

19 November 2010

Original: English\*

**Report of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and  
Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its  
forty-fifth session, held in Damascus from  
8 to 12 November 2010**

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\*The present report is issued in Arabic, English and Russian, the working languages of the subsidiary body.

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

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

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

#### **1. Afghanistan: the ongoing threat from illicit opium production and trafficking**

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to the ongoing threat from illicit opium production and trafficking in Afghanistan:

(a) As part of their strategy to counter trafficking in opiates from Afghanistan, Governments should encourage their law enforcement authorities to work with their Afghan counterparts, build partnerships and increase cooperation, thus strengthening the capacity and effectiveness of the new Afghan institutions;

(b) Given the key role of cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies in combating cross-border trafficking, Governments need to ensure that their agencies have the necessary legislative authority, national contact points, an established procedure for the coordination of national authorities, fast clearance procedures and trained officers ready to respond to requests to carry out controlled delivery operations;

(c) If they are to be effective against groups and individuals engaged in the smuggling of heroin, law enforcement authorities must work more closely together, sharing information, coordinating their targeting of suspects and undertaking operations involving controlled delivery, in accordance with national laws;

(d) Law enforcement authorities should be encouraged by their Governments to support cooperative initiatives such as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the Economic Cooperation Organization, which facilitate the coordination of investigations, the gathering of information and the targeting of operations against persons or groups engaged in the smuggling of drugs through the Near and Middle East.

#### **2. Meeting the challenge of effective border management**

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to meeting the challenge of effective border management:

(a) In response to the increasing use of international mail and express transport services offered by courier companies, Governments should be encouraged to review their practices and procedures with regard to the screening of inbound and outbound consignments using those services;

(b) Governments should encourage the law enforcement agencies managing their land, sea and air borders to develop cooperating agreements that promote regular information-sharing, joint training for undertaking common tasks, and coordination in the planning and execution of operations against drug trafficking;

(c) Governments should be encouraged to review their approach to border management so as to ensure that their strategies adequately meet national needs and that the border control agencies responsible for implementing those strategies are appropriately staffed, trained and equipped;

(d) Governments should review and, where necessary, upgrade the technology available to their law enforcement agencies for detecting drugs being smuggled by land, sea and air, in order to better meet the challenges of innovative concealment techniques, and in undertaking that review, Governments may wish to seek the support and assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

**3. Controlling precursor chemicals and addressing the growing challenge of unregulated alternatives and trafficking in and illicit manufacture and use of amphetamine-type stimulants in the Near and Middle East**

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to controlling precursor chemicals and addressing the growing challenge of unregulated alternatives and trafficking in and illicit manufacture and use of amphetamine-type stimulants in the Near and Middle East:

(a) Governments of producing, transit and destination countries should be encouraged to strengthen their control over precursor chemicals and prevent them from being diverted to be used in illicit drug manufacture by gathering and exchanging information on non-scheduled substances, including derivatives especially designed to circumvent existing controls;

(b) In order to strengthen cooperation among relevant chemical and pharmaceutical industries, Governments of producing, transit and destination countries should encourage their competent national authorities to develop codes of conduct or memorandums of understanding that support mutual cooperation in efforts to prevent precursor chemicals from being diverted to be used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, including pharmaceutical preparations and psychotropic substances;

(c) Governments of producing, transit and destination countries should be encouraged to develop practical procedures for the safe handling and disposal of seized precursor chemicals, in cooperation with competent regional and international bodies;

(d) Governments should be encouraged to develop better strategies to control the production of precursor chemicals such as acetic anhydride.

## **II. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation**

5. At its 1st meeting, on 8 November 2010, the Subcommission considered item 3 of its agenda, entitled "Current situation with respect to regional and

subregional cooperation”. For its consideration of the item, the Subcommission had before it two background papers: (a) report of the Secretariat on statistics on drug trafficking trends in the Near and Middle East, in South, West and Central Asia and worldwide (UNODC/SUBCOM/45/2); and (b) note by the Secretariat on the current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation (UNODC/SUBCOM/45/CRP.1). In addition, national reports were submitted by India (UNODC/SUBCOM/45/CRP.5), Iraq (UNODC/SUBCOM/45/CRP.2/Rev.1), Lebanon (UNODC/SUBCOM/45/CRP.3), Pakistan (UNODC/SUBCOM/45/CRP.6) and Turkey (UNODC/SUBCOM/45/CRP.4).

6. A representative of UNODC made an audio-visual presentation covering regional and subregional cooperation and global trends, including with regard to drug trafficking. Statements were made by the representatives of Azerbaijan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. The observer for the Russian Federation made a statement. The observer for Palestine also made a statement.

7. Speakers reported on numerous operations that had been conducted by member States of the Subcommission since its forty-fourth session, which had resulted in large seizures of illicit drugs, including Captagon tablets, cannabis resin and heroin. The success of those operations was partly attributed to the cooperation at the subregional, regional and international levels.

8. Several speakers referred to the implementation of controlled delivery operations at the regional and international levels. Key factors for the success of such operations included the similarity or compatibility of the relevant legislation in the countries concerned and the signing of bilateral agreements. Another important element was trust and networking among the drug law enforcement officers of the various countries. It was also suggested that a contact list of the designated national focal points at the regional and international levels who had been authorized by their Governments to carry out controlled delivery operations could be compiled and circulated.

9. Several speakers referred to the increase in opium production in Afghanistan over the last few years, as a result of which the country was producing 95 per cent of the world’s opium. That had also resulted in increased drug trafficking and abuse in the region. Another threat was the smuggling of amphetamine-type stimulants from South-East Asian and European countries.

10. Attention was drawn to the importance of regional initiatives and mechanisms such as the Paris Pact initiative, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and the Triangular Initiative of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan.

11. Some speakers reported on their countries’ drug abuse and trafficking situation as well as on the national plans, bodies and legislation they had put in place to counter drug demand and supply.

12. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic emphasized the importance of sharing information, in particular intelligence, in order to reduce drug trafficking. The representative of Jordan made reference to the importance of using X-ray equipment and drug-detecting dogs at border control points to fight drug trafficking.

13. The representative of Azerbaijan referred to new sophisticated methods of concealment, such as imbibing clothes with drugs, and the use of postal packages to smuggle drugs. He also made reference to the smuggling of methamphetamine through the Islamic Republic of Iran by air. Azerbaijan was particularly affected by drug trafficking because of its geographical position on the main trafficking route leading from Afghanistan. The representative of Pakistan referred to his country's policy of enhancing public participation in efforts to address drug-related problems.

14. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran referred to the establishment, in December 2008, of a joint planning cell as part of the Triangular Initiative of Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan. The unit had initiated several joint operations involving the three countries and had coordinated with the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) and the Targeted Anti-trafficking Regional Communication, Expertise and Training (TARCET) operation on precursor control. The speaker also called for the implementation of relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the provision of technical assistance to Afghanistan and neighbouring countries.

15. The observer for the Russian Federation referred to his country's Rainbow 2 plan, aimed at using the potential of the United Nations and regional organizations to eliminate the illicit drug production in Afghanistan. Reference was also made to Operation Canal.

16. The representative of Turkey emphasized that even small measures, such as making it mandatory for persons to show identity documents when sending parcels or cargo, could lead to a significant decrease in the amount of drugs smuggled using airfreight or postal services.

17. The same representative also emphasized the importance of increasing cooperation among the countries of the region in countering drug trafficking by sea.

### **III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee at its forty-third session**

18. At its 2nd meeting, on 8 November 2010, the Subcommittee considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee at its forty-third session". For its consideration of the item, the Subcommittee had before it a background paper prepared by the Secretariat (UNODC/SUBCOM/45/3). The Secretary of the Subcommittee introduced the agenda item.

19. No statements were made on the agenda item.

### **IV. Consideration of topics by working groups**

20. At its 3rd to 6th meetings, from 9 to 10 November, the Subcommittee established working groups to examine the three topics under item 5 of its agenda, entitled "Consideration of topics by working groups". The observations made by the working groups and the conclusions reached after their consideration of the topics

are presented below. For the recommendations made by the working groups and adopted by the Subcommission, see chapter I above.

## **A. Afghanistan: the ongoing threat from illicit opium production and trafficking**

21. The working group on Afghanistan: the ongoing threat from illicit opium production and trafficking held one meeting, on 9 November 2010. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) The same farmers and distribution networks involved in illicit opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan were also involved in illicit cannabis production;

(b) Although Afghanistan was the primary source of illicitly produced opiates available throughout the region, other sources included the licit production of opiates (from where opiates were diverted) and the small-scale, localized cultivation of opium poppy to meet the opium needs of some small communities;

(c) To be effective against the groups and individuals engaged in heroin smuggling, law enforcement authorities must work more closely together to share information, coordinate their targeting of suspects and undertake operations such as controlled delivery operations;

(d) The law enforcement liaison officers posted to the region, together with the services provided through the secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization, offered valuable assistance to authorities when they undertook investigations into the organized criminal groups engaged in smuggling drugs through their territories;

(e) The Government of Afghanistan was working to implement strategies to address illicit opium production by reducing incentives for farmers to engage in illicit opium poppy cultivation and establishing an effective police and drug control service that will promote stability and enforce the law. Those efforts were highly appreciated, in particular as they had increased the number of poppy-free provinces. Nevertheless, Afghanistan still accounted for 95 per cent of the world's illicit production of opiates;

(f) The northern routes that had opened for trafficking in opiates, leading from Afghanistan through Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, continued to expand, in terms of both the frequency of their use and the volume of drugs transported along them.

22. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) The high levels of illicit cannabis production in Afghanistan should be of concern to both the Government of Afghanistan and the Governments of the States members of the Subcommission;

(b) The international community must continue to support the Government of Afghanistan in its efforts to reduce the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and develop a professional police force and an effective national counter-narcotics response to illicit opium poppy cultivation and opium production;

(c) The willingness of law enforcement authorities of States members of the Subcommission and other States to work together, through CARICC, ECO, the joint planning cell and other cooperative initiatives, should strengthen their effectiveness;

(d) The posting of law enforcement liaison officers to represent their Governments in other countries in the investigation of cases involving drug trafficking and other forms of serious cross-border crime greatly facilitated cooperation between authorities;

(e) The international commitment to supporting alternative development and livelihood initiatives aimed at reducing illicit opium poppy cultivation and opium production must be maintained.

## **B. Meeting the challenge of effective border management**

23. The working group on meeting the challenge of effective border management held one meeting, on 9 November 2010. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Sound border management was an integral part of maintaining national security and sovereignty;

(b) Partnerships between customs and police authorities and their counterparts in the military to patrol long land borders and extensive coastlines could enhance the effectiveness of border control and management;

(c) Good cooperation, communication and coordination between border agencies were essential elements of good border management;

(d) The modus operandi of drug smugglers and the methods used to conceal drug consignments were becoming increasingly sophisticated;

(e) Drug-detecting technical equipment, including drug-sniffing dogs, was a valuable aid to officers searching for drugs hidden in vehicles, baggage, postal packages and commercial freight;

(f) The UNODC Container Control Programme offered participating States direct support in developing their own effective and sustainable measures to control the movement of containers;

(g) UNODC, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization and other international organizations offered valuable tools and technical assistance to support border operations and the investigation of cross-border offences.

24. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) Establishing joint teams comprising police, customs and other law enforcement authorities was an effective way to develop cooperation and coordination and efficiency in border operations;

(b) Border agencies must be equipped with and trained in the use of appropriate equipment such as X-ray, search tools and communication devices in order to be able to perform their duties properly;

(c) International mail and courier companies continued to pose a threat to border control because of the speed, convenience and anonymity they offered to those engaged in the drug trafficking;

(d) Establishing cross-border cooperation between law enforcement agencies along shared borders through regular meetings, the exchange of information and coordination in operations against common drug trafficking targets should be a goal of border control agencies;

(e) All law enforcement officers working in border areas should be familiar with assessing risks, targeting and profiling.

### **C. Controlling precursor chemicals and addressing the growing challenge of unregulated alternatives and trafficking in and illicit manufacture and use of amphetamine-type stimulants in the Near and Middle East**

25. The working group on controlling precursor chemicals and addressing the growing challenge of unregulated alternatives and trafficking in and illicit manufacture and use of amphetamine-type stimulants in the Near and Middle East held two meetings, on 10 November 2010. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) The emergence of illicit methamphetamine manufacture in member States of the Subcommittee highlighted the need for greater sharing of intelligence based on the analysis of seized amphetamine-type stimulants, such as the methods of concealment used, the trafficking routes identified and details of the individuals involved. Such cooperation would lead to better coordination in law enforcement efforts to intercept couriers and consignments of amphetamine-type stimulants and dismantle the groups behind them;

(b) Most member States of the Subcommittee had introduced effective regulatory controls and procedures with regard to the import, export, sale and distribution of the internationally controlled precursor chemicals — in some instances, together with other chemicals that might be used as substitutes for controlled precursor chemicals;

(c) The INTERPOL ice trail operation was providing law enforcement authorities in the region with needed assistance in identifying new and emerging trends in the smuggling of amphetamine-type stimulants and, using the intelligence generated through INTERPOL, analysing seizures made in different countries and identifying the organizers, in accordance with their national laws and regulations;

(d) The Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system was widely used by member States of the Subcommittee to exercise control over the import and export of certain precursor chemicals;

(e) National competent authorities for precursor control in all countries needed to have a good working relationship with their national chemical industries and their production, distribution and sales networks;

(f) It was important that officers with the authority to stop, examine and seize precursor chemicals were well trained in the identification, testing and safe handling of those substances;

(g) A number of States had added substances such as caffeine to their national control lists in recognition of the threat posed by the diversion of those substances into illicit channels;

(h) The disposal of seized precursor chemicals often posed a challenge to authorities, particularly when they were confronted with large quantities of confiscated chemicals.

26. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) The PEN Online system has proved to be efficient in facilitating legitimate international transactions of controlled precursor chemicals, while being an effective way to identify and prevent attempts to divert or sell such chemicals to non-authorized parties;

(b) Authorities should be encouraged to use UNODC guidelines on safe and environmentally sound methods of disposing of seized precursor chemicals;

(c) Submitting data on seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants to the INTERPOL ice trail operation would contribute to the identification of organized criminal groups and possible illicit drug production sites and to the targeting of potential couriers and consignments of amphetamine-type stimulants and the organizers of such trafficking operations.

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

27. At its 7th meeting, on 11 November 2010, the Subcommittee considered item 6 of its agenda, entitled "Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem". For its consideration of the item, the Subcommittee had before it the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A), adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2009. The Secretary of the Subcommittee introduced the item. Statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic. The observer for the Russian Federation made a statement. The observer for Palestine also made a statement.

28. In his introductory statement, the Secretary elaborated on the areas covered and the main actions envisaged in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. Attention was drawn in particular to the section relating to supply reduction and related measures and the subsections on enhancing cooperation, coordination and law enforcement operations to reduce supply, addressing new trafficking trends and addressing supply and demand reduction together.

29. Several speakers referred to the adoption and enactment of drug control legislation in their countries, as well as to the adoption of national drug control strategies to address both illicit drug demand and supply. Measures were being implemented to prevent illicit crop cultivation and drug trafficking, but there was a need to strengthen international cooperation and the exchange of intelligence in real time. Some representatives reported increases in drug addiction, drug abuse by injection and drug seizures in their countries.

30. The demand reduction measures referred to by speakers included prevention in the workplace, home and community by both governmental entities and non-governmental organizations and raising awareness of the dangers of drug abuse among the general public through publications and the media. Drug abuse prevention had also been introduced in the school curricula in some countries and public information campaigns were regularly conducted on the subject. Cultural and sporting activities were being promoted among young people as an alternative to experimenting with drugs. Activities for treating and rehabilitating drug addicts were also reported by several speakers. One representative referred to the harm reduction measures and methadone maintenance treatment being used in his country.

31. Some speakers made reference to illicit opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan and the associated problem of precursors. A plan of action was needed to eradicate this illicit opium poppy cultivation and the International Security Assistance Force should be given the mandate of dismantling clandestine drug laboratories. Alternative development measures, including the creation of infrastructure and jobs, needed to be stepped up, with the support of UNODC. Another troubling phenomenon in the country was the increase in illicit cannabis production, which also provided a source of finance for terrorist activities.

32. Several representatives reported on the growing abuse of and resulting addiction to opioid analgesics and anti-depressant substances such as Tramadol, Tadol and Tamol in their countries. There was a need for greater awareness by States of the dangers posed by those pharmaceutical preparations. A number of representatives reported that strict regimes for the import and distribution of such preparations had been introduced in their country and that use of those preparations under medical supervision was regulated. Such preparations were licitly manufactured in some countries in the region, but were also smuggled into the region out of South-East Asia.

33. One speaker indicated that, in response to the growing problem of misuse of pharmaceutical preparations, in particular opiate-based ones, Governments should be encouraged to ensure that they had effective procedures in place to control, regulate and monitor the import, export and domestic distribution of such preparations.

## **VI. Organization of the forty-sixth session of the Subcommittee**

34. At its 7th meeting, on 11 November 2010, the Subcommittee considered item 7 of its agenda, entitled "Organization of the forty-sixth session of the Subcommittee".

35. For its consideration of item 7, the Subcommittee had before it a draft provisional agenda for its consideration (UNODC/SUBCOM/45/4) and a note by the Secretariat on the review of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (UNODC/SUBCOM/45/5). The Secretary made an introductory statement outlining action to be taken for the organization of the forty-sixth session of the Subcommittee, including the need to identify Governments that would be willing to host the session. The Chair requested the Secretariat to work with member States to develop a set of topics to be discussed by the Subcommittee at its forty-sixth session and to consult with them to identify a possible host for that session.

36. The Subcommittee approved the following draft provisional agenda for its forty-sixth session:

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

## **VII. Other business**

37. At its 7th meeting, on 11 November 2010, the Subcommittee considered item 8 of its agenda, entitled "Other business". The Secretary made an introductory statement on the survey on the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. In 2009 and early 2010, the Secretariat had conducted a review of responses by members of subsidiary bodies of the Commission to a questionnaire on the functioning of the subsidiary bodies. The analysis of those responses had been brought to the attention of the Subcommittee at its forty-fifth session (UNODC/SUBCOM/45/5).

38. The Secretary informed the Subcommittee that responses had been received from nine States in the region. Nearly all of those States had agreed that the sessions of the Subcommittee were an important forum for highlighting areas of concern such as emerging trends in drug trafficking, exchanging information and meeting law enforcement counterparts from other States in the region. The discussions had frequently translated into improved operational cooperation. For most States, the current configuration of the sessions continued to adequately reflect the

geographical and political scope needed for effective discussion on and responses to drug trafficking.

## VIII. Adoption of the report

39. At its 8th meeting, on 11 November 2010, the Subcommission adopted the report on its forty-fifth session (UNODC/SUBCOM/45/L.1 and Add.1-4), including the reports of the working groups and their recommendations, as orally revised.

## IX. Organization of the forty-fifth session of the Subcommission

### A. Opening and duration of the session

40. The forty-fifth session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East was held in Damascus from 8 to 12 November 2010. The Minister of the Interior of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Deputy Minister of Health of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Treaty Affairs of UNODC, on behalf of the Executive Director, addressed the participants at the opening meeting. The Chair of the forty-fifth session of the Subcommission also addressed the participants.

### B. Attendance

41. The following States members of the Subcommission were represented: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Yemen.

42. Japan, France, the Russian Federation and the United States of America were represented by observers.

43. Palestine was also represented by an observer.

44. The Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, INTERPOL, the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat were also represented.

### C. Election of officers

45. At its 1st meeting, on 8 November, the Subcommission elected the following officers by acclamation:

*Chair:* Ahmed Al Hourri (Syrian Arab Republic)

*Vice-Chair:* Gholamhossein Aghagal Zadeh (the Islamic Republic of Iran)  
Saad Muhammad Al Shomrani (Saudi Arabia)

*Rapporteur:* Davidson Devasirvatham (India)

#### **D. Adoption of the agenda**

46. Also at its 1st meeting, the Subcommittee adopted the following agenda:
  1. Election of officers.
  2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
  3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation.
  4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee at its forty-third session.
  5. Consideration of topics by working groups:
    - (a) Afghanistan: the ongoing threat from illicit opium production and trafficking;
    - (b) Meeting the challenge of effective border management;
    - (c) Controlling precursor chemicals and addressing the growing challenge of unregulated alternatives and trafficking in and illicit manufacture and use of amphetamine-type stimulants in the Near and Middle East.
  6. Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.
  7. Organization of the forty-sixth session of the Subcommittee.
  8. Other business.
  9. Adoption of the report of the Subcommittee on its forty-fifth session.

#### **E. Documentation**

47. The documents before the forty-fifth session of the Subcommittee are listed in the annex to the present document.

#### **F. Closure of the session**

48. The Chair of the forty-fifth session made a closing statement.

## Annex

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

<i>Document</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
UNODC/SUBCOM/45/1	2	Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work
UNODC/SUBCOM/45/2	3	Report of the Secretariat on statistics on drug trafficking trends in the Near and Middle East, in South, West and Central Asia and worldwide
UNODC/SUBCOM/45/3	4	Note by the Secretariat on the review of implementation by States of the region of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee at its forty-third session
UNODC/SUBCOM/45/4	7	Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the forty-sixth session of the Subcommittee
UNODC/SUBCOM/45/5	7	Note by the Secretariat on the review of the functioning of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
UNODC/SUBCOM/45/L.1 and Add.1-4	9	Draft report
UNODC/SUBCOM/2008/CRP.1	3	Note by the Secretariat on the current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation
UNODC/SUBCOM/45/CRP.2/Rev.1 and CRP.3-6	3	Country reports