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Arabic, English and Russian only\*

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**Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and  
Related Matters in the Near and Middle East**

**Forty-eighth session**

Vienna, 25-28 November 2013

Item 4 of the provisional agenda\*\*

**Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the  
Subcommission at its forty-sixth session**

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1. The Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, at its forty-sixth session, held in Vienna, from 19 to 22 December 2011, adopted a set of recommendations following the consideration by working groups of the issues listed below.
2. In accordance with established practice, the report of the forty-sixth session was forwarded to the Governments represented at the session. A questionnaire on the implementation of the recommendations adopted at the forty-sixth session was dispatched on 2 July 2013 for responses by 6 September 2013.
3. The present report was prepared on the basis of information provided to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by Governments in response to the questionnaire. As of 9 October 2013, six replies had been received from the Governments of Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.

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\* Arabic, English and Russian are the working languages of the subsidiary body.

\*\* UNODC/SUBCOM/48/1.



**Issue 1: Ongoing impact of illicit drug production in Afghanistan****Recommendation (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, the countries of the Near and Middle East are encouraged to develop and enact related legislation as soon as possible.**

4. The Government of Jordan reported that cooperation in international and regional special operations is pursued according to applicable instructions, taking into account the specificities of each case.

5. The Government of Kazakhstan stated that Act No. 154-XIII on investigation activities, adopted on 15 September 1994, was currently in force.

6. The Government of Kuwait reported that neither the Anti-drug Law nor the Code of Criminal Procedure contained provisions on special investigative techniques such as controlled delivery operations. The Kuwaiti Constitution allowed the application of international treaties as part of domestic legislation after ratification, allowing therefore the application of the provisions on controlled delivery contained in Article (1) of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The Government further informed that the country was in the process of passing a legislation that included special investigative techniques, including controlled delivery operations.

7. In Pakistan, according to Section 24 of Control Narcotics Substances Act 1997, Anti-Narcotics Force, Pakistan has already got the legal mandate to conduct international control deliveries under the international drug control treaties and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

8. Turkish Law Enforcement agencies developed an effective coordination system to eliminate the barriers in domestic and international controlled delivery operations. The Department of Anti-Smuggling and Organized Crime (KOM) is the designated national authority to conduct domestic and international controlled delivery operations in cooperation with the Authorized Ankara Chief Public Prosecutor's Office. KOM named national contact points for controlled delivery operations. The Turkish parliament is the appropriate legislative body to enact laws on operational procedures. Controlled delivery operations are carried out under Article 250 of the Turkish Code of Criminal Procedure. In the period between 1997-2012 when legal regulations were enacted in Turkey, 101 international controlled delivery operations were carried out.

9. In the United Arab Emirates, there is legislation on controlled delivery operations adopted prior to the 46th session of the subcommission, namely the International Judicial Cooperation Act.

**Recommendation (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.**

10. The Government of Jordan reported that there is a special mechanism and applicable instructions defining the responsibility and role of each entity and ensuring the promptness and effectiveness of actions.

11. Kazakhstan stated that the Government has implemented this recommendation.

12. Kuwait stated that it has designated the International Anti-drug Department of the General Directorate for Drug Control as the national focal point in order to facilitate anti-drug operations of an international nature.

13. The Government of Pakistan stated that in order to facilitate cross-border operations, such as controlled deliveries, based on a tripartite agreement by the heads of the anti-narcotics officials of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, as well as UNODC as partner, a Joint Planning Cell (JPC) has been established in the Regional Intelligence Exchange Centre at Tehran, Iran. The Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) of Pakistan has deputed a Permanent Liaison Officer at JPC.

14. In Turkey, there are three national focal points for controlled delivery operations. They are TNP-KOM Department, Gendarmerie-KOM Department and Customs Enforcement. Controlled delivery operations are carried out under Article 250 of the Turkish Code of Criminal Procedure.

15. The United Arab Emirates reported that there were ongoing regular meetings between the relevant agencies, joint training for their members and a focal point had been determined for those agencies.

**Recommendation (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.**

16. Jordan reported that cooperation and information sharing was pursued directly with the countries concerned, with a view to the timeliness, accuracy and completeness of information conveyed, so as to ensure prompt action in view of the importance of the time factor.

17. Kazakhstan indicated that in 2011 and 2012, with the support of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC), two international controlled delivery operations were carried out. A total of 5.7 tons of cannabis resin were seized in collaboration with the National Security Committee of Kazakhstan,

the National Security Committee of Kyrgyzstan and the law enforcement agencies of Latvia and Lithuania, and 5.8 kg of heroin were also seized, in collaboration with the National Security Committee of Kazakhstan, the National Security Committee of Kyrgyzstan and the Ministry of Public Security of China. It further stated that CARICC was assisting in the collection, storage, protection, analysis and exchange of information relating to the fight against drug trafficking. Through CARICC, various events aimed at combating drug trafficking, such as training workshops and seminars, were organized regularly.

18. The Government of Kuwait reported that there was full coordination between the General Directorate for Drug Control and the Gulf Cooperation Council Centre for Criminal Intelligence for combating drug trafficking in the Qatari Capital Doha. Kuwait also stated that it welcomed cooperation with international and regional agencies involved in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, in the area of gathering, analysing and sharing information about the smuggling of drugs and precursors across the countries of the Near and Middle East.

19. Since last few years, ANF Pakistan has taken more deliberate actions and enhanced its efforts for sharing of information, carrying out joint investigations including several international controlled delivery operations with its international counterparts and has been able to produce successful results. This sharing of information is being done at regional and international levels. The best example of information sharing by ANF Pakistan is that ANF acts as focal point under the triangular initiative with Joint Planning Cell at Tehran where Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan share the real time information among each other and carry out joint operations at border areas against movement of drug convoys and smugglers.

20. Turkey devotes special efforts to initiate and maintain active cooperation with CARICC and ECO from the very beginning. Within this framework between 2011-2012, KOM Department attended 7 CARICC meetings abroad and hosted 1 meeting in Istanbul. During the meeting, which took place on 3 April 2012 in Istanbul, it was agreed that a Turkish Liaison Officer would be appointed in the CARICC Centre. In the same period, KOM Department attended 7 ECO meetings abroad and hosted 1 meeting in Ankara. KOM plays an active role in both the operational and strategic fields through workshops and policy meetings. Especially that gives importance to the establishment of ECOPOL Centre.

21. The United Arab Emirates are located within the jurisdiction of the Gulf Cooperation Council Criminal Intelligence Centre to combat drugs, and have designated an Emirati focal point in the Headquarters State (Qatar) and conducts the necessary coordination regarding developments and information exchange.

**Recommendation (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.**

22. Jordan reported that cooperation and information sharing is pursued directly with all international counterparts so as to achieve maximum control and dismantle all elements of the criminal chain.
23. Kazakhstan informed that this recommendation was implemented.
24. In Kuwait, the General Directorate for Drug Control is intent on cooperation with international and regional agencies and bilateral cooperation with the control agencies of the relevant countries to tackle illicit drug trafficking in all its forms and manifestations.
25. In recent years ANF Pakistan has taken steps to expand cooperation with other countries on issues of law enforcement to remove the impediments in smooth working, tagged with timely flow of information. The information exchange relating to interceptions of contrabands and arrests of traffickers, by ANF is routed through an adapted procedure and all possible and useful information related to a seizure or intelligence is shared with the concerned international counterparts on regular basis. ANF has conducted 71 Joint Operations with 16 countries including the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Australia, Germany, Côte d'Ivoire, Malaysia, Canada, Belgium, South Africa, Spain, Ghana, Benin, United Arab Emirates, China, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia, which have resulted in recovery of 1397.011 kg of heroin.
26. In the period 1997-2012 when legal regulations were enacted in Turkey, 101 international controlled delivery operations were carried out.
27. In the United Arab Emirates, law enforcement agencies participate in joint international teams working to track down drug smuggling networks and also attend joint international seminars, meetings and gatherings on this matter. The United Arab Emirates are also keen to participate effectively in INTERPOL operations to track down smuggling operations.

**Recommendation (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.**

28. The Government of Jordan reported that performance in each operation was evaluated immediately after completion of implementation of the operation, so as to determine the negative and positive aspects of the operation, draw lessons and directly and continuously improve performance.
29. Kuwait reported that the General Directorate for Drug Control welcomed cooperation with the international, regional and bilateral drug control agencies in using all available means for practical application.

30. In Pakistan, the exchange of information between ANF and other law enforcement agencies is taking place using the network of liaison officers, and it has given added value to law enforcement cooperation.

31. In the United Arab Emirates, the relevant agencies run joint training courses on the actions required in which several agencies in the State participate and also members from some other States.

**Issue 2: Illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants in the region**

**Recommendation (a)**

**Member States of the Subcommission 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.**

32. The Jordanian Government reported that action had been taken in order to strengthen 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).

33. The Government of Kuwait reported that the General Directorate for Drug Control welcomed cooperation in promoting efforts to monitor the status of amphetamine-type stimulants in collaboration with the global synthetics monitoring programmes and all the United Nations agencies involved in the fight against drugs.

34. Pakistan stated that it was an established fact that the problem of trafficking and abuse of synthetic drugs in the region was growing at an alarming pace. UNODC should conduct more research and increase funding to countering the growing issue of abuse of synthetic drugs in the Near and Middle East, in order to enhance the capacity of front-line officers, especially through the provision of specialized training and equipment for law enforcement agencies. Specialized training programmes must be introduced to enhance the efficiency of officials and better understanding on the subject leading towards fruitful results.

35. The United Arab Emirates informed that there was a committee bringing together a number of law enforcement agencies of the State to monitor drugs, including amphetamine-type stimulants. This committee keeps up with developments in this field through reports published by the SMART programme.

**Recommendation (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.**

36. Jordan reported that when any new information in this regard became available, it was circulated to counterparts in countries of the region and worldwide with which they had cooperating relations and also internationally through INTERPOL bulletins.

37. Kazakhstan informed that this recommendation was implemented.

38. In Kuwait, the General Directorate for Drug Control cooperated with the General Directorate for Criminal Evidence (testing drugs and psychotropic substances) for the analysis of seized amphetamine-type stimulants in order to identify its components and worked to identify the sources of their manufacture and smuggling into the country.

39. ANF Pakistan has already been actively participating in Project Prism and developed various operational activities under the subject project. Ephedrine/pseudoephedrine are the key precursors used for the illicit manufacture of ATS and as agreed under the International Narcotics Control Board's Project Prism to provide pre-export notification for monitoring the export of pseudoephedrine and other alike precursors, on completion of ground checks ANF forwards detailed reports regarding exporter/importer to the Narcotics Control Division Ministry of Interior and Narcotics for sharing with the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

40. The Government of Turkey stated that information had been shared via liaison officers. 60 new substances were taken under legal control in 2012 by the Early Warning System (EWS) of the Turkish Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (TUBİM) and reported to the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). Some of these substances were amphetamine-type stimulants.

41. In the United Arab Emirates, there is a committee specialized in following up developments in the drug field, including amphetamine-type stimulants. It has internal and external monitoring centres through international liaison officers and the SMART programme reports, and is studying international practices and experiences on this subject in order to take appropriate measures.

**Recommendation (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.**

42. The Government of Jordan reported that their staff were trained and provided with equipment according to available resources.

43. Kazakhstan informed that this recommendation was implemented.

44. The Kuwait Government stated that the General Directorate for Drug Control welcomed participation in the training programmes available and the identification of the pathways developed to tackle illegal synthetic drugs.

45. In Pakistan, ANF recognizes the importance of building the capacity of its functionaries to enhance the knowledge of scheduled and non-scheduled precursors through participation in different training programmes in collaboration with different international organizations especially UNODC/INCB.

46. In Turkey, a Training Module of Synthetic Laboratories had been provided to Turkish staff. The Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) implemented 15 training programmes including 274 participants from 13 different countries, related with counter narcotics, and illicit drug trafficking. Especially the trainings implemented for Arab countries were about illicit synthetic drugs. A “Counter Narcotics Investigation Training Program” is expected to be implemented in Qatar, between 30 September and 11 November 2013. The main topic of that training programme will be illicit synthetic drugs. Due to the expansion of illicit synthetic drugs in the past years, Turkey is focusing its trainings on this subject, besides cannabis and heroin. The new substances identified by the Early Warning System (EWS) are shared with the relevant institutions in the Working Group Meetings and the substances are also evaluated by the Ministry of Health, which are later taken under legal control by the approval of the Cabinet and reported to the relevant Law enforcement authorities.

47. In the United Arab Emirates, joint training courses are held in cooperation with drug control agencies with advanced practices, such as the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), in which members from the country’s forensic laboratories and drug control officers participate in order to learn about the synthesis of amphetamine-type stimulants, their effects on people and ways of controlling and combating them.



**Recommendation (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.**

48. The Jordanian Government reported that cooperation in this aspect was maintained by the Jordan Food and Drug Administration, being the competent authority.

49. The Government of Kazakhstan stated that in accordance with article 8 of the Act of the Republic of Kazakhstan on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and measures to combat their illicit trade and abuse, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan approved annual State quotas of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors according to estimated requirements.

50. The General Directorate for the Control of Medicines of the Ministry of Health, in Kuwait, in cooperation and coordination with the relevant agencies, determines local needs for precursor chemicals, and works to take advantage of the resources of the International Narcotics Control Board in the precursor control field, in the framework of coordination with the country's General Directorate for Drug Control.

51. Pakistan has placed an elaborated precursor control regime according to the international standards and requirements. There is close coordination between the Government and firms of the public and private sectors. In the meetings for the allocation of quotas to the firms for substances of Table I and II and other controlled drugs, the representatives of the firms are also invited to plea their requirements. Meetings for quota allocation to the firms for substances of Table I, Table II and other controlled drugs are being arranged on a regular basis by the Drug Regulatory Agency, Narcotic Control Division and ANF authorities. Required data are regularly being shared with INCB.

52. Turkey has shared up-to-date information with the International Narcotics Control Board.

53. The United Arab Emirates stated that there were existing, ongoing and growing coordination of the agencies responsible for the control of precursors, namely the Interior Ministry, the Customs Authority, and municipal, economic and commercial precursor control bodies, as well as regular and ongoing meetings with companies, importing, exporting and using precursors in order to keep track of such chemicals and there are constant inspection procedures.

**Issue 3: Supporting models of drug demand reduction****Recommendation (a)**

**Governments are encouraged to adopt prevention, treatment, care, rehabilitation and reintegration interventions that are based on scientific research.**

54. The Government of Jordan reported that a project to create a database on drug abusers was currently being implemented.

55. A sectoral programme on combating drug addiction and drug trafficking in the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period 2012-2016 was adopted through Decision No. 451 of 12 April 2012 of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

56. The Kuwait National Drug Prevention Committee follows scientific research in the areas of prevention, treatment, care, rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

57. Under Section 52 and 53 of Control of Narcotics substances Act 1997 of Pakistan, all Provincial Governments register addicts and establish treatment centres as deemed necessary within their respective jurisdiction for the purpose of treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. Besides, under the Drug Abuse Control Master Plan, all District Headquarters Hospitals are liable for establishing at least one 20-bedded ward. These hospitals provide free of cost treatment and rehabilitation facilities to drug addicts. However, the Federal Government (Anti-Narcotics Force) has established 3 Model Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres at Islamabad, Quetta and Karachi, which are the role model projects towards treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. Since its inception, 10,725 addicts have been treated/rehabilitated in these hospitals.

58. In Turkey, Prevention Activities carried out at the provincial level were coordinated by TUBİM which include awareness-raising campaigns, providing information to school children by law enforcement officials and experts, theatres plays, posters etc. The Turkey Drug Conference was held by TUBİM on 4-6 June 2013 bringing together the relevant ministers and foreign experts to discuss the situation on drugs. As a result of the conference it was decided to start the necessary procedures for the launching of rehabilitation in Turkey.

59. The United Arab Emirates attaches great importance to scientific research in the fields of prevention, treatment, care, rehabilitation and reintegration, and encourages the relevant scientific research. It also holds scientific courses and workshops to discuss these topics and find appropriate solutions to them.

#### **Recommendation (b)**

##### **Governments are encouraged to offer opportunities for treatment and reintegration while continuing to fight drug trafficking at all levels.**

60. The Government of Jordan reported that means and facilities required to provide treatment and care to drug abusers were continuously being developed according to available resources.

61. The Government of Kazakhstan reported that within the framework of implementation of its related Programme, the following objectives have been established: (1) Improvement of the system for the prevention and treatment of drug addiction and development of the system for the rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons; (2) Suppression of drug trafficking through strengthening of the mechanism for combating the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors; and (3) Strengthening of international cooperation in monitoring and preventing the illicit traffic in, and abuse of, narcotic drugs.

62. Work to combat drugs in Kuwait seeks a balance between, and integration of, efforts to tackle supply by detecting illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic

substances and those involved in the related offences and efforts to reduce demand for drugs and psychotropic substances and to treat addiction to them.

63. The Government of Pakistan has established 3 Model Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (MATRCs) in major cities of Pakistan i.e. Islamabad (45 bedded), Quetta (45 bedded) and Karachi (55 bedded) for rehabilitation and treatment of drug addicts. MATRCs Islamabad and Quetta provide detoxification facilities to 360 drug addicts per year, while MATRC Karachi provides detoxification facilities to 480 per year. These centres also focuses to minimize the risk of relapse and reintegrate the recovering addicts in the society, provide rehab and vocational training to the detoxified addicts, thus enabling them to be self-reliant and become functional again in society; also minimize the number of drug addicts in the streets. These projects are in line with the objective of the “Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) 2005-2010” and the Drug Abuse Control Master Plan for Pakistan. In the light of results achieved the project was required to be extended to be helpful for poor addicts, for their treatment free of cost professionally and their reintegration into families, workplace and society. Progress in health promotion and reduction in unemployment and crimes would be achieved as a result.

64. The need for improving the current treatment programme in Turkey and the launch of a rehabilitation system were recognized at the Turkey Drug Conference.

65. In the United Arab Emirates, law enforcement agencies encourage people who take drugs and those who are dependent on them to undergo treatment and do not bring any criminal charges against them. They treat them as sick and needing the necessary treatment, and give them the opportunity to undergo such treatment. This is done through coordination between the agencies and the treatment and rehabilitation centres.

### **Recommendation (c)**

#### **Governments are encouraged to develop joint training courses for law enforcement and drug demand reduction professionals.**

66. The Government of Jordan reported that courses and workshops in the areas of control, awareness-raising and treatment were held in partnership with all concerned entities in the drug-law enforcement chain and were also attended by concerned non-governmental entities.

67. In Kazakhstan the following activities are planned within the framework of implementation of the Programme: (1) Introduction, in higher education institutions and schools, of educational and diagnostic computer programs aimed at preventing drug abuse; (2) Strengthening of the activities of school support officers (specialized police officers) in all cities and towns and large rural schools by training them within the framework of international projects on combating drug abuse and drug trafficking; and (3) Continued training of psychiatrists in detection of the symptoms of drug dependence and substance abuse.

68. In Kuwait, the General Directorate for Drug Control, in cooperation and coordination with the relevant authorities, is endeavouring to set up joint training courses with those working in the area of demand reduction.

69. In Pakistan, training of addiction treatment practitioners has recently been conducted from 29 June to 8 July 2013 in Karachi.

70. The United Arab Emirates reported that the agencies concerned held seminars, meetings, workshops and training courses on how to disseminate a culture of awareness of drugs and the dangers and harm connected with them in all sections of society.

#### **Recommendation (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.**

71. A project to create a database on drug abusers in Jordan is currently being implemented in cooperation with all governmental and non-governmental entities concerned with addiction treatment, in order to establish an accurate conception of the size of the drug abuse phenomenon in Jordanian society with a view to developing a strategy and suitable solutions for the phenomenon.

72. By order of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 15 September 2011, an inter-agency headquarters for coordination of the activities of government bodies aimed at combating drug addiction and drug trafficking was established with the aim of improving the system for effective State and civil society action against the spread of drug addiction and drug trafficking in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Similar bodies are being established in the country's various provinces (regional inter-agency headquarters).

73. Kuwait has established the National Drug Prevention Committee as a coordinating body at all levels between the supply reduction agencies and the demand reduction agencies.

74. As far as the coordination among different agencies related to drug demand reduction is concerned, the Narcotics Control Division and the Anti-Narcotics Force of Pakistan are playing the coordinating role of NGOs working in the field of drug demand reduction and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

75. In Turkey, TUBİM brings together national, regional and municipal bodies including the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Education, Turkish Statistical Institute, Gendarmerie General Command, Coast Guard Command annually or on an ad hoc basis to plan interventions and policies and ensure coordination in the drugs area.

76. In the United Arab Emirates, there are special committees on this matter bringing together national, regional and international authorities that discuss and suggest ways of reducing demand for drugs, such as the high standing committee on drug control and the high committee for the review of drug schedules.