

26 November 2012

Arabic, English and Russian only*

**Report of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and
Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its
forty-seventh session, held in Antalya, Turkey, from
19 to 23 November 2012**

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* Arabic, English and Russian are the working languages of the Subcommittee.

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I. Matters calling for action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs or brought to its attention

Recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its forty-seventh session

1. At its forty-seventh session, the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East adopted a number of recommendations made by its working groups. The recommendations are presented below. For the observations and conclusions that led to the recommendations, see chapter IV below.

1. Modi operandi of organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to modi operandi of organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking:

(a) Governments should take steps to ensure that information needed to respond quickly to requests for controlled deliveries, such as agency contact details and minimum legal and procedural requirements, is readily available to other competent national authorities who require support in undertaking joint operations;

(b) Governments should ensure that their national drug law enforcement authorities establish operational working relationships and regular communication with the following international and regional law enforcement support entities: International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) and the Gulf Criminal Intelligence Centre to Combat Drugs (GCIC). Those entities facilitate the coordination of multilateral investigations and cross-border operations and the collection, analysis and sharing of information needed to target and respond to criminal groups engaged in the smuggling of drugs and precursors through the Near and Middle East;

(c) To contribute to the identification of new trends and the development of national response strategies, Governments should encourage their law enforcement authorities to contribute to the Paris Pact initiative online mapping tool, which indicates seizures of illicit drugs and precursors (<http://heroin2011.dbroca.uz>).

2. Emergence of West African drug trafficking networks and the threat they pose to the region covered by the Subcommittee

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to the emergence of West African drug trafficking networks and the threat they pose to the region covered by the Subcommittee:

(a) Governments should undertake a threat assessment of the current activities of West African drug trafficking groups operating in their territory and, based on the outcome of that evaluation, develop an appropriate response strategy;

(b) To ensure that their territory and transit zones (airports, seaports and land border crossings) are not used by West African drug trafficking syndicates in their

illegal activities, Governments should take steps to raise awareness of the common *modi operandi* the syndicates employ among their drug law enforcement authorities and to encourage the vigilance of these authorities to any future threats;

(c) Governments should encourage their law enforcement authorities to collate information on the activities of West African drug trafficking groups operating in their territory in a national centre for statistics, and share that information on a regular basis with their international and regional counterparts INTERPOL, CARICC, GCIC and the joint planning cell of the Triangular Initiative of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, to assist in identifying and mapping the activities of these networks across regions.

3. Trends in the illicit manufacture and use of and trafficking in synthetic drugs, pharmaceutical preparations and psychotropic substances

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to trends in the illicit manufacture and use of and trafficking in synthetic drugs, pharmaceutical preparations and psychotropic substances:

(a) Governments should ensure that their competent national authorities make use of the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online system and the Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) provided by the International Narcotics Control Board to prevent the illegal diversion of precursor chemicals when authorizing the shipment of controlled precursor chemicals;

(b) To determine the source, location and trafficking patterns of illicit drugs, and to increase the effectiveness of the response of their national drug law enforcement authorities, Governments should support the development of drug signature analysis programmes and encourage the sharing of this research through regional and international collaboration;

(c) In response to the actions of transnational organized criminal groups trafficking amphetamine-type stimulants into and across the region, Governments should actively support their drug law enforcement authorities in developing closer operational cooperation with one another through the proactive exchange of information, collaboration in joint targeting and interception operations against identified trafficking syndicates, and the development of bilateral procedures to support and facilitate a rapid response to requests to carry out controlled delivery operations;

(d) Governments should provide details of clandestine laboratories dismantled in their territories.

II. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation

5. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 19 November 2012, the Subcommission considered item 3 of its agenda, entitled "Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation". For its consideration of the item, the Subcommission had before it: (a) report of the Secretariat on statistics on drug trafficking trends in the Near and Middle East, and in South, West and Central Asia (UNODC/SUBCOM/47/2); and (b) conference room paper on the current

situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation (UNODC/SUBCOM/47/CRP.1). In addition, national reports were submitted by Bahrain, Egypt, India, Iraq, Kuwait, Pakistan, Qatar, Turkey and Turkmenistan (UNODC/SUBCOM/47/CRP.2-10).

6. A representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) made an audiovisual presentation covering regional and subregional cooperation and global trends in drug trafficking. Statements or presentations were made by the representatives of the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey, and by the observers for CARICC, INTERPOL and GCIC.

7. Speakers reported on the main challenges posed by narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for their countries and provided updates on their efforts in response at the national, regional and international level. Among the specific challenges, speakers stressed the abuse of and trafficking in Captagon and other amphetamine-type stimulants, as well as tramadol, Xanax and other pharmaceutical preparations. They also highlighted the challenges of controlling precursor chemicals, such as acetic anhydride, and the importance of effective control over those precursors.

8. Several speakers referred to the challenge posed by drug trafficking by sea. They considered seaport and container control essential and underlined the importance of international cooperation in that regard. The joint UNODC and World Customs Organization Container Control Programme offered participating States direct support in developing their own effective and sustainable measures to control the movement of containers.

9. The continued threat of opium poppy cultivation and production and the trafficking of heroin along the Balkan and northern routes was also highlighted. Some speakers focused on the recent increase in opium production in Afghanistan and the level of drug seizures in neighbouring countries. The demand for heroin in destination countries was considered a driving factor. The importance of cooperation between the countries concerned and their efforts to combat trafficking in opioids and precursor chemicals was stressed. In that regard, there was a need for the provision of technical assistance and equipment to the affected countries.

10. Several speakers provided updates and data on drug seizures and arrests made in connection with drug trafficking, highlighting that international, regional and bilateral cooperation had contributed to those successes. Speakers cited a number of good practices and highlighted efforts to strengthen international cooperation, including the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements on matters such as extradition, mutual legal assistance and technical cooperation. Further efforts included the exchange of information and intelligence sharing through drug liaison officers. Several countries had carried out simultaneous and joint investigations and operations with neighbouring and other countries, as well as controlled delivery operations. Some speakers also referred to their Government's efforts to provide drug law enforcement training and capacity-building to other countries in the region. Others made reference to assistance received from donors, including drug detection kits, dogs and X-ray equipment. Relevant training courses were offered by institutions such as the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime and the Anti Narcotics Force Academy of Pakistan.

11. Attention was drawn to the importance of regional initiatives and mechanisms, such as GCIC, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific, the Paris Pact initiative and the Triangular Initiative and its joint planning cell, as well as the Dubai Process. Relevant regional instruments included the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and the Targeted Anti-trafficking Regional Communication, Expertise and Training (TARCET) operation on precursor control. Project Prism and Project Cohesion were also mentioned in that regard.

12. A presentation was made on GCIC, which was based in Qatar and established in 2007 to foster cooperation and integration among the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council to combat drug and precursor trafficking more effectively. After becoming operational in 2010, the centre had worked to improve relevant legal standards and the collection of information and to facilitate joint investigations and controlled delivery operations by member States. It promoted information sharing, engaged in research and analysis on drug trafficking and drug abuse and provided training for drug law enforcement officers. Concrete results included the development of a database of suspects and recommendations on a common methodology for precursor surveys.

III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee at its forty-fifth session

13. At its 2nd meeting, on 19 November 2012, the Subcommittee considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee at its forty-fifth session”. For its consideration of the item, the Subcommittee had before it a report of the Secretariat on the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee at its forty-fifth session (UNODC/SUBCOM/47/3). The Secretary of the Subcommittee introduced the agenda item. Statements were made by the representatives of Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

14. Speakers reported on the implementation by their Governments of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee at its forty-fifth session. With regard to the challenge of effective border management, Saudi Arabia highlighted the effectiveness of using modern border surveillance equipment, such as thermal cameras, in order to curb drug trafficking, and recommended that other countries should also consider using such advanced technologies. With regard to precursor chemicals and the growing challenge of unregulated alternatives and trafficking in and the illicit manufacture and use of amphetamine-type stimulants in the Near and Middle East, Turkey underlined the importance of international cooperation and inter-agency coordination at the national level. It reported on successful seizure operations of pharmaceutical preparations diverted for illicit use.

IV. Consideration of topics by working groups

15. At its 2nd to 4th meetings, on 19 and 20 November 2012, the Subcommittee established working groups to examine the three topics under item 5 of its agenda,

entitled “Consideration of topics by working groups”. The observations made by the working groups and the conclusions reached after their consideration of the topics are presented below. For the recommendations made by the working groups and adopted by the Subcommission, see chapter I above.

A. Modi operandi of organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking

16. The working group on modi operandi of organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking held two meetings on 20 November 2012. Audiovisual presentations were made by members and observers. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Changes were observed in the three main opiate trafficking routes from Afghanistan: the Balkan Route, the northern route and the southern sea route. Strengthened law enforcement countermeasures on the border between Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran might have led to new trafficking routes emerging in Iraq. Increased drug trafficking along the southern sea routes had put pressure on law enforcement agencies in the seaports of East Africa. Inflows of precursors from Iraq to the Islamic Republic of Iran were also observed;

(b) The internationally controlled precursor chemical acetic anhydride, which was essential for the illicit production of heroin, was being smuggled through the region via the Balkan Route by heroin syndicates and in increasingly larger volumes by sea in containers via South-West Asia and from China;

(c) Organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking had been employing increasingly sophisticated methods to avoid police detection, including using channels of communication that were difficult to monitor, such as the Internet; using licit businesses and shell companies to transport drugs and precursors and to launder the proceeds from drug trafficking; and alternating drug trafficking routes to minimize the risk of interception;

(d) Law enforcement authorities wishing to undertake joint operations, such as controlled delivery operations, must overcome challenges such as identifying the correct agency focal point, differing legal requirements and logistical support issues;

(e) The cocaine market had been growing in the Near and Middle East, with consignments from South America arriving directly via air courier and by sea in commercial containerized goods. Some countries reported that traditional heroin trafficking networks were now involved in handling cocaine distribution.

17. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) The seizures by Afghan law enforcement authorities of significant quantities of acetic anhydride (more than 15 tons at the Afghan border over the past 12 months) reflected the growing skill, professionalism and capacity of such authorities to act effectively against the networks responsible for procuring precursors to support illicit drug manufacture;

(b) Controlled delivery operations remained an effective response to dismantling drug trafficking networks, identifying persons involved and prosecuting principals who organized and benefited from drug trafficking;

(c) An effective response to the transnational threat of drug trafficking required coordination and cooperation in the exchange of information and intelligence between States and their respective competent drug law enforcement authorities;

(d) The Paris Pact online mapping tool, which recorded reports of interceptions of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, enabled law enforcement authorities to continually monitor the type and quantity of seizures being made, and offered a valuable insight into evolving regional trends and developing threats.

B. Emergence of West African drug trafficking networks and the threat they pose to the region covered by the Subcommission

18. The working group on the emergence of West African drug trafficking networks and the threat they pose to the region covered by the subcommission held two meetings on 21 November 2012. Audiovisual presentations were made by members and observers. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) West African drug trafficking groups had evolved into sophisticated transnational criminal networks. Their illegal operations had challenged law enforcement authorities in all regions for many years;

(b) A smuggling characteristic of West African drug traffickers was the concealment of illicit drugs within suitcase structures or false-sided suitcases, the packing of illicit drugs with personal items within suitcases, ingestion by couriers, the posting of small and regular consignments using international mail and concealment within commercial goods, e.g. tinned goods and machinery parts;

(c) Organizers and principals of well-established syndicates travelled under many different identities and held multiple passports indicating different nationalities, making identification of their true identity and nationality difficult;

(d) West African drug traffickers generally recruited locals through social networking sites, targeting vulnerable young people, such as single women and persons with HIV/AIDS. They offered inducements such as paid holidays in a foreign country and endeavoured to establish personal relationships with the intended victims;

(e) Law enforcement authorities needed access to data that had been compiled on the individuals, associates and business operations of West African drug syndicates so they could recognize who they were dealing with and take effective countermeasures against them. They should begin to collate that information as soon as it became available to them.

19. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) The transnational scope of West African drug trafficking groups, the changing dynamics of their associations and the speed at which they could adapt to

new techniques required international cooperation among law enforcement authorities, the pooling of information and a willingness to act in joint operations against them;

(b) Information uncovered through the course of investigations and interviews that led drug law enforcement authorities to suspect the involvement of West African syndicates should be passed to a central coordination point, so that the combined knowledge of names, telephone numbers, company records and all other material could be analysed to quickly identify other links to the drug trafficking network;

(c) Through their respective Ice Trail and Black Tulip initiatives, INTERPOL and CARICC had made a valuable contribution to a better international understanding of the transnational operations of West African drug syndicates;

(d) There was a need for law enforcement authorities to raise awareness of the threat posed by West African drug syndicates and the strategies they employed through social media to recruit vulnerable people for their illegal operations;

(e) Controlled delivery techniques had proven effective in dismantling the operations of West African networks. UNODC, INTERPOL, CARICC and GCIC should be encouraged to work together to compile and circulate a list of national agency focal points with the basic prerequisites for facilitating the undertaking of controlled deliveries.

C. Trends in the illicit manufacture and use of and trafficking in synthetic drugs, pharmaceutical preparations and psychotropic substances

20. The working group on trends in the illicit manufacture and use of and trafficking in synthetic drugs, pharmaceutical preparations and psychotropic substances held two meetings, on 21 and 22 November 2012. Audiovisual presentations were made by members and observers. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Amphetamine-type stimulants and pharmaceutical preparations, such as tramadol, were being trafficked by sea into the Gulf States and Mediterranean region, concealed among commercial goods in containers, while road and air links were common vectors for such interceptions in Central Asia;

(b) A number of States reported the presence of clandestine laboratories, which were producing significant quantities of amphetamine-type stimulants, such as Captagon;

(c) The Internet was being used to promote a new range of cannabinoid stimulants, such as synthetic cannabinoids sold under the brand name "Spice" and phenazepam ("bonsai"), which exploited legal loopholes because they were not subject to legislative controls;

(d) Law enforcement authorities in the region were cooperating in investigations of organized criminal groups engaged in trafficking in and the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants.

21. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Effective controls over precursor chemicals were crucial to curb the threat posed by the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants;

(b) A positive countermeasure available to national competent authorities and law enforcement agencies was the use of the PEN Online system and the PICS services provided by INCB;

(c) Health authorities and law enforcement agencies should work closely together to identify weaknesses in control procedures with regard to the illicit use of pharmaceutical preparations, and to identify the persons involved;

(d) Law enforcement authorities should be encouraged to share information about seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants, as drug signature analysis had proven an effective method of tracking and tracing national and regional trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants.

V. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

22. At its 2nd meeting, on 19 November 2012, the Subcommission considered item 6 of its agenda, entitled “Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem”. For its consideration of the item, the Subcommission had before it the United Nations Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (A/64/92-E/2009/98, chap. II.A), adopted at the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2009. The Secretary of the meeting introduced the item. Statements were made by the representatives of Turkey and Pakistan.

23. The Secretary provided information on the first round of responses provided by member States to the annual report questionnaire, as contained in the report on action taken by member States to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action submitted to the Commission at its fifty-fifth session. It was noted that the Commission would conduct a high-level review of the implementation by member States of the Plan of Action at its fifty-seventh session, in 2014, and that the meetings of the Subcommission could contribute to that review by transmitting their input on the implementation of the Plan of Action, in particular of part II, on supply reduction and related measures.

24. The speakers reported on measures taken by their Governments to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. Turkey had adopted a national drug strategy and action plans on demand and supply reduction, which were based on the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and worked closely with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. Data on drug seizures carried out by Turkey in 2011 and 2012 showed an increase in seizures of cannabis, heroin, opium and methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, commonly known as “ecstasy”), as well as phenazepam (“bonsai”) and other drugs. Seizures of Captagon

had significantly decreased, raising the question of whether trafficking routes had shifted southwards due to political developments in the region. The representative of Turkey also mentioned ongoing cooperation with the drug law enforcement authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with regard to methamphetamine, and successful controlled delivery operations with Germany and the Netherlands as examples of its international cooperation efforts. In addition to carrying out drug seizures, Governments should dismantle organized criminal groups involved in international drug trafficking.

25. Pakistan reported on efforts made to implement all aspects of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. On demand reduction and related measures, a drug abuse master plan had been elaborated in cooperation with UNODC. Relevant measures included the establishment of rehabilitation and treatment centres, the promotion of community and civil society participation, awareness-raising, harm reduction to reduce HIV/AIDS and blood-borne diseases among injecting drug users, opioid substitution therapies and the Drug Free City Lahore project. On supply reduction, Pakistan stressed its eradication efforts, which had led to the country becoming “poppy-free” in 2011, and reported on alternative development projects, in line with its special development and enforcement plan. Further achievements included the elimination of heroin laboratories, seizures of opium and hashish, high conviction rates for drug-related offences and the freezing and forfeiture of assets derived from drug-related activities. Progress had also been made in the area of countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation. Pakistan stressed the positive results of its inter-agency task force on drugs, which had brought all of its law enforcement agencies under a single umbrella, and encouraged other member States to do the same.

VI. Organization of the forty-eighth session of the Subcommission

26. At its 8th meeting, on 23 November 2012, the Subcommission considered items 7 and 8 of its agenda, entitled “Organization of the forty-eighth session of the Subcommission” and “Other business”.

27. For its consideration of item 7, the Subcommission had before it a draft provisional agenda for its forty-eighth session (UNODC/SUBCOM/47/4, annex). The Secretary made an introductory statement outlining action to be taken for the organization of that session, including the need to identify Governments that would be willing to host it. Statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, Pakistan, Iraq, Lebanon, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Turkey, and by the observers for CARICC and GCIC.

28. There was a discussion on potential topics for consideration by the working groups at the forty-eighth session of the Subcommission. The following topics were proposed for consideration:

(a) Precursors, the importance of their control to prevent their diversion to illicit drug manufacture, and strategies and responses that have been introduced to maintain effective controls over them;

(b) Opiate flows from Afghanistan, regional countermeasures, national responses to address heroin trafficking, alternative development initiatives and a request that UNODC present an overview of the work it is doing with the Government of Afghanistan and neighbouring States to reduce the production and use of and trafficking in illicit opiates;

(c) Pharmaceutical preparations: the threat from the illicit use of preparations such as tramadol and other similar products;

(d) Meeting the challenge of technology and tactics used by traffickers to evade detection and disrupt investigations;

(e) Promoting bilateral, regional and international cooperation in the exchange of information on traffickers, trends and related topics;

(f) The threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants, their illicit manufacture within States of the region, the diversion of the chemicals and preparations needed for their manufacture and law enforcement measures to counter their trafficking.

29. The Secretariat was requested to work with member States to finalize the topics to be discussed by the Subcommission at its forty-eighth session. The Secretariat was also requested to consult with member States to identify a possible host Government for that session.

30. The Subcommission approved the following draft provisional agenda for its forty-eighth session:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommission at its forty-sixth session.
5. Consideration of topics by working groups: [to be determined].
6. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.
7. Organization of the forty-ninth session of the Subcommission.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report of the Subcommission on its forty-eighth session.

VII. Other business

31. At its 8th meeting, on 23 November, the Subcommission considered agenda item 8, entitled "Other business". No issues were raised under the item.

VIII. Adoption of the report

32. At its 8th meeting, on 23 November 2012, the Subcommittee adopted the report on its forty-seventh session (UNODC/SUBCOM/47/L.1 and Add.1-6), including the reports of the working groups and their recommendations, as orally revised.

IX. Organization of the forty-seventh session of the Subcommittee

A. Opening and duration of the session

33. The forty-seventh session of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East was held in Antalya, Turkey, from 19 to 23 November 2012. The Executive Director of the Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime Department of the Turkish National Police made an opening statement. A representative of UNODC also made an opening statement on behalf of the Executive Director. The Chairperson of the forty-seventh session of the Subcommittee also addressed the meeting.

B. Attendance

34. The following States members of the Subcommittee were represented: Afghanistan, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

35. The Russian Federation was represented by observers.

36. The Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, CARICC, GCIC and INTERPOL were also represented.

C. Election of officers

37. At its 1st meeting, on 19 November, the Subcommittee elected the following officers by acclamation:

<i>Chair:</i>	Behsat Ekici (Turkey)
<i>Vice-Chairs:</i>	Samy Seidhom (Egypt)
	Mahmoud Al-Annan (Lebanon)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Ali Al-Marzooqi (United Arab Emirates)

D. Adoption of the agenda

38. Also at its 1st meeting, the Subcommittee adopted the following agenda:
1. Election of officers.
 2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
 3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation.
 4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee at its forty-fifth session.
 5. Consideration of topics by working groups:
 - (a) Modi operandi of organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking;
 - (b) Emergence of West African drug trafficking networks and the threat they pose to the region covered by the Subcommittee;
 - (c) Trends in the illicit manufacture and use of and trafficking in synthetic drugs, pharmaceutical preparations and psychotropic substances.
 6. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.
 7. Organization of the forty-eighth session of the Subcommittee.
 8. Other business.
 9. Adoption of the report of the Subcommittee on its forty-seventh session.

E. Documentation

39. The documents before the Subcommittee at its forty-seventh session are listed in the annex to the present report.

F. Closure of the session

40. The Director of the Central Counter Narcotics Division of the Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime Department of the Turkish National Police and the Chair of the forty-seventh session made closing statements.

Annex

List of documents before the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its forty-seventh session

<i>Document</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
UNODC/SUBCOM/47/1	2	Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work
UNODC/SUBCOM/47/2	3	Report of the Secretariat on statistics on drug trafficking trends in the Near and Middle East, in South, West and Central Asia and worldwide
UNODC/SUBCOM/47/3	4	Report of the Secretariat on the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee at its forty-fifth session
UNODC/SUBCOM/47/4	7	Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the forty-seventh session of the Subcommittee
UNODC/SUBCOM/47/L.1 and Add.1-6	9	Draft report
UNODC/SUBCOM/47/CRP.1	3	Conference room paper on the current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation
UNODC/SUBCOM/46/CRP.2-10	3	Country reports