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**Report of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and  
Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its  
forty-sixth session, held in Vienna from  
19 to 22 December 2011**

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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-sixth session**

1. At its forty-sixth 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.

#### **(a) Ongoing impact of illicit drug production in Afghanistan**

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to the ongoing impact of illicit drug production in Afghanistan:

(a) Where no legal framework exists for special investigative techniques, including controlled deliveries under the international drug control treaties and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>1</sup> the countries of the Near and Middle East are encouraged to develop and enact related legislation as soon as possible;

(b) In order to facilitate cross-border operations, such as controlled deliveries, Governments need to ensure that their agencies have established single national focal points and developed and introduced standard operating procedures, including fast clearance mechanisms, templates for documentation, model requests and debriefing procedures;

(c) Law enforcement authorities should be encouraged by their Governments to make best use of the capacities of regional law enforcement entities such as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), the joint planning cell and others, which facilitate and provide platforms for the coordination of multilateral investigations and operations and the collection, analysis and sharing of information needed for operations targeted against suspects or criminal groups engaged in the smuggling of drugs and precursors through the countries of the Near and Middle East;

(d) Governments should encourage their law enforcement agencies to develop coordinated investigations and joint operations with a view to dismantling the entire chain of criminal actors, including the highest levels of criminal organizations;

(e) In order to test and adjust standard operating procedures for multilateral operations and to make them practically functional, Governments should encourage their law enforcement agencies to conduct multilateral table-top and field exercises using the network of liaison officers and the platform and coordination capacities of international and regional law enforcement entities.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

**(b) Illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants in the region**

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants in the region:

(a) Member States of the Subcommittee are encouraged to strengthen their efforts to monitor the situation regarding amphetamine-type stimulants in the region in cooperation with the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which, subject to funding made available for that purpose, will continue to support Member States in gaining better insight into trends in the supply of and demand for such stimulants and designing effective policy interventions;

(b) Governments are encouraged to strengthen their efforts to ensure that their law enforcement agencies are aware of the important role played by forensic analysis of seized amphetamine-type stimulants so as to increase regional knowledge about active ingredients, common sources of manufacture and patterns in trafficking, and to share that information among law enforcement authorities in order to strengthen international efforts to counter illicit activity involving amphetamine-type stimulants;

(c) Law enforcement authorities in the region need to be adequately trained and equipped to counter the threat posed by illicit synthetic drugs, especially amphetamine-type stimulants, and their illicit manufacture, having previously focused their activities on cannabis and heroin;

(d) Drawing on the expertise of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) on the issue of precursor control, Governments should undertake regular reviews of their domestic precursor chemical requirements and report the data to the Board to ensure that they are in line with actual requirements and thus hinder potential diversion of precursors into the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants.

**(c) Supporting models of drug demand reduction**

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to supporting models of drug demand reduction:

(a) Governments are encouraged to adopt prevention, treatment, care, rehabilitation and reintegration interventions that are based on scientific research;

(b) Governments are encouraged to offer opportunities for treatment and reintegration while continuing to fight drug trafficking at all levels;

(c) Governments are encouraged to develop joint training courses for law enforcement and drug demand reduction professionals;

(d) Governments are encouraged to create coordinating bodies at all levels (national, regional and municipal), including both the law enforcement and the drug demand reduction sectors, to plan interventions and policies together.

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

5. At its 1st meeting, on 19 December 2011, 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 reports of the Secretariat, on statistical analysis of drug trafficking trends in the Near and Middle East, South, West and Central Asia and worldwide (UNODC/SUBCOM/46/2), and on the current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation (UNODC/SUBCOM/46/CRP.1). In addition, national reports were submitted by Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates (UNODC/SUBCOM/46/CRP.2-10).

6. Representatives of UNODC made audio-visual presentations covering regional and subregional cooperation and global trends, including in trafficking. Statements were made by the representatives of Turkey, Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt and Lebanon, and by the observers for the Russian Federation and CARICC.

7. Speakers discussed trends in opium poppy cultivation, production and trafficking, including the recent increase in opium production in Afghanistan and the level of drug seizures in neighbouring countries. It was noted that the smaller amounts of drugs seized in Central Asia were no direct indication of the level of drug trafficking in the region, which remained high owing to the drug demand in destination countries.

8. Some speakers underlined the increasing degree of organization of criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, which required a comprehensive approach based on international and regional cooperation.

9. Speakers also discussed the problem of cocaine trafficking and referred to national experiences and measures taken. Turkey and the United Arab Emirates reported a significant increase in cocaine seizures. The United Arab Emirates had undertaken several law enforcement operations, including controlled deliveries, in cooperation with other countries such as Brazil, China and Malaysia. Egypt stressed that cocaine use was concentrated in the affluent segments of the population.

10. Speakers also discussed the level of cannabis production and seizures in their countries. Lebanon reported on crop eradication measures. Pakistan reported increased cannabis seizures and requested UNODC to focus on filling the gaps in available data on cannabis production in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries.

11. With regard to production of and trafficking in Captagon, Turkey reported that multiple trends and patterns existed. While clandestine laboratories had been found on its territory, Captagon was also supplied from within the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

12. Some speakers reported on national measures and activities as well as regional and international cooperation to combat trafficking in drugs and precursors, including drug seizures, border management and law enforcement activities, also through CARICC. The Russian Federation referred to the Channel 2012 operation,

conducted jointly by a number of countries through the Collective Security Treaty Organization.

13. Speakers also highlighted the importance of the Triangular Initiative, including its joint planning cell, and commended the assistance provided by the Container Control Programme, implemented jointly by UNODC and the World Customs Organization.

14. Speakers welcomed relevant UNODC regional programmes and stressed the need to provide adequate financial resources. Pakistan highlighted the need to devote equal attention to all subprogrammes of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring States, with specific attention being given to ensuring adequate funding for drug demand reduction activities.

15. Yemen highlighted the need for a global strategy and policies, as well as domestic legislation on drug demand reduction, noting that a reduction in demand would translate into a reduction in supply.

### **III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommission at its forty-fourth session**

16. At its 2nd meeting, on 19 December 2011, the Subcommission considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommission at its forty-fourth session”. For its consideration of the item the Subcommission had before it a report of the Secretariat on the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommission at its forty-fourth session (UNODC/SUBCOM/46/3). The Secretary of the Subcommission introduced the agenda item. Statements were made by the representatives of the United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, Turkey and Azerbaijan, and by the observer for CARICC.

17. Speakers reported on the implementation by their Governments of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommission at its forty-fourth session. With regard to the ongoing challenge of opiate trafficking in the region, the importance of close cooperation among law enforcement agencies was stressed. Further relevant measures included the creation of specific institutions, information exchange, training, controlled delivery operations and other forms of international cooperation. Turkey reported on its policy priorities, which included the strengthening of border control units and anti-drug units at air and sea ports. The United Arab Emirates reported having established border control units equipped to search containers. In addition, it had hosted a Paris Pact meeting in November 2011 to address the financial flows linked to illicit production of and trafficking in Afghan opiates. Pakistan indicated that it had established drug control task forces in 2010 and a legal regime to address illegal diversion of precursors.

18. With regard to the use of the Internet in trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, some speakers stated that the relevant legal framework was in place and that their countries employed specialized personnel and used electronic means to collect evidence. Other speakers reported that electronic evidence was used very rarely. One specific problem was the tracing of communications through voice-over Internet protocol technology.

19. With regard to the issue of amphetamine-type stimulants, speakers stressed the importance of international cooperation, given the multiple routes used to traffic such substances. Reference was made to examples of successful cooperation with destination countries such as Malaysia and Thailand. Other relevant measures included the establishment of databases and the exchange of relevant information. Participants reiterated their commitment to joint operations to combat the growing threat of amphetamine-type stimulants in the region.

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

20. At its 2nd to 4th meetings, on 19 and 20 December, the Subcommission 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. Ongoing impact of illicit drug production in Afghanistan**

21. The working group on the ongoing impact of illicit drug production in Afghanistan held two meetings, on 19 and 20 December 2011. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Although Afghanistan remained the primary source of illicitly produced opiates available throughout the region, an increase in trafficking in hashish from Afghanistan had been noted;

(b) Trafficking in precursors remained an issue that required specific attention in order to counter illicit production of heroin;

(c) Sharing of information and multilateral operations, such as controlled delivery operations, between the law enforcement agencies of the countries of the region were an imperative for effective measures against criminal groups and individuals engaged in smuggling of drugs and precursors;

(d) There were difficulties in and obstacles to the implementation of multilateral counter-narcotics operations mainly because of lack of either a legal foundation or mutually agreed standard operating procedures;

(e) The capacities and platform of the existing regional law enforcement entities such as CARICC and the joint planning cell were often either overlooked, underestimated or not properly used. In many cases the officers of the law enforcement agencies were not aware of or not trained in how those capacities could be used in practice;

(f) Criteria for the evaluation of the success of law enforcement operations should not be limited to quantities seized or the number of cases registered but rather focus on the importance and the level of the targets identified.

22. The working group drew the following conclusions:

(a) The high levels of illicit opium and cannabis production in Afghanistan should remain the concern of Governments of the States members of the Subcommission;

(b) Measures were needed to ensure exchange of information and to encourage multilateral operations aimed at dismantling international trafficking chains;

(c) The law enforcement authorities of States members of the Subcommission and other States needed to work together, including through the network of liaison officers and regional law enforcement entities such as CARICC, the joint planning cell and others;

(d) Table-top and field exercises were needed to test and adjust cooperation mechanisms and standard operating procedures;

(e) Governments should strongly encourage their law enforcement authorities to further develop cooperation with their counterparts in other countries in order to ensure a coordinated response to the common threat of trafficking in drugs coming from Afghanistan and trafficking in precursors to Afghanistan.

## **B. Illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants in the region**

23. The working group on illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) in the region held one meeting, on 20 December 2011. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Illicit synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine in the form of Captagon, posed a continuing threat for States members of the Subcommission, and trafficking in and use of those drugs had the potential to grow to a scale comparable with those of cannabis and opiates;

(b) Seizures of amphetamine reported to UNODC by countries in the region (almost 25 tons) represented 75 per cent of global amphetamine seizures, and about one third of total ATS seizures in 2009, with several countries reporting significant increases in quantities seized since 2005;

(c) Continuous high seizures in the region in recent years indicated that the origin of the amphetamine sold as Captagon remained diversified;

(d) The increase in illicit manufacture of and trafficking in methamphetamine in several States members of the Subcommission and the increasing involvement and sophisticated methods of criminal groups involved in illicit ATS activity reflected a global trend and underlined the need for more effective monitoring systems and sharing of intelligence based on the analysis of seized ATS, such as the methods of illicit manufacture, the trafficking routes identified, details of the individuals involved and types of concealment used;

(e) Some States members of the Subcommission continued to have exceptionally high legitimate requirements for essential ATS precursor chemicals such as ephedrine, pseudoephedrine and 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P).



24. The working group drew the following conclusions:

- (a) The threat of ATS was amplified by a lack of sufficient data on the amphetamine pills that were sold as Captagon, in particular with regard to the source of the significant quantities of amphetamine seized annually in the region;
- (b) There was a need to further increase awareness among law enforcement authorities to facilitate generation, analysis and reporting of relevant information;
- (c) Law enforcement authorities in some countries also required technical assistance, especially to improve equipment to address the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in ATS more effectively;
- (d) While the global Synthetic Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends (SMART) programme, an extrabudgetary initiative of UNODC, had succeeded in shedding some light on the situation regarding ATS, more should be done to effectively monitor and alleviate the growing threat posed by ATS in the region;
- (e) The high legitimate requirements for essential ATS precursor chemicals of several States members of the Subcommission left them vulnerable to possible exploitation by international criminal networks seeking to divert chemicals from licit trade into illicit manufacture of ATS.

### **C. Supporting models of drug demand reduction**

25. The working group on supporting models of drug demand reduction held one meeting, on 20 December 2011. In its consideration of the topic under review, the working group made the following observations:

- (a) Drug demand reduction and law enforcement were mutually reinforcing. Law enforcement reduced the availability of drugs and drug demand reduction took away resources from criminal organizations. Although law enforcement could stop supply, if demand was not reduced, people suffering from drug dependence would find a new way to fuel their dependence;
- (b) Drug dependence was a health disorder that was caused by a complex interplay of factors. Those factors could be personal or environmental, including a large number of disadvantages (family neglect, poverty or low school attendance);
- (c) Drug prevention and treatment interventions should be chosen among those which had been found to be effective by scientific research;
- (d) Providing treatment as an alternative to punishment did not detract from the work of law enforcement against the network of traffickers, even at the local level, where many people involved in trafficking also suffered from drug dependence. Once a drug-dependent dealer was arrested, his or her treatment and rehabilitation should be encouraged, without prejudice to the punishment provided for by the law. This saved society resources as it reintegrated the patient and/or offender into society, instead of keeping him or her at the margin.

26. The working group drew the following conclusions:

- (a) Addiction to drugs should be recognized as a health disorder and addressed as such in all policies and programmes of States;

(b) More resources were needed for drug demand reduction. However, much could be accomplished by using existing resources for interventions that might be small, but had been found to be effective by scientific research;

(c) There should be more collaboration at all levels between the drug demand reduction and law enforcement sectors;

(d) Guidance and support was needed from the international community, in particular as to which interventions were efficient and cost-effective.

## **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 4th meeting, on 20 December 2011, the Subcommission considered item 6 of its agenda, entitled “Follow-up to the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem”. For its consideration of the item, the Subcommission had before it the United Nations Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (A/64/92-E/2009/98, chap. II.A), adopted at the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2009. The Secretary of the meeting introduced the item. Statements were made by the representatives of Azerbaijan, Turkey, Pakistan, Oman and Yemen. Statements were also made by the observers for the Russian Federation and CARICC.

28. Several speakers reported on measures taken by their Governments to implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action. A number of States had adopted national laws, policies, strategies and plans of action to address the drug problem. Several States had also established relevant institutions and ensured coordination between all competent authorities.

29. Speakers also reported on specific measures to prevent the spread of drug use and to provide treatment to drug users. Preventive measures included the promotion of anti-drug attitudes in schools and sport centres, as well as projects in multiple sectors aimed at specific groups, such as young people. With regard to treatment facilities, some speakers stressed the benefits of public-private partnerships and the involvement of civil society.

30. Speakers referred to measures to reduce the supply of illicit drugs. In that regard, successful initiatives had been taken to eradicate illicit crops and promote alternative development, as well as law enforcement measures to counter drug production and flows of illicit drugs and precursors.

31. Some speakers also stressed that demand reduction measures in destination countries were equally crucial.

32. Several speakers recalled the importance of international cooperation and technical assistance in addressing the world drug problem. The need to enhance national capacity was also stressed. Several speakers highlighted the role of international institutions and referred to successful cooperative initiatives and

projects, such as surveys and assessment studies on drug abuse, carried out with support from UNODC and other partners.

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

33. At its 5th meeting, on 21 December 2011, the Subcommittee considered items 7 and 8 of its agenda, entitled “Organization of the forty-seventh session of the Subcommittee” and “Other business”.

34. For its consideration of item 7, the Subcommittee had before it a draft provisional agenda for its consideration (UNODC/SUBCOM/46/4, annex). The Secretary made an introductory statement outlining action to be taken for the organization of the forty-seventh session, including the need to identify Governments that would be willing to host the session. Statements were made by the representatives of Turkey, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan and Egypt.

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

(a) Modus operandi of organized criminal groups involved in illicit drug trafficking;

(b) Threats posed by emerging organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, including West African networks;

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

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

37. The Subcommittee approved the following draft provisional agenda for its forty-seventh 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-fifth 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-eighth session of the Subcommittee.
8. Other business.

9. Adoption of the report of the Subcommission on its forty-seventh session.

## **VII. Other business**

38. Under agenda item 8, entitled “Other business”, the representative of Jordan reported that the authorities of his country had just seized a vast amount of hashish and heroin coming from Afghanistan. The Islamic Republic of Iran referred to recent improvements in anti-drug legislation and seizures of considerable amounts of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, especially amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS).

39. The Officer-in-Charge of the INCB secretariat informed the meeting of the forthcoming INCB reports that would be presented to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fifth session.

## **VIII. Adoption of the report**

40. At its 6th meeting, on 21 December 2011, the Subcommission adopted the report on its forty-sixth session (UNODC/SUBCOM/46/L.1 and Add.1-6), including the reports of the working groups and their recommendations, as orally revised.

## **IX. Organization of the forty-sixth session of the Subcommission**

### **A. Opening and duration of the session**

41. The forty-sixth session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East was held in Vienna from 19 to 22 December 2011. A representative of UNODC made an opening statement on behalf of the Executive Director. The Chairman of the forty-sixth session of the Subcommission also addressed the meeting.

### **B. Attendance**

42. The following States members of the Subcommission were represented: Azerbaijan, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

43. Germany and the Russian Federation were represented by observers.

44. Palestine was also represented by an observer.

45. INCB, CARICC, the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior and the European Union were also represented.

### C. Election of officers

46. At its 1st meeting, on 19 December 2011, the Subcommission elected the following officers by acclamation:

<i>Chair:</i>	Mian Muhammad Zulqarnain Aamir (Pakistan)
<i>Vice-Chair:</i>	Behsat Ekici (Turkey)
	Tarek Elsayed Mohamed Ismail (Egypt)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Abdullatif Al-Doraibi (Yemen)

### D. Adoption of the agenda

47. Also at its 1st meeting, the Subcommission 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 Subcommission at its forty-fourth session.
5. Consideration of topics by working groups:
  - (a) Ongoing impact of illicit drug production in Afghanistan;
  - (b) Illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants in the region;
  - (c) Supporting models of drug demand reduction.
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 Subcommission.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report of the Subcommission on its forty-sixth session.

### E. Documentation

48. The documents before the Subcommission at its forty-sixth session are listed in the annex to the present document.

### F. Closure of the session

49. The Chair of the forty-sixth 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-sixth session**

<i>Document</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
UNODC/SUBCOM/46/1	2	Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work
UNODC/SUBCOM/46/2	3	Report of the Secretariat on statistical analysis of drug trafficking trends in the Near and Middle East, South, West and Central Asia and worldwide
UNODC/SUBCOM/46/3	4	Report of the Secretariat on the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee at its forty-fourth session
UNODC/SUBCOM/46/4	7	Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the forty-seventh session of the Subcommittee
UNODC/SUBCOM/46/L.1 and Add.1-6	9	Draft report
UNODC/SUBCOM/46/CRP.1	3	Report of the Secretariat on the current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation
UNODC/SUBCOM/46/CRP.2-8	3	Country reports