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This XXVIII edition of the Drug Report by the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga has now become a “rendezvous” allowing an accurate reflection on the trafficking in narcotic drugs and precursors which involves organized crime groups and has a serious impact on the socio-economic fabric of the Countries concerned.

This edition of the Annual Report has a new layout, ready to respond to the needs of its users, both in printed and digital format. Here, you will find all data regarding the drug trafficking trend at national and international level, as well as the results of the counternarcotics activities conducted by the Law Enforcement and Customs Agencies.

This report also provides the most significant and updated information on the recent developments of the drug trafficking routes worldwide, on the criminal organizations involved, on the coordination of international investigative activities carried out by the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga. The CD-ROM is an advanced “e-book” (in Italian), accompanied by an innovative software, useful to make research, extrapolate and print data and insert marginal notes or comments in the text. You can also consult this Annual Report on the websites of the Italian Ministry of the Interior and of the three Law Enforcement Services.

As to the contents, this report is based on the rigorous statistical-analytical processing of data gathered by D.C.S.A. in the course of its constant monitoring activity and operational coordination, carried out in its fight against drug trafficking.

Therefore, this survey is a real synthesis of all important successes achieved. The analysis of indicators - such as police reports, arrests and drug seizures - highlights the interaction between demand and supply, as well as the roles played by the Italian and foreign criminal networks active in drug trafficking.

Furthermore, the CD-ROM, contains all statistical data – even those regarding small towns – thus confirming the value of this instrument for all those institutions and operators committed in the field of prevention and demand reduction.

In general, in 2009, 32,644 kilograms of narcotic drugs were seized, 36,277 persons were reported for violations of the Drugs Act (+2.47%), and 23,187 drug operations (+1.59%) were conducted.

As to data pertaining to the various types of drugs, a slight decrease in cocaine with respect to the previous year (-1.34%), was noticed: this confirms the stability of the demand on the illicit national market. As to heroin, there was a drop in seizures (-12.14%), in line with the downward trend recorded in the last five years. On the contrary, there was a strong rise in synthetic drugs seizures (+15%), whose market is thoroughly distributed and mainly concentrated in youth clubs and holiday resorts.

The analysis of data highlights the ability of organized crime groups to manage, in a very flexible and diversified way, the collection and distribution of huge drug consignments. All phases of the process – from harvesting to stockpiling and distributing on the consumption markets – are in the hands of specialised organizations, which often operate on the legal market, using cover business in order to avoid the counter-narcotics activities. These organizations are often connected with other groups dealing with the investment of enormous profits derived from drug trafficking: they launder the proceeds of crime in the international financial circuits and in other legal activities, contaminating the world economic fabric and undermining the stability of entire regions.

This report also confirms the transnational character of the drug phenomenon as well as the connections and ties between the numerous crime groups, having different geographical and ethnic origins. In this scenario, also the Italian criminal organizations, in particular ‘Ndrangheta and Camorra, have made agreements and alliances in the sector of drug trafficking.

As far as the prevention and investigative efforts are concerned, this picture emphasizes

the importance of a constant commitment both of the counter-narcotic services operating nationally and of the central bodies in their war on a more and more alarming threat. The world drug phenomenon needs a prompt transnational response also identifying and implementing the most effective cooperation efforts with the corresponding institutions of the Countries affected by the scourge of production, distribution and trafficking in narcotic drugs and precursors.

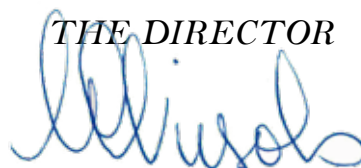
In this view, the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga has a particularly adequate strategic and operational structure also fostered by:

- A Drug Experts' network, stationed at the Italian Embassies located in Countries and areas, affected by this problem;*
- A constant participation in multi-lateral fora aimed at elaborating action strategies and at taking shared measures;*
- Strong bilateral relations with the corresponding foreign institutions.*

A shared threat assessment on international drug trafficking has led to ever-increasing close forms of cooperation and assistance with Countries having a more vulnerable social fabric.

In 2009, the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga once again achieved the goal of developing international cooperation relations, both at strategic level – participating in the European Union, UN and G8 Meetings – and at operational level – leading the European “Cospol Project on Heroin Trafficking” and sharing information with Europol – as well as organizing training initiatives in favour of law enforcement services of Third Countries.

THE DIRECTOR



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THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZED CRIME

OVERVIEW

According to the analysis of data and information collected by D.C.S.A., in 2009 the drug and precursors trafficking was again largely managed by the traditional Mafias: Cosa Nostra, 'Ndrangheta, Camorra and Apulian organized crime. Such organizations also control a large part of the foreign market through their branches or representatives in the main drug production centres or trafficking crossroads.

International drug trafficking is one of the main cohesion factors in the criminal world at a global level and Italy still plays a fundamental role in it, due to its geographic position and features as well as to the presence of experienced and specialized criminal organizations active in our country. In this perspective, we would like to remind, e.g. that the 'ndrina clans play a leading role in the cocaine international trafficking and Cosa Nostra, who had been the leader in heroin trafficking, at the end of the 80ies reached an agreement with the Medellin cartel to become the sole cocaine importer in Europe, using as payment either money or heroin.

The main domestic organizations that had already developed their criminal business abroad, begun to cooperate with numerous criminal gangs belonging to different ethnic groups and playing different roles in the trafficking world.

In fact, foreign criminal groups are increasingly spreading in Italy and work in specific sectors of the drug trafficking along with the Italian organizations.

Besides, organized crime is increasingly acquiring a global scope and carries out its illicit activities at national and international levels, establishing cooperation relations with criminal groups of different countries, to manage its business in a more effective and safe way. These alliances are particularly effective when drugs are produced and processed in a country and are stored and consumed in other countries.

The transnational tangled web of relations allow criminal rings to overcome standard patterns and *modi operandi*; it establishes smooth, dynamic, quick cooperation relations and operational synergic efforts that are unusual, unexpected and therefore treacherous and dangerous.

A criminal agreement system was established and consolidated at national level. It consists in stable criminal connections not only among the traditional Mafia-type organizations, but also among the latter and other criminal groups, especially foreign groups. In this way it is possible to maximise drug profits, mainly cutting down supply cost and establish circuits of money- laundering, that is largely based on drug money.

Such a multifaceted scenario demonstrates that also the most aggressive groups, when business is involved, act and interact in a cost-effective way, choosing agreements rather than violence.

ITALIAN ORGANIZED CRIME

In 2009, the amount of persons reported in Italy for drug related crimes constantly increased (+2.47% with respect to 2008). This upward trend started in 2003 (+22.62% since 2003).

In particular, the persons reported to the Judicial Authority as provided for by ex Art. 73 ("Manufacturing of and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances") of Presidential Decree 309/1990 (Consolidating Act on drugs) increased by 2.25%, while those reported as provided for by ex Art. 74 ("Conspiracy to traffick in narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances") increased by 7.31%.

In particular, out of 3054 persons, 63% was reported in Southern Italy, where an increase of 14.39% was registered with respect to previous year, exceeding the national increase of 7.31%.

In Sicily, 661 people were reported as provided for by Art. 74, with an increase of 37.14%; in Campania 545, with an increase of 32.93%, while in Calabria and Puglia, where domestic Mafia type organizations are well rooted, the amount remains very high even if a decrease was registered (263 in Calabria and 252 in Puglia). Such amounts were higher only in Lazio (347 persons – an increase of 66.03% with respect to previous year) and in Lombardia (308 persons).

Also with reference to Art. 74, a significant increase of 3,500% was registered in Basilicata (72 people), due to the strong influence of the traditional Mafia-type organizations, in Piemonte (60 people, equal to +1,400%) in Emilia Romagna (174 people, an increase of 167.69%) and in Lazio (347 people, equal to +66.03%). These regions are characterized by deep-rooted Mafia-type organizations and new ethnic criminal groups.

The above overview is also highlighted by the antidrug operations carried out by the police agencies in 2009 against drug trafficking organizations. As compared to 2008, they increased by 14.11%, while in the four regions of origin of the main traditional Mafias they almost doubled (+26.32%). Furthermore, it should be pointed out that the antidrug operations carried out in said regions reached 45.96% in 2008 and 50.88% in 2009, when Campania and Sicilia ranked first and second for the amount of concluded investigations, while Puglia and Calabria respectively ranked fourth and sixth.

The amount of drugs seized in 2009 shows that Mafia organizations are still well rooted, although not like in the past, in their regions of origin. In fact in Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Sicilia 34.80% of the total amount of drugs was seized.

In particular, in the a/m regions, 86.29% of the cannabis plants seized in Italy were detected. As to plants seizures, Calabria, Campania and Sicilia ranked respectively first, second and third, while Puglia ranked eighth. This confirms that such cultivations have become the “green gold” of Southern Italy for the “criminal capitalism”. In the a/m four regions more than a half (66.82%) of the marijuana seizures operated in Italy was registered (marijuana is the only drug, along with the amphetamines, whose seizures increased in 2009 (+211.75%).



In particular Puglia and Calabria ranked in the first two positions, while Sicilia and Campania respectively fifth and sixth.

The quantity of drugs seized in Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Sicilia (cocaine 26.65%, hashish 25.80% and heroin 21.31%) are also very significant.

Campania is the second region in which the highest amount of drugs was seized; it ranked first for hashish seizures, fourth (immediately behind Calabria) for cocaine and fourth (two positions

behind Puglia) for heroin. Drug business is the common interest of the main Italian Mafia organizations, even with different features and behaviours.

This behaviour, as adopted by the traditional Mafia-type organizations should not be surprising. In-fact, an important Sicilian cooperating-witness declared: "Cosa Nostra does not shut anybody out. When Mafia members share interests, they enter into alliances, set apart their different origins and conclude business deals".



In this way the drug market, core business of the organized crime, becomes wider and wider, more and more composite and structured, not only due to the multiplication of illicit psychotropic substances, to the expansion of the consumption leading to the establishment of new markets and routes, but also due to the multitude of involved individuals and organizations having different national origins: raw drugs producers and refining specialists, leading traffickers as well as skilful brokers and intermediaries, small transporters, pushers and professional money-launderers. All of them are ready to enter into agreements aimed at quickly making large profits, taking advantage of the new opportunities offered by globalization.

The data collected, processed and analysed by D.C.S.A. confirm the above scenario.

Foreigners are 34.24% of the people reported to the Judicial Authority for violation of the drug law. As compared to 2008 their amount increased by 8.02% (while the global increase of Italians and foreigners reached only 2.47%). The trend has been growing since 2003 (+56.68%).

Foreign crime groups have been for a long time a relevant phenomenon in Italy. They have branches throughout the country, their amount is constantly increasing and they are becoming more and more composite and multifaceted, which increases their criminal potential.

In this perspective, even if Art. 416 bis of the Italian penal code can also be applied to foreign organizations, the law was amended. In fact, Law no. 125 from July 24th, 2008 modified paragraph 8 of said article (it now reads as follows: "the provisions in this article also apply to camorra and other organizations, also to foreign ones that, availing themselves of the power of intimidation of association, pursue the same aims of the Mafia-type organizations") and the heading of the same article, from "Mafia-type organization" to "domestic and foreign Mafia-type organizations".

The Italian organized crime is attracted by the particular characteristics of each foreign criminal group.

For instance, the ability of the Nigerians to import large amounts of cocaine and, to a lesser extent, of heroin through numerous "body packers" who are recruited no more among Nigerians but among persons coming from the Balkan-Caucasian or South American areas.

Chinese criminal groups deserve particular attention. They are beginning to enter, at present only within their local communities, the domestic drug market, thanks to different factors: the well-tested, effective and numerous

modi operandi and routes used for the illicit trafficking in human beings and counterfeit items, the huge funds deriving from their thriving commercial activities, and also considering that the Peoples Republic of China is one of the main synthetic drug producers.

In 2009 an increase of 107.14 of the Chinese nationals reported for violation of the drug law was registered in comparison with the previous year. In particular, with regard to reports as provided for by Art. 73 of the Presidential decree no. 309/1990, there was an increase of 33.33%, while a general increase of the foreigners of 9.96 was registered. On the other hand, reports involving Chinese people as provided for by Art. 74 increased by 2,100%.

Although drug trafficking is not one of the most significant activities carried out by the Chinese organizations in Italy, investigations reveal a possible future threat, since it cannot be ruled out that, in the future, synthetic drugs market will become for them a lucrative illegal activity.

Different foreign criminal organizations share drug profits within our country, mainly in areas where Mafia exerts only minor control.

In 2009 in Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Sicilia 6.24% (6.14% was registered in 2008) of the total amount of foreigners reported for violation of the antidrug law was registered. This figure is much lower than 34.24 registered at national level.

However, we should point out that the Chinese community, although mainly concentrated in Northern Italy, in recent years has significantly grown in Naples. It penetrated the economic and entrepreneurial fabric, proving possible links with Camorra clans also in the drug trafficking sector.



State Police - drug check

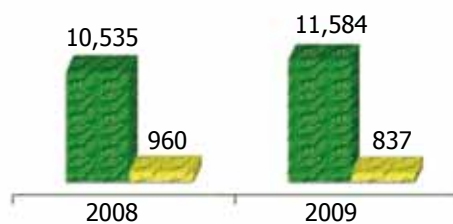
FOREIGN ORGANIZED CRIME

The foreign crime groups are characterised by the ever-increasing links with the Italian criminal networks, by the social threat aroused in the community, by the particular violence in committing the offences, and by the enhancement of their operational skills so as to produce a transnational impact.

In Italy, foreign crime groups have spread because of a series of different aspects such as its geographical position as well as its historical, cultural, social and economic features. For these reasons, several different ethnic groups have easily established in our country, such as those coming from the Eastern European Countries (Albanians, Serbians, Kosovans, and recently, Romanians and Bulgarians), or from Africa, in particular West African nationals (Nigerians, Senegalese, Gambians and Ghanaians) who have recently improved their position, passing from the role of simple couriers to that of outsourcing for the drug smuggling worldwide. Then, the South American criminal networks are closely connected with the Calabrian 'Ndrangheta clans, because their structure is much

Foreign nationals reported for drug trafficking and conspiracy to trafficking

■ Trafficking ■ Conspiracy



more reliable. Finally, the presence of the Chinese criminal rings must be highlighted; in fact, there is no evidence on their involvement in the drug sector, the Chinese groups have collaborated in other forms of criminal activities.

In 2009, statistical data reported an increase of foreign nationals reported for drug-related offences. The disaggregated data show a rise regarding the offence of drug trafficking and a drop as to criminal conspiracy.

Foreign nationals reported in 2009 for drug trafficking increased by 9.9% with respect to 2008; foreign nationals reported in 2009 for criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking decreased by 12.8% as compared to 2008.

Eastern European crime groups

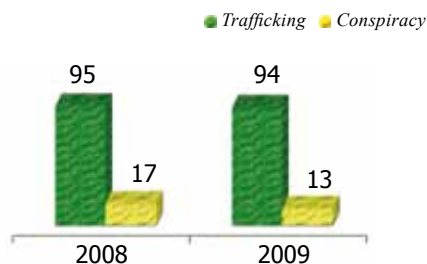
The strong points of **Serbian criminal organizations** rely on members' mentality – they behave like the members of special forces – and on an effective structure. Most of them have been members of paramilitary units such as the "Arkan's tigers" or of intelligence services, gaining experience in tactics, means and behavioural systems. This is proved by the methods used in order to avoid all surveillance systems, utilizing sophisticated devices to protect their bases as well as weapons usually adopted by commandos. In particular, the warriors' mindset reduces the risks of mistakes, protects the clan and allows a rapid reaction in case of danger.

An indicator of the ever-increasing important role of Serbian-Montenegrin ethnic groups in cocaine trafficking has been the shift of the focal point of this kind of trafficking from Spain to the Balkan area. In fact, since 2008, remarkable shipments of cocaine coming from South America have directly entered the Mediterranean area landing along the Balkan Peninsula coasts where, operational bases of international drug traffickers have settled down (in particular, in Croatia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Bulgaria and Albania). From these bases drugs are then sorted out in Europe and also introduced into Italy, through the land North-East borders. In fact, many operations carried out in our Country have particularly regarded this part of the nation. The scenario revealed by the analysis of numerous investigations highlights how said organized groups are particularly active in the North of Italy,

especially in the area of Milan. Also the 'Ndrangheta families ask for cocaine supplies to the Serbian groups; moreover, the Serbian criminal rings can offer a very high purity level cocaine for € 37/38,000 per kilogram.

Besides the mere statistic information, it has been ascertained that Serbian-Montenegrin criminal organizations manage the purchase, transport, stockpiling and distribution of huge quantities of cocaine, fuelling the Central

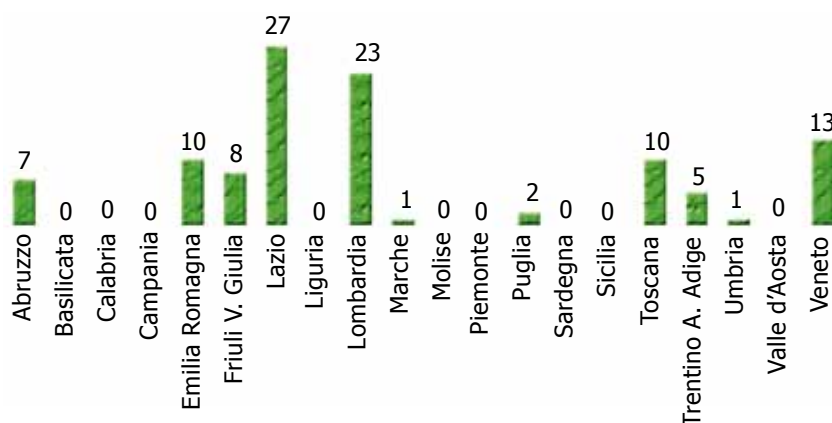
Serbians reported for drug trafficking and conspiracy to trafficking



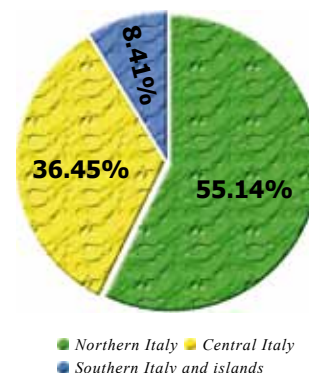
and Western European markets. Bar/Montenegro is the favourite port for the cocaine arriving by sea. In the last two years, the crime groups have been the targets of investigations not only in Italy but also in the United States, United Kingdom and Serbia. These international counternarcotics activities led to the seizure of more than two tonnes of cocaine in South America and to the arrest of a large number of persons involved in the illicit activity. The drug investigations are still ongoing in order to arrest the heads of the organizations who have been identified but still at large.

The number of subjects is stable for both types of offences.

Regional subdivision of **Serbian** nationals reported in 2009



Serbian according to macro areas



The statistical data regional subdivision regarding Serbian nationals reported for violation of the Drugs Law, shows that Lazio and Lombardia lead the way, followed by Veneto; these last two regions can be considered the "terminal" of the Balkan Route.

Albanian criminal organizations deal with drug trafficking, aiding illegal immigration, exploitation of prostitution, car smuggling, arms trafficking and predatory crimes. In the past, these groups were at the Italian Mafia-type organizations' service. Recently, in some cases – in particular, in Puglia – the Italian criminals, not belonging to Mafia families, have been subordinated to Albanian crime rings.

This leap in quality is particularly evident in the management of international drug trafficking: in this sector, the Albanian networks have reached top positions, making agreements with the drug producers. Also women are increasing their importance within the Albanian crime groups, sometimes reaching leading positions.

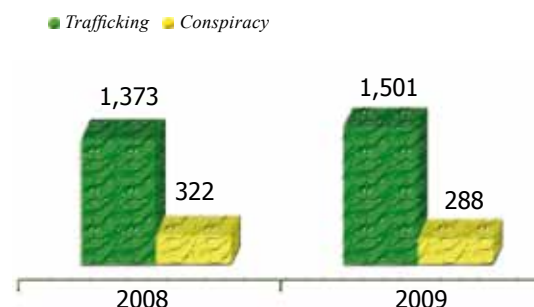
The Albanian criminal networks are active all over Italian territory: in some cases the organizers of their illicit activities are based in Albania.

These crime groups usually launder and re-invest huge illicit capitals in Albania and, to a lesser extent, in

Italy, by purchasing real estate and business. In the South of Italy, numerous law enforcement investigations have proved the existence of a real "trait d'union" between Albanian criminal networks and Italian crime syndicates (also Mafia-type groups).

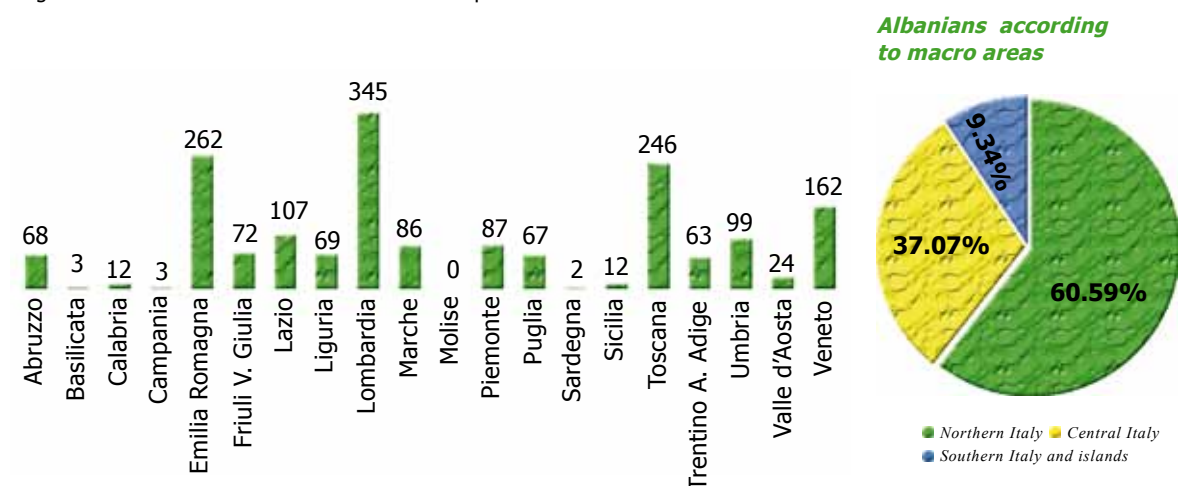
Moreover, the analysis of recent investigations has revealed a more and more frequent tie between Albanian crime groups and Romanian nationals in the field of exploitation and trafficking in human beings.

Albanians reported for drug trafficking and conspiracy to trafficking



The statistical data show a light increase in drug trafficking (+9.3%) and a decrease in criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking (-10.5%)

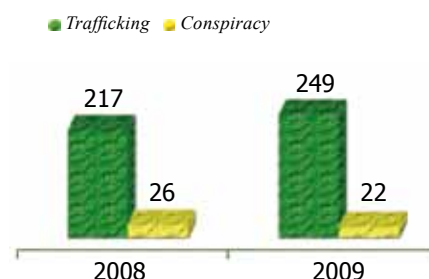
Regional subdivision of **Albanian** nationals reported in 2009



The statistical data regional subdivision regarding Albanian nationals reported for violation of the Drugs Law, shows that Lombardia, Emilia Romagna and Toscana lead the way.

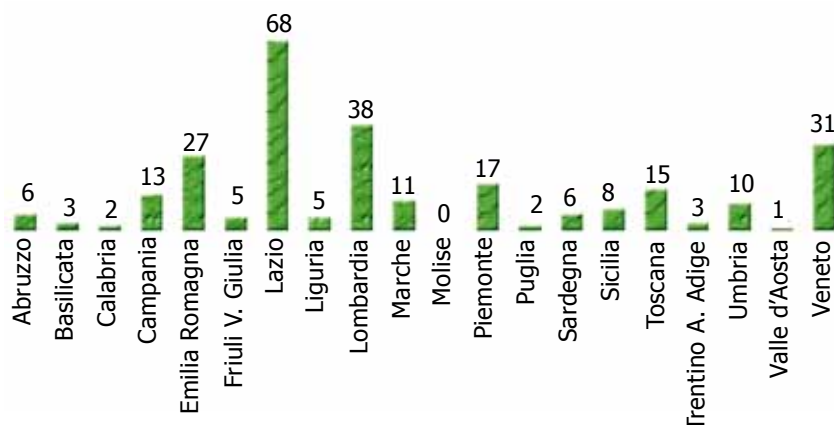
Romanian criminal organizations, have been consolidating their position developing a pattern similar to the Albanian underworld. At present, they are mainly active in theft (even copper thefts) and house robberies, but they are passing to the most lucrative sectors of international trafficking in drugs and human beings. The analysis have confirmed the existence of a real racket of illegal immigration, also aiming at the exploitation of prostitution that, in Piemonte and in Lombardia, is trying to replace the well-established Albanian gangs.

Romanians reported for drug trafficking and conspiracy to trafficking

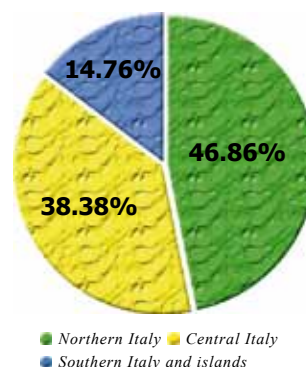


The statistical data show an increase in drug trafficking (+14.7%) with respect to the previous year, and a decrease in criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking (-15.3%).

Regional subdivision of **Romanian** nationals reported in 2009



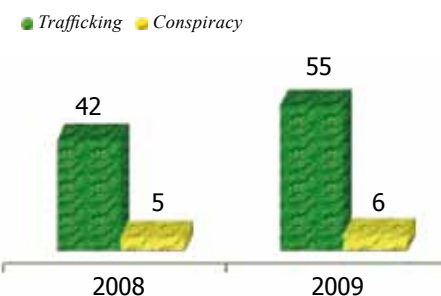
Romanians according to macro areas



The statistical data regional subdivision regarding Albanian nationals reported for violation of the Drugs Law, shows that Lazio, Lombardia, and Veneto lead the way.

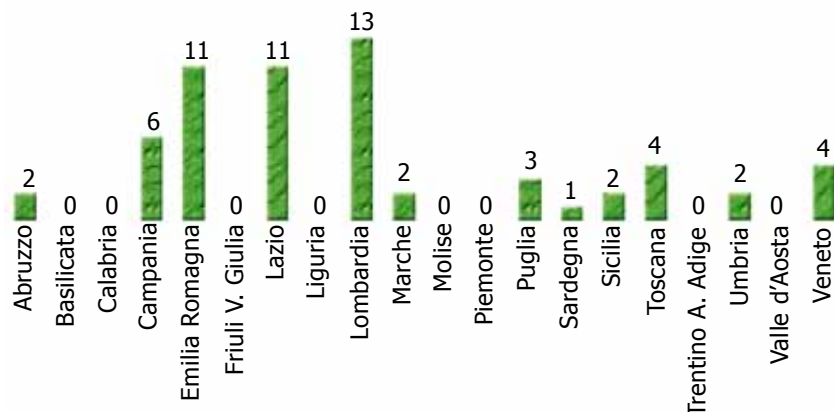
Bulgarian criminal organizations are trying to enter the international drug trafficking scenario. In fact, the traditional "Balkan Route" crossing this Country is the ideal condition for the development of these specific criminal activities. The statistics show a rise in the subjects reported to the Judicial Authority passing from 47 cases in 2008 to 61 cases in 2009, that is an increase of 29.8%.

Bulgarians reported for drug trafficking and conspiracy to trafficking

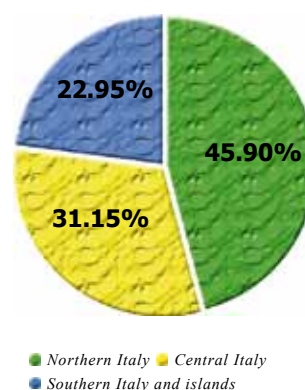


The statistical data show an increase of 30.9% in drug trafficking with respect to the previous year, and an increase of 20% in criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking.

Regional subdivision of **Bulgarian** nationals reported in 2009



Bulgarians according to macro areas



The statistical data regional subdivision regarding Bulgarian nationals reported for violation of the Drugs Law, shows that Lombardia, Lazio and Emilia Romagna lead the way.

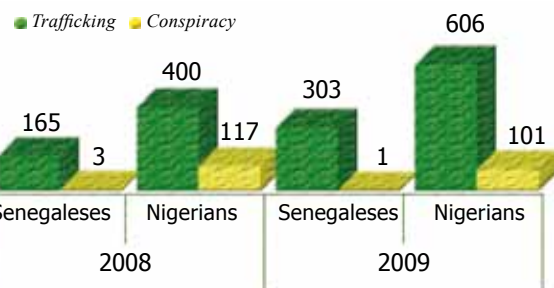
African crime groups

When you speak about **Nigerian criminal organizations**, also **Senegalese crime** groups should be taken into account. In fact, these criminal networks have numerous similarities, reproducing the same forms of association present in the native land. They are hierarchically shaped and operate on an intercontinental scale, supporting each other and managing very high economic interests.

The Nigerian and Senegalese gangs have very hard affiliation rituals and a stiff code, with harsh forms of punishment.

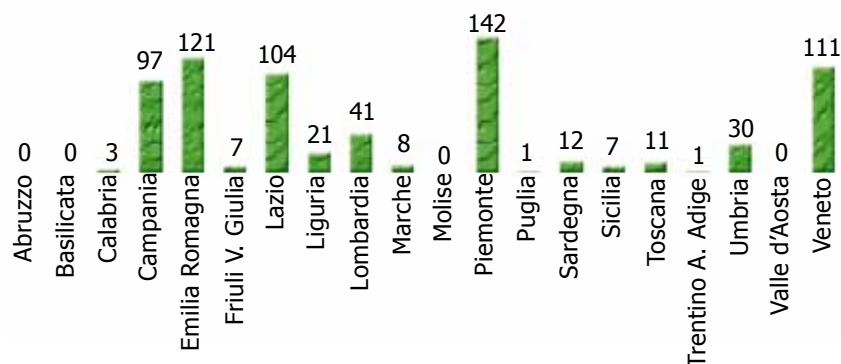
In some areas of South Italy said groups seem to interact with the local crime gangs and sometimes, especially in Campania or in the so-called Triveneto (Veneto, Trentino Alto Adige and Friuli Venezia Giulia), with the Albanian groups, for any type of illicit activity. Money derived from the exploitation of prostitution has represented the self-financing source to develop other illicit activities or legal business, also in the native countries.

Nigerians and Senegaleses reported for drug trafficking and conspiracy to trafficking

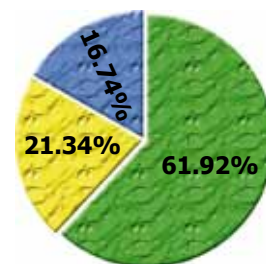


The statistical data show a significant increase in drug trafficking for both ethnic groups (+54.7% and +83.6%) respectively Nigerian and Senegalese nationals; the decrease in criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking regarding the Nigerian nationals is less remarkable (-13.6%); data regarding the Senegalese nationals are irrelevant.

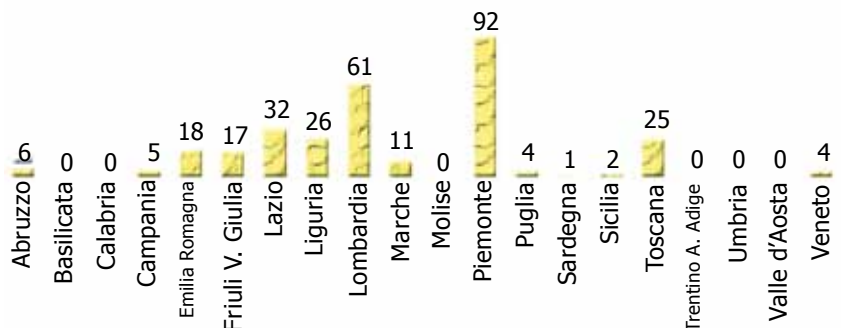
Regional subdivision of **Nigerian** nationals reported in 2009



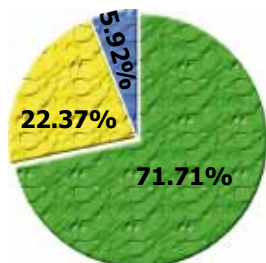
Nigerians according to macro areas



Regional subdivision of **Senegalese** nationals reported in 2009



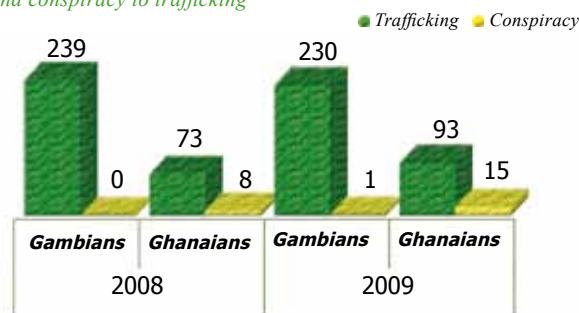
Senegaleses according to macro areas



The statistical data regional subdivision regarding Nigerian nationals reported for violation of the Drugs Law, shows that Piemonte, Emilia Romagna and Veneto lead the way; the Senegalese subjects instead rank first in Piemonte, Lombardia and Lazio.

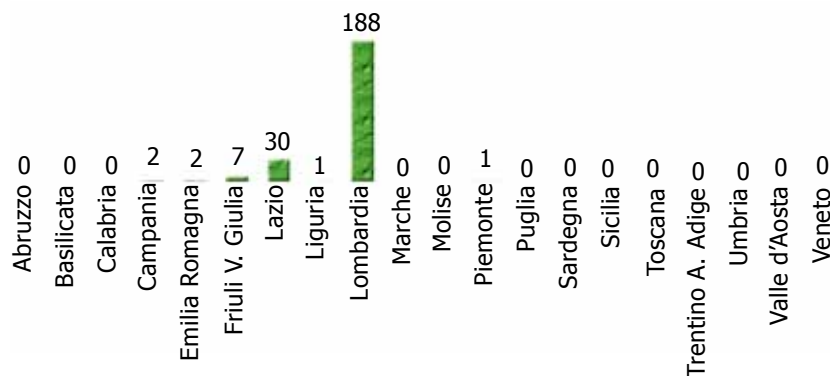
West African crime groups (**Gambian** and **Ghanaian criminal organizations**) are getting more and more importance on the criminal scenario. According to statistics, Gambian nationals are not involved in criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking, even if they are involved in drug-related offences. On the contrary, the statistics pertaining to the Ghanaian subjects show their involvement in this field.

Gambians and Ghanaians reported for drug trafficking and conspiracy to trafficking

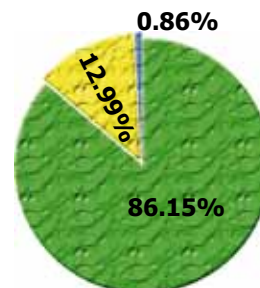


The statistical data pertaining to Gambian nationals show a stable trend in drug trafficking with respect to 2008 (-3.7%); data regarding criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking are irrelevant.

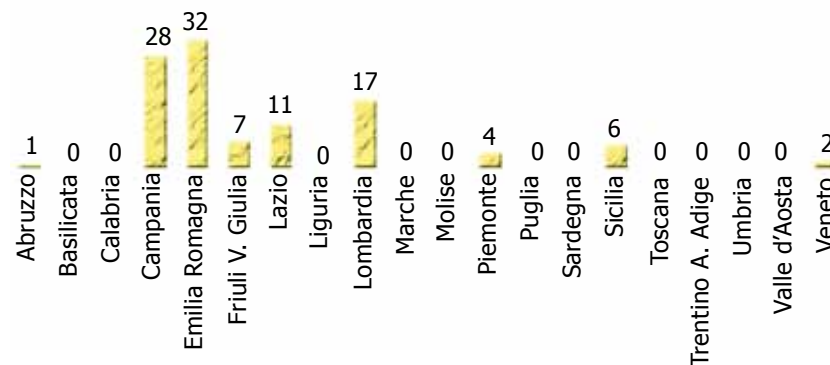
Regional subdivision of **Gambian** nationals reported in 2009



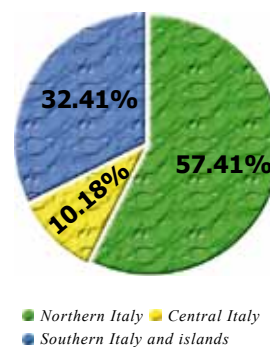
Gambians according to macro areas



Regional subdivision of **Ghanaian** nationals reported in 2009



Ghanaians according to macro areas

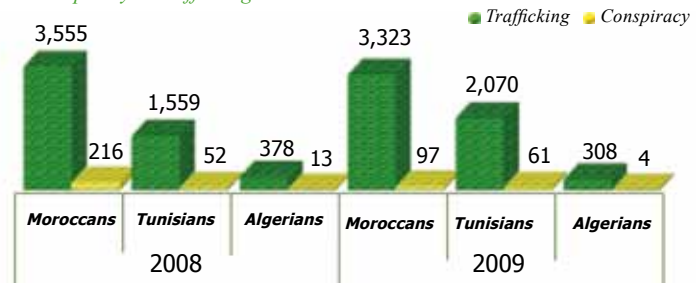


The statistical data regional subdivision regarding Gambian nationals reported for violation of the Drugs Law, shows that Lombardia holds the lead over the other regions; the Ghanaian subjects instead rank first in Emilia Romagna and Campania.

Maghrebi criminal organizations are mainly active in trafficking in human beings, aiding the illicit immigration and drug trafficking. Sometimes, these crime groups can be subordinated to foreign or Italian higher calibre networks. In fact, as far as drug trafficking is concerned, connections between Maghrebi crime groups and Mafia or 'Ndrangheta clans have surfaced, as well as collaboration activities with Albanians in the street pushing management. However, Maghrebi groups have also autonomously carried out numerous illicit activities. Investigations have

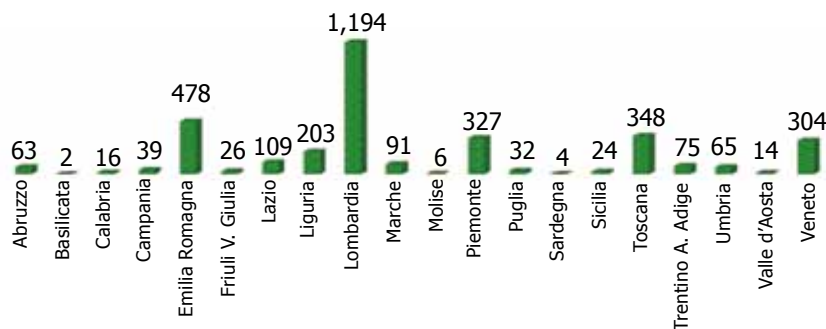
proved the involvement of these criminal syndicates in the production of fake or forged documents in order to facilitate the residence of illegal Maghrebi nationals who mainly enter our country by sea. Furthermore, they have lately shown their ability in re-investing money derived from illicit activities – either in Italy or in the native Countries – also into legal business(such as butcher's shops, internet points, phone centers and ethnic shops).

Moroccans, tunisians and algerians reported for drug trafficking and conspiracy to trafficking

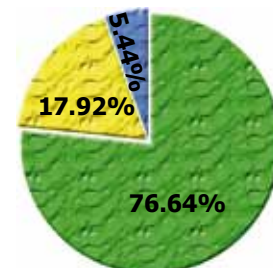


The statistical trend pertaining to Moroccan and Algerian nationals shows a decrease both in drug trafficking (respectively, -6.5% and -18.5%) and in criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking (respectively, -55% and -69.2%). As to the Tunisian nationals a significant increase is reported in both types of offence (respectively, +32.7% and +17.3%).

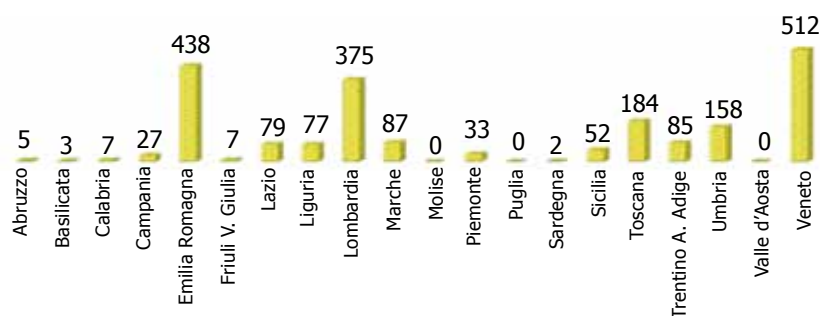
Regional subdivision of **Moroccan** nationals reported in 2009



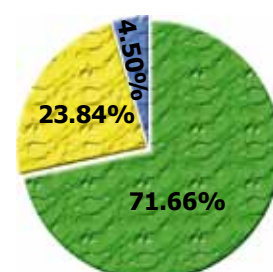
Moroccans according to macro areas



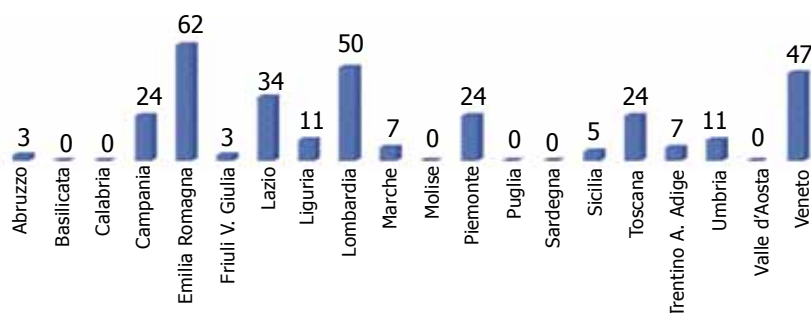
Regional subdivision of **Tunisian** nationals reported in 2009



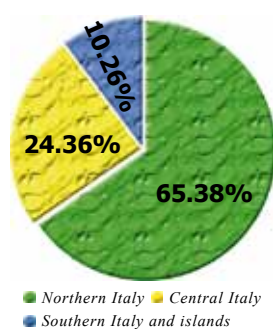
Tunisians according to macro areas



Regional subdivision of **Algerian** nationals reported in 2009



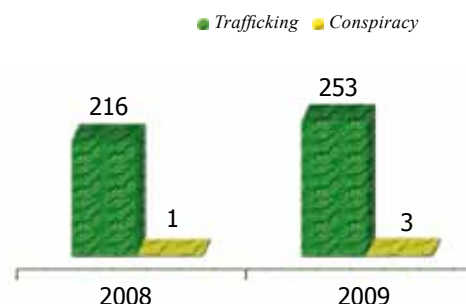
Algerians according to macro areas



The statistical data regional subdivision regarding Maghrebi nationals reported for violation of the Drugs Law, shows that Lombardia, Emilia Romagna and Veneto lead the way.

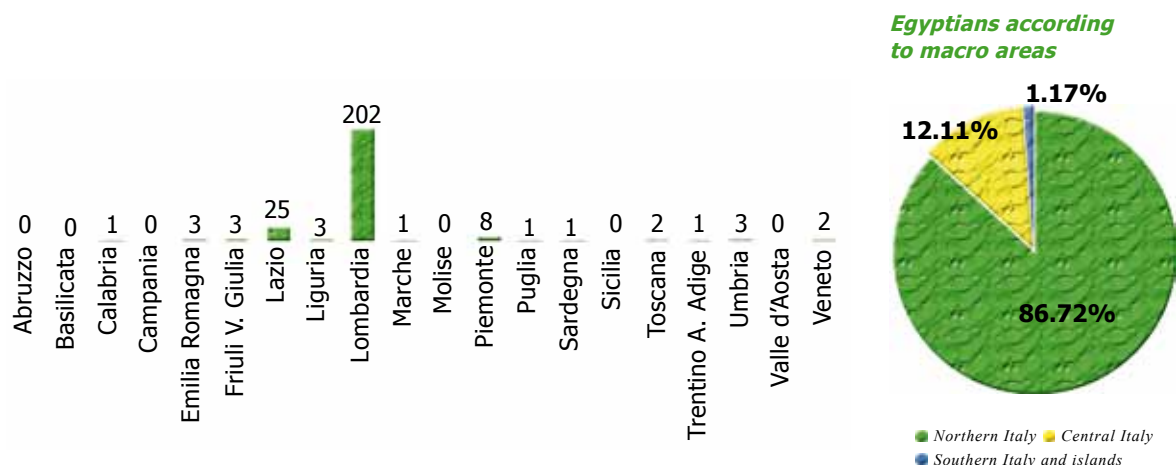
Also **Egyptian nationals** have a significant statistical value with regard to the violation of Art. 73 of the Italian Antidrug Presidential Decree. The level of involvement of these nationals is proportional to the increase of the migration flow towards Italy, also for the proximity to the Sahel Route, linking West African Countries with the Mediterranean Sea. This route is used to transport all kinds of illegal goods as an alternative to the Spanish Route which is carefully monitored by the Authorities.

Egyptians reported for drug trafficking and conspiracy to trafficking



The statistical trend shows an increase of 17.1% with regard to drug trafficking. The increase by 200% regarding criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking is statistically irrelevant in absolute terms.

Regional subdivision of **Egyptian** nationals reported in 2009



The statistical data regional subdivision regarding Egyptian nationals reported for violation of the Drugs Law, shows that Lombardia holds the lead over the other regions.

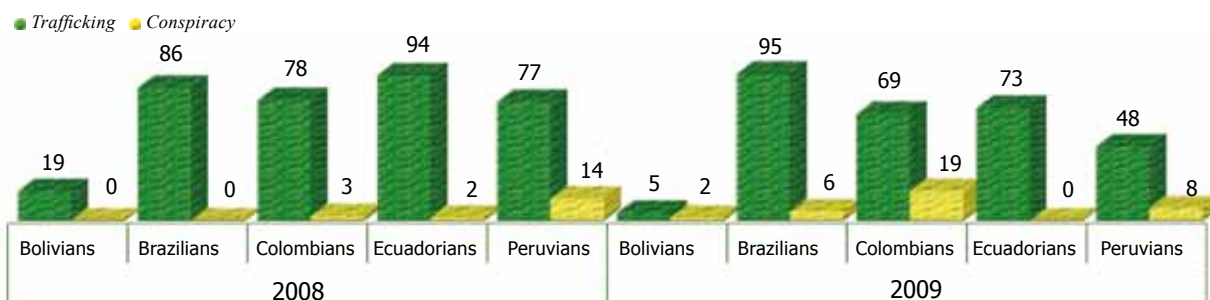
South American crime groups

Most of cocaine imported in Europe comes from Colombia. The linguistic and cultural ties (between South America and some European Countries like Spain, Portugal and Holland) have facilitated the establishment of operational bases in Europe, favouring the drug flow. At the same time, since the nineties, the geographic factor has gained a strategic importance with regard to cocaine trafficking . The proximity to West African Countries, along with the strong political, economic and social instability have facilitated the corruption within the institutions and the development of illicit activities, among them, cocaine trafficking.

From a statistical point of view, data regarding the South American crime groups show a multi-faceted scenario.

1. In 2009, the **Colombian** nationals were mostly involved in criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking, with a high index of variability:

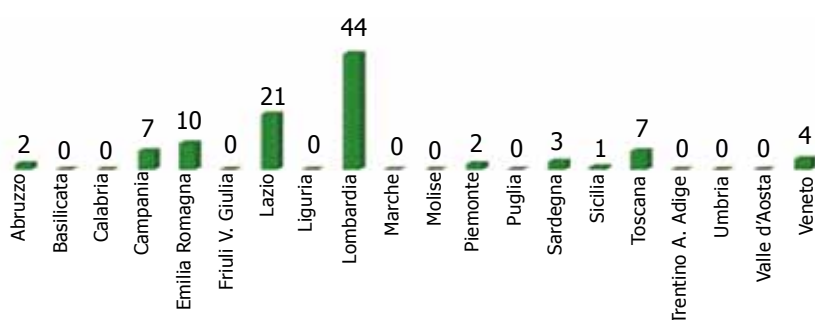
Bolivians, Brazilians, Colombians, Ecuadorians and Peruvians reported for drug trafficking and conspiracy to trafficking



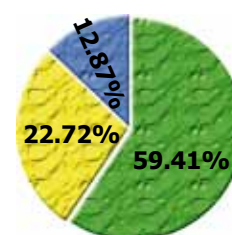
The statistical trend regarding the criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking shows an increase with regard to Colombian nationals (+533%), to Bolivian and Brazilian nationals and a decrease with regard to Ecuadorian nationals (-100%) and Peruvian nationals (-42.8%).

2. In 2009, the Brazilian nationals were mostly involved in drug trafficking. However, the Bolivian nationals showed a higher variability, as compared to the previous year:

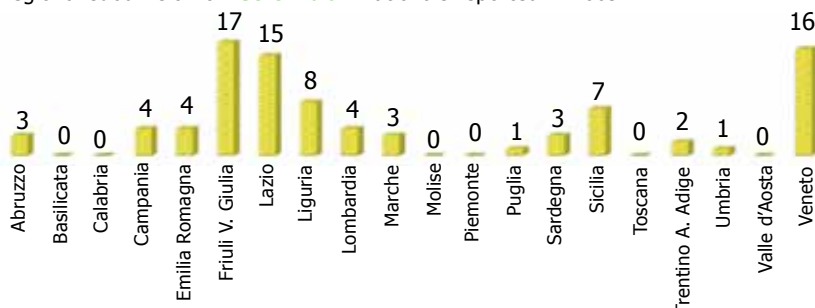
Regional subdivision of **Brazilian** nationals reported in 2009



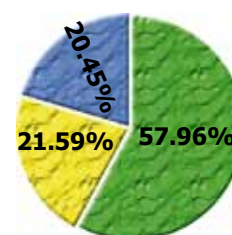
Brazilians according to macro areas



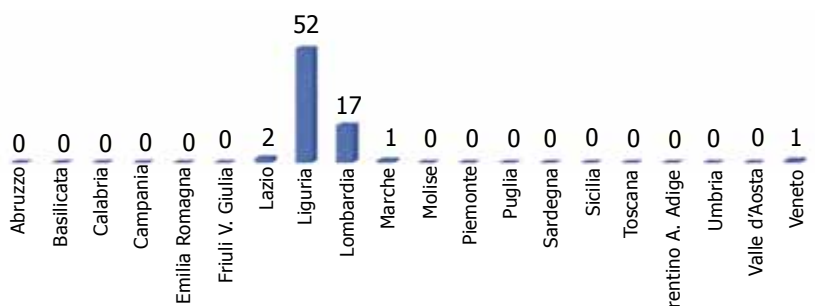
Regional subdivision of **Colombian** nationals reported in 2009



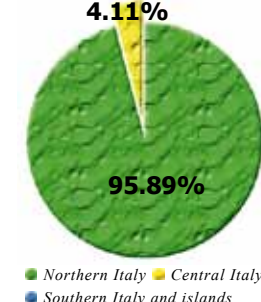
Colombians according to macro areas



Regional subdivision of **Ecuadorian** nationals reported in 2009



Ecuadorians according to macro areas



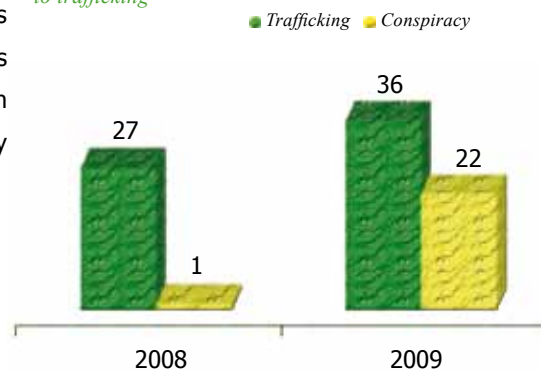
The statistical data regional subdivision regarding South American nationals reported for violation of the Drugs Law, shows that Lombardia holds the lead for the Brazilian nationals; the Ecuadorian subjects instead rank first in Liguria and the Colombians in Friuli Venezia Giulia. Data concerning Bolivian and Peruvian citizens are irrelevant.

Far East crime groups

Chinese criminal organizations are inclined to the commission of transnational offences such as illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings (aiming at the exploitation of prostitution and workforce), smuggling and counterfeiting of tobacco, illicit trafficking in industrial waste and counterfeit goods, even in connection with the Camorra. These crime groups easily keep contact and collaborate with other organizations, in particular with transnational networks. They are more and more involved in serious crimes having a high social impact. The strong point of the Chinese crime groups is their ability in carving out a space of autonomy in various sectors of legal economy, thanks to the employ of low cost workforce provided by other Chinese nationals, who are often illegals. The investigations into the Chinese gangs have revealed their involvement also in the drug trafficking field. In fact, discos run by Chinese nationals are spreading in our Country: here, young people mainly deal in ecstasy and ketamine. In the cities of Northern Italy such as Torino, Milan, Brescia, Padova, Bologna and Prato, the Chinese criminal networks are particularly active in drug distribution, which replaced the traditional illicit business of extortions and robberies.

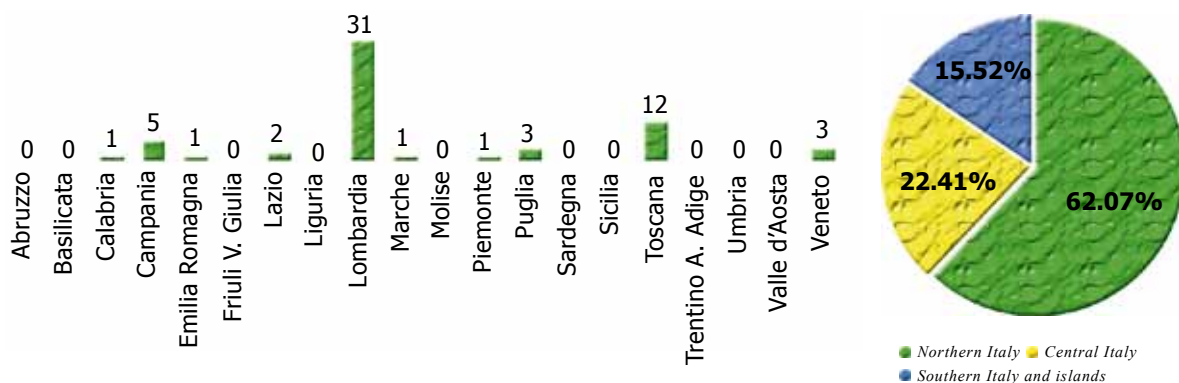
From a statistical point of view, the number of Chinese nationals reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences passed from 28 persons in 2008 to 58 persons in 2009. In relative terms, these figures acquire importance because they show an increase of 107% from 2008 to 2009.

Chinese reported for drug trafficking and conspiracy to trafficking



The statistical data pertaining to Chinese nationals show an increase in drug trafficking (+33.3%) with respect to the previous year, and an increase in criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking (+2100%).

Regional subdivision of **Chinese** nationals reported in 2009



The statistical data regional subdivision regarding Chinese nationals reported for violation of the Drugs Law, shows that Lombardia and, at a distance, Toscana lead the way.

FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED AT REGIONAL LEVEL

Foreign drug trafficking groups are mostly active in Lombardia, Emilia Romagna, Veneto and Lazio.

On the whole, data pertaining to these regions have an incidence of 58.89% on the national estimates.

Comparing the foreign reports to the Judicial Authority to 100,000 inhabitants, relevant data have also surfaced with respect to Umbria (1st place) where a progressive Mafia penetration of the territory is ongoing: this region is considered a "land to conquer" by both the Italian and foreign crime groups.

Also in Liguria the number of foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority in relation to the population is very high. This phenomenon is linked with its geographical position along one of the hashish routes, coming from Morocco, via Spain and France.

The regions reporting a minor incidence in this sector are the Southern regions where even the street pushing is controlled by the local criminal organizations.

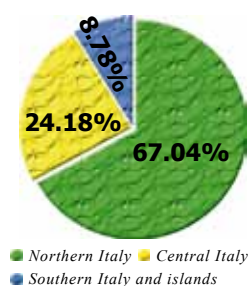
Moreover, Moroccan groups are mostly concentrated in the regions Lombardia, Emilia Romagna, Toscana and Piemonte; Albanian groups are mainly settled in Lombardia, Emilia Romagna and Toscana; Tunisians are active above all in Veneto, Emilia Romagna and Lombardia while Nigerian clans are active in Piemonte, Emilia Romagna and Veneto.

Foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority (top 15 nationalities) - regional subdivision (2009)

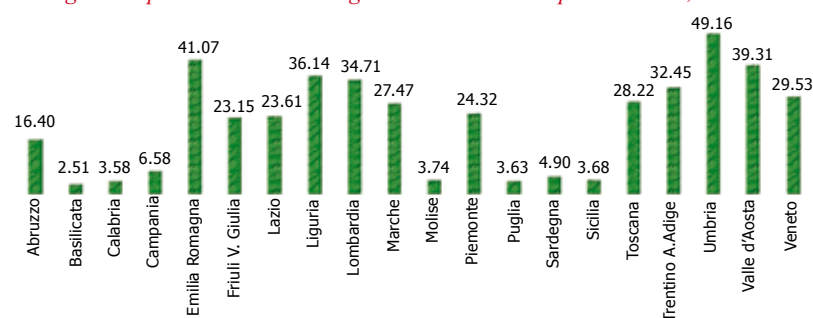
subdivision (2009)

Country	Abruzzo	Basilicata	Calabria	Campania	Emilia Romagna	Friuli V. Giulia	Lazio	Liguria	Lombardia	Marche	Molise	Piemonte	Puglia	Sardegna	Sicilia	Toscana	Trentino A. Adige	Umbria	Valle d'Aosta	Veneto	Total	% Variation 2008
Morocco	63	2	16	39	478	26	109	203	1,194	91	6	327	32	4	24	348	75	65	14	304	3,420	-9.31
Tunisia	5	3	7	27	438	7	79	77	375	87	-	33	2	52	184	85	158	-	512	2,131	32.28	
Albania	68	3	12	3	262	72	107	69	345	86	-	87	67	2	12	246	63	99	24	162	1,789	5.55
Nigeria	-	-	3	97	121	7	104	21	41	8	-	142	1	12	7	11	1	30	-	111	717	38.68
Algeria	3	-	-	24	62	3	34	11	50	7	-	24	-	-	5	24	7	11	-	47	312	-20.20
Senegal	6	-	-	5	18	17	32	26	61	11	-	92	4	1	2	25	-	-	-	4	304	80.95
Romania	6	3	2	13	27	5	68	5	38	11	-	17	2	6	8	15	3	10	1	31	271	11.52
Egypt	-	-	1	-	3	3	25	3	202	1	-	8	1	1	-	2	1	3	-	2	256	17.97
Spain	-	-	4	6	-	4	140	16	19	1	-	-	1	12	3	8	2	4	1	12	233	-2.51
Gambia	-	-	-	2	2	7	30	1	188	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	-3.35
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	2,200.00
Dominican Rep.	2	-	-	1	12	4	10	35	21	44	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	11	151	-3.82
France	1	-	3	2	8	3	26	12	28	1	-	11	6	5	5	8	2	4	3	3	131	22.43
Ghana	1	-	-	28	32	7	11	-	17	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	108	31.71
Serbia	7	-	-	-	10	8	27	-	23	1	-	-	2	-	-	10	5	1	-	13	107	-4.46
Other Countries	45	4	24	128	163	100	405	88	530	55	6	120	30	35	59	100	61	19	4	123	2,099	8.03
Total	207	15	72	375	1,636	274	1,207	568	3,135	404	12	1,025	146	80	183	987	305	406	47	1,337	12,421	8.02

According to macro areas



Foreigners reported the J.A. at regional level - as compared to 100,000 inhabitants



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED AT PROVINCIAL LEVEL

Milan, Rome and Torino, are the most affected provinces with regard to foreign groups involved in drug trafficking. On the contrary, the provinces of Oristano, Enna, Caltanissetta, Taranto, Nuoro and Avellino have recorded only an insignificant presence of these groups. A quite remarkable number of reports can also be noticed in the provinces of Perugia (where the University for Foreigners is located), Padova, Bologna, Brescia, Genova and Firenze.

Foreigners reported to the J.A. - provincial subdivision (2009)



PART TWO

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NATIONAL COUNTER-NARCOTICS ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

Drug trafficking is one of the most globalized phenomenon. The drug multinational corporations, entrenched all over the world, move the illicit substances through a complex network of smuggling routes originating from the source Countries to the consumption areas, attracted by the high profits deriving from these illicit activities. Our Country - where many powerful Italian and foreign criminal organizations are active in this sector – is a major European transit point and a consumer area. In Italy, very small cannabis crops can also be found out.

The analysis of DCSA data pertaining to 2009 and mainly concerning the drug operations, the persons reported to the Judicial Authority and the drug seizures, has particularly highlighted the following aspects:

- drug demand and supply are still high, notwithstanding the effective enforcement capacity to combat illicit trafficking;
- the heroin seizures have recorded a decline of 12.14% , with respect to the previous year;
- the cocaine seizures have recorded a decrease of 1.34%;
- as to the synthetic drugs: a rise in amphetamines (+24.18%) and a drop in L.S.D. (-61.66%).

Moreover, with respect to the previous year, the following can be noticed:

- an important increase in the seizures of marijuana (+211.75%) and a very remarkable decrease in hashish (-43.74%);
- increase of drug operations (+1.59%) and of the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority (+2.47%);
- the number of the foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority (+8.02%) has grown, as a confirmation of the ever-increasing involvement of the foreign crime groups in the management of illicit drug trafficking in Italy;
- a decline in the drug-death toll (-6.38).

As a matter of fact, the enforcement efforts have reached very high levels of commitment and culminated in the seizure of a total quantity of 32,644 kilograms of drugs and to the report of 36,277 persons, of them 12,421 were foreign nationals and 1,163 minors.

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2009, there were 23,187 drug operations, with an increase of 1.59% with respect to 2008, thus confirming the constant commitment of our enforcement forces in this specific field.

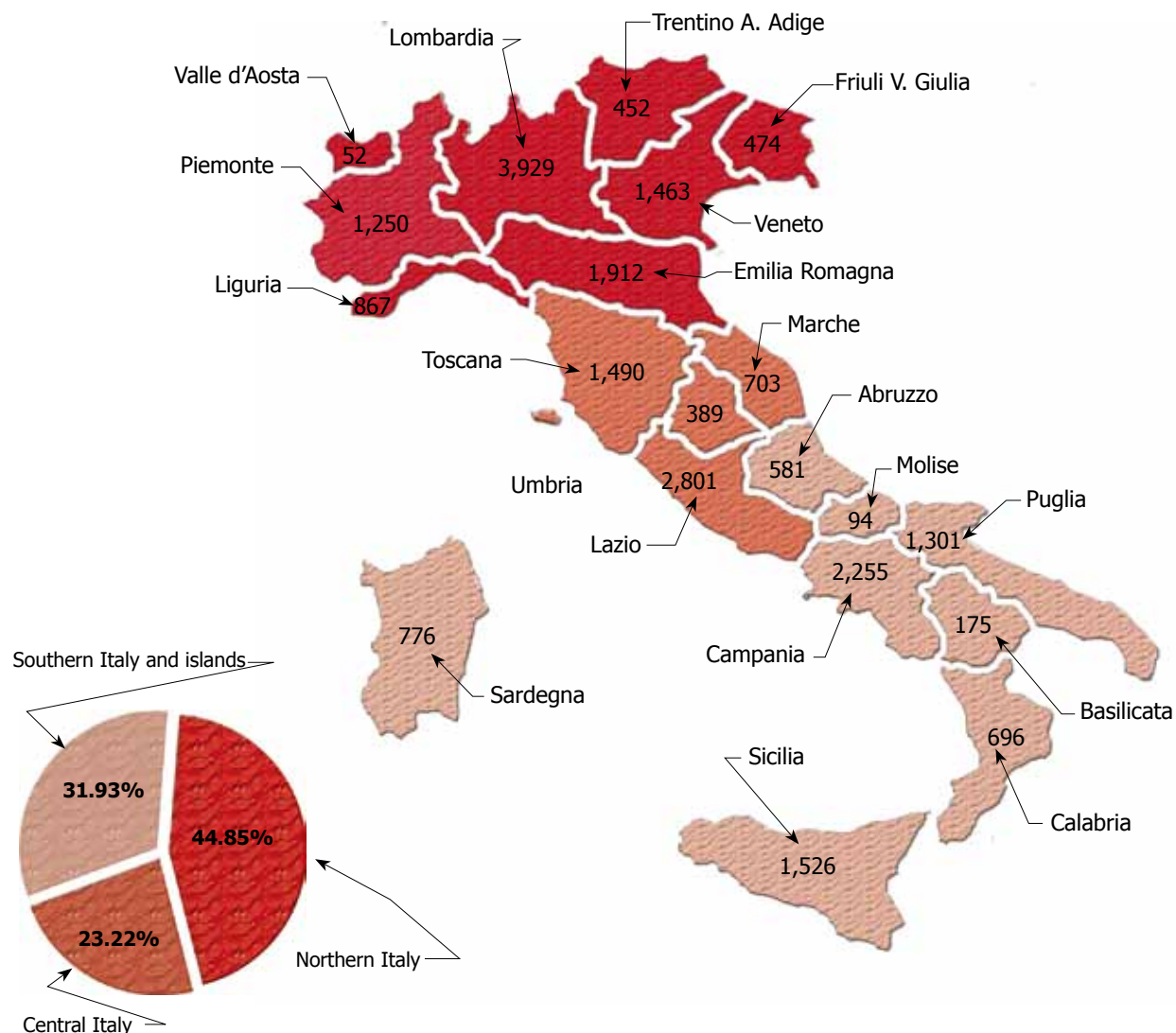
These operations only refer to the criminal offences without considering the violations and the administrative sanctions.

The above-mentioned operations have regarded all types of drugs whose trafficking and trade is prohibited by law.

Operations subdivided according to macro areas

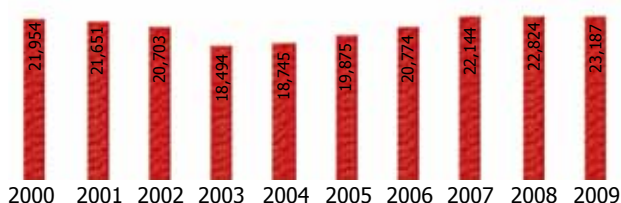
Considering the macro areas subdivision, in 2009, operations were mostly performed in the North of Italy (44.85%), followed by the Southern regions and islands (31.93%) and by Central Italy (23.22%).

Regional subdivision of drug operations in 2009



Ten-year trend of the operations

Since 2000, the number of drug operations has always been stable (around 20,000 per year), peaking in 2009 with 23,187 operations and reaching the lowest level in 2003, with 18,494 operations. This gap should be considered in the light of the numerous legislative amendments made, aimed at focusing the attention on the most serious offences in order to hit the top levels of the illicit trafficking organizations.



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2009, with respect to the previous year, remarkable decreases of drug seizures were recorded: in particular, cocaine seizures (-1.34%), heroin (-12.14%) and hashish seizures (-43.74%), as well as significant decreases in L.S.D. seizures (-61.66%). On the contrary, there were increases in marijuana (+211.75%) and amphetamines seizures (+24.18%). On the whole, in 2009, 32,644.04 kilograms of drugs were seized. In quantitative terms, the most remarkable seizure occurred in Naples, in May (2,010 kilograms of hashish).

As to the market of minor drugs, the seizures of 385.654 kilograms of khat, of 5,569 plants of opium poppy, of 3.649 kg., 31.7 litres and 2,364 doses of methadone and 33,498 kilograms of ketamine were also carried out.

The drug traffickers active in Italy are mostly supplied by the Colombian market for cocaine, via Mexico, Spain, Holland, Brazil and Dominican Republic; by the Afghan market for heroin, via Greece and Turkey; by the Moroccan market for hashish, via Spain and France and by the Dutch market for the synthetic drugs. Also marijuana has reached Italy passing through the Netherlands.

Main drug seizures (2009)

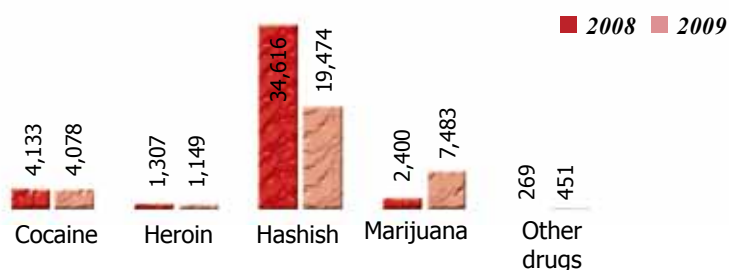
	Date	Place	Quantity	subjects involved
Cocaine	20/06/2009	Padova	kg. 400	-
	09/06/2009	International waters	kg. 259	2
Heroin	30/04/2009	Milano	kg. 180	3
	25/06/2009	Agrate Brianza (MI)	kg. 76	1
Hashish	30/05/2009	Napoli	kg. 2,010	1
	14/01/2009	Gaggiano (MI)	kg. 1,160	4
Marijuana	17/11/2009	Francica (VV)	kg. 1,300	2
	22/04/2009	Ancona (AN)	kg. 724	2
Synthetic drugs	24/01/2009	Torino	No. 28,700	1
	05/05/2009	Vipiteno (BZ)	No. 12,822	1

In Italy, the most relevant drug trafficking activities are operated by the following organized crime groups:

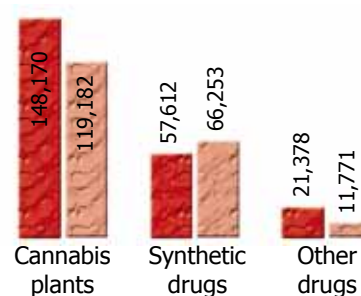
- for cocaine: above all, the 'Ndrangheta, then the Camorra and the Albanian, Colombian, Dominican, Moroccan and Spanish crime groups;
- for heroin: the Sicilian, Puglia-based and Campania-based crime groups together with Albanian, Tunisian and Moroccan organizations;
- for cannabis derivatives: the Lazio-based, Puglia-based and Sicilian criminal networks, along with the Moroccan, Tunisian, Spanish and Albanian groups.

Drug seizures (2008/2009)

Kilograms



Number



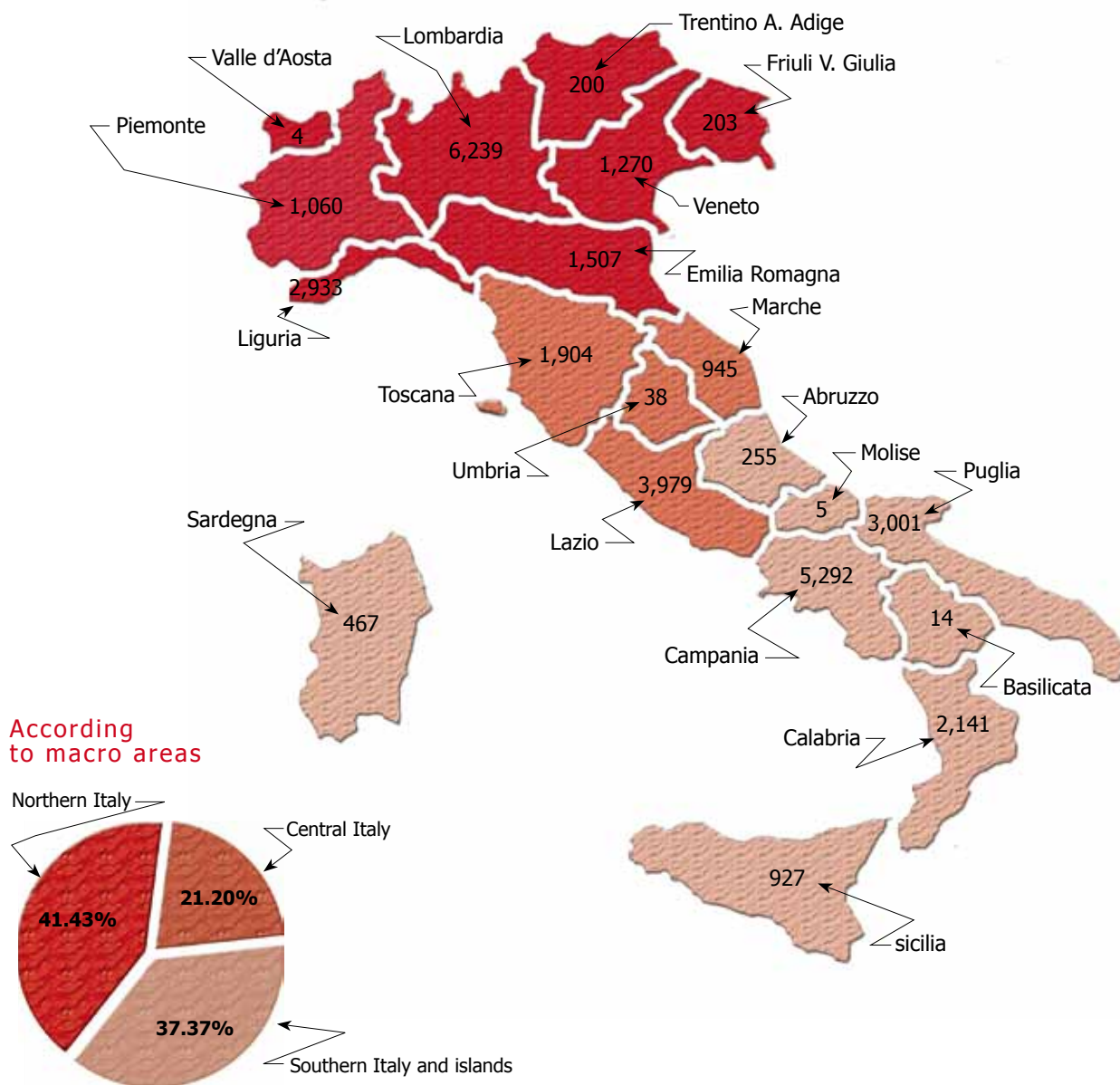
The record seizures, according to each substance, were:

- for cocaine: 400 kilograms, on 20.06.2009, in Padova;
- for heroin: 180 kilograms, on 30.04.2009, in Milan;
- for hashish: 2,010 kilograms, on 30.05.2009 in Naples;
- for marijuana: 1,300 kilograms, on 17.11.2009 in Francica (Vibo Valentia);
- for synthetic drugs: 28,700 tablets, on 24.01.2009 in Torino.

Seizures subdivided according to macro-areas

The analysis of the drug seizures carried out in 2009 according to macro areas, reveals that the North of Italy is in the lead with 41.43% of the total seizures, followed by Central Italy with 21.20% and by the South of Italy and islands with 37.37%.

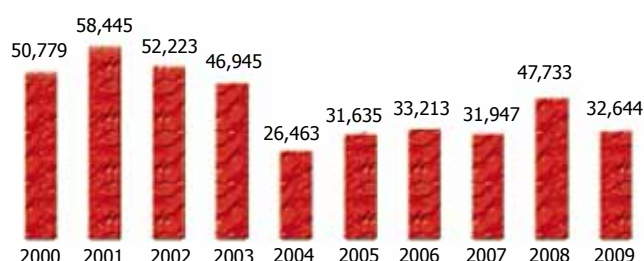
Regional subdivision of drug seizures in kg. (2009)



Ten-year trend of the drug seizures

In the period 2000-2002, the drug seizures in Italy have always been above 50 tons. The record was set in 2001 with over 58 tons and was mainly caused by the cannabis derivatives that, in that period, were introduced by the

Ten-year trend of drug seizures



Albanian traffickers into the ports of the Adriatic coasts, often together with illegal immigrants. Once, finished the dramatic immigration wave, also the drug flows, in particular the marijuana one, drastically declined.

In the last few years, the seizures have steadily amounted to about 30,000 kilograms.

Drug seizures carried out abroad following the Italian Authorities input

The effectiveness of enforcement activities should always take into account a global vision of this phenomenon and an efficient cooperation between all Agencies of Countries affected by drug trafficking.

Also in 2009, through the coordination of the DCSA, the collaboration between national and foreign Antidrug bodies was remarkable and very fruitful.

In the light of this scenario, the exemplary counter-narcotics activities carried out by the Italian services show operational results that are far beyond all data indicated in these statistics. In fact, many seizures carried out abroad are a direct consequence of special national drug operations or of fundamental investigative contributions provided by the Italian law enforcement units.

In this context, among the drug quantities seized abroad, cocaine seizures (349.37 kilograms) are prevailing. The table below shows the real amount of drug seizures, as a result of special investigative activities carried out by our national services.

Drug seizures abroad (2009)

Type of drug		Abroad	In Italy
Cocaine	Kg.	349.37	4,078.07
heroin	Kg.	30.00	1,148.76
hashish	Kg.	1.00	19,474.30
marijuana	Kg.	-	7,482.65
cannabis plants	plants	-	119,182
synthetic drugs	Kg.	-	9.21
	No.	-	66,253
other drugs	Kg.	-	451.05
	No.	1	11,771
Kg.		380.37	32,644.04
No.		1	78,024
plants		0	119,182

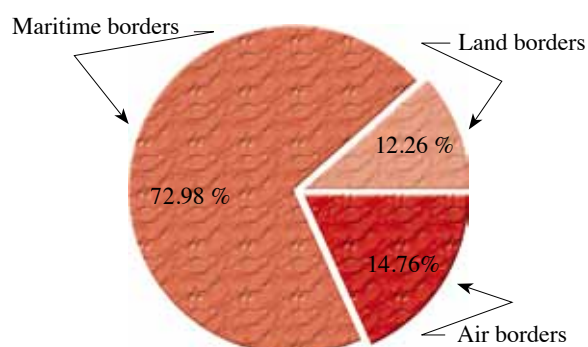
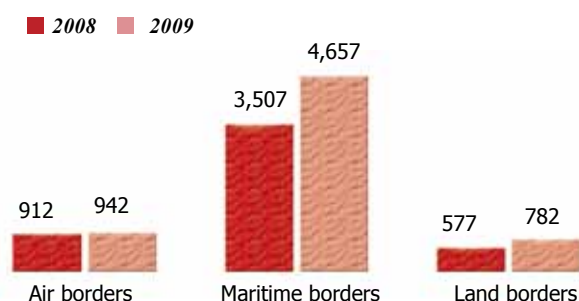
TREND OF SEIZURES MADE IN CUSTOMS AREAS

Total seizures

Seizures of main drugs (2009)

	Cocaine kg.	Heroin Kg.	Hashish kg.	Marijuana kg.
Total customs areas	1,930.04	896.27	16,790.09	6,175.93
<i>Air borders</i>	714.75	45.54	126.71	54.99
<i>Maritime borders</i>	1,358.86	197.47	1,922.59	1,178.63
<i>Land borders</i>	74.41	9.48	625.05	73.10
Total territory:	2,148.02	252.49	(*) 2,684.21	1,306.72
Total	4,078.06	1,148.76	19,474.30	7,482.65

(*) it includes the seizure of kg. 9.86 made in a Customs area (land border)

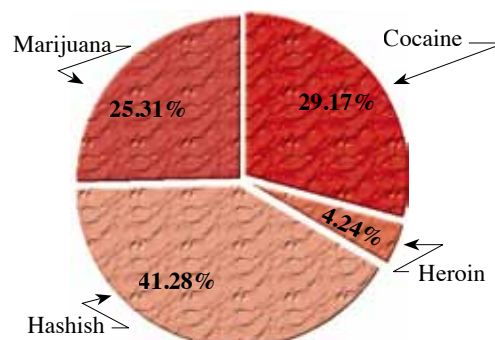


Maritime borders

In 2009, the largest drug seizures were recorded at the Ports of Genova (1,020.92 kilograms), Ancona (723.57 kilograms) and Civitavecchia (704.52 kilograms), in particular, the most remarkable seizures of cocaine were made at the Port of Gioia Tauro, of heroin at the Port of Bari and of hashish at Genova Port. As you can see in the graph here below regarding the seizures made at maritime borders, hashish (41.28%) ranks first in the drug seizures.

Seizures of main drugs at maritime borders (2009)

maritime borders	Cocaine kg.	Heroin kg.	Hashish kg.	Marijuana kg.
Port of Genova	53.18	-	954.62	13.12
Port of Ancona	-	-	-	723.57
Port of Civitavecchia	13.14	1.58	688.69	1.11
Port of Gioia Tauro	474.59	-	-	-
Port of Napoli	273.35	-	114.20	0.01
Waters facing port of Lecce	-	-	-	321.00
International waters	259.48	-	-	-
Port of Vado Ligure	249.92	-	-	-
Port of Bari	-	95.00	-	104.50
Port of Livorno	-	-	92.86	-
Port of Trieste	-	60.70	-	-
Port of Olbia	1.40	3.44	39.33	-
Port of Venezia	10.24	31.68	-	-
Other Port	23.57	5.08	32.90	15.32



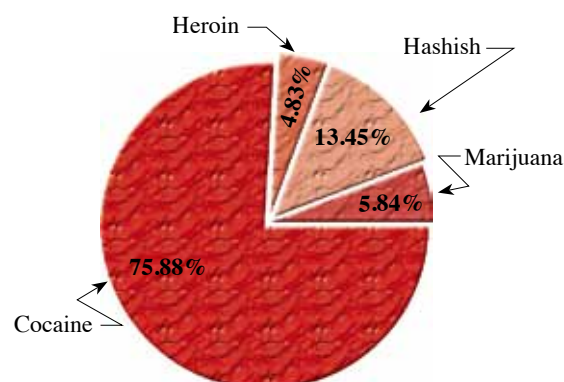
Air borders

In the course of 2009, major drug seizures were recorded in the following airports: Malpensa/Varese Airport (458.33 kilograms), Leonardo Da Vinci/Rome Airport (351.58 kilograms) and G. Marconi/Bologna Airport (31.50 kilograms).

The most remarkable drug seizures were made at Malpensa Airport except for heroin. In fact, the largest seizure of this substance was made at Leonardo Da Vinci/Rome Airport.

Seizures of main drugs at air borders (2009)

Air borders	Cocaine kg.	Heroin kg.	Hashish kg.	Marijuana kg.
Airport Malpensa	328.97	5.52	79.86	43.98
Airport Fiumicino	288.47	13.57	38.85	10.69
Airport G. Marconi	14.99	11.29	5.22	-
Airport Linate	22.53	-	0.01	0.04
Airport Villafranca	16.50	-	-	-
Airport Orio Al Serio	15.16	-	1.00	-
Airport Marco Polo	5.62	9.30	0.21	0.05
Airport Ciampino	5.03	3.20	0.01	-
Airport C. Colombo	5.07	-	-	-
Airport Caselle	4.50	-	0.01	0.08
Airport Capodichino	2.29	0.94	0.05	0.02
Airport Cagliari Elmas	0.61	1.70	0.04	0.03
Airport A. Vespucci	2.13	-	0.01	-
Other Airport	2.88	0.01	1.43	0.10



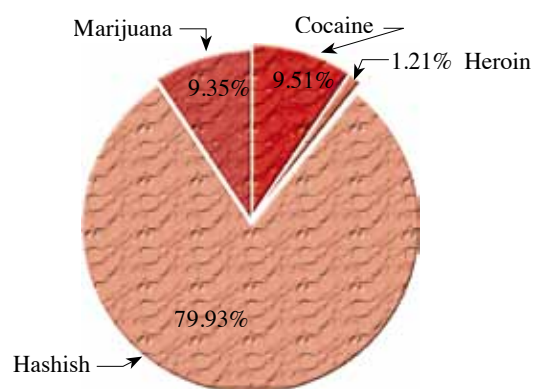
Land borders

In the course of 2009, major drug seizures were recorded at the following land border posts: the border post Autofiori (625.30 kg.) and the highway border post at Vipiteno/Bolzano (65.56 kilograms).

The most remarkable seizures of hashish and cocaine were made at the Autofiori border post; of marijuana at Vipiteno/Bolzano; of heroin and marijuana at the highway border post at Vipiteno/Bolzano. As to seizures, hashish ranks first both at maritime and at land borders, accounting for 79.93%.

Seizures of main drugs at land borders posts(2009)

Land borders	Cocaine kg.	Heroin kg.	Hashish kg.	Marijuana kg.
Border post Autofiori	48.82	-	576.03	0.45
Highway border post Vipiteno	0.61	7.37	-	57.58
Border post Brogeda	0.03	0.52	42.47	13.63
Border post Ponte Chiasso	11.99	-	0.18	0.26
Railway border Ponte Chiasso	2.35	-	6.23	1.10
Railway border Frejus	5.20	-	-	-
Border post Brennero	4.41	-	-	-
Railway border Villa Opicina	-	1.60	-	-
Railway border Domodossola	0.66	-	0.01	0.01
Railway border Ventimiglia	0.32	-	0.10	-
Border post Piaggio Valmara	-	-	0.01	0.07
Border post Gran San Bernardo	-	-	0.01	-
Border post Ponte San Ludovico	-	-	0.01	-
other land border posts	0.01	-	-	-



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2009, 36,277 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority, with an increase of 2.47% with respect to the previous year.

Person reported according to type of report, offence and age groups (2009)

	2009	% variation 2008	% incidence on the national total of reports
Type of offence			
Illicit trafficking (art.73)	33,210	2.25	91.55
Conspiracy illicit trafficking (art.74)	3,054	7.31	8.42
Other offences	13	-83.54	0.04
Type of report			
Arrested	29,529	2.76	81.40
reported but not arrested	6,374	2.11	17.57
at large	374	-12.21	1.03
Nationality			
Italians	23,856	-0.20	65.76
foreigners	12,421	8.02	34.24
Age			
of age	35,114	2.44	96.79
minors	1,163	3.10	3.21
Age groups			
< 15	50	11.11	0.14
15 - 19	3,592	4.42	9.90
20 - 24	7,680	2.15	21.17
25 - 29	7,657	4.28	21.11
30 - 34	6,167	2.66	17.00
35 - 39	4,417	1.80	12.18
> = 40	6,714	0.03	18.51
Total	36,277	2.47	100.00

23,856 cases regarded Italian nationals (65.76%) and 12,421 foreign nationals (34.24%). The incidence of women and minors was respectively of 8.61% and 3.21%.

In details, there was an increase in the reports for cocaine-related offences (+1.17%), for marijuana-related offences (+28.68%), for heroin-related offences (+12.61%) while there was a decrease of synthetic drugs-related offences (-46.71%), of those regarding hashish (-2.19%) and cannabis plants (-1.57%).

The substance producing the highest number of reports was cocaine (13,439 cases), followed by hashish (9,210), heroin (7,002), marijuana (2,939) and other drugs (2,249).

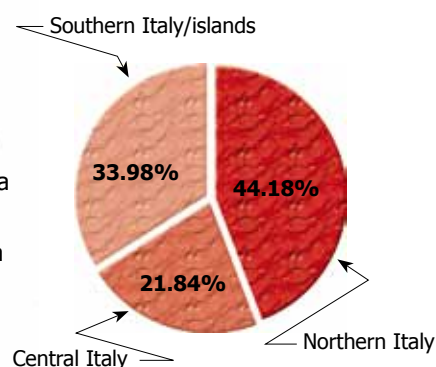
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority according to macro-areas subdivision

Analysing the macro-areas, the subjects involved are subdivided as follows: 44.18% in the North of Italy, 21.84% in Central Italy and 33.98% in the South and islands.

Regional subdivision of persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2009

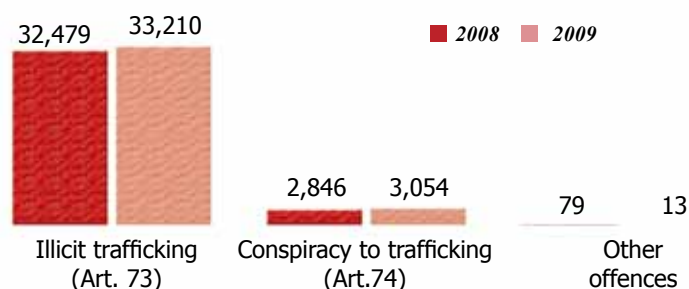


According to macro areas



Persons reported to the Judicial Authority according to the type of offence – 2008/2009

As to the type of offence, there were 36,277 persons reported but not arrested, of them 29,529 were then arrested (+2.76% if compared to 2008). 3,054 cases regarded conspiracy to illicit drug trafficking crimes: this shows the strong and constant attention of the counter-narcotic services towards the organised crime sector.



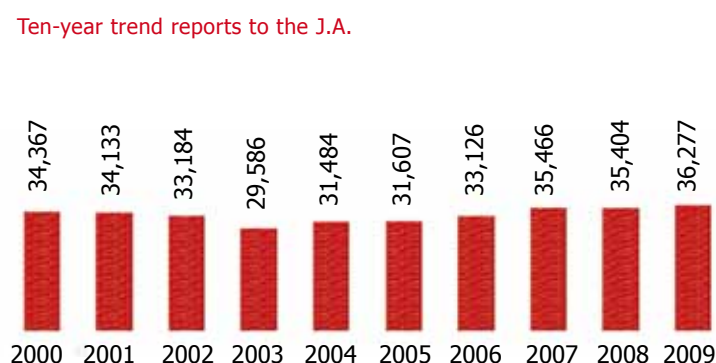
Ten-year trend of persons reported but not arrested (according to different age groups)

In the above-mentioned time-frame, the persons reported to the Judicial Authority but not arrested for drug-related offences exceeded the number of 30,000, except for 2003, when the reports slightly dropped (29,586).

The high number of reports for violations of the Drugs Act, as well as the stable trend,

show the effective and continuous counter-narcotic action against the phenomenon of illicit drug trafficking.

The 20 -24 years' old was the most involved age group, followed by the 25-29 age group.



Ten-year trend of reports to the J.A. according to different age groups

	< 15	15 ÷ 19	20 ÷ 24	25 ÷ 29	30 ÷ 34	35 ÷ 39	> = 40	Total
2000	113	4,610	8,538	7,568	5,835	3,585	4,118	34,367
2001	79	4,467	8,443	7,505	5,514	3,730	4,395	34,133
2002	54	4,073	7,975	7,190	5,461	3,904	4,527	33,184
2003	45	3,370	6,887	6,488	5,002	3,575	4,219	29,586
2004	46	3,420	7,331	6,731	5,298	3,752	4,906	31,484
2005	44	3,426	7,041	6,687	5,305	3,895	5,209	31,607
2006	38	3,453	7,099	7,006	5,655	4,113	5,762	33,126
2007	35	3,355	7,487	7,455	5,900	4,621	6,613	35,466
2008	45	3,440	7,518	7,343	6,007	4,339	6,712	35,404
2009	50	3,592	7,680	7,657	6,167	4,417	6,714	36,277
Total	549	37,206	75,999	71,630	56,144	39,931	53,175	334,634

WOMEN INCIDENCE ON THE DRUG TRAFFICKING

Women reported to the Judicial Authority in 2009 were 3,122, of them 2,387 were arrested, i.e. 8.61% of the total reports at national level, with an increase of, with respect to the same period of the previous year, 0.94%. Among them, 674 women were foreigners, in particular Romanians, Nigerians, Moroccans and Albanians.

<i>Women reported to the J.A. (2009)</i>		
Type of offence	2009	% Variation 2008
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	2,796	-0.14
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	323	14.54
Other offences	3	-72.73
Nationality		
Italians	2,448	-0.73
foreigners	674	7.50
Age		
of age	3,055	0.93
minors	67	1.52
Total	3,122	0.94

89.56% of cases regarded the offence of illicit trafficking and 10.35% the conspiracy to drug trafficking.

Women involved in drug-related crimes are subdivided: 39.49% in the North of Italy, 35.97% in the Southern regions and islands and 24.54% in Central Italy.

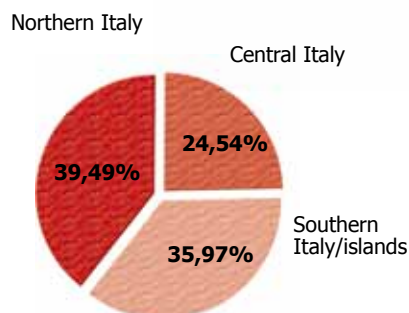
The prevailing age group is ≥ 40 years' old, with 745 cases.

In the last decade, the reports against women peaked in 2007 and set their minimum level in 2001.

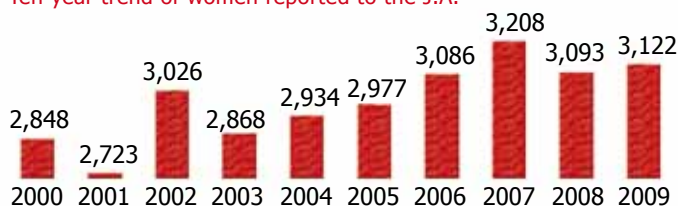
Regional subdivision of women reported to the J.A. in 2009



According to macro areas



Ten-year trend of women reported to the J.A.



MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2009, minors reported to the Judicial Authority were 1,163, of them 823 were then arrested, corresponding to 2.26% of the total of persons reported at national level, with an increase of 3.10%, with respect to the same period of the previous year.

Minors reported to the J.A. to age (2009)

Age				Total	% variation 2008
14	15	16	17		
50	165	324	624	1,163	3.10

Minors involved in drug-related crimes were subdivided: 41.10% in the North of Italy, 22.01% in Central Italy and 36.89% in the Southern regions and islands.

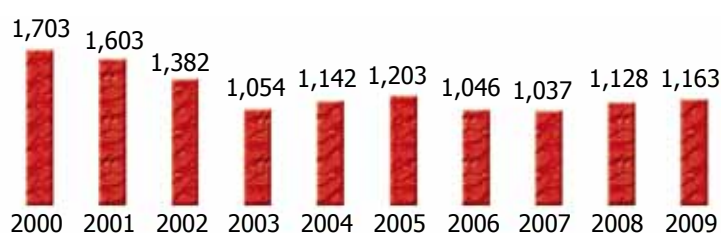
Out of the total of reports, 50 subjects were 14 years' old. As showed by the following table, the reports constantly increase by coming of age.

As to the type of offence, 1,154 minors were reported for illicit drug trafficking and 9 for conspiracy to illicit drug trafficking.

Among the minors reported, 234 were foreigners: in particular, Moroccans and Gabonese nationals. Of them, 233 reports were connected with drug trafficking, while 1 minor was reported for conspiracy to drug trafficking.

In the last decade, the reports against minors peaked in 2000 and reached their minimum level in 2007.

Ten-years trend of minors reports



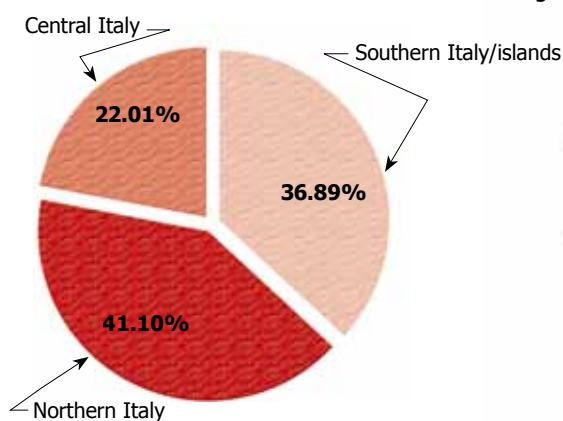
Nationality of foreign minors reported to the J.A. in 2009

Nationality	2009	% Variation 2008
Moroccan	64	-25.58
Gabonese	45	1,400.00
Tunisian	24	-
Albanian	17	-32.00
Senegalese	15	1,400.00
Romanian	7	-36.36
Nigerian	5	66.67
Other countries	57	111.11
Total	234	30.00

Regional subdivision of minors reported to the J.A. (2009)



According to macro areas



COCAINE

Cocaine is an alkaloid that is obtained from the leaves of the coca plant. With these leaves, containing percentages of concentrated cocaine from one to two per thousand, coca paste is prepared and, following a chemical process, cocaine base is then extracted. After a further processing, cocaine hydrochloride is prepared. This substance can have three different forms: hydrochloride, free base and crack. However, unlike heroin, cocaine has generally the same appearance: in most of cases, it appears as a white or off-white powder, with fine texture, rarely humid, having a characteristic smell.

Data represented in the tables pertaining to drug operations and persons reported to the Judicial Authorities were elaborated considering cocaine as the main substance seized in the course of the drug operation.

In 2009, in Italy the operations (-0.24%) for cocaine-related offences were essentially stable and the reports (+1.17%) for cocaine-related offences slightly increased. There was a slight drop in the seizures (-1.34%), thus confirming the last years trend indicating an ever-increasing demand for this substance.

On the whole, in 2009, the operations to combat cocaine trafficking were 7,389 and the reports to the Judicial Authority were 13,439, while 4,078.07 kilograms of cocaine were seized.

Of 13,439 persons reported for cocaine-related offences, 1,223 (9.10%) were women and 218 (1.62%) were minors.

Reported to the J.A. for cocaine - related offences (2009)		
	2009	% Variation 2008
type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	11,884	1.43
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	1,553	-0.89
Other offences	2	-
Age		
of age	13,221	0.92
minors	218	19.13
Sex		
male	12,216	1.24
female	1,223	0.41
Nationality		
Italians	8,135	-1.09
foreigners	5,304	4.84
Total	13,439	1.17

The foreign nationals involved were 5,304, corresponding to 39.47% out of the total of subjects reported for cocaine-related offences.

As to the type of crime, 88.43% regarded the illicit trafficking and 11.56% the most serious offence of criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking.

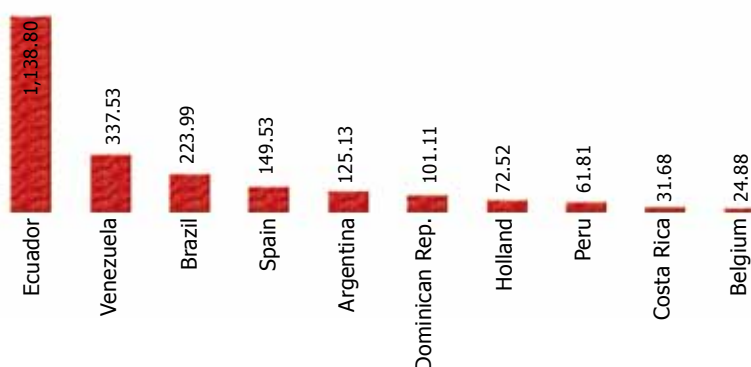
The cocaine seized during the drug operations was mainly discovered inside cars (216 cases), houses (201), in corpore (189), inside luggage (133), strapped to the person (101) and inside parcels (56).

The foreign nationals who were mostly involved in cocaine-related offences came from Morocco, Albania, Nigeria and Tunisia.

The Italian market was mainly fuelled by the Colombian cocaine that reached our Country along several routes. In particular, in 2009, the transit Countries for cocaine destined for Italy were, above all, Ecuador, Holland, Venezuela, Brazil and Spain.

The drug operations which led, in the same context, to the seizure of different substances – including the cocaine – were 8,371. As a result, 16,502 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority.

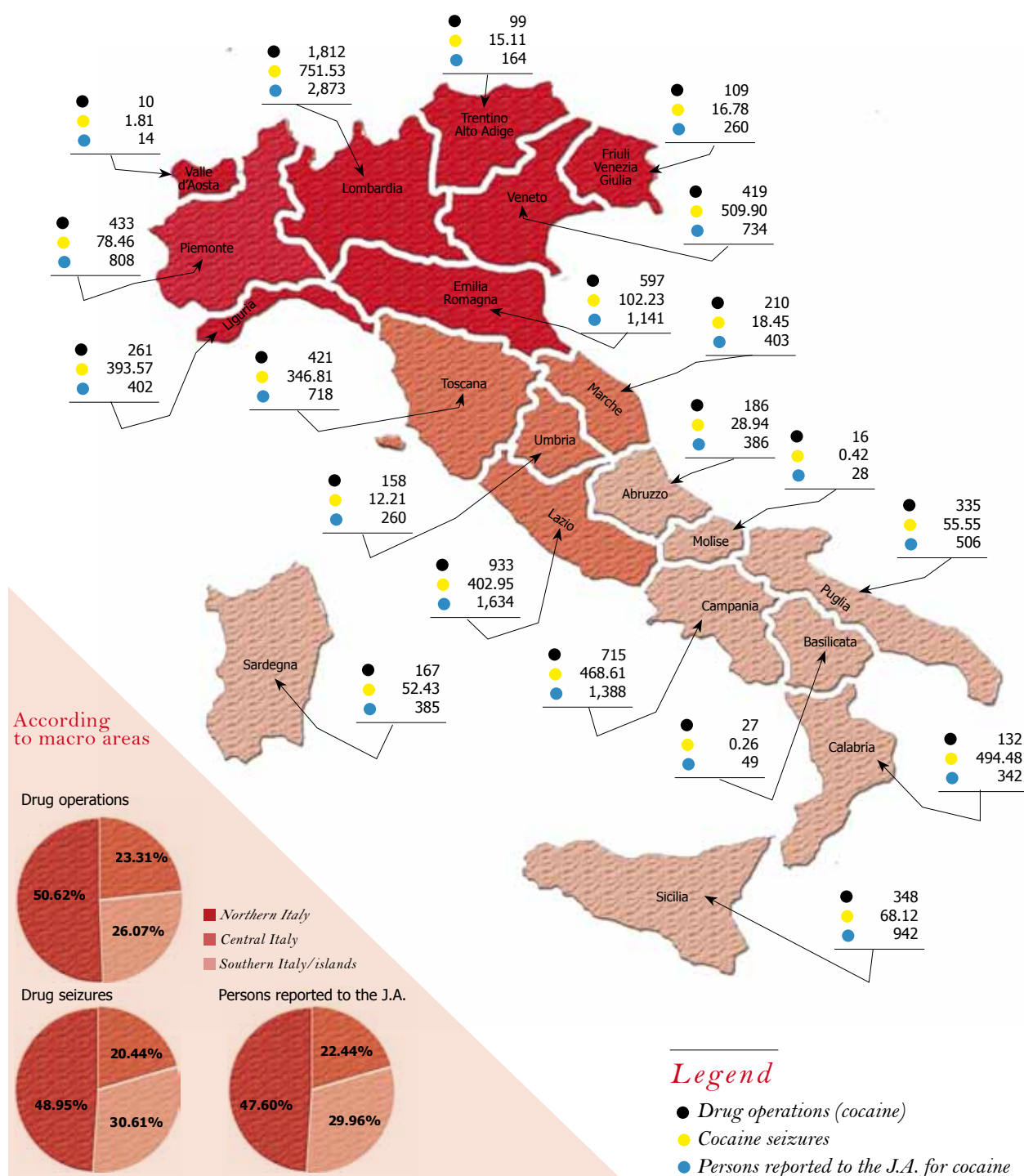
Cocaine source countries (kg. seized) (2009)



The regions recording major cocaine seizures were: Lombardia (751.525 kg.), followed by Veneto (509.899 kg.) and Calabria (494.479 kg.).

Lombardia ranks also first for the number of persons reported (2,873), followed by Lazio (1,634), Campania (1,388), Emilia Romagna (1,141) and Sicilia (942).

Regional subdivision of drug operations, seizures and persons reported to the J.A. in 2009 for cocaine related offences



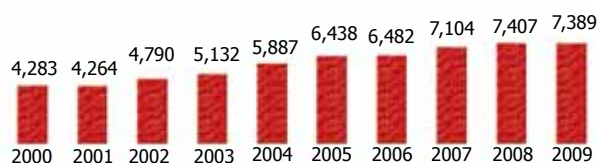


Carabinieri - Cocaine seizure

Ten-year trend

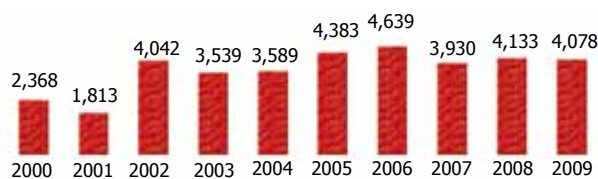
Lately, the trends of the operations and of the reports for cocaine-related offences have recorded a steady increase, while those pertaining to the seizures are fluctuating.

Ten-year trend of cocaine operations (Number)

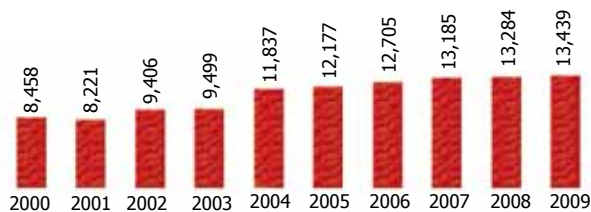


The operations passed from 4,283 in 2000 to 7,389 in 2009; the reports from 8,458 to 13,439 and the seizures from 2,368 kg. to 4,078 kg. .

Ten-year trend of cocaine seizures (kilograms)



Ten-year trend of persons reported to the J.A. for cocaine related offences (Number)



HEROIN

Heroin is a narcotic drug synthesized from morphine, the main alkaloid derived from the raw opium, the latex extracted from the capsules of "Papaver somniferum" through a quite simple chemical process. Heroin is a very fine white, brown or reddish coloured powder or grains and it is water-soluble. There are different methods of administration such as the intravenous injection, or by snorting or smoking it.

Data represented in the tables pertaining to drug operations and persons reported to the Judicial Authorities were elaborated considering heroin as the main substance seized in the course of the drug operation.

In 2009, heroin seizures in Italy recorded a decline, passing from 1,307.45 kg. in 2008 to 1,148.76 kg. in 2009 (-12.14%). On the contrary, there was a rise in the operations and reports to the Judicial Authority related to this substance, that were respectively 3,845 (+7.49%) and 7,002 (+12.61%).

In 2009, of 7,002 persons reported for heroin-related offences, 803 (11.47%) were women and 80 (1.14%) minors. The foreign nationals involved were 2,948, equal to 42.10% of the total of persons reported for heroin-related offences.

As to the type of offence, the reports regarded 89.89% for illicit trafficking and 10.10% for criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking.

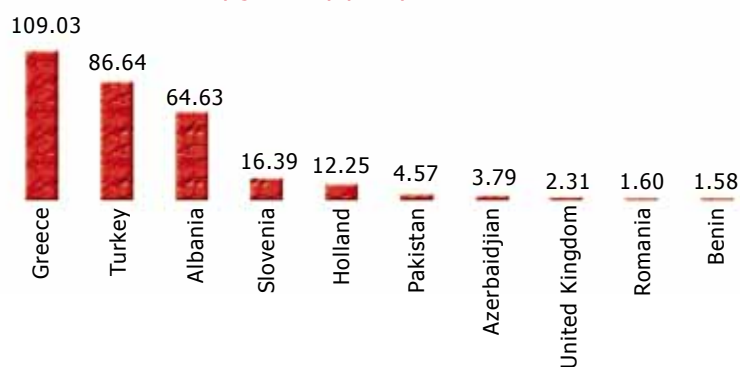
The foreign nationals who were mostly involved in heroin-related offences came from Tunisia, Morocco, Albania, Nigeria and Algeria.

The heroin seized during the drug operations was mainly discovered inside houses (86), vehicles (77 cases), strapped to the person (44), inside luggage (21) and in corpore (14).

The most important heroin operations carried out in Italy in 2009 occurred in Milan (180 kg.), in Agrate Brianza/Milan (76.03 kg.) and in Bari (73.05 kg.).

The Italian market was mainly fuelled by heroin, that reached our Country along several routes. In particular, in 2009, the transit Countries for heroin destined for Italy were, above all, Greece, Turkey and Albania.

Heroin source countries (kg. seized) (2009)



Reported to the J.A. for heroin - related offences (2009)

	2009	% variation 2008
type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	6,294	10.83
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	707	32.65
Other offences	1	-83.33
Age		
of age	6,922	12.99
minors	80	-13.04
Sex		
male	6,199	12.83
female	803	10.91
Nationality		
Italians	4,054	8.02
foreigners	2,948	19.59
Total	7,002	12.61

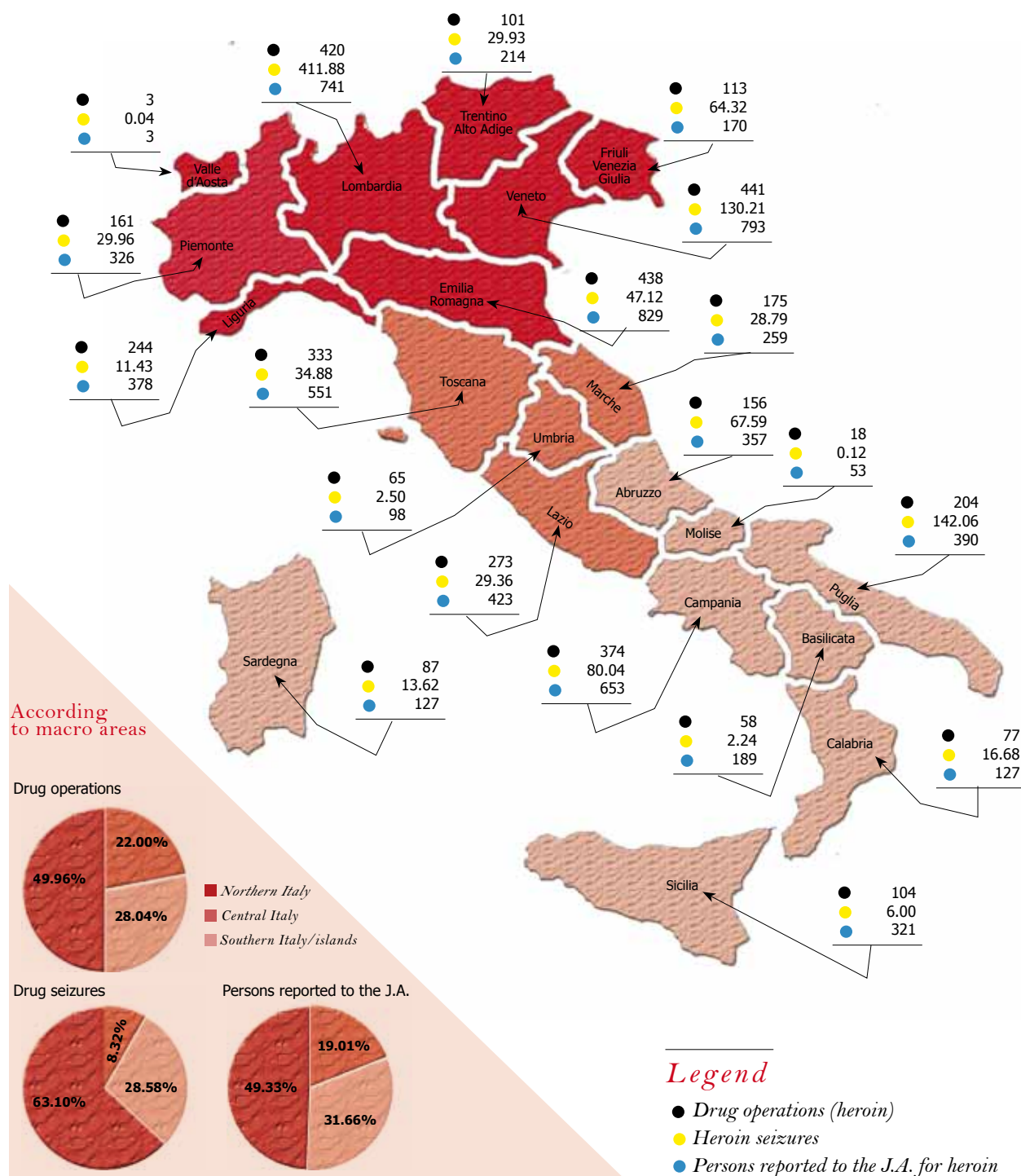
and Albania.

The drug operations which led, in the same context, to the seizure of different substances – including heroin – were 4,234. As a result, 7,772 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority.

The regions recording major heroin seizures were: Lombardia (411.883kg.), followed by Puglia (142.058kg.), Veneto (130.205kg.) and Campania (80.038 kg.).

Emilia Romagna ranks first for the number of persons reported (829), followed by Veneto (793), Lombardia (741), Campania (653) and Toscana (551).

Regional subdivision of drug operations, seizures and persons reported to the J.A. in 2009 for heroin related offences



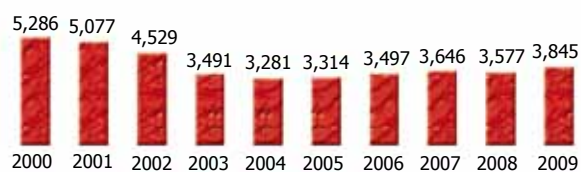


G. di F. - heroin seizure

Ten-year trend

In the long term, while the trend of the operations and reports for heroin-related offences have recorded a gradual decrease, the data regarding the heroin seizures, after a drop in late nineties, peaked and exceeded 2,000 kg. in the period 2001-2004.

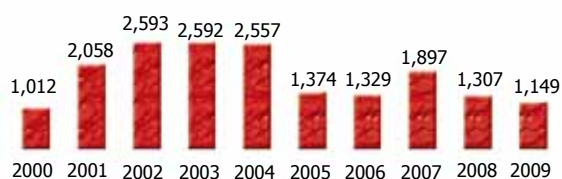
Ten-year trend of heroin operations (Number)



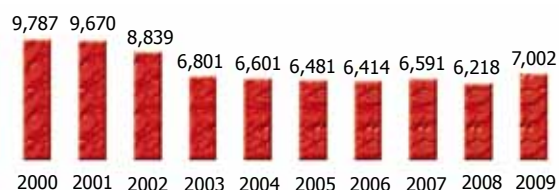
2,000 kg. in the period 2001-2004.

In 2007, there was the fifth ever peak record in the last four years of 1,897 kilograms, followed by a new drop in 2008 with 1,324 kilograms and in 2009 with 1,149 kilograms.

Ten-year trend of heroin seizures (kilograms)



Ten-year trend of persons reported to the J.A. for heroin related offences (Number)



CANNABIS DERIVATIVES

The Indian hemp (Cannabis sativa, indica variety) is a plant similar to the common hemp with different morphological characteristics (colour of leaves, cylindrical stems etc.) and for the content of its leaves and of the flowers of female plants having psychoactive effects.

The following drugs can be extracted from cannabis: marijuana (from dried leaves), hashish (from the resin extracted from flowers) and hashish oil (a resin preparation). It is the forerunner of the family of the so-called "light drugs".

Data represented in the tables pertaining to drug operations and persons reported to the Judicial Authorities were elaborated considering cannabis as the main substance seized in the course of the drug operation.

In 2009, in Italy, there was a significant increase in the seizures of marijuana (+ 211.75%) and a remarkable decrease in those of hashish (-43.74%). Marijuana figures also increased with regard to drug operations (+17.32%) and to the reports to the Judicial Authority (+28.68%), while hashish data respectively decreased by -0.57% and -2.19%. As a whole, the enforcement operations related to cannabis derivatives were 10,691; the reports for hashish-related offences were 9,210, while those for marijuana were 2,939. The hashish seizures totalled 19,474.30 kilograms and the marijuana ones amounted to 7,482.65 kilograms.

Of 13,344 persons reported to the Judicial Authority for cannabis derivatives-related offences, 825 (6.18%) were women and 806 (6.04%) were minors. The foreign nationals involved were 3,428, equal to 25.69% of the total of persons reported for heroin-related offences.

As to the type of offence, 97.40% of reports regarded the illicit trafficking and 2.60% the criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking.

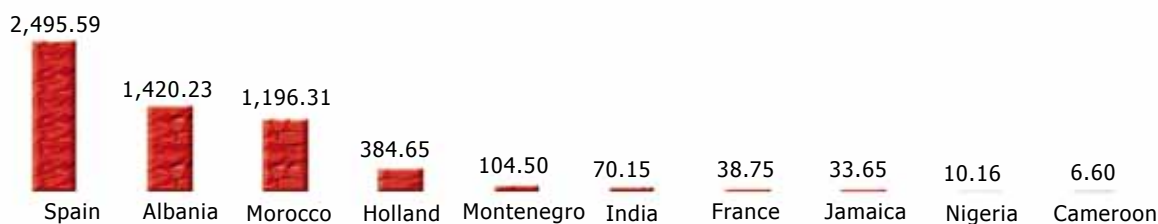
The foreign nationals who were mostly involved in cannabis derivatives-related

offences came from Morocco, Tunisia, Spain, Albania, Egypt and Algeria.

The Italian market was mainly fuelled by Moroccan hashish and Middle Eastern marijuana.

The drug operations which led, in the same context, to the seizure of different substances – including cannabis – were 15,296. As a result, 23,604 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority.

Cannabis source countries (kg. seized) (2009)



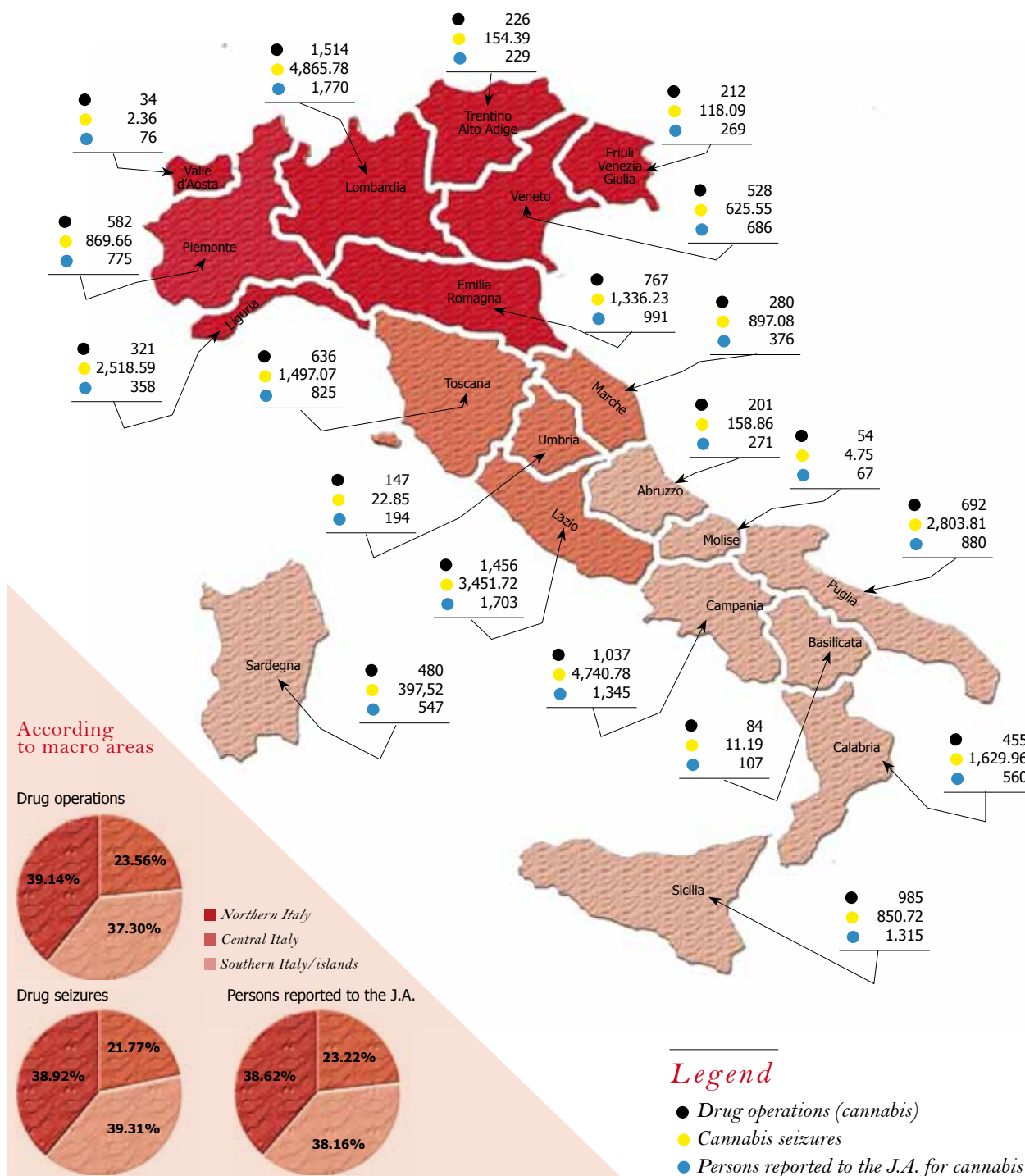
Reported to the J.A. for hashish and marijuana- related offences (2009)

	2009	% variation 2008
type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	12,997	3.45
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	347	21.75
Other offences	-	-
Age		
of age	12,538	3.30
minors	806	3.87
Sex		
male	12,519	4.11
female	825	-7.20
Nationality		
Italians	9,916	1.29
foreigners	3,428	9.73
Total	13,344	3.33

The regions recording major hashish seizures were: Campania (4,247.64 kg.), followed by Lombardia (4,197.66 kg.) and by Lazio (3,193.57 kg.). As to marijuana, major seizures were made in: Puglia (2,583.65 kg.) Calabria (1,382.76 kg.) and Marche (801.36 kg.).

Lombardia ranks first for the number of persons reported for cannabis derivatives (1,770), followed by Lazio (1,703) and Campania (1,345).

Regional subdivision of drug operations, seizures and persons reported to the J.A. in 2009 for cannabis related offences



As to 119,182 cannabis plants produced in our Country seized in 2009 (-19.56% with respect to 2008), the operations were mainly carried out in Calabria (41,876 plants seized) and Campania (35,660), where there are favourable climatic conditions for this type of crops.

The peak record of cannabis plants seized was in 2001 and amounted to over three million plants.

Cannabis seized during drug operations was mainly discovered inside vehicles (171 cases) – 27 in TIR trucks - and houses (150 cases).

Ten-year trend

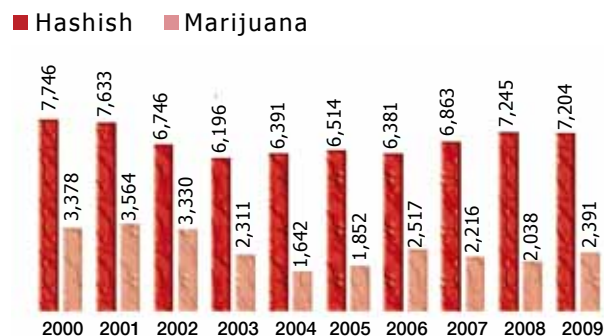
In the course of the years, cannabis derivatives have been the most requested drugs on the illicit market. In some years, there was a prevalence of hashish seizures while in others marijuana prevailed. In this decade, the hashish seizures amounted to more than the half of the total seizures of drugs in Italy. In 2000 and 2001 marijuana exceeded 50% of the total seizures of drugs carried out in Italy.

The record peak in hashish seizures was

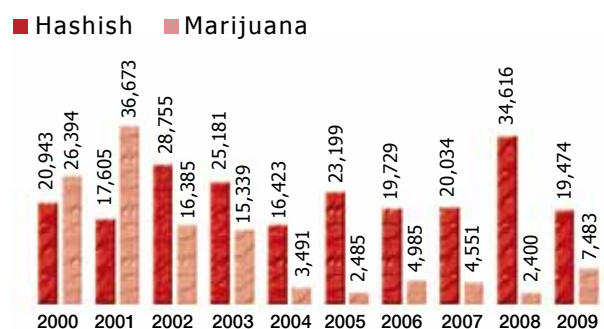


State Police - hashish seizure

Ten-year trend of hashish and marijuana operations (Number)



Ten-year trend of hashish and marijuana seizures (kilograms)

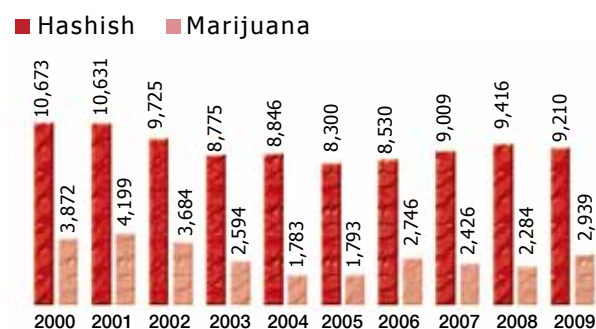


recorded in 2008 with 34,616 kilograms; that of marijuana in 2001 with 36,673 kilograms.

Since 2001, the global seizures of cannabis derivatives have remarkably dropped, the lowest peak was in 2004, with 19,914 kilograms.

This downward trend until 2003 has also involved the operations; it has reported a slight but steady increase until 2008.

Ten-year trend of persons reported to the J.A. for hashish and marijuana related offences (Number)



SYNTHETIC DRUGS

Synthetic drugs are chemical substances produced in laboratories. Among them there are the hallucinogens synthesized in the laboratory having visual, auditory and tactile hallucinogenic effects and the amphetamine stimulants, a group of psychoactive substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system. They can have several forms such as powder, drinks, tablets, stamps and pills of different size and small sugar or jelly cubes.

Data represented in the tables pertaining to drug operations and persons reported to the Judicial Authorities were elaborated considering cannabis as the main substance seized in the course of the drug operation.

In 2009, in Italy the seizures of synthetic drugs recorded a significant increase as compared to 2008 (+15%). Figures regarding operations (-44.33%) and reports related to these substances (-46.71%) have dropped.

On the whole, the enforcement operations involving synthetic drugs were 167 and the persons reported to the Judicial Authority were 243, while the doses seized were equal to 66,253.

Of 243 persons reported for synthetic drugs-related offences, 24 (9.88%) were women and 19 (7.82%) were minors. The foreign nationals involved were 67, equal to 27.57% of the total of persons reported for these types of substances.

Reported to the J.A. for synthetic drugs - related offences (2009)		
	2009	% variation 2008
type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	225	-49.10
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	18	28.57
Other offences	-	-
Age		
of age	224	-47.04
minors	19	-42.42
Sex		
male	219	-46.97
female	24	-44.19
Nationality		
Italians	176	-53.32
foreigners	67	-15.19
Total	243	-46.71

As to the type of offence, 92.59% of reports regarded the illicit trafficking and 7.41% the criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking.

The most remarkable seizure (28,700 tablets) was performed in January, in Torino.

Foreign nationals mostly involved in synthetic drugs-related offences come from China (29), Poland (4) and Albania (3).

18 reports to the Judicial Authority for conspiracy to drug trafficking were issued against foreign nationals, showing a new interest of the foreign groups in the synthetic drugs.

The synthetic drugs seized in the course of drug operations were mainly concealed inside houses and vehicles.

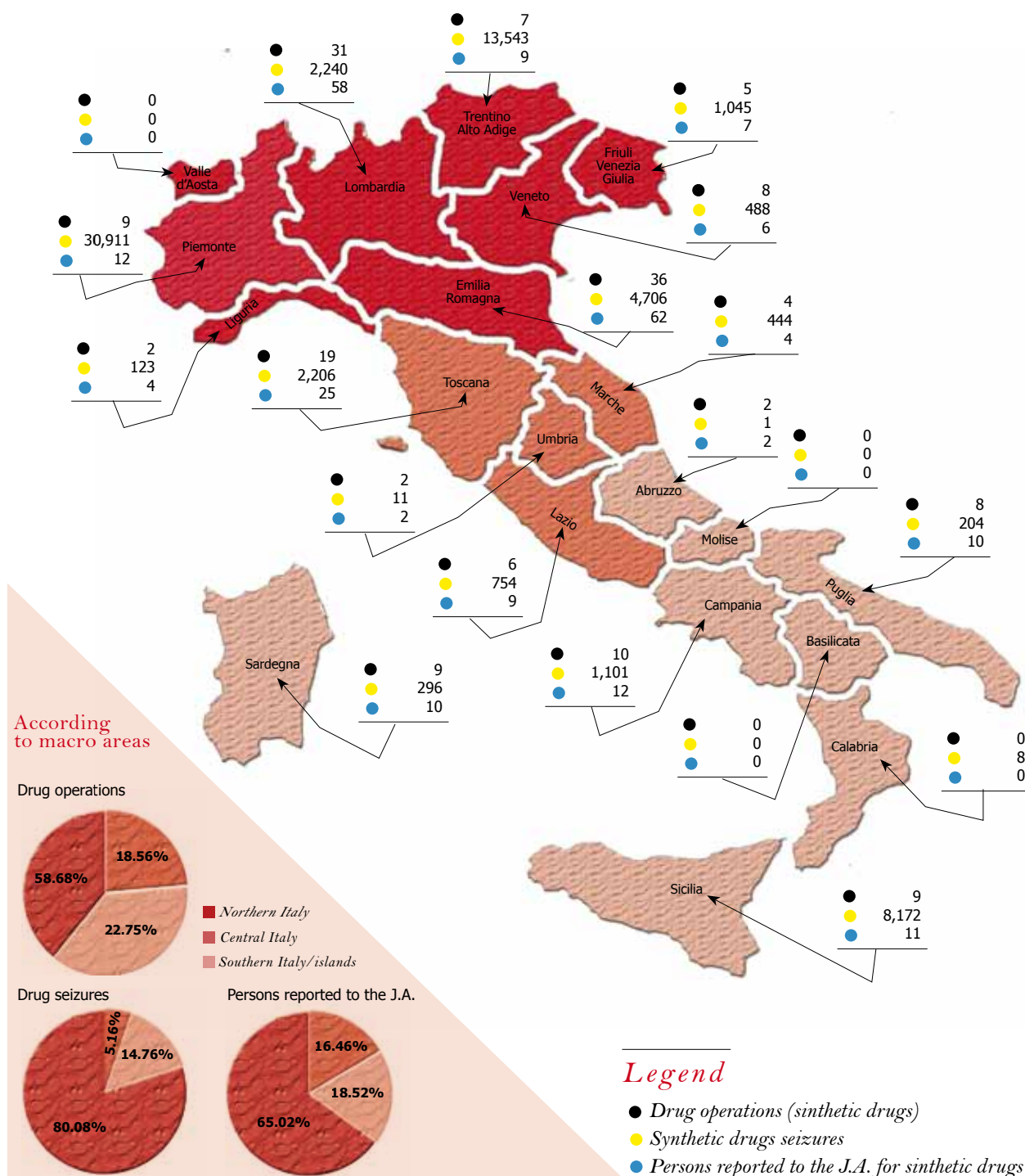
In most of cases, the synthetic drugs routes originate in the Netherlands.

In Italy, the largest seizures regarded the ecstasy group substances.

The drug operations which led, in the same context, to the seizure of different substances – including synthetic drugs – were 385. As a result, 731 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority.

The regions recording major synthetic drugs seizures have been: Piemonte (30,911 doses), followed by Trentino Alto Adige (13,543 doses), Sicilia (8,172 doses), Emilia Romagna (4,706) and Lombardia (2,240 doses). Emilia Romagna ranks first for the number of persons reported for synthetic drugs (62 cases), followed by Lombardia (58), Toscana (25), Campania (12) and Piemonte (12).

Regional subdivision of drug operations, seizures and persons reported to the J.A. in 2009 for synthetic drugs related offences

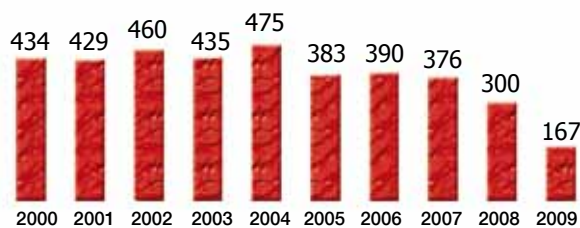




Ten-year trend

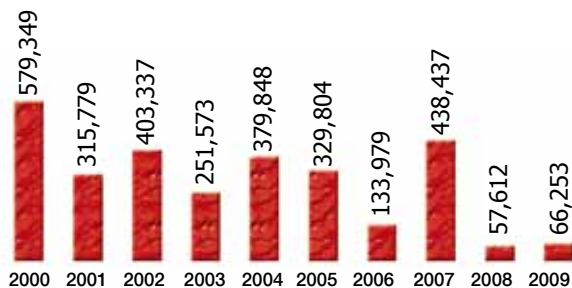
Since 2000, the operations, seizures and reports to the Judicial Authority pertaining to the synthetic drugs had an unstable trend and peaked in 2000 with 579,349 doses seized.

Ten-year trend of synthetic drugs operations (Number)

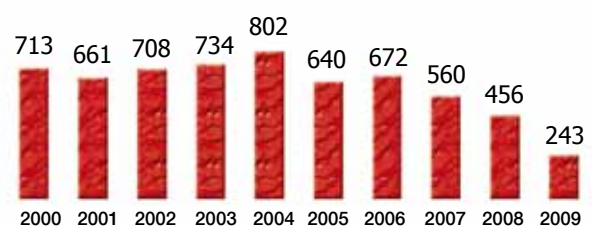


Later on, seizures have reached around 300,000 doses, except for 2006, when only 133,979 doses were seized, with another peak in 2007 with 393,437 doses and a dramatic drop in 2008 with 57,333 doses seized.

Ten-year trend of synthetic drugs seizures (Number)



Ten-year trend of persons reported to the J.A. for synthetic drugs related offences (Number)





GENERAL TABLE OF DRUG OPERATIONS AND SEIZURES

	Total operations		cocaine	heroin	hashish	marijuana	cannabis plants	synthetic drugs		other drugs	Total seizures
	No.		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	No.	Kg.	No.	Kg.	Kg.
Five-year trend											
2005	19,875		4,382.78	1,373.77	23,199.17	2,485.22	140,958	15.36	329,804	178.27	31,634.57
2006	20,774		4,639.12	1,328.84	19,728.52	4,984.93	97,853	23.58	133,979	2,507.72	33,212.70
2007	22,144		3,929.74	1,897.36	20,034.33	4,550.87	1,529,779	11.05	438,437	1,523.51	31,946.85
2008	22,824		4,133.42	1,307.45	34,615.57	2,400.19	148,170	7.86	57,612	268.54	42,733.02
2009	23,187		4,078.07	1,148.76	19,474.30	7,482.65	119,182	9.22	66,253	451.05	32,644.04
2009 Data - Geographical subdivision											
Northern Italy	10,399		1,869.37	724.88	9,183.01	1,307.64	8,849	6.37	53,056	324.52	13,415.79
Central Italy	5,383		780.42	95.54	4,752.14	1,116.57	4,936	0.78	3,415	120.49	6,865.93
Southern Italy	7,404		1,168.80	328.34	5,539.15	5,058.44	105,397	2.07	9,782	6.05	12,102.84
Southern Italy/islands	1		259.48								259.48

GENERAL TABLE OF REPORTS TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

	Type of report			Type of offence			Nationality		Age		Sex		Age groups							Total
	Arrested	Reported but not arrested	At large	Illicit trafficking (art.73)	Conspiracy illicit trafficking (art.74)	Other offences	Italians	Foreigners	Of age	Minors	Male	Female	< 15	15	20	25	30	35	>= 40	
														÷ 19	÷ 24	÷ 29	÷ 34	÷ 39		
Five-year trend																				
2005	24,077	7,098	432	28,277	3,316	14	22,578	9,029	30,404	1,203	28,630	2,977	44	3,426	7,041	6,687	5,305	3,895	5,209	31,607
2006	25,735	6,967	424	29,729	3,381	16	23,532	9,594	32,080	1,046	30,040	3,086	38	3,453	7,099	7,006	5,655	4,113	5,762	33,126
2007	27,657	7,366	443	31,633	3,813	20	24,713	10,753	34,429	1,037	32,258	3,208	35	3,355	7,487	7,455	5,900	4,621	6,613	35,466
2008	28,736	6,242	426	32,479	2,846	79	23,905	11,499	34,276	1,128	32,311	3,093	45	3,440	7,518	7,343	6,007	4,339	6,712	35,404
2009	29,529	6,374	374	33,210	3,054	13	23,856	12,421	35,114	1,163	33,155	3,122	50	3,592	7,680	7,657	6,167	4,417	6,714	36,277
2009 Data - Geographical subdivision																				
Northern Italy	12,968	2,906	152	15,358	664	4	7,699	8,327	15,548	478	14,793	1,233	22	1,499	3,563	3,584	2,827	1,920	2,611	16,026
Central Italy	6,248	1,613	63	7,454	466	4	4,920	3,004	7,668	256	7,158	766	7	771	1,668	1,643	1,281	986	1,568	7,924
Southern Italy/islands	10,311	1,855	159	10,396	1,924	5	11,235	1,090	11,896	429	11,202	1,123	21	1,322	2,449	2,430	2,059	1,511	2,533	12,325
International waters	2			2			2		2		2								2	2

PART THREE

D.C.S.A. ACTIVITIES IN 2009

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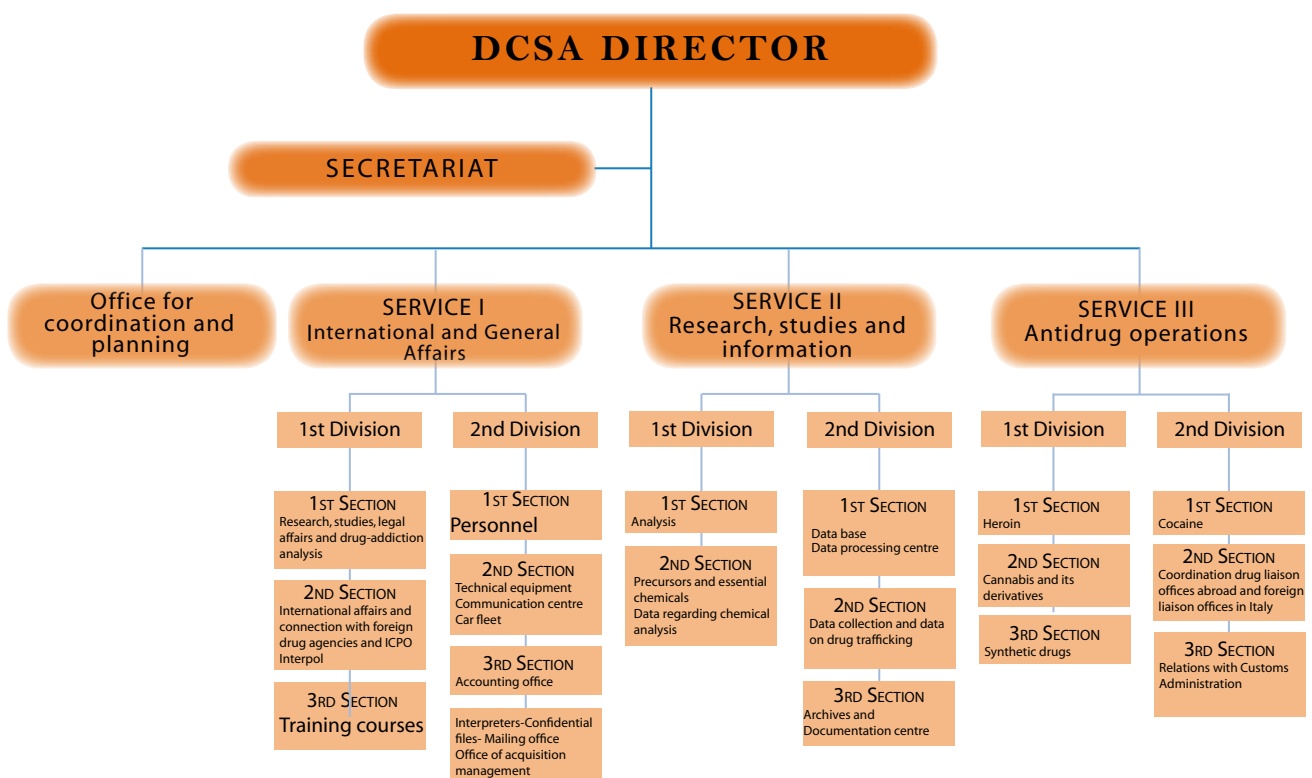
DCSA ACTIVITY IN 2009

FOREWORD

In the last decades drug plague has spread to all continents, becoming a global phenomenon, often with very negative effects on the vital sectors of each country, such as health and economy. It is undoubtedly a problem difficult to solve both because drug producers and traffickers are often protected by and sometimes close to terror groups, and because the scenario rapidly changes and the routes and markets are managed by skilled multinational criminal groups.

In order to curb drug supply in a proper way it is thus necessary to adopt target-oriented counterstrategies and effectively develop the cooperation between drug international agencies.

These considerations paved the way to the setting up, as provided for by law No. 16 dated January 15th, 1991, of the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga, within the Department of Public Security. The Direzione is composed of an equal number of representatives of the State Police, Carabinieri Corps and Guardia di Finanza. The Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga replaced the Servizio Centrale Antidroga (Antidrug Central Service) set up in 1981, which in turn took the place of the Ufficio Centrale di Direzione e Coordinamento dell'Attività di Polizia per la Prevenzione e Repressione del Traffico Illecito di Sostanze Stupefacenti (Central Office for the Direction and Coordination of Law Enforcement Activity in the Fight against Illicit Drug Trafficking), created in 1976.



Among DCSA duties mention must be made of the overall coordination at the national and international level of drug investigative activities, the development of international relations as well as the working out of strategic and operational analyses. The Direzione is composed of three Services (General and International Affairs; Study, Research and Information, Drug Operations). The Office for General Coordination and Planning, which is part of DCSA, cooperates with public bodies and private associations in the field of prevention of drug addictions, coordinating at the same time the initiatives of the drug law enforcement authorities .

Moreover in order to constantly monitor the areas of origin and development of drug trafficking as well as to act as a link with the competent foreign bodies and facilitate the rapid solution of problems at the judicial and police levels, DCSA has its own Drug experts posted to the diplomatic missions and consulates of the 20 foreign countries which are mainly affected by production, trade in and illicit transit of narcotic drugs. Their offices are located as follows:

- American continent: Miami, Bogota, Caracas, Lima, La Paz, Buenos Aires and Brasilia;
- African continent: Dakar and Rabat
- Asian continent: Istanbul, Beirut, Ankara, Islamabad, Bangkok, Tehran, Kabul and Tashkent;
- European continent: Madrid, Lisbon, Budapest and Moscow.



INVESTIGATIVE COORDINATION

The intense coordination carried out by DCSA allowed, also in 2008, to positively conclude several national and international drug operations, involving important organizations and large seizures.

The investigative overlaps detected in 2008 by DCSA (sometimes law enforcement units are unaware that they work on the same criminal milieu) amounted to 757, with an increase of 22.89% in comparison with the previous year. The info-operational meetings allowed to better allocate human and financial resources and to exchange information in a direct and effective way, thus facilitating a better planning of future strategies (an average of 2,5 meetings a week). There is no doubt that the overall positive outcome of the counternarcotics activity has also been due to the refining and consolidation process of the technique and coordination programs used by DCSA.

At the national level, DCSA also provided the usual technical and logistic support; law enforcement offices and units were thus equipped with high-tech means which gave a fundamental contribution to drug operations in terms of information and allowed the adoption of the best counterstrategies against national and transnational crime.

Mention must be made for example of Operation LOPTICE, which led to the dismantling of dangerous organizations of Serbian, Montenegrin, Croatian and Slovenian origin trafficking in cocaine from South America and where coordination ensured a close link between the involved law-enforcement authorities. Operation ANDROMEDA – listed as a target in the European Coordination Project for the Fight Against

Western Balkan Criminal Groups (COSPOL Project, WBOC) concerned a widespread and consolidated Albanian criminal organization involved in international cocaine, heroin and ecstasy trafficking between North and South America. In this case the coordination by the different European countries was ensured by Eurojust as to legal issues and Europol as to police issues. The investigation benefited from the intelligence contributions gathered through AWF Cooper.

At the operational level DCSA also coordinated numerous special operations, such as drug controlled deliveries (15 national and 16 international operations). Such an instrument which allows law enforcement officers to infiltrate criminal environments and carry out simulated drug buys (13 in 2008) in order to gather evidence has turned to be a consolidated legal investigative tool in the great majority of the legal systems of the states. Over time it has become an extremely important support for the activities of law enforcement authorities, above all as far as significant operations are concerned. In some cases investigators succeeded in infiltrating criminal organizations, were able to get to the leading drug traffickers and identify the sectors where most of the illicitly gained money was invested. DCSA also provided its assistance to the requests for rogatory letters both from and to foreign countries. Indeed the need for international cooperation has increased since the countries are aware that the drug phenomenon has to be coped with on a large scale, combining the efforts of the different drug agencies operating in the areas of production, transit and consumption of drug. Rogatory letters amounted to 34 - 11 requests from abroad and 23 to abroad. The cooperation with international bodies, which has reached very high levels, has been possible also thanks to the excellent relations DCSA has established both directly and through its drug expert network located in the strategic drug production, transit and consumption areas. The ad-hoc observation and study of the specific criminal environments by drug experts, as well as the constant exchange of information with international counterparts allow DCSA to have constantly updated information so as to plan effective prevention and counteraction measures.

Last but not least, it is important to stress that DCSA financially supported the activities connected with the most important drug operations.

Table of the activities of investigative coordination in 2009

Activities	2008	2009	%
Investigative crossovers	757	789	+4.23
National controlled deliveries	15	11	-26.67
International controlled deliveries	16	23	+43.75
Coordination meetings and/or operational exchanges at DCSA and in Italy	58	69	+18.97
Coordination meetings and/or operational exchanges abroad	83	57	-31.33
International rogatory commissions from foreign countries to Italy	11	7	-36.36
International rogatory commissions from Italy to foreign countries	23	34	+47.83
Simulated drug buys Undercover agents	13	11	-15.38
Drug operations in progress	1,063	1,354	+27.38

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug trafficking plays a major role in the transnational crime scenario and in order to combat this phenomenon the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga is constantly committed to developing and consolidating international cooperation both at the multilateral and at the bilateral level .

In particular in 2009 DCSA paid particular attention:

- **To organize meetings and conferences** in Italy and abroad with its counterparts and with drug liaison officers posted to Italy;
- **To participate in the main international fora** on illicit drug trafficking;
- **To develop proposals to foster "Cooperation agreements"**, in close cooperation with the International Relations Service of the Office for the Coordination and Planning of the Police Forces, which is competent for this specific field.

The meetings and conferences in Italy and abroad organized by the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga aim at increasing the effectiveness of the cooperation, also at the operational level, in the drug field.

In particular, in 2009 the following visits were organized at DCSA:

- a delegation of Australian Parliamentary representatives,
- 17 officials of the Colombian National Police,
- representatives of the Venezuelan authorities (the meeting was part of the preparatory works on drafting a bilateral cooperation agreement and was followed by a mission to Venezuela by a delegation of the Department of Public Security, in which also the representatives of the Direzione Centrale participated,
- a delegation from Vietnam (Vietnamese high-level Public Prosecutors)
- a delegation from Turkey (in order to increase the capacities of the Turkish Law Enforcement Agencies in the fight against drug trafficking, the European Commission and UNODC financed study-visits at DCSA of delegations from Jandarna, KOM– Smuggling and Organized Crime Central Directorate – Customs and Coast Guards).

Mention must also be made of the visits by DCSA Director to foreign counterparts in Lebanon, Jordan, United States, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Morocco, Thailand as well as the participation of DCSA representatives in the workshops on security within the important forum Peru-Italy.

DCSA participated in the main international fora:

Within the **European Union**, DCSA actively takes part in the monthly meeting of the **Horizontal Drug Group**, which is in charge of examining at interdisciplinary level the proposals and the projects forwarded by Member States or community bodies on prevention and counter-strategies in the field of drug abuse and drug trafficking, as well as legislative measures and regulations resulting from the European Drug Strategy and Action Plan.

During the two semesters of 2009 under the Czech and Swedish Presidencies the delegations of the 27 Member States and of the European bodies involved (European Commission, European Monitoring Centre on Drugs And

Activities 2009		Drug Addiction in Lisbon, Europol and Eurojust) addressed different issues: - the first implementation of the four-year European Drug Action Plan 2009-2012, the adoption of the Stockholm Programme – which replaced the Hague Programme and will be valid for the period 2010-
Activities	No.	
Meetings within the United Nations	8	
Meetings within the European Union	31	
Visits of delegations	9	
International meetings	38	

2014;

- the submission of the feasibility study of the so-called African Platform, aimed at improving international cooperation in Western Africa, an area which is more and more a matter of concern among European partners as it is used as a storage and transit area of the cocaine destined for the European consumption markets;
- the review of the indicators on supply reduction;
- the update of EU /Central Asia Drug Action Plan.



Meeting with Australian delegation - April 20th, 2009

The Direzione Centrale also takes part in the works of the "Dublin Group", which provides assistance in the field of coordination of regional cooperation strategies in favour of drug producing and transit countries. Italy also chairs the Mini Dublin Group for Central Asia and DCSA, through its Drug Experts in Uzbekistan and Russia, provides a valuable contribution to the Heads of Mission.

In 2009 DCSA continued to cooperate at the operational level within multilateral projects involving EU law enforcement authorities, such as the two "Cospol" projects on heroin and cocaine trafficking and Europol AWFs (Analysis Work Files) on Drugs:

- Mustard (heroin);
- COPPER (Albanian crime)
- COLA (cocaine);
- EEOC TOP 100 (East European Organized Crime);
- SYNERGY (ecstasy). Besides specific projects, DCSA steadily cooperates with UNODC¹ (United Nations Office on Drug and Crime):
- within the annual session of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND). Its last meeting was held in Vienna from March 11th to March 15th, 2009 and led to the adoption of a political Declaration and an Action Plan on international cooperation in the fight against drug trafficking, considered as a global problem, identifying the priorities and objectives to reach,
- in the meeting, yearly meeting included, of the Heads of National Drug Enforcement Agencies – H.O.N.L.E.A - of Africa, Asia, Latin America, Caribbean and Europe – where the Heads of the National Drug Enforcement Agencies belonging to the same geographical area (Honlea Europe, Honlea Africa – Honlea Asia and Pacific – Honlea Latin America and Caribbean) compare their own drug prevention and counteracting strategies, improving the international cooperation process between the different drug bodies as far as drug trafficking is concerned.

1. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), set up in 1997 as world leader in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime. Its headquarters is in Vienna and has 21 local offices and liaison offices in New York. 90% of its budget mainly consist of governmental contributions. It took on the tasks which were previously carried out by UNDCP (United Nations International Drug Control Programme). UNODC assists by mandate the Member states in the fight against drug trafficking, crime and terrorism. UNODC working programme relies on three pillars: analytical research and work to enhance knowledge and understanding of drug and crime issues, legislative assistance to Member states in ratifying and implementing international treaties, development of drug national legislation, crime and terrorism and field cooperation projects to enhance the potentialities of the Member States in the fight against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

- Within the so-called "Paris Pact", an initiative carried out under the auspices of U.N.O.D.C, involving 56 countries and aimed at fighting against drug trafficking along the drug routes from Central Asia to Europe.

The Italian G8 Presidency also hosted the meetings of the Group Rome/Lyon which is entrusted with working out the initiatives on the fight against crime and terrorism. DCSA representatives took part in the works of the subgroup Law Enforcement within the plenary meetings held in Rome (February), Naples (April)



Meeting with Public Prosecutors from Vietnam - February 24th, 2009

and Palermo (November) where the below-mentioned issues were addressed:

- Medicines and drugs through the Internet;
- Monitoring of laboratory equipment for synthetic drugs (MOLE) in order to prevent the diversion of the equipment used in the production of drugs and controlled substances into clandestine laboratories.

In this framework mention must be made of DCSA contribution to the meeting of the ad-hoc group of experts in Afghanistan which convened in the margins of the Group Roma/Lyon.

In order to draft the proposals aimed at fostering "Cooperation agreements" the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga participated in many negotiation tables with the foreign counterparts of the countries of greater strategic interest.

Specifically:

- it participated in drafting the final version of the "Agreement Italy-Switzerland on surveilled deliveries", signed in Rome on November 17th, 2009;
- it took part in the meeting aimed at developing new agreements in the fight against drug trafficking with Austria and Venezuela;
- it proposed to start drafting specific police agreements with Afghanistan

In this framework a fundamental role was played by Drug Experts and Liaison Officers posted to the most important strategic areas in terms of drug production and trafficking. Indeed thanks to their targeted and constant monitoring and study of the drug activities affecting their relevant geographic area as well as thanks to their steady information exchange with the agencies where they are posted to, drug experts and liaison officers allowed DCSA to have a constant updated view on the threats posed to the international community and to plan and develop more proper and effective preventing and counteracting measures with its partners.

ACTIVITY OF LEGAL AFFAIRS SECTION

In 2009, the Section "Studies, Research, Legislative Affairs and Drug-Addiction Analysis" carried out its activity with fruitful results, specifically:

- it gave documented advice on bills and law proposals concerning drugs

- it gave assistance in answering to the numerous Parliamentary questions on local and national issues, using the statistical data gathered by the Direzione Centrale on the activity carried out by law enforcement authorities in the fight against drug trafficking and pushing;
 - it advised the district Government Lawyers on the feasibility by the Ministry of the Interior to bring a civil action in criminal proceedings for violation of the Drug Law;
 - it provided answers to the questions on the Italian Drug Law raised by foreign counterparts through Europol.
- Mention must be made of the opinion given on a legal proceeding pending at the Court of Justice of the European Communities and concerning an appeal submitted by a Dutch national against an order issued by the Major in Maastricht, which prohibited the entrance in the city coffee shops of persons who did not permanently live in Maastricht. The National Government Lawyers had indeed asked for a contribution by DCSA in order to assess if the Italian State was to intervene in the proceeding. DCSA agreed with the Major order, believing that such a prohibition could act as an effective deterrent against the so-called drug tourism by European citizens to that country, with negative consequences for public order and security.

The Direzione Centrale through its Section for Legal Affairs, also participates in the meetings of the Interministerial working table together with the Ministry of Agricultural and Forest Policies, the Ministry of Labour and Health, as well as with other associations of producers. The working table has the goal to work out a legislation – if necessary also through a change in the drug provisions of the Consolidating Act on Narcotics Drugs – regulating the complex issue of hemp cultivation for industrial use as well as the trade in the seeds of such plant for industrial, food and cosmetic use. Discussions are going on and positive results are to be expected.

The Section also assists the Working Group set up between the Central Directorates of the Department of Public Security and the General Headquarters of Law Enforcement Authorities which aims at working out a single legislation on the complex issue of the so-called “undercover operations”. Such operations can be carried out by law enforcement authorities in particularly sensitive and complex sectors so as to dismantle domestic and international criminal organizations responsible for very serious crimes raising social alarm. Also in this framework works are going on and positive results are expected in 2010.

TRAINING

The Section “Training and Training Courses” of DCSA continues to foster and organize drug qualification and refresher courses for the different law enforcement agencies.

Training in favour of officers involved in drug activities, both at the national and the international levels, is of fundamental importance and is a tool which allows them to keep pace with the last trends and modus operandi of criminal organizations

Training is a need also for foreign drug agencies as it is shown by the increase in the requests for training exchange at technical and operational levels.

Such initiatives improve both the professional skills of law-enforcement officers and consolidate cooperation among the different bodies, advocating the principle that the “drug phenomenon” has to be jointly coped with.

At EU level DCSA constantly participated in the courses organized by the Police European Academy (CEPOL):

With the contribution of the European Commission – Stability Instrument – training consultancy is given to the Countries of Central and South America.

In 2009 different training courses were organized at the national and international levels, specifically:

Training activities - 2009

Activities	No.
Training courses in favour of foreign police services	5
Refresher seminars in favour of Italian police officers	18
Courses in favour of Undercover Senior officers/agents	2

National Level

Training courses at DCSA Headquarters

- IX Course for "Heads of Specialized Drug Units" , September 21-25, in cooperation with the Interagency College of Advanced Study for Law Enforcement Officials in favour of 38 senior officers/officials of the three law-enforcement agencies, among whom one

representative of the German Customs, one of the Carabineros of Chile, one of the Togo Police, one senior officer of Domestic Security of the United Kingdom and two senior police officers of the Arab Republic of Syria.

- XIX Course for "Undercover Agents", November 9-20 in favour of 36 attendees of the three law-enforcement agencies, also hosting two representatives of the Syrian police.

Support to training courses in favour of other law-enforcement agencies:

- No. 6 meetings within the 20th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th refresher seminar on emerging drugs and counterstrategies in favour of the Penitentiary Police in Rome;
- No. 2 meetings within the 15th and 16th information course "Police Techniques" for officers of GOA (Drug Unit of the Guardia di Finanza) and/or GICO (Investigative Group on Organized Crime) which took place at the Centre of Specialization of the Guardia di Finanza in Orvieto;
- No. 2 Conferences on "World Drug Production and Trafficking" at the Centre of Specialization of the Guardia di Finanza in Orvieto;
- No. 1 meeting within the 44th Training Course for Drug Dog Trainers and Handlers at the Centre of Specialization of the Guardia di Finanza in Castiglione al Lago (PG);
- No. 5 refresher courses on "the Fight against Drug Trafficking" in favour of representatives of the State Police, Carabinieri, Guardia di Finanza, Customs Agency and Local Police at Fiumicino Airport;
- No. 1 meeting within the refresher course on psychological and relational aspects in dealing with people included in protection programmes in favour of senior officers and officials of the Servizio Centrale di Protezione (Central Protection Service) which took place at the Scuola di Perfezionamento per le Forze di Polizia;
- No. 1 study-visit at the Direzione Centrale by 75 officials attending the Academy of the Guardia di Finanza as part of their training journey

International level

Drug courses in favour of foreign law enforcement agencies:

- Drug Training Course in favour of 35 officers of the police of Guatemala, among whom five Prosecutors of the "Fiscalia Antidroga", held in Guatemala City (Guatemala) from September 28th to October 2nd;
- Training course on the fight against international drug trafficking in favour of 30 senior officers of the Serbian police held in Belgrade (Serbia) from December 7th to 11th;
- Training course on the fight against international drug trafficking in favour of 20 officers of the Albanian Border Police and Customs held in Tirana (Albania) from December 14th to 18th.

Within the programme of the Council NATO-RUSSIA "Pilot project for counter-narcotics training of Afghan and Central Asian personnel", DCSA provided cooperation in the following training courses:

- February 3-8 for the course "DOMO Training SESSION 1" held in Domodedovo (Russia Federation) - through the Drug expert in Moscow;



- February 9-20 for the course "Drug Law Enforcement" held in Ankara (TADOC), through the Drug Expert in Ankara;
- March 10-25 for the course "DOMO Training SESSION 2" held in Domodedovo, through the Drug Expert in Moscow;
- March 16-27 for the course "Train the Trainers" in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) through the Drug Expert in Tashkent;
- April 7-22 for the course "DOMO Training Session 3" at Domodedovo through the Drug Expert in Moscow;
- April 20-30 for the course "Drug Law Enforcement" in Ankara (TADOC) through the Drug Expert in Ankara;
- June 1-16, 2009 for the course "Train the Trainers" held in Domodedovo (Russia Federation) through the Drug Expert in Moscow;
- June 22-26 for the course "Training Course" held in Ashgabat – Turkmenistan through the Drug expert in Tashkent (Uzbekistan);
- December 8-23 for the course "Train the Trainers, Course for Afghan Law Enforcement officers" held in Domodedovo through the Drug expert in Moscow.

Within "Project TARCET II" and under the auspices of UNODC:

- In September assistance was given through the Drug expert in Kabul within the training course in favour of the Afghan Drug police;
- From October 7th to 13th in Tehran (Iran) the second phase of the training activity in favour of officials of Iranian police and Customs was carried out.

Participation in the activities of the European Police Academy– CEPOL:

- April 27-30 CEPOL course "Knowledge of European Police Systems" in Munster (Germany);
- April 25-May 15, CEPOL course "Information Seminars, Instruments & Systems of European police cooperation (English Language)" at Bramshill (United Kingdom);
- October 5-23, 2009 CEPOL course "Instruments and Systems of European Police Cooperation (French Language)" at Clermont Ferrand (France);
- October 27-30 CEPOL course "Crime Intelligence & Risk Assessment & Intelligence Led Policing" in Vilnius (Lithuania);
- November 2-5 CEPOL course "Police Cooperation and Europol", Eisenstadt (Austria);
- November 16-20 CEPOL course "Knowledge of European Police Systems" at Saint Cyr au Mont d'Or – Lyon (France)

INFORMATION RESEARCH

The drug phenomenon has become more and more complex both considering the capacity of trafficking to penetrate the society and the social impact connected to its consumption. In order to analyse the trends of this phenomenon and to have an updated view of its national and international scenarios a key role is played by the daily and well structured exchange of information between the analysis, statistics and computer science fields. This flow of data allowed to carry out wide-ranging study, research and intelligence activities. In particular intelligence is being developed through the in-depth analysis of:

- data on world production areas and relevant levels of production;
- information on drug transit routes and criminal organizations responsible for the different phases;
- movement of precursors and essential chemicals;

- main drug operations;
- statistical data on the arrest of the subjects involved in illicit trafficking and drug seizures.

The analysis of such data which are fundamental to have a clear picture and get useful information to target drug law enforcement activity is carried out from two separate analytical profiles: strategic and operational .

Strategic analysis allows to draw up situation reports on the problems connected to the drug phenomenon and its implications. In this case the information is developed by criminal analysts through the use of dedicated software - standard software commonly used in the world for intelligence analysis – and through the consultation of institutional sources and open sources such as:

- information from the Internet, newspapers reports, specialized magazines, field study carried out by category associations;
- surveys by social research centres

The goals of strategic analysis are:

- to allocate resources in a proper way and to facilitate the choice of counteracting methods and techniques;
- to assess the general trends of the drug phenomenon in all its aspects, that is to identify the drug routes, the implications with organized crime, the modus operandi used by traffickers, etc.

In 2009 the following reports were issued:

- 132 reports on the situation of drug trafficking in foreign states and the analogies with Italy to better organize the meetings between the Direzione and foreign representatives;
- 81 information reports to allow DCSA active participation in the different international meetings and Europol AWFs, to which DCSA is paying more and more attention. Mention must be made in particular of COSPOL heroin, a project strongly supported by the Chiefs of Police of the EU countries – with Italy having the role of “driver country”, aimed at fighting against Turkish criminal groups importing huge quantities of heroin into EU.

The operational analysis is carried out by using mainly institutional sources and is started when the investigation of the operational unit has one or more investigative matches or when the information is so huge that a specialized approach is needed.

Through a dedicated software it is possible to display the connections between the different investigations, that is subjects, telephone numbers etc, and this makes it possible to understand situations which otherwise are difficult to describe.

In this way it is possible:

- to identify the subjects and their roles within the organization;
- to trace back the drug and money transfer flows;
- to highlight the marginal areas of the investigations, suggesting possible new investigative leads;
- to rapidly inform DCSA drug experts or foreign drug experts posted to Italy in order to establish contacts at the information and investigative levels with foreign counterparts

This kind of analysis facilitates the understanding of the criminal activities and the links between the subjects belonging to the targeted investigation, allowing to combine the drug operations in order:

- to facilitate coordination;
- to provide precise useful data to target investigations

In 2009 it was possible to draw up 73 analysis reports as a result of the cooperation between DCSA Operational service and the local drug units.





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