	55	26
Cannabis leaf (marijuana)	905	765	689	589
Cannabis resin (hashish)	15	6	26	59
Cocaine	1	1	3	3
Amphetamine	12	11	9	9
Others	1,071	668	723	n/a
<i>Amounts of precursors seized</i>	2.008	0.027	0.873	0
Acetic Anhydride	1 l	0	0	0
Hydrochloric Acid	1 l	0	0.873	0
Others				

Figure 20: Drug prices and purity in Moldova

	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
<i>Wholesale drug prices (US\$ per kg)</i>								
White heroin	100	110	180		150	200		181
Brown heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium	2.8	3	2.9		-	3.1		7.5
Cannabis leaf (marijuana)	0.18	0.2	0.18		-	0.2		1.8
Cannabis resin (hashish)	7	8	7		-	8		12.1
<i>Wholesale purity (%)</i>								
White heroin	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brown heroin	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Retail drug prices (US\$ per g)</i>								
White heroin	100	110	180	200		200		136
Brown heroin					-			-
Opium	2.8	3.0	2.9		9	3.1		9
Cannabis leaf (marijuana)	0.18	0.2	0.18		0.18	0.2		0.18
Cannabis resin (hashish)	7	8	7		8	8		4.1
<i>Street purity (%)</i>								
White heroin	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Brown heroin	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

The authorities did not provide information on the primary beneficiaries of drug and precursor trafficking.

The number of users rose from 8,960 in 2010 to 9,640 in 2013 and the majority of those users were addicted to opium.

Figure 21: Drug users in Moldova

	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Total drug users registered at dispensaries</i>	8,960	9,223	9,652	9,640
Injecting drug users	3,361	2,959	3,123	3,333
Injecting heroin users	9	13	13	
Females	293	338		
<i>Drug users by drug type</i>				
Heroin	9	13	13	
(Average daily dose)	0.5 g	0.5 g	n/a	n/a
Opium	3,094	3,099		
(Average daily dose)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cocaine				
ATS	184	202		
Solvents/inhalants				
Others	5,673	5,909		
<i>Newly registered drug users</i>	1,304	968	848	
Injecting drug users	268	196		
Injecting heroin users	2	4		
Females	49	42		
<i>Drug-related deaths</i>	61	56	39	
Deaths due to drug overdoses			0	

The number of drug treatment centres remained the same across the reporting period but the inpatient capacity decreased slightly from 590 in 2010 to 580 in 2011.

Figure 22: Drug treatment centres in Moldova

	2010	2011	2012
Number of drug treatment centres	1	1	1
Drug dispensaries	1	1	1
Drug treatment units in hospitals	2	1	1
Drug treatment units in psychiatric hospitals	2	2	2
Compulsory drug treatment clinics			
Others	Salvarea Medical Centre	Salvarea Medical Centre	Salvarea Medical Centre
<i>Total inpatient capacity</i>	590	580	580
For voluntary treatment	590	580	580
For compulsory treatment			
Others	10	10	10
<i>Drug users treated in the reporting year</i>	1,189	1,131	1,141
Inpatient	381	424	411
Outpatient	808	707	730
Methadone therapy	902	983	987
Medical and social rehabilitation	229	319	319
Other	42	49	49
Treated for heroin addiction	9	13	13
Treated for opium addiction	1,180	1,118	1,127
Injecting drug users treated	1,180	1,118	1,127
<i>Drug users treated for the first time</i>	210	256	268
Heroin users	2	4	4
Injecting drug users	208	254	263

The authorities reported that Leusheni BCP was equipped with scanners, sniffer dogs and test kits allowing for the detection of drugs, acetic anhydride and other precursors. No particular equipment or training needs were highlighted.

The international airport at Chisinau is also equipped with scanning equipment, sniffer dogs and test kits allowing for the detection of drugs, acetic anhydride and other precursors. The airport requires both equipment and training – the authorities stated that ion scanners were required, as well as training for officials in how to handle the scanners. While no information was available regarding the equipment available at Giurgiulești international seaport, the authorities did report a need for scanners. UNODC is planning to assess the Giurgiulești Sea Port facilities in the framework of Global Container Control Program.

IX. CONCLUSION

This document is aimed at assessing and enhancing the information and analytical capacity of GUAM member States to counter the narcotics trade. The document shows that there is a clear need to enhance information collection and analysis in the GUAM member States. Without accurate and timely information, it is difficult to draw up and implement effective policies. Information and data are also required to monitor the effectiveness of policy implementation.

Apart from identifying the main agencies responsible for countering drug trafficking in each country, the report also notes the regularity and the methods by which information pertaining to the drug trade is made available in the various countries. That information can be used to identify areas in which the dissemination process is lacking and possible ways to address the issue.

The report also highlights a number trends pertaining to drug trafficking in the GUAM member States, such as a simultaneous fall in drug seizures and rise in drug-related crimes. That could indicate a possible lack of drug detection equipment. Information provided by the member States also illustrates that a number of Government organizations in the region have expressed a need for better equipment.

The drug trafficking routes illustrated in the report appear to have evolved over time, emphasising the need for a parallel evolution within counter-narcotics organizations. Therefore, this document will be updated regularly with the help of the GUAM member States. In addition, it is essential to provide training in data collection and analysis to GUAM member States. UNODC and the GUAM Organization will work together to create the necessary resources for that training.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The study shows that information sources (such as databases) in the different GUAM Organisation member States are integrated to varying extents (for example, interagency access to databases varies in each of the four countries). In order to undertake a comprehensive qualitative analysis of drug trafficking, the analytical units of law-enforcement agencies will require unlimited access to non-confidential data on drug-related crime. It is recommended that law-enforcement agencies involved in countering drug-related crime in the GUAM countries review regulations governing data exchange. This could in turn allow such agencies to propose the elimination of bureaucratic obstacles that hinder the efficiency of their analytical work.
- The international “NarkoStop” operation, conducted by the GUAM countries, could be integrated in the data-collection activities of AOTP. The NarkoStop operation could have two components: the exchange of operational information, necessary for operational intervention and the detainment of criminals; and the exchange of analytical information, necessary for strategic understanding of the drug market and drug-related criminal activity in the region and the subsequent implementation adequate measures. In that regard, AOTP practices relating to information exchange and collection of data on individual drug seizures could serve as a model. GUAM Secretariat is advised to examine the possibility of amending in the terms of implementation of the NarkoStop operation.
- The official Internet sites of law-enforcement agencies contain statistical information relating to the results of counter-narcotics efforts. However, the information published on such websites is selective and unstructured, which limits the scope for an independent, comprehensive examination of the situation. It would be useful to prepare an information bulletin at least every six months based on a specific questionnaire / in a specific format provided by the concerned authorities. It may be an abbreviated version of the Annual Report Questionnaire provided to UNODC. Open access to such information would result in better public awareness and consequently lead to timely and proper responses to challenges. There must be an additional consultation between GUAM countries and AOTP to focus on that issue.
- At the meetings of the GUAM working sub-group on countering drug trafficking, the representatives of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) were acquainted with the functional capacities of AOTP Data Monitoring Platform, a working instrument, which allows on-line monitoring of all significant drug seizures in the country and neighbouring regions. For the present, cooperation of LEAs with AOTP in regard to entering data into the Platform and its mutual use remains limited and measures need to be to enhance this cooperation.