Drug Situation Analysis Report
Central Asia

2010 REPORT
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Contents

INTRODUCTION ........................................................................................................................................... 7
KEY POINTS ................................................................................................................................................ 8
Drug Seizures ............................................................................................................................................ 9
  Opiates .................................................................................................................................................. 9
    Heroin ............................................................................................................................................... 10
    Opium ............................................................................................................................................... 10
  Cannabis ............................................................................................................................................. 11
    Marijuana ....................................................................................................................................... 11
    Hashish .......................................................................................................................................... 12
  Synthetic drugs ................................................................................................................................. 13
  Precursors ......................................................................................................................................... 14
Patterns of Opiate Trafficking .................................................................................................................. 15
  Kazakhstan ...................................................................................................................................... 16
  Kyrgyzstan ....................................................................................................................................... 18
  Tajikistan ......................................................................................................................................... 20
  Turkmenistan ................................................................................................................................... 22
  Uzbekistan ...................................................................................................................................... 24
Drug-Related Crime .................................................................................................................................. 26
  Kazakhstan ...................................................................................................................................... 28
  Kyrgyzstan ....................................................................................................................................... 29
  Tajikistan ......................................................................................................................................... 30
  Uzbekistan ...................................................................................................................................... 31
Drug Prices ................................................................................................................................................ 32
  Heroin ................................................................................................................................................. 32
  Opium ............................................................................................................................................... 35
  Marijuana and Hashish ..................................................................................................................... 36
Drug Abuse ............................................................................................................................................... 37
  HIV/AIDS ......................................................................................................................................... 39
Bibliography ............................................................................................................................................ 43
Maps

Map 1: Likely Drug Trafficking Routes and Heroin Seizures (over 100 grams), 2009 ............... 15
Map 2: Heroin Seizures (over 100 grams) along the South Border of Kazakhstan, 2009 ............ 17
Map 3: Heroin Seizures (over 100 grams) in the North-West and North-East of Kazakhstan, 2009 ................................................................. 17
Map 4: Heroin Seizures (over 100 grams) in the West of Kazakhstan, 2009 ............................... 17
Map 5: Heroin Seizures (over 100 grams) in Kyrgyzstan, 2009 ................................................... 19
Map 6: Opium Seizures (over 100 grams) in Kyrgyzstan, 2009 ................................................... 19
Map 7: Heroin (over 100 grams) Seized by the DCA of Tajikistan, 2009 ................................... 21
Map 8: Heroin Seizures (over 100 grams) in Turkmenistan, 2009 ................................................. 23
Map 9: Opium Seizures (over 100 grams) in Turkmenistan, 2009 ................................................. 23
Map 10: Heroin Seizures (over 100 grams) in Uzbekistan, 2009 .................................................. 25
Map 11: Opium Seizures (over 100 grams) in Uzbekistan, 2009 .................................................. 25
Map 12: Drug-Related Crime Rate in Kazakhstan, 2009 .............................................................. 29
Map 13: Drug-Related Crime Rate in Kyrgyzstan, 2007 ................................................................. 30
Map 14: Drug Related Crime Rate in Tajikistan, 2009 ................................................................. 31
Map 15: Crimes Related to Opiate Seizures (over 100 grams) in Uzbekistan, 2009 ................. 32

Figures

Fig. 1: Opiate Seizure Trends in Central Asia, 1997-2009 ............................................................. 9
Fig. 2: Heroin Seizures, 2009 (kg) ................................................................................................ 10
Fig. 3: Opium Seizures, 2009 (kg) ................................................................................................. 10
Fig. 4: Cannabis Seizure Trends in Central Asia, 2005-2009 (tonnes) ....................................... 11
Fig. 5: Marijuana Seizure Trends in Central Asia, 2005-2009 (tonnes) ........................................ 12
Fig. 6: Hashish Seizure Trends, 2005-2009 (tonnes) ................................................................. 13
Fig. 7: Distribution of Seizure Cases by Weight of Opiates Seized by the Ministry of Interior and Customs of Kazakhstan, 2009 .............................................. 18
Fig. 8: Distribution of Seizure Cases by Weight of Seized Opiates in Kyrgyzstan, 2009 ............ 20
Fig. 9: Distribution of Seizure Cases by Weight of Opiates Seized by DCA of Tajikistan, 2009 ................................................................. 22
Fig. 10: Distribution of Seizure Cases by Weight of Seized Opiates in Turkmenistan, 2009 ....... 24
Fig. 11: Distribution of Seizure Cases by Weight of Seized Opiates in Uzbekistan, 2009 ......... 26
Fig. 12: Drug-Related Crime Trends in Central Asian Countries, 2004-2009 ............................ 27
Fig. 13: Drug-Related Crime by Type of Offence, 2009 ............................................................. 27
Fig. 14: Percentage of Injecting Drug Use among Drug Users Registered at Dispensaries, 2004-2009 ................................................................. 38
Fig. 15: Percentage of Heroin Users among Drug Users Registered at Dispensaries, 2004-2009 ................................................................. 39
Fig. 16: HIV Incidence Trends, 2000-2009 ................................................................................. 40
Fig. 17: Persons living with HIV per 100,000 People, 2000-2009 ................................................. 42
Tables

Table 1: Precursor Seizure Trends, 2005-2009 (litres) ................................................................. 14
Table 2: Number of Drug-Related Crimes, 2005-2009. ................................................................. 26
Table 3: Persons Committed Drug-Related Crimes, 2009 ............................................................ 28
Table 4: Persons Convicted for Drug-Related Crime, 2009 ............................................................ 28
Table 5: Citizens of CIS Countries Detained for Drug-Related Crime in Kazakhstan, 2004-2009 .......................................................................................................................... 29
Table 6: Foreigners Detained for Drug-Related Crime in Kyrgyzstan, 2005-2009 ...................... 30
Table 7: Wholesale Heroin Prices, 2005-2009 .............................................................................. 33
Table 8: Retail Heroin Prices ........................................................................................................ 34
Table 9: Wholesale Opium Prices, 2005-2009 ............................................................................ 35
Table 10: Retail Opium Prices ..................................................................................................... 36
Table 11: Wholesale cannabis prices .......................................................................................... 36
Table 12: Retail Cannabis Prices ................................................................................................ 36
Table 13: Cumulative Number of Drug Users Registered at Dispensaries, 2009 ......................... 37
Table 14: Drug Use Patterns, 2009 ............................................................................................ 38
Table 15: Trends in New HIV Infections, 2000-2009 ................................................................. 40
Table 16: Major Drivers of New HIV Cases, 2009 ....................................................................... 41
Table 17: Trends in Recorded HIV Cases, 2000-2009 ................................................................. 41
## ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>Acetic Anhydride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>United Nations Annual Report Questionnaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARICC</td>
<td>Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAU</td>
<td>Coordination and Analysis Unit, UNODC ROCA, Tashkent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTS</td>
<td>United Nations Crime Trend Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCA</td>
<td>Drug Control Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCC</td>
<td>Drug Control Committee (Committee for Drug Trafficking Prevention and Drug Control, Ministry of Interior of Kazakhstan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRS</td>
<td>Districts of Republican Subordination (province of Tajikistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMCDDA</td>
<td>European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBAO</td>
<td>Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (province of Tajikistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDU</td>
<td>Injecting Drug User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCB</td>
<td>International Narcotics Control Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERPOL</td>
<td>International Criminal Police Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEA</td>
<td>Law Enforcement Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLS</td>
<td>Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Records, Office of the Prosecutor-General, Kazakhstan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoI</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCDC</td>
<td>National Information and Analytical Center on Drug Control, Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLHIV</td>
<td>People Leaving with HIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP ERT</td>
<td>Paris Pact Initiative Expert Round Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROCA</td>
<td>UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASS</td>
<td>UNODC Statistics and Surveys Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSDC</td>
<td>State Service on Drug Control (Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAS</td>
<td>UNODC Studies and Threat Analysis Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TARCET</td>
<td>Targeted Anti-Trafficking Regional Communication Expertise Training (operations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNGASS</td>
<td>UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

The Drug Situation Report on Drugs in Central Asia provides the data necessary to assess possible illicit drug trends, and provides a brief analysis of the drug situation in Central Asia.

The Coordination and Analysis Unit of the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia collects official data and information provided by law enforcement and other national agencies. The data collected and presented in this report includes:

- Seizures
- Crimes
- Drug Prices
- Drug-Related Crime
- Drug Abuse
- HIV/AIDS

The purpose of this report is to provide statistics and analysis to assist decision-makers in developing illicit drug supply and harm reduction strategies. It is important to note that the analysis contained in this report is yearly and may differ from analyses conducted by individual jurisdictions.
KEY POINTS

1. The strong demand for heroin in the CIS and Western Europe has affected the growth of drug trafficking through Central Asian countries.

2. Well-developed if informal cross-border transportation and porous borders in Central Asia have made it an attractive option for smuggling drugs from Afghanistan (the “Northern Route”).

3. UNODC estimates that some 95 metric tonnes of heroin were trafficked up to and including 2009 from Afghanistan through Central Asian countries towards the Russian Federation.

4. In 2009 3.4 tonnes of heroin (36% less than in 2008) and 3.5 tonnes of opium (22% less than in 2008) were seized in Central Asia.

5. Large volumes of drugs are transported in containers by road and rail disguised as agricultural produce.

6. Drugs in the cannabis group (marijuana and hashish) comprise the largest portion of the total volume of trafficked drugs, however the proportion of opiates in still significant.

7. In addition to heroin and opium, the drug market in Central Asia is expanding with cannabis from Afghanistan and small, but growing levels of cocaine and ecstasy coming via Europe and the Russian Federation.

8. According to UNODC estimates, in 2008 an estimated 343,000 people in Central Asia used opiates at least once in the previous year; 1.9 to 2.1 million people used cannabis.

9. In 2009, there were almost 61,000 registered heroin and opium-dependent patients in Central Asia and 19,000 people dependent on cannabis based drugs.

10. In Central Asia, the majority of drug users are heroin dependent (57% of registered drug users in 2009); the proportion dependent on other drugs is significantly lower: 21% on cannabis, 9% on opium and 13% on other drugs.

11. Some 69% of registered drug users in Central Asia in 2009 were injecting drug users.

12. Although the HIV/AIDS outbreak in the region is mainly concentrated among injecting drug users (and spread predominately by male injecting drug users aged 20-49 years), data suggest that the epidemic has spread beyond risk groups and has started to affect the public at large through heterosexual transmission.

13. The total number of officially registered HIV cases in Central Asia has increased by more than 2,000+: from 1,641 cases in 2000 to almost 35,000 cases in late 2009. In 2009 there were 7,215 newly registered cases of HIV/AIDS in the region.
Drug Seizures

Opiates

Between 1991 and 2009, trafficking in Afghan opiates increased significantly in Central Asia as a result of large-scale opium cultivation and heroin manufacturing in Afghanistan. During the same period, law enforcement in the region strengthened their countermeasures against drug trafficking with the assistance of the international community.

Since 1997, opiate seizures in the region have averaged around 9-10 tonnes per year, with highs in 1997 (12 tonnes) and 2000 (14 tonnes) and lows in 1998 (6.1 tonnes), 2005 (6.4 tonnes) and 2009 (6.9 tonnes).

The dramatic decrease in the total of seized drugs since 2005 in Central Asia has been influenced mainly by a decline in the level of seizures in Tajikistan. UNODC experts consider this “can be partly attributed to declines in opium production in north-eastern Afghanistan: in neighbouring Badakhshan, production declined by 53% in 2005. But it is also tied to the withdrawal of the Russian border troops, resulting in decreased interdiction efficiency.” The level of effectiveness of law enforcement in Central Asian must also be considered as a possible factor. The rate of interdiction was low (5%) between 2002 and 2006, hovered around 4% thereafter until falling to 3% in 2009. Indications are that the seizure rate for 2010 will be even lower.

Fig. 1: Opiate Seizure Trends in Central Asia, 1997-2009

Source: Compiled from Government Reports

1 Before 2005, some 50% of opiates were seized by Russian border guards. The Federal Border Service of the Federal Security Service of Russia transferred control of the Tajik border to the State Border Protection Committee of Tajikistan in 2005.


3 The estimated rate of interdiction is calculated as: opiate seized (tonnes in opium equivalent with a conversion ratio of 7:1) divided by estimated opiate flow (790 tonnes).

4 UNODC (2009). Addiction, crime, and insurgency. The transnational threat of Afghan opium, p. 15

5 The preliminary evidence of 2010 is that opiate seizures in Central Asia (without Turkmenistan) decreased by 43% compared to 2009.
Heroin

In 2009, heroin seizures in Central Asia decreased by 36% to 3.4 tonnes. Most Central Asian heroin would appear to transit through Tajikistan: the 1.1 tonnes of heroin seized there account for 34% of the regional total. Heroin seizures in Uzbekistan amounted to 755 kg (22% of the total), in Kazakhstan, 732 kg (22%). Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan seized 12% (420 kg) and 10% (245 kg) of total regional heroin seizures respectively.

Fig. 2: Heroin Seizures, 2009 (kg)

Source: Compiled from Government Reports

Opium

In 2009, law enforcement agencies of the Central Asian countries seized 4.5 tonnes of opium which is 22% less than in 2008. Turkmenistan seized the largest amount (36%), followed by Tajikistan (30%), Uzbekistan (18%), Kyrgyzstan (11%), and Kazakhstan (5%).

Fig. 3: Opium Seizures, 2009 (kg)

Source: Compiled from Government Reports
**Cannabis**

Cannabis continues to be the most commonly seized drug in Central Asia. Although cannabis plants grow wild and in abundance in certain locations in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, more and more shipments of Afghan cannabis and cannabis resin are now being discovered in Central Asia.

There was a steady upward trend in seizures of cannabis from 2005 to 2009, peaking in 2008 with 35.1 tonnes. In 2009, cannabis seizures (34 tonnes) were 1.1 tonnes down compared to 2008 (see Figure 4).

**Fig. 4: Cannabis Seizure Trends in Central Asia, 2005-2009 (tonnes)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cannabis Seizures (tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>27.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from Government Reports

**Marijuana**

Marijuana seizures in Central Asia are increasing steadily. In 2009, 32 tonnes of marijuana were seized, accounting for nearly 95% of the total volume of cannabis-based drugs seized in Central Asia. The dominance of marijuana in regional seizures is thought to be due to the vast areas of wild-growing cannabis in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. In 2009, these countries seized 26.3 tonnes and 2 tonnes of marijuana respectively.
From 2005 to 2007, the total volume of marijuana seized in Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan remained stable at roughly 2 tonnes per year. Since 2008, there has been a dramatic increase in marijuana seizures in Turkmenistan (+167%, between 2007 and 2009), Tajikistan (+102%)⁶ and in Uzbekistan (+102%). Whether this is due to increased availability or increased law enforcement attention is not known.

Hashish⁷

Between 2005 and 2009, hashish seizures in Central Asia grew by 400% with all countries (except Tajikistan) reporting huge increases. The largest hashish seizures in 2009 were reported by Kyrgyzstan (totalling 0.7 tonnes) and Kazakhstan (totalling 0.6 tonnes).

The largest increase in hashish seizures between 2005 and 2009 was recorded in Turkmenistan (+1,700%), followed by Kyrgyzstan (+450%), Uzbekistan (+400%), and Kazakhstan (+96%).

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⁶ Most seizures of cannabis were made in the districts of Khatlon and Gorno-Badakhshan regions bordering on Afghanistan.

⁷ Tajikistan does not report hashish seizures separately. Tajikistan only provides cannabis seizures as a whole.
Synthetic drugs

Volumes of imported synthetic drugs (ecstasy, LSD, etc.) from European countries and Russia to Central Asia are also on the increase.

Kazakhstan reported the most seizures of synthetic drugs. In 2007, law enforcement agencies of Kazakhstan seized 792 ecstasy tablets, in 2008 ecstasy seizures increased to 3,743 tablets – an almost 370% increase. However, in 2009, this dropped to 150 tablets of ecstasy and 23 grams of amphetamine.

The ecstasy market is present throughout the region and is thought to be distributed from Kazakhstan to other Central Asian countries. In April 2009 the Drug Control Agency of Kyrgyzstan disrupted an ecstasy supply channel and seized 400 tablets; while Tajikistan reported the seizure of over 800 tablets of ecstasy in August of that year.

The suggestion that synthetic drugs from China have appeared on the Central Asian market is unconfirmed. However, the region has the potential to be a major source of methamphetamine, given its copious supply of the Ephedra plant from which its main precursor chemical is derived.

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9 CARICC Information Bulletin, #50, 2009, p.2
10 UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaire 2009, Kazakhstan
14 Illicit drug trends in Central Asia, 2007. UNODC ROCA, p.26
Precursors

UNODC estimates that approximately two-thirds of Afghan opium production is transformed into heroin in-country. At the cultivation levels in 2009 that would have required around 10,000 tonnes of precursor chemicals, including acetic anhydride (AA), ammonium chloride, hydrochloric acid, acetone, lime and sodium bicarbonate.

Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan both manufacture, import and export controlled chemicals, including AA, for their chemical, mining, pharmaceutical and other industries. Although there have been several sizable seizures of hydrochloric and sulphuric acid, the association of these seizures with the narcotics trade remains a probability rather than proven fact.

The only significant seizure of AA in the last 10 years in Central Asia was recorded in Tajikistan (373 litres) in 2010; Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan have also seized AA, but in quantities too small to be of practical value in heroin production (a total of 17 litres and 9 litres between 2005 and 2009 respectively).

Table 1: Precursor Seizure Trends, 2005-2009 (litres)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Acetic Anhydride</th>
<th>Hydrochloric Acid</th>
<th>Sulphuric Acid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>1,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>2,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>7,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,748</td>
<td>2,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5,941</td>
<td>3,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>7,334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from Government Reports, INCB Precursor reports (2009, 2010)

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15 On information of CARICC provided for UNODC ROCA

The largest volume of sulphuric acid seized was reported by Kazakhstan (a total of 7,813 litres between 2005 and 2009), followed by Uzbekistan (a total of 7,334 litres between 2006 and 2009), Kyrgyzstan (3,860 litres between 2005 and 2009) and Tajikistan (1,007 litres in 2007).

**Patterns of Opiate Trafficking**

Central Asia is a transit region for opiates on their way to Russia. Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan all share borders with Afghanistan. Tajikistan and Turkmenistan have borders which are difficult to control. The border between Uzbekistan and Afghanistan consists of the Amu Darya River and the only dry border crossing between the two is a bridge at Hayraton. This bridge also supports the only railway from Central Asia into Afghanistan.

Opiates enter Tajikistan across its 1,300 km long border with northern Afghanistan much of which is mountainous and difficult to control. Shipments are then transported by road across country into Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. There is also heroin trafficking by air and railway from Tajikistan to the Russian Federation.

Opiates enter Uzbekistan from Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan and then travel either north to Kazakhstan or in small amounts to Turkmenistan and by a circular route, into Kyrgyzstan. Opiates also travel to the Russian Federation by air from Uzbekistan.

**Map 1: Likely Drug Trafficking Routes and Heroin Seizures (over 100 grams), 2009**

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Most opiates arriving in Kyrgyzstan move across the Kazakh border and through Kazakhstan to the Russian Federation.

Opiates also enter Turkmenistan from Afghanistan and Iran. Once in Turkmenistan, the main opiate routes run through Kazakhstan (via the Caspian Sea and/or Uzbekistan), but secondary routes travel to Azerbaijan or the Russian Federation across the Caspian Sea.

Once opiates reach Kazakhstan, they are further smuggled across its north-western borders into the Russian Federation. The impact of the recent customs union between the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan has yet to be measured.¹⁹

**Kazakhstan**

According to information provided by the Ministry of Interior of Kazakhstan,²⁰ drugs transiting the territory of Kazakhstan have travelled one of the following routes:

1. **Kyrgyzstan:**
   - Bishkek – Korday – Almaty – Ayaguz – Georgievka – Ust-Kamenogorsk to the Russian Federation;
   - Bishkek – Taraz – Shymkent – Kyzylorda – Aktobe – Uralsk to the Russian Federation;

2. **Uzbekistan:**
   - Nukus (Uzbekistan) – Beineu – Opornaya – Makat – Atyrau – Ganyushkino to the Russian Federation;

3. **Turkmenistan:**
   - Chorjou (Turkmenistan) – Bekdash – Janaozen – Beineu – Opornaya – Makat – Atyrau – Ganyushkino to the Russian Federation;

In 2008, law enforcement in Kazakhstan achieved a notable success in targeting organized drug smuggling groups and made larger than normal seizures in the range 100-550 kg. By contrast, 2009 was characterized by smaller seizures with no individual seizure exceeding 52 kg. The bulk of seizures were recorded in the south: Almaty, Southern Kazakhstan Province and Zhambyl Province along the Kazakh-Uzbek and Kazakh-Kyrgyz borders.

The distribution of seizures over 100g plotted on the map 1-4 tends to confirm the Kazakh analysis of smuggling networks. However these data may also be influenced by: the layout of the transport infrastructure; the localised deployment and concentration of law enforcement officers;

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¹⁹ *Addiction, crime, and insurgency. The transnational threat of Afghan opium.* UNODC, 2009, p.50
as well as the presence of larger population centres (that present additional opportunity for law enforcement to encounter drug users).

Map 2: Heroin Seizures (over 100 grams) along the South Border of Kazakhstan, 2009

Map 3: Heroin Seizures (over 100 grams) in the North-West and North-East of Kazakhstan, 2009

Map 4: Heroin Seizures (over 100 grams) in the West of Kazakhstan, 2009

In 2009, 116 opiate seizures over 100 grams were recorded by the Drug Control Committee and Customs Committee of Kazakhstan. Most opiate seizures were less than 5 kg (89%); a few
seizures were between 5-20 kg (7%), and only three cases (representing 3%) were between 20-52 kg.

Fig. 7: Distribution of Seizure Cases by Weight of Opiates Seized by the Ministry of Interior and Customs of Kazakhstan, 2009

Source: Drug Control Committee and Customs Committee, Kazakhstan

Kyrgyzstan

According to information from the Ministry of Interior of Kyrgyzstan, the four main drug routes for Afghan drugs trafficked through Kyrgyzstan are well defined:21

1. “Kyzyl-Art” route: covering the Khorog – Osh highway and adjacent areas bordering Tajikistan’s Murgab region (Gorno-Badakhshan Oblast, (GBAO));

2. “Batken” route: including the mountain trails used for passing from Garm to Djirgital (Districts under Republican Subordination of Tajikistan);

3. “Altyn-Mazar” route: beginning in the Rusan upland (GBAO) in Tajikistan passing through the Trans Alai gorges into the Chon-Alai Valley (Osh Province) in Kyrgyzstan;

4. “Khujand” route: involving all highways in the Laylyak District (Batken Province) and adjacent border areas of Uzbekistan towards Osh City in southern Kyrgyzstan.

Each of these drug trafficking routes is subdivided into numerous smaller smuggling channels and pathways.

In both Bishkek and in Osh, there is a significant division between groups that focus on retail sales of smuggled narcotics and those that re-pack shipments for onward transportation into Kazakhstan. Some consignments from Osh bypass Bishkek entirely before crossing the Kazakh border.22

A total of 96 cases of opiate seizures over 100 grams were recorded in Kyrgyzstan in 2009 involving 111 people and a total of 306 kg (including 208 kg heroin and 98 kg opium). Of note, opiate seizures over 100 grams constituted 43% of all opiate seizures in Kyrgyzstan in 2009 and totalled 717 kg. The remaining 57% (i.e. 411 kg) was made up of seizures of less than 100 kg.

22 Kyrgyzstan: Border assessment mission report. UNODC ROCA, 2007
grams. This probably means that most of the opiates were intended for local supply and were confiscated either from personal users or from street dealers who were only carrying small amounts.

Map 5. Heroin Seizures (over 100 grams) in Kyrgyzstan, 2009

No heroin or opium seizure in Kyrgyzstan in 2009 exceeded 35 kg. The largest consignment of heroin (33 kg) was seized in Karakul City, Jalal-Abad Province. The largest seizure of opium (35 kg) was made in Osh City.

Map 6: Opium Seizures (over 100 grams) in Kyrgyzstan, 2009

Like Kazakhstan, most of the opiate seizures (which were chiefly of heroin) did not exceed 5 kg. Of 96 opiate seizures over 100 grams in 2009, 78 cases (85%) involved less than 5 kg including 67 cases of heroin seizures.
Tajikistan

Law enforcement agencies in Tajikistan suggest the following routes are prominent in opiate trafficking:\(^\text{23}\)

1. Tajikistan (Tursunzade and Rudaki districts, Districts of Republican Subordination (DRS)) – Uzbekistan (Surkhandarya Province) - Kazakhstan - the Russian Federation;

2. Tajikistan (Sughd Province) – Uzbekistan (Samarkand, Jizzakh, Syrdarya provinces) – Kazakhstan – the Russian Federation;

3. Tajikistan (Sughd Province) – Uzbekistan (Tashkent and Fergana provinces) – the other CIS countries;

4. Tajikistan (Sughd Province) – Kyrgyzstan (Batken and Osh provinces) – Uzbekistan (Fergana Valley) – Kazakhstan – the Russian Federation;

5. Tajikistan (Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, GBAO) – Kyrgyzstan (Osh Province) – Kazakhstan – the Russian Federation.

UNODC ROCA has only received specific seizure information on Tajikistan from the Tajik Drug Control Agency (DCA).

Of 49 opiate seizures over 100 grams made by the DCA of Tajikistan, 67% were less than 5 kg. Figure 9 shows a predominance of heroin, but 79% of a total 39 heroin seizures involved less than 5 kg. However, during this period, there were also two opiate seizures around 100 kg: 100 kg of heroin in Sughd Province and 109 kg of opium in GBAO.
Turkmenistan

Turkmenistan’s geographical position provides the potential for its involvement in both the southern and northern trafficking routes due to its frontiers with Iran, Uzbekistan and its Caspian Sea ports.24

Turkmenistan recorded almost 2 tonnes of drugs over 100 grams in 2009. Most of them were opiates (1.7 tonnes, 89%) and included 1.3 tonnes of opium and 384 kg of heroin.25

Almost 46% of opiates were seized in Turkmen-Iran border zones and along the M-37 highway close by the Turkmen-Iran border;26 29% were seized inland, 20% near to Turkmen-Afghan border,27 and 5% near to Turkmen-Uzbek border.28 The three largest seizures were recorded in Serahs of Ahal Province (215 kg of heroin and 228 kg of opium) and Serkhetabad of Mary Province (139 kg of opium).

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24 The U.S. Department of States assumes that the heavy commercial truck traffic from Iran to Turkmenistan and Caspian Sea ferry traffic from Turkmenistan to Azerbaijan and Russia continue to be an opportune smuggling route across Caspian Sea ports. Source: 2010 INCSR: Turkmenistan Country Report (http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2010/vol1/137199.htm).
25 Information on drug seizures over 100 grams recorded by law enforcement of Turkmenistan, 2009. Ashgabat: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
26 In Serahs, Border zone, Kaka of Ahal Province; Etrek and Magtymguly of Balkan Province.
27 In Serkhetabad and Tagtabazar of Mary Province; Beyik Turmenbashy and Koytendag of Lebap Province.
28 In six places of Dashoguz Province and two places of Lebap Province.
As in other Central Asian countries, most opiate seizures were less than 5 kg (77% out of 258 cases). Heroin seizures predominated among seizures less than 1 kg while opium was seized more frequently in volumes over 5 kg.
Uzbekistan

According to information from the National Center on Drug Control (NCDC) of Uzbekistan, the main drug trafficking routes are:

- Afghanistan – Surkhandarya Province (Termez and Muzrabad districts) – Tashkent City – Kazakhstan – Russian Federation;
- Afghanistan – Tajikistan – Surkhandarya Province (mountainous areas) – Khorezm Province – Turkmenistan;
- Afghanistan – Sughd Province (Penjikent District, Tajikistan) – Samarkand Province (Urgut, Bulungur, and Taylyak districts) – Djizak Province – Syrdarya Province – Kazakhstan – Russian Federation;
- Sughd Province (Ura-Tube District, Tajikistan) – Syrdarya Province (Gulistan City, Yangier City, Khavast District) – other CIS countries;
- Sughd Province (Tajikistan) – Tashkent Province (Bekabad and Akhangaran districts, and Almalyk City) – other CIS countries;
- Sughd Province (Kanibadam and Asht districts, Tajikistan) – Fergana Province (Kokand City; Besharyk, Uzbekistan, Furkat and Dangara districts) – other CIS countries;
- Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast of Tajikistan – Kyrgyzstan (through Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken provinces) – Uzbek districts of Fergana Valley bordering Kyrgyzstan.²⁹

The National Center on Drug Control (NCDC) Report 2009 ³⁰ states that 84% of Afghan opiates enter Uzbekistan through Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The rest crosses the Afghan border through Termez and Muzrabad districts of Surkhandarya Province.

²⁹ UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaire 2005, Uzbekistan
Of 228 opiate seizures over 100 grams recorded in Uzbekistan in 2009, 84% were less than 5 kg. Most were heroin seizures (178 cases, 87%).
Fig. 11: Distribution of Seizure Cases by Weight of Seized Opiates in Uzbekistan, 2009

![Graph showing distribution of seizure cases by weight of seized opiates in Uzbekistan, 2009.](image)

Source: Law enforcement agencies of Uzbekistan

**Drug-Related Crime**

Since 2004, the total number of drug-related crimes in Central Asia has been stable with roughly 22,000 crimes per year. The figures have fluctuated between a high of 22,857 crimes in 2008 and a low of 21,289 crimes in 2009.

Between 2004 and 2009, Kyrgyzstan reported the highest decrease in drug-related crime with a reduction of 1,203 (-39%). Tajikistan reported an 8% decrease. There was a marginal decrease in Kazakhstan (-0.5%). However, a 4% increase was reported in Uzbekistan between 2004 and 2009.

**Table 2: Number of Drug-Related Crimes, 2005-2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>as % of 2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>9,748</td>
<td>9,741</td>
<td>10,423</td>
<td>10,502</td>
<td>10,065</td>
<td>9,705</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>3,090</td>
<td>2,565</td>
<td>2,437</td>
<td>1,996</td>
<td>1,905</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>8,538</td>
<td>8,367</td>
<td>8,834</td>
<td>9,435</td>
<td>10,200</td>
<td>8,901</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>22,240</td>
<td>21,436</td>
<td>22,420</td>
<td>22,708</td>
<td>22,857</td>
<td>21,289</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from Government Reports

When comparison is made using the rate of drug crime per 100,000 population, Kazakhstan comes out the highest. Over the past six years Kazakhstan’s rate has hovered around 62-68 crimes per 100,000. In Kyrgyzstan, the rate slumped from 60 crimes in 2004 to 34 in 2009. Drug-related crime rates in Uzbekistan remained relatively stable 2004-2009 at 33/32 per 100,000. During the same period the rate in Tajikistan stayed at around 12 crimes per 100,000 population (in 2009 there were 11 cases per 100,000).

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31 According to the criminal codes of Central Asian countries any possession of an illicit substance is a criminal offence. Drug crime figures include all allegations and investigations of drug crime recorded.

32 Based on UN World Population Prospects, the 2008 Revision 2008
By type of offence, there were no major changes reported in the balance between different types of drug offences (such as possession with intent to sell, without intent to sell, smuggling, and illicit cultivation) in Central Asia.

In Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, offences of possession with intent to sell in 2009 continued to represent the largest group of drug offences accounting for 4,551 cases (51%) and 502 (63%) respectively. In Kazakhstan, there were 2,616 such offences (or 23% of the total) and 425 cases in Kyrgyzstan (27%).

The percentage of offences of possession without intent to sell was greater in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan accounting for 44% (4,283 cases) and 66% (1,239) of the total in 2009 respectively. Uzbekistan and Tajikistan reported these cases to represent about one fourth of the total (2,307 and almost 200 cases respectively).
The proportion of drug smuggling offences in relation to all drug offences is very low at only 3-4%.

Offenders

In Central Asia, over 15,500 people were recorded as having committed drug-related crimes in 2009. Among those arrested for drug-related crimes most were unemployed.

In 2009, the share of women among those arrested accounted for 11%. The largest share of women arrested were reported in Uzbekistan (801 women, 13% of the total) and in Kazakhstan (751 women, 10%). Their share in other Central Asian countries was less than 10%: 126 women (8%) in Kyrgyzstan and 48 women (5%) in Tajikistan.

Table 3: Persons Committed Drug-Related Crimes, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kazakhstan</th>
<th>Kyrgyzstan</th>
<th>Tajikistan</th>
<th>Uzbekistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons committed drug-related crimes</td>
<td>7,260</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>6,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 100,000</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females (%)</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from Government Reports

In Kazakhstan, 7,325 persons were convicted in 2009 of drug-related crimes. They amounted to 1,354 persons in Kyrgyzstan, over 800 persons in Tajikistan, and 5,812 in Uzbekistan.

Table 4: Persons Convicted for Drug-Related Crime, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kazakhstan</th>
<th>Kyrgyzstan</th>
<th>Tajikistan</th>
<th>Uzbekistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons convicted</td>
<td>7,325</td>
<td>1,354</td>
<td>&gt; 800</td>
<td>5,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 100,000</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females (%)</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from Government Reports

Kazakhstan

The map of Kazakhstan below shows the drug-related crime rate by province. The national average in 2009 was 62 drug related crimes per 100,000. The highest crime rate was recorded in Karaganda (93) and Kostanai (84). An above average crime rate was also observed in Almaty City (75), Eastern Kazakhstan (71), and Northern Kazakhstan (67) provinces. Although drug related crime rate fell in Almaty City from 86 to 75 per 100,000, the rate in these other provinces increased from their 2008 levels from 84 to 93 per 100,000 in Karaganda, 74 to 84 per 100,000 in Kostanai, 69 from to 71 per 100,000 in Eastern-Kazakhstan, and from 64 to 67 per 100,000 in Northern–Kazakhstan province.

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33 The number of smuggling cases recorded by Tajikistan was not available separately and is included under the “others” category.
34 The number of persons convicted also includes those who committed offences before 2009, but who were not sentenced until 2009.
Statistics provided by Kazakhstan are subdivided into crimes committed by two types of group. Those committed by: (i) independent groups; and, (ii) groups that are part of a broader organized structure (“organized groups”). The number of prosecutions for offences committed by independent groups increased by 54% between 2008 and 2009 (from 372 to 571 cases) while the number of offences committed by organized groups increased by 75% between 2008 and 2009 (from 61 to 107 cases).  

The table below shows statistics of persons detained for committing drug-related crime in Kazakhstan 2004-2009 by nationality. As is to be expected, the majority of detainees (94%) were Kazakhs. Among foreign nationals detained, citizens of the Russian Federation, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan were prominent (although involvement of Russia nationals fell steadily in this period). Citizens of Tajikistan and Turkmenistan were detected at much lower levels.

**Table 5: Citizens of CIS Countries Detained for Drug-Related Crime in Kazakhstan, 2004-2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>7892</td>
<td>7398</td>
<td>6951</td>
<td>7732</td>
<td>7616</td>
<td>7077</td>
<td>6846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>7429</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>8244</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8147</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>7583</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>7260</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Committee on Legal Statistics, Kazakhstan

**Kyrgyzstan**

The latest geographical data available from Kyrgyzstan is from 2007 and is reproduced to allow at least a limited comparison with the situation in other countries. The 2007 data shown in the

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35 *Analysis of statistical data on situation with fighting against drug-related crime in Kazakhstan, 2009*. Astana: Committee on Legal Statistics, Kazakhstan, p.5
map below show Chui Province to have had the highest drug-related crime rate (77 per 100,000 population), followed by Osh City (66), Bishkek City (63), and Issyk-Kul Province (54). The other areas reported crime rate below the national average of 35 crimes per 100,000.

Map 13: Drug-Related Crime Rate in Kyrgyzstan, 2007

According to a 2009 report from the Kyrgyz Ministry of Interior there were slight decreases both in the number of offences committed by individual groups (from 97 cases in 2008 to 93 cases in 2009), and in the number of offences committed by organized groups (from 12 cases to 9 cases in 2009).

Table 6 shows the number of foreign nationals detained for drug-related crime in Kyrgyzstan. As the table indicates, there was an upward trend between 2005-2009 with a sharp increase between 2007-2008 (from 23 in 2005 to 208 in 2009). Available data on foreign nationals might indicate a recent involvement in drug crime by nationals from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and the Russian Federation (but such low figures could also reflect a statistical anomaly).  According to a 2009 report from the Kyrgyz Ministry of Interior there were slight decreases both in the number of offences committed by individual groups (from 97 cases in 2008 to 93 cases in 2009), and in the number of offences committed by organized groups (from 12 cases to 9 cases in 2009).

Table 6: Foreigners Detained for Drug-Related Crime in Kyrgyzstan, 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Federation</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Interior of Kyrgyzstan

The highest level of drug-related crime was recorded in Dushanbe City (34 per 100,000 population) followed by Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (15 per 100,000 population) and Sughd Province (11 per 100,000 population). Very low levels of drug related crime were recorded in Khatlon Province (6 per 100,000) and in the Districts of Republican Subordination (3 per 100,000).

**Tajikistan**

The highest level of drug-related crime was recorded in Dushanbe City (34 per 100,000 population) followed by Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (15 per 100,000 population) and Sughd Province (11 per 100,000 population). Very low levels of drug related crime were recorded in Khatlon Province (6 per 100,000) and in the Districts of Republican Subordination (3 per 100,000).

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36 Ibid  
Uzbekistan

According to the National Center on Drug Control (NCDC) of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there were just 228 cases recorded related to opiate seizures over 100 grams in 2009.\(^{38}\)

Areas where opiate seizures were more common were Surkhandarya Province (47 recorded cases), Tashkent City (40 cases), followed by Khorezm (29 cases), Bukhara (25 cases), Samarkand (23 cases), and Tashkent (17 cases) provinces, Republic of Karakalpakstan (12 cases), Syrdarya (10 cases) and Fergana (8 cases) provinces. Less than 6 criminal cases were recorded in other provinces.

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\(^{38}\) Description of drug-related crime is based on information on seizures of opiates over 100 grams in 2009 because of lack of crime data by province.
There were 145 cases in Uzbekistan related to the selling of opiates (i.e. 64%). They were recorded in all provinces, but in particular in Tashkent City (18%), Bukhara Province (17%), Khorezm Province (13%), Surkhandarya (12%), and Samarkand (10%) provinces.

There were 56 cases of opiate smuggling (involving 25% of the total 228 seizures over 100 grams). These were mainly found in Surkhandarya Province (29%), Tashkent City (20%), Khorezm (14%) and Samarkand (11%) provinces.

Law enforcement agencies have not noticed any involvement of organized criminal groups in Uzbekistan.  

### Drug Prices

#### Heroin

**Wholesale heroin prices**

Wholesale heroin prices per kg were found to vary dramatically across the region and may reflect relative positioning along the distribution routes from Afghanistan or the volumes of narcotics smuggled. Prices were lowest in Tajikistan. In Kyrgyzstan they were almost twice as high as in Tajikistan, in Uzbekistan they were three times higher, in Turkmenistan, five times, and in Kazakhstan six times as much.

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39 UNODC Annual Report Questionnaire 2009, Uzbekistan
40 The rough price (an average of lower and upper prices) are estimated by ROCA without adjustment for purity because of limited information
In 2009 in Tajikistan, wholesale prices of heroin of low purity ranged from $1,500 to $4,000. These are similar to 2008 prices, but prices in 2005-2007 were somewhat lower at between $1,000 and $2,700. High purity heroin in 2008-2009 was reported to cost between $3,000-8,000.

Table 7: Wholesale Heroin Prices, 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year-month</th>
<th>Min. (US$ per kg)</th>
<th>Max. (US$ per kg)</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Year-month</th>
<th>Min. (US$ per kg)</th>
<th>Max. (US$ per kg)</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-10</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>DCC</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>Mol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>Mol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-03</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>DCC</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>Mol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>DCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>DCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low purity heroin</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1.200</td>
<td>2.500</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>2.700</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007-10</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>2.700</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2.800</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1.500</td>
<td>4.500</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1.500</td>
<td>4.000</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3.000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By province, the cheapest heroin in Tajikistan was available in the provinces bordering Afghanistan: in the GBAO ($1,300 – $1,500 for low purity and $3,000 – $3,500 for high purity) and Khatlon Province ($1,500 – $2,000 for low purity and $3,000 – $3,500 for high purity). In Dushanbe City and the Districts of Republican Subordination, heroin prices were a little higher ($1,800 – $2,500 and $3,700 – $4,200). In the north (Sughd Province) prices were their highest ($3,000 – $4,000 for low and $6,000 – $8,000 for high purity).\textsuperscript{41}

In Kyrgyzstan, heroin prices have remained stable over last five years with prices from $4,000 to $12,000. Officials from the Ministry of Interior of Kyrgyzstan have suggested that heroin prices in the southern provinces are $4,000 – $5,000 per kg, and 50% more in the northern provinces, $6,000 – $8,000. It appears that the purity of this particular heroin is lower than the high purity heroin known as “duddi”.\textsuperscript{42} The higher quality heroin cost from $8,000 per kg in the south to $12,000 per kg in the north of the country.

In Uzbekistan, heroin prices reached their highest in 2005 when they varied from $15,000 to $35,000 per kg. Prices fell the following year and the fall continued in 2007 when they were $7,000 – $25,000. In 2008, prices showed an increase in the minimum price and a fall in the top price ($7,000 – $22,000). In 2009 the prices remained about the same with $7,500 at the cheapest and $22,000 at the most expensive. The slight changes in price noted from 2007 onwards are likely to be a characteristic of variable data collection methodology rather than any real difference in the market.

By province, the lowest prices were in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya in the south while highest prices were found in the north (Karakalpakstan) and Tashkent City.\textsuperscript{43}

\textsuperscript{41} Review of drug-related situation in Tajikistan, 2009. Dushanbe: DCA, Tajikistan, p.26
\textsuperscript{42} “Duddi” is the name of high purity heroin. The DCA of Kyrgyzstan (before closure of this agency) reported purity of over 70%.
\textsuperscript{43} Drug prices in Uzbekistan as of the end of 2006. Tashkent: NCDC, Uzbekistan.
In Turkmenistan, 2009 prices are not available. However, in 2006 wholesale heroin prices varied from $20,000 to $25,000 per kg and from $17,500 to $32,000 per kg in 2007.

In Kazakhstan, heroin prices in the four years up to and including 2008 were stable before a notable increase in 2009. The lower-range price fluctuated between $4,000 - $6,000 per kg in 2005-2008 while upper-range prices remained unchanged at $40,000 per kg. In 2009, heroin prices increased to between $8,000 to $50,000.

Data from 2008 indicated that the cheapest heroin was to be found in Karaganda province while higher prices were found in Kyzylorda, Aktyubinsk and Western-Kazakhstan provinces. In 2008 low heroin prices were found in Atyrau and Mangystau provinces, but this appears to be a statistical anomaly because prices there in previous years had achieved $40,000 per kg. 

**Retail heroin prices**

Retail prices of heroin in Tajikistan varied from $2 to $5 per gram in 2009. In Kyrgyzstan heroin was sold for $8 – $20 per gram in 2009. Uzbekistan reported on prices for brown and white heroin in 2009. Brown heroin was in the range of $12 – $30 per gram while white heroin retailed for between $16 and $36. The largest difference between low and high price was reported in Kazakhstan where retail prices varied from $17 to $200 per gram.

The economic concept of ‘supply and demand’ applies equally to the illicit drugs market. With this in mind there appears to be an interesting correlation in the local prices of narcotics and the presumed volumes of drugs transiting different countries in Central Asia. If the law of supply and demand indeed applies, then the low price in Tajikistan would indicate an excess of available supply and, in fact, the lowest prices are seen in those provinces bordering Afghanistan. The next lowest price is found in Kyrgyzstan where retail prices are four times as high as in Tajikistan. Next comes Uzbekistan with increases of between 50-100% on Kyrgyzstan. Kazakhstan prices are only slightly higher than Uzbekistan. By looking at the relative geography, the interesting point to note is that Uzbekistan, although bordering Afghanistan, does not have retail prices anywhere near the low price of Tajikistan. It is therefore possible to propose a hypothesis in which these figures reflect the distances travelled by the heroin from its source. If this is the case, then it could be suggested that most heroin on the Uzbek market does not cross directly from Afghanistan into Uzbekistan, but is first routed into Tajikistan and, potentially, through Kyrgyzstan. This hypothesis would appear supported by the relative similarity in the prices in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan (which is further along the distribution chain).

**Table 8: Retail Heroin Prices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Price (US$ per gr.)</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>17 – 200</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>8 – 20</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>2 – 5</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>12 – 30 (brown)</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 – 36 (white)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ARQ 2009 (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan), CARICC (Tajikistan)

---

Opium

Wholesale opium prices

Wholesale opium prices in Tajikistan varied from $200 to $800 per kg in 2009 according to region; in Kazakhstan from $800 to $15,000; in Kyrgyzstan from $800 to $1,400; and in Uzbekistan from $1,600 - $3,500.

Table 9: Wholesale Opium Prices, 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year-month</th>
<th>Min. (US$ per kg)</th>
<th>Max. (US$ per kg)</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Year-month</th>
<th>Min. (US$ per kg)</th>
<th>Max. (US$ per kg)</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>MoI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>MoI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-03</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>DCC</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>DCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2008-05</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>CARICC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>CARICC</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>CARICC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-10</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>DCA</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>DCA</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>ARQ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Kazakhstan wholesale opium varied from $1,500 to $12,000 kg in 2005-2007 and in 2008-2009 was available for $800 – $15,000 per kg. Available price data from 2008 showed the lowest prices were in South-Kazakhstan and Almaty provinces (about $1,000 kg) followed by Kostanai Province (about $4,000 kg) and Akmola Province (about $6,000 kg). The highest price was found in Aktobe Province at $15,000 kg.\(^{45}\)

In Kyrgyzstan, wholesale opium prices 2005-2006 did not top $1,500 kg. In 2007 and 2008, prices varied between $900-$1,700 kg before becoming slightly cheaper in 2009 ($800-$1,400 kg). Again this variation is possibly a reflection of data collection methodologies.

In Tajikistan wholesale opium prices ranged from $100-$600 kg in 2005, but between 2006-2009 prices rose to $200-$800 kg.

In Turkmenistan opium prices were stable and remained at around $3,000 – $3,500 kg in 2006-2007.

In Uzbekistan, wholesale opium prices in 2005 were between $2,500-$7,000 kg. In the next two years prices appeared to be much cheaper at around $800-$3,500 kg. In 2008-2009 the minimum wholesale opium price was given as almost $1,600 kg (about two times higher), but the highest price quoted remained at $3,500 kg.

Retail opium prices

The hypothesis proposed by analysing heroin retail prices also holds generally true when considering opium price distribution. The retail prices in Tajikistan are by far the lowest at $0.5 to $0.7 per gram. Kyrgyz prices are about double these, but Uzbekistan is several times higher at between $6 – $18. In Kazakhstan the lowest retail price for opium is only slightly higher than in Uzbekistan, but the maximum price is almost double.

Table 10: Retail Opium Prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Price (US$ per gr.)</th>
<th>Year-Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>7 – 34</td>
<td>2010-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>1 – 1.4</td>
<td>2010-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>0.5 – 0.7</td>
<td>2010-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>6 – 18</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CARICC (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan), ARQ 2009 (Uzbekistan)

Marijuana and Hashish

Wholesale cannabis prices

In Kazakhstan the price of marijuana ranged from $300 to $3,000 kg in February 2010; in Tajikistan in 2009 from $50 kg (in GBAO) to $950 kg (in Sughd Province); in Kyrgyzstan from $500 to $1,200 kg and in Uzbekistan from $300-$800 kg.

In February 2010, prices of hashish in Kazakhstan were given as ranging from $1,000 to $15,000 per kg; in Kyrgyzstan from $600 to $1,200 kg. Prices in Tajikistan in 2009 ranged from $100 to $950 kg (no figures were reported for 2010).

Table 11: Wholesale cannabis prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Marijuana (US$ per kg)</th>
<th>Hashish (US$ per kg)</th>
<th>Year-Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>300 – 3,000</td>
<td>1,000 – 15,000</td>
<td>2010-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>500 – 1,200</td>
<td>600 – 1,200</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>50 – 950</td>
<td>100 – 950</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>300 – 800</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CARICC (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan), DCA (Tajikistan), ARQ 2009 (Uzbekistan)

Retail cannabis prices

In February 2010, the cheapest street prices for marijuana were reported in Kazakhstan where the drug was available for $0.3 gram in Zhambyl Province and for $4.0 gram in the north of the country. In the same period, marijuana was sold for $1 – $1.4 gram in Kyrgyzstan and from $6 to $18 gram in Uzbekistan.

Table 12: Retail Cannabis Prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Marijuana (US$ per gr.)</th>
<th>Hashish (US$ per gr.)</th>
<th>Year-Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>0.3 – 4.0</td>
<td>2 – 11</td>
<td>2010-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>1.0 – 1.4</td>
<td>1.0 – 1.4</td>
<td>2010-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0.4 – 0.6</td>
<td>2010-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>6 – 18</td>
<td>1 – 3</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CARICC (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan), ARQ 2009 (Uzbekistan)

The lowest street prices for hashish were found in Tajikistan (from $0.4 to $0.6 per gram) and the highest in Kazakhstan ($2 – $11 per gram.); the prices in Kyrgyzstan were between these at $1 – $1.4 gram while Uzbekistan reported prices of $1 – $3 per gram.
Drug Abuse

Along with the rise of drug trafficking in Central Asia there has been a rise in the use of narcotics. Prior to the 1990s, the smoking of opium and marijuana were the most common illicit drug activities in Central Asia. The easy availability of heroin has changed the pattern of abuse and led to growing intravenous use of heroin and to a lesser extent opium, creating serious problems with HIV/AIDS due to unsafe injecting practices.

According to official statistics, there were a total of 91,600 persons registered at dispensaries as drug users in Central Asia compared with a total of 90,100 in 2005. This indicates a marginal increase of 1%. In contrast, UNODC estimates that the full scope of opiate use in the region is likely to be much larger at an estimated 343,000 users.46

Table 13: Cumulative Number of Drug Users Registered at Dispensaries, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Kazakhstan</th>
<th>Kyrgyzstan</th>
<th>Tajikistan</th>
<th>Uzbekistan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug users registered at dispensaries, cumulative</td>
<td>54,081</td>
<td>9,730</td>
<td>8,018</td>
<td>19,737</td>
<td>91,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of registered drug users (per 100,000 population)</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kazakhstan</th>
<th>Kyrgyzstan</th>
<th>Tajikistan</th>
<th>Uzbekistan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females (%)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injecting drug users (%)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from Government Reports

The rate of registered drug users per 100,000 population in 2009 was 346 in Kazakhstan; 177 in Kyrgyzstan; 115 in Tajikistan,47 and 74 in Uzbekistan.

The proportion of women among total registered drug users was 8% in 2009. The largest percentage of women was observed in Kazakhstan (8%), followed by Kyrgyzstan (7%). In Tajikistan and Uzbekistan this percentage did not exceed 5%.

On average, 69% of drug users registered at dispensaries in Central Asia in 2009 were injecting drug users (IDUs). By country, IDUs as a percentage of total registered drug users is as follows: 69% in Kazakhstan; 73% in Kyrgyzstan; 57% in Tajikistan; and 47% in Uzbekistan.

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46 UNODC World Drug Report 2010, p.40
47 Data from the National Monitoring and Drug Prevention Center, Ministry of Health, Tajikistan.
Analysis of substances used by registered drug users in 2009 again demonstrates the predominance of heroin followed by cannabis based drugs (marijuana and hashish), opium and then other psychotropic substances.

**Table 14: Drug Use Patterns, 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kazakhstan</th>
<th>Kyrgyzstan</th>
<th>Tajikistan</th>
<th>Uzbekistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of drug users</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(officially registered)</td>
<td>46,660</td>
<td>9,624</td>
<td>8,018</td>
<td>19,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excluding solvent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin (%)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium (%)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis (%)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others drugs (%)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from Government Reports

In Figure 15 it can be seen that heroin users in Tajikistan, accounted for 81% of the total number of drug users registered in 2009; in Uzbekistan – 68%; in Kazakhstan – 60%; and in Kyrgyzstan – 50%.

These figures reveal a steady upward trend in percentage terms of heroin users in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan from 2005 to 2008, and a slight decrease in 2009. Tajikistan has the highest per cent of heroin users with numbers that show a slight increase in the period from 2004-2009.
In 2009, opium users accounted for 9% of the total number of registered drug users in Kazakhstan; 18% in Kyrgyzstan; 9% in Tajikistan and 9% in Uzbekistan.

The highest proportion of cannabis users in 2009 was registered in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan (27% and 24% respectively of the total number of registered drug users). In Uzbekistan, 20% used cannabis users while only 6% of registered drug users in Tajikistan were cannabis users.

Some Central Asian countries are concerned about poly-drug use and this is not uncommon-- in Kyrgyzstan the proportion of poly-drug users among those registered was 8% and 5% in Tajikistan.

**HIV/AIDS**

National experts of Central Asian countries have identified the development of an HIV epidemic in the region. HIV infection continues to spread, but is mainly concentrated among injecting drug users. Epidemiological data suggest that the epidemic is spreading beyond risk groups and has started to affect the public at large through heterosexual transmission.

In 2000, only 524 new HIV cases were detected in Central Asian countries, while in 2009 the number of new HIV cases registered was 7,215.

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49 **Monitoring of Drug Abuse in Tajikistan, 2009.** Dushanbe: Drug Abuse Monitoring and Prevention Center, Ministry of Health, Tajikistan

50 UNGASS country progress reports on the Implementation of the UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, prepared by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

Table 15: Trends in New HIV Infections, 2000-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>1,745</td>
<td>1,979</td>
<td>2,335</td>
<td>2,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>1,836</td>
<td>2,016</td>
<td>2,198</td>
<td>2,205</td>
<td>3,169</td>
<td>3,404</td>
<td>4,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>524</td>
<td>1,907</td>
<td>1,908</td>
<td>2,750</td>
<td>3,074</td>
<td>3,522</td>
<td>4,398</td>
<td>5,921</td>
<td>6,664</td>
<td>7,215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from Government Reports

The chart in Figure 16 below exhibits increasing trends in the incidence of diagnosed HIV infection in all Central Asian countries over the last ten years. While Kazakhstan ranked first among Central Asian countries from 2000-2002 and 2006-2008, by the end of 2009 incidence in the country (13.3 per 100,000) had fallen below its peak in 2008 (15.1 per 100,000). The highest incidence of HIV in 2009 was in Uzbekistan with 14.6 per 100,000 followed by Kyrgyzstan (12.5) and Tajikistan (6.2).

Fig. 16: HIV Incidence Trends, 2000-2009

As noted above, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is largely driven by injecting drug use (IDU); almost half of all new HIV cases reported by Central Asian countries were attributed to this practice. Data indicate an increase in percentage of new HIV cases related to IDU in Kyrgyzstan (from 50% in 2008 to 66% in 2009) and Tajikistan (from 48% in 2008 to 51% in 2009). Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan reported a decrease in percentage terms of IDU-related infections among new HIV cases: Kazakhstan from 60% in 2008 to 56% in 2009 and Uzbekistan from 49% in 2008 to 46% in 2009.

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52 To calculate the HIV incidence, the reported number of newly infected with HIV was divided by the population not infected at the start of the year under review: \( \text{HIV incidence} = \frac{\text{Number of new cases}}{\text{Population in the year under review} - \text{total number of HIV cases in the previous year}} \)

53 UNGASS country progress reports on the Implementation of the UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, 2008-2009; other Government reports
Table 16: Major Drivers of New HIV Cases, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kazakhstan</th>
<th>Kyrgyzstan</th>
<th>Tajikistan</th>
<th>Uzbekistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Injecting (%)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprotected sex (%)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from Government Reports

Sexual transmission is the second main mode of HIV transmission in the region. In 2009, 37% of new HIV cases were attributed to unprotected sex in Kazakhstan (30% in 2008), 25% in Kyrgyzstan (28% in 2008), 32% in Uzbekistan (24% in 2008).54

Although HIV/AIDS has been found predominantly in the male population in the region, the proportion of females with HIV/AIDS is growing. By 2009, an increase in percentage of women among newly registered HIV sufferers was reported in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Between 2008 and 2009 the percentage in Kazakhstan increased from 29% to 33%,55 in Uzbekistan it grew from 40% to 46%,56 and in Tajikistan from 20% to 22% in the same years.57 In Kyrgyzstan, the number of HIV-positive women almost unchanged (179 in 2008 and 175 in 2009), but its percentage among newly registered HIV people decreased from 32% to 25% because of a significant increase among HIV-positive men.58 HIV is spread primarily among persons aged 20-49 years, but HIV has also been registered in children under 15.59

Since 2000, the total number of officially registered HIV cases in Central Asia has increased almost 21 times: from 1,641 cases in 2000 to over 34,000 cases in late 2009. By country, the total number of HIV cases increased 168 times in Kazakhstan, almost 70 times in Uzbekistan, 51 times in Kyrgyzstan, and 10 times in Kazakhstan.

Table 17: Trends in Recorded HIV Cases, 2000-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>1,347</td>
<td>2,522</td>
<td>3,257</td>
<td>4,003</td>
<td>4,702</td>
<td>5,657</td>
<td>7,402</td>
<td>9,381</td>
<td>11,709</td>
<td>13,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>2,031</td>
<td>2,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>1,049</td>
<td>1,422</td>
<td>1,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>3,596</td>
<td>5,612</td>
<td>7,810</td>
<td>10,015</td>
<td>13,184</td>
<td>15,831</td>
<td>&gt;16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,641</td>
<td>3,548</td>
<td>5,456</td>
<td>8,212</td>
<td>11,286</td>
<td>14,799</td>
<td>19,197</td>
<td>25,093</td>
<td>30,993</td>
<td>&gt;34,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Compiled from Government Reports

In 2009, the highest proportion of people living with HIV was in Kazakhstan (74 per 100,000 people) and the lowest in Tajikistan (almost 19 per 100,000). In Uzbekistan the figures were 58 per 100,000 people in Uzbekistan and 47 per 100,000 in Kyrgyzstan.60

The data provided above includes only official data provided by the relevant national authorities and reflect those registered with the national HIV case identification or registration system.

54 Ibid
55 Statistics on HIV infection by 1 January 2010, UNODC Programme Office in Astana
56 UNGASS country progress report: Uzbekistan, 2008-2009, p.3
57 UNGASS country progress report: Tajikistan, 2008-2009, p.6
59 UNGASS country progress reports on the Implementation of the UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, 2008-2009
60 Figure was estimated by UNODC ROCA
UNAIDS estimates indicate that in 2009 in Central Asia there were 39,900 people living with HIV. Of these, 13,000 people lived in Kazakhstan; 9,800 in Kyrgyzstan; 9,100 in Tajikistan; and 28,000 lived in Uzbekistan.\textsuperscript{61}

**Fig. 17: Persons living with HIV per 100,000 People, 2000-2009**

![Bar chart showing persons living with HIV per 100,000 people in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan from 2000 to 2009.](chart)

Source: Compiled from Government Reports

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