Afghanistan is a narcotics exporter—producing an estimated 90 percent of the world's heroin.

Production and trafficking of illicit drugs have been a part of Afghanistan's landscape for decades, driven by decades of conflict and instability. The country's topography, climate, and vast land areas have provided ideal conditions for the cultivation of poppy and the production of heroin. Despite international efforts, the narcotics industry continues to thrive.

The United Nations, the United States, and other governments have supported various initiatives to counter narcotics trafficking, such as interdiction, eradication efforts, and law enforcement activities. However, the narcotics industry in Afghanistan remains resilient, and the challenges of tackling it are multifaceted, involving complex political, economic, and social dynamics.

In the past, the Afghan government has been called to account for its role in the narcotics industry, with allegations of corruption and links to criminal networks. The government has taken some steps to address these issues, including the release of prisoners and implementing measures to reduce the cultivation of opium poppy.

However, the narcotics industry continues to pose a significant threat to Afghanistan and the region. The challenge of eradicating it requires sustained international cooperation, robust law enforcement, and effective policy measures to address the root causes of the problem.