



MINISTERO
DELL'INTERNO

DIPARTIMENTO DELLA PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

ANNUAL REPORT



2012

PREFACE

The 36th edition of the DCSA Annual Report has become a traditional event and a long- established statistical analysis, offering a useful contribution to the investigative strategies and, more in general, a series of data concerning the law enforcement activities. All the operators of social, information and drug prevention sectors can easily consult it in the electronic version, which was already experimented last year.

The effective counter-narcotic activities at national and international level and the preventive measures taken within our territory have resulted in 22,000 operations as well as in numerous administrative sanctions, as provided for by the Italian legislation in case of drug possession for personal use.

Moreover, in 2012, more than 50 tonnes of drugs were seized and almost 35,000 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority.

In this framework, the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga has coordinated the most significant drug operations, often involving the foreign counterparts, also through its 20 Law Enforcement Attachés, stationed in the major drug source and transit countries. Furthermore, thanks to DCSA coordination 668 investigative matches have been identified. Our agency has also supported the local operational units with high-tech electronic devices and specialized staff so to achieve positive results.

Unfortunately, notwithstanding the above-mentioned effective counter-narcotic efforts, our domestic market - like those in other Countries - has continued to represent the most lucrative business for drug traffickers' organizations.

In addition, the law enforcement agencies have also to face another increasingly alarming threat represented by the online sale of numerous types of drugs. The chemical substances have won the psychological resistance of many young people who wrongly believe that these drugs are less dangerous than others, thus becoming easy prey for an illicit market, trying to fulfil the wish for attention and for socialization, typical of this age group.

Moreover, since the Tables of controlled substances have to be constantly updated by the Ministry of Health, smart drugs traffickers try to take advantage of the time gaps, rapidly offering synthetic substances which are always different in their chemical compounds but have similar psychoactive principles.



Moreover, the manufacture of new drugs, the search for alternative international trafficking routes, the entry of emerging Countries to the main consumption markets are all driving forces of transnational crime. In addition, in order to have a complete overview of this phenomenon, further drug-related problems must be taken into account: drug profits laundering with the consequent “contamination” of legal commercial and financial markets, economic resources to devote to prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. Last but not least mention must be made of the high price paid in terms of human lives following car accidents due to drug intoxication. All these independent variables affect economy in different ways.

Also for this reasons DCSA promotes and participates in international initiatives focused on the prevention and fight against drug trafficking, in particular in the Mediterranean and in the Balkan areas, which are still major criminal markets and crossroads for illicit trades.

Finally, the Annual Report is also a vehicle for a better knowledge of the drug phenomenon which may be used both by law enforcement operators and by civil society so to be fully aware of this terrible scourge and combine all efforts towards a common goal, as indicated by the Holy Father Pope Francis during last Urbi et Orbi Easter message “Peace to the whole world, torn apart by violence linked to drug trafficking...”.

This is a heavy task, involving all public and private institutions dealing with drug prevention or supply reduction and all having a common target: the firm resolution to strengthen actions against this global threat as well as the strong determination not to abandon vulnerable people living in difficult conditions because of drug abuse.

The Director
Andrea De Gennaro





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INTRODUCTION

The drug multinational corporations, entrenched all over the world move the illicit substances through a complex network of smuggling routes originating from the source countries to the consumption areas, attracted by the high profits deriving from these illicit activities. Italy - where many powerful local and foreign criminal organizations are active - is a major European transit point and a consumption area as well as a cannabis producing country although to a limited extent.

The analysis of data gathered by the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga in 2012 - mainly referring to constantly monitored indicators such as drug operations, persons reported to the Judicial Authority and drug seizures - highlighted that drug demand and supply were still high, notwithstanding the effective counter-narcotic measures taken by the law enforcement authorities in this sector.

With respect to the previous year, the seizure trend showed:

- an increase of +17.27% for heroin;
- a decrease of -16.20% for cocaine;
- an increase of +37.06% for synthetic drugs and a decline of the amphetamines in powder (-2.95%);
- marijuana seizures almost doubled (+96.73%) and a slight increase of hashish seizures (+7.70%).

An increase of drug abuse deaths (+7.14%) was also recorded.

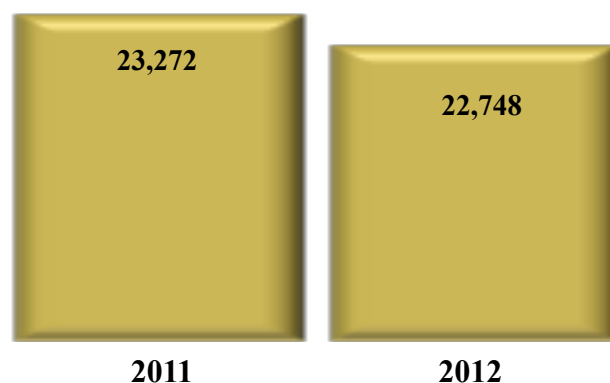
The enforcement efforts reached high levels and culminated in the seizure of a total of kg 50,155 (+27.10%) of drugs, while 34,971 (-6%) subjects were reported to the Judicial Authority: out of them, 12,226 were foreign nationals (-4.31%) and 1,263 minors (+5.87%).

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, 22,748 drug operations were conducted, with a decrease of 2.25% with respect to 2011.

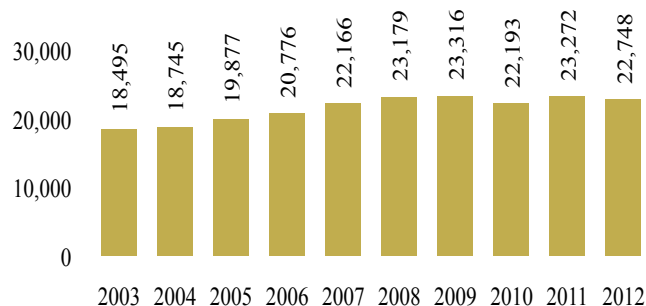
These operations only referred to the indictable offences without considering the violations and the administrative sanctions.

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



Ten-year trend

Since 2003, the number of drug operations has always been around 21,000 per year, peaking in 2009 with 23,316 operations and reaching the lowest level in 2003 with 18,495. This discrepancy should be considered in the light of the numerous legislative amendments made, mainly aimed at focusing the attention on the most serious crimes in order to hit the upper echelons of drug trafficking organizations.





REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG OPERATIONS

Lombardia, with a total of 3,545 operations, is in the lead with respect to the other regions, followed by Lazio (2,956), Campania (2,341), Emilia Romagna (1,859), Sicilia (1,615) and Puglia (1,596).

The lowest levels were recorded in Molise (113) and Valle d'Aosta (45).

With respect to 2011, the number of drug operations increased in Basilicata (+7.69%), Abruzzo (+3.40%) and Campania (+3.31%).

The most evident decreases were recorded in Friuli Venezia Giulia (-19.72%) and Marche (-17.37%).

Considering the number of drug operations by macro areas, in 2012, the North of Italy was in the lead with 43.10%, followed by the South of Italy and islands with 33.62% and by Central Italy with 23.29%.





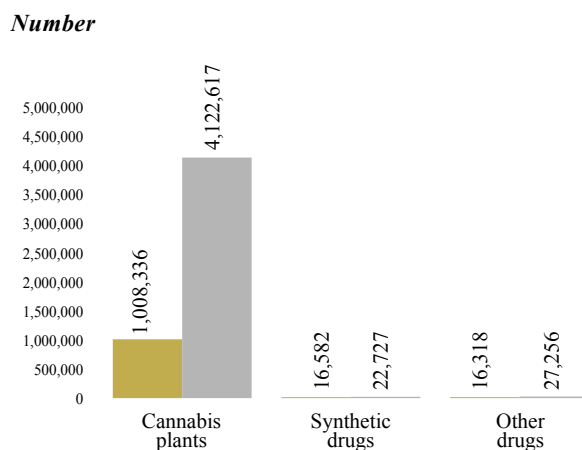
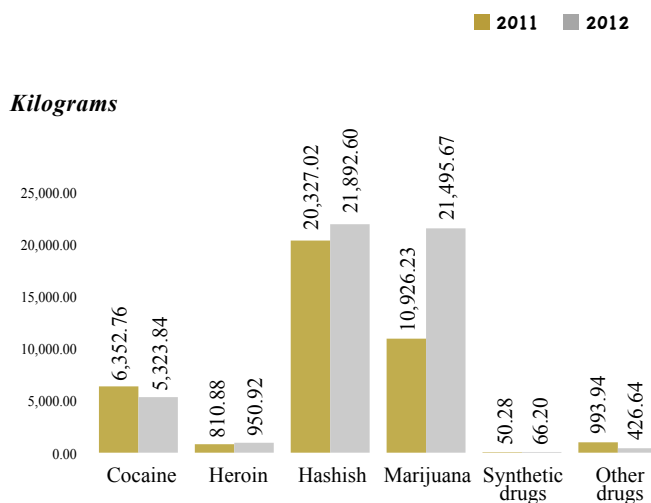
DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012, with respect to the previous year, increases of seizures of heroin (+17.27%), hashish (+7.70%), marijuana (+96.73%), amphetamines in doses (+26.52%), LSD (+13.99%) and of the number of cannabis plants were recorded, totalling a remarkable increase of 308.85%. On the contrary, there was a drop in the seizures of cocaine (-16.20%) and amphetamines in powder (-2.95%). The most significant seizure occurred in Imperia, in September (kg 3,680 of hashish).

As to the market of minor drugs, the following seizures were made: kg 330.82 of khat; kg 6.36 and litres 8.50 of GBL; kg 1.65, litres 37.11 and 6,548 doses of methadone; kg 44.27 and 5,227 poppy capsules.

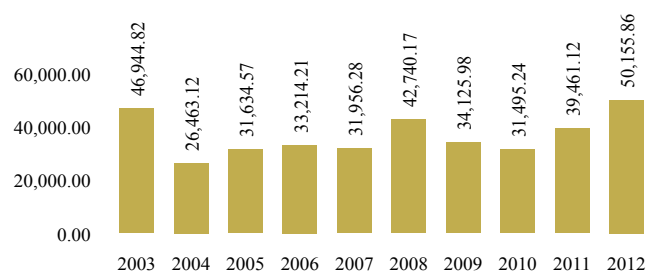
The cocaine traffickers operating in Italy were above all supplied by the Colombian market. This substance was mainly transported through Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil and the Dominican Republic and, once in Europe, through Spain and the Netherlands. Heroin reaching Italy mainly originated in Afghanistan, via Turkey and the Balkan Peninsula. As to hashish, the criminal networks used the smuggling routes transiting Spain and France. The Dutch market of synthetic drugs and marijuana still has a significant role with regard to Italy. In Italy, the most relevant drug trafficking activities were operated by the following criminal networks:

- for cocaine: 'Ndrangheta, Camorra, Balkan and South American crime groups;
- for heroin: the Puglia and Campania-based crime groups having close contacts with Albanian and Balkan organizations, while at the lowest levels of the chain there were Tunisian and Moroccan groups;
- for cannabis derivatives: the Sicilian, Lazio and Puglia-based criminal networks along with Maghrebi, Spanish and Albanian groups.



Ten-year Trend

The year 2003 stood out for a total quantity of 45 tonnes of drugs seized, while since 2004 these values have never been below 26 tonnes. The highest quantity was reached in 2012 (kg 50,156) and the lowest in 2004 (kg 26,463). These relevant values were mainly due to the seizures of cannabis derivatives, that in the last five years, have levelled on an average of 39,000 kilograms.





REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG SEIZURES

Puglia, with a total quantity of kg 12,843 of drug seized, is in the lead as absolute value with respect to the other regions, followed by Lombardia (9,759), Liguria (6,071), Lazio (5,491), Campania (3,104) and Sicilia (2,995).

The lowest levels were recorded in Molise (12) and Valle d'Aosta (17).

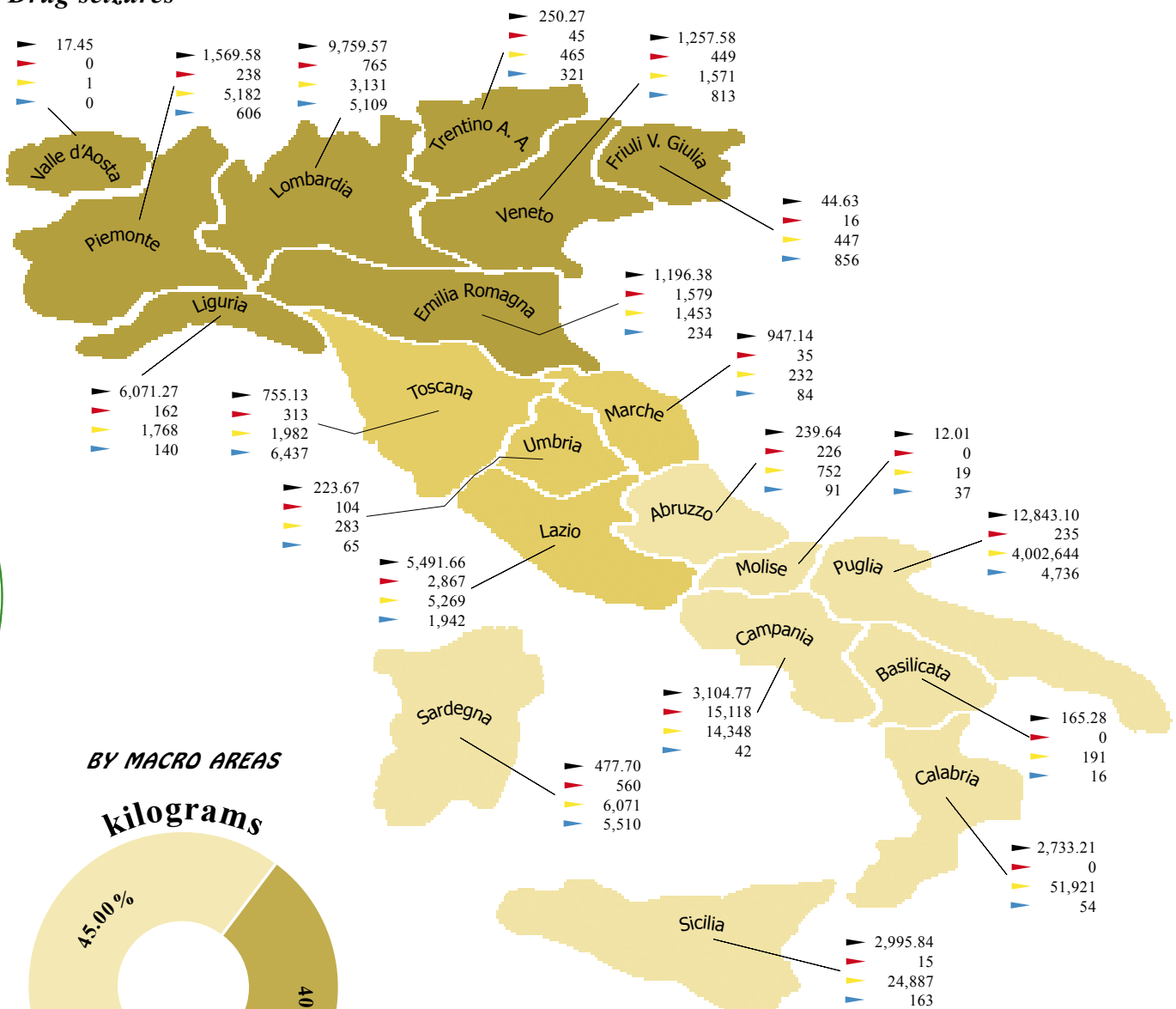
With respect to 2011, a significant increase of

seizures was recorded in Sicilia (+246.35%) and Puglia (+177.66%).

The most significant percentage drops were recorded in Toscana (-76.97%) and Umbria (-59.50%).

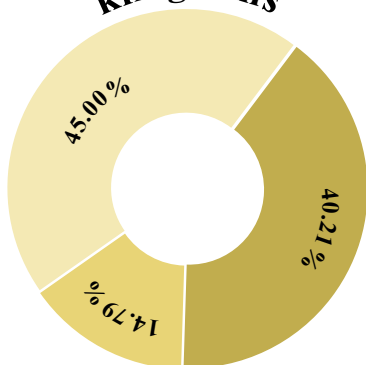
The analysis of drug seizures according to macro areas revealed that the South of Italy and islands are in the lead with 45%, followed by the North with 40.21% and by Central Italy with 14.79%.

Drug seizures



BY MACRO AREAS

kilograms



LEGEND

- Cocaine, heroin, hashish, marijuana, synthetic drugs, other drugs (kg)
- Synthetic drugs (tablets)
- Cannabis plants (No.)
- Other drugs (No.)



DRUG SEIZURES MADE IN CUSTOMS AREAS

You will find here below the quantities of the main drugs seized in 2012 in border areas, in particular:

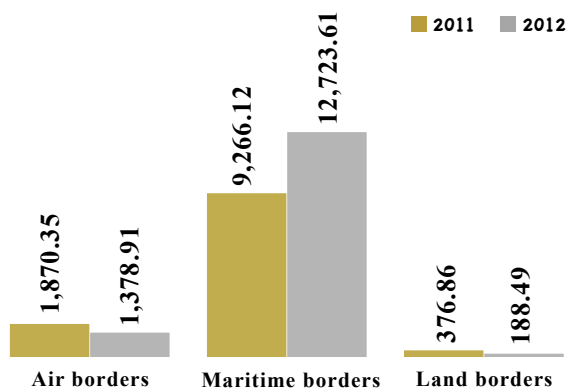
- heroin: 198.38 kg, of which 35.08% at maritime borders, 56.50% at air borders and 8.42% at land borders;
- cocaine: 3,471.41 kg, of which 70.48% at maritime borders, 27.69% at air borders and 1.83% at land borders;
- hashish: 1,735.84 kg, of which 93.52% at maritime borders, 3.68% at land borders and 2.80% at air borders;

- marijuana: 8,611.69 kg, of which 99.68% at maritime borders, 0.06% at land borders and 0.26% at air borders.

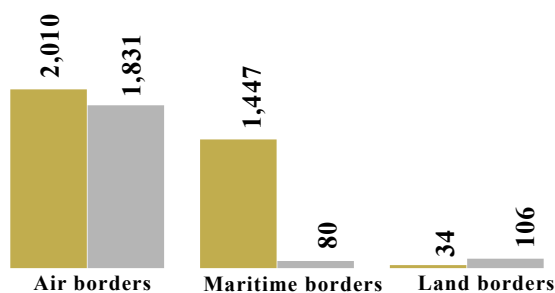
The comparison of 2012 values with those of the previous year, highlighted a remarkable decrease (-49.98%) of the seizures made at land borders and a decline (-26.28%) of those made at airports, while there was an increase (+37.31%) of the seizures made at maritime areas, thus proving a significant strengthening of intelligence and operational actions.

	Cocaine	Heroin	Hashish	Marijuana	Synthetic drugs		Other drugs	
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	Number	kg	Number
Air borders	961.14	112.08	48.65	22.14	10.55	146	224.34	1,685
Maritime borders	2,446.65	69.61	1,623.20	8,584.02	0.13	7	0.00	73
Land borders	63.62	16.69	63.92	5.53	4.32	75	34.41	31
Total Customs areas:	3,471.41	198.38	1,735.77	8,611.69	15.01	228	258.75	1,789

Overall quantities of drugs seized (kg)



Overall quantities of drugs seized (number/doses/tablets)





PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012, 34,971 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority, with a decrease of 6% with respect to the previous year.

22,745 cases regarded Italian nationals (65.04%) and 12,226 foreign nationals (34.96%). The incidence of women and minors was respectively of 8.52% and 3.61%.

In details, there was a drop in the reports for heroin-related offences (-19.32%), for cocaine (-6.54%) and hashish (-4.01%), while there was an increase in the reports for marijuana-related offences (+11.12%). A decline was also recorded for cannabis plants-related offences (-3.88%) and synthetic drugs-related offences (-2.08%).

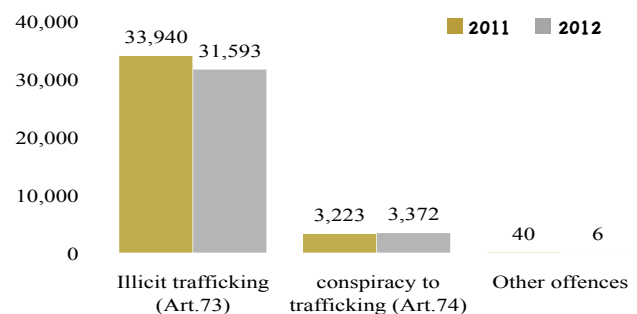
The substance resulting in the highest number of reports was cocaine (12,386 cases), followed by hashish (8,267), marijuana (5,838), heroin (5,578) and cannabis plants (1,361).

type of offence

As to the type of offence, 34,971 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority, of which 27,300 were arrested (-5% if compared to 2011). 3,372 cases regarded conspiracy to illicit drug trafficking, thus showing the strong and constant attention of the counter-narcotic services towards the organised crime sector.

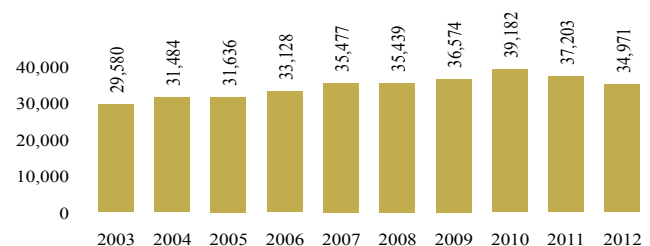
Persons reported according to type of report, offence and age groups

	2012	% variation 2011
TYPE OF OFFENCE		
illicit trafficking (Art.73)	31,593	-6.92
conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	3,372	4.62
other offences	6	-85.00
AGE		
of age	33,708	-6.39
minors	1,263	5.87
GENDER		
males	31,993	-5.96
females	2,978	-6.41
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN		
Italy	22,745	-6.88
Other countries	12,226	-4.31
AGE GROUPS		
< 15	61	38.64
15 ÷ 19	3,414	-4.24
20 ÷ 24	7,172	-5.66
25 ÷ 29	6,877	-7.75
30 ÷ 34	5,663	-11.86
35 ÷ 39	4,460	-1.35
≥ 40	7,324	-3.52
Total	34,971	-6.00



Ten-year trend

In the time-frame under consideration, the persons reported to the Judicial Authority but not arrested for drug-related offences exceeded the number of 30,000, except for 2003, when the reports slightly dropped (29,580). The high number of reports for violations of the Drugs Act, as well as the stable trend, has proved the effective and continuous counter-narcotic action.





REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION - PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

Lombardia, with a total number of 5,104 subjects involved in drug trafficking, is in the lead as absolute value in comparison with the other regions, followed by Lazio (4,584), Campania (3,441), Sicilia (2,887) and Emilia Romagna (2,657).

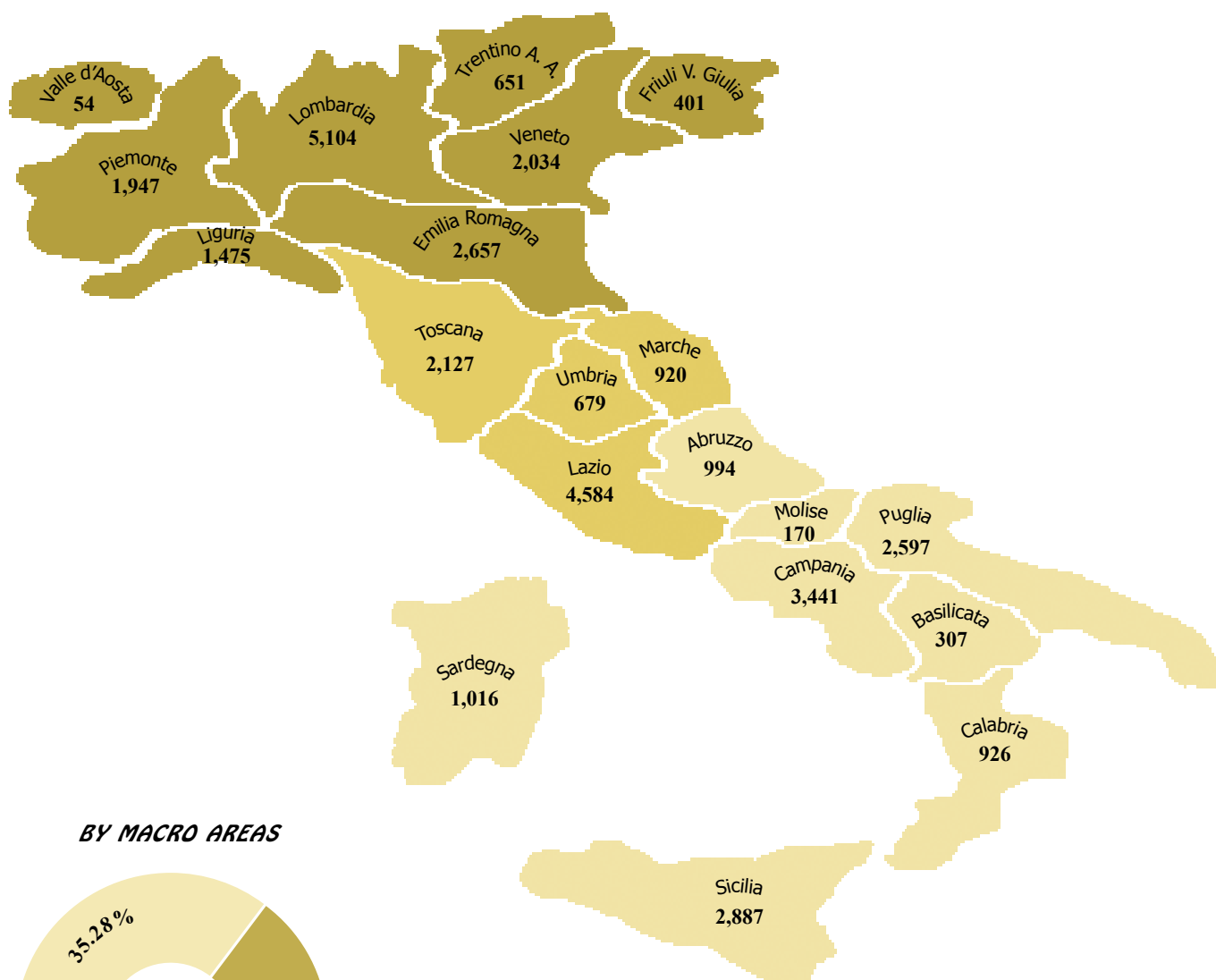
The lowest values were recorded in Valle d'Aosta (54) and Molise (170).

As compared to 2011, a remarkable increase of reports

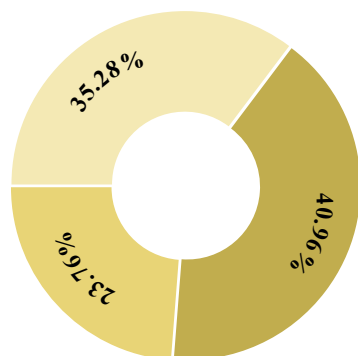
to the Judicial Authority was noticed in Basilicata (+24.80%) and Lazio (+8.24%).

The most significant percentage drops were recorded in Molise (-31.17%) and Marche (-26.69%).

Analysing the macro-areas, the subjects reported to the Judicial Authority are subdivided as follows: 40.96% in the North of Italy, 35.28% in the South and islands and 23.76% in Central Italy.



BY MACRO AREAS





FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

Introduction

In Italy, in 2012 a significant presence of foreign drug traffickers (34.96% of the total number of persons reported for drug-related offences) was recorded. With respect to 2011, there was a decrease of 4.31% of reports against these subjects.

Foreign crime groups settled in Italy mainly operated in the cocaine, cannabis derivatives and heroin trafficking sector.

Among the foreign nationals involved: Moroccan nationals accounted for 23.60% of the total of foreign nationals reported at national level, followed by Tunisians (17.54%), Albanians (16.98%), Nigerians (6.13%) and Senegalese nationals (3.82%).

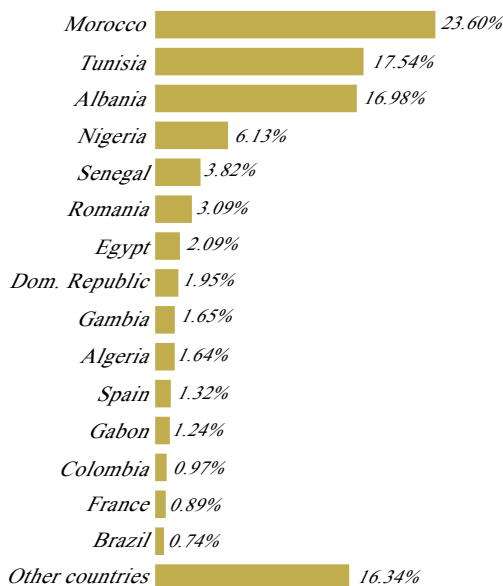
In particular, the Albanians, Tunisians and Moroccans were in the lead either for criminal conspiracy and drug trafficking or street pushing.

hashish and heroin smuggling while the Serbian nationals are mainly active in heroin and cocaine trafficking.

Main foreign groups reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

Country	illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	other offences	Total	% variation 2011
<i>Morocco</i>	2,792	93	-	2,885	-13.10 %
<i>Tunisia</i>	2,049	96	-	2,145	-9.84 %
<i>Albania</i>	1,633	443	-	2,076	22.05 %
<i>Nigeria</i>	734	16	-	750	-7.75 %
<i>Senegal</i>	422	45	-	467	38.99 %
<i>Romania</i>	357	21	-	378	2.72 %
<i>Egypt</i>	254	1	-	255	9.91 %
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	181	58	-	239	-40.69 %
<i>Gambia</i>	202	-	-	202	-14.77 %
<i>Algeria</i>	193	8	-	201	-20.55 %
<i>Spain</i>	136	25	-	161	-35.34 %
<i>Gabon</i>	149	2	-	151	-0.66 %
<i>Colombia</i>	67	51	-	118	4.42 %
<i>France</i>	105	4	-	109	0.00 %
<i>Brazil</i>	89	2	-	91	11.65 %
<i>Other countries</i>	1,783	215	-	1,998	16.34 %
Total	11,136	1,090	0	12,226	-4.19 %

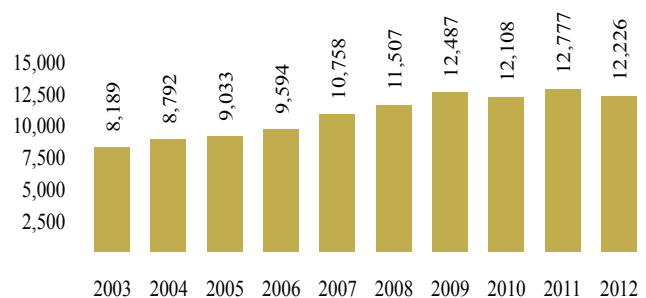
% Incidence of each country compared with the overall number of foreign nationals reported in 2012



The Albanian ethnic groups and the Moroccan gangs mainly operate in cocaine and heroin importation and distribution; the Colombian nationals are mostly active in cocaine importation; the Nigerians are interested in both cocaine and heroin trafficking; the Maghrebi nationals are mainly involved in cocaine,

Ten-year trend

In the last ten years, the reports of foreign nationals to the Judicial Authority have progressively increased (8,189), and in the last four years have reached the most relevant values peaking in 2011 with 12,777 reports to the Judicial Authority.





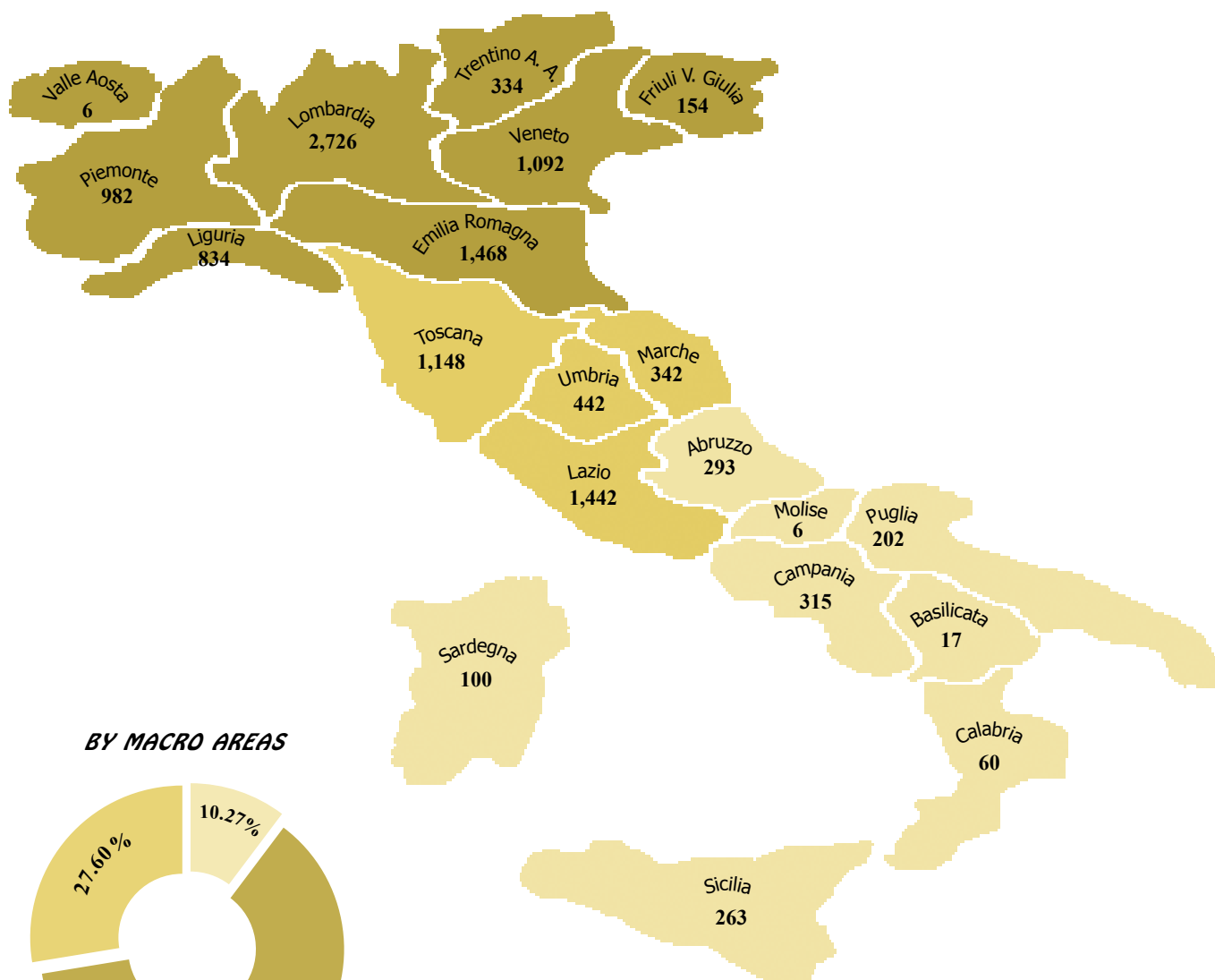
FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED AT REGIONAL LEVEL

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

In absolute terms, data pertaining to these regions have an incidence of 64.42% on the national estimates. Also Liguria reached high levels of incidence of foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority in relation to the population. This phenomenon is linked to its geographical position along one of the hashish routes, coming from Morocco, via Spain and France.

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

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

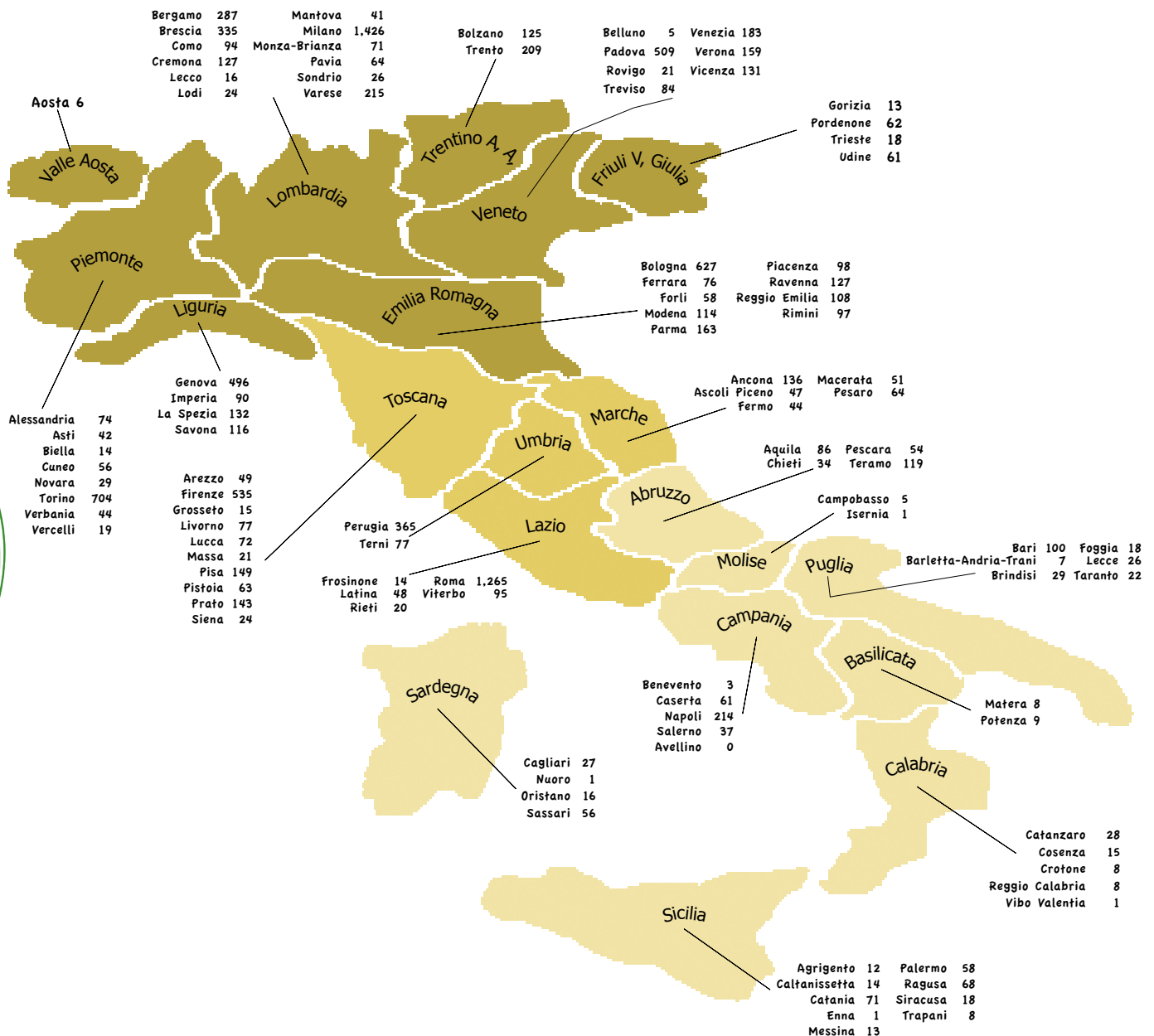




FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED AT PROVINCIAL LEVEL

Milan, Rome and Torino are the most affected provinces with regard to foreign groups involved in drug trafficking. On the contrary, the provinces of Avellino, Enna, Nuoro, Isernia, Vibo Valentia and Benevento have only recorded a negligible presence of these groups. A quite remarkable number of reports can also be noticed in the provinces of Perugia (where

the University for Foreigners is located), Bologna, Firenze, Padova, Genova, Brescia and Bergamo. Analysing the macro-areas, in 2012, the foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority are subdivided as follows: 62.13% in the North of Italy, followed by Central Italy with 27.60% and by the South and islands with 10.27%.





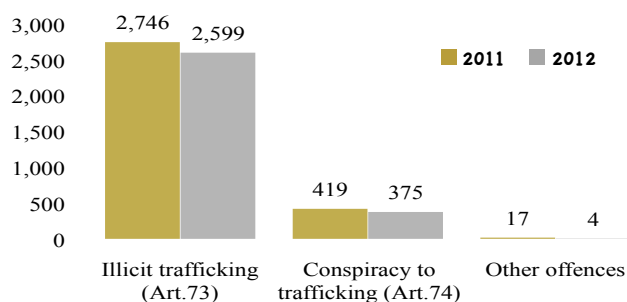
FEMALES REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

Females reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012 were 2,978, of them 2,187 were arrested, i.e. 8.52% of the total reports at national level, with a decrease of 6.41%, with respect to the same period of the previous year. Among them, 681 women were foreigners, in particular Romanians, Nigerians, Albanians and Moroccans.

The prevailing age group was ≥ 40 years' old, with 766 cases.

87.27% of cases regarded the offence of illicit trafficking and 12.59% that of conspiracy to drug trafficking.

Females reported to the Judicial Authority by type of offence

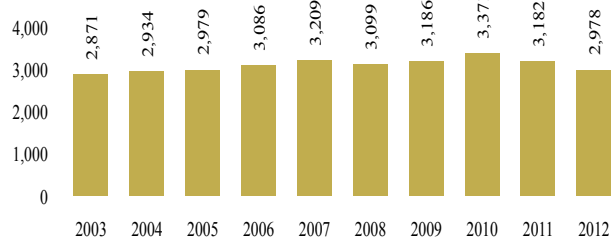


Females reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% Variation 2011
TYPE OF REPORT		
arrested	2,187	-1.44
Reported but not arrested	772	-18.91
at large	19	72.73
TYPE OF OFFENCE		
illicit trafficking (Art.73)	2,599	-5.35
conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	3375	-9.50
other offences	4	-76.47
AGE		
of age	2,904	-6.29
minors	74	-10.84
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN		
Italy	2,297	-6.40
Other countries	681	-6.46
AGE GROUPS		
< 15	5	25.00
15 ÷ 19	199	-7.87
20 ÷ 24	571	-4.67
25 ÷ 29	537	-16.61
30 ÷ 34	503	2.44
35 ÷ 39	397	-1.00
≥ 40	766	-7.38
Total	2,978	-6.41

In the last decade, the reports against women peaked in 2010 and set their minimum level in 2003.

Females - ten-year trend



Females reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012 by country of origin

	2012	% Variation 2011
Italy	2,297	-6.40
Romania	94	0.00
Nigeria	80	-16.67
Albania	75	70.45
Morocco	59	-6.35
Dom. Republic	51	-40.70
Colombia	32	23.08
Brazil	29	20.83
Spain	24	-22.58
Philippines	19	35.71
Other countries	218	-12.80
Total	2,978	-6.41

**REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY**

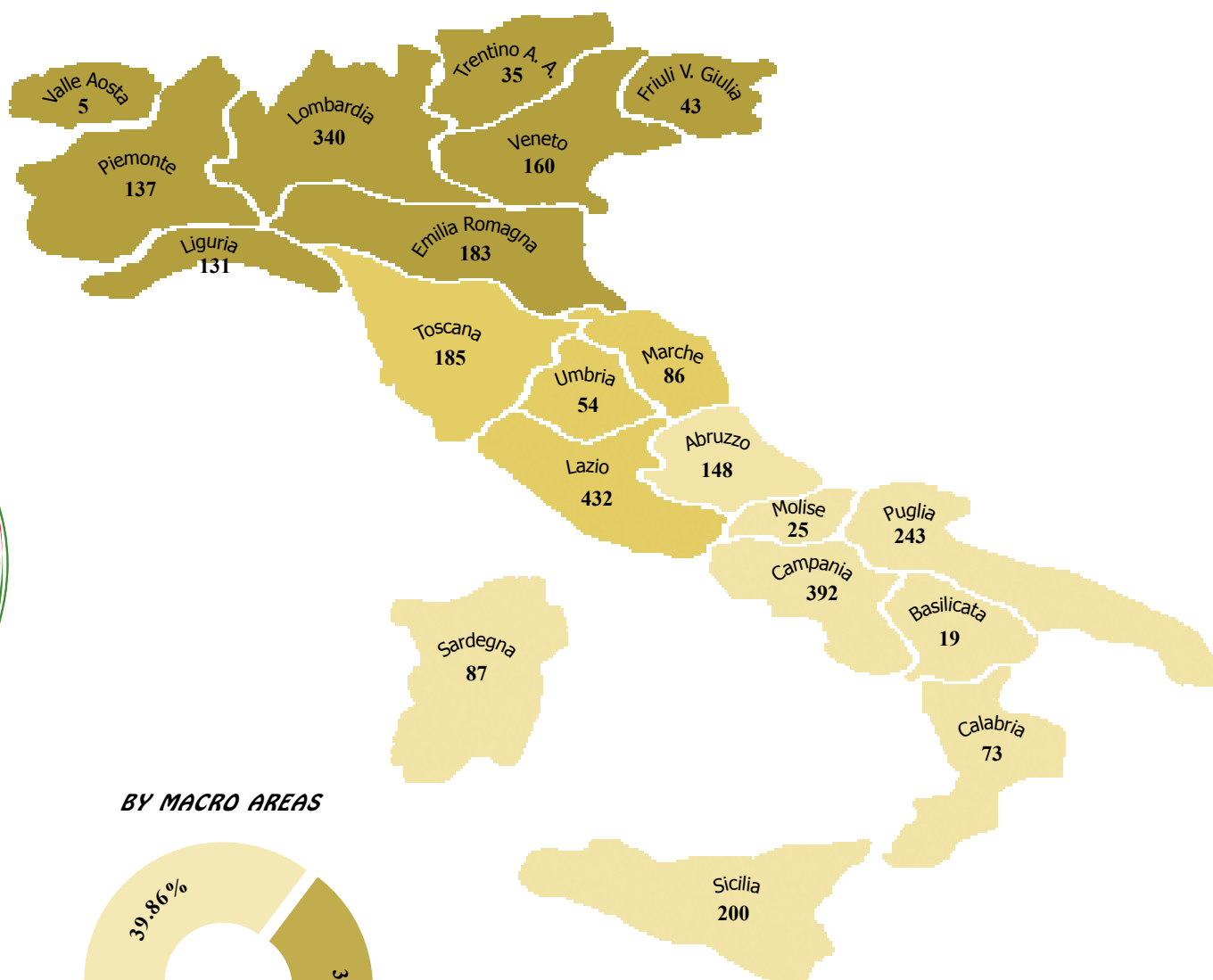
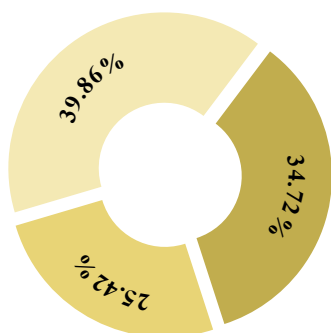
Lazio, with a total number of 432 women involved in drug trafficking, is in the lead as absolute value in comparison with the other regions, followed by Campania (392), Lombardia (340), Puglia (243) and Sicilia (200).

The lowest values were recorded in Basilicata (19) and Valle d'Aosta (5).

As compared to 2011, a remarkable increase of reports to the Judicial Authority was noticed in Lazio (+27.81%) and Puglia (+17.39%).

The most significant percentage drops were recorded in Marche (-40.69%) and Friuli Venezia Giulia (-32.81%).

Analysing the macro-areas, the women reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012 are subdivided as follows: 39.86% in the South and islands, 34.72% in the North of Italy and 25.42% in Central Italy.

**BY MACRO AREAS**

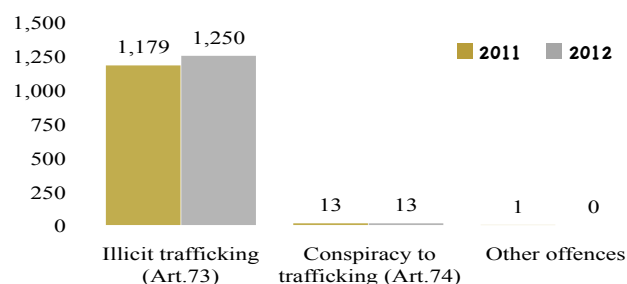


MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

Minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012 were 1,263, of them 780 were arrested i.e. 2.23% of the total reports at national level, with an increase of 5.87%, with respect to the same period of the previous year. Out of the total of reports, 61 subjects were 14 years' old. As shown in the following table, the reports constantly increased as the subjects reached the legal age. Among the minors reported, 287 were foreigners, in particular, Tunisians and Moroccans.

As to the type of offence, 1,248 minors were reported for illicit drug trafficking and 13 for conspiracy to illicit drug trafficking.

Minors reported to the Judicial Authority by type of offence

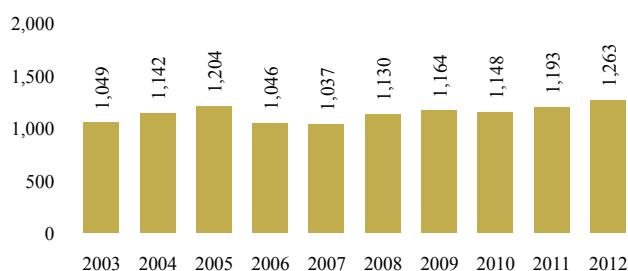


Minors reported to the J.A. 2012

	2012	% Variation 2011
TYPE OF REPORT		
arrested	780	0.13
reported but not arrested	483	17.23
at large	0	-100.00
TYPE OF OFFENCE		
illicit trafficking (Art.73)	1,250	6.02
conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	13	0.00
other offences	0	-100.00
GENDER		
males	1,189	7.12
females	74	-10.84
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN		
Italy	976	0.10
other countries	287	31.65
AGE		
14	61	38.64
15	175	4.17
16	395	8.82
17	632	2.27
Total	1,263	5.87

In the last decade, the reports against minors peaked in 2012 and reached their minimum level in 2007.

Minors - ten-year trend



Minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012 by country of origin

	2012	% Variation 2011
Italy	976	0.10
Tunisia	48	-5.88
Morocco	46	24.32
Gabon	36	80.00
Senegal	35	150.00
Albania	29	26.09
Romania	14	-17.65
Nigeria	7	600.00
Malesia	6	--
Ivory Coast	5	150.00
Other countries	61	15.09
Total	1,263	5.87

**REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY**

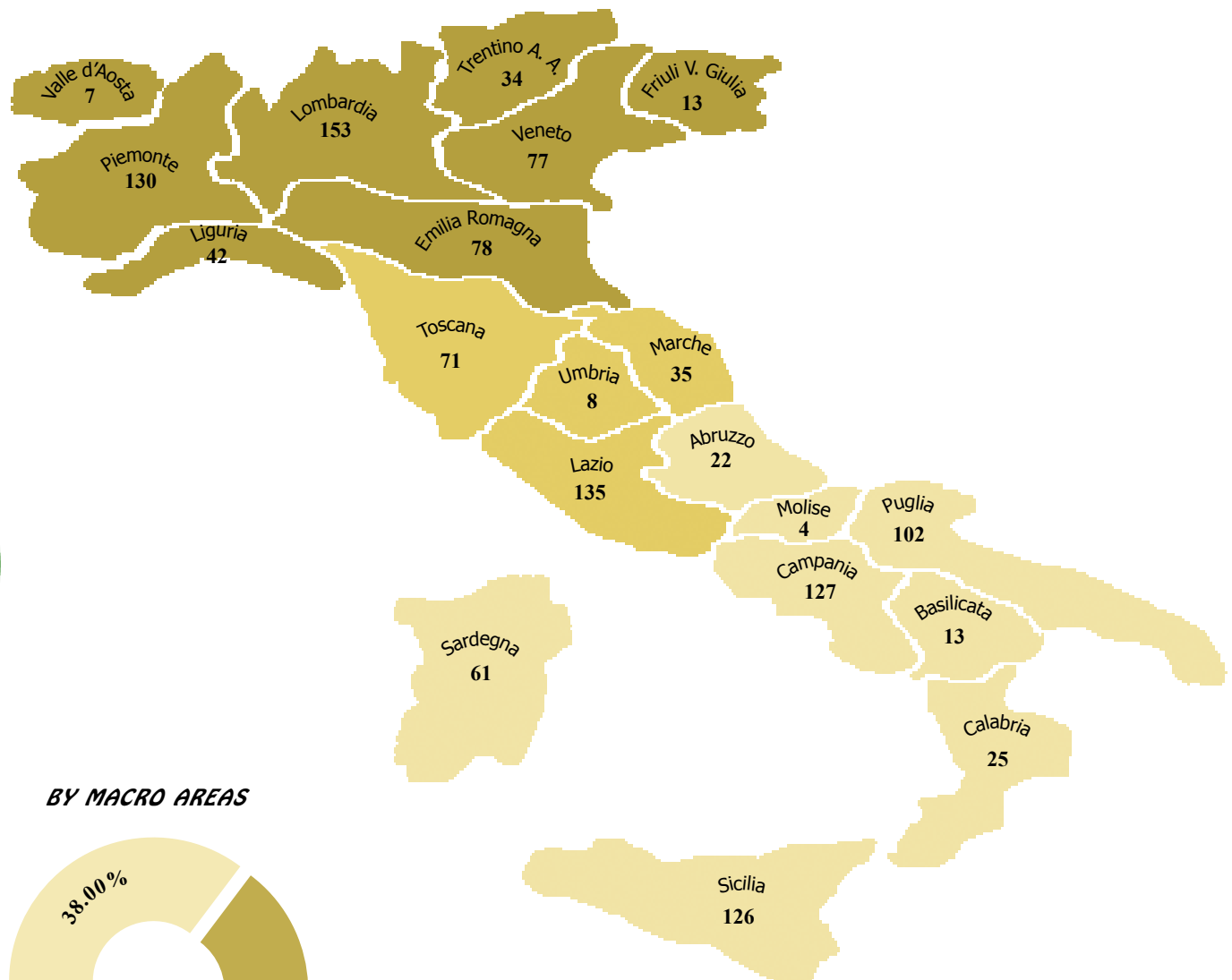
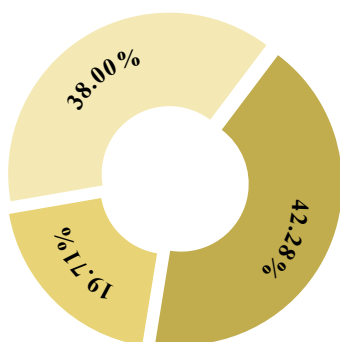
Lombardia, with a total number of 153 minors involved in drug trafficking, is in the lead as absolute value in comparison with the other regions, followed by Lazio (135), Piemonte (130), Campania (127), Sicilia (126) and Puglia (102).

The lowest values were recorded in Molise (4) and Valle d'Aosta (7).

As compared to 2011, a remarkable increase of reports to the Judicial Authority was noticed in Valle d'Aosta (+600%), Basilicata (+160%) and Piemonte (52.94%).

The most significant percentage drops were recorded in Umbria (-52.94%) and Friuli Venezia Giulia (-51.85%).

Analysing the macro-areas, the minors reported in 2012 to the Judicial Authority were subdivided as follows: 42.28% in the North of Italy, followed by the South and islands with 38% and 19.71% in Central Italy.

**BY MACRO AREAS**



COCAINE

In 2012, in Italy the operations (-3.68%) for cocaine-related offences slightly decreased, as well as the reports (-6.54%). There was also a significant decline in the seizures (-16.20%), thus confirming the last year trend indicating a stable demand for this substance.

On the whole, in 2012, the operations to combat cocaine trafficking were 6,735 and the reports to the Judicial Authority were 12,386 while 5,323.83 kilograms of cocaine were seized.

Of 12,386 persons reported for cocaine-related offences, 1,156 (9.33%) were women and 189 (1.53%) were minors.

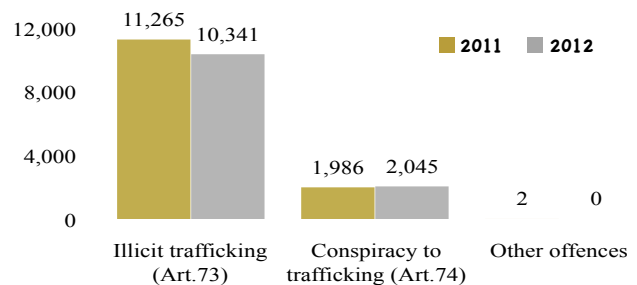
The foreign nationals involved were 4,783, corresponding to 38.62% out of the total of subjects reported for cocaine-related offences.

Persons reported to the J.A. for cocaine - related offences (2012)

	2012	% variation 2011
TYPE OF OFFENCE		
illicit trafficking (Art.73)	10,341	-8.20
conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	2,045	2.97
other offences	0	-100.00
AGE		
of age	12,197	-6.81
minors	189	15.24
GENDER		
males	11,230	-6.81
females	1,156	-3.83
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN		
Italy	7,603	-5.95
other countries	4,783	-7.47
AGE GROUPS		
< 15	20	66.67
15 ÷ 19	577	-13.23
20 ÷ 24	2,138	-7.57
25 ÷ 29	2,528	-7.26
30 ÷ 34	2,249	-9.35
35 ÷ 39	1,855	0.16
≥ 40	3,019	-5.77
Total	12,386	-6.54

As to the type of crime, 83.49% regarded the illicit trafficking and 16.51% the most serious offence of criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking.

Persons reported to the Judicial Authority by type of offence

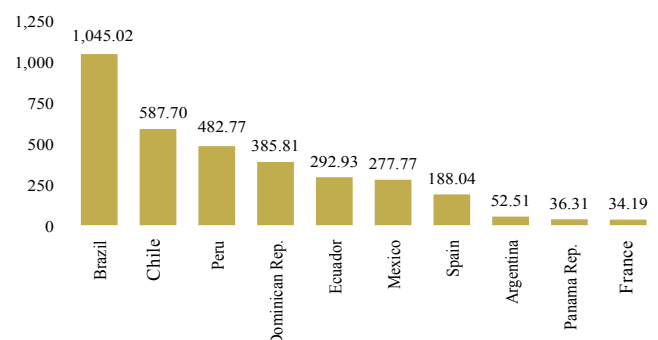


The cocaine seized during the drug operations was mainly discovered strapped to the person (590), inside houses (509), inside vehicles (226), in corpore (159), inside luggage (123) and inside letters or parcels (60).

The most significant cocaine seizures carried out in Italy in 2012 occurred in Gioia Tauro/Reggio Calabria (622.37 kg), Settimo Milanese/Milan (258 kg) and Pisa (213.30 kg).

Evidence-based results showed that the Italian market was mainly fuelled by the Colombian cocaine that reached our Country through several routes. In particular, in 2012, the main transit Countries for cocaine destined to Italy (evidence-based data) were Brazil, Chile, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador.

Cocaine source countries (kg seized) 2012





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

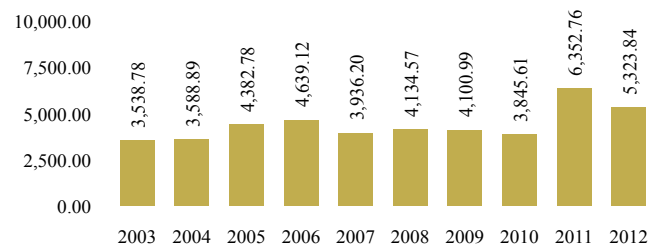
Ten-year trend

Since 2003, the trend of operations for cocaine-related offences has recorded a steady increase until 2008, with a decline from 2009 to 2012. Also the trend of cocaine-related reports to the Judicial Authority has increased but since 2011 a slight fluctuation has been recorded. As to the seizures, whose average quantity

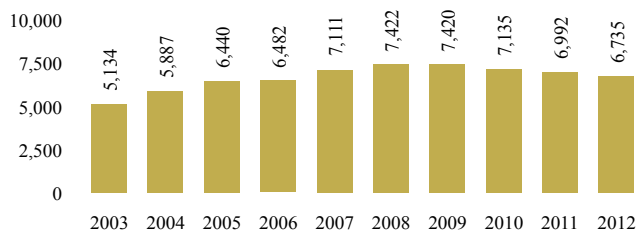
for the last ten years has been of 4,384 kg, recorded a peak (6,352 kg) in 2011.

The operations moved from 5,134 in 2003 to 6,735 in 2012; the reports from 9,502 to 12,386 and the seizures from 5,538 kg to 5,323 kg.

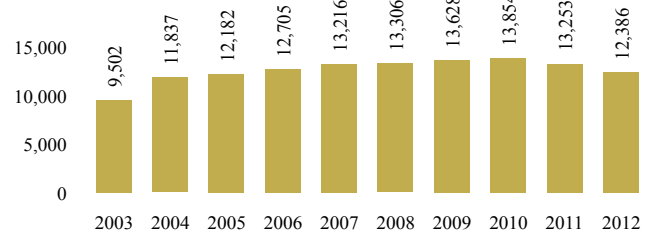
Seizures (kilograms)



Operations



Persons reported to the J.A.



Roma Fiumicino-110 kg of cocaine (Guardia di Finanza)

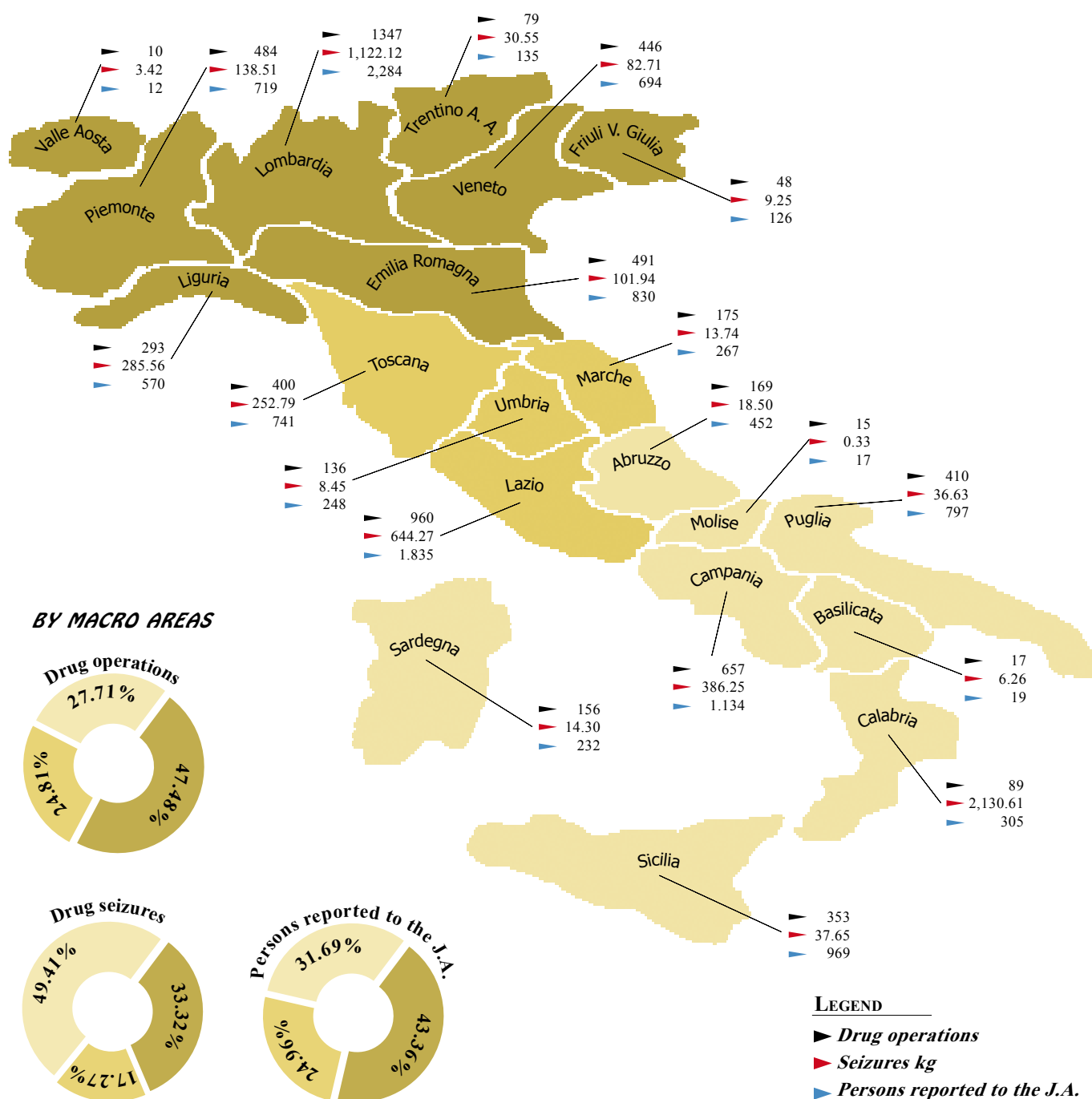




REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG OPERATIONS, SEIZURES AND PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY FOR COCAINE IN 2012

The regions recording major cocaine seizures were: Calabria (2,130.61 kg), followed by Lombardia (1,122.12 kg) and Lazio (644.27 kg). Lombardia ranked first for the number of persons reported (2,284), followed by Lazio (1,835), Campania (1,134), Sicilia (969) and Emilia Romagna (830).

Analysing the macro-areas, the cocaine seizures made in 2012 showed the South and islands in the lead with 49.41% of the total number of seizures, followed by the North of Italy 33.32% and by Central Italy with 17.27%.





HEROIN

In 2012, in Italy there was an increase in the seizures of heroin, passing from 810.88 in 2011 to 950.92 in 2012 (+17.27%). On the contrary, there was a drop in the operations as well as in the reports for heroin-related offences, respectively recording 2,983 (-17.12%) and 5,578 (-19.32%).

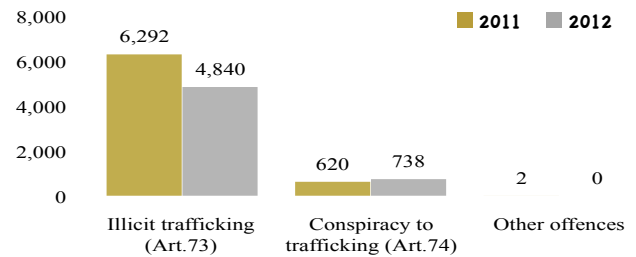
Of 5,578 persons reported for heroin-related offences, 645 (11.56%) were women and 68 (1.22%) were minors. The foreign nationals involved were 2,518, corresponding to 45.14% out of the total of subjects reported for heroin-related offences.

Persons reported to the J.A. for heroin - related offences (2012)

	2012	% variation 2011
TYPE OF OFFENCE		
illicit trafficking (Art.73)	4,840	-23.08
conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	738	19.03
other offences	0	-100.00
AGE		
of age	5,510	-19.24
minors	68	-25.27
GENDER		
males	4,933	-19.71
females	645	-16.23
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN		
Italy	3,060	-22.49
other countries	2,518	-15.10
AGE GROUPS		
< 15	1	0.00
15 ÷ 19	236	-34.63
20 ÷ 24	976	-27.92
25 ÷ 29	1,230	-18.16
30 ÷ 34	1,028	-24.19
35 ÷ 39	819	-11.84
≥ 40	1,288	-8.65
Total	5,578	-19.32

As to the type of offence, 86.77% regarded the illicit trafficking and 13.23% the most serious offence of criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking.

Persons reported to the Judicial Authority by type of offence

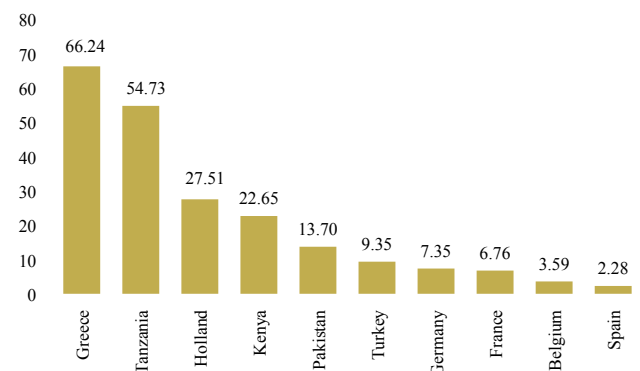


The heroin seized during the drug operations was mainly discovered strapped to the person (267 cases), inside houses (200), cars (81), in corpore (39) and inside luggage (26).

The most significant cocaine seizures carried out in Italy in 2012 occurred in Stra/Venezia (81.5 kg), Milano (55.20 kg) and Bari Maritime Port (41.10 kg). The foreign nationals who were mostly involved in heroin-related offences came from Tunisia, Morocco, Albania, Nigeria and Algeria.

According to evidence-based results, the Italian market was fuelled by heroin that reached our Country through several routes. In particular, in 2012, the main transit Countries for heroin destined for Italy were Greece, Tanzania, the Netherlands, Kenya and Pakistan.

Heroin source countries (kg seized) 2012



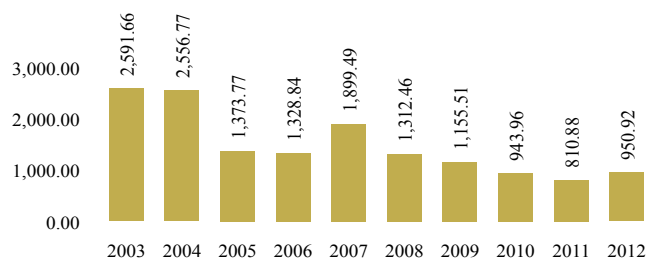


Ten-year trend

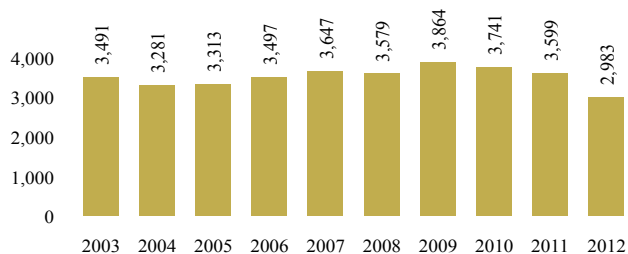
In the long term, the trend of operations and reports to the Judicial Authority is almost stable from 2003 to 2012, totalling about 3,500 operations and 6,500 persons reported to the Judicial Authority. Data pertaining to seizures - after a period of stability in 2003/2004 exceeding the quantity of 2,500 kilograms seized – had a slight increase in 2007 with 1,899 kilograms, followed by fluctuations from 2008

to 2012 totalling the following values: 1,312 kg, 1,155kg, 944 kg, 811 kg and 951 kg.

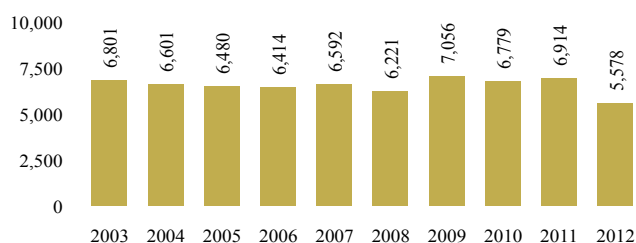
Seizures (kilograms)



Operations



Persons reported to the J.A.



Cosenza- 4 kg of heroin (State Police)

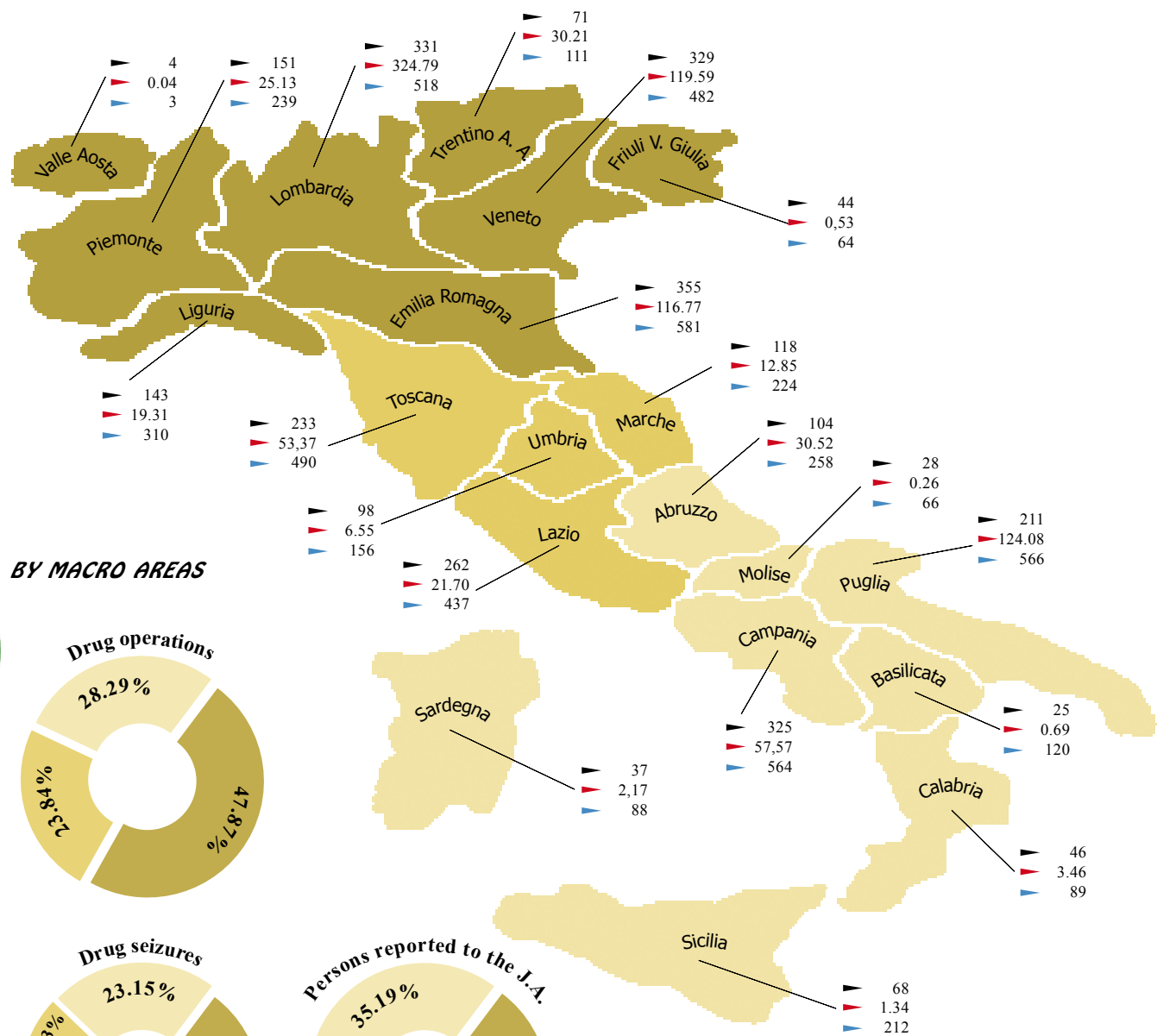




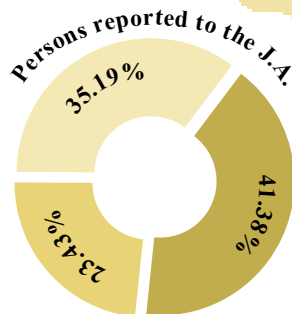
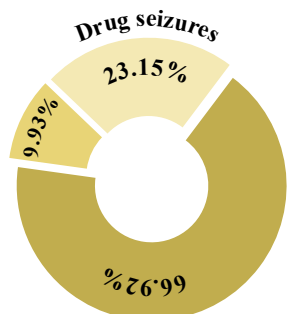
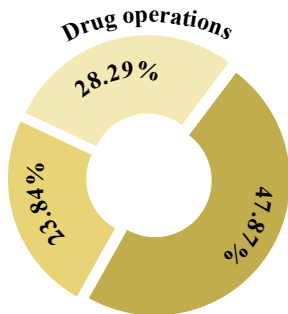
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG OPERATIONS, SEIZURES AND PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY FOR HEROIN IN 2012

The regions recording major heroin seizures were: Lombardia (324.79 kg), followed by Puglia (124.08 kg), Veneto (119.59 kg), and Emilia Romagna (116.77 kg). Emilia Romagna ranked first for the number of persons reported (581), followed by Puglia (566), Campania (564), Lombardia (518) and Toscana (490).

Analysing the macro-areas, the heroin seizures made in 2012 showed the North of Italy in the lead with 66.92% of the total number of seizures, followed by the South and islands with 23.15% and by Central Italy with 9.93%.



BY MACRO AREAS



LEGEND

- ▶ Drug operations
- ▶ Seizures kg
- ▶ Persons reported to the J.A.



CANNABIS

In 2012, in Italy there was a remarkable increase in the seizures of marijuana (+96.73%) and a modest increase as far as hashish is concerned (+7.7%). As to marijuana, there was a rise both in the operations (+15.29%) and in the reports for marijuana-related offences (+11.12%). On the contrary, there was a decline in both sectors as far as hashish is concerned, respectively of -2% and -4.01%. On the whole, in 2012, the operations to combat cannabis derivatives trafficking were 12,060; the reports to the Judicial Authority for hashish-related offences were 8,267, while those pertaining to marijuana were 5,838. In addition, 21,892.60 kilograms of hashish and 21,495.66 kilograms of marijuana were seized.

Of 15,466 persons reported for cannabis-related offences, 986 (6.38%) were women and 972 (6.28%) were minors. The foreign nationals involved were 4,369 corresponding to 28.25% out of the total of subjects reported for these substances.

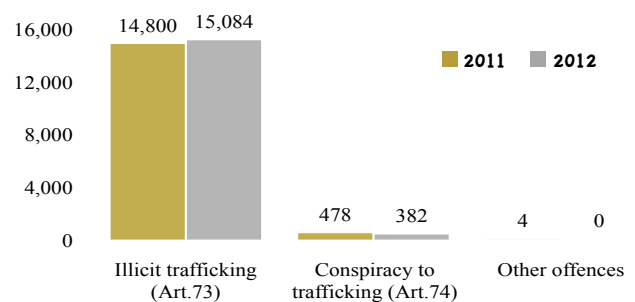
Persons reported to the J.A. for hashish and marijuana - related offences (2012)

	2012	% Variation 2011
TYPE OF OFFENCE		
illicit trafficking (Art.73)	15,084	1.92
conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	382	-20.08
other offences	0	-100.00
AGE		
of age	14,494	0.81
minors	972	7.52
GENDER		
males	14,480	1.44
females	986	-2.09
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN		
Italy	11,097	-0.99
other countries	4,369	7.24
AGE GROUPS		
< 15	38	35.71
15 ÷ 19	2,481	2.35
20 ÷ 24	3,755	4.02
25 ÷ 29	2,827	-1.36
30 ÷ 34	2,125	-8.13
35 ÷ 39	1,583	5.53
≥ 40	2,657	4.57
Total	15,466	1.20

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

As to the type of offence, 97.53% regarded the illicit trafficking and 2.47% the most serious offence of criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking.

Persons reported to the Judicial Authority by type of offence

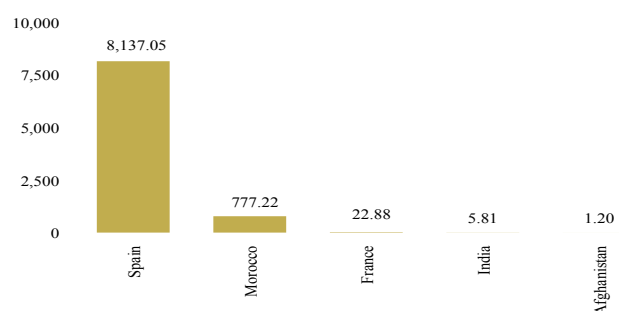


The most significant seizures carried out in Italy in 2012 occurred in Imperia (3,680 kg of hashish), Pomezia/Rome (1,500 kg of hashish), Brindisi (1,700 kg of marijuana) and Manfredonia/Foggia (1,610kg of marijuana).

Cannabis consignments seized during the drug operations were mainly concealed inside houses (1,737 cases), strapped to the person (1,281 cases), inside vehicles (348) inside mail (120).

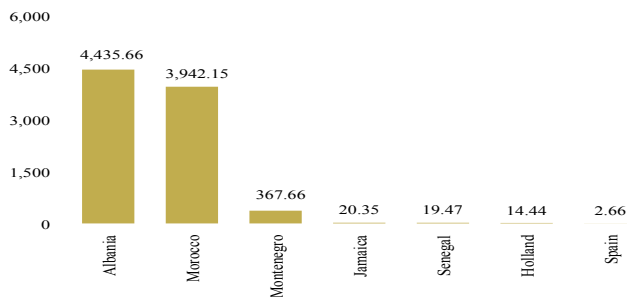
According to evidence-based results confirming the source country, it was noticed that the Italian market was fuelled by hashish of Moroccan origin and by marijuana originating in Albania. In particular, in 2012, the main transit routes for the hashish destined for Italy passed through Spain while marijuana reached our country via Albania and Greece.

hashish source countries (kg seized) 2012





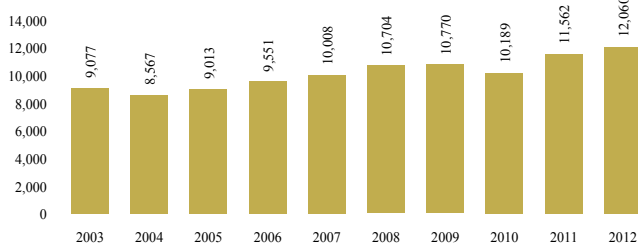
2012

Marijuana source countries (kg seized) 2012**Ten-year trend**

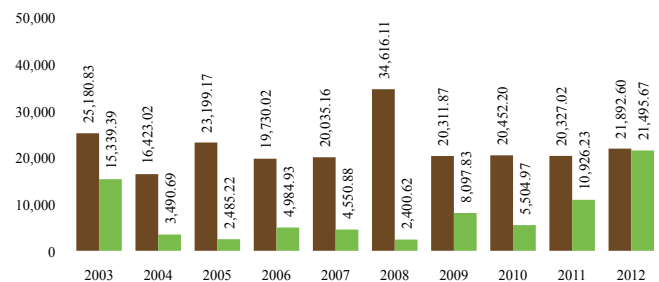
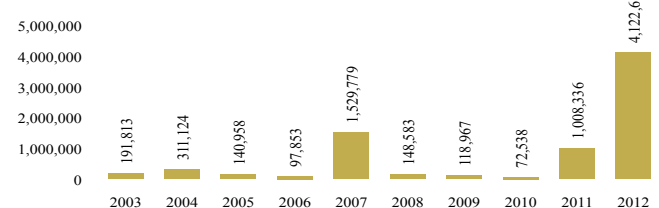
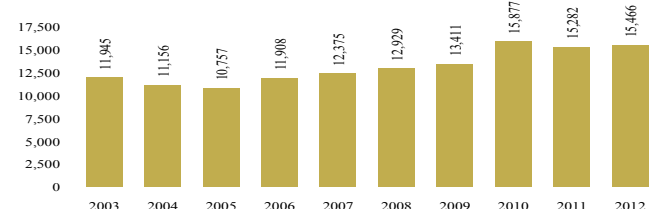
Over the years, cannabis derivatives have been in great demand on the illicit market. In this decade, the hashish seizures amounted to more than the half of the total of drug seizures in Italy.

The record peak in hashish seizures was recorded in 2008 with 34,616 kilograms; that of marijuana in 2012 with 21,495 kilograms.

From 2003 to 2011, the overall seizures of cannabis derivatives (hashish and marijuana) have remarkably dropped, except for the year 2012, and the lowest peak was reached in 2004, with 19,914 kilograms.

Operations

Since 2001 antidrug operations regarding cannabis have been undergoing an upward trend which has been steady until 2012 with 12,060 operations. As to the reports to the Judicial Authorities, there has been a less evident drop until 2005, a slight increase up to 2009 and finally, a slight decline in 2011 and 2012.

Seizures hashish and marijuana (kilograms)**Cannabis plants seizures (No.)****Persons reported to the J.A.**



REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG OPERATIONS, SEIZURES AND PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY FOR CANNABIS IN 2012

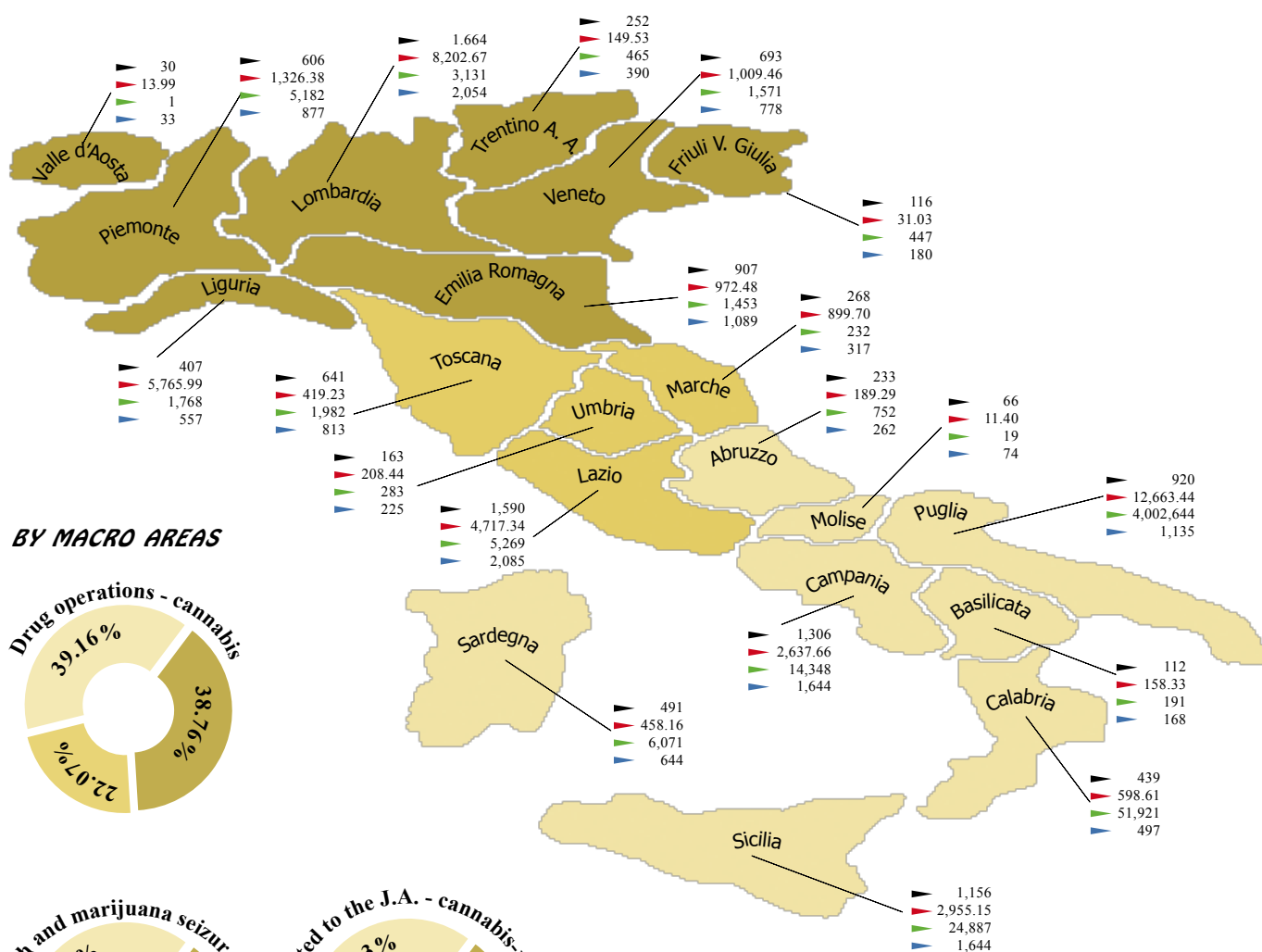
The regions recording major hashish seizures were: Lombardia (7,139.31 kg), followed by Liguria (5,695.31 kg) and Lazio (2,174.32 kg). As to marijuana major seizures were made in Puglia (12,220.46 kg) and in Lazio (2,543.02 kg).

Lazio ranked first for the number of persons reported for cannabis derivatives (2,085), followed by Lombardia (2,054), Campania and Sicilia with the same value (1,644), and Puglia (1,135).

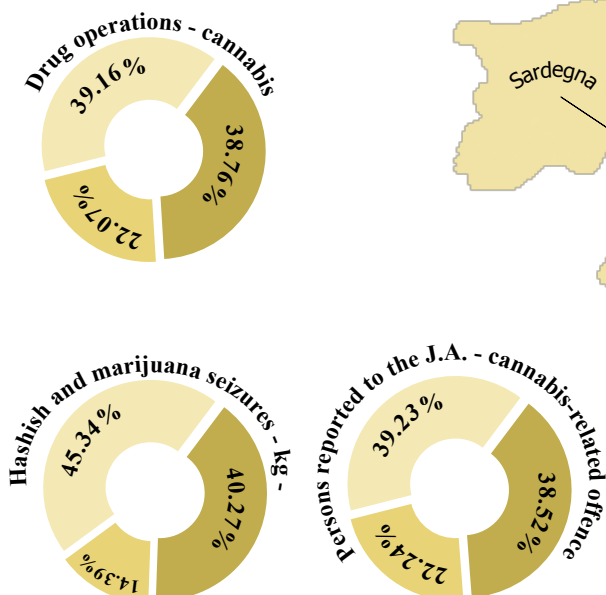
4,122,617 cannabis plants were produced in Italy and,

consequently, seized in 2012 (+308.85% with respect to 2011): these operations were mainly carried out in Puglia (4,002,644 plants seized) and Calabria (51,921), where there are favourable climatic conditions for this type of crops.

Analysing the macro-areas, the cannabis seizures made in 2012 showed the South and islands in the lead with 45.34% of the total number of seizures followed by the North of Italy with 40.27% and by the Central Italy with 14.39%.



BY MACRO AREAS



LEGEND

- ▲ Cannabis operations
- ▲ Hashish and marijuana seizures (kg)
- ▲ Cannabis plants seizures
- ▲ Persons reported to the J.A. for cannabis-related offence



SYNTHETIC DRUGS

In 2012, in Italy, there was a rise in the seizures of synthetic drugs (+37.06%), while a decline in these seizures of amphetamines in powder (-2.95%) was noticed. On the whole, in 2012, the operations pertaining to synthetic drugs were 309, the reports for synthetic drugs-related offences were 423, while 22,727 doses were seized.

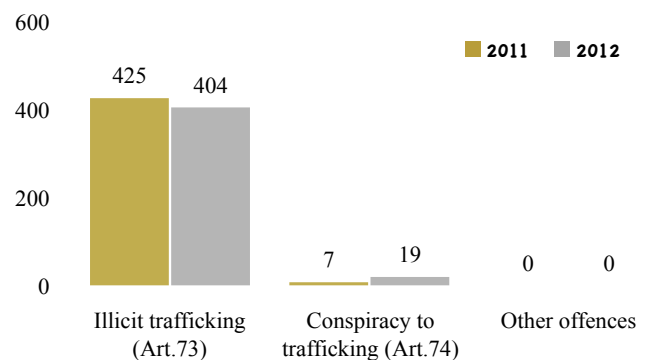
Of 423 persons reported for synthetic drugs-related offences, 66 (15.60%) were women and 16 (3.78%) were minors. The foreign nationals involved were 131 corresponding to 30.97% of the total of subjects reported for this type of substances.

Persons reported to the J.A. for synthetic drugs - related offences (2012)

	2012	% Variation 2011
TYPE OF OFFENCE		
illicit trafficking (Art.73)	404	-4.94
conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	19	171.43
other offences	0	--
AGE		
of age	407	-3.55
minors	16	60.00
GENDER		
males	357	-6.30
females	66	29.41
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN		
Italy	292	3.55
other countries	131	-12.67
AGE GROUPS		
< 15	0	--
15 ÷ 19	60	50.00
20 ÷ 24	98	-4.85
25 ÷ 29	84	1.20
30 ÷ 34	74	39.62
35 ÷ 39	42	-31.15
≥ 40	65	-29.35
Total	423	-2.08

As to the type of offence, 95.51% regarded the illicit trafficking and 4.49% the most serious offence of criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking.

Persons reported to the J.A. by type of offence



The most significant seizure carried out in Italy occurred in July in Castellammare di Stabia/Naples (15,000 ecstasy tablets).

The foreign nationals who were mostly involved in synthetic drugs-related offences came from the Philippines (73), Iran (9), Spain (5), Albania and Bulgaria (4).

Out of a total of 19 reports to the Judicial Authority for conspiracy to drug trafficking, none was issued against foreign nationals.

The synthetic drugs seized during the drug operations were mainly concealed inside parcels or letters and on the person.

The Dutch supply market still has a prominent influence on our illicit trades in synthetic drugs. In 2012, the routes used to smuggle synthetic drugs generally originated in Bangladesh, Romania and Great Britain.

In Italy, the largest seizures of synthetic drugs regarded the ecstasy group substances.

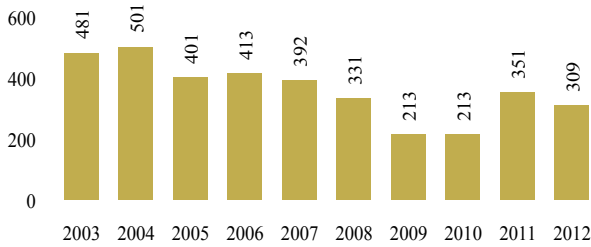


Ten-year trend

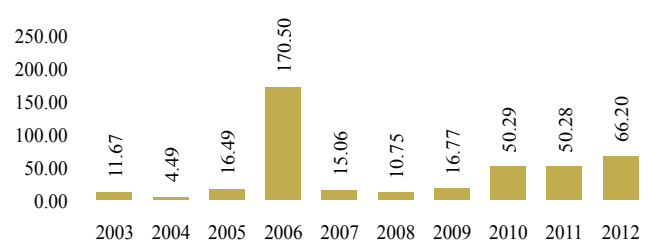
Since 2003, the operations, seizures and reports to the Judicial Authority pertaining to the synthetic drugs have had an unstable trend and peaked in 2007 with

438,437 doses seized, while in 2011 a sharp drop was recorded (16,582 doses seized).

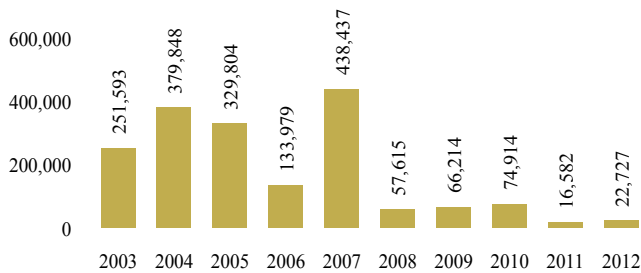
Operations



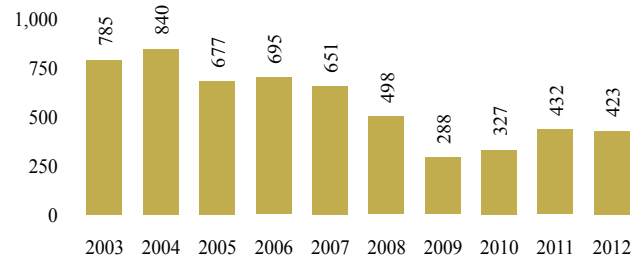
Seizures (kilograms)



Seizures (Number)



Persons reported to the J.A.



Roma - 750 ecstasy tablets (State Police)





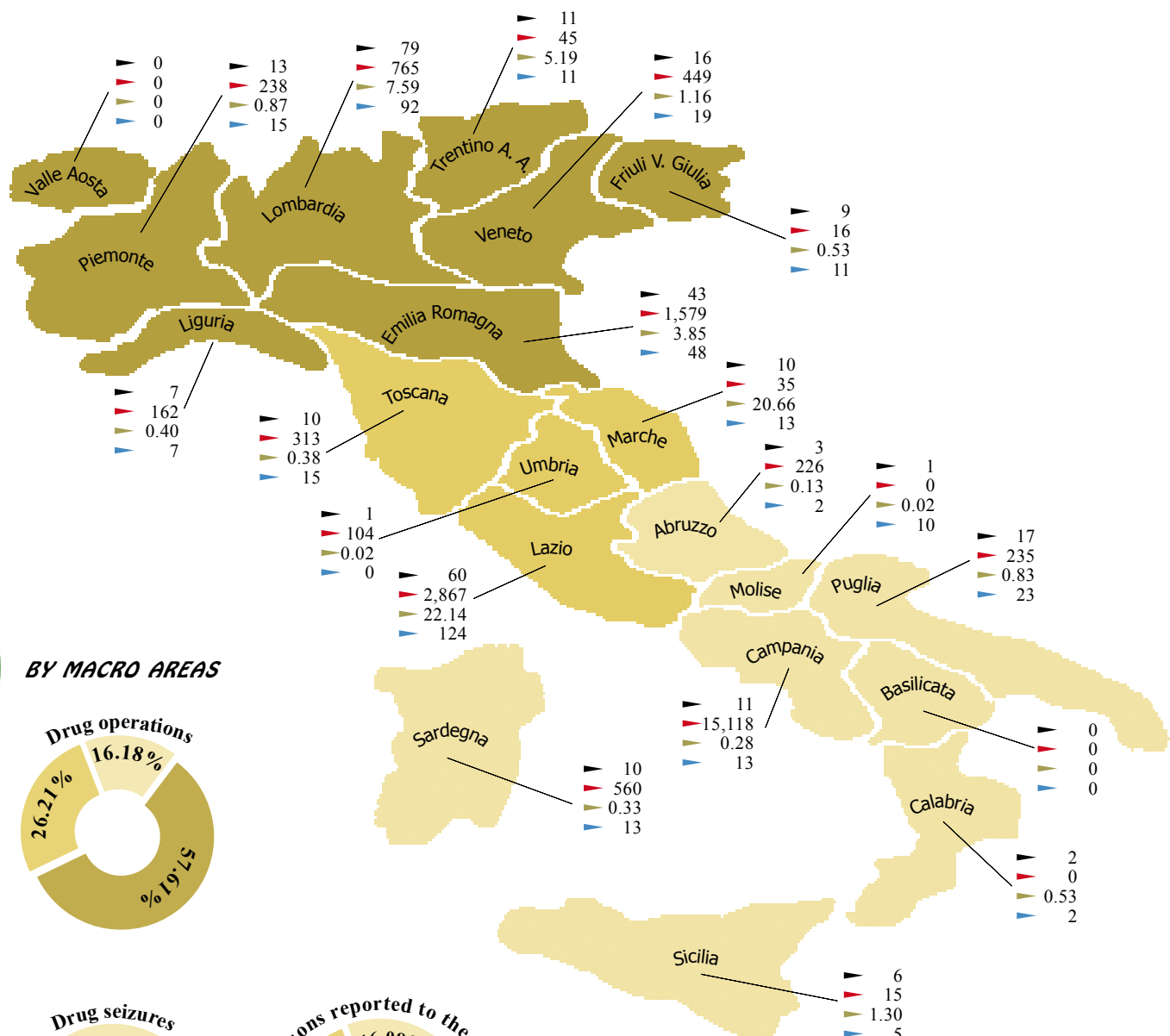
REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG OPERATIONS, SEIZURES AND PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY FOR SYNTHETIC DRUGS IN 2012

In 2012, the regions recording major synthetic drugs seizures were: Campania (15,118 doses), followed by Lazio (2,867 doses), Emilia Romagna (1,579), Lombardia (765 doses), and Sardegna (560).

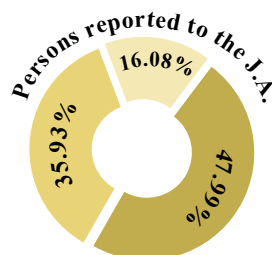
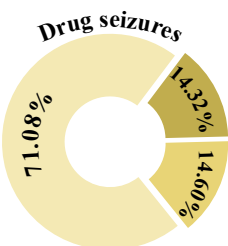
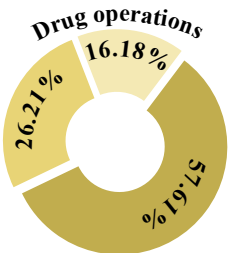
Lazio ranked first for the number of persons reported for synthetic drugs (124 subjects reported), followed

by Lombardia (92), Emilia Romagna (48), Puglia (23) and Veneto (19).

Analysing the macro-areas, the synthetic drugs seizures made in 2012 showed the South and islands in the lead with 71.08%, followed by Central Italy with 14.60% and the North of Italy with 14.32%.



BY MACRO AREAS



LEGEND

- ▶ Drug operations
- ▶ Seizures number
- ▶ Seizures kg
- ▶ Persons reported to the J.A.



GENERAL TABLE

Drug seizures

	Cocaine kg	Heroin kg	hashish kg	marijuana kg	Synthetic drugs kg	Other drugs kg	Cannabis plants No.	Synthetic drugs No.	Other drugs No.	Total	
										kg	No.
FIVE-YEAR TREND											
2008	4,134.57	1,312.46	34,616.11	2,400.62	10.75	265.67	148,583	57,615	21,375	42,740.17	227,573
2009	4,100.99	1,155.51	20,311.87	8,097.83	16.77	443.01	118,967	66,214	11,761	34,125.98	196,942
2010	3,845.61	943.96	20,452.20	5,504.97	50.29	698.21	72,538	74,914	6,396	31,495.24	153,848
2011	6,352.76	810.88	20,327.02	10,926.23	50.28	993.94	1,008,336	16,582	16,318	39,461.12	1,041,236
2012	5,323.84	950.92	21,892.60	21,495.67	66.20	426.64	4,122,617	22,727	27,256	50,155.86	4,172,600
2012 DATA - GEOGRAPHICAL SUBDIVISION											
Northern Italy	1,774.06	636.35	15,113.96	2,357.56	19.59	265.21	14,018	3,254	8,079	20,166.73	25,351
Central Italy	919.25	94.47	2,653.53	3,591.18	43.20	115.97	7,766	3,319	8,528	7,417.59	19,613
Southern Italy and islands	2,630.53	220.10	4,125.11	15,546.93	3.42	45.46	4,100,833	16,154	10,649	22,571.55	4,127,636

Reports to the Judicial Authority

	Country		Age		Gender		Age groups							Total
	Italy	Other	Of Age	Minors	Males	Females	< 15	15 + 19	20 + 24	25 + 29	30 + 34	35 + 39	≥ 40	
FIVE-YEAR TREND														
2008	23,932	11,507	34,309	1,130	32,340	3,099	45	3,445	7,524	7,347	6,015	4,343	6,720	35,439
2009	24,087	12,487	35,410	1,164	33,388	3,186	50	3,600	7,716	7,727	6,225	4,463	6,793	36,574
2010	27,074	12,108	38,034	1,148	35,811	3,371	42	3,618	8,210	8,181	6,611	4,848	7,672	39,182
2011	24,426	12,777	36,010	1,193	34,021	3,182	44	3,565	7,602	7,455	6,425	4,521	7,591	37,203
2012	22,745	12,226	33,708	1,263	31,993	2,978	61	3,414	7,172	6,877	5,663	4,460	7,324	34,971
2012 DATA - GEOGRAPHICAL SUBDIVISION														
Northern Italy	6,727	7,596	13,789	534	13,289	1,034	35	1,313	2,923	2,972	2,490	1,816	2,774	14,323
Central Italy	4,936	3,374	8,061	249	7,553	757	13	789	1,680	1,689	1,334	1,060	1,745	8,310
Southern Italy and islands	11,082	1,256	11,858	480	11,151	1,187	13	1,312	2,569	2,216	1,839	1,584	2,805	12,338



DRUG ABUSE DEATHS

DRUG ABUSE DEATHS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

In 2012¹, the deaths for drug abuse recorded by the law enforcement services and the Prefettura were 390, with an increase (+7.14%) with respect to 2011. Deaths for drug abuse were first recorded in Italy in 1973 (only one case was reported that year). In the course of the following 40 years, there have been 23,588 drug deaths.

The initial upward trend was explained by the spreading – above all in the eighties and nineties – of heroin abuse. Up to now, this substance has always been the major cause of deaths.

In the reporting year, persons deceased for drug-abuse were subdivided as follows: men were 343 (87.95%) and women were 47 (12.05%). The number of women who died of drug addiction has always been limited if compared to that of men.

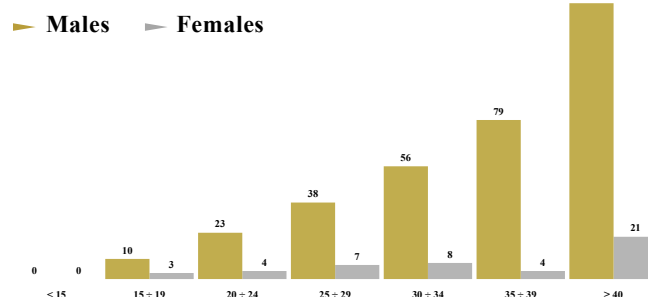
Analysing the age groups, the highest figures can be found from 25 years old, and the peak records are reached in the population aged over 40.

In 2012, the deaths were caused by: heroin (163 cases), cocaine (41 cases), methadone (7 cases), M.D.M.A. (2 cases), barbiturates (1 case); in 176 cases the substance was not indicated.

Heroin was the major cause of drug deaths.

¹ These are not consolidated data since these figures refer to deaths due to direct drug abuse, and not to the indirect causes, for ex. road accidents caused by driving while intoxicated, or drug-related diseases. These figures do not refer also to those deaths that were not reported to the police authorities. It must be stressed that the drug abuse deaths documentation sent by the police authorities to the DCSA are not always completed by toxicological and post-mortem examinations, that are usually ordered by the Judicial Authority.

Deaths - by age group and gender in 2012



Deaths - five-year trend by age group and gender

Age group	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		Total		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	Females	Males	Total
< 15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
15 ÷ 19	5	8	2	6	-	6	3	9	3	10	13	39	52
20 ÷ 24	8	35	7	34	5	28	3	25	4	23	27	145	172
25 ÷ 29	8	61	3	52	8	49	3	39	7	38	29	239	268
30 ÷ 34	8	94	5	84	5	54	12	53	8	56	38	341	379
35 ÷ 39	8	109	9	86	9	76	5	58	4	79	35	408	443
≥ 40	18	154	18	178	15	119	22	132	21	137	94	720	814
Total	55	462	44	440	42	332	48	316	47	343	236	1,893	2,129



DRUG ABUSE DEATHS AT REGIONAL LEVEL

In 2012, Campania (69 cases) was the most affected region, followed by Lazio (51), Toscana (43) and Emilia Romagna (37), while in Molise and Basilicata (1) the lowest level of drug abuse deaths was recorded. In Valle d'Aosta there were no cases of drug abuse deaths.

In the last ten years, Lazio has been the most affected region (886), followed by Campania (868), Piemonte

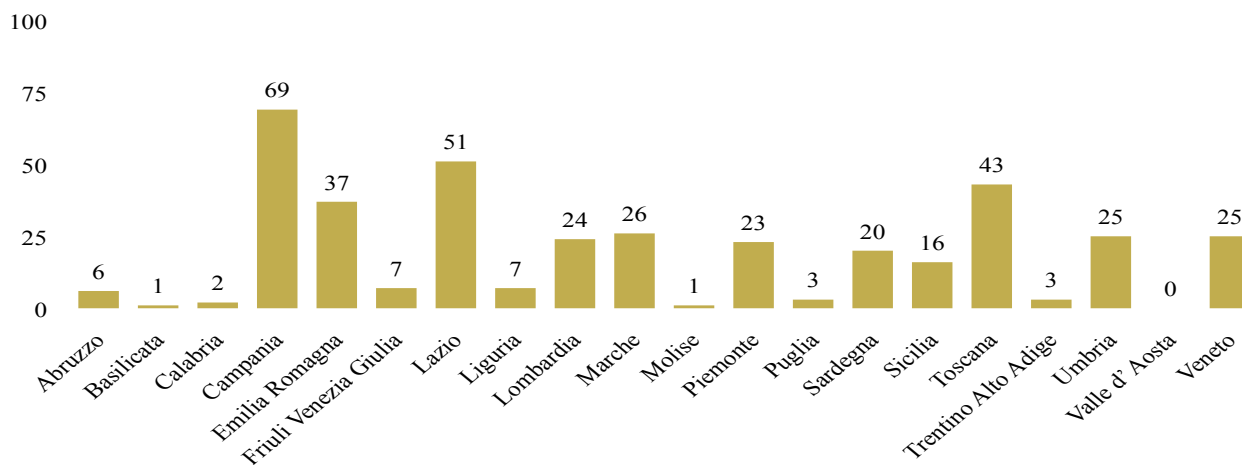
(398) and Lombardia (389), while Valle d'Aosta(9), Molise (28) and Basilicata (30) have been marginally interested by this problem.

In the following table, the drug abuse deaths are subdivided at regional level considering the last ten years, while the following graph describes - always at regional level - the death toll in 2012.

Ten-year trend of deaths by region

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Totale
<i>Lazio</i>	95	112	130	106	105	87	87	72	41	51	886
<i>Campania</i>	103	127	116	87	112	71	71	51	61	69	868
<i>Piemonte</i>	45	81	57	34	19	29	50	21	39	23	398
<i>Lombardia</i>	43	54	42	41	55	38	39	33	20	24	389
<i>Emilia Romagna</i>	37	40	35	51	47	40	28	20	33	37	368
<i>Veneto</i>	35	29	53	34	49	35	30	15	27	25	332
<i>Toscana</i>	21	41	24	33	40	34	30	22	28	43	316
<i>Umbria</i>	20	15	25	26	38	26	17	28	27	25	247
<i>Sicilia</i>	20	24	26	17	21	31	22	25	12	16	214
<i>Sardegna</i>	16	33	28	15	19	17	21	15	13	20	197
<i>Marche</i>	12	14	23	21	25	19	17	23	13	26	193
<i>Liguria</i>	14	20	18	23	15	17	17	8	9	7	148
<i>Puglia</i>	17	15	15	18	19	20	17	8	5	3	137
<i>Calabria</i>	14	11	23	8	11	7	13	7	5	2	101
<i>Friuli Venezia Giulia</i>	12	9	12	12	8	13	5	9	12	7	99
<i>Abruzzo</i>	5	11	11	10	10	20	8	8	6	6	95
<i>Trentino Alto Adige</i>	3	7	7	4	9	2	2	2	5	3	44
<i>Basilicata</i>	2	2	4	7	1	6	3	1	3	1	30
<i>Molise</i>	2	5	3	2	1	3	5	4	2	1	28
<i>Valle d'Aosta</i>	1	1	1		1	1	1	2	1		9
Total in Italy	517	651	653	549	605	516	483	374	362	389	5.099
Italians deceased abroad	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	10
Grand Total	517	653	653	551	606	517	484	374	364	390	5.109

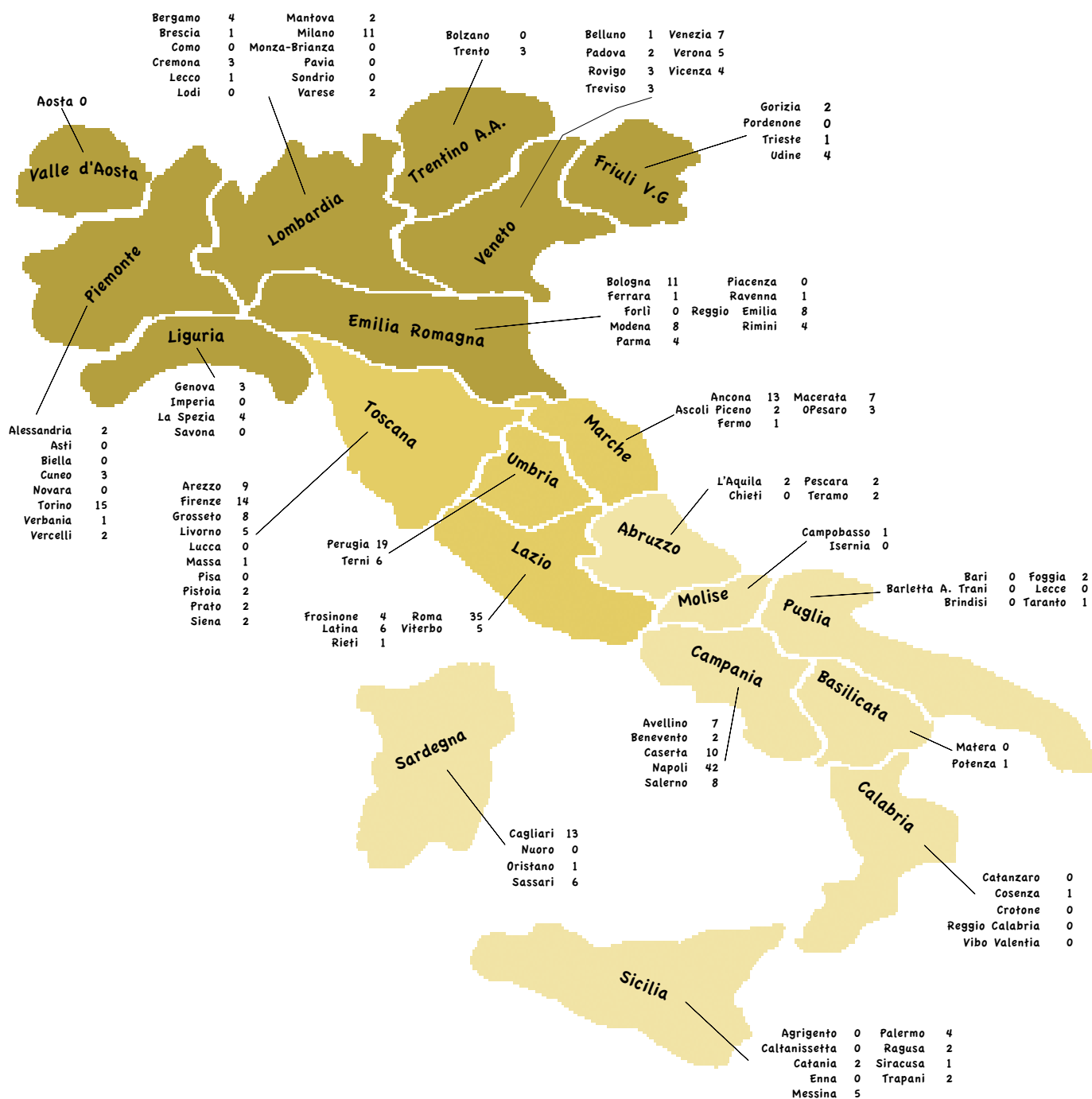
Regional distribution of deaths in 2012



DRUG ABUSE DEATHS AT PROVINCIAL LEVEL

In 2012, the provinces of Naples (42), Rome (35 cases), Perugia (19) and Torino (15) recorded the highest number of drug abuse deaths, accounting for 28.46% of the total of drug death toll recorded

at national level. In 31 provinces no deaths for drug abuse were recorded.





LAW-ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES AT

REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL LEVEL

OVERVIEW

DRUG OPERATION AT REGIONAL LEVEL

DRUG SEIZURE AT REGIONAL LEVEL

PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL
AUTHORITY AT REGIONAL LEVEL

CONTENTS







OVERVIEW

Drug trafficking in Italy has been so far analyzed taking into consideration the overall amount of the counteracting activities carried out in this field by the law enforcement agencies. The review of the regional and provincial data will follow the same approach. However, in comparing regions or provinces, the data shown could be heterogeneous, which does not always mean that the problem has a different impact in a particular area. The quantity of drug operations, of the persons reported to the judicial authority and of the drug seizures, in fact, is often influenced by different factors, such as: resident

population density, that guarantees drug traffickers higher or lower market potentiality; presence of strong criminal groups; presence of land, maritime or air borders having strategic importance for criminal organizations; universities, etc.

According to the data in the following tables, concerning the antidrug operations and the persons reported to the judicial authority, Lombardia, Lazio and Campania registered the highest amounts, while the largest amounts of drug seizures were registered in Puglia, Lombardia, Liguria and Lazio

Varese 2.4 kg of cocaine (Carabinieri)





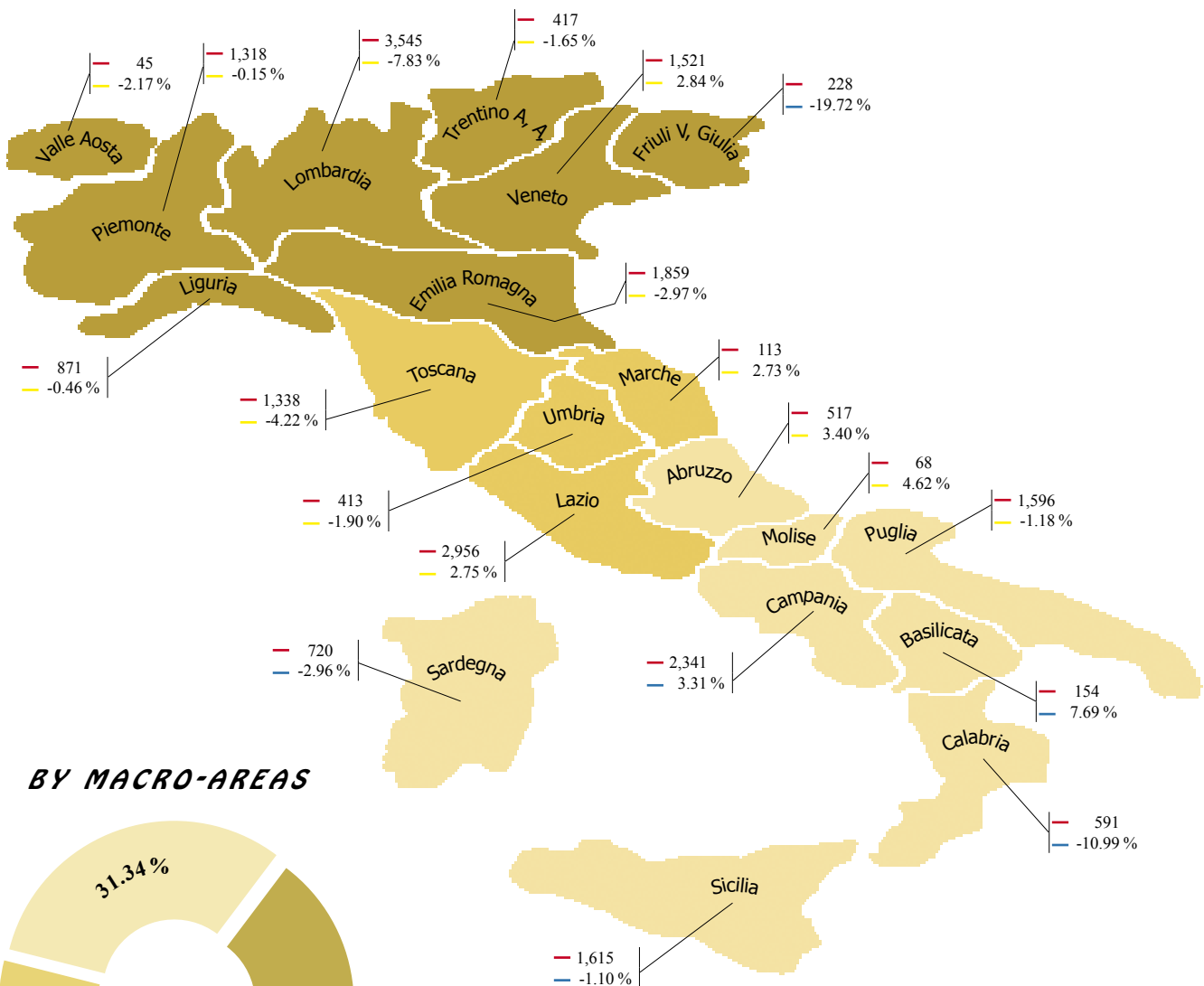
DRUG OPERATIONS AT REGIONAL LEVEL

In 2012 Lombardia, with a total of 3,545 operations, ranked first followed by Lazio (2,956) and Campania (2,341). In these three regions 38.86% of the operations were carried out, reflecting the same trend of the previous year.

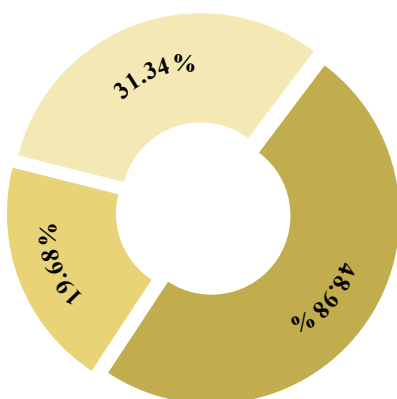
The lowest amounts of seizures were registered in Basilicata (154), Molise (113) and Valle d'Aosta (45).

A slight increase in the operations was registered in Basilicata, (7.69%), Abruzzo (3.40%), and Campania (3.31%) with respect to 2011.

The most significant percentage decreases were registered in Friuli Venezia Giulia (-19.72%), Marche (-17.37%) and Calabria (-10.99%).



BY MACRO-AREAS



LEGEND

- Operations
- Percentage variation compared to 2011



DRUG SEIZURES AT REGIONAL LEVEL

In 2012 major seizures, amounting respectively to 12,843 and 9,759 kg, were reported in Puglia and Lombardia. Liguria (6,071 kg) and Lazio (5,491kg) ranked third and fourth. In the four above mentioned regions over 68% of seizures at national level were carried out.

The lowest quantities were seized in Friuli Venezia Giulia (44.63 kg), Valle d'Aosta (17.45 kg) and Molise (12.01 kg).

In comparison with 2011 the most significant increase in the seizures was registered in Sicilia (+246.35%), Puglia (+177.66%), Valle d'Aosta (+177.29%), Campania (+112.77) and Calabria (+105.58%). The most significant decreases were registered in Toscana (-76.97), Umbria (- 59.50%) and Sardegna (-56.95%).

Drug seizures in 2012 - regional distribution

	Cocaine kg	Heroin kg	Hashish kg	Marijuana kg	Synthetic drugs kg	Other drugs kg	Total kg	% variation 2011	Synthetic drugs No.	Cannabis plants No.	Other drugs No.	Total No.	% variation 2011
Puglia	36.63	124.08	442.98	12,220.46	0.83	18.12	12,843.10	177.66	235	4,002,644	4,736	4,007,615	27,096.08
Lombardia	1,122.13	324.79	7,139.31	1,063.36	7.59	102.41	9,759.57	27.81	765	3,131	5,109	9,005	-39.69
Liguria	285.56	19.31	5,695.31	70.68	0.40	0.01	6,071.27	44.28	162	1,768	140	2,070	43.55
Lazio	644.27	21.70	2,174.32	2,543.02	22.14	86.20	5,491.66	-30.97	2,867	5,269	1,942	10,078	61.74
Campania	386.25	57.57	2,167.39	470.28	0.28	23.00	3,104.77	112.77	15,118	14,348	42	29,508	152.12
Sicilia	37.65	1.34	821.85	2,133.30	1.30	0.40	2,995.84	246.35	15	24,887	163	25,065	-97.30
Calabria	2,130.61	3.46	221.27	377.34	0.53	0.00	2,733.21	105.58	0	51,921	54	51,975	31.30
Piemonte	138.51	25.13	1,253.86	72.52	0.87	78.69	1,569.58	-36.85	238	5,182	606	6,026	237.02
Veneto	82.71	119.59	300.60	708.86	1.16	44.67	1,257.58	-20.10	449	1,571	813	2,833	-45.47
Emilia Romagna	101.94	116.77	607.68	364.80	3.85	1.35	1,196.38	21.07	1,579	1,453	234	3,266	-1.69
Marche	13.74	12.85	74.36	825.34	20.66	0.19	947.14	9.94	35	232	84	351	-58.21
Toscana	252.79	53.37	221.42	197.81	0.38	29.37	755.13	-76.97	313	1,982	6,437	8,732	229.63
Sardegna	14.30	2.17	293.27	164.89	0.33	2.74	477.70	-56.95	560	6,071	5,510	12,141	243.16
Trentino Alto Adige	30.55	30.21	97.50	52.02	5.19	34.80	250.27	42.78	45	465	321	831	-65.94
Abruzzo	18.50	30.52	73.66	115.63	0.13	1.20	239.64	96.27	226	752	91	1,069	-59.37
Umbria	8.45	6.55	183.43	25.02	0.02	0.21	223.67	-59.50	104	283	65	452	77.95
Basilicata	6.26	0.69	97.55	60.78	0.00	0.00	165.28	-8.46	0	191	16	207	-64.92
Friuli Ven, Giulia	9.25	0.53	10.13	20.90	0.53	3.29	44.63	17.19	16	447	856	1,319	-16.83
Valle d'Aosta	3.42	0.04	9.58	4.41	0.00	0.00	17.45	177.29	-	1	0	1	-99.34
Molise	0.33	0.26	7.14	4.25	0.02	0.00	12.01	28.13	-	19	37	56	-60.56
Total	5,323.83	950.93	21,892.60	21,495.67	66.20	426.64	50,155.86	27.10	22,727	4,122,617	27,256	4,172,600	300.74



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES AT REGIONAL LEVEL

In 2012, the highest number of persons reported for violations of the antidrug law was registered in Lombardia (5,104). Lazio ranked second (4,584) and Campania third (3,441). In the above mentioned three regions 37.54% of the reports for drug violations were registered.

The lowest amounts were registered in Valle d'Aosta, Molise and Basilicata.

The regions in which the highest number of foreigners was reported to the judicial authority were Lombardia, Emilia Romagna and Lazio.

The regions in which the highest number of minors was reported to the judicial authority were Lombardia, Lazio, Piemonte, Campania and Sicilia.

More Females were reported in Lazio, Campania, and Lombardia.

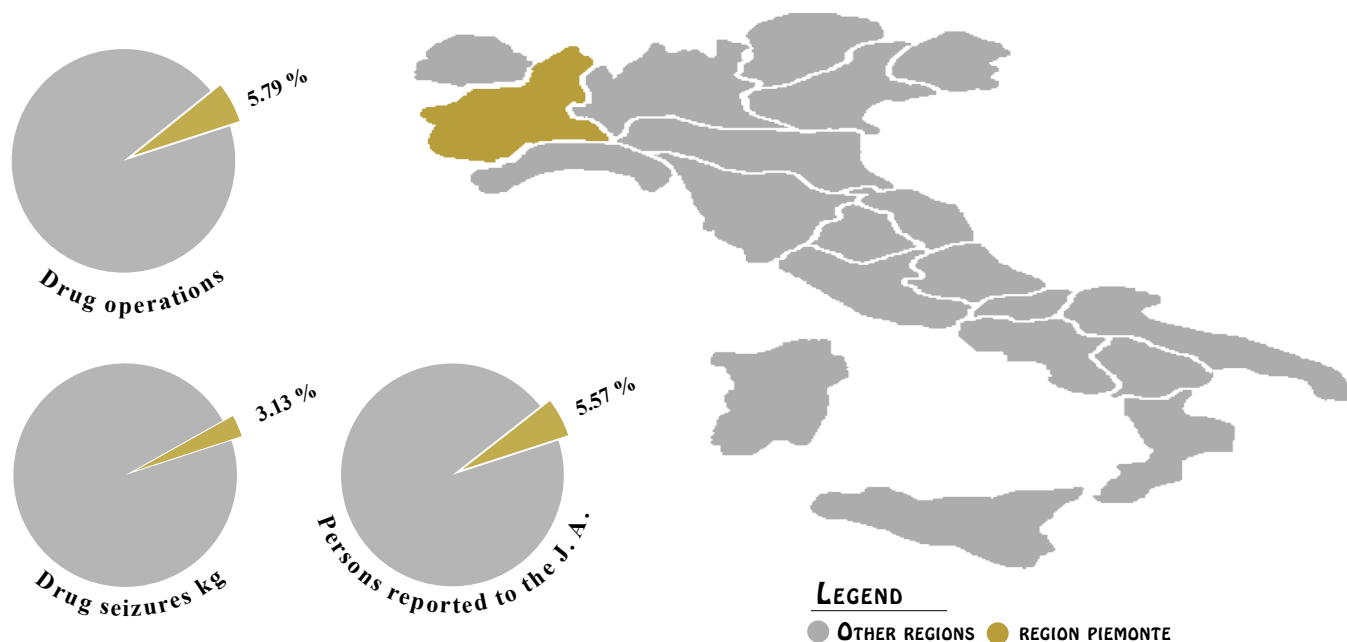
The highest amount of reports for conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered in Sicilia, Puglia, Lazio, Campania and Lombardia.

Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012 - regional distribution

Region	Type of offence			Country		Gender		Age		Total	% variation 2011
	Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	Other offences	Italy	foreigners	males	females	of age	minors		
Lombardia	4,764	334	6	2,378	2,726	4,764	340	4,951	153	5,104	-7.79
Lazio	4,193	391	0	3,142	1,442	4,152	432	4,449	135	4,584	8.24
Campania	3,094	347	0	3,126	315	3,049	392	3,314	127	3,441	-4.66
Sicilia	2,296	591	0	2,624	263	2,687	200	2,761	126	2,887	-5.75
Emilia Romagna	2,547	110	0	1,189	1,468	2,474	183	2,579	78	2,657	-16.68
Puglia	2,137	460	0	2,395	202	2,354	243	2,495	102	2,597	2.81
Toscana	1,862	265	0	979	1,148	1,942	185	2,056	71	2,127	-2.43
Veneto	1,961	73	0	942	1,092	1,874	160	1,957	77	2,034	-7.33
Piemonte	1,925	22	0	965	982	1,810	137	1,817	130	1,947	-1.12
Liguria	1,338	137	0	641	834	1,344	131	1,433	42	1,475	0.55
Sardegna	926	90	0	916	100	929	87	955	61	1,016	-14.48
Abruzzo	854	140	0	701	293	846	148	972	22	994	-7.88
Calabria	706	220	0	866	60	853	73	901	25	926	-22.70
Marche	857	63	0	578	342	834	86	885	35	920	-26.69
Umbria	609	70	0	237	442	625	54	671	8	679	-14.05
Trentino Alto Adige	636	15	0	317	334	616	35	617	34	651	-3.98
Friuli Venezia Giulia	365	36	0	247	154	358	43	388	13	401	-18.33
Basilicata	299	8	0	290	17	288	19	294	13	307	24.80
Molise	170	0	0	164	6	145	25	166	4	170	-31.17
Valle d'Aosta	54	0	0	48	6	49	5	47	7	54	-14.29
Total	31,593	3,372	6	22,745	12,226	31,993	2,978	33,708	1,263	34,971	-6.00



PIEMONTE

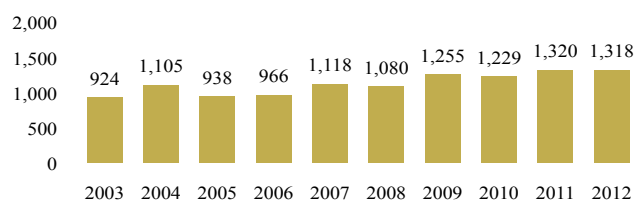
REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012 1,318 drug operations were carried out, with a decrease of 0.15% in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (1,320 in 2011 and 1,255 in 2009) and the two lowest records (924 in 2003 and 938 in 2005).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 2.60% (cocaine), 2.64% (heroin), 5.72% (hashish), 0.34% (marijuana) and 1.32% (synthetic drugs) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized in Turin in January and amounted to 267 kg of hashish.

In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, the seizures of synthetic drugs, cannabis plants, cocaine and heroin increased while the seizures of all the other substances decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

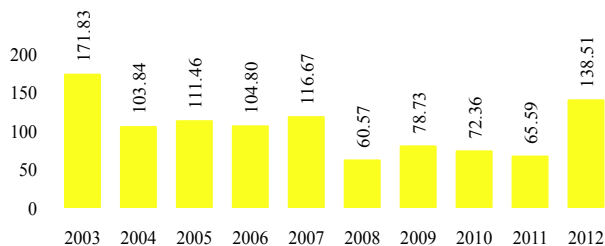
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	138.51	111.17
Heroin	kg	25.13	14.69
Hashish	kg	1,253.86	-43.98
Marijuana	kg	72.52	-38.26
Cannabis plants	plants	5,182	390.72
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.87	716.82
	No.	238	-39.29
Other drugs	kg	78.69	86.04
	No.	606	78.24
Total	kg	1,569.58	-36.85
	No.	844	15.30
	Plants	5,182	390.72



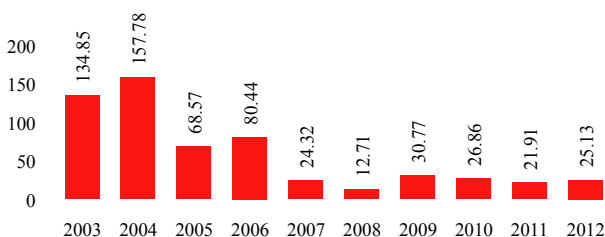
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2004 (heroin, 157 kg); 2003 cocaine (171 kg), 2003 hashish (4,611kg); 2011 marijuana (117 kg); 2005 synthetic drugs (101,630 tablets).

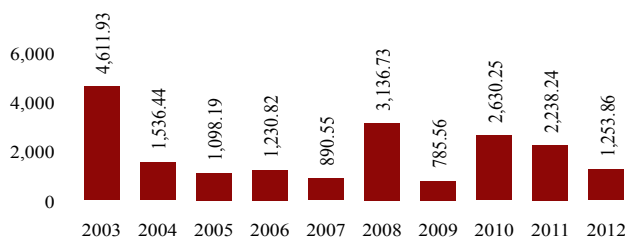
Cocaine kg



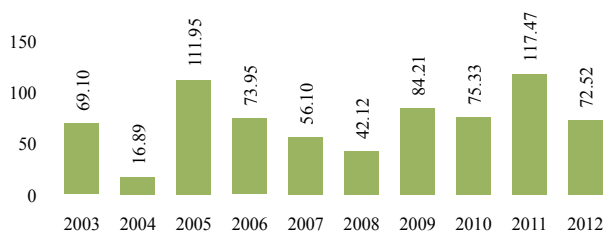
Heroin kg



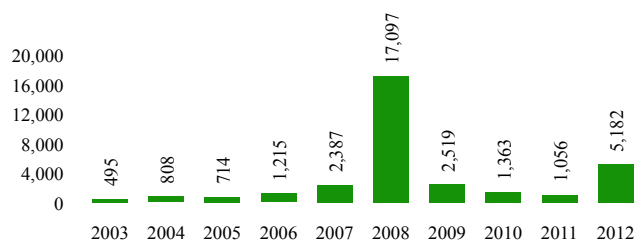
Hashish kg



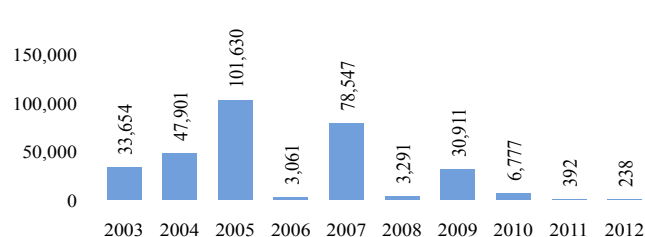
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 1,947 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with a decrease of 1.12% in comparison with the year before and equal to 5.57% of the total domestic amount. 98.87% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking and 1.13% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

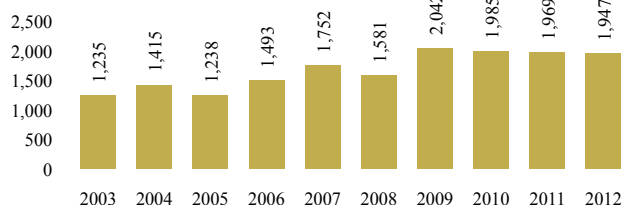
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	1,925	1.10
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	22	-66.15
Other offences	-	-
Country		
Italy	965	-0.82
other countries	982	-1.41
Gender		
males	1,810	-0.82
females	137	-4.86
Age		
of age	1,817	-3.56
minors	130	52.94
Total	1,947	-1.12



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2009 (2,042), followed by 2010 (1,985) while the lowest number was in 2003 (1,235), followed by 2005 (1,238).

Persons - ten-year trend



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

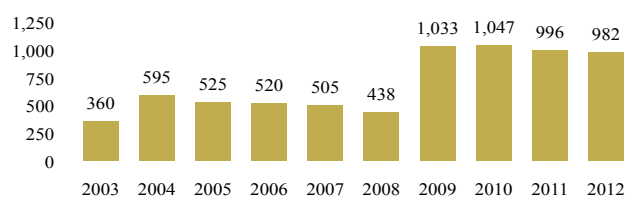
In Piemonte, in 2012 the foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 982, equal to 8.03% of the foreigners reported at national level. However, it is remarkable that foreigners amounted to 50.43% of the persons reported.

The foreign nationals involved were mainly from Morocco, Senegal, Nigeria and Gabon.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 99.80%.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2010 with 1,047 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

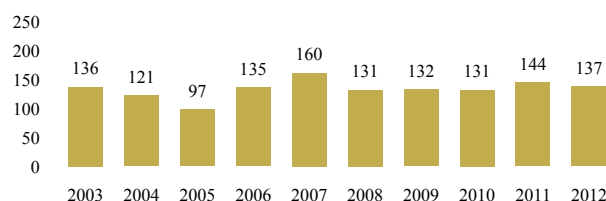
In 2012, 137 females and 130 minors were reported, equal to 4.60% and 10.29% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

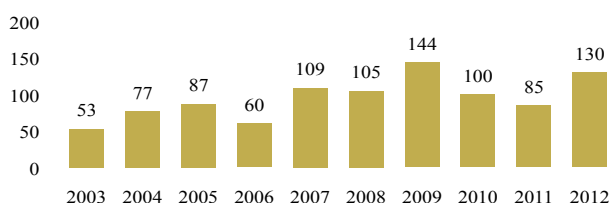
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	136	1	0	137	-4.86
Minors	130	-	-	130	52.94

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2007 as to females (160) and in 2009 as to minors (144).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend



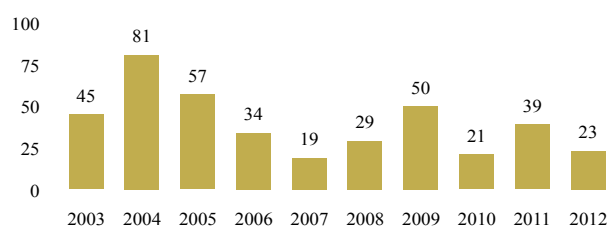
DEATHS

Drug abuse deaths amounted to 23, equal to 5.90% of the total amount at national level.

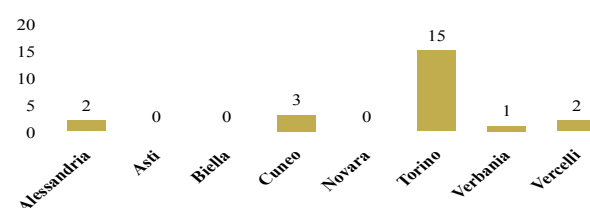
In the last ten years the highest record was in 2004 (81 cases) and the lowest record in 2007 (19 cases).

The highest number of drug abuse deaths was recorded in the province of Turin (15) while no deaths were reported in the provinces of Asti, Biella e Novara.

Deaths - ten-year trend



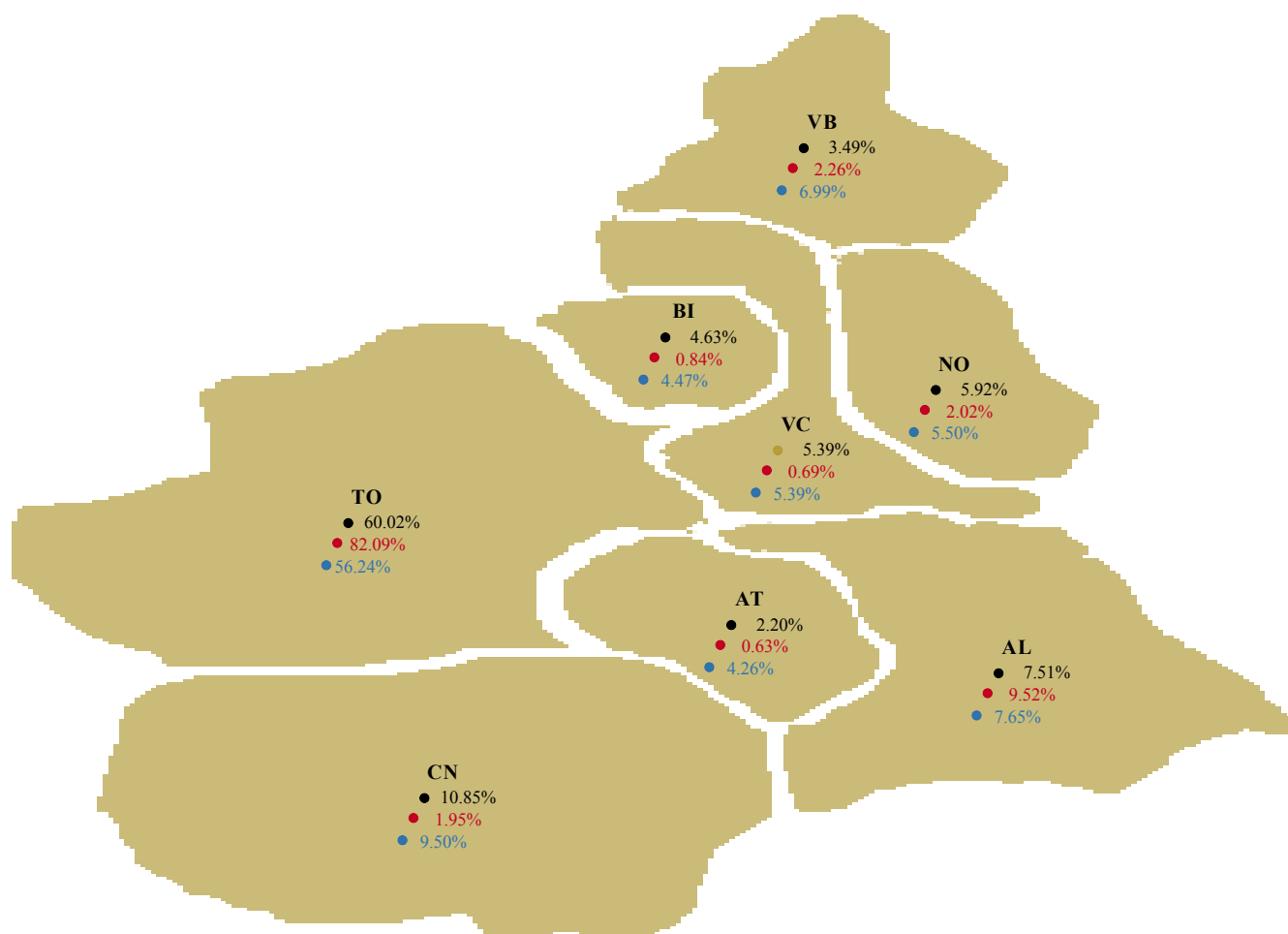
Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Turin (791), followed by Cuneo (143).

The lowest number was registered in Asti (29) and Verbania (46).

In comparison with 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of operations carried out in the provinces of Novara (62.50%) and Cuneo (25.44%). The most remarkable decreases were registered in the provinces of Verbania (20.69%) and Asti (14.71%).

DRUG SEIZURES

Also in the field of drug seizures in 2012 the province of Turin (with a total of 1,288 kg) stood out among

the other provinces, followed by Alessandria with 149 kg.

Asti (9,92 kg) and Vercelli (10,77kg) held the lowest records.

In comparison with 2011 significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the provinces of Asti (934.97%) and Alessandria (733.02%).

Decreases were registered in the provinces of Novara (91.23%) and Turin (37.90%).



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012, the same as for drug operations and seizures the province of Turin held the record (1,095 persons reported), followed by Cuneo (185) and Alessandria (149).

The lowest number of persons reported was registered in the provinces of Asti (83) and Biella (87).

In comparison with 2011 the number of reports increased in the provinces of Verbania (51.11%), Novara (46.58%) and Asti (33.87%).

Remarkable decreases were registered in the provinces of Alessandria (38.68%) and Biella (23.68%).

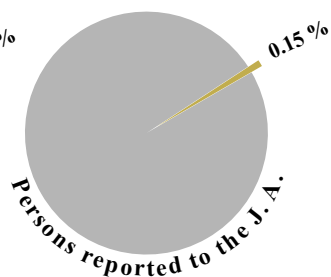
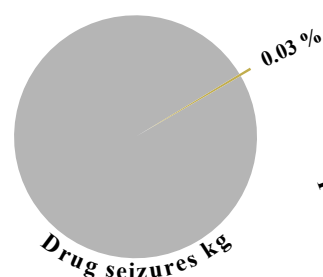
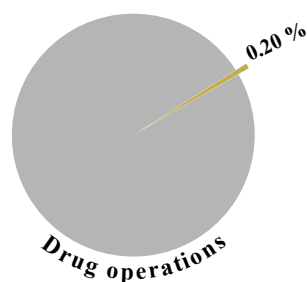
The crime of conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered only in the province of Turin (22).

GENERAL TABLE

		TO	AL	AT	BI	CN	NO	VB	VC
DRUG OPERATIONS									
Operations	No.	791	99	29	61	143	78	46	71
DRUG SEIZURES									
Cocaine	kg	72.90	20.67	7.07	0.24	3.32	20.29	13.69	0.33
Heroin	kg	13.82	0.07	-	0.16	0.05	0.06	10.92	0.04
Hashish	kg	1,090.28	110.44	0.14	10.64	24.70	4.12	4.11	9.44
Marijuana	kg	32.05	18.31	2.68	2.11	2.50	7.22	6.72	0.93
Cannabis plants	Plants	4,383	89	15	195	341	38	76	45
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.79	-	0.03	-	0.04	0.01	-	-
	No.	49	-	59	14	67	-	17	32
Other drugs	kg	78.63	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.02
	No.	37	-	-	12	9	-	3	545
Total	kg	1,288.47	149.49	9.92	13.15	30.65	31.70	35.44	10.77
	No.	86	0	59	26	76	0	20	577
	Plants	4,383	89	15	195	341	38	76	45
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY									
Type of offence									
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		1,073	149	83	87	185	107	136	105
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country									
Italy		391	75	41	73	129	78	92	86
other countries		704	74	42	14	56	29	44	19
Age									
of age		1,004	144	79	83	175	99	132	101
minors		91	5	4	4	10	8	4	4
Gender									
males		1,033	139	76	72	172	100	122	96
females		62	10	7	15	13	7	14	9
Total		1,095	149	83	87	185	107	136	105



VALLE D'AOSTA

REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

LEGEND

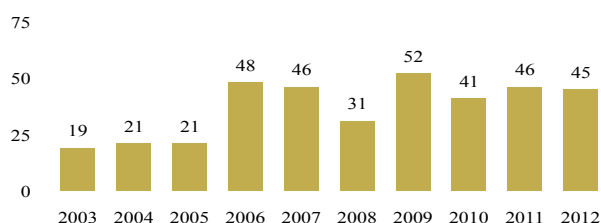
● OTHER REGIONS ● REGION VALLE D'AOSTA

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, 45 drug operations were carried out with a slight decrease (2.17%) in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (52 drug operations in 2009 and 48 drug operations in 2006) and the two lowest records (19 drug operations in 2003 and 21 drug operations in 2004 and 2005).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 0.06% (cocaine), 0.04% (hashish), 0.02%% (marijuana) and of the overall amount seized at national level. No synthetic drugs seizures were reported.

The largest quantity was seized in Aosta in November and amounted to 9 kg of hashish.

As compared with 2011, the seizures of hashish and marijuana increased while the seizures of all the other substances decreased

Drug seizures 2012

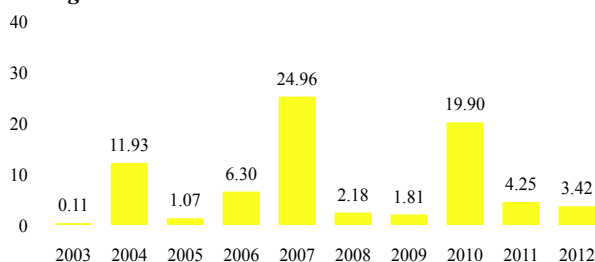
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	3.42	-19.43
Heroin	kg	0.04	-39.68
Hashish	kg	9.58	683.72
Marijuana	kg	4.41	479.63
Cannabis plants	plants	1	-99.32
Synthetic drugs	kg	-	- -
	No.	-	- -
Other drugs	kg	-	- -
	No.	-	-100.00
Total	kg	17.45	177.29
	No.	1	-99.32
	Plants	0	-100.00



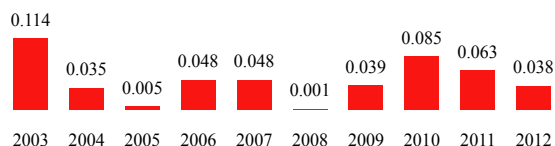
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The peaks were reached in the following years: 2003 (heroin, 0.11kg); 2007 cocaine (24.96 kg), 2004 hashish (22.81kg); 2004 marijuana (32.51 kg); 2006 synthetic drugs (147 tablets).

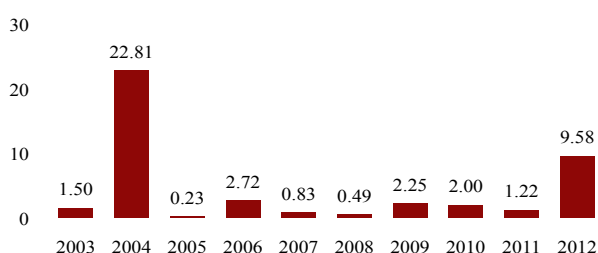
Cocaine kg



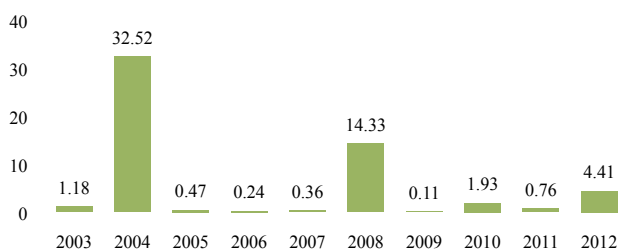
Heroin kg



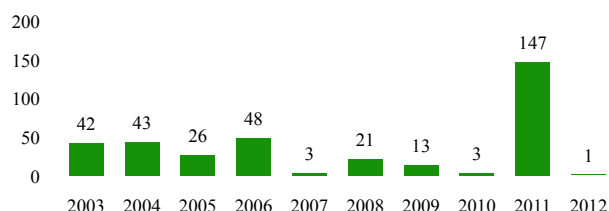
Hashish kg



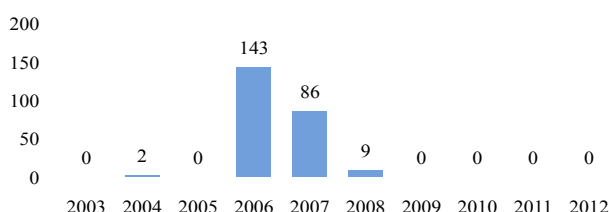
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

54 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with a decrease of 14.29% in comparison with the previous year and equal to 0.15% of the total domestic amount. 100% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking while there was no report for conspiracy to drug trafficking.

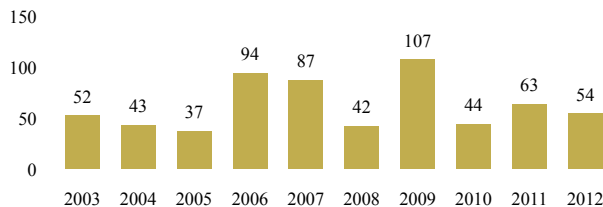
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking(Art. 73)	54	-14.29
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	-	--
Other offences	-	--
Country		
Italy	48	-5.88
other countries	6	-50.00
Gender		
males	49	-15.52
females	5	0.00
Age		
of age	47	-25.40
minors	7	--
Total	54	-14.29



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2009 (107), followed by 2006 (94) while the lowest number was in 2005 (37) and 2008 (42).

Persons - ten-year trend

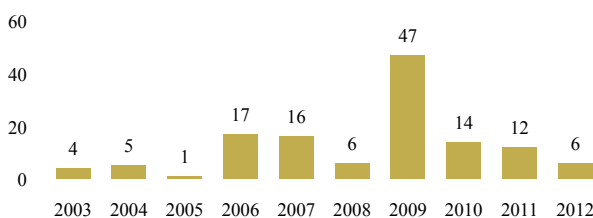


FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

Six foreign nationals were involved in drug trafficking, equal to 0.5%% of the foreigners reported at national level.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2009 with 47 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

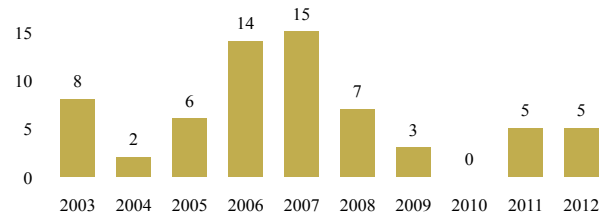
In 2012, 5 females and 7 minors were reported, equal to 0.17% and 0.55% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

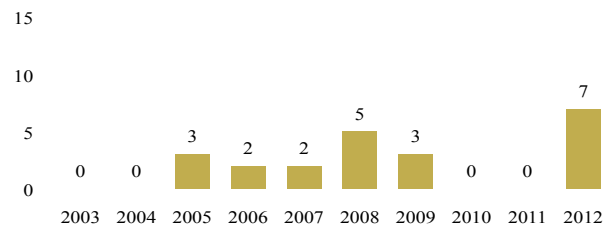
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	5	-	-	5	0.00
Minors	7	-	-	7	--

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2007 as to females (15) and in 2012 as to minors (7)

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend

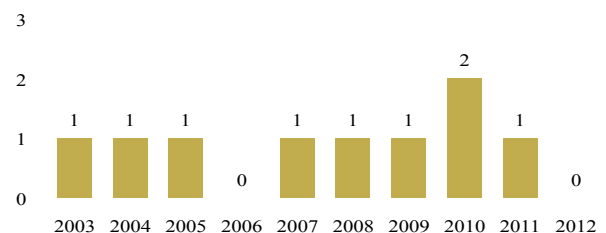


DEATHS

No drug abuse deaths were reported.

The peak was reached in 2010 with 2 cases.

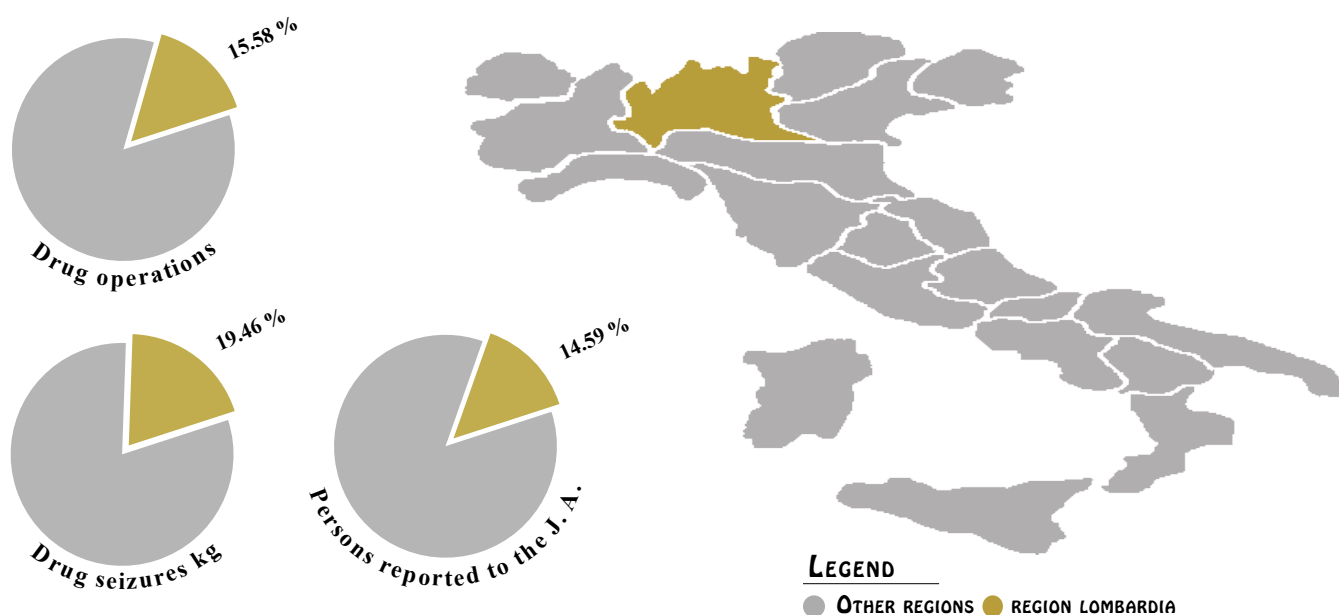
Deaths - ten-year trend





LOMBARDIA

REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA

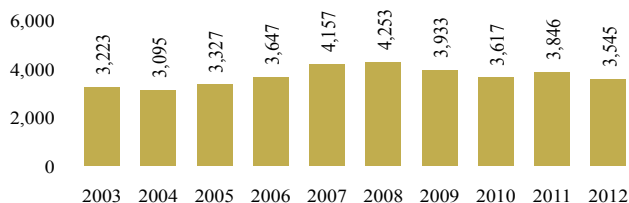


DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, 3,545 drug operations were carried out with a decrease (7.83%) in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (4,253 drug operations in 2008 and 4,157 drug operations in 2007) and the two lowest records (3,095 drug operations in 2004 and 3,223 in 2003).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 21.8% (cocaine), 34.16% (heroin), 32.61% (hashish), 4.95% marijuana and 11.46% (synthetic drugs by weight) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized in Abbiategrasso (Milano) in September, amounting to 1,400 kg of hashish.

As compared with 2011, the seizures of heroin, hashish, cannabis plants and cocaine increased while marijuana and synthetic drugs seizures decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

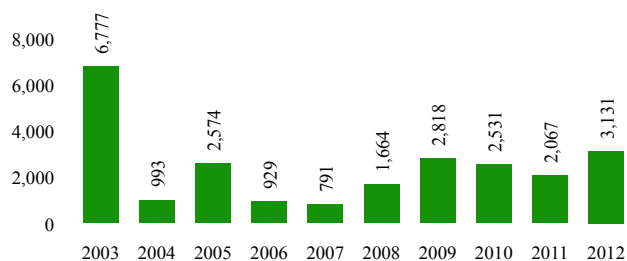
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	1,122.13	31.65
Heroin	kg	324.79	72.71
Hashish	kg	7,139.31	53.85
Marijuana	kg	1,063.36	-44.22
Cannabis plants	plants	3,131	51.48
Synthetic drugs	kg	7.59	-54.83
	No.	765	-92.99
Other drugs	kg	102.41	220.52
	No.	5,109	161.46
Total	kg	9,759.57	27.81
	No.	5,874	-54.34
	Plants	3,131	51.48



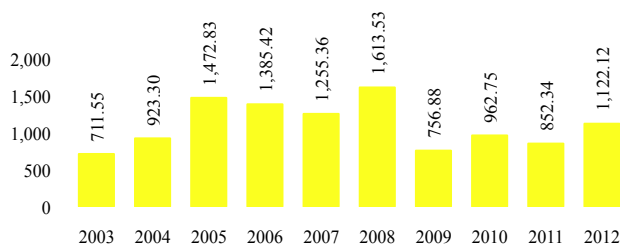
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The peaks were reached in the following years: 2007 (heroin, 873 kg); 2008 (cocaine, 1,613 kg), 2003 hashish (11,979 kg); 2011 (marijuana, 1,906 kg); 2007 (synthetic drugs with 258,782 tablets).

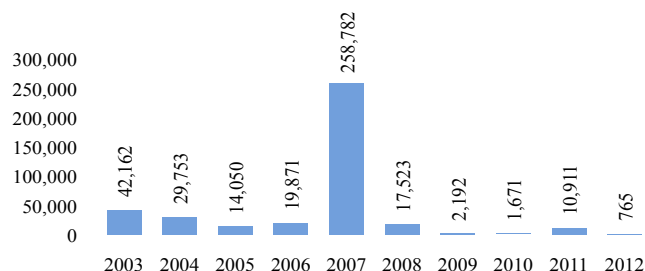
Cannabis plants number



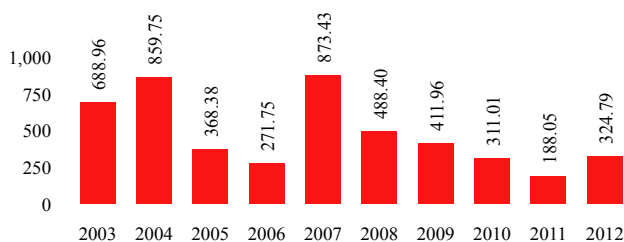
Cocaine kg



Synthetic drugs number



Heroin kg



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

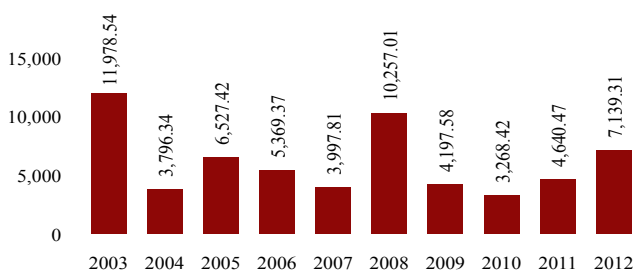
The persons reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences amounted to 5,104, with a decrease of 7.79% in comparison with the previous year and equal to 14.59% of the total domestic amount.

93.34% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking while 6.54% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

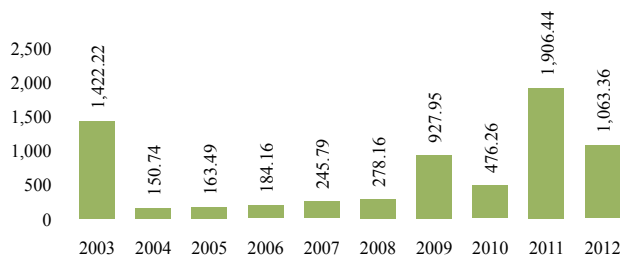
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	4,764	-6.97
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	334	-13.92
Other offences	6	-76.92
Country		
Italy	2,378	-9.34
other countries	2,726	-6.39
Gender		
males	4,764	-7.55
females	340	-10.99
Age		
of age	4,951	-8.18
minors	153	6.99
Total	5,104	-7.79

Hashish kg



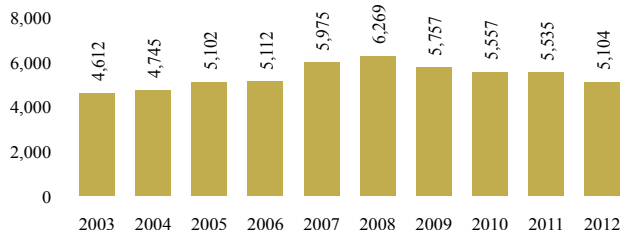
Marijuana kg





In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2008 (6,269), followed by 2007 (5,975) while the lowest number was in 2003 (4,612) and 2004 (4,745).

Persons - ten-year trend



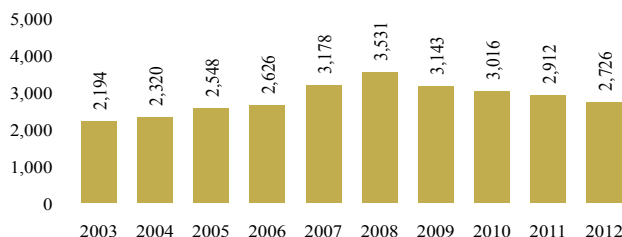
FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

2,726 foreign nationals were involved in drug trafficking, equal to 22.30% (the highest percentage at regional level) of the foreigners reported at national level. It is remarkable that the foreigners reported in this region were 53.41% of the overall amount of persons reported while the national average was 34.96%.

The foreign nationals reported were mainly from Morocco, Albania and Tunisia.

94.86% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking. In the last ten years the highest record was in 2008 with 3,531 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

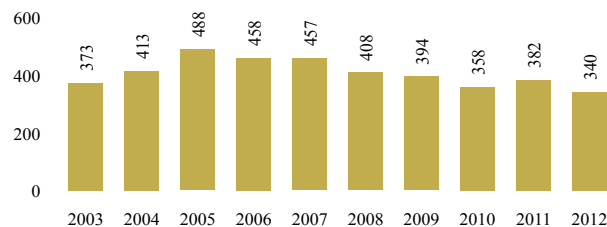
In 2012, 340 females and 153 minors were reported, equal to 11.42% and 12.11% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

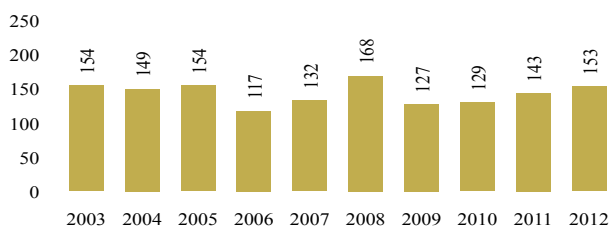
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	313	23	4	340	-10.99
Minors	149	4	-	153	6.99

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2005 as to females (488) and in 2008 as to minors (168)

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend



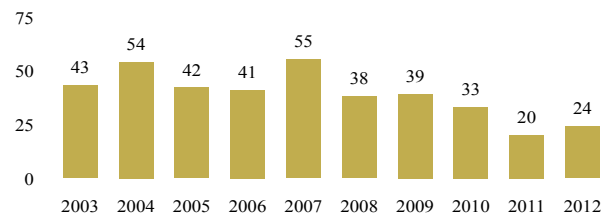
DEATHS

Drug abuse deaths amounted to 24 (6.15% of the overall amount at national level).

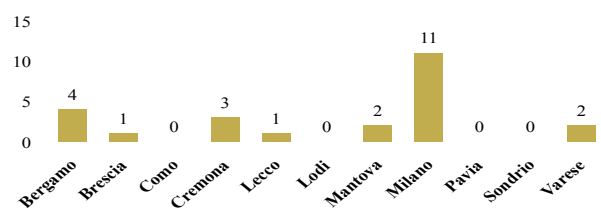
In the last ten years the highest record was in 2007 (55 cases) while the lowest record was in 2011 (20 cases).

The highest number of drug abuse deaths was recorded in the province of Milano (11); No drug abuse death was reported in the provinces of Como, Lodi, Pavia e Sondrio.

Deaths - ten-year trend



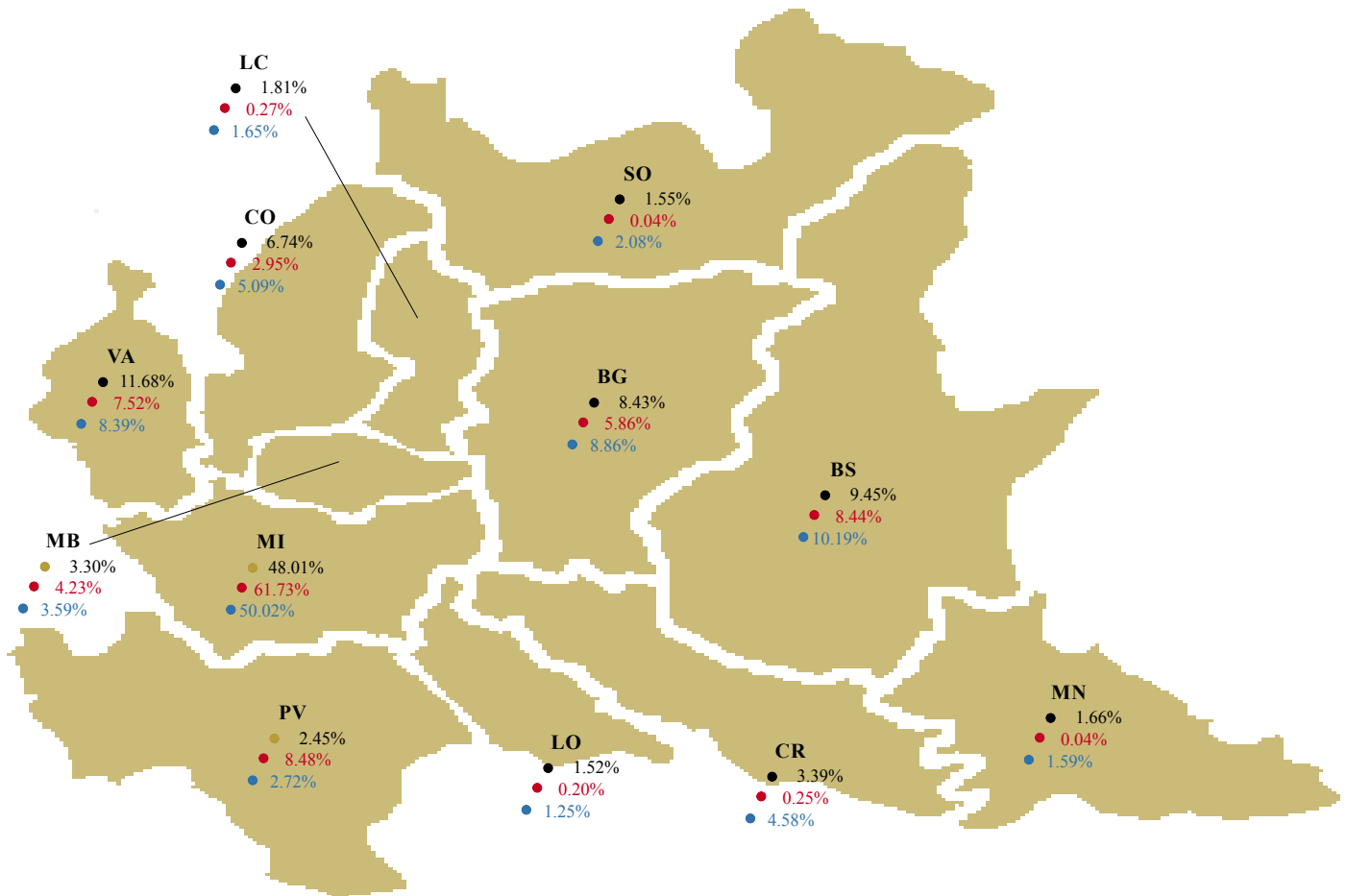
Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Milan (1,702), followed by Varese (414).

The lowest number was registered in Lodi (54) and Sondrio (55).

In comparison with 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of operations carried out in the provinces of Lecco (30.61%), Cremona (26.32%) and Sondrio (22.22%).

The most remarkable decreases were registered in the provinces of Lodi (30.77%) and Como (30.12%).

DRUG SEIZURES

Also in the field of drug seizures in 2012 the province of Milan (with a total of 6,024 kg, equal to 61.72%

LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

of the seizures at regional level) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Pavia with 827 kg. Sondrio (3.72 kg) and Mantova (3.89 kg) held the lowest records.

In comparison with 2011 significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the provinces of Pavia (1,330.08%) and Lecco (746.38%).

Decreases were registered in the provinces of Mantova (90.66%) and Lodi (89.74%).



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012, the same as for drug operations and seizures the province of Milan held the record (2,553 persons reported equal to 50.02%), followed by Brescia (520) and Bergamo (452).

The lowest number of persons reported was registered in the provinces of Lodi (64), Mantova (81) and Lecco (84).

In comparison with 2011 the number of reports increased in the provinces of Monza-Brianza (40.77%) and Cremona (24.47%).

Remarkable decreases were registered in the provinces of Lodi (43.86%) and Mantova (35.20%).

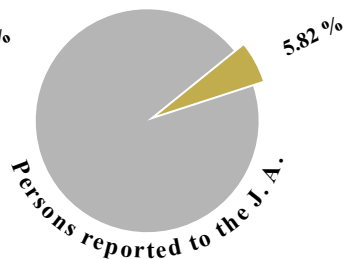
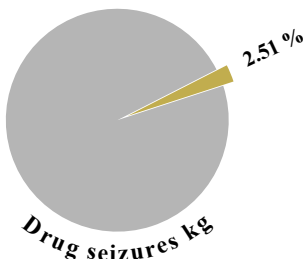
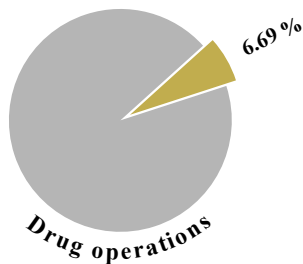
The highest number of reports for conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered in Milano (233), Brescia (61) and Pavia (21).

GENERAL TABLE

		MI	BG	BS	CO	CR	LC	LO	MB	MN	PV	SO	VA
DRUG OPERATIONS													
Operations	No.	1,702	299	335	239	120	64	54	117	59	87	55	414
DRUG SEIZURES													
Cocaine	kg	686.54	23.35	25.55	13.88	2.01	3.89	2.18	2.59	0.18	4.12	0.36	357.48
Heroin	kg	194.93	1.08	24.38	2.50	3.91	0.21	0.04	24.54	0.21	0.04	0.31	72.64
Hashish	kg	4,805.32	285.12	736.74	19.14	3.39	8.02	16.01	267.66	2.51	819.08	2.77	173.55
Marijuana	kg	333.20	258.84	36.19	251.10	14.77	14.44	0.93	117.97	0.96	4.65	0.22	30.09
Cannabis plants	Plants	173	318	262	174	58	169	26	531	58	591	14	757
Synthetic drugs	kg	3.74	-	0.82	0.50	-	0.07	-	-	0.03	-	-	2.43
	No.	536	6	103	75	2	14	-	-	4	6	-	19
Other drugs	kg	0.60	3.31	0.12	0.51	0.01	-	-	0.08	-	-	0.05	97.70
	No.	443	3	2,996	31	38	2	-	1	10	-	9	1,576
Total	kg	6,024.33	571.70	823.81	287.63	24.10	26.63	19.15	412.84	3.89	827.89	3.72	733.88
	No.	979	9	3,099	106	40	16	0	1	14	6	9	1,595
	Plants	173	318	262	174	58	169	26	531	58	591	14	757
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY													
Type of offence													
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		2,319	452	456	259	233	84	64	181	81	117	106	412
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		233	-	61	1	-	-	-	2	-	21	-	16
Other offences		1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Country													
Italy		1,127	165	185	166	107	68	40	112	40	75	80	213
other countries		1,426	287	335	94	127	16	24	71	41	64	26	215
Age													
of age		2,489	429	505	252	230	77	63	181	81	135	102	407
minors		64	23	15	8	4	7	1	2	-	4	4	21
Gender													
males		2,423	427	483	240	215	78	57	171	79	128	94	369
females		130	25	37	20	19	6	7	12	2	11	12	59
Total		2,553	452	520	260	234	84	64	183	81	139	106	428



VENETO

REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

LEGEND

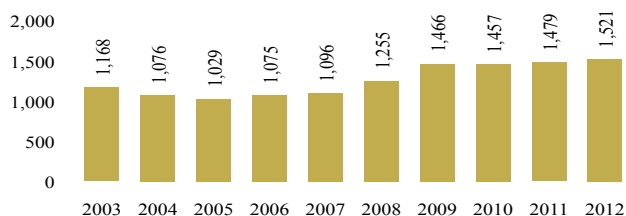
● OTHER REGIONS ● REGION VENETO

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, 1,521 drug operations were carried out with a slight increase (2.84%) in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (1,479 in 2012 and 2011) and the two lowest records (1,029 in 2005 and 1,075 in 2006).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 1.55% (cocaine), 12.58% (heroin), 1.37% (hashish), 3.30% marijuana and 1.98% (synthetic drugs in tablets and/or doses) of the amounts seized at national level.

The largest quantity (165 kg) was seized in Martellago (Venezia) in May.

As compared with 2011, the seizures of heroin, hashish, cannabis plants decreased while the seizures of all the other substances increased.

Drug seizures 2012

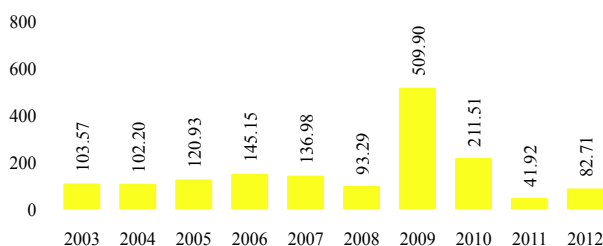
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	82.71	97.32
Heroin	kg	119.59	-43.73
Hashish	kg	300.60	-60.71
Marijuana	kg	708.86	34.27
Cannabis plants	plants	1,571	-57.65
Synthetic drugs	kg	1.16	-78.54
	No.	449	76.77
Other drugs	kg	44.67	112.71
	No.	813	-33.96
Total	kg	1,257.58	-20.10
	No.	1,262	-15.02
	Plants	1,571	-57.65



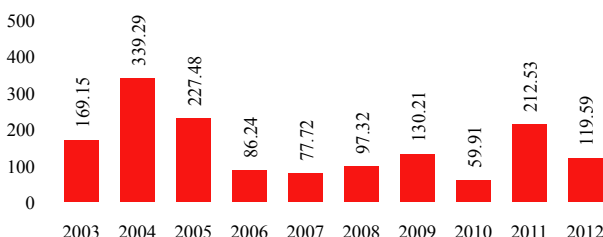
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2004 (heroin, 339 kg); 2009 (cocaine, 509 kg), 2008 (hashish (968 kg); 2012 marijuana (708 kg), 2004 (synthetic drugs, 31,040 tablets).

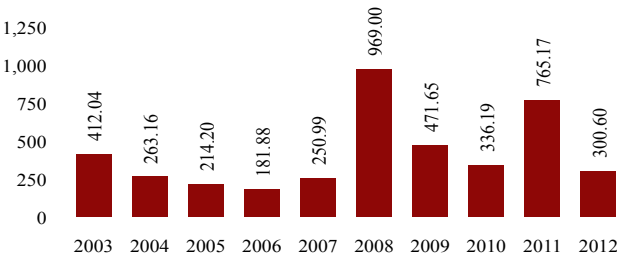
Cocaine kg



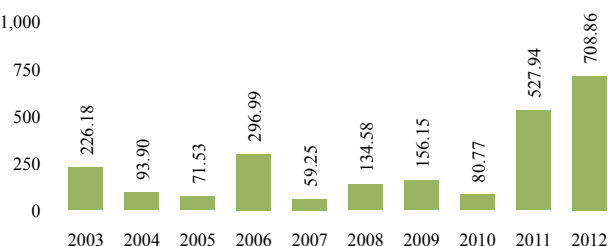
Heroin kg



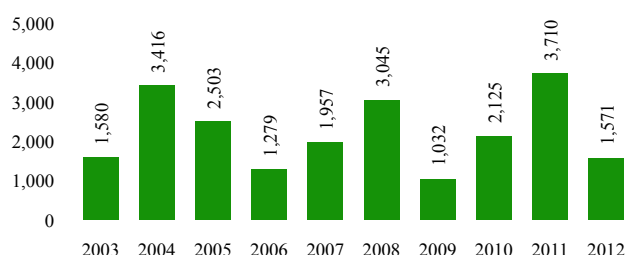
Hashish kg



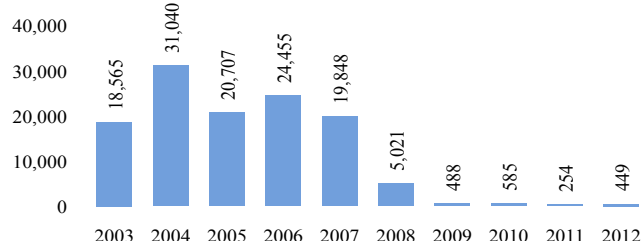
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

The persons reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences amounted to 2,034 with a slight decrease of 7.33% in comparison with the previous year and equal to 5.82% of the total domestic amount. 96.41% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking while 3.59% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

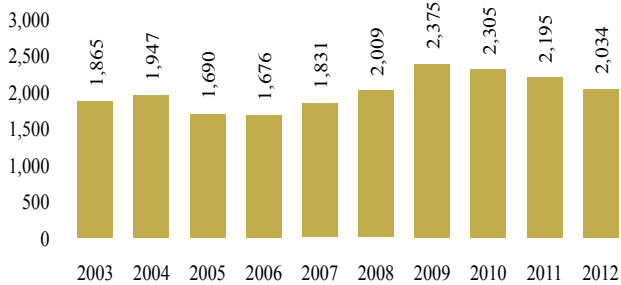
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	1,961	-10.09
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	73	421.43
Other offences	-	--
Country		
Italy	942	-2.48
other countries	1,092	-11.15
Gender		
males	1,957	-8.55
females	77	40.00
Age		
of age	1,874	-7.55
minors	160	-4.76
Total	2,034	-7.33



In the last ten years the highest numbers of reports were in 2009 (2,375) and 2010 (2,305) while the lowest numbers were in 2006 (1,676) and 2005 (1,690).

Persons - ten-year trend



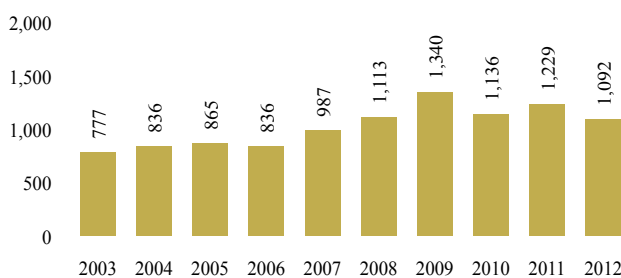
FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

1,092 foreign nationals were involved in drug trafficking, equal to 8.93% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals reported were mainly from Tunisia, Morocco, Nigeria.

97.25% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking. In the last ten years the highest record was in 2009 with 1,340 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

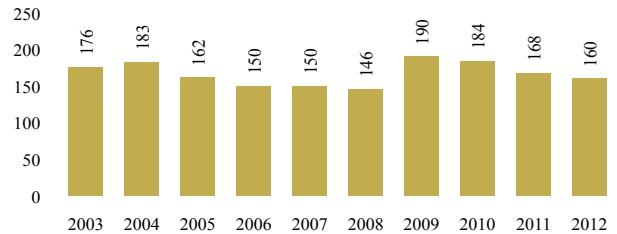
In 2012, 160 females and 77 minors were reported, equal to 5.37% and 6.10% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

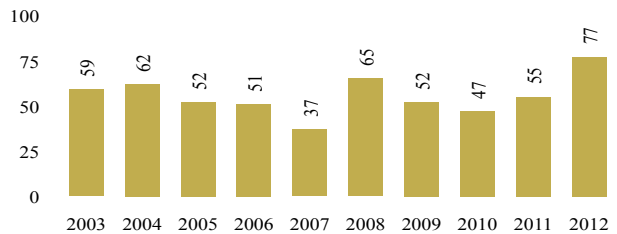
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	152	8	-	160	-4.76
Minors	77	-	-	77	40.00

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2005 as to females (190) and in 2012 as to minors (77).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend



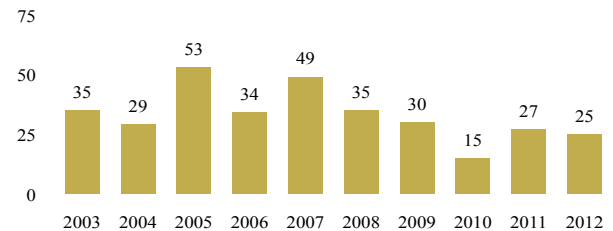
DEATHS

Drug abuse deaths amounted to 25 (6.41% of the overall amount).

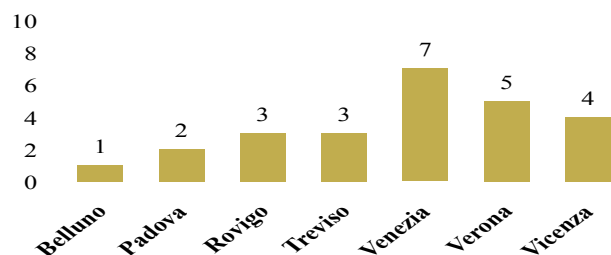
In the last ten years the highest record was in 2005 (53 cases) while the lowest record was in 2010 (15 cases).

The highest number of drug abuse deaths was registered in the province of Venice (7) while the lowest record in the province of Belluno (1).

Deaths - ten-year trend



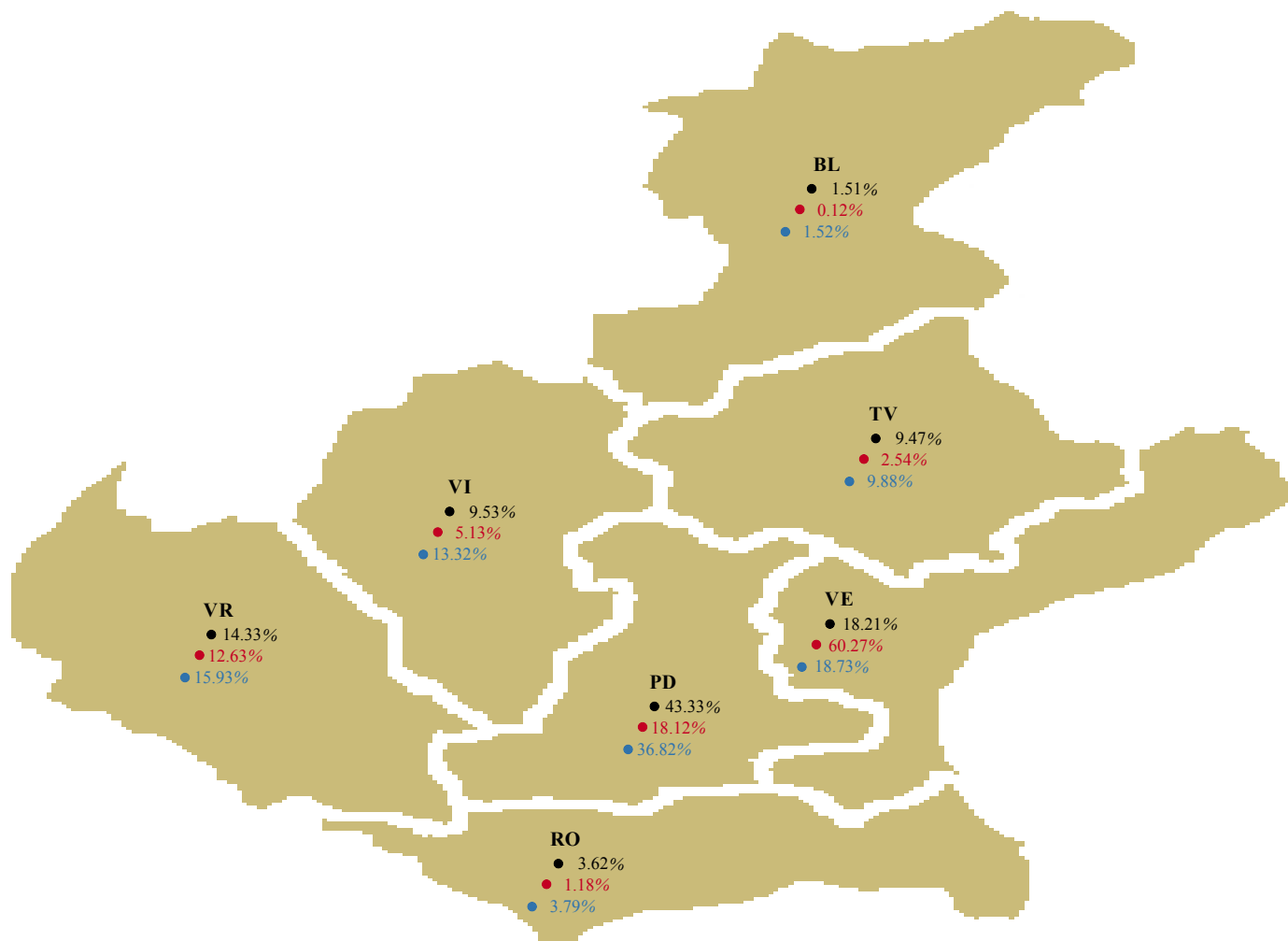
Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Padova (659), followed by Venezia (277).

The lowest number was registered in Belluno (23) and Rovigo (55).

In comparison with 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of operations carried out in the provinces of Vicenza (22.88%), Rovigo (19.57%), Padova (11.51%) and Belluno (4.55%).

Decreases were registered in the provinces of Venezia (16.31%), Treviso (4.64%) and Verona (0.91%).

DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the province of Venezia (with a total of 757.91kg) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Padova with 227.93 kg.

Belluno (1.49 kg) and Rovigo (14.88 kg) held the lowest records.



In comparison with 2011 significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the provinces of Belluno (1,349.51%) and Venezia (119.10%). Decreases were registered in the remaining provinces.

PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY
In 2012, the same as for drug operations the province of Padova held the record (749 persons), followed by Venezia (381) and Verona (324).

The lowest numbers of persons reported were registered in the provinces of Belluno (31) and Rovigo (77).

In comparison with 2011 the number of reports sharply decreased in the provinces of Rovigo (30.63%), Venezia (23.65%), Verona (15.40%) and Treviso (10.67%).

Increases were registered in the provinces of Belluno (34.78%), Vicenza (26.05%) and Padova (1.35%).

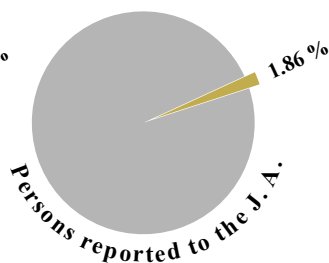
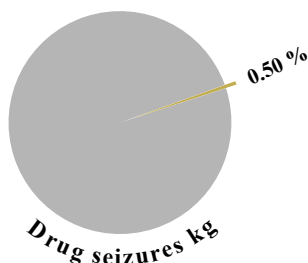
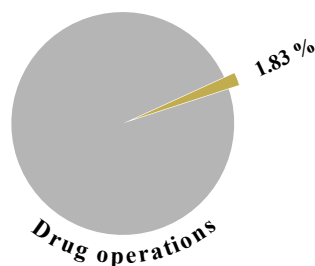
The highest number of reports for conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered in Vicenza (49) and Venezia (17).

GENERAL TABLE

		VE	BL	PD	RO	TV	VI	VR
DRUG OPERATIONS								
Operations	No.	277	23	659	55	144	145	218
DRUG SEIZURES								
Cocaine	kg	5.68	0.10	49.03	0.40	2.69	2.80	22.02
Heroin	kg	82.83	0.02	28.54	0.89	0.25	2.24	4.82
Hashish	kg	101.57	0.62	107.26	1.01	9.01	3.20	77.92
Marijuana	kg	567.81	0.69	41.99	12.58	19.36	56.27	10.16
Cannabis plants	Plants	211	78	185	163	211	394	329
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.02	-	0.47	0.01	0.64	0.03	-
	No.	279	2	1	0	4	0	163
Other drugs	kg	-	0.07	0.64	-	-	0.02	43.95
	No.	4	260	59	-	1	458	31
Total	kg	757.91	1.49	227.93	14.88	31.94	64.57	158.87
	No.	283	262	60	0	5	458	194
	Plants	211	78	185	163	211	394	329
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY								
Type of offence								
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		364	31	742	77	201	222	324
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		17	-	7	-	-	49	-
Other offences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country								
Italy		198	26	240	56	117	140	165
other countries		183	5	509	21	84	131	159
Age								
of age		360	31	727	75	191	267	306
minors		21	-	22	2	10	4	18
Gender								
males		343	28	692	75	184	251	301
females		38	3	57	2	17	20	23
Total		381	31	749	77	201	271	324



TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE

REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

LEGEND

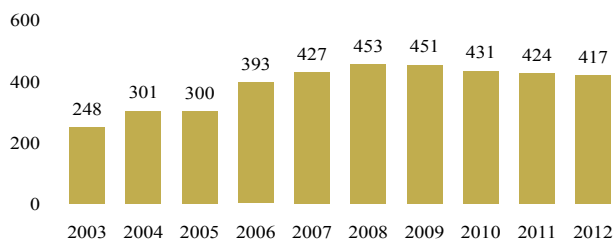
● OTHER REGIONS ● REGION TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, 417 drug operations were carried out with a slight increase (1.65%) in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (453 in 2008 and 451 in 2009) and the two lowest records (248 in 2003 and 300 in 2005).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 0.57% (cocaine), 3.18% (heroin), 0.45 % (hashish), 0.24% (marijuana), 7.84% (synthetic drugs by weight) of the amounts seized at national level.

The largest quantity (60 kg of hashish) was seized in Bolzano in December.

As compared with 2011, the seizures of heroin, marijuana and synthetic drugs (by weight) increased while the seizures of all the other substances decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

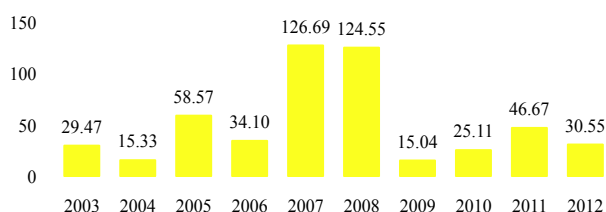
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	30.55	-34.54
Heroin	kg	30.21	1,276.17
Hashish	kg	97.50	-5.13
Marijuana	kg	52.02	127.74
Cannabis plants	plants	465	-43.43
Synthetic drugs	kg	5.19	647.69
	No.	45	-56.73
Other drugs	kg	34.80	31,535.45
	No.	321	-78.80
Total	kg	250.27	42.78
	No.	366	-77.38
	Plants	465	-43.43



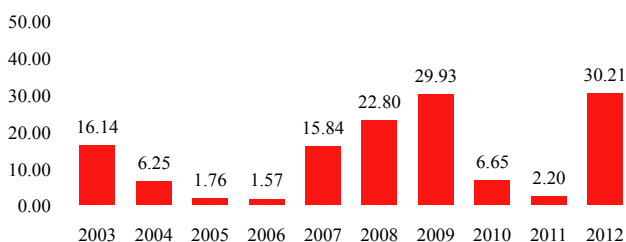
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2012 (heroin, 30.21 kg); 2007 (cocaine, 126 kg), 2007 (hashish 629 kg); 2007 (marijuana 692 kg), 2007 (synthetic drugs, 31,882 tablets).

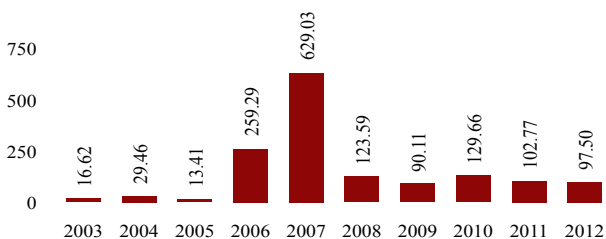
Cocaine kg



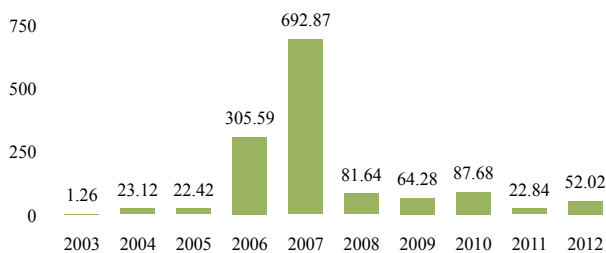
Heroin kg



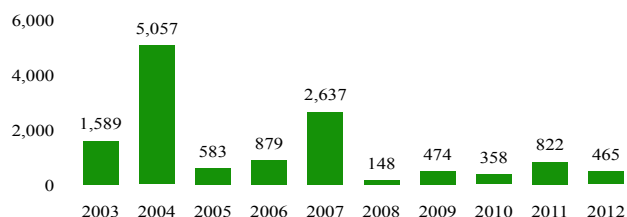
Hashish kg



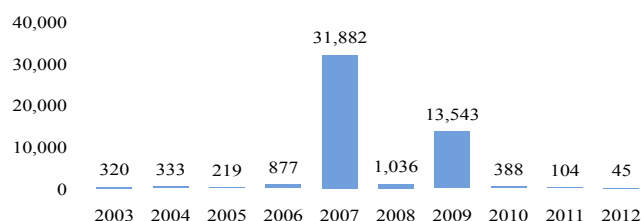
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

The persons reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences amounted to 651 equal to 1.86% of the total domestic amount.

97.69% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking while 2.31% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

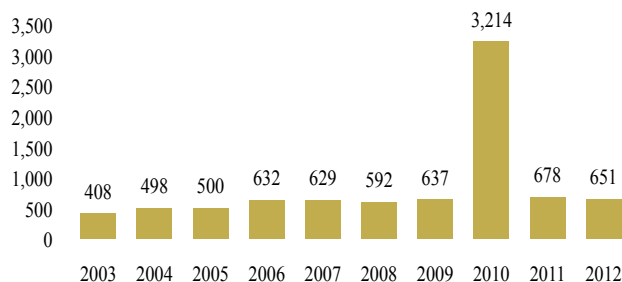
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	636	-2.75
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	15	-28.57
Other offences	-	-100.00
Country		
Italy	317	-13.86
other countries	334	7.74
Gender		
males	617	-5.08
females	34	21.43
Age		
of age	616	-2.07
minors	35	-28.57
Total	651	-3.98



In the last ten years the highest numbers of reports were in 2011 (678) while the lowest numbers were in 2003 (408) and 2004 (498).

Persons - ten-year trend



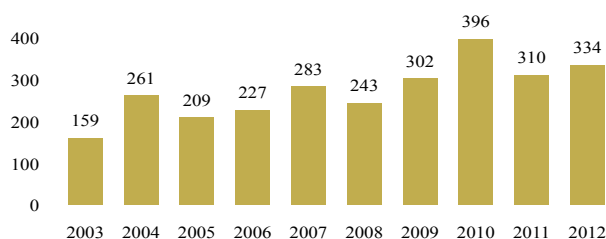
FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

334 foreign nationals were involved in drug trafficking, equal to 2.73% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals reported were mainly from Tunisia, Morocco and Albania.

96.41% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking. In the last ten years the highest record was in 2010 with 396 persons reported while the lowest record was in 2003 with 159 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

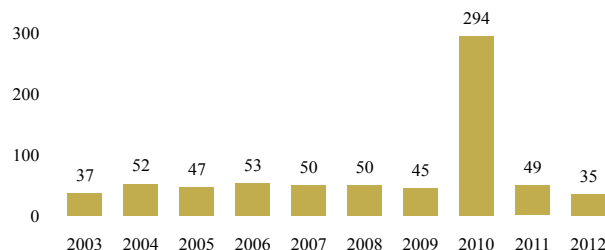
In 2012, 35 females and 34 minors were reported, equal to 1.18% and 2.69% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

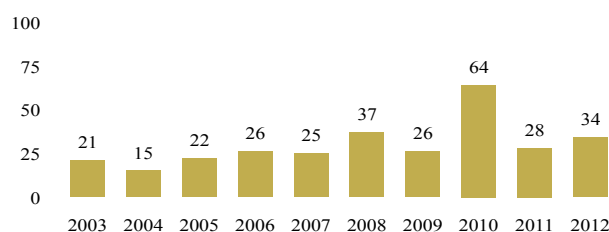
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	35	-	-	35	-28.57
Minors	34	-	-	34	21.43

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2010 as to females (294) and in 2010 as to minors (64).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend

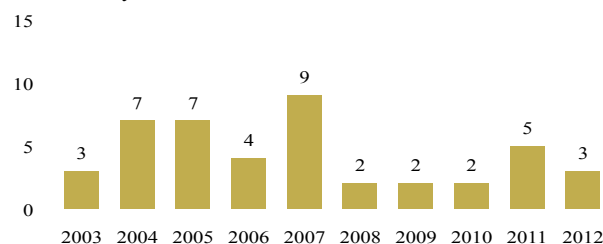


DEATHS

Drug abuse deaths amounted to 3 (all in the province of Trento), equal to 0.77% of the domestic amount.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2007 (9 cases) while the lowest records were in 2008, 2009 and 2010 (2 cases).

Deaths - ten-year trend





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012 the province of Trento (227 operations) stood out in comparison with the province of Bolzano (190 operations).

In comparison with 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of operations carried out in the province of Bolzano (13.50%) while operations decreased in the province of Trento (15.18%).

DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the province of Bolzano (with a total of

LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

203.31kg) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Trento (46.96 kg.)

In comparison with 2011 seizures decreased in the province of Trento (-43.57%) while they increased in the province of Bolzano (+ 120.83%).



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012, the same as for drug operations the province of Trento held the record (335 persons), followed by Bolzano (316).

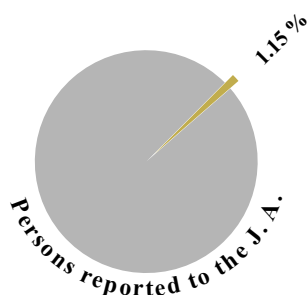
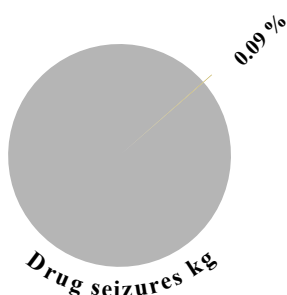
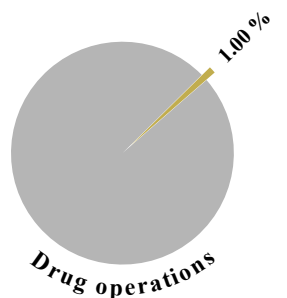
The highest number of reports for conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered in Bolzano (11), followed by Trento (4).

GENERAL TABLE

		BZ	TN
DRUG OPERATIONS			
Operations	No.	227	190
DRUG SEIZURES			
Cocaine	kg	22.53	8.02
Heroin	kg	24.94	5.27
Hashish	kg	72.63	24.87
Marijuana	kg	43.25	8.78
Cannabis plants	Plants	252	213
Synthetic drugs	kg	5.17	0.02
	No.	45	-
Other drugs	kg	34.80	-
	No.	28	293
Total	kg	203.31	46.96
	No.	73	293
	Plants	252	213
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY			
Type of offence			
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		305	331
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		11	4
Other offences		-	-
Country			
Italy		191	126
other countries		125	209
Age			
of age		305	312
minors		11	23
Gender			
males		298	318
females		18	17
Total		316	335



FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

LEGEND

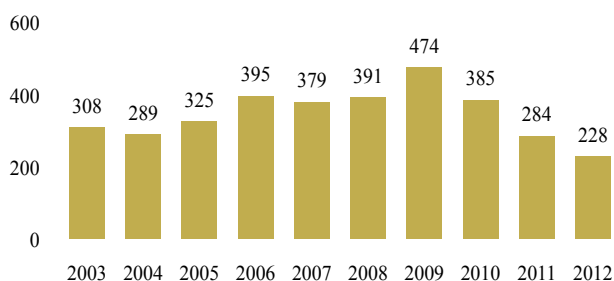
● OTHER REGIONS ● REGION FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, 228 drug operations were carried out with an increase (19.72%) in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (474 in 2009 and 395 in 2006) and the two lowest records (228 in 2012 and 284 in 2011).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 0.17% (cocaine), 0.06% (heroin), 0.05% (hashish), 0.10% (marijuana), 0.07% (synthetic drugs in tablets and/or doses) of the amounts seized at national level.

The largest quantity (5.37 kg of cocaine) was seized in Latisana (UD) in May.

As compared with 2011, the seizures of marijuana increased while the seizures of all the other substances decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

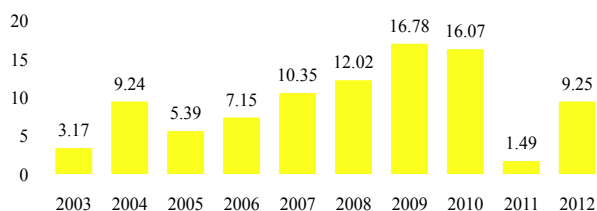
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	9.25	522.21
Heroin	kg	0.53	-32.27
Hashish	kg	10.13	-4.92
Marijuana	kg	20.90	46.05
Cannabis plants	plants	447	-40.24
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.53	-14.15
	No.	16	-97.93
Other drugs	kg	3.29	-67.83
	No.	856	1,237.50
Total	kg	44.63	17.19
	No.	872	4.06
	Plants	447	-40.24



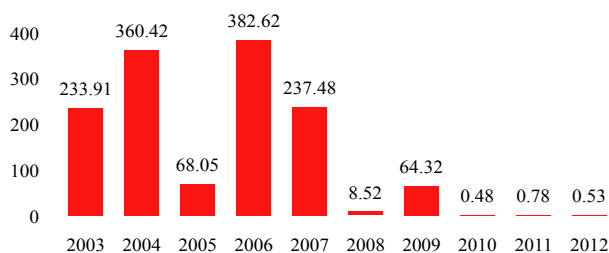
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2006 (heroin, 382 kg); 2009 (cocaine, 16 kg), 2003 (hashish 157 kg); 2010 (marijuana 118 kg), 2010 (synthetic drugs, 11,084 tablets).

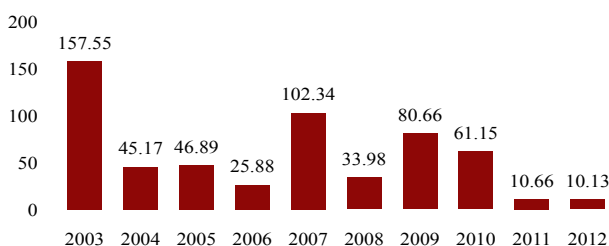
Cocaine kg



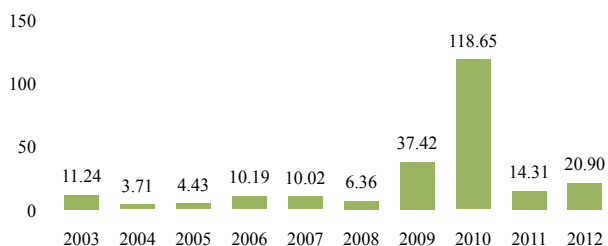
Heroin kg



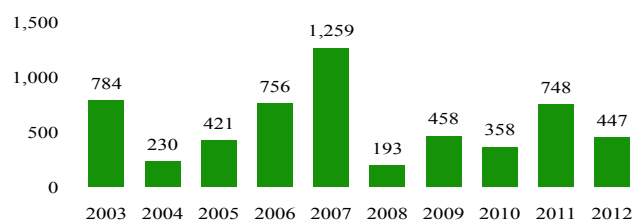
Hashish kg



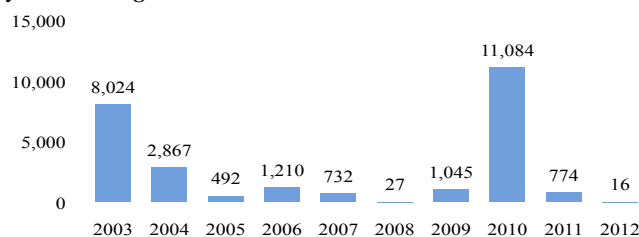
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

The persons reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences sharply decreased (18.33%), amounting to 401, equal to 1.15% of the total domestic amount.

91.02% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking while 8.98% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

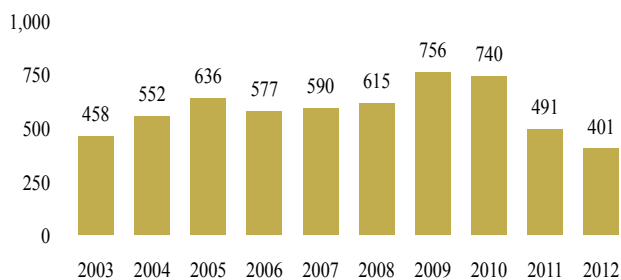
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	365	-23.64
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	36	200.00
Other offences	-	-100.00
Country		
Italy	247	-35.00
other countries	154	38.74
Gender		
males	388	-16.38
females	13	-51.85
Age		
of age	358	-16.16
minors	43	-32.81
Total	401	-18.33



In the last ten years the highest numbers of reports were in 2009 (756) and in 2010 (740) while the lowest numbers were in 2012 (401) and 2003 (458).

Persons - ten-year trend



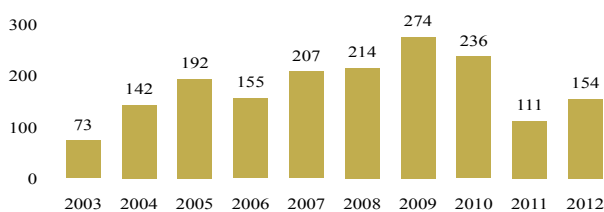
FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

154 foreign nationals were involved in drug trafficking, equal to 1.26% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals reported were mainly from Albania and Morocco.

83.77% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking. In the last ten years the highest record was in 2009 with 274 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

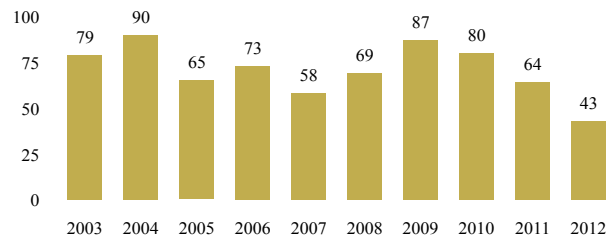
In 2012, 43 females and 13 minors were reported, equal to 1.44% and 1.03% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

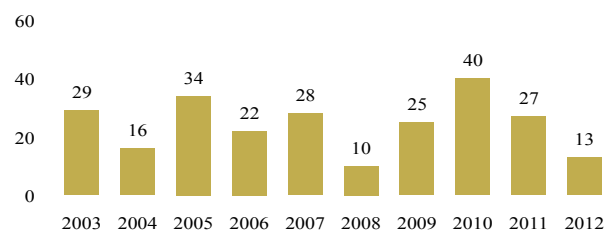
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	40	3	-	43	-32.81
Minors	13	-	-	13	-51.85

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2004 as to females (90) and in 2010 as to minors (40).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend

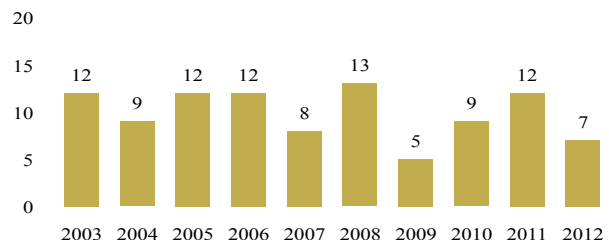


DEATHS

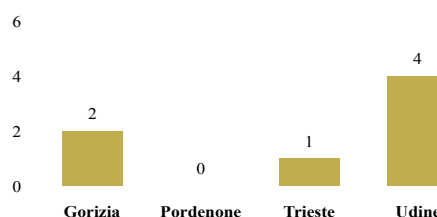
Drug abuse deaths amounted to 7, equal to 1.79% of the domestic amount.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2008 (13 cases) while the lowest record was in 2009 (5 cases). The highest number of drug abuse deaths was registered in the province of Udine (4) while there were no drug abuse deaths in the province of Pordenone.

Deaths - ten-year trend



Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA

PART ONE

CONTENTS



DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012 the provinces of Udine (77) and Trieste (58) stood out in comparison with the other provinces, followed by Gorizia (51) and Pordenone (42).

In comparison with 2011, there was a decrease in the number of operations carried out in all provinces : Trieste (34.09%), Pordenone (17.65%), Udine (13.48%) and Gorizia (8.93%).

DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the province of Udine (with a total of 30.77 kg) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Trieste (10.87 kg.).

LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

Lower percentages were registered in Pordenone (2.09 kg) and Gorizia (0.90 kg).

In comparison with 2011 seizures sharply increased only in the province of Udine (92.17%).

Seizures decreased in all the other provinces: Pordenone (77.84%), Gorizia (27.43%) and Trieste (4.66%).



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 the province of Udine held the record for highest number of reports for drug-related offences (144 reports), followed by Pordenone (107), Trieste (81) and Gorizia (69).

In comparison to 2011 reports increased in the province of Pordenone (2.88%) while decreased in the other provinces: Trieste (48.73), Gorizia 2.66% and Udine 4 %.

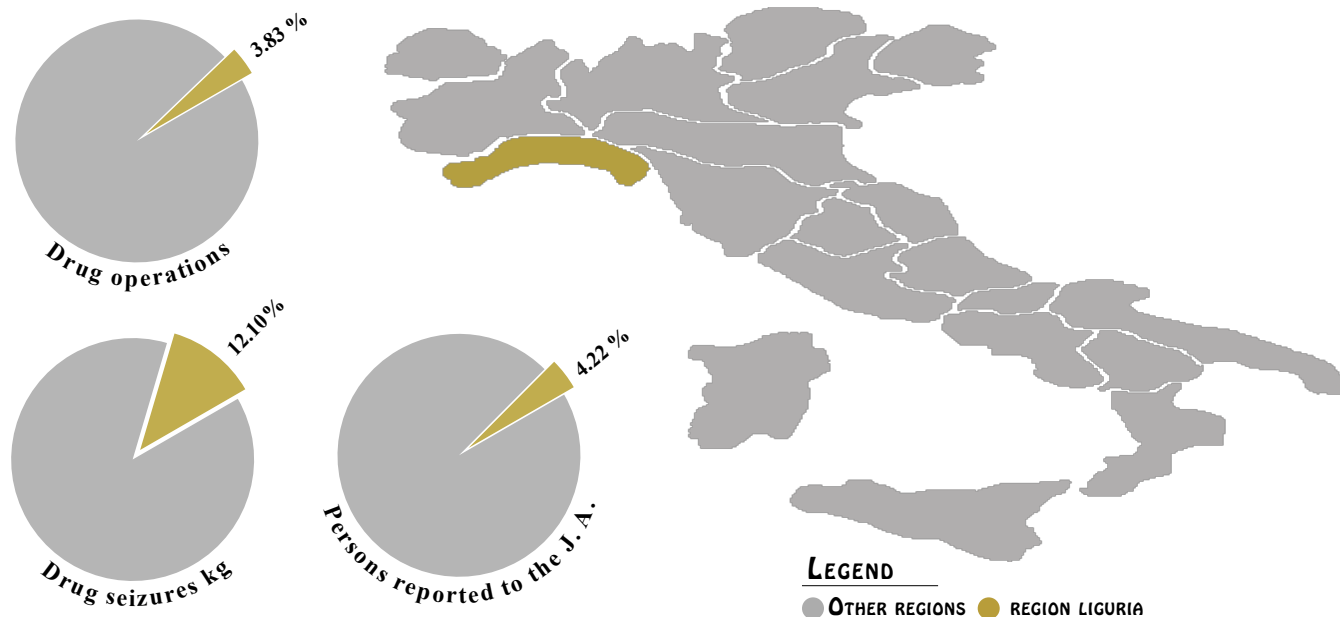
GENERAL TABLE

		UD	GO	PN	TS
DRUG OPERATIONS					
Operations	No.	77	51	42	58
DRUG SEIZURES					
Cocaine	kg	7.65	-	0.37	1.23
Heroin	kg	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.24
Hashish	kg	2.34	0.08	0.50	7.21
Marijuana	kg	17.21	0.73	1.07	1.89
Cannabis plants	Plants	347	31	61	8
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.25	-	-	0.29
	No.	16	-	-	-
Other drugs	kg	3.28	-	-	-
	No.	710	146	-	-
Total	kg	30.77	0.90	2.09	10.87
	No.	726	146	0	0
	Plants	347	31	61	8

PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY					
Type of offence					
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		112	65	107	81
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		32	4	-	-
Other offences		-	-	-	-
Country					
Italy		83	56	45	63
other countries		61	13	62	18
Age					
of age		141	66	104	77
minors		3	3	3	4
Gender					
males		128	55	101	74
females		16	14	6	7
Total		144	69	107	81



LIGURIA

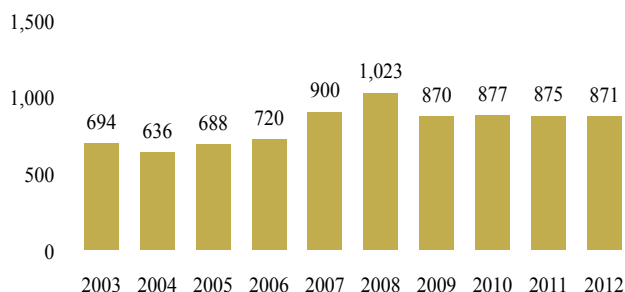
REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, 871 drug operations were carried out with a slight decrease (0.46%) in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (1,023 in 2008 and 900 in 2007) and the two lowest records (636 in 2004 and 688 in 2005).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 5.36% (cocaine), 2.03 % (heroin), 26.01% (hashish), 0.33% (marijuana) and 0.71% (synthetic drugs) of the amounts seized at national level.

The largest quantity (3,680 kg of hashish) was seized in Imperia in September.

As compared with 2011, the seizures of marijuana, synthetic drugs, hashish and cannabis plants sharply increased.

Cocaine and heroin decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

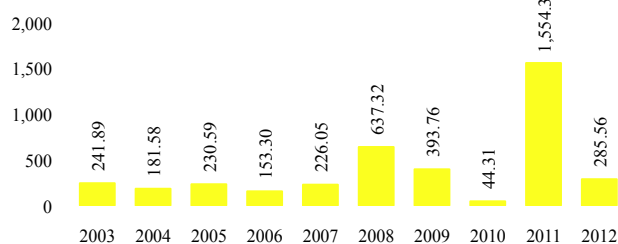
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	285.56	-81.63
Heroin	kg	19.31	-26.53
Hashish	kg	5,695.31	117.81
Marijuana	kg	70.68	507.03
Cannabis plants	plants	1,768	88.69
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.40	343.33
	No.	162	440.00
Other drugs	kg	0.01	-99.15
	No.	140	-70.53
Total	kg	6,071.27	44.28
	No.	302	-40.20
	Plants	1,768	88.69



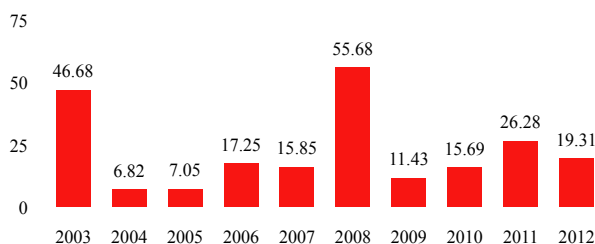
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2008 (heroin, 55 kg); 2011 (cocaine, 1,554 kg), 2010 (hashish 7,696 kg); 2004 (marijuana 88 kg), 2005 (synthetic drugs, 8,844 tablets).

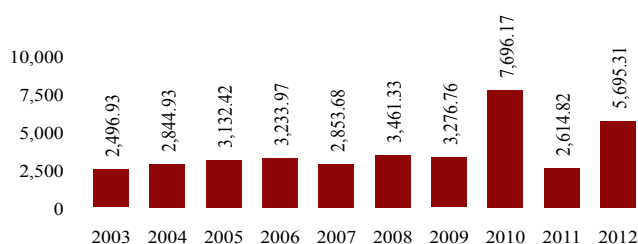
Cocaine kg



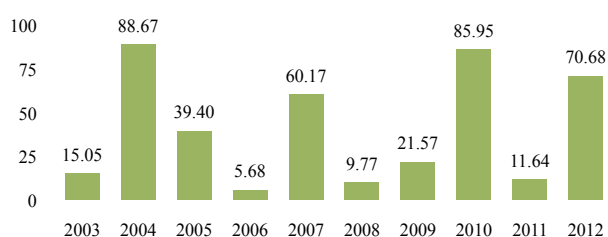
Heroin kg



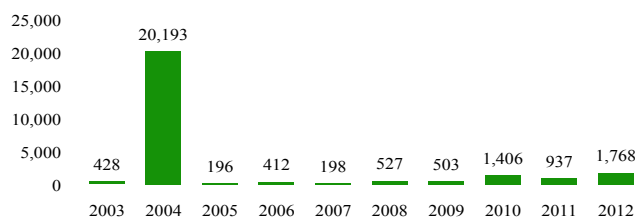
Hashish kg



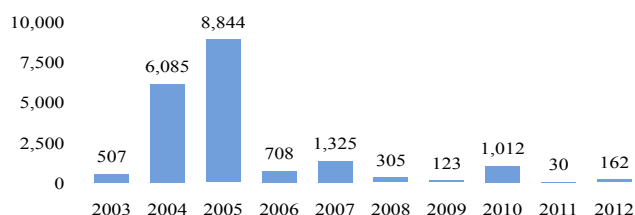
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

The persons reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences amounted to 1,475, 0.55% more than the previous year and equal to 4.22% of the total domestic amount.

90.71% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking while 9.29% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

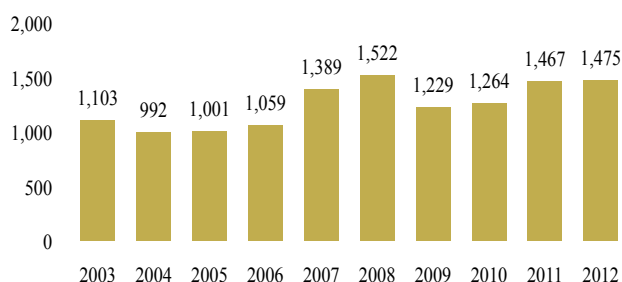
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	1,338	-4.02
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	137	87.67
Other offences	0	-
Country		
Italy	641	-5.87
other countries	834	6.11
Age		
of age	1,433	0.99
minors	42	-12.50
Gender		
males	1,344	0.60
females	131	0.00
Total	1,475	0.55



In the last ten years the highest numbers of reports were in 2008 (1,522) and 2012 (1,475), while the lowest numbers were in 2004 (992) and 2005 (1,001).

Persons - ten-year trend



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

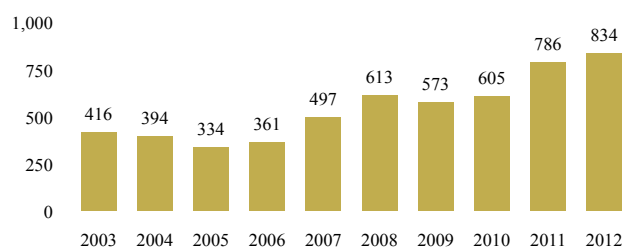
834 foreign nationals were involved in drug trafficking, equal to 6.82% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals reported were mainly from Morocco, Tunisia and Albania.

87.53% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking

In the last ten years the highest record was in the year under study with 834 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

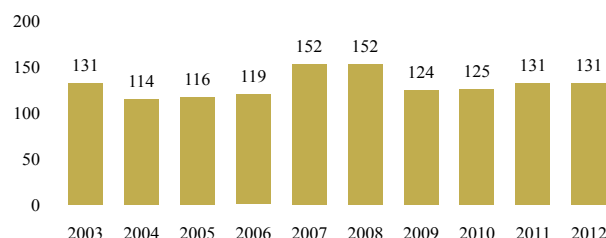
In 2012, 131 females and 42 minors were reported, equal to 4.40% and 3.33% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

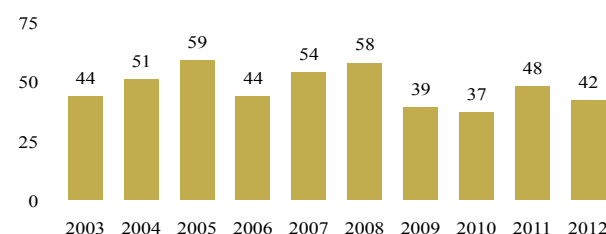
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	119	12	-	131	0.00
Minors	42	-	-	42	-12.50

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2007 and 2008 as to females (152) and in 2005 as to minors (59).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend

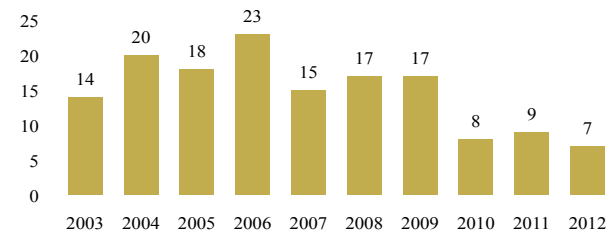


DEATHS

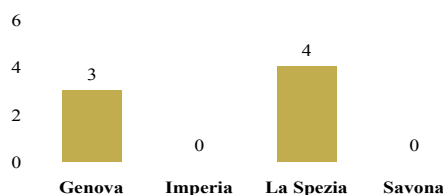
Drug abuse deaths amounted to 7, equal to 1.79% of the domestic amount.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2006 (23 cases) while the lowest record was in 2012 (7 cases). The highest number of drug abuse deaths was recorded in the province of La Spezia (4) while there were no drug abuse deaths in the provinces of Imperia and Savona.

Deaths - ten-year trend



Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012 the province of Genova (523) stood out in comparison with the other provinces, followed by Savona (145).

The lowest numbers were recorded in the provinces of La Spezia (94) and Imperia (109)

In comparison with 2011, drug operations sharply increased in the province of la Spezia (11.90%) and Savona (3.57%).

Remarkable decreases were recorded in the province of Imperia (9.17%) and Genova (1.51%).

DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012, the province of Imperia stood out (3,872 kg) among the other provinces, followed by Genova (1,245 kg) and La Spezia (573 kg).

LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

The lowest number was recorded in Savona (381 kg).

In comparison with 2011 seizures sharply increased in the province of Imperia 616.86% (from 540 kg in 2011 to 3,872 kg in 2012) and Savona (83.47%).

Decreases were recorded in the provinces of Genova (48.64%) and La Spezia (44.68%).



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 the province of Genova held the record for highest number of reports for drug-related offences (822 reports), followed by Savona (229), La Spezia (220) and Imperia (204).

In comparison to 2011 reports slightly increased in the provinces of La Spezia (2.33%) and Genova

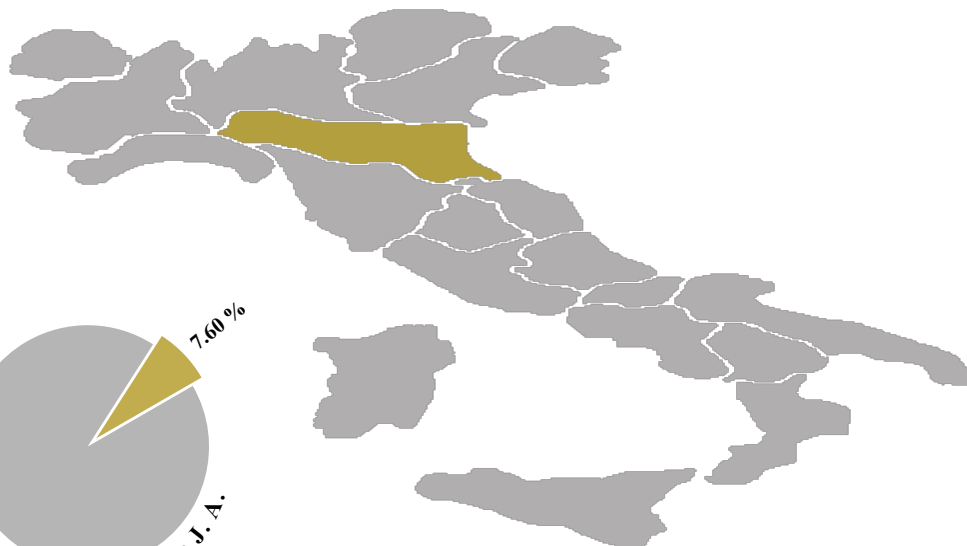
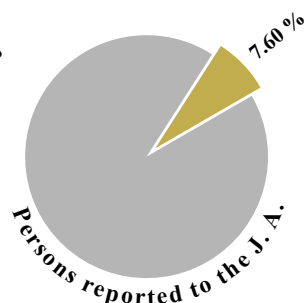
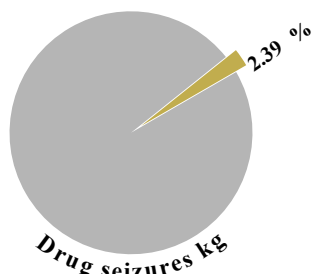
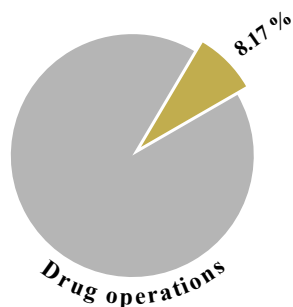
(1.995). Reports slightly decreased in the remaining provinces. There was only one report for conspiracy to drug trafficking in the province of Genova.

GENERAL TABLE

		GE	IM	SP	SV
DRUG OPERATIONS					
Operations	No.	523	109	94	145
DRUG SEIZURES					
Cocaine	kg	247.37	30.26	4.70	3.23
Heroin	kg	8.75	9.54	0.53	0.49
Hashish	kg	934.79	3,823.76	566.85	369.92
Marijuana	kg	53.88	8.49	0.92	7.39
Cannabis plants	Plants	184	208	32	1,344
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.39	-	0.01	-
	No.	58	15	75	14
Other drugs	kg	-	-	-	0.01
	No.	140	-	-	-
Total	kg	1,245.17	3,872.05	573.01	381.05
	No.	198	15	75	14
	Plants	184	208	32	1,344
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY					
Type of offence					
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		685	204	220	229
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		137	-	-	-
Other offences		-	-	-	-
Country					
Italy		326	114	88	113
other countries		496	90	132	116
Age					
of age		798	202	216	217
minors		24	2	4	12
Gender					
males		746	179	203	216
females		76	25	17	13
Total		822	204	220	229



EMILIA ROMAGNA

REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

LEGEND

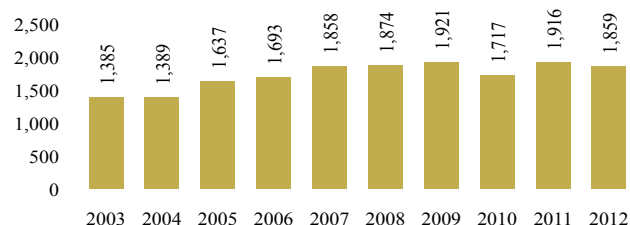
● OTHER REGIONS ● REGION EMILIA ROMAGNA

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012 1,859 drug operations were carried out, with a decrease of 2.97% in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (1,920 in 2009 and 1,912 in 2011) and the two lowest records (1,385 in 2003 and 1,389 in 2004).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 1.91% (cocaine), 12.28% (heroin), 2.78% (hashish), 1.70% (marijuana) and 6.95% (synthetic drugs in tablets and/or doses) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized in Rimini in November and amounted to 140 kg of hashish.

In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, the seizures of heroin, hashish, marijuana and synthetic drugs, increased while the seizures of cocaine and cannabis plants decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

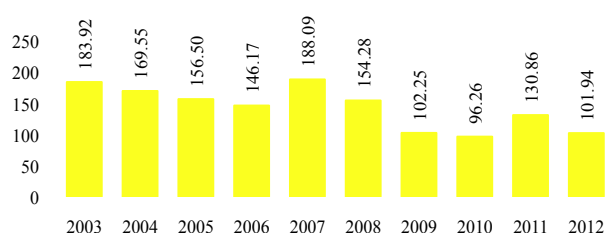
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	101.94	-22.10
Heroin	kg	116.77	188.46
Hashish	kg	607.68	30.14
Marijuana	kg	364.80	8.61
Cannabis plants	Plants	1,453	-25.72
Synthetic drugs	kg	3.85	-53.15
	No.	1,579	82.54
Other drugs	kg	1.35	-76.68
	No.	234	-53.29
Total	kg	1,196.38	21.07
	No.	1,813	32.72
	Plants	1,453	-25.72



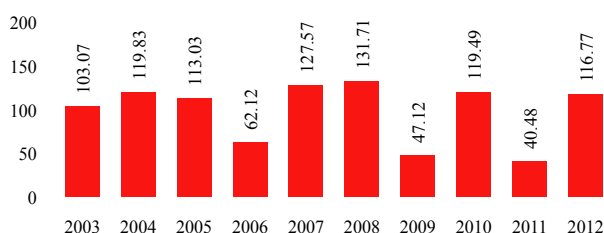
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2008 (heroin, 131 kg); 2007 cocaine (188 kg), 2008 hashish (2,490 kg); 2012 marijuana (365 kg); 2004 synthetic drugs (148,103 tablets).

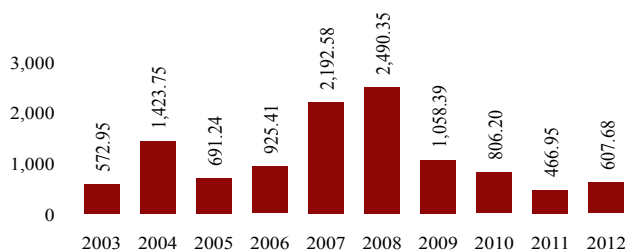
Cocaine kg



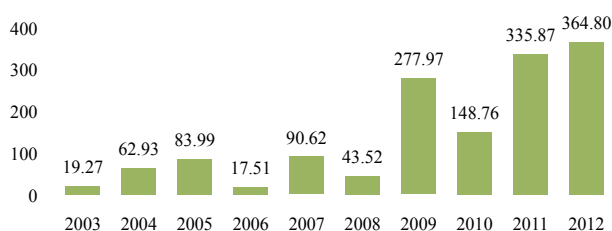
Heroin kg



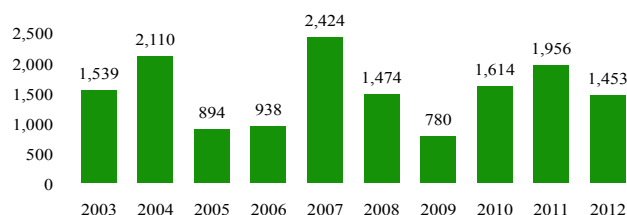
Hashish kg



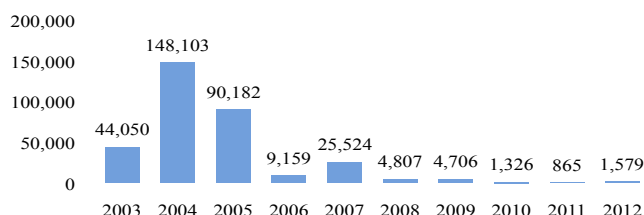
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 2,657 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with a decrease of 16.68% in comparison with the year before and equal to 7.60% of the total domestic amount. 95.86% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking and 4.14% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

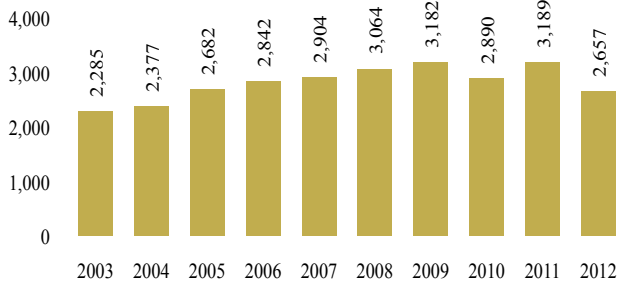
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	2,547	-15.80
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	110	-31.25
Other offences	-	-100.00
Country		
Italy	1,189	-16.50
other countries	1,468	-16.83
Age		
of age	2,579	-17.58
minors	78	30.00
Gender		
males	2,474	-15.96
females	183	-25.31
Total	2,657	-16.68



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2011 (1189), followed by 2009 (3,182) while the lowest number was in 2003 (2,285), followed by 2004 (2,377).

Persons - ten-year trend



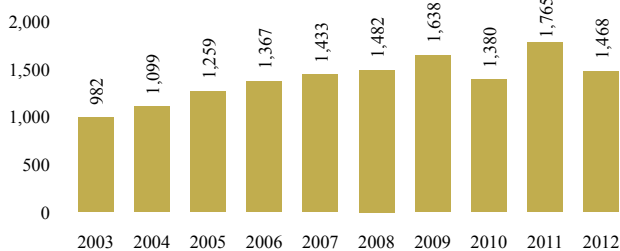
FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

The foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 1,468 equal to 12.01% (ranked second after Lombardia) of the foreigners reported at national level. The foreign nationals involved were mainly from Tunisia, Morocco and Albania.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 94.07%.

The highest record was in 2011 with 1,765 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

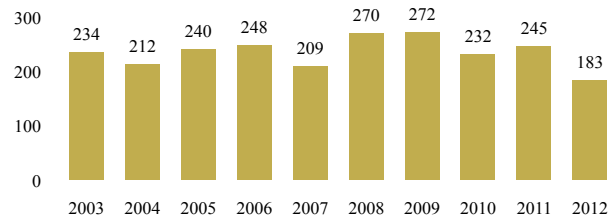
In 2012, 183 females and 78 minors were reported, equal to 6.15% and 6.18% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

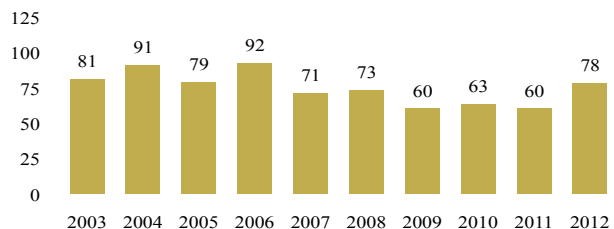
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	178	5	-	183	-25.31
Minors	78	-	-	78	30.00

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2009 as to females (271) and in 2006 as to minors (92).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend

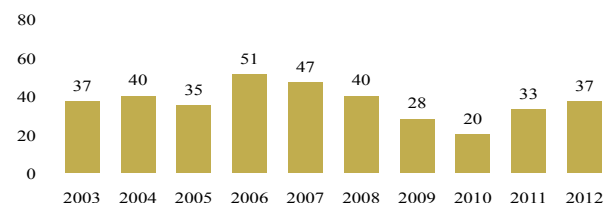


DEATHS

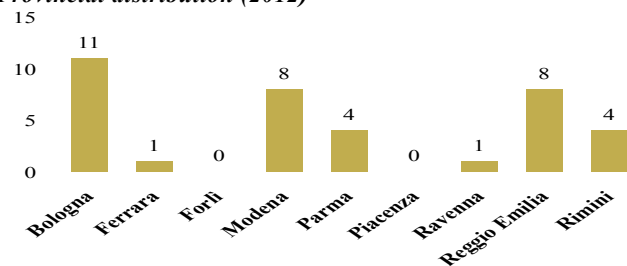
Drug abuse deaths amounted to 37, equal to 9.49% of the total amount at national level.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2006 (51 cases) and the lowest record in 2010 (20 cases). The highest number of drug abuse deaths was recorded in the province of Bologna (11) while no deaths were reported in the provinces of Forlì and Piacenza.

Deaths - ten-year trend



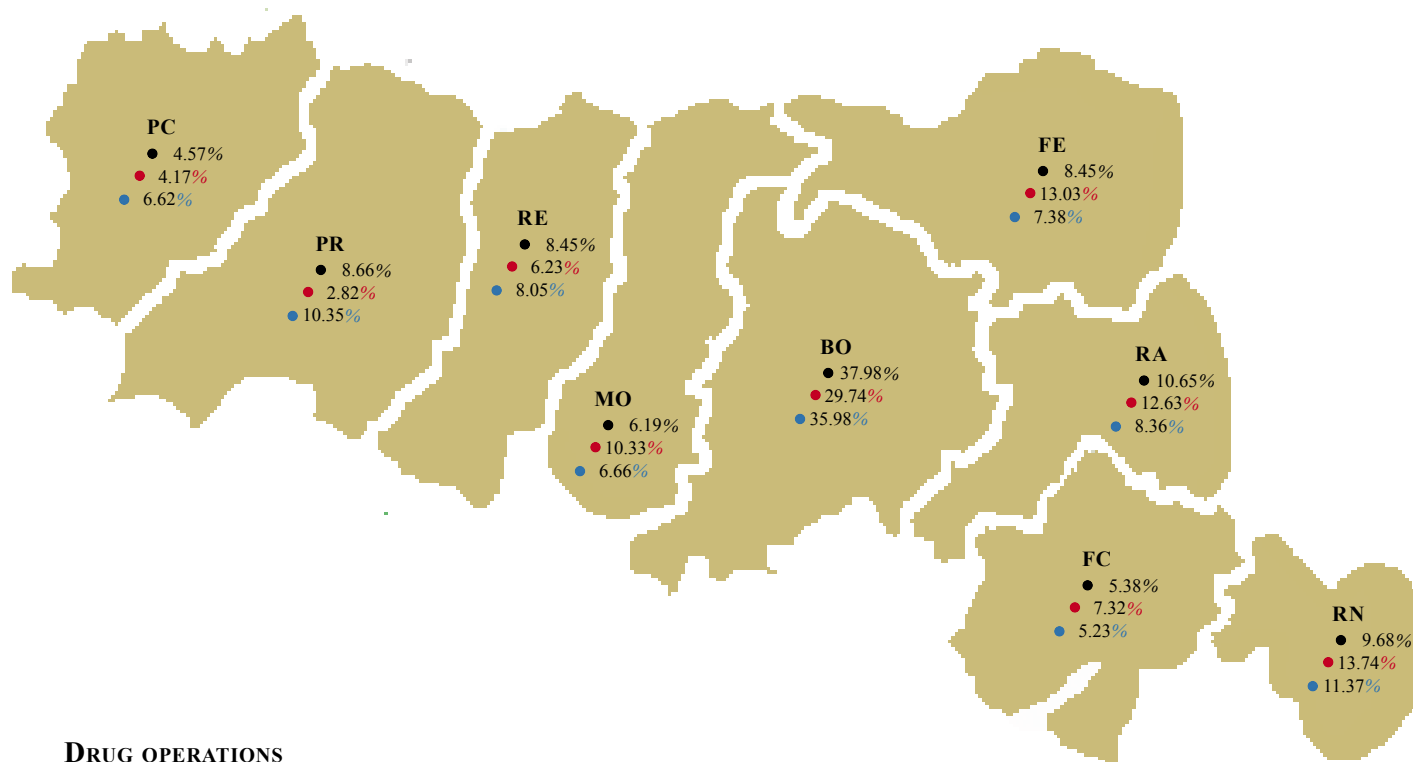
Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Bologna (706), followed by Ravenna (198).

The lowest number was registered in Piacenza (85) and Forlì (100).

In comparison with 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of operations carried out in the provinces of Parma (47.71%).

Decreases were registered in the provinces of Forlì (30.07%), Piacenza (23.42%), Reggio Emilia (13.47%)

DRUG SEIZURES

Also in the field of drug seizures in 2012 the province of Bologna (with a total of 335 kg) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Rimini with 164 kg. Parma (33 kg) and Piacenza (49kg) held the lowest records.

In comparison with 2011 significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the provinces

of Ferrara (496.88%), Modena (38,26%) and Piacenza (134.11%).

Decreases were registered in the provinces of Parma (50.76%) and Forlì (16.79%).

PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012, the same as for drug operations and seizures the province of Bologna held the record (956 persons reported), followed by Rimini (302), Parma (275) and Ravenna (222).

LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.



The lowest number of persons reported was registered in the province of Forlì (139) and Piacenza (176). In comparison with 2011 the number of reports increased in the provinces of Parma (41.03%) and Piacenza (2.92%), while decreases were registered in the other provinces.

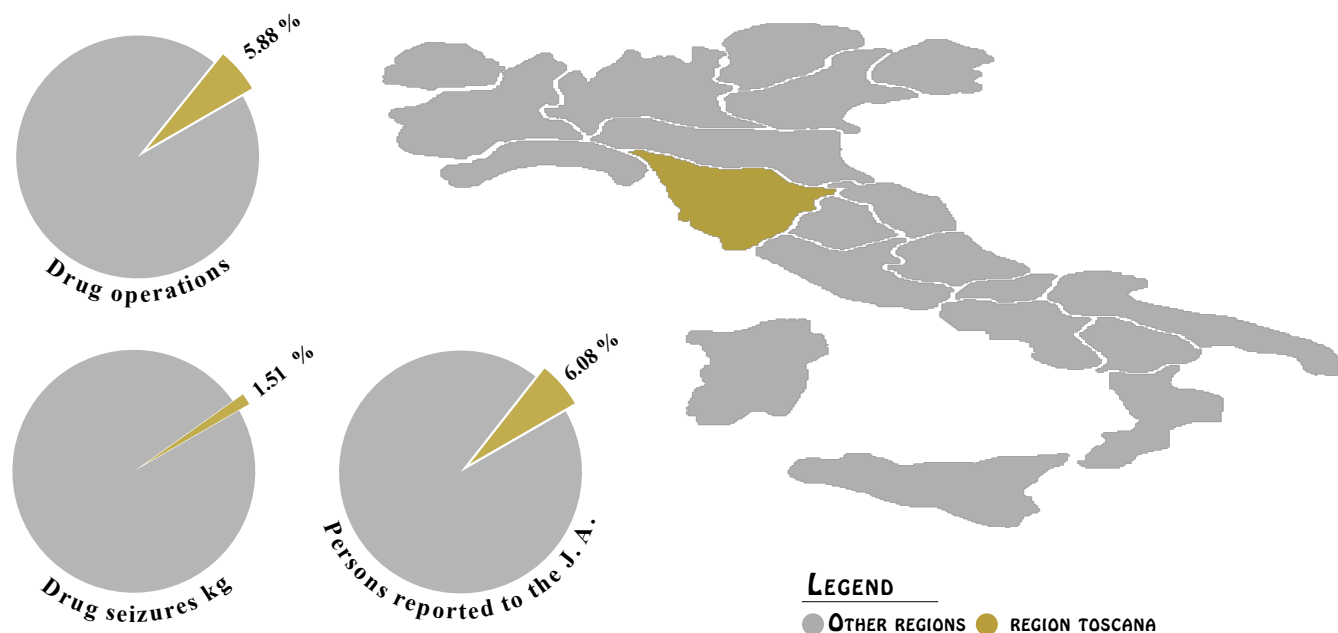
The crime of conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered only in the province of Bologna (77), Ravenna (14) Rimini (12), Modena (6) and Ferrara (1).

GENERAL TABLE

		BO	FE	FO	MO	PC	PR	RA	RE	RN
DRUG OPERATIONS										
Operations	No.	706	157	100	115	85	161	198	157	180
DRUG SEIZURES										
Cocaine	kg	40.93	1.12	1.66	3.37	39.55	4.58	4.10	3.34	3.31
Heroin	kg	16.56	1.89	35.12	9.98	0.01	2.04	38.89	10.52	1.76
Hashish	kg	121.29	132.56	49.34	105.93	2.04	7.64	9.04	27.35	152.51
Marijuana	kg	176.13	20.19	1.43	2.35	7.29	19.42	98.17	33.33	6.50
Cannabis plants	Plants	257	98	62	121	95	26	505	96	193
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.49	0.06	-	2.00	1.00	-	0.09	-	0.22
	No.	195	81	1,001	10	-	1	62	83	146
Other drugs	kg	0.46	0.04	0.03	-	-	-	0.79	-	0.04
	No.	114	38	7	3	-	-	-	62	10
Total	kg	355.84	155.84	87.57	123.62	49.89	33.68	151.07	74.54	164.33
	No.	309	119	1,008	13	0	1	62	145	156
	Plants	257	98	62	121	95	26	505	96	193
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY										
Type of offence										
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		879	195	139	171	176	275	208	214	290
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		77	1	-	6	-	-	14	-	12
Other offences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country										
Italy		329	120	81	63	78	112	95	106	205
other countries		627	76	58	114	98	163	127	108	97
Age										
of age		940	191	129	169	168	269	214	208	291
minors		16	5	10	8	8	6	8	6	11
Gender										
males		902	181	123	162	162	252	209	198	285
females		54	15	16	15	14	23	13	16	17
Total		956	196	139	177	176	275	222	214	302



TOSCANA

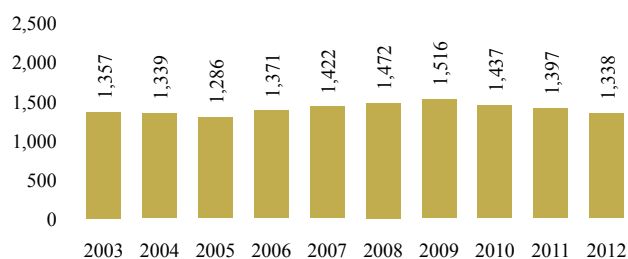
REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012 1,338 drug operations were carried out, with a slight decrease of 4.22% in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (1,516 in 2009 and 1,472 in 2008) and the two lowest records (1,286 in 2005 and 1,338 in 2012).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 4.75% (cocaine), 5.61% (heroin), 1.01% (hashish), 0.92% (marijuana) and 1.38% (synthetic drugs in tablets and/or doses) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized in Pisa in May and amounted to 213 kg of cocaine.

In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, the seizures of heroin and cannabis plants increased while the seizures of all the other substances decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

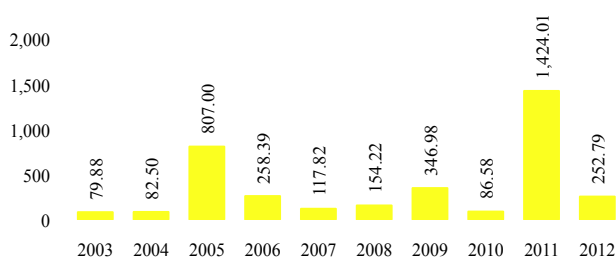
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	252.79	-82.25
Heroin	kg	53.37	7.21
Hashish	kg	221.42	-84.59
Marijuana	kg	197.81	-30.25
Cannabis plants	plants	1,982	73.86
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.38	32.63
	No.	313	-58.76
Other drugs	kg	29.37	-65.41
	No.	6,437	758.27
Total	kg	755.13	-76.97
	No.	6,750	347.32
	Plants	1,982	73.86



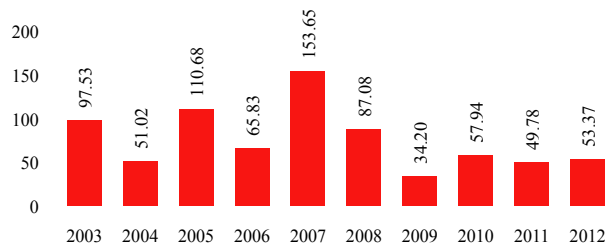
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2007 (heroin, 153kg); 2011 cocaine (1,423 kg), 2004 hashish (1,857kg); 2010 marijuana (293,58 kg); 2010 synthetic drugs (47,765 tablets).

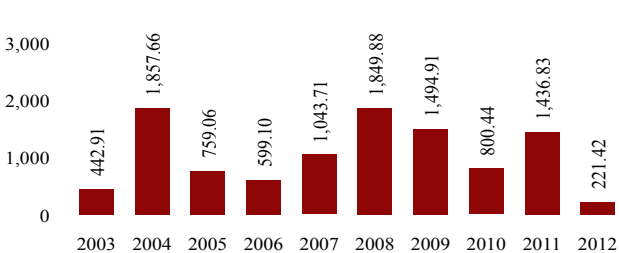
Cocaine kg



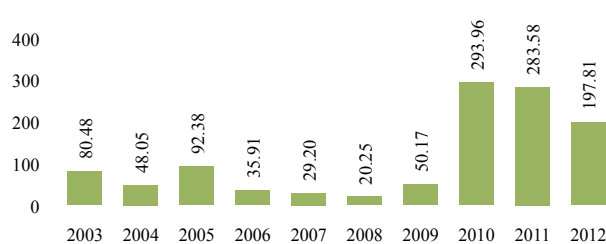
Heroin kg



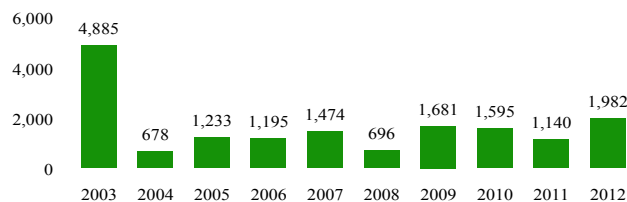
Hashish kg



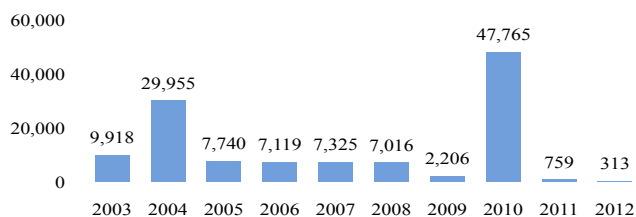
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 2,127 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with a decrease of 2.43% in comparison with the year before and equal to 6.08% of the total domestic amount. 87.54% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking and 12.46% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

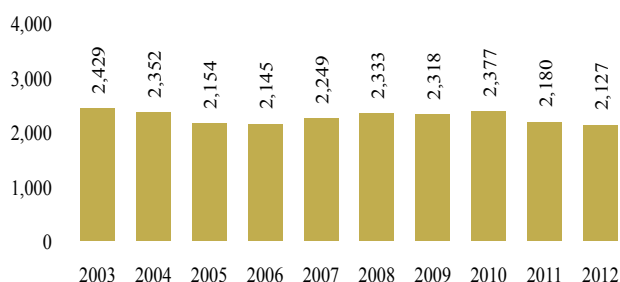
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	1,862	-13.19
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	265	657.14
Other offences	-	--
Country		
Italy	979	-19.09
other countries	1,148	18.35
Age		
of age	2,056	-3.25
minors	71	29.09
Gender		
males	1,942	-2.31
females	185	-3.65
Total	2,127	-2.43



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2003 (2,429), followed by 2010 (2,377) while the lowest number was in 2012 (2,127), followed by 2006 (2,145).

Persons - ten-year trend



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

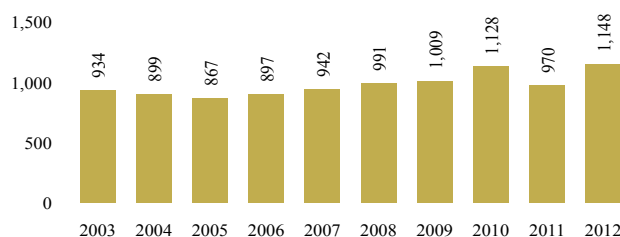
The foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 1,148, equal to 9.39% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals involved were mainly from Morocco, Albania and Tunisia.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 79.44%.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2012.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

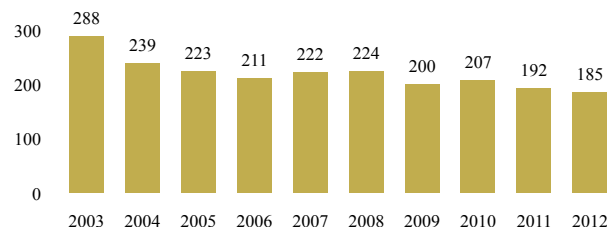
In 2012, 185 females and 71 minors were reported, equal to 6.21% and 5.62% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

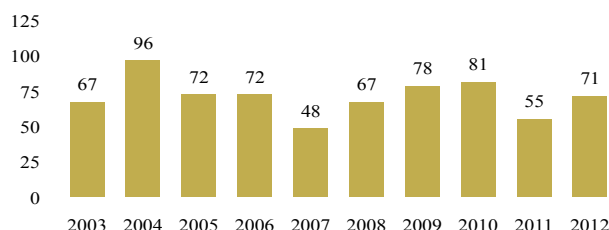
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	171	14	-	185	-3.65
Minors	71	-	-	71	29.09

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2003 as to females (288) and in 2004 as to minors (96).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend

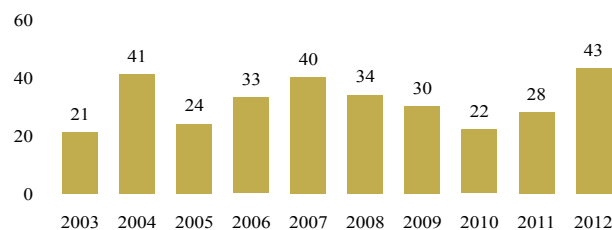


DEATHS

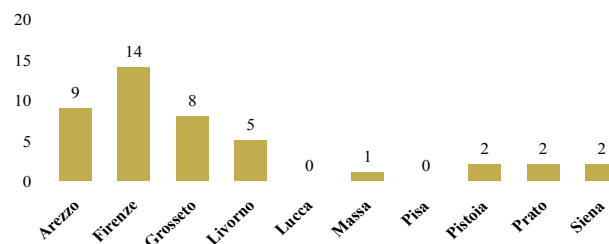
Drug abuse deaths amounted to 43, equal to 11.03% of the total amount at national level.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2012 and the lowest record in 2003 (21). The highest number of drug abuse deaths was recorded in the province of Florence (11) while no deaths were reported in the provinces of Lucca and Pisa.

Deaths - ten-year trend



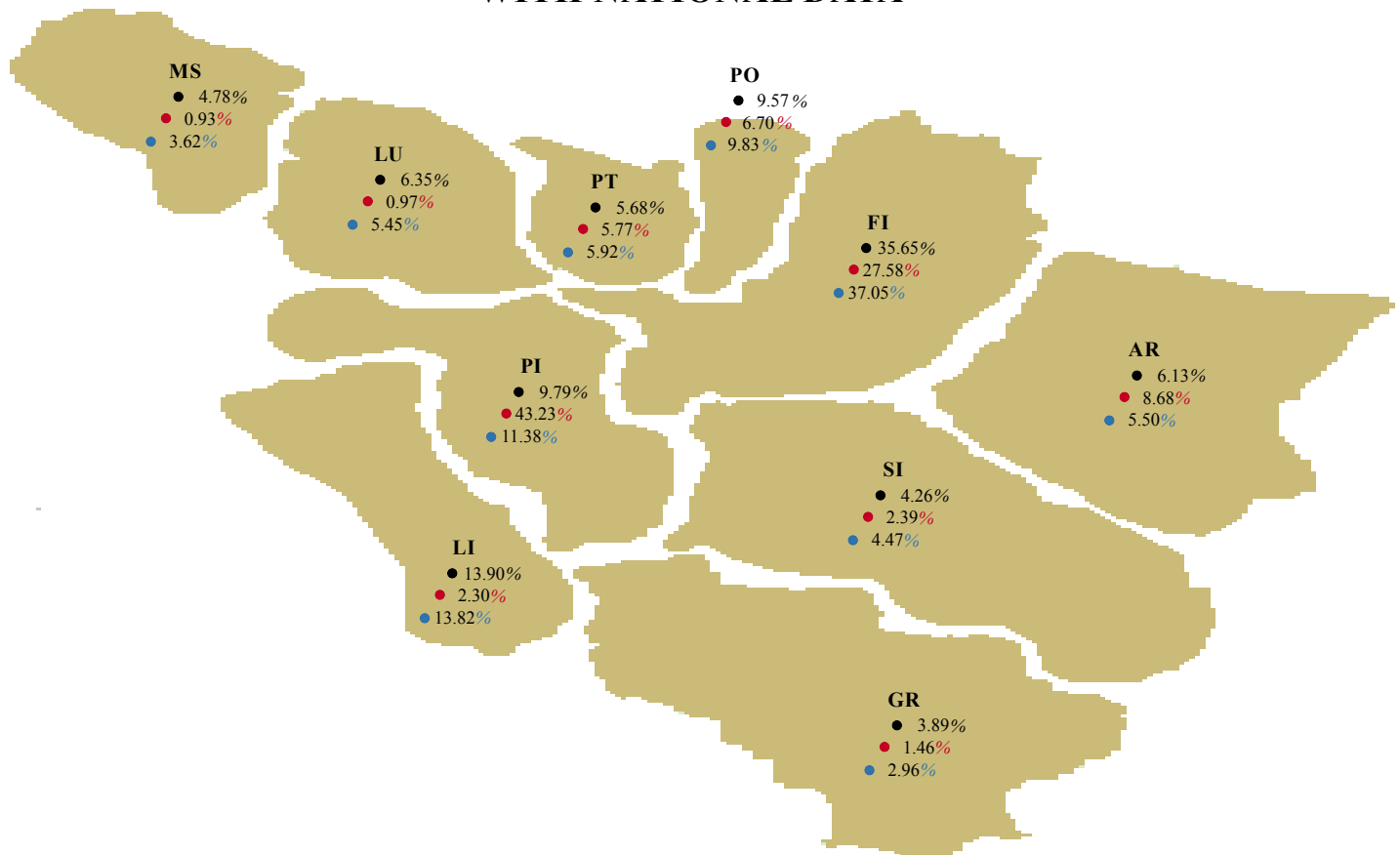
Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Florence (477), followed by Livorno (186).

The lowest number was registered in Grosseto (52) and Siena (57).

In comparison with 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of operations carried out in the provinces of Siena (35.71%), Prato (9.40%) and Florence (12.77%).

The most remarkable decreases were registered in the provinces of Grosseto (39.53%) , Massa (24.71%), Pisa (24.28%), Livorno (16.22%), Pistoia (5 %) and Lucca (2.30%), while no variations were registered in the province of Arezzo.

DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012, in the field of drug seizures the province of Pisa (with a total of 326.43 kg) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Florence with 208,28 kg.

Massa (7.01 kg) and Lucca (7.36kg) held the lowest records.

In comparison with 2011 significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the provinces of Pistoia (206.93%), and Siena (191.29%).

Decreases were registered in the other provinces.



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012, the same as for drug operations the province of Florence held the record (788 persons reported), followed by Livorno (294) and Pisa (242).

The lowest number of persons reported was registered in the provinces of Grosseto (63) and Massa (77).

In comparison with 2011 the number of reports increased in the provinces of Florence (30.46%), Pistoia (22.33%) and Prato (18.08%).

Remarkable decreases were registered in the provinces of Grosseto (70.14%) and Massa (48.32%).

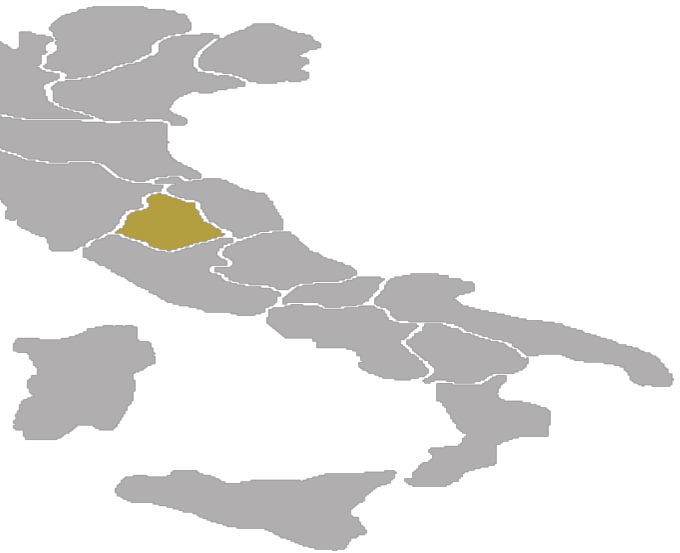
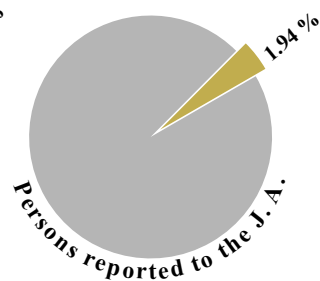
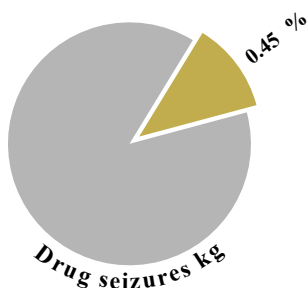
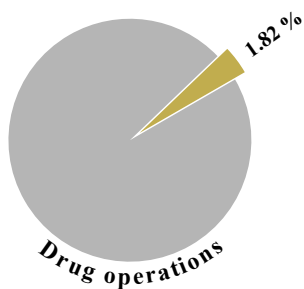
The highest number of reports for conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered in the provinces of Florence (170) and Pistoia (90).

GENERAL TABLE

		FI	AR	GR	LI	LU	MS	PI	PO	PT	SI
DRUG OPERATIONS											
Operations	No.	477	82	52	186	85	64	131	128	76	57
DRUG SEIZURES											
Cocaine	kg	9.51	1.29	0.38	2.06	2.78	1.39	219.56	10.75	2.85	2.22
Heroin	kg	32.86	0.23	0.24	2.16	0.18	1.72	14.30	1.17	0.30	0.21
Hashish	kg	16.31	56.95	9.69	3.76	3.41	2.07	91.28	33.18	2.48	2.28
Marijuana	kg	120.44	7.05	0.65	9.35	0.98	1.82	1.27	5.01	37.90	13.34
Cannabis plants	Plants	110	86	50	118	648	247	17	3	617	86
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.07	-	0.04	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.25	0.01	-
	No.	5	-	-	-	-	2	8	198	98	2
Other drugs	kg	29.09	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.01	0.23	-	-
	No.	361	14	4,504	1,505	-	-	-	50	-	3
Total	kg	208.28	65.52	11.00	17.35	7.36	7.01	326.43	50.60	43.54	18.05
	No.	366	14	4,504	1,505	0	2	8	248	98	5
	Plants	110	86	50	118	648	247	17	3	617	86
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY											
Type of offence											
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		618	117	63	293	115	77	152	206	126	95
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		170	-	-	1	1	-	90	3	-	-
Other offences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country											
Italy		253	68	48	217	44	56	93	66	63	71
other countries		535	49	15	77	72	21	149	143	63	24
Age											
of age		759	109	59	282	114	76	237	203	123	94
minors		29	8	4	12	2	1	5	6	3	1
Gender											
males		727	112	56	253	112	69	223	190	116	84
females		61	5	7	41	4	8	19	19	10	11
Total		788	117	63	294	116	77	242	209	126	95



UMBRIA

REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

LEGEND

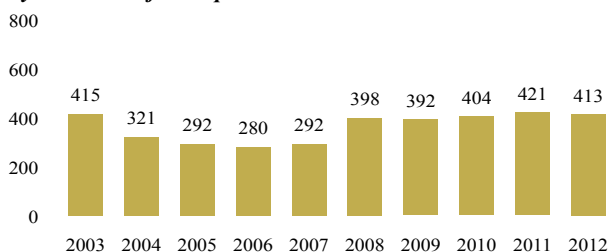
● OTHER REGIONS ● REGION UMBRIA

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012 413 drug operations were carried out, with a slight decrease (1.90%) in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (420 in 2011 and 415 in 2003) and the two lowest records (280 in 2006 and 292 in 2005 and 2007).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 0.16% (cocaine), 0.69% (heroin), 0.84% (hashish), 0.12% (marijuana) and 0.46% (synthetic drugs in tablets and/or doses) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized in Perugia in January and amounted to 31 kg of hashish.

In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, the seizures of heroin, cannabis plants and synthetic drugs (tablets and/or doses) increased while the seizures of all the other substances decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

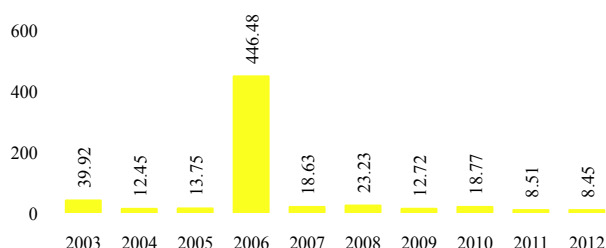
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	8.45	-0.65
Heroin	kg	6.55	29.38
Hashish	kg	183.43	-57.90
Marijuana	kg	25.02	-75.55
Cannabis plants	plants	283	57.22
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.02	-62.22
	No.	104	166.67
Other drugs	kg	0.21	-68.98
	No.	65	85.71
Total	kg	223.67	-59.50
	No.	169	128.38
	Plants	283	57.22



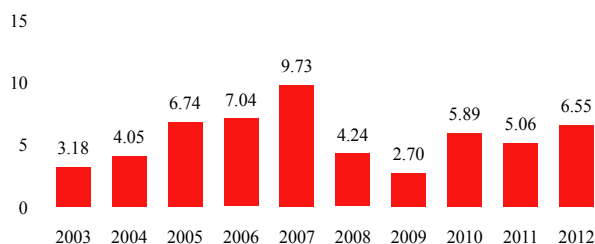
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2007 (heroin, 9 kg); 2006 cocaine (446 kg), 2011 hashish (435kg); 2007 marijuana (107 kg); 2003 synthetic drugs (4,458 tablets).

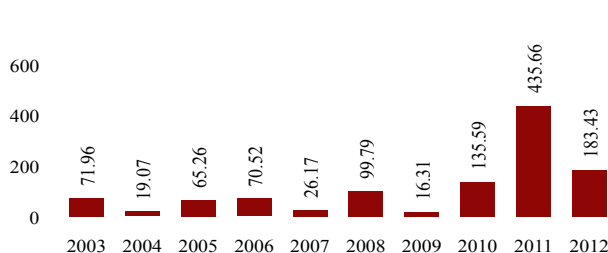
Cocaine kg



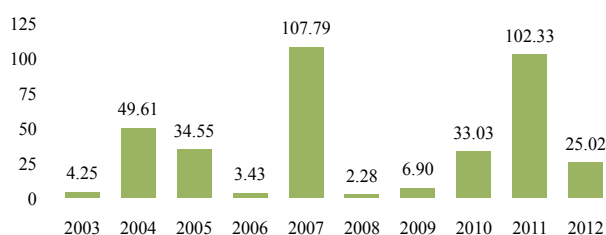
Heroin kg



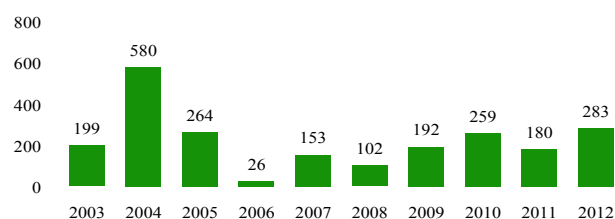
Hashish kg



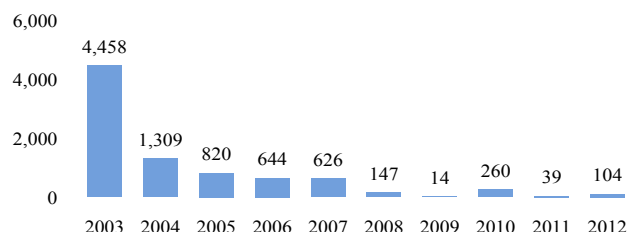
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 679 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with a decrease of 14.05% in comparison with the year before and equal to 1.94% of the total domestic amount. 89.69% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking and 10.31% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

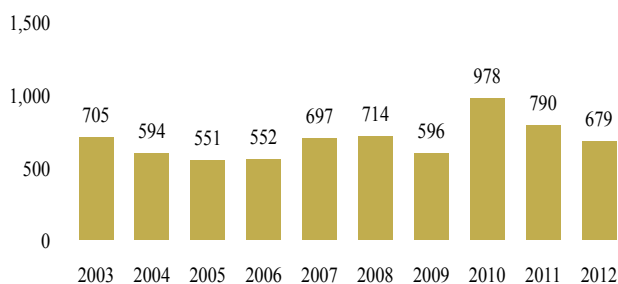
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	609	-7.31
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	70	-47.37
Other offences	0	-
Country		
Italy	237	-29.25
other countries	442	-2.86
Age		
of age	671	-13.20
minors	8	-52.94
Gender		
males	625	-13.19
females	54	-22.86
Total	679	-14.05



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2010 (978), followed by 2011 (780) while the lowest number was in 2005 (551), followed by 2006 (552).

Persons - ten-year trend



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

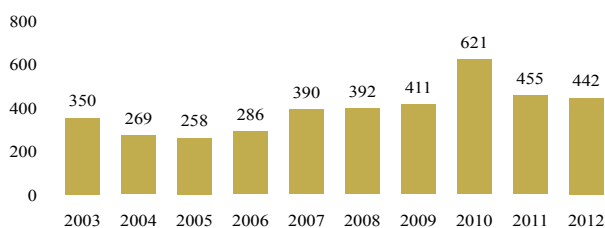
The foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 442, equal to 3.62% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals involved were mainly from Tunisia, Albania and Morocco.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 89.59%.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2010 with 621 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

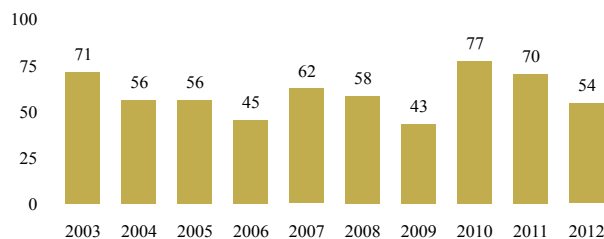
In 2012, 54 females and 8 minors were reported, equal to 1.81% and 0.63% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

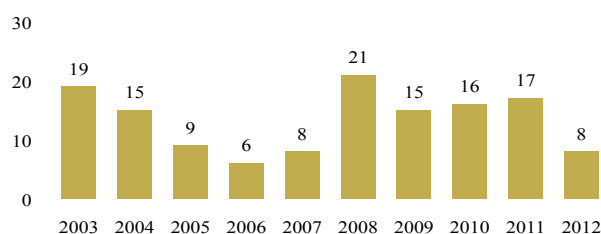
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	50	4	-	54	-22.86
Minors	8	-	-	8	-52.94

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2010 as to females (77) and in 2008 as to minors (21).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend



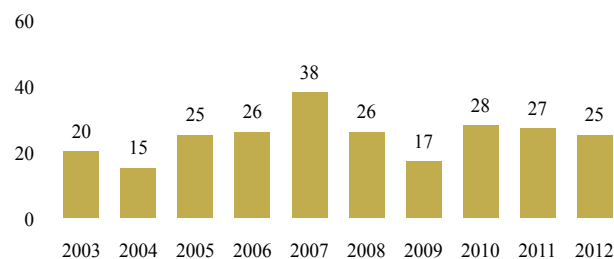
DEATHS

Drug abuse deaths amounted to 25, equal to 6.41% of the total amount at national level.

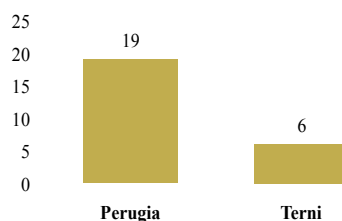
In the last ten years the highest record was in 2007 (38 cases) and the lowest record in 2004 (15 cases).

The highest number of drug abuse deaths was recorded in the province of Perugia (19).

Deaths - ten-year trend



Provincial distribution (2012)



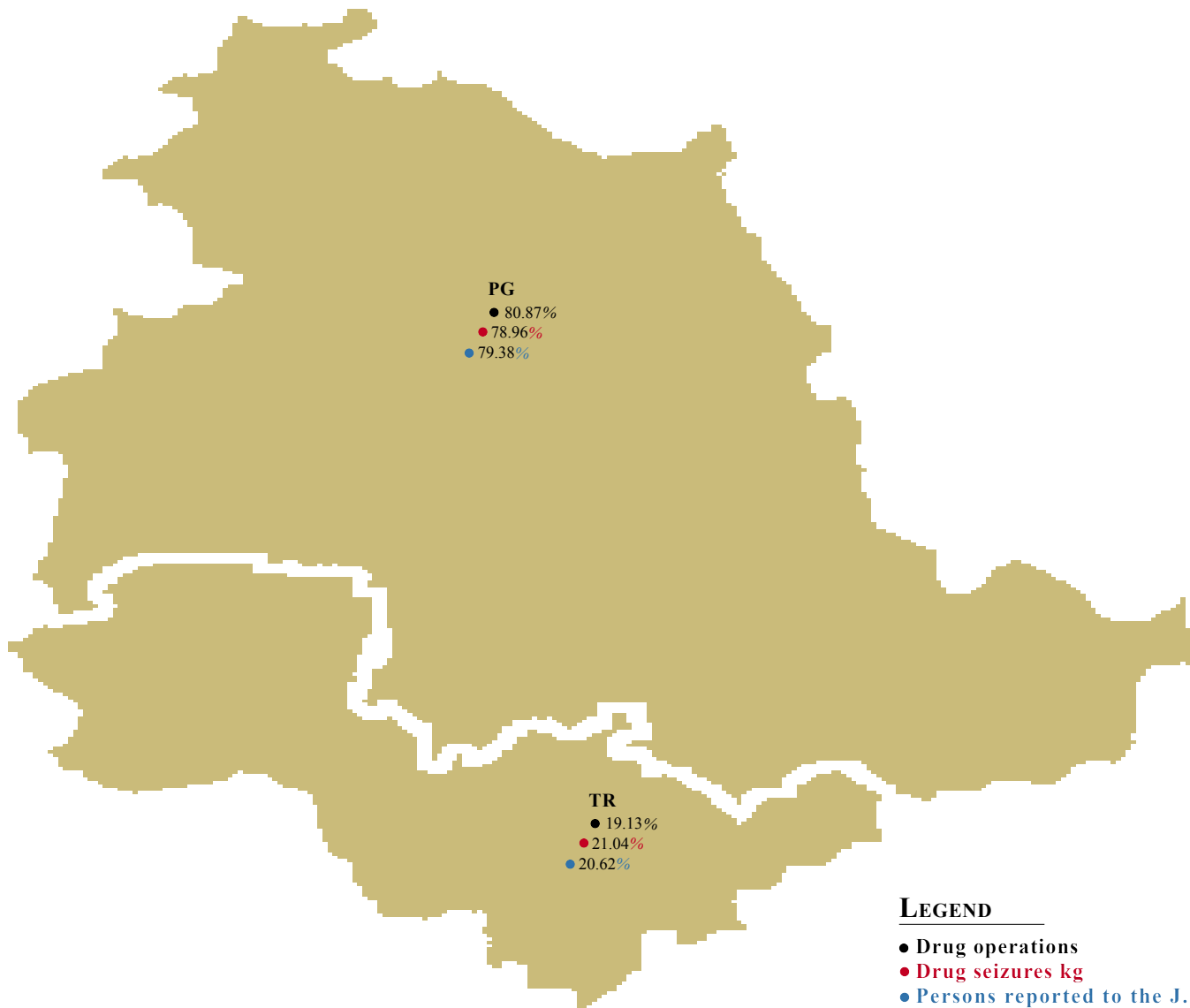


The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA

PART ONE

CONTENTS



LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Perugia (334), followed by Terni (79).

In comparison with 2011, there was an increase in the number of operations carried out in the province of Perugia (7.40%) and a decrease in the province of Terni (28.18%).

DRUG SEIZURES

In the field of drug seizures in 2012 the province of Perugia (with a total of 176.62 kg) stood out from Terni (47 kg).

In comparison with 2011 a significant increase in seizures was registered in the province of Perugia (52.04%) while a decrease was registered in Terni (89.21%).

**PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY**

In 2012, the same as for drug operations, the province of Perugia held the record for reported persons (539 persons reported), followed by Terni (140).

In comparison with 2011 the number of reports decreased in both the provinces of Perugia (13.20%), and Terni (17.16%).

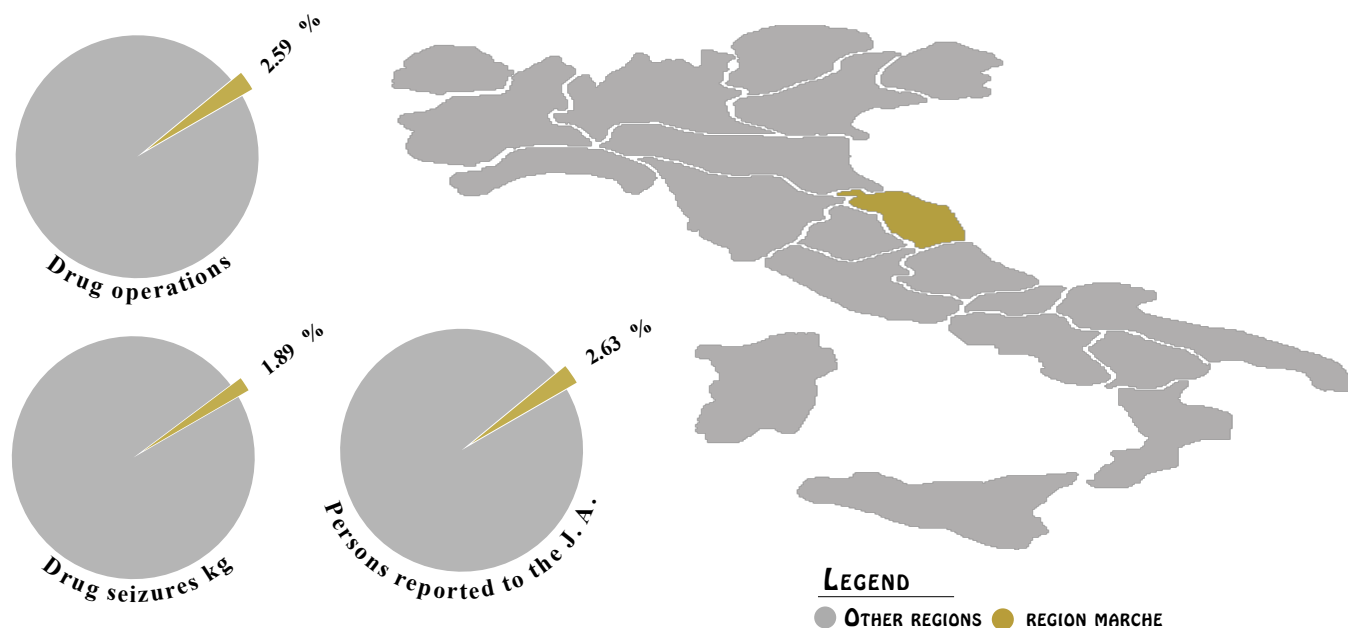
The crime of conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered only in the province of Perugia (70).

GENERAL TABLE

		PG	TR
DRUG OPERATIONS			
Operations	No.	334	79
DRUG SEIZURES			
Cocaine	kg	3.39	5.06
Heroin	kg	5.96	0.59
Hashish	kg	147.99	35.44
Marijuana	kg	19.16	5.85
Cannabis plants	Plants	263	20
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.01	0.01
	No.	-	104
Other drugs	kg	0.10	0.11
	No.	65	-
Total	kg	176.62	47.05
	No.	65	104
	Plants	263	20
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY			
Type of offence			
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		469	140
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		70	-
Other offences		-	-
Country			
Italy		174	63
other countries		365	77
Age			
of age		533	138
minors		6	2
Gender			
males		498	127
females		41	13
Total		539	140



MARCHE

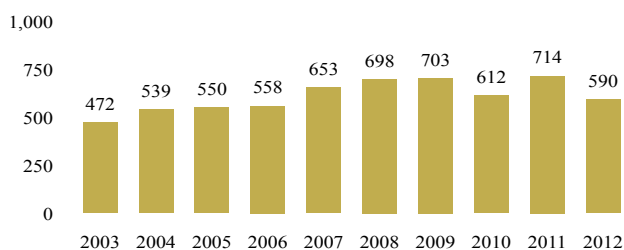
REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012 590 drug operations were carried out, with a decrease of 17.37% in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (714 in 2011 and 703 in 2009) and the two lowest records (472 in 2003 and 539 in 2004).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 0.26% (cocaine), 1.35% (heroin), 0.34% (hashish), 3.84% (marijuana) and 31.21% (synthetic drugs by weight) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized in the harbour of Ancona in July and amounted to 482 kg of marijuana. In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, the seizures of cocaine, heroin, hashish and cannabis plants decreased while the seizures of marijuana and synthetic drugs increased.

Drug seizures 2012

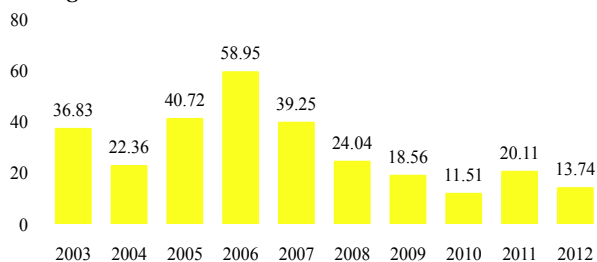
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	13.74	-31.70
Heroin	kg	12.85	-30.47
Hashish	kg	74.36	-21.22
Marijuana	kg	825.34	13.40
Cannabis plants	plants	232	-69.27
Synthetic drugs	kg	20.66	9,555.61
	No.	35	94.44
Other drugs	kg	0.19	-64.19
	No.	84	25.37
Total	kg	947.14	9.94
	No.	119	40.00
	Plants	232	-69.27



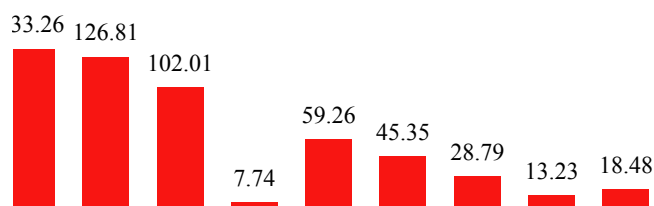
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2003 (heroin, 133 kg); 2006 cocaine (58 kg), 2008 hashish (161kg); 2012 marijuana (825 kg); 2003 synthetic drugs (3,769 tablets).

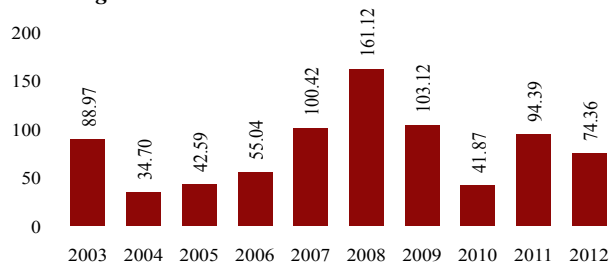
Cocaine kg



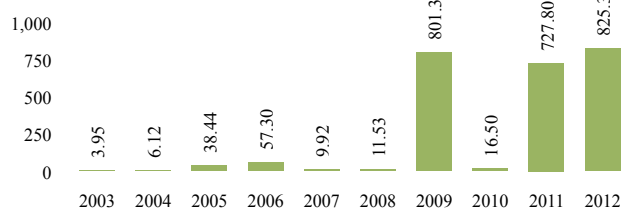
Heroin kg



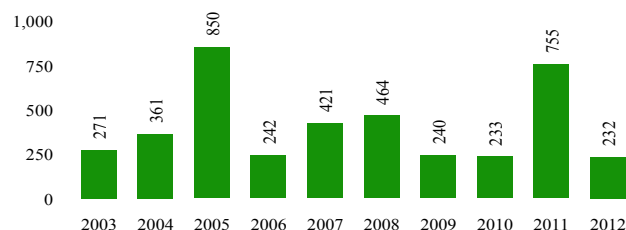
Hashish kg



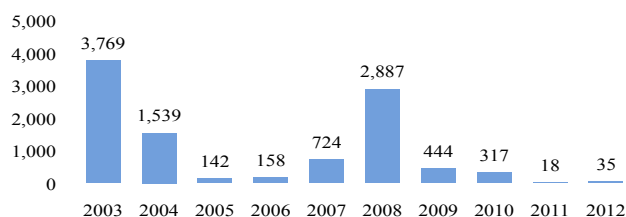
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 920 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with a decrease of 26.69% in comparison with the year before and equal to 2.63% of the total domestic amount. 93.15% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking and 6.85% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

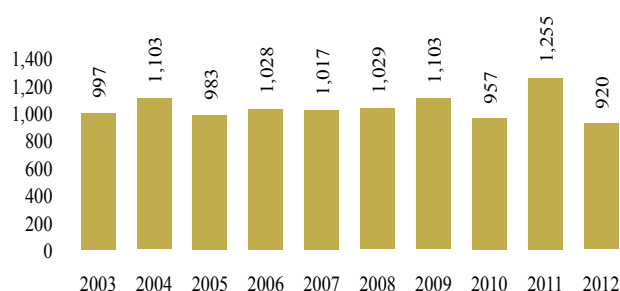
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	857	-19.91
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	63	-65.76
Other offences	-	-100.00
Country		
Italy	578	-27.84
other countries	342	-24.67
Age		
of age	885	-27.40
minors	35	-2.78
Gender		
males	834	-24.86
females	86	-40.69
Total	920	-26.69



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2011 (1,255), followed by 2009 and 2004 (1,103) while the lowest numbers were in 2012 (920) and in 2010 (957).

Persons - ten-year trend



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

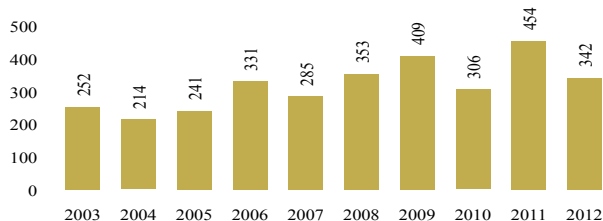
The foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 342, equal to 2.80% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals involved were mainly from Albania, Tunisia and Morocco.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 96.78%.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2011 with 454 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

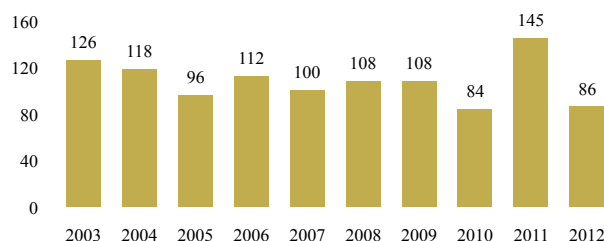
In 2012, 86 females and 35 minors were reported, equal to 2.89% and 2.77% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

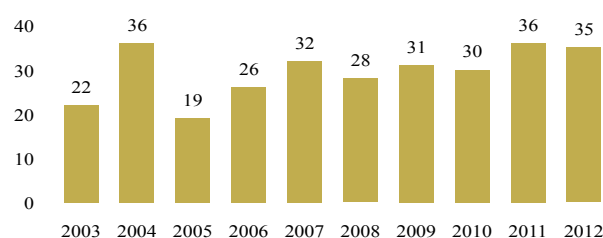
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	76	10	-	86	-40.69
Minors	35	-	-	35	-2.78

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2011 as to females (145) and in 2011 and 2004 as to minors (36).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend

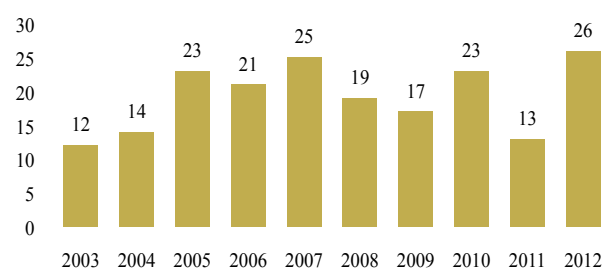


DEATHS

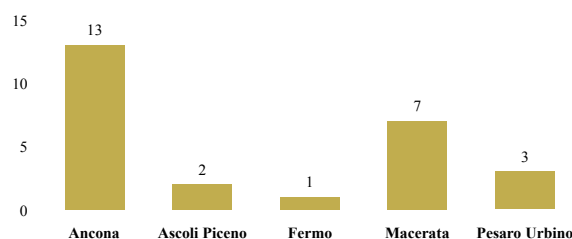
Drug abuse deaths amounted to 26, equal to 6.67% of the total amount at national level.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2012 (26 cases) and the lowest record in 2003 (12). The highest number of drug abuse deaths was recorded in the province of Ancona (13).

Deaths - ten-year trend



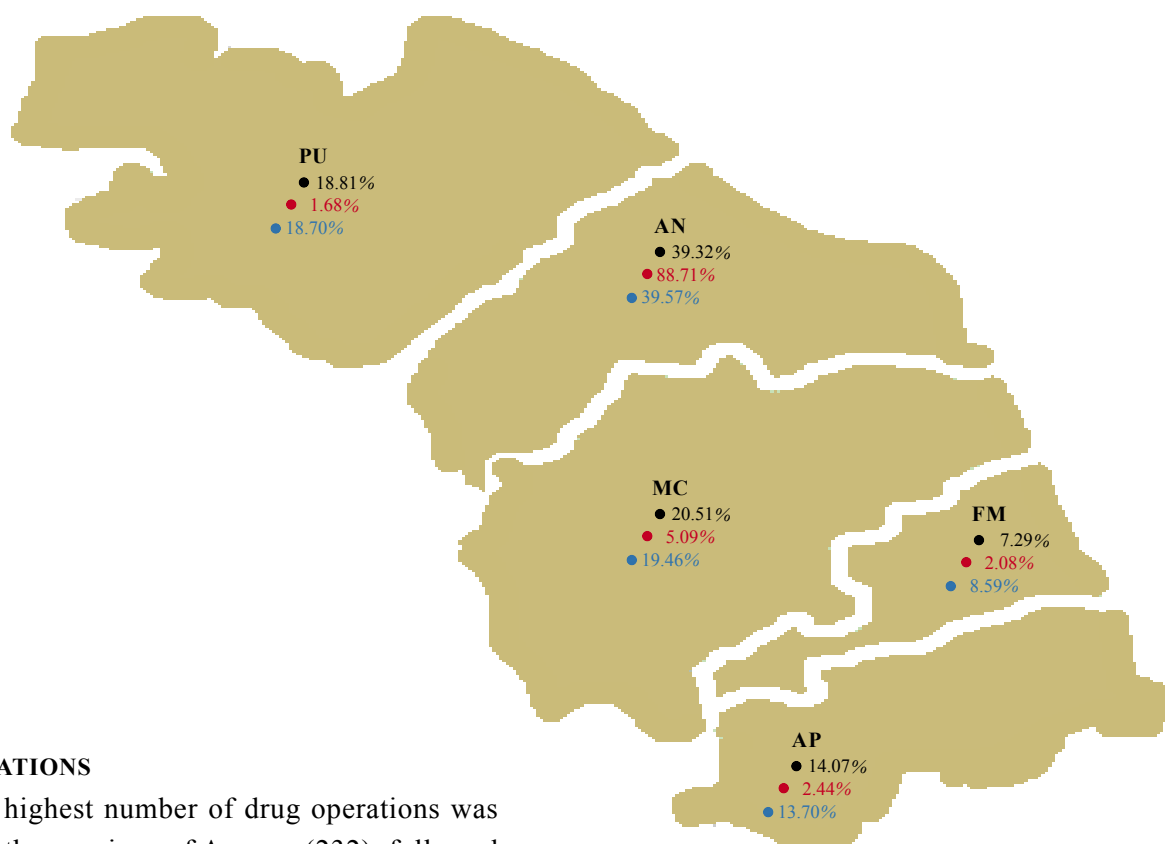
Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Ancona (232), followed by Macerata (121) and Pesaro-Urbino (111).

The lowest number was registered in Fermo (43) and Ascoli Piceno (83).

DRUG SEIZURES

Also in the field of drug seizures in 2012 the province of Ancona (with a total of 840 kg) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Macerata with 48 kg and Ascoli Piceno with 23 kg.

In comparison with 2011 increases in seizures were registered in the provinces of Ascoli Piceno (140.06%) and Ancona (34.10%).

Decreases were registered in the other provinces.

PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012, the same as for drug operations and seizures the province of Ancona held the record (364 persons reported), followed by Macerata (179), Pesaro-Urbino (172) Ascoli Piceno (126) and Fermo (79).



In comparison with 2011 the number of reports has significantly increased in the province of Fermo (23.44%), while decreases were registered in the other provinces.

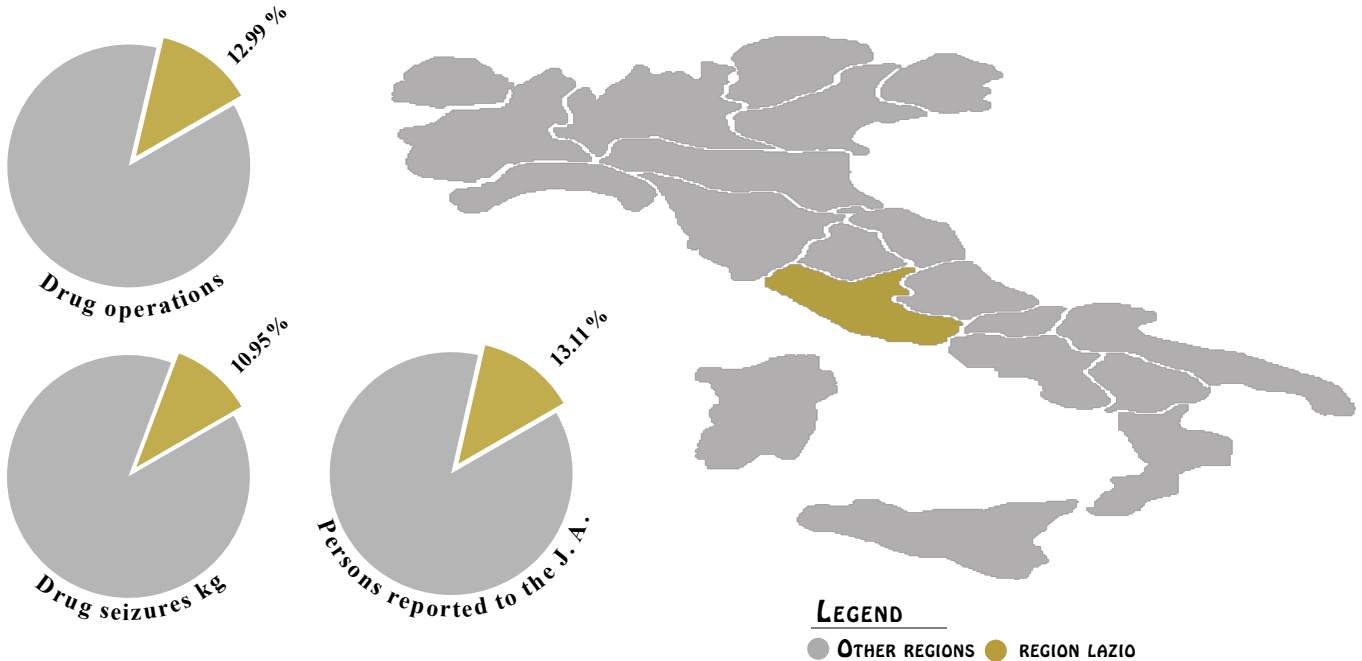
The crime of conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered only in the province of Ancona (63), equal to 17.31% of the persons reported in that province.

GENERAL TABLE

		AN	AP	FM	MC	PU
DRUG OPERATIONS						
Operations	No.	232	83	43	121	111
DRUG SEIZURES						
Cocaine	kg	4.77	2.16	1.13	1.94	3.73
Heroin	kg	2.66	1.55	6.99	1.45	0.20
Hashish	kg	29.17	0.87	11.36	25.63	7.34
Marijuana	kg	783.57	18.48	0.03	18.62	4.64
Cannabis plants	Plants	123	14	32	40	23
Synthetic drugs	kg	20.03	0.02	-	0.59	0.03
	No.	2	2	-	-	31
Other drugs	kg	0.05	-	0.15	-	-
	No.	21	-	-	-	63
Total	kg	840.24	23.08	19.66	48.22	15.93
	No.	23	2	0	0	94
	Plants	123	14	32	40	23
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY						
Type of offence						
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		301	126	79	179	172
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.4)		63	-	-	-	-
Other offences		-	-	-	-	-
Country						
Italy		228	79	35	128	108
other countries		136	47	44	51	64
Age						
of age		343	123	78	173	168
minors		21	3	1	6	4
Gender						
males		329	116	70	161	158
females		35	10	9	18	14
Total		364	126	79	179	172



LAZIO

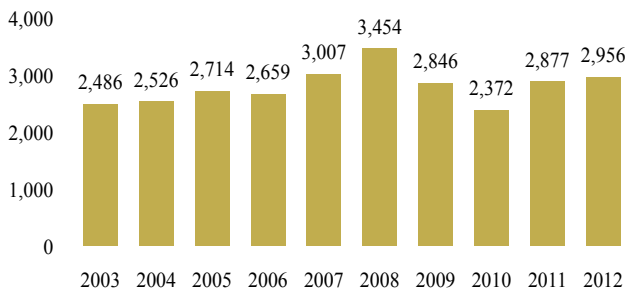
REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012 2,956 drug operations were carried out, with an increase of 2.75% in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (3,343 in 2008 and 3,007 in 2007) and the two lowest records (2,362 in 2010 and 2,486 in 2003).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 12.10% (cocaine), 2.28% (heroin), 9.93% (hashish), 11.83% (marijuana) and 33.45% (synthetic drugs) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized in Pomezia (Roma) in July and amounted to 1,500 kg of hashish.

In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, the seizures of cannabis plants, marijuana, cocaine and synthetic drugs (in tablets and/or doses) increased, while the seizures of all the other substances decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

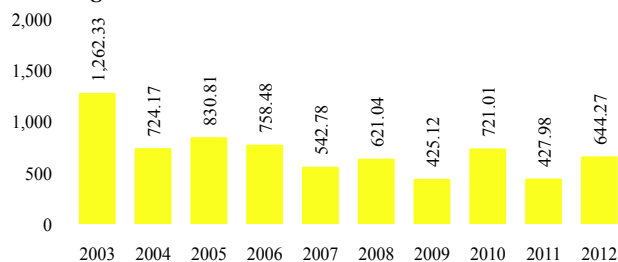
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	644.27	50.54
Heroin	kg	21.70	-37.82
Hashish	kg	2,174.32	-58.56
Marijuana	kg	2,543.02	67.79
Cannabis plants	plants	5,269	83.72
Synthetic drugs	kg	22.14	36.79
	No.	2,867	46.57
Other drugs	kg	86.20	-87.92
	No.	1,942	38.02
Total	kg	5,491.66	-30.97
	No.	4,809	43.00
	Plants	5,269	83.72



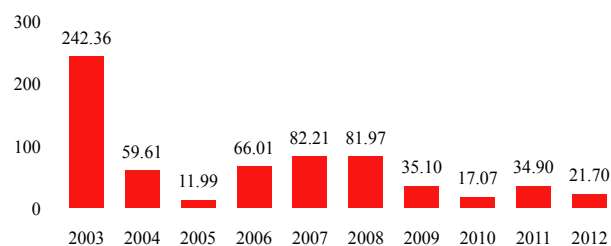
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2003 (heroin, 242 kg); 2003 cocaine (1,262 kg), 2008 hashish (5,486kg); 2012 marijuana (2,543kg); 2006 synthetic drugs (58,597 tablets).

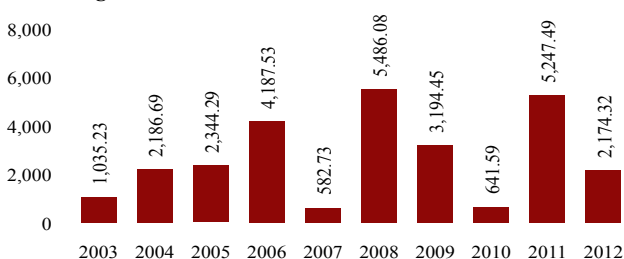
Cocaine kg



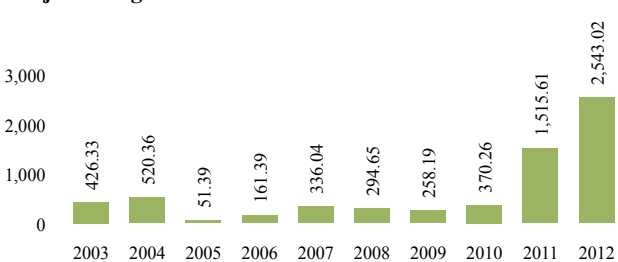
Heroin kg



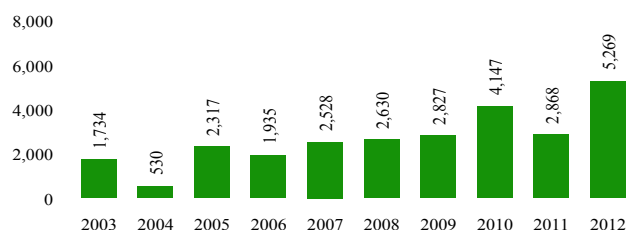
Hashish kg



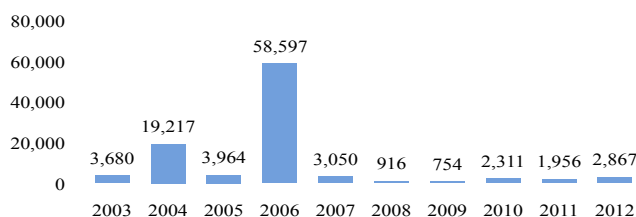
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 4,584 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with an increase of 8.24% in comparison with the year before and equal to 13.11% of the total domestic amount.

91.47% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking and 8.53% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

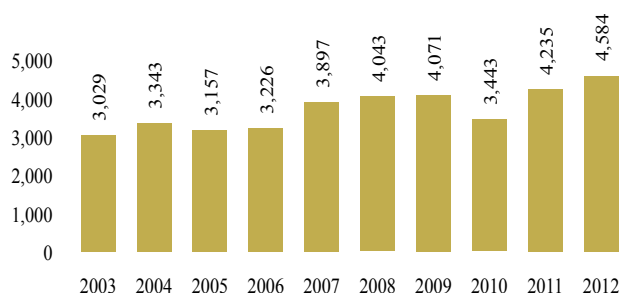
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	4,193	7.16
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	391	21.43
Other offences	-	--
Country		
Italy	3,142	11.34
other countries	1,442	2.05
Age		
of age	4,449	9.34
minors	135	-18.67
Gender		
males	4,152	6.54
females	432	27.81
Total	4,584	8.24



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2012 (4,584), followed by 2011 (4,219) while the lowest number was in 2003 (3,029), followed by 2005 (3,158).

Persons - ten-year trend



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

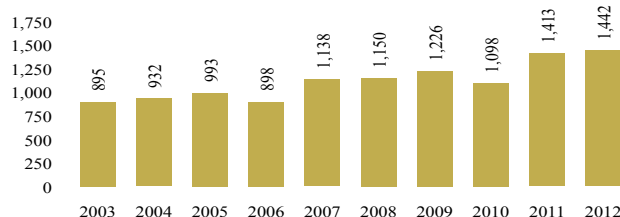
The foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 1,442, equal to 11.79% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals involved were mainly from Morocco and Albania.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 93.90%.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2012 with 1,442 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

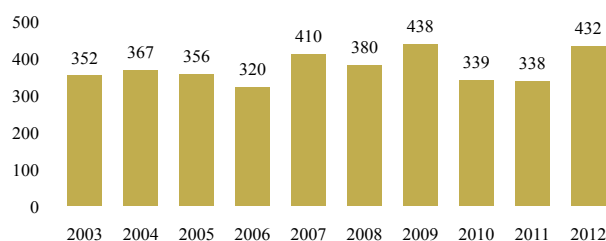
In 2012, 432 females and 135 minors were reported, equal to 14.51% and 10.69% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

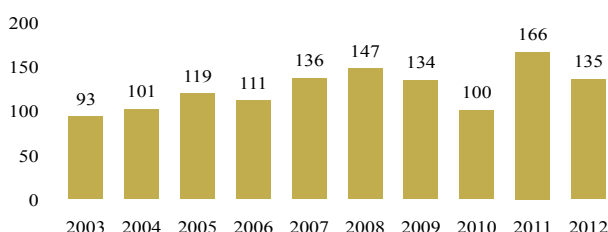
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	360	72		432	27.81
Minors	135			135	-18.67

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2009 as to females (433) and in 2011 as to minors (166).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend

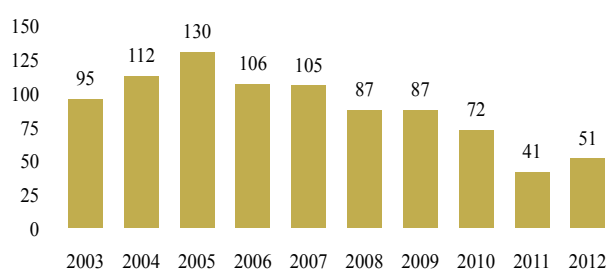


DEATHS

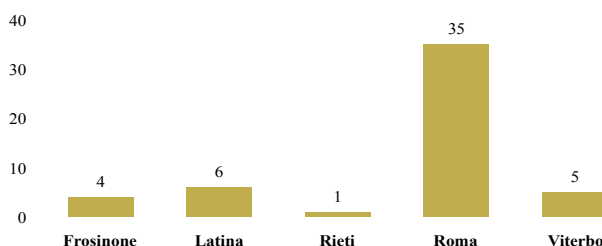
Drug abuse deaths amounted to 51, equal to 13.08% of the total amount at national level.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2005 (130 cases) and the lowest record in 2011 (41 cases). The highest number of drug abuse deaths was recorded in the province of Rome (35).

Deaths - ten-year trend



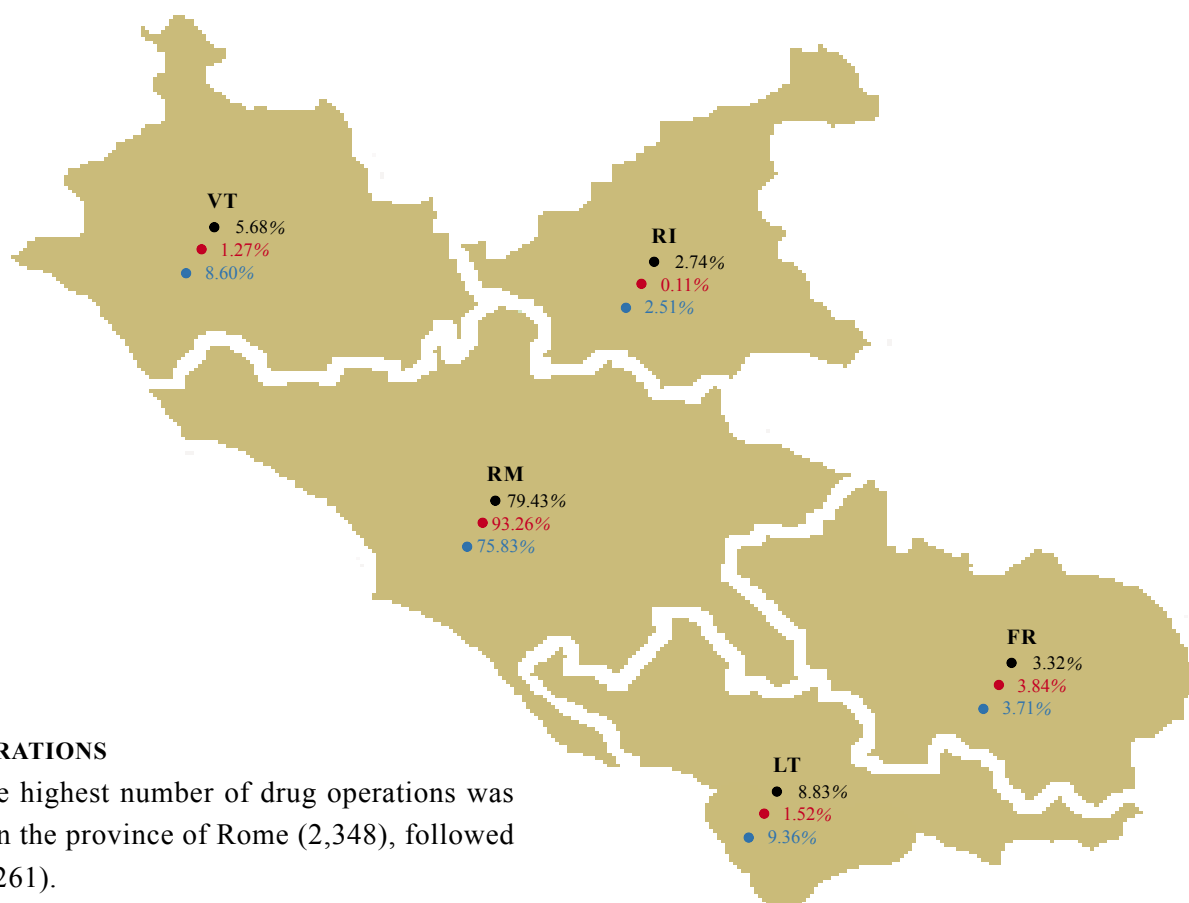
Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Rome (2,348), followed by Latina (261).

The lowest numbers were registered in Rieti (81) and Frosinone (98).

In comparison with 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of operations carried out in the provinces of Rieti and Rome. Decreases were registered in the other provinces except for Viterbo.

DRUG SEIZURES

Also in the field of drug seizures in 2012 the province of Rome (with a total of 5,121.46 kg) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Frosinone with 210.96 kg.

Rieti (6.06 kg) and Viterbo (69,84kg) held the lowest records.

In comparison with 2011 significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the provinces of Frosinone (1,013.32%) and Latina (210.33%).

A decrease was registered in the province of Rome (34.74%).

LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

**PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY**

In 2012, the same as for drug operations and seizures the province of Rome held the record (3,476 persons reported), followed by Latina (429) and Viterbo (394).

The lowest number of persons reported was registered in the provinces of Rieti (115) and Frosinone (170).

In comparison with 2011 the number of reports decreased in the provinces of Frosinone (17.07%), while increased in all the other provinces.

The crime of conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered mainly in the province of Rome (343) and Latina (37).

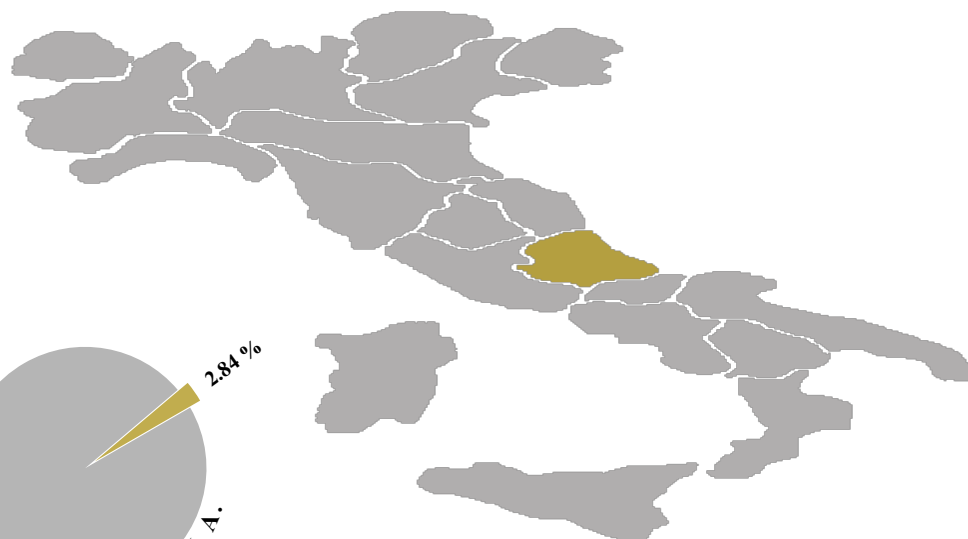
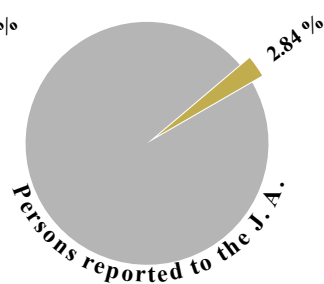
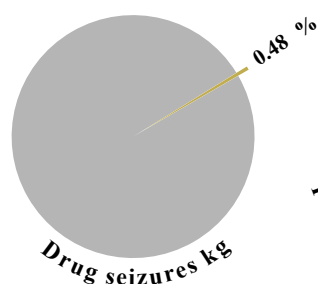
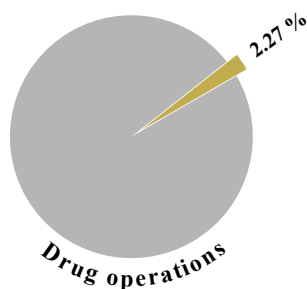
GENERAL TABLE

		RM	FR	LT	RI	VT
DRUG OPERATIONS						
Operations	No.	2,348	98	261	81	168
DRUG SEIZURES						
Cocaine	kg	615.51	3.28	18.54	0.37	6.58
Heroin	kg	21.10	0.10	0.18	0.20	0.13
Hashish	kg	2,085.10	65.91	17.32	2.32	3.68
Marijuana	kg	2,291.66	141.48	47.25	3.17	59.45
Cannabis plants	Plants	1,866	202	2,192	127	882
Synthetic drugs	kg	22.11	-	0.02	0.01	0.01
	No.	2,769	1	-	59	38
Other drugs	kg	85.99	0.20	0.01	-	0.01
	No.	1,332	161	102	17	330
Total	kg	5,121.47	210.96	83.32	6.06	69.85
	No.	4,101	162	102	76	368
	Plants	1,866	202	2,192	127	882
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY						
Type of offence						
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		3,133	159	392	115	394
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		343	11	37	-	-
Other offences		-	-	-	-	-
Country						
Italy		2,211	156	381	95	299
other countries		1,265	14	48	20	95
Age						
of age		3,372	166	415	109	387
minors		104	4	14	6	7
Gender						
males		3,167	154	383	98	350
females		309	16	46	17	44
Total		3,476	170	429	115	394



ABRUZZO

REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



LEGEND

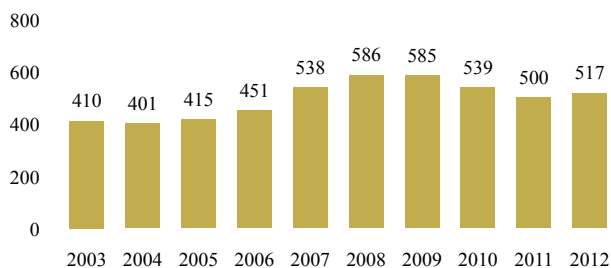
● OTHER REGIONS ● REGION ABRUZZO

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012 517 drug operations were carried out, with an increase of 3.40% in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (586 in 2008 and 585 in 2009) and the two lowest records (401 in 2004 and 410 in 2003).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 0.35% (cocaine), 3.21% (heroin), 0.34% (hashish), 0.54% (marijuana) and 0.99% (synthetic drugs in tablets and/or doses) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized in Chieti in August and amounted to 49 kg of marijuana.

In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, the seizures of heroin decreased while the seizures of all the other substances increased.

Drug seizures 2012

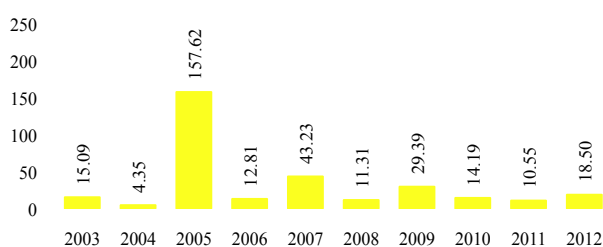
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	18.50	75.37
Heroin	kg	30.52	-13.67
Hashish	kg	73.66	75.24
Marijuana	kg	115.63	239.58
Cannabis plants	plants	752	46.88
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.13	21.36
	No.	226	1,030.00
Other drugs	kg	1.20	120,200.00
	No.	91	-95.66
Total	kg	239.64	96.27
	No.	317	-85.04
	Plants	752	46.88



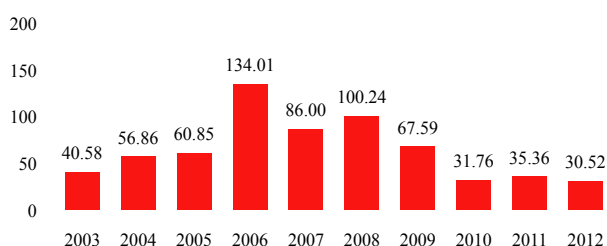
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2006 (heroin, 134 kg); 2005 cocaine (157 kg), 2009 hashish (123kg); 2012 marijuana (115 kg); 2005 synthetic drugs (1,417 tablets).

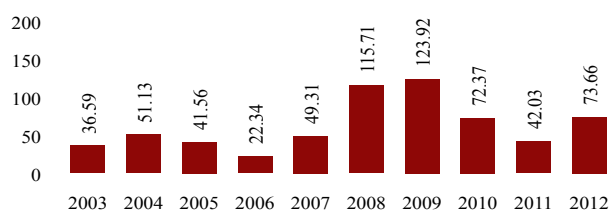
Cocaine kg



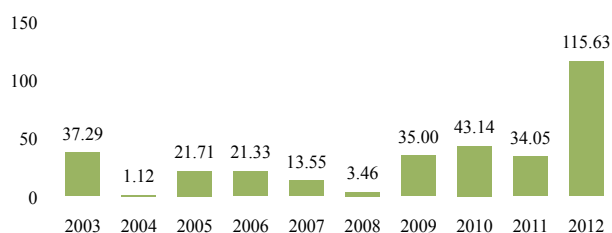
Heroin kg



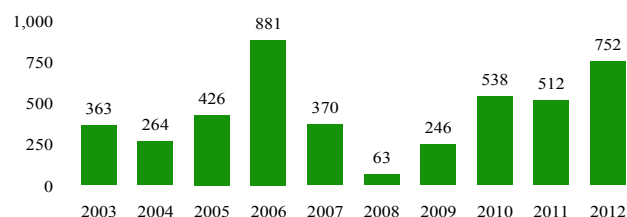
Hashish kg



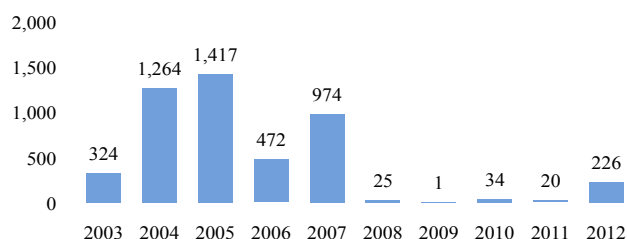
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 994 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with a slight decrease of 7.88% in comparison with the year before and equal to 2.84% of the total domestic amount. 85.91% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking and 14.09% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

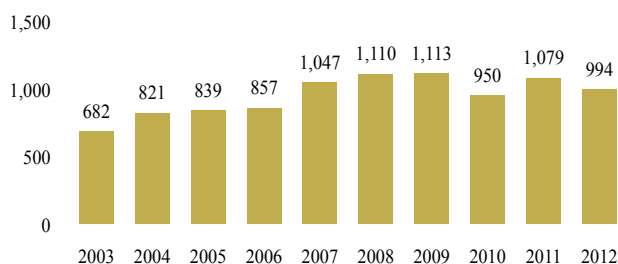
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	854	-7.38
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	140	-10.83
Other offences	-	--
Country		
Italy	701	-15.13
other countries	293	15.81
Age		
of age	972	-7.60
minors	22	-18.52
Gender		
males	846	-6.21
females	148	-16.38
Total	994	-7.88



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2009 (1,113), followed by 2008 (1,110) while the lowest number was in 2003 (682), followed by 2004 (821).

Persons - ten-year trend



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

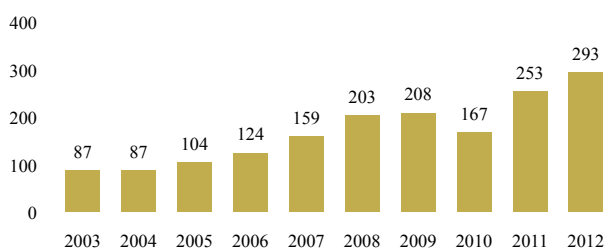
The foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 293, equal to 2.40% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals involved were mainly from Morocco and Albania.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 66.21%.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2012 with 293 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

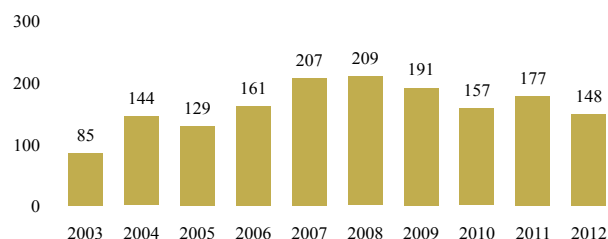
In 2012, 148 females and 22 minors were reported, equal to 4.97% and 1.74% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

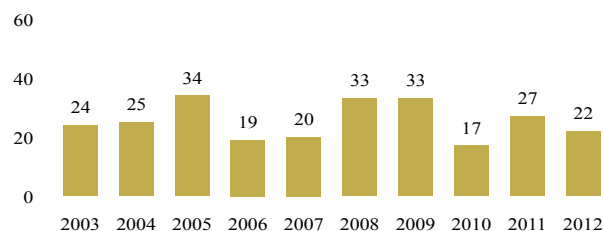
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	121	27	-	148	-16.38
Minors	22	-	-	22	-18.52

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2008 as to females (209) and in 2005 as to minors (34).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend



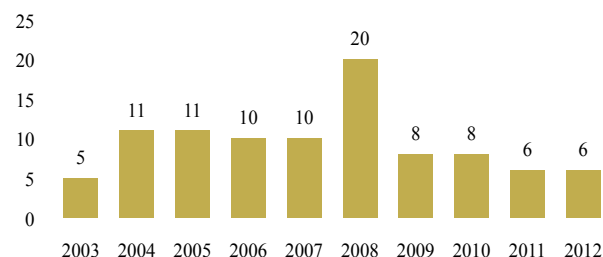
DEATHS

Drug abuse deaths amounted to 6, equal to 1.54% of the total amount at national level.

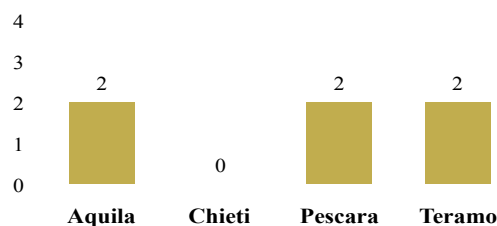
In the last ten years the highest record was in 2008 (20 cases) and the lowest record in 2003 (5 cases).

Drug abuse deaths were recorded in the provinces of Teramo, Aquila and Pescara (2), while no deaths were reported in the province of Chieti.

Deaths - ten-year trend



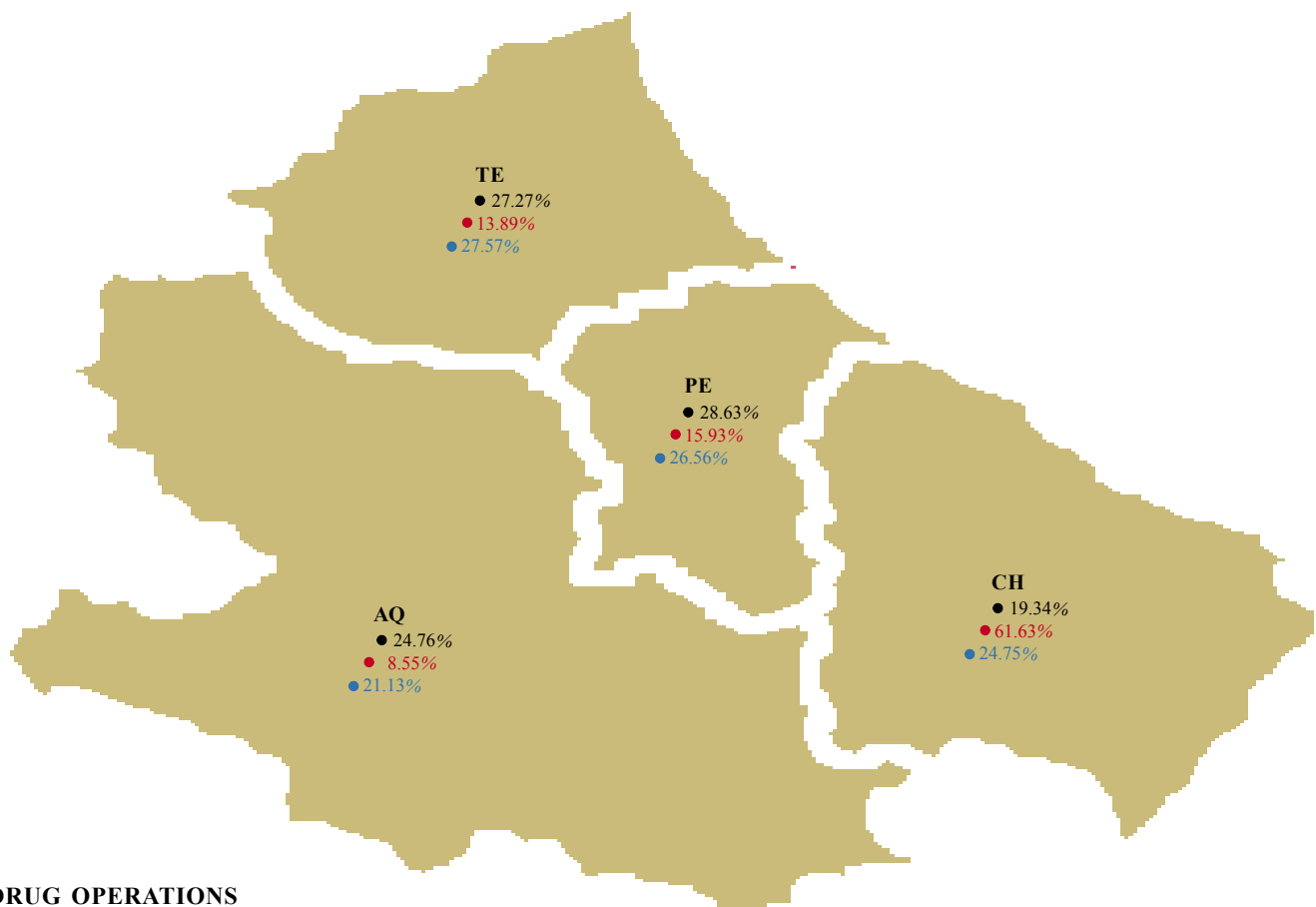
Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Pescara with a total of 148 operations, followed by Teramo (141) and L'Aquila (128).

The lowest number was registered in Chieti (100).

In comparison with 2011, there was an increase in the number of operations carried out in the provinces of L'Aquila (16.36%) and Teramo (12.80%).

Decreases were registered in the provinces of Pescara (8.64%) and Chieti (2.91%).

DRUG SEIZURES

In the field of drug seizures in 2012 the province of Chieti (with a total of 147.68 kg) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Pescara with 38.17 kg.

LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

Teramo (33.29 kg) and L'Aquila (20.49kg) held the lowest records.

In comparison with 2011 significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the provinces of Chieti (370.43%), L'Aquila (30.89%) and Teramo (21.10%).

Decreases were registered in the province of Pescara (19.74%).



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 the province of Teramo held the record (274 persons reported), followed by Pescara (264), Chieti (246) and L'Aquila (210).

In comparison with 2011 the number of reports increased in the provinces of Teramo (65.06%) and Chieti (29.47%).

Remarkable decreases were registered in the provinces of Pescara (33.67%) and L'Aquila (35.38%).

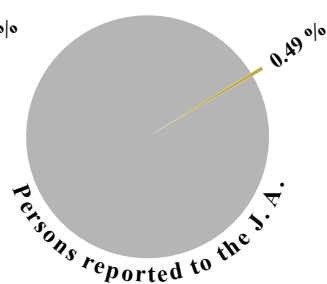
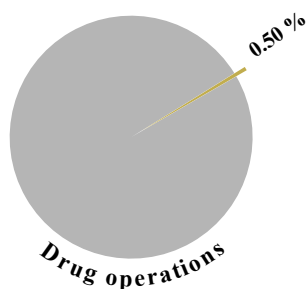
The crime of conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered in the province of Teramo (104), L'Aquila (22), Pescara (12) and Chieti (2).

GENERAL TABLE

		AQ	CH	PE	TE
DRUG OPERATIONS					
Operations	No.	128	100	148	141
DRUG SEIZURES					
Cocaine	kg	2.12	1.08	6.40	8.91
Heroin	kg	0.13	22.81	0.90	6.68
Hashish	kg	14.20	20.19	27.17	12.09
Marijuana	kg	4.05	102.40	3.59	5.60
Cannabis plants	Plants	62	139	393	158
Synthetic drugs	kg	-	-	0.12	0.01
	No.	-	-	-	226
Other drugs	kg	-	1.20	-	-
	No.	-	8	75	8
Total	kg	20.49	147.68	38.17	33.29
	No.	0	8	75	234
	Plants	62	139	393	158
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY					
Type of offence					
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		188	244	252	170
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		22	2	12	104
Other offences		-	-	-	-
Country					
Italy		124	212	210	155
other countries		86	34	54	119
Age					
of age		208	243	257	264
minors		2	3	7	10
Gender					
male		190	211	223	222
female		20	35	41	52
Total		210	246	264	274



MOLISE

REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

LEGEND

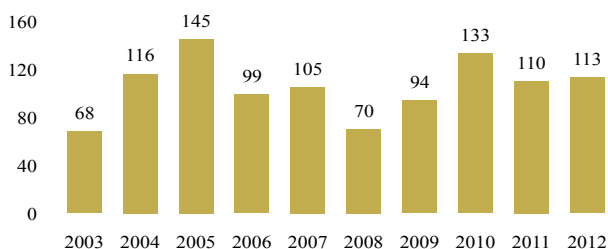
● OTHER REGIONS ● REGION MOLISE

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012 113 drug operations were carried out, with an increase of 2.73% in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (145 in 2005 and 133 in 2010) and the two lowest records (68 in 2003 and 70 in 2008).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012 the regional drug seizures represented 0.01% (cocaine), 0.03% (heroin), 0.03% (hashish), 0.02% (marijuana) and 0.03% (synthetic drugs by weight) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized in Campomarino in July and amounted to 3.2 kg of marijuana.

In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, the seizures of cocaine and marijuana increased while the seizures of all the other substances decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

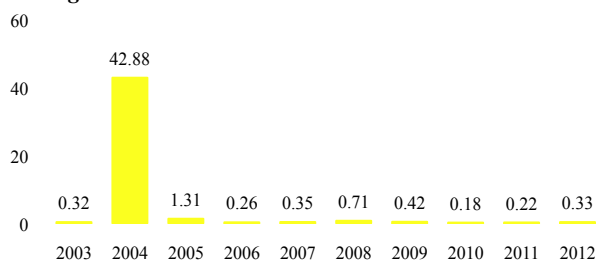
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	0.33	50.00
Heroin	kg	0.26	-34.26
Hashish	kg	7.14	-14.13
Marijuana	kg	4.25	915.27
Cannabis plants	plants	19	-85.71
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.02	0.00
	No.	-	-100.00
Other drugs	kg	-	-
	No.	37	362.50
Total	kg	12.01	28.13
	No.	37	311.11
	Plants	19	-85.71



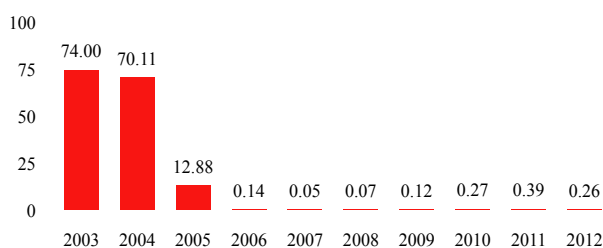
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2003 (heroin, 74 kg); 2004 cocaine (42 kg), 2010 hashish (31.78 kg); 2005 marijuana (5.70 kg); 2003 synthetic drugs (567 tablets).

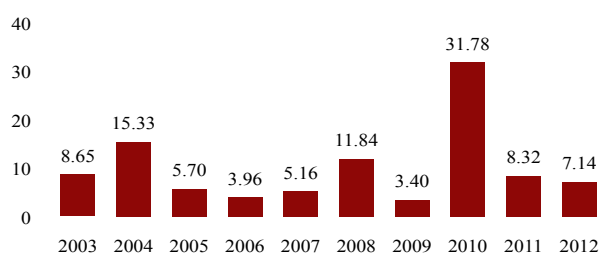
Cocaine kg



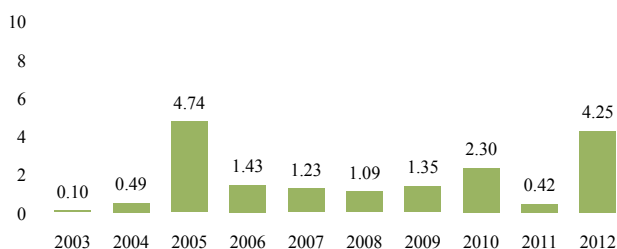
Heroin kg



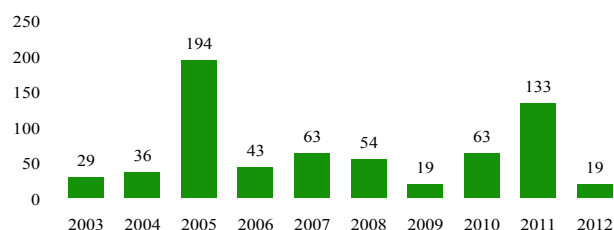
Hashish kg



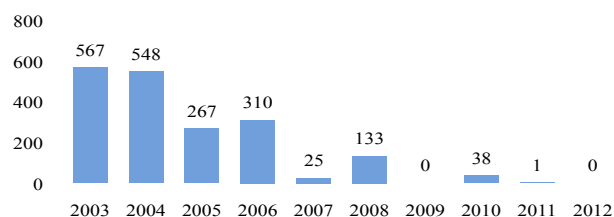
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 170 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with a decrease of 31.17% in comparison with the year before and equal to 0.49% of the total domestic amount. The reports concerned only illicit drug trafficking.

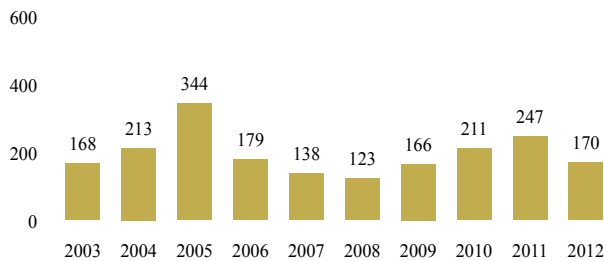
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	170	-24.78
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	-	-100.00
Other offences	-	--
Country		
Italy	164	-30.21
other countries	6	-50.00
Age		
of age	166	-30.83
minors	4	-42.86
Gender		
males	145	-30.95
females	25	-32.43
Total	170	-31.17



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2005 (344), followed by 2011 (247) while the lowest number was in 2008 (123), followed by 2007 (138).

Persons - ten-year trend



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

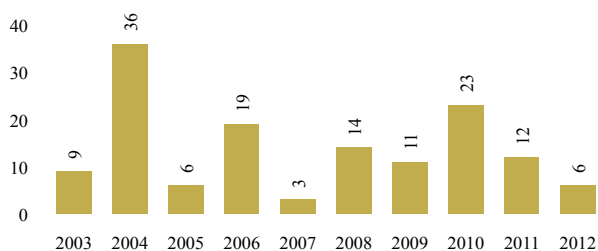
The foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 6, equal to 0.05% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals involved were mainly from Morocco and Albania.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 100%.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2004 with 36 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

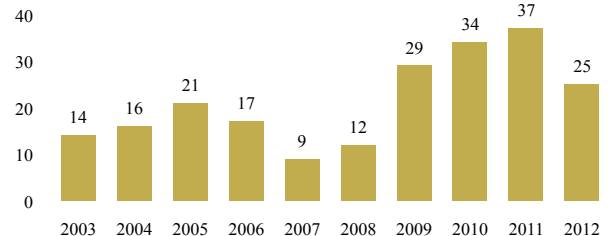
In 2012, 25 females and 4 minors were reported, equal to 0.84% and 0.32% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

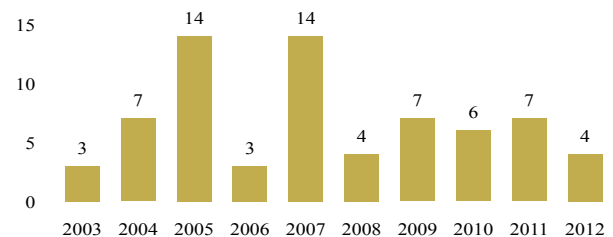
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	25	-	-	25	-32.43
Minors	4	-	-	4	-42.86

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2011 as to females (37) and in 2005 and 2007 as to minors (14).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend

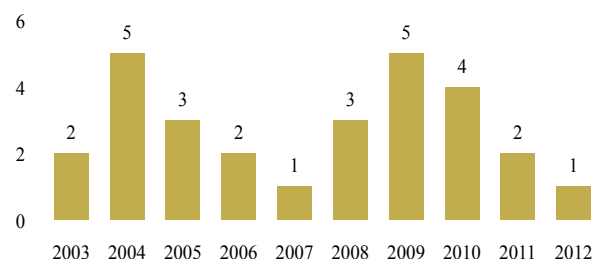


DEATHS

Drug abuse deaths amounted to 1, equal to 0.26% of the total amount at national level.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2004 and 2008 (5 cases) and the lowest record in 2007 and 2012 (1 case). The only case of drug abuse death was recorded in the province of Campobasso.

Deaths - ten-year trend



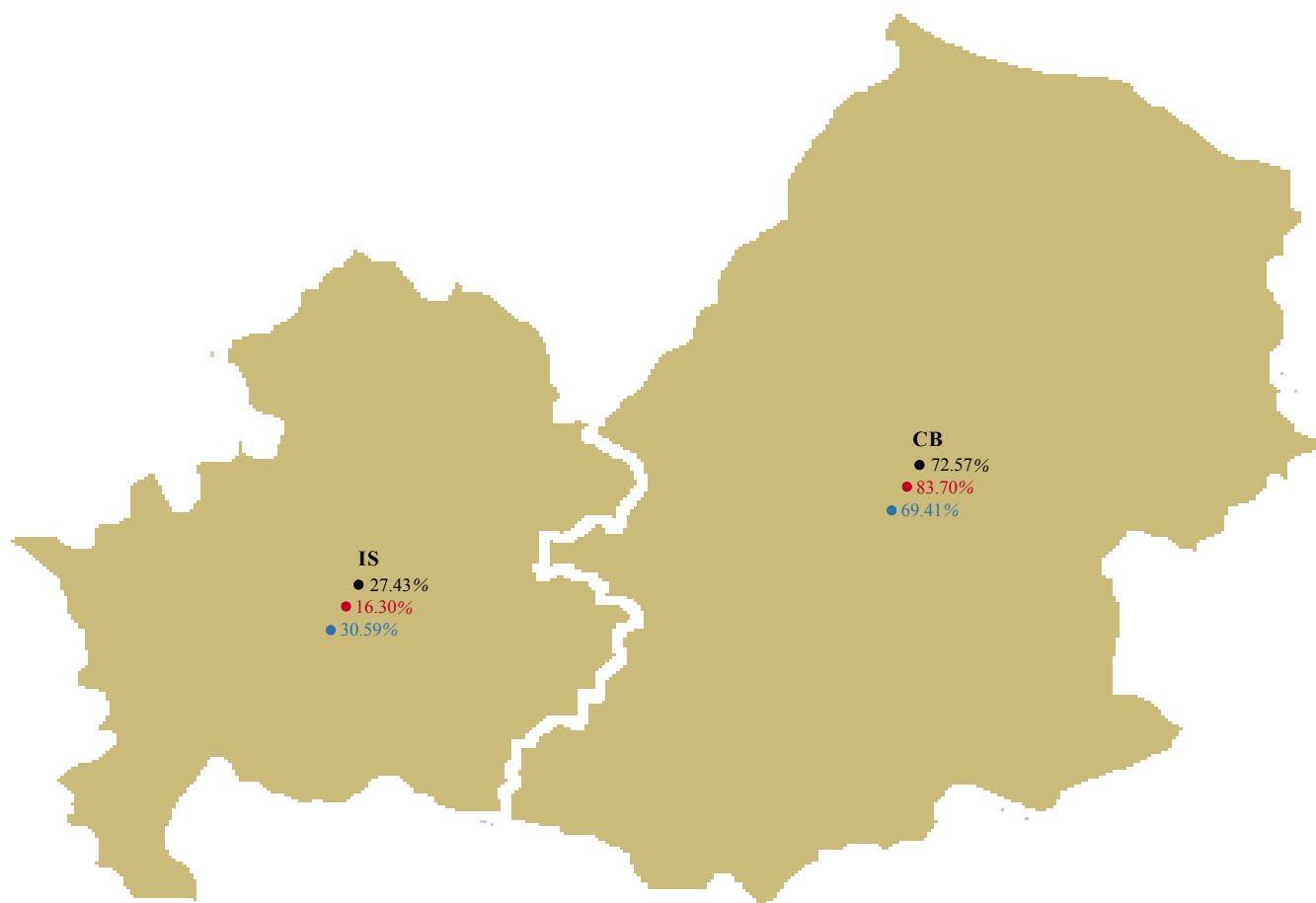


The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA

PART ONE

CONTENTS



DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Campobasso (82), followed by Isernia (31).

In comparison with 2011, there was an increase in the number of operations carried out in the province of Campobasso (30.16%) while a decrease was registered in Isernia (34.04%).

DRUG SEIZURES

Also in the field of drug seizures in 2012 the province of Campobasso (with a total of 10.05 kg) stood out from Isernia (1.96 kg).

LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

In comparison with 2011, although low quantities were involved, significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the provinces of Campobasso (35.35%) and Isernia (0.57%).

**PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY**

In 2012, the province of Campobasso held the record (118 persons reported) of the reports for drug violations, followed by Isernia (52).

In comparison with 2011 the number of reports decreased in the provinces of Isernia (58.40%) and Campobasso (3.28%).

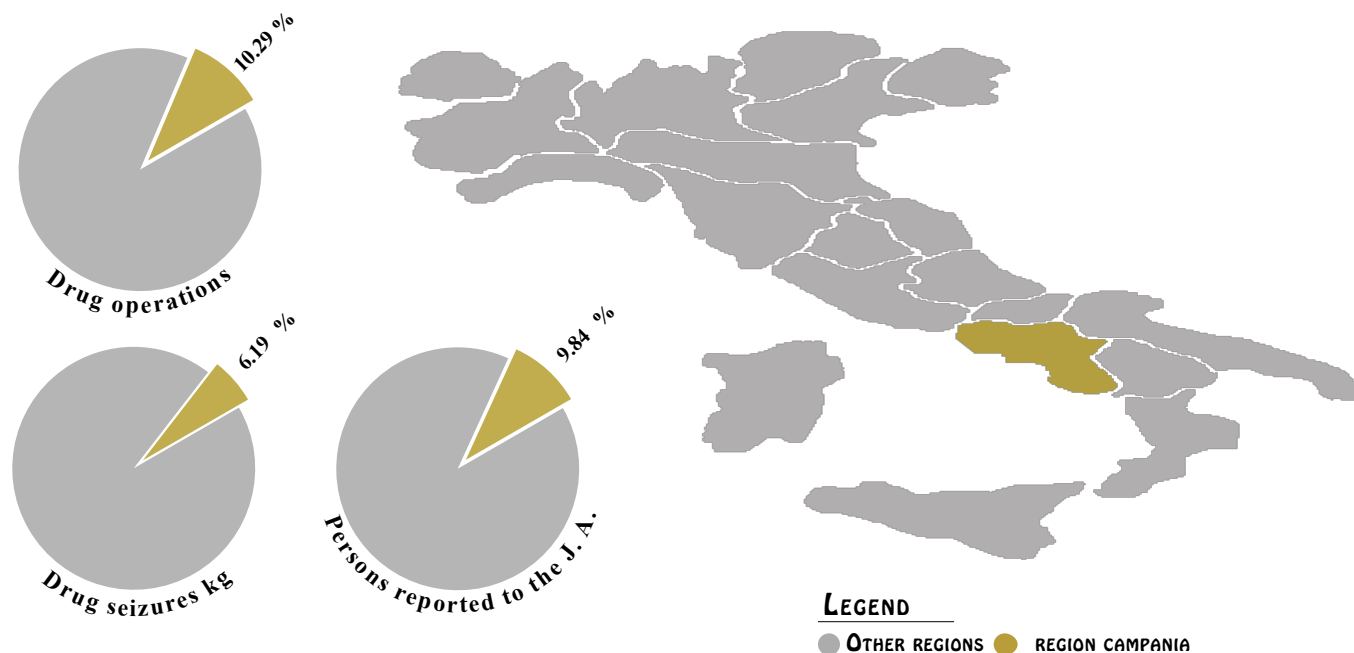
GENERAL TABLE

		CB	IS
DRUG OPERATIONS			
Operations	No.	82	31
DRUG SEIZURES			
Cocaine	kg	0.26	0.07
Heroin	kg	0.09	0.17
Hashish	kg	5.66	1.48
Marijuana	kg	4.01	0.25
Cannabis plants	Plants	19	-
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.02	-
	No.	-	-
Other drugs	kg	-	-
	No.	37	-
Total	kg	10.05	1.96
	No.	37	0
	Plants	19	0
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY			
Type of offence			
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		118	52
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		-	-
Other offences		-	-
Country			
Italy		113	51
other countries		5	1
Age			
of age		115	51
minors		3	1
Gender			
males		106	39
females		12	13
Total		118	52



CAMPANIA

REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA

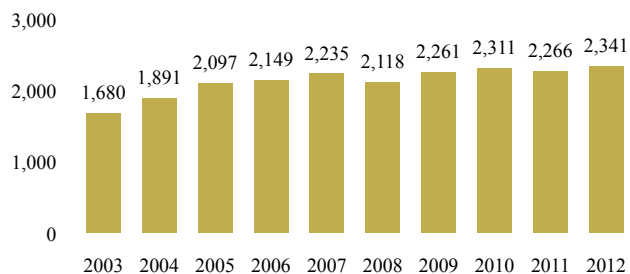


DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, 2,341 drug operations were carried out, with a slight increase of 3.31% in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (2,341 in 2012 and 2,311 in 2010) and the two lowest records (1,680 in 2003 and 1,891 in 2004).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012, the regional drug seizures represented 7.26% (cocaine), 6.05% (heroin), 9.90% (hashish), 2.19% (marijuana) and 66.52% (synthetic drugs in tablets and/or doses) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized in Angri (Salerno) in May and amounted to 1,220 kg of hashish.

In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, the seizures of synthetic drugs (tablets and/or doses), cannabis plants, cocaine and heroin increased while the seizures of heroin slightly decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

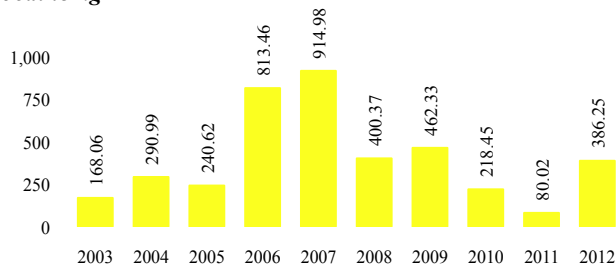
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	386.25	382.67
Heroin	kg	57.57	-0.70
Hashish	kg	2,167.39	150.55
Marijuana	kg	470.28	7.08
Cannabis plants	plants	14,348	31.96
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.28	-69.80
	No.	15,118	20,329.73
Other drugs	kg	23.00	43.10
	No.	42	-94.45
Total	kg	3,104.77	112.77
	No.	15,160	1,724.31
	Plants	14,348	31.96



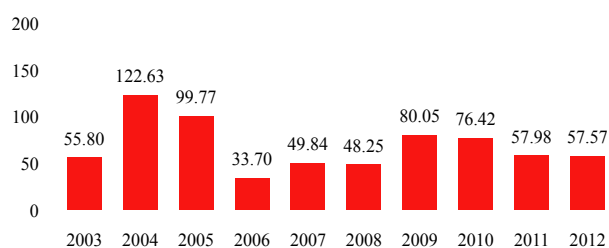
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the last decade: 2004 (heroin, 122 kg); 2007 cocaine (914 kg), 2009 hashish (4,247kg); 2010 marijuana (535 kg); 2003 synthetic drugs (51,393 tablets).

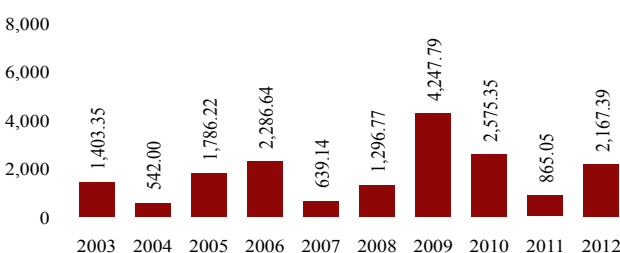
Cocaine kg



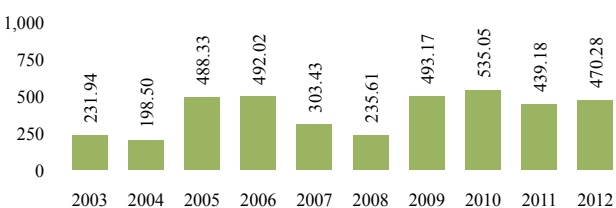
Heroin kg



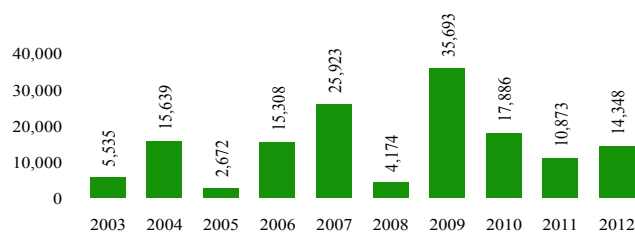
Hashish kg



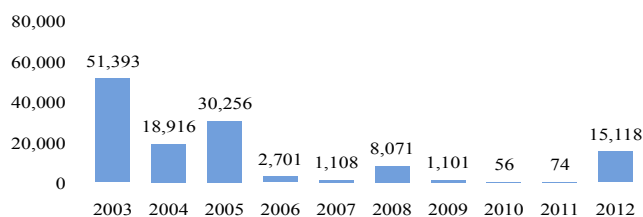
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012, 3,441 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with a decrease of 4.66% in comparison with the year before and equal to 9.84% of the total domestic amount. 89.91% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking and 10.09% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

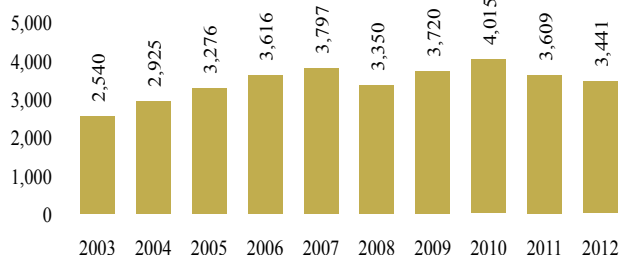
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	3,094	-5.06
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	347	-0.86
Other offences	0	-
Country		
Italy	3,126	-6.32
other countries	315	15.81
Age		
of age	3,314	-5.37
minors	127	18.69
Gender		
males	3,049	-5.10
females	392	-1.01
Total	3,441	-4.66



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2010 (4,015), followed by 2007 (3,797) while the lowest number was in 2003 (2,540), followed by 2004 (2,925).

Persons - ten-year trend



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

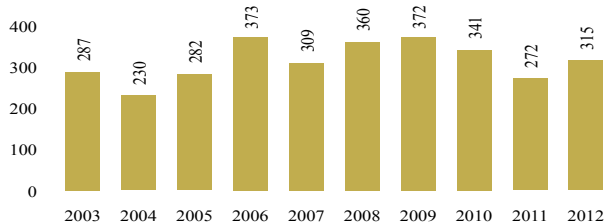
In Campania, in 2012 the foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 315, equal to 2.58% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals involved were mainly from Morocco and Tunisia.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 87.94%.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2006 with 373 persons reported and the lowest in 2004 with 230 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

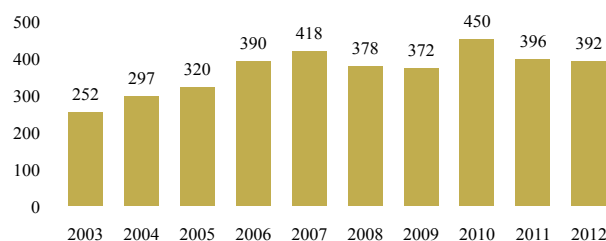
In 2012, 392 females and 127 minors were reported, equal to 13.16% and 10.06% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

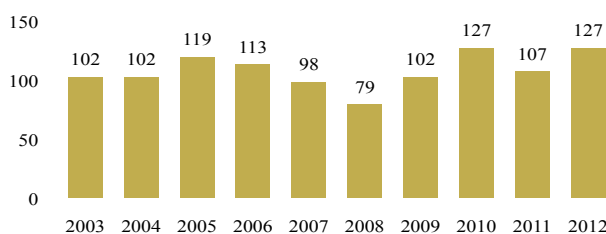
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	344	48	-	392	-1.01
Minors	119	8	-	127	18.69

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2010 as to females (450) and in 2010 and 2012 as to minors (127).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend

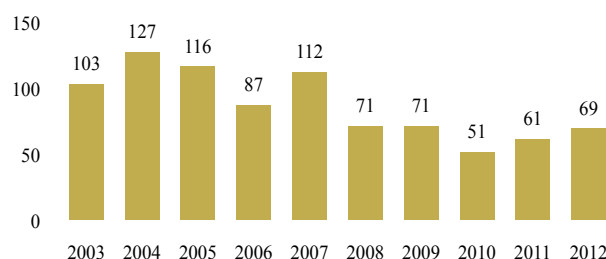


DEATHS

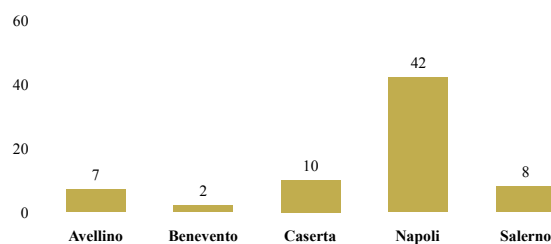
Drug abuse deaths amounted to 69, equal to 17.69% of the total amount at national level.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2004 (127 cases) and the lowest record in 2010 (51 cases). The highest number of drug abuse deaths was recorded in the province of Naples (42).

Deaths - ten-year trend



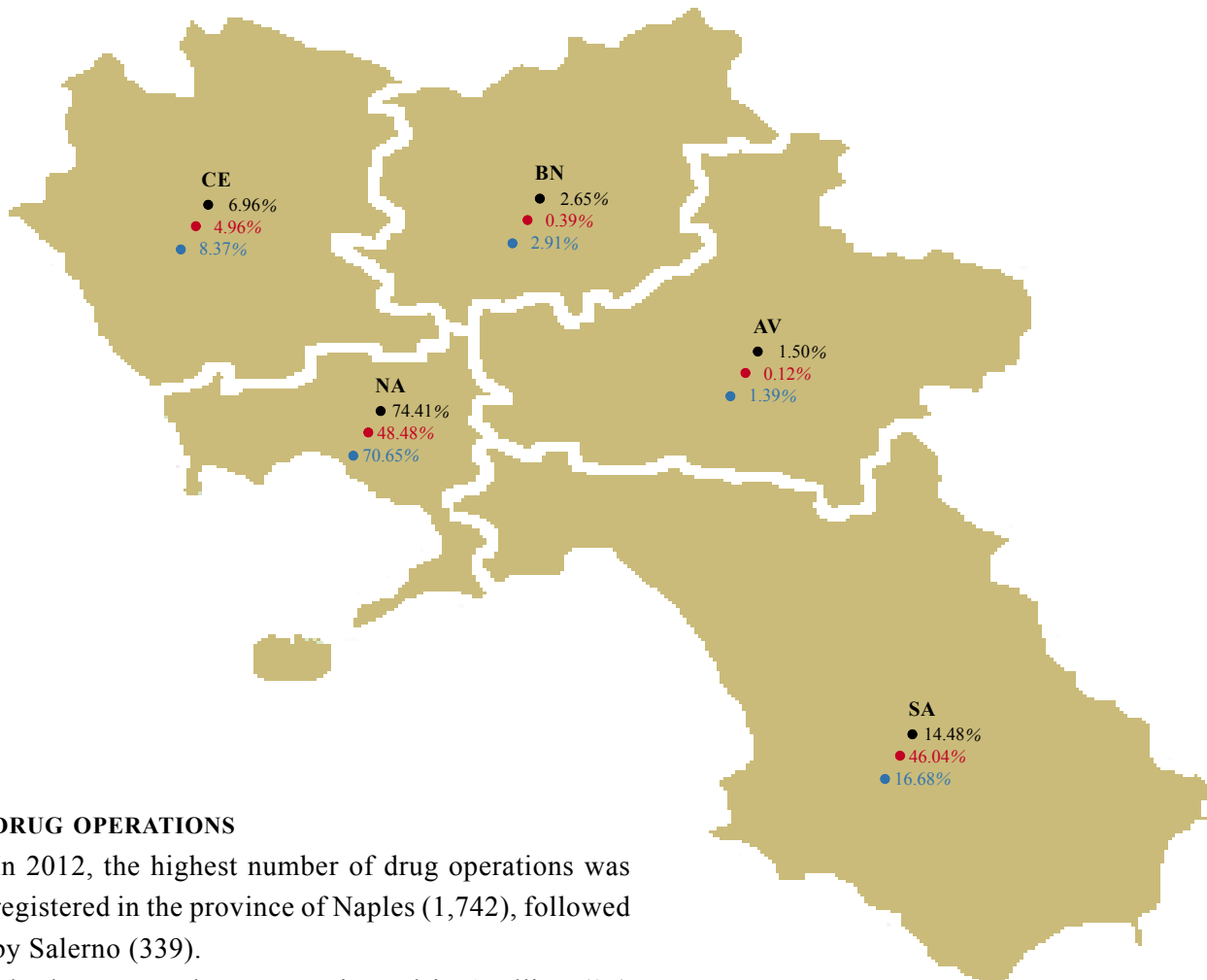
Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Naples (1,742), followed by Salerno (339).

The lowest number was registered in Avellino (35) and Benevento (62).

In comparison with 2011, there was an increase in the number of operations carried out in the provinces of Salerno, Benevento and Caserta.

In the other provinces a decrease was noticed.

DRUG SEIZURES

Also in the field of drug seizures in 2012 the province of Naples (with a total of 1,505 kg) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Salerno with 1,429 kg.

Avellino (3.62 kg) and Benevento (12.26 kg) held the lowest records.

In comparison with 2011 significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the provinces of Salerno (662.04%), Caserta (533.28%), Benevento (45.84%) and Naples (22.02%).

Decreases were registered in the province of Avellino (30.39%).

LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012, the same as for drug operations and seizures the province of Naples held the record (2,431 persons reported), followed by Salerno (574) and Caserta (288).

The lowest number of persons reported was registered in the province of Avellino (48) and Benevento (100). In comparison with 2011 the number of reports

increased in the provinces of Benevento (43.93%), Caserta (20.50%) and Salerno (9.54%).

Decreases were registered in the provinces of Avellino (35.14%) and Naples (10.06%).

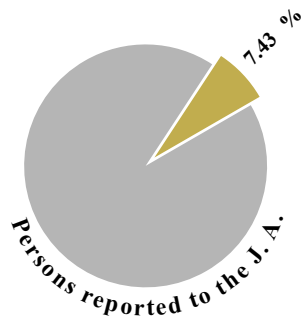
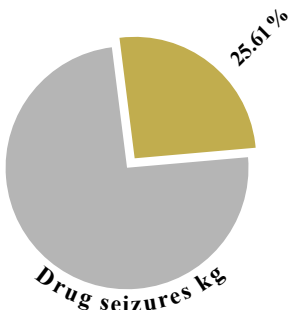
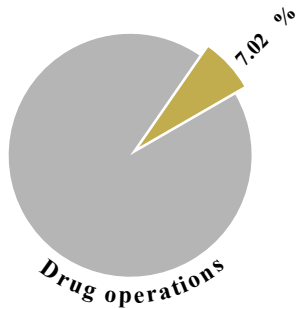
The crime of conspiracy to drug trafficking was mainly registered in the provinces of Naples (227), Caserta (58) and Salerno (57).

GENERAL TABLE

		NA	AV	BN	CE	SA
DRUG OPERATIONS						
Operations	No.	1,742	35	62	163	339
DRUG SEIZURES						
Cocaine	kg	297.08	0.33	0.31	84.77	3.75
Heroin	kg	50.05	0.01	0.10	7.14	0.28
Hashish	kg	846.73	1.53	9.96	47.09	1,262.08
Marijuana	kg	288.27	1.73	1.88	15.13	163.27
Cannabis plants	Plants	5,495	45	99	900	7,809
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.20	0.02	-	-	0.07
	No.	15,114	-	-	-	4
Other drugs	kg	23.00	-	-	-	-
	No.	20	-	-	-	22
Total	kg	1,505.32	3.62	12.26	154.13	1,429.45
	No.	15,134	0	0	0	26
	Plants	5,495	45	99	900	7,809
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY						
Type of offence						
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		2,204	48	95	230	517
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		227	-	5	58	57
Other offences		-	-	-	-	-
Country						
Italy		2,217	48	97	227	537
other countries		214	-	3	61	37
Age						
of age		2,329	48	95	284	558
minors		102	-	5	4	16
Gender						
males		2,150	47	90	255	507
females		281	1	10	33	67
Total		2,431	48	100	288	574



PUGLIA

REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

LEGEND

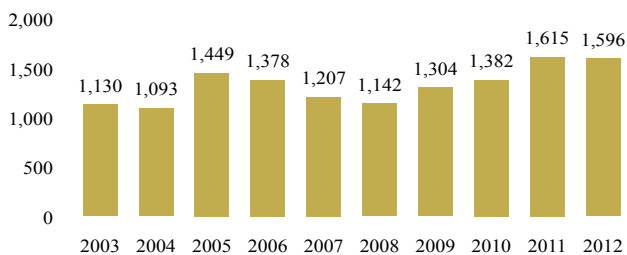
● OTHER REGIONS ● REGION PUGLIA

DRUG OPERATIONS

in 2012, 1,596 drug operations were carried out, with a decrease of 1.18% in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (1,615 in 2011 and 1,596 in the reporting year) and the two lowest records (1,093 in 2004 and 1,130 in 2003).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

in 2012, the regional drug seizures represented 0.69% (cocaine), 13.05% (heroin), 2.02% (hashish), 56.85% (marijuana) and 1.03% (synthetic drugs - tablets and/or doses) of the overall amount seized at national level. In 2012, a strong increase of cannabis plants seizures (4,002,644 plants) was registered: this represents 97.09% of the overall amount seized

at national level (4,000,000 in Avetrana/Taranto in July).

The largest quantity was seized off the coasts of Brindisi in March and amounted to 1,700 kg of marijuana.

In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, an increase in the seizures of all substances was registered.

Drug seizures 2012

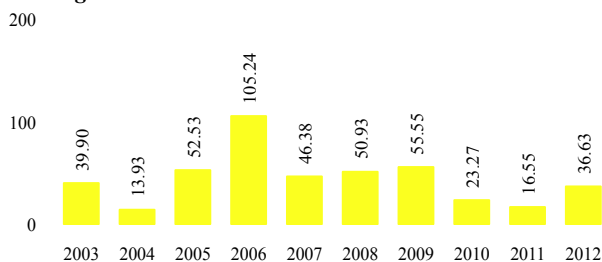
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	36.63	121.31
Heroin	kg	124.08	35.92
Hashish	kg	442.98	97.71
Marijuana	kg	12,220.46	188.79
Cannabis plants	plants	4,002,644	34,201.52
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.83	219.16
	No.	235	634.38
Other drugs	kg	18.12	-70.65
	No.	4,736	56.05
Total	kg	12,843.10	177.66
	No.	4,971	62.08
	Plants	4,002,644	34,201.52



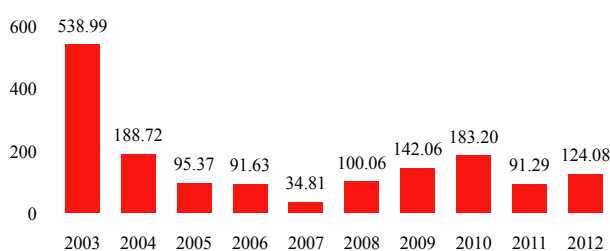
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the last decade: 2003 (heroin, 538 kg); 2006 cocaine (105 kg), 2005 hashish (1,288 kg); 2012 marijuana (12,220 kg); 2003 synthetic drugs (23,577 tablets), 2012 4,002,644 cannabis plants.

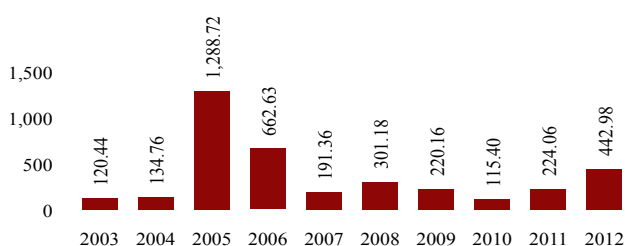
Cocaine kg



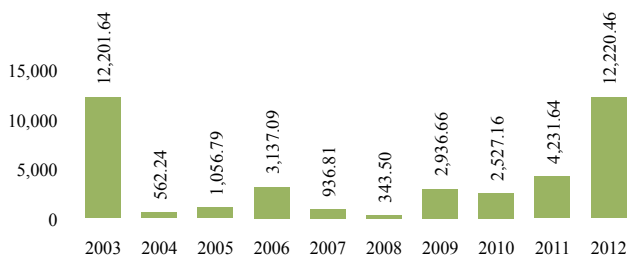
Heroin kg



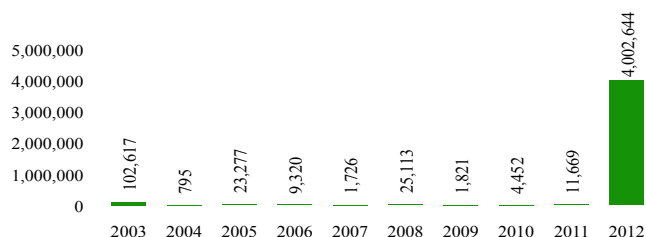
Hashish kg



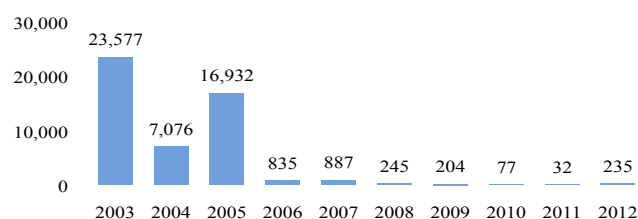
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012, 2,597 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with an increase of 2.81% in comparison with the year before and equal to 7.43% of the total domestic amount.

82.29% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking and 17.71% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

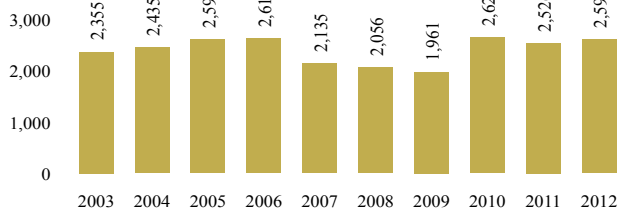
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
TYPE OF OFFENCE		
Illicit trafficking(Art. 73)	2,137	2.74
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	460	3.37
Other offences	-	-100.00
COUNTRY		
Italy	2,395	5.60
other countries	202	-21.71
AGE		
of age	2,495	3.18
minors	102	-5.56
GENDER		
males	2,354	1.51
females	243	17.39
Total	2,597	2.81



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2010 (2,629), followed by 2006 (2,611) while the lowest number was in 2009 (1,961), followed by 2008 (2,056).

Persons - ten-year trend



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

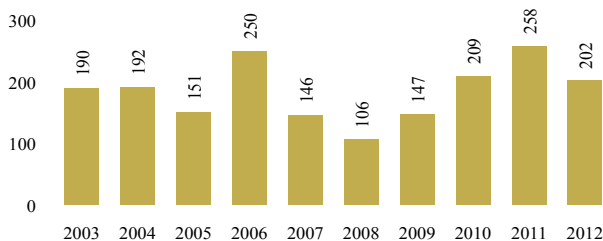
In Puglia, in 2012 the foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 202, equal to 1.65% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals involved were mainly from Albania; in fact, they represent more than 53.46% of the foreign nationals in this region.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 80.69%.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2011 with 258 persons reported and the lowest in 2008 with 106 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

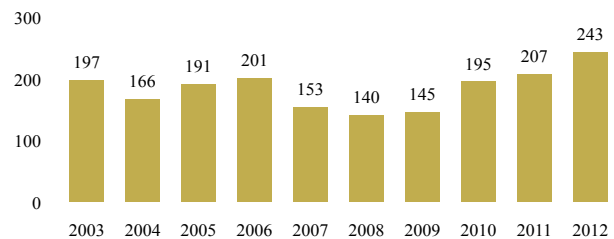
In 2012, 243 females and 102 minors were reported, equal to 8.16% and 8.08% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

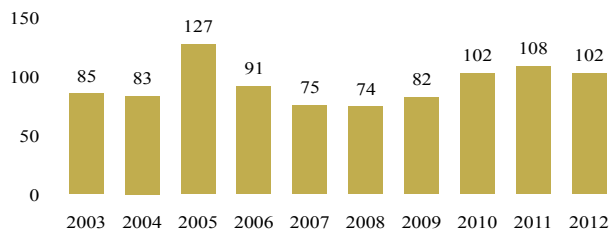
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	184	59	-	243	17.39
Minors	102	-	-	102	-5.56

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2012 as to females (243) and in 2005 as to minors (127).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend

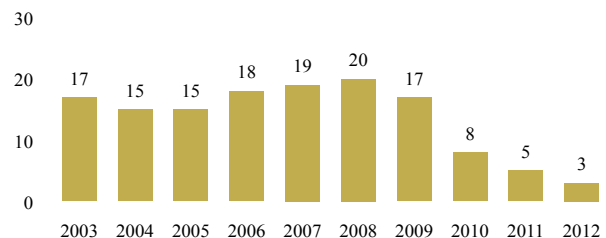


DEATHS

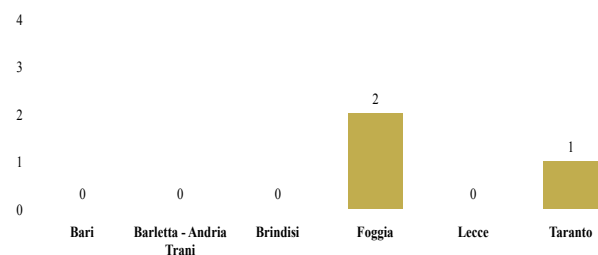
Drug abuse deaths amounted to 3, equal to 0.77% of the total amount at national level.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2008 (20 cases) and the lowest record in 2012 (3 cases). The highest number of drug abuse deaths was recorded in the province of Foggia (2). No cases were registered in the provinces of Bari, Barletta-Andria-Trani, Brindisi and Lecce.

Deaths - ten-year trend



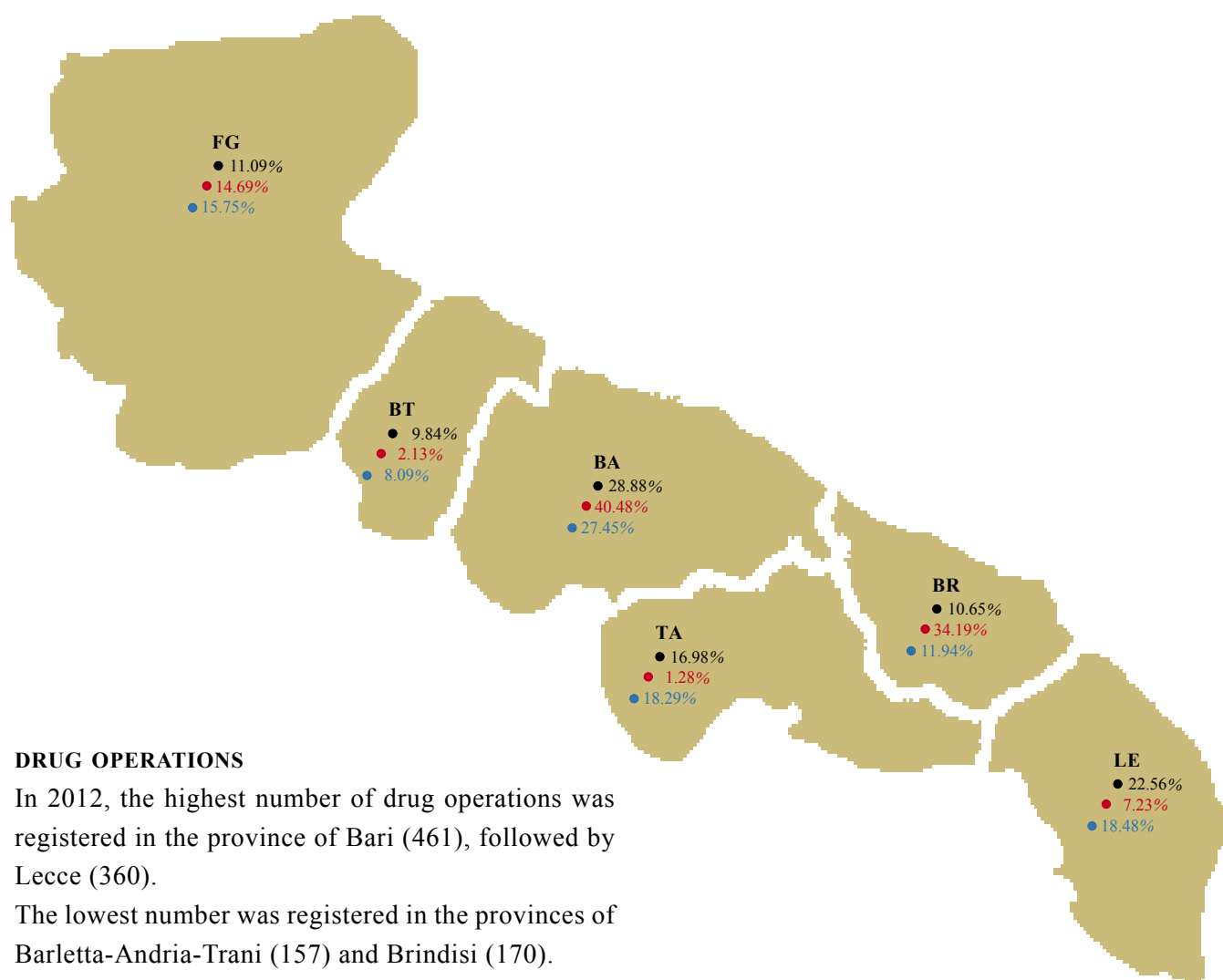
Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Bari (461), followed by Lecce (360).

The lowest number was registered in the provinces of Barletta-Andria-Trani (157) and Brindisi (170).

In comparison with 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of operations carried out in the provinces of Brindisi and Lecce.

In the other provinces a decrease was noticed.

DRUG SEIZURES

Also in the field of drug seizures in 2012 the province of Bari (with a total of 5,198 kg) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Brindisi with 4,391 kg, Foggia with 1,886 kg and Lecce 929 kg.

Taranto (164 kg) and Barletta-Andria-Trani (273 kg) held the lowest records.

In comparison with 2011 significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the provinces of Foggia (1,031.86%), Brindisi (560.27%) and Lecce (147.21%).

Decreases were registered in the province of Barletta-Andria-Trani (42.51%).

LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

**PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY**

In 2012, the province of Bari held the record (713 persons reported), followed by Lecce (480) and Taranto (475).

The lowest number of persons reported was registered in the province of Foggia (409), Brindisi (310) and Barletta-Andria-Trani (210).

In comparison with 2011 the number of reports increased in the provinces of Brindisi (57.36%),

Foggia (29.43%) and Barletta-Andria-Trani (11.70%). Decreases were registered in the provinces of Lecce (18.78%), Taranto (7.59%) and Bari (0.97%).

The crime of conspiracy to drug trafficking was mainly reported in the provinces of Bari (128), Taranto (118), Lecce (84), Brindisi (71) and Foggia (59).

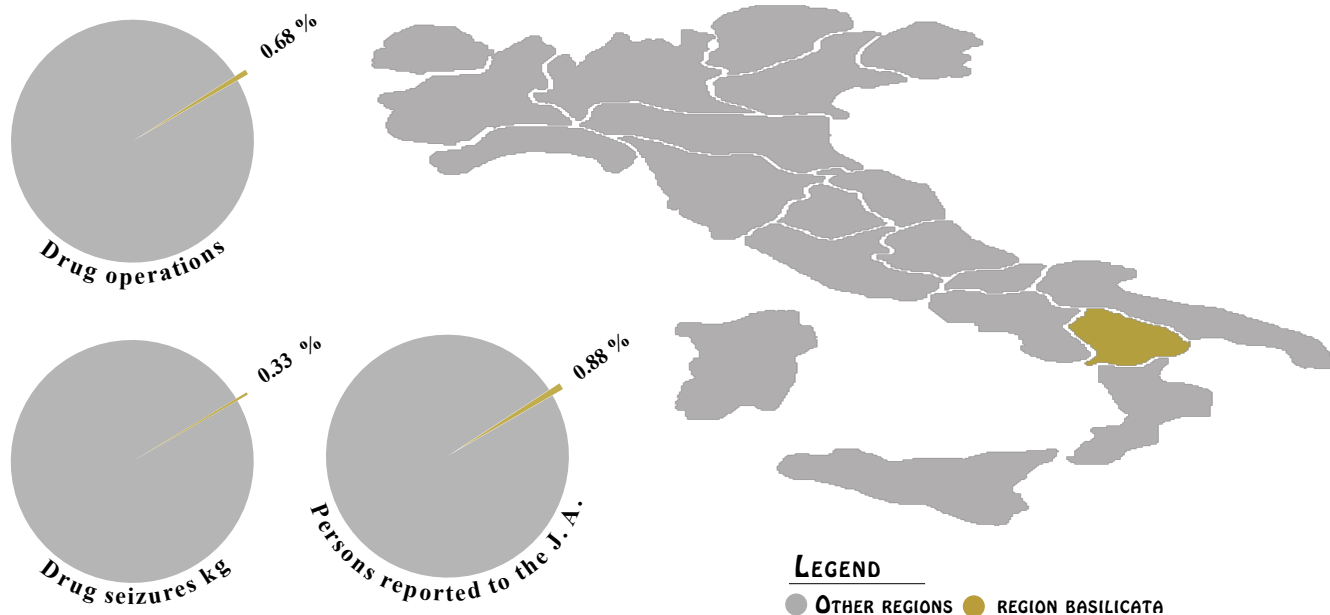
GENERAL TABLE

		BA	BR	BT	FG	LE	TA
DRUG OPERATIONS							
Operations	No.	461	170	157	177	360	271
DRUG SEIZURES							
Cocaine	kg	10.12	13.11	0.57	5.16	1.35	6.32
Heroin	kg	73.45	1.49	0.04	7.71	5.66	35.73
Hashish	kg	62.50	1.24	88.98	169.31	6.95	114.00
Marijuana	kg	5,052.44	4,357.37	183.81	1,703.94	914.44	8.46
Cannabis plants	Plants	293	647	166	1,115	347	4,000,076
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.17	-	-	-	0.60	0.05
	No.	66	-	-	-	60	109
Other drugs	kg	0.01	18.00	-	-	0.05	0.06
	No.	3,882	846	-	1	5	2
Total	kg	5,198.69	4,391.21	273.40	1,886.13	929.05	164.63
	No.	3,948	846	0	1	65	111
	Plants	293	647	166	1,115	347	4,000,076
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY							
Type of offence							
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		585	239	210	350	396	357
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		128	71	-	59	84	118
Other offences		-	-	-	-	-	-
Country							
Italy		613	281	203	391	454	453
other countries		100	29	7	18	26	22
Age							
of age		686	302	202	398	448	459
minors		27	8	8	11	32	16
Gender							
males		649	286	200	368	431	420
females		64	24	10	41	49	55
Total		713	310	210	409	480	475



BASILICATA

REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA

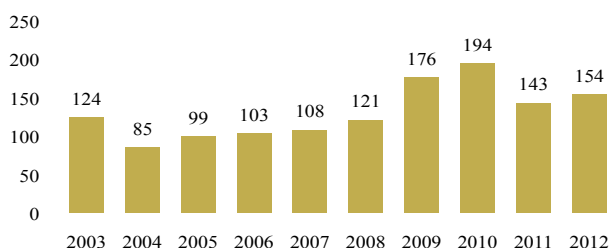


DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, 154 drug operations were carried out, with an increase of 7.69% in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (194 in 2010 and 176 in 2009) and the two lowest records (85 in 2004 and 99 in 2005).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012, the regional drug seizures represented 0.12% (cocaine), 0.07% (heroin), 0.45% (hashish) and 0.28% (marijuana) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized in Bernalda (Matera) in October and amounted to 36 kg of hashish.

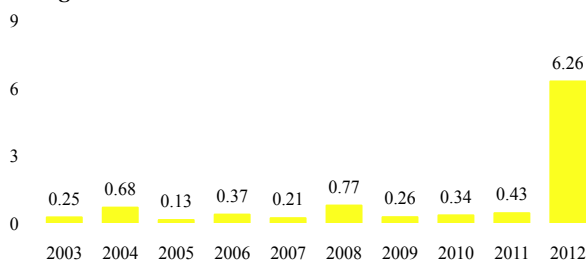
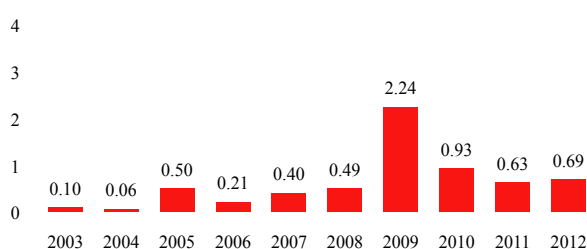
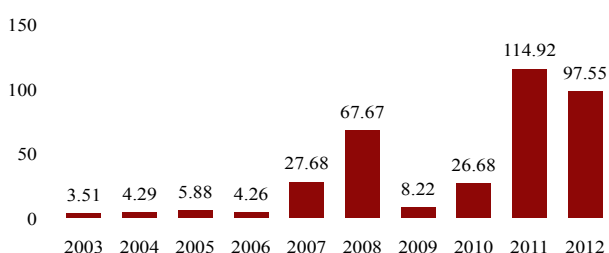
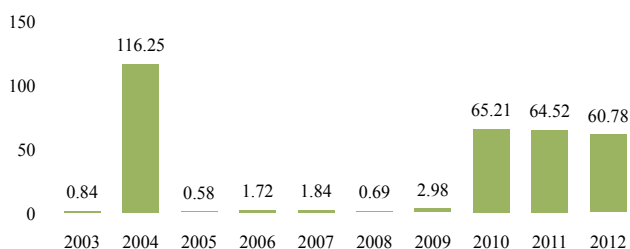
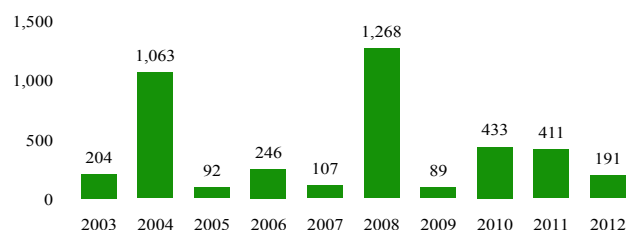
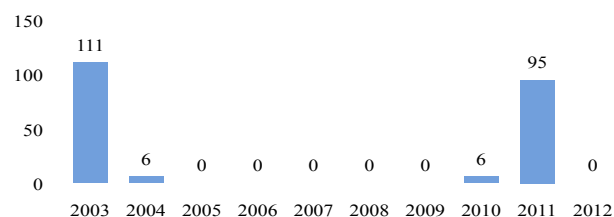
In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, an increase in the seizures of cocaine and heroin was registered. As to all the other substances a decrease was registered.

Drug seizures 2012

		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	6.26	1,344.57
Heroin	kg	0.69	10.38
Hashish	kg	97.55	-15.12
Marijuana	kg	60.78	-5.79
Cannabis plants	plants	191	-53.53
Synthetic drugs	kg	-	-
	No.	-	-100.00
Other drugs	kg	-	-100.00
	No.	16	-80.95
Total	kg	165.28	-8.46
	No.	16	-91.06
	Plants	191	-53.53

**Ten-year trend**

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the last decade: 2009 (heroin, 2.24 kg); 2012 cocaine (6.26 kg), 2011 hashish (114.92 kg); 2004 marijuana (116.25 kg); 2003 synthetic drugs (111 tablets).

Cocaine kg**Heroin kg****Hashish kg****Marijuana kg****Cannabis plants number****Synthetic drugs number****PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY**

In 2012, 307 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with an increase of 24.80% in comparison with the year before and equal to 0.88% of the total domestic amount.

77.20% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking.

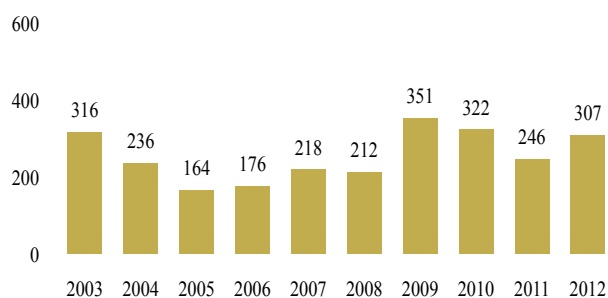
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	237	0.85
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	70	900.00
Other offences	0	-100.00
Country		
Italy	290	21.85
foreigners	17	112.50
Age		
of age	294	21.99
minors	13	160.00
Gender		
males	288	28.57
females	19	-13.64
Total	307	24.80



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2009 (351), followed by 2010 (322) while the lowest number was in 2005 (164), followed by 2006 (176).

Persons - ten-year trend



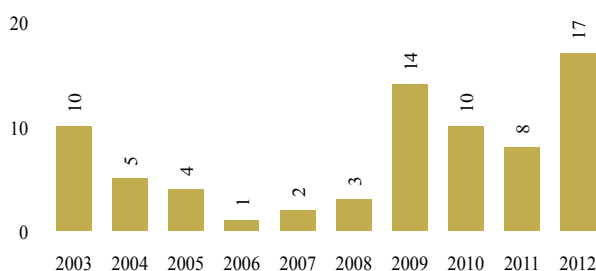
FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In Puglia, in 2012 the foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 17, equal to 0.14% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 64.70%.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2012 with 17 persons reported.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

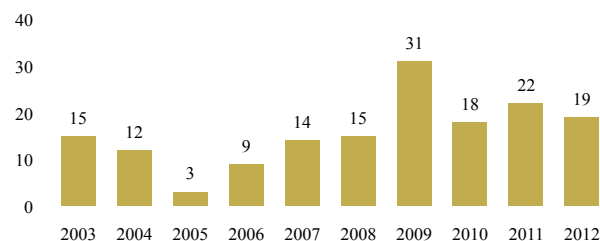
In 2012, 19 females and 13 minors were reported, equal to 0.64% and 1.03% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

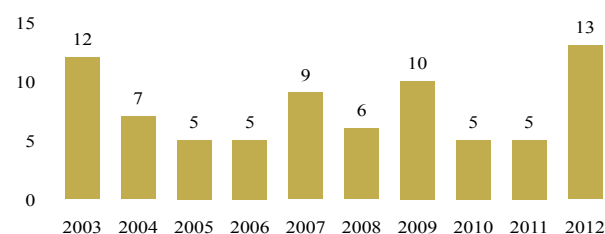
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	15	4	-	19	-13.64
Minors	11	2	-	13	160.00

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2009 as to females (31) and in 2012 as to minors (13).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend

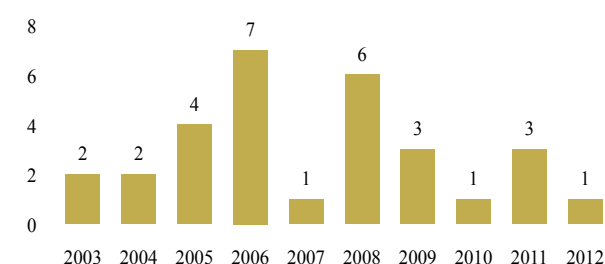


DEATHS

Only one case of drug abuse death, equal to 0.26% of the total amount at national level was registered.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2006 (7 cases) and the lowest record in 2007, 2010 and 2012 (1 case). The only case of drug abuse death was recorded in the province of Potenza (1).

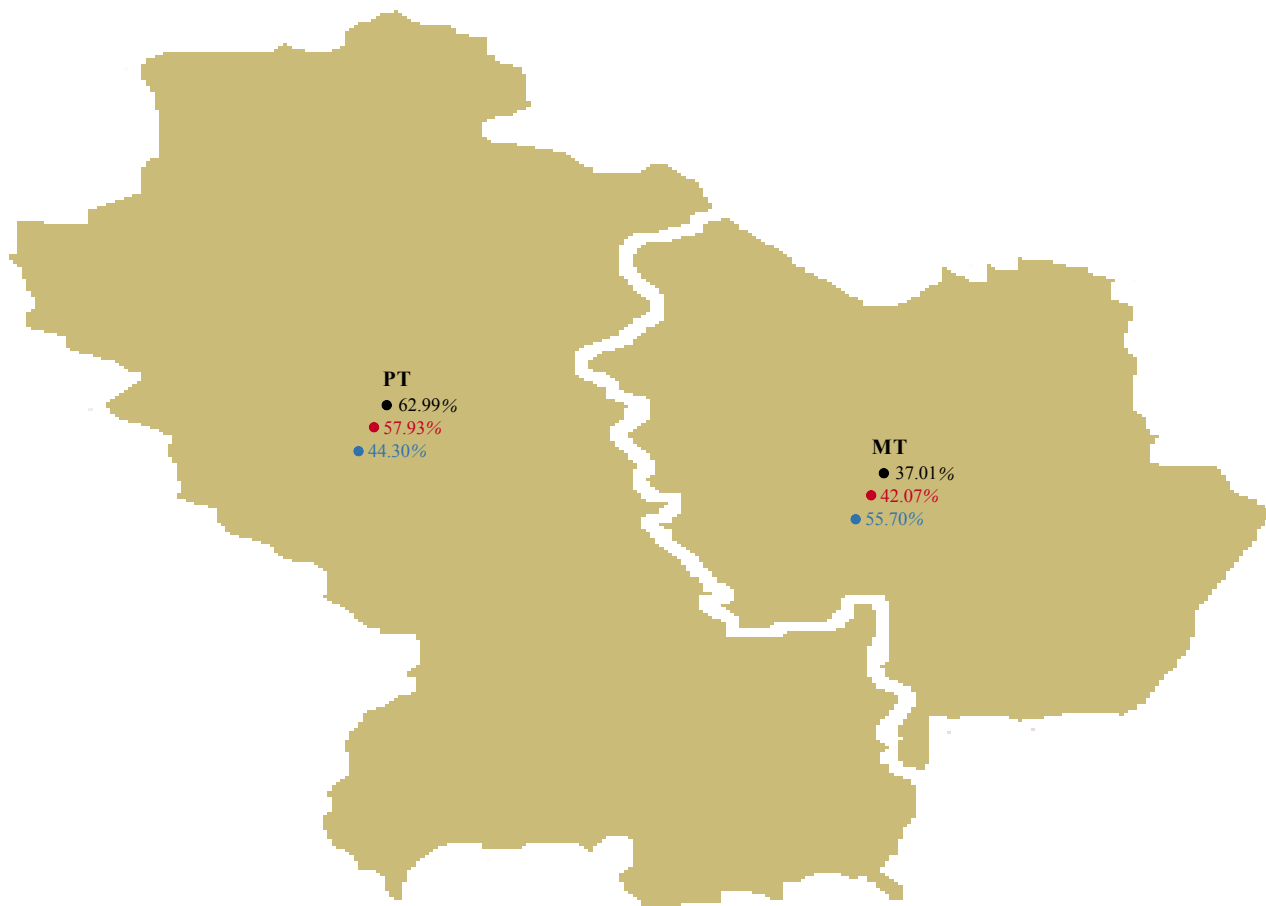
Deaths - ten-year trend





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Potenza (97), followed by Matera (57).

In comparison with 2011, there was a percentage increase in the number of operations carried out in the province of Potenza (14.12%).

In the province of Matera a decrease was noticed (1.72%).

DRUG SEIZURES

Also in the field of drug seizures in 2012 the province of Potenza (with a total of 95.75 kg) stood out if compared to Matera (69.54 kg).

LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

In comparison with 2011 significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the province of Matera (962.10%), while a decrease was registered in the province of Potenza (44.98%).

PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 the province of Matera held this record (171 persons reported), followed by Potenza (136).



In comparison with 2011 the number of reports increased in the province of Matera (90%).
A decrease was registered in the province of Potenza (12.82%).

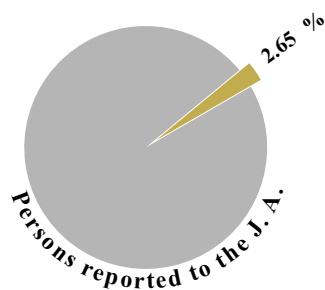
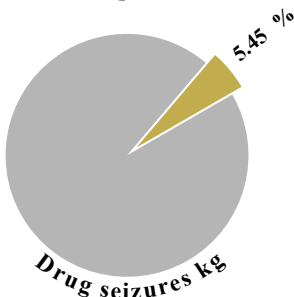
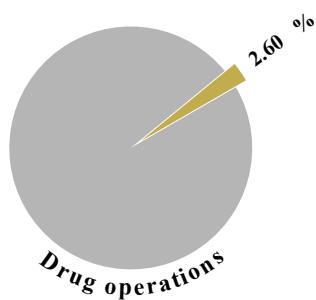
The crime of conspiracy to drug trafficking was mainly registered in the province of Matera (66), which stood out if compared to Potenza (4).

GENERAL TABLE

		MT	PZ
DRUG OPERATIONS			
Operations	No.	57	97
DRUG SEIZURES			
Cocaine	kg	0.42	5.83
Heroin	kg	0.55	0.15
Hashish	kg	36.64	60.91
Marijuana	kg	31.92	28.86
Cannabis plants	Plants	80	111
Synthetic drugs	kg	-	-
	No.	-	-
Other drugs	kg	-	-
	No.	8	8
Total	kg	69.54	95.75
	No.	8	8
	Plants	80	111
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY			
Type of offence			
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		105	132
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		66	4
Other offences		-	-
Country			
Italy		163	127
other countries		8	9
Age			
of age		164	130
minors		7	6
Gender			
males		162	126
females		9	10
Total		171	136



CALABRIA

REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

LEGEND

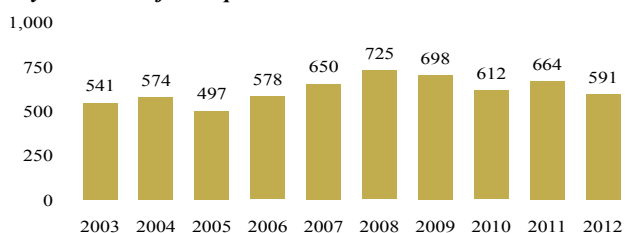
● OTHER REGIONS ● REGION CALABRIA

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, 591 drug operations were carried out, with a decrease of 10.99% in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (725 in 2008 and 698 in 2009) and the two lowest records (497 in 2005 and 541 in 2003).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012, the regional drug seizures represented 40.02% (cocaine), 0.36% (heroin), 1.01% (hashish) and 1.75% (marijuana) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized at the Port of Gioia Tauro (Reggio Calabria) in June and amounted to 622.37 kg of cocaine.

In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, the seizures of cocaine, hashish, marijuana, synthetic drugs and cannabis plants remarkably increased while the heroin seizures decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

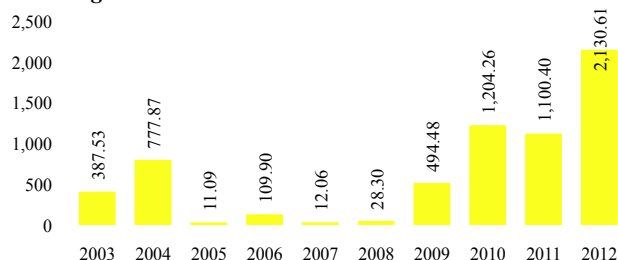
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	2,130.61	93.62
Heroin	kg	3.46	-6.89
Hashish	kg	221.27	402.66
Marijuana	kg	377.34	109.12
Cannabis plants	plants	51,921	31.94
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.53	7,400.00
	No.	-	- -
Other drugs	kg	0.00	-100.00
	No.	54	-76.62
Total	kg	2,733.21	105.58
	No.	54	-76.62
	Plants	51,921	31.94



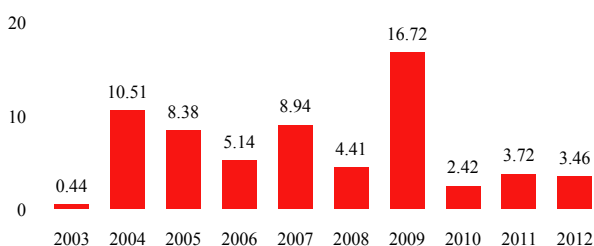
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2009 (heroin, 16 kg); 2012 cocaine (2,130 kg), 2009 hashish (247 kg); 2009 marijuana (1,382 kg); 2008 synthetic drugs (908 tablets).

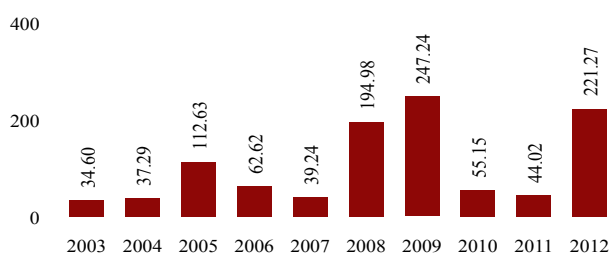
Cocaine kg



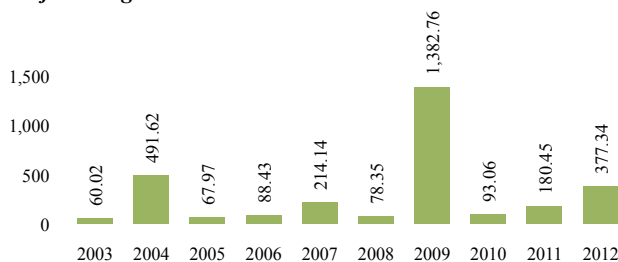
Heroin kg



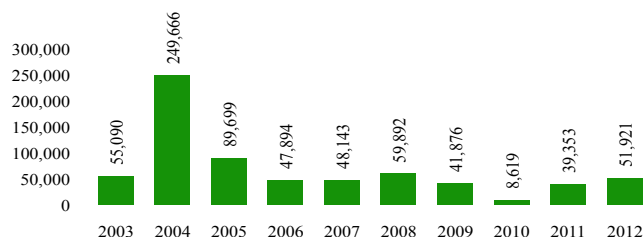
Hashish kg



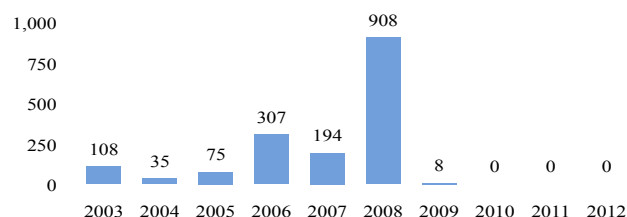
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012, 926 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with a decrease of 22.70% in comparison with the year before and equal to 2.64% of the total domestic amount.

76.24% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking and 23.76% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

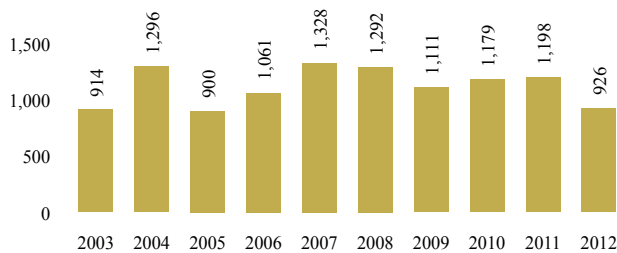
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	706	-17.43
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	220	-35.86
Other offences	-	--
Country		
Italy	866	-24.63
Gender		
	60	22.45
Age		
of age	901	-23.51
minors	25	25.00
Gender		
males	853	-22.88
females	73	-20.65
Total	926	-22.70



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2007 (1,328), followed by 2004 (1,296) while the lowest number was in 2005 (900), followed by 2003 (914).

Persons - ten-year trend



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

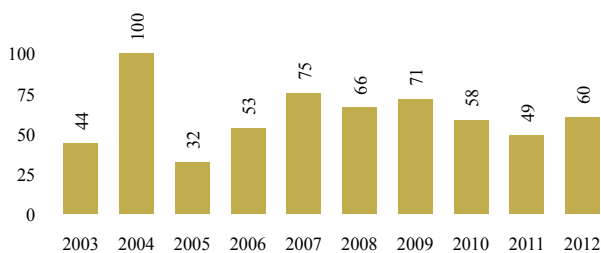
In Calabria, in 2012 the foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 60, equal to 0.49% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals involved were mainly from Morocco and Spain.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 65%.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2004 with 100 persons reported, while the lowest one was in 2005 with 32 persons.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

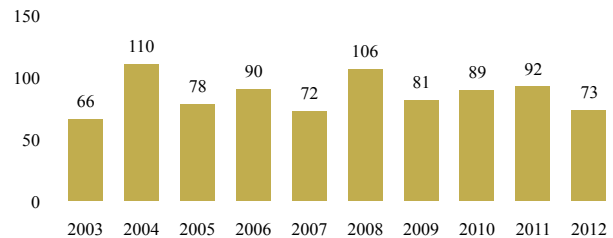
In 2012, 73 females and 25 minors were reported, equal to 2.45% and 1.98% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

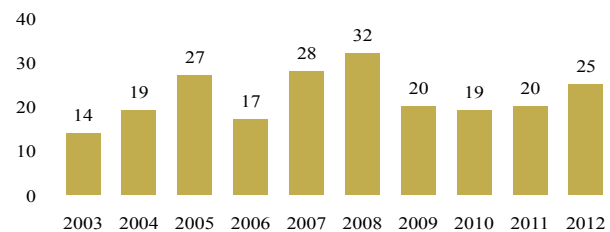
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	43	30	-	73	-20.65
Minors	25	-	-	25	25.00

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2004 as to females (110) and in 2008 as to minors (32).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend

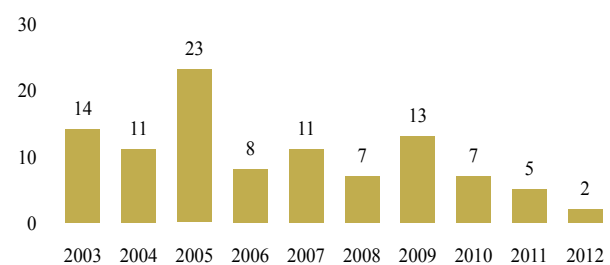


DEATHS

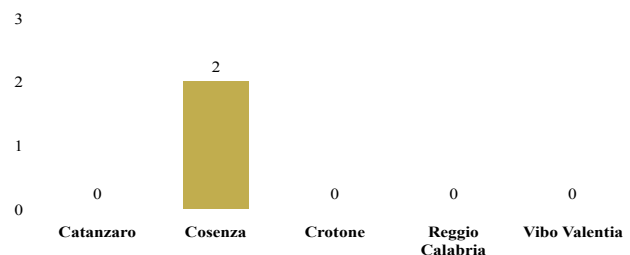
Drug abuse deaths amounted to 2 subjects, equal to 0.51% of the total amount at national level.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2005 (23 cases) and the lowest record in 2012 (2 cases). These two cases occurred in the province of Cosenza.

Deaths - ten-year trend



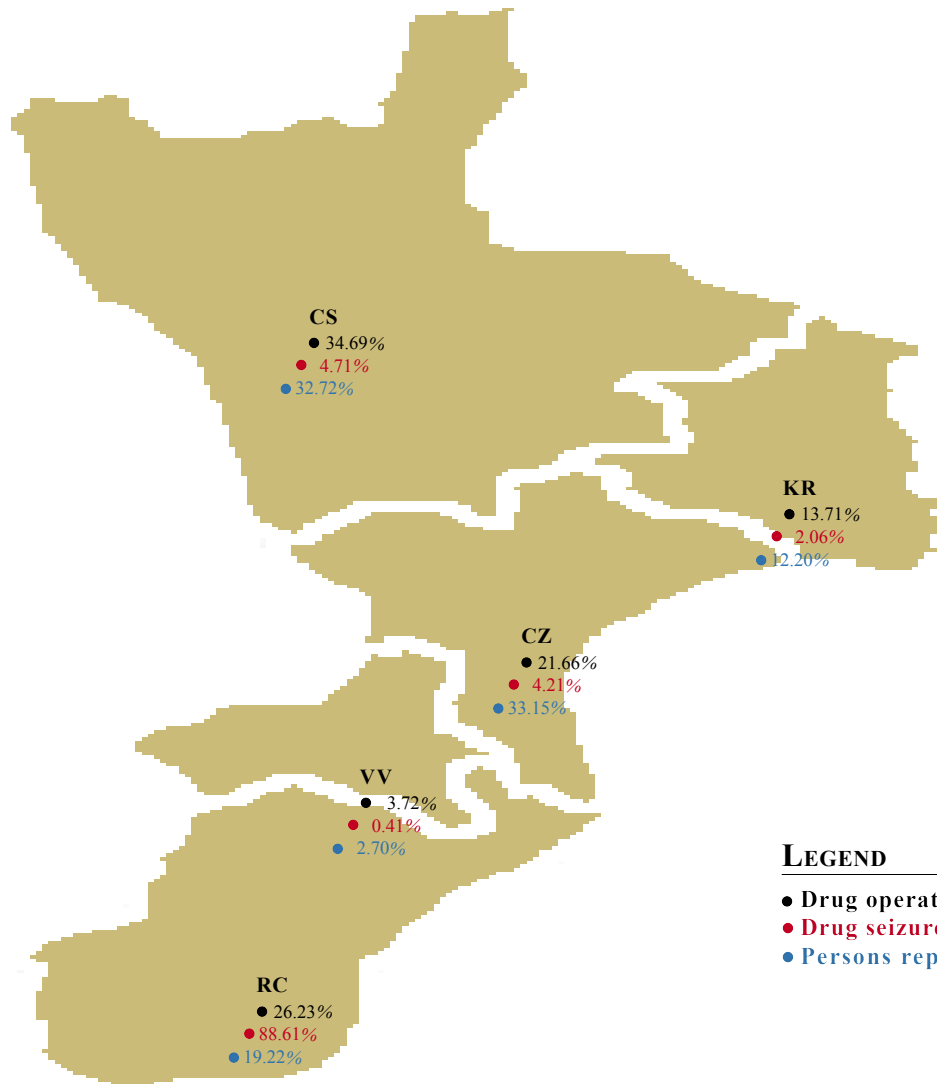
Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Cosenza (205), followed by Reggio Calabria (155).

The lowest number was registered in Vibo Valentia (22) and Crotone (81).

In comparison with 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of operations carried out in the province of Crotone (113.16%).

The most remarkable decreases were registered in the provinces of Vibo Valentia (51.11%), Reggio Calabria (23.27%) and Cosenza (22.64%).

DRUG SEIZURES

In the field of drug seizures in 2012, the province of Reggio Calabria (with a total of 2,421.85 kg - mainly resulting from the cocaine seizures carried out at the Port of Gioia Tauro for a total quantity of 2,116.95) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Cosenza with 128.79 kg.

Vibo Valentia (11.20 kg) and Crotone (56.44 kg) held the lowest records.

In comparison with 2011 significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the provinces of Crotone (636.14%), Catanzaro (226.18%) and Vibo Valentia (121.30%).

**PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY**

In 2012 the province of Catanzaro held the record (307 persons reported), followed by Cosenza (303). The lowest number of persons reported was registered in the province of Vibo Valentia (25) and Crotona (113).

In comparison with 2011 the number of reports increased in the provinces of Crotona (13%) and Catanzaro (4.07%).

Remarkable decreases were registered in the provinces of Vibo Valentia (78.99%), Reggio Calabria (36.43%) and Cosenza (25%).

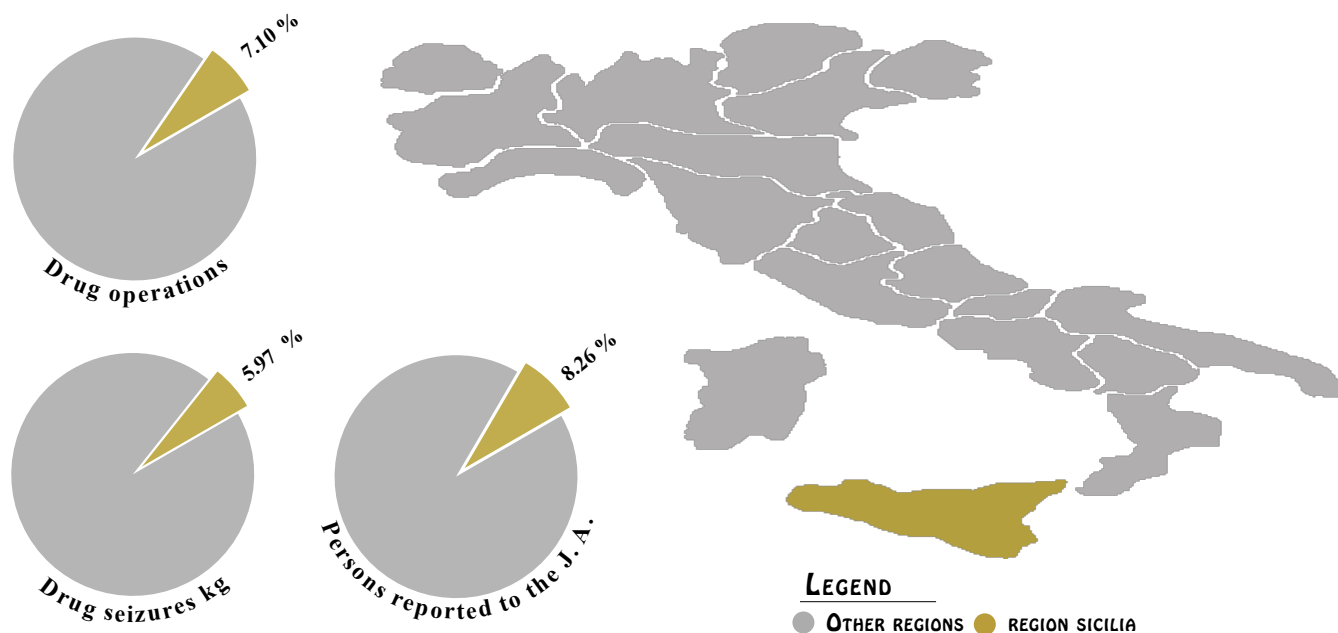
The crime of conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered in the provinces of Catanzaro (175) and Reggio Calabria (25).

GENERAL TABLE

		RC	CS	CZ	KR	VV
DRUG OPERATIONS						
Operations	No.	155	205	128	81	22
DRUG SEIZURES						
Cocaine	kg	2,128.11	0.89	1.49	0.04	0.08
Heroin	kg	0.00	3.13	0.03	0.29	0.01
Hashish	kg	0.29	108.72	101.26	5.21	5.79
Marijuana	kg	293.37	16.05	11.70	50.91	5.32
Cannabis plants	Plants	12,351	1,174	1,949	35,354	1,093
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.07	-	0.45	-	-
	No.	-	-	-	-	-
Other drugs	kg	-	-	-	-	-
	No.	-	50	-	4	-
Total	kg	2,421.85	128.79	114.93	56.44	11.20
	No.	0	50	0	4	0
	Plants	12,351	1,174	1,949	35,354	1,093
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY						
Type of offence						
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		153	303	132	93	25
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		25	-	175	20	-
Other offences		-	-	-	-	-
Country						
Italy		170	288	279	105	24
other countries		8	15	28	8	1
Age						
of age		175	294	299	108	25
minors		3	9	8	5	0
Gender						
males		171	283	272	103	24
females		7	20	35	10	1
Total		178	303	307	113	25



SICILIA

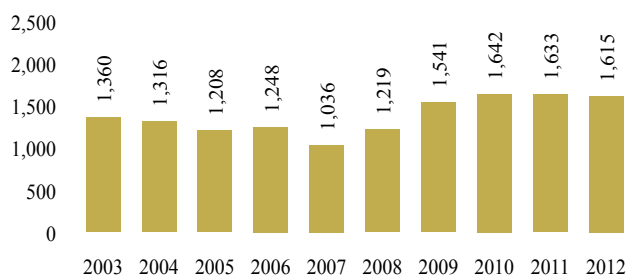
REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, 1,615 drug operations were carried out, with a slight decrease of 1.10% in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (1,642 in 2010 and 1,628 in 2011) and the two lowest records (1,036 in 2007 and 1,208 in 2005).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012, the regional drug seizures represented 0.71% (cocaine), 0.14% (heroin), 3.75% (hashish), 9.92% (marijuana) and 0.07% (synthetic drugs, in tablets and/or doses) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized in Augusta (Siracusa) in October and amounted to 1,421 kg of marijuana. In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, the seizures of marijuana, hashish and synthetic drugs increased while the seizures of all the other substances decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

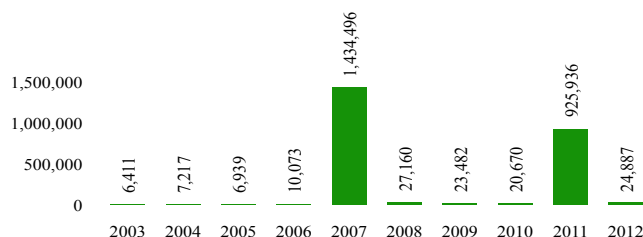
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	37.65	-11.02
Heroin	kg	1.34	-83.90
Hashish	kg	821.85	55.22
Marijuana	kg	2,133.30	657.34
Cannabis plants	plants	24,887	-97.31
Synthetic drugs	kg	1.30	3,511.11
	No.	15	-86.73
Other drugs	kg	0.40	-87.29
	No.	163	-88.61
Total	kg	2,995.84	246.35
	No.	178	-88.47
	Plants	24,887	-97.31



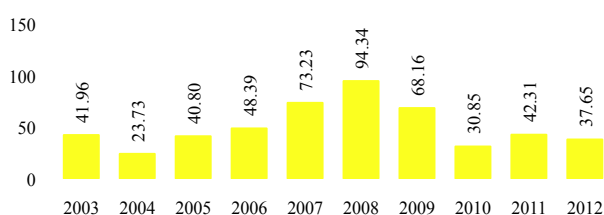
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2007 (heroin, 26 kg); 2008 cocaine (94 kg), 2005 hashish (4,911kg); 2012 marijuana (2,133 kg); 2004 synthetic drugs (6,114 tablets).

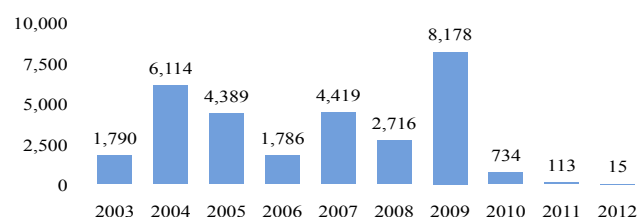
Cannabis plants number



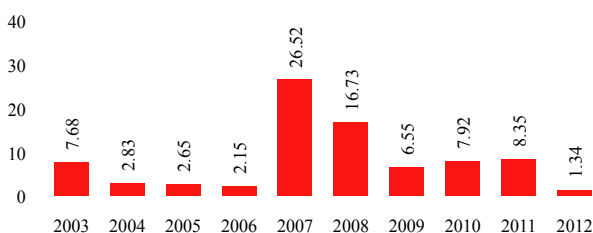
Cocaine kg



Synthetic drugs number



Heroin kg



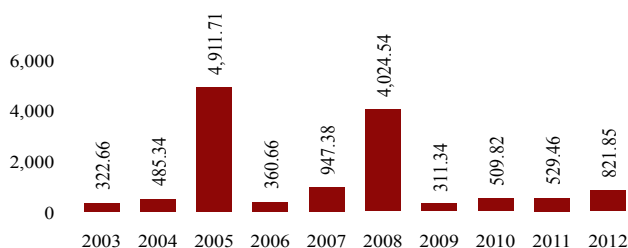
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 2,887 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with a decrease of 5.75% in comparison with the year before and equal to 8.26% of the total domestic amount. 79.53% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking and 20.47% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

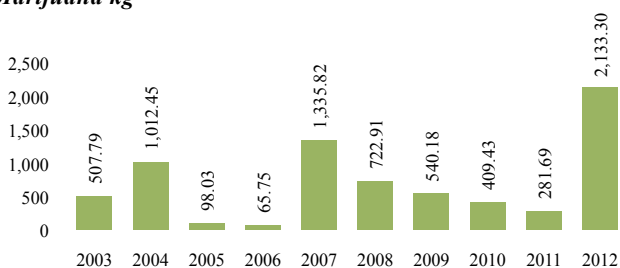
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	2,296	-14.77
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	591	60.16
Other offences	-	--
Country		
Italy	2,624	-2.13
other countries	263	-31.15
Age		
of age	2,761	-5.28
minors	126	-14.86
Gender		
males	2,687	-5.15
females	200	-13.04
Total	2,887	-5.75

Hashish kg



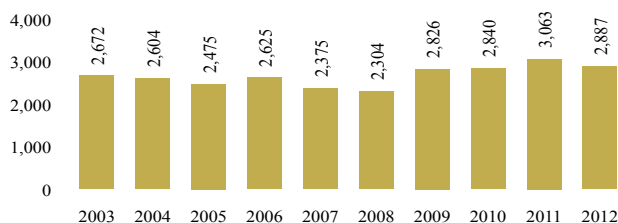
Marijuana kg





In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2011 (3,056), followed by 2012 (2,887) while the lowest number was in 2008 (2,304), followed by 2007 (2,375).

Persons - ten-year trend



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

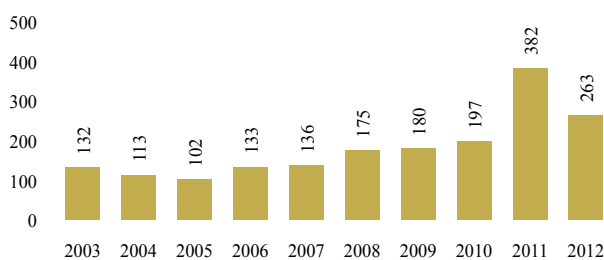
In Sicilia, in 2012 the foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 263, with a decrease of 31.15% with respect to 2011, equal to 2.15% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals involved were mainly from Tunisia and Colombia.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 69.20%.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2011 with 382 persons reported and the lowest in 2005 with 102 subjects.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

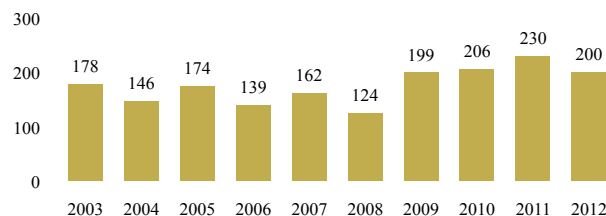
In 2012, 200 females and 126 minors were reported, equal to 6.72% and 9.98% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

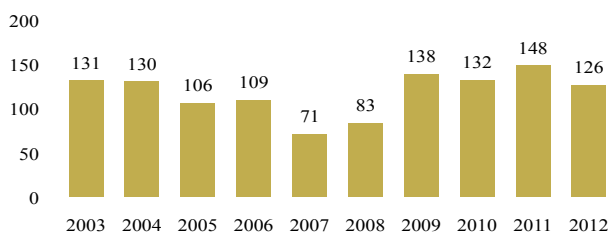
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	150	50		200	-13.04
Minors	125	1		126	-14.86

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2011 both for females and for minors.

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend



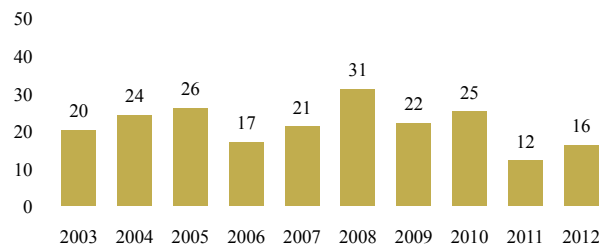
DEATHS

Drug abuse deaths amounted to 16, equal to 4.10% of the total amount at national level.

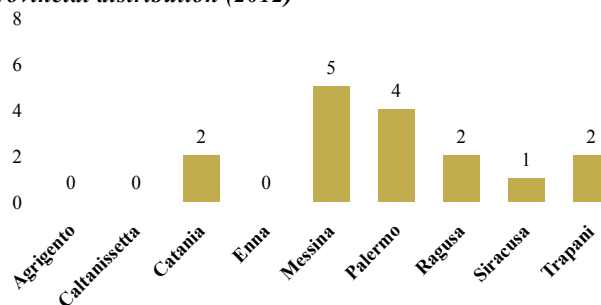
In the last ten years the highest record was in 2008 (31 cases) and the lowest record in 2011 (12 cases).

The highest number of drug abuse deaths was recorded in the province of Messina (5) while no deaths were reported in the provinces of Agrigento, Caltanissetta and Enna.

Deaths - ten-year trend



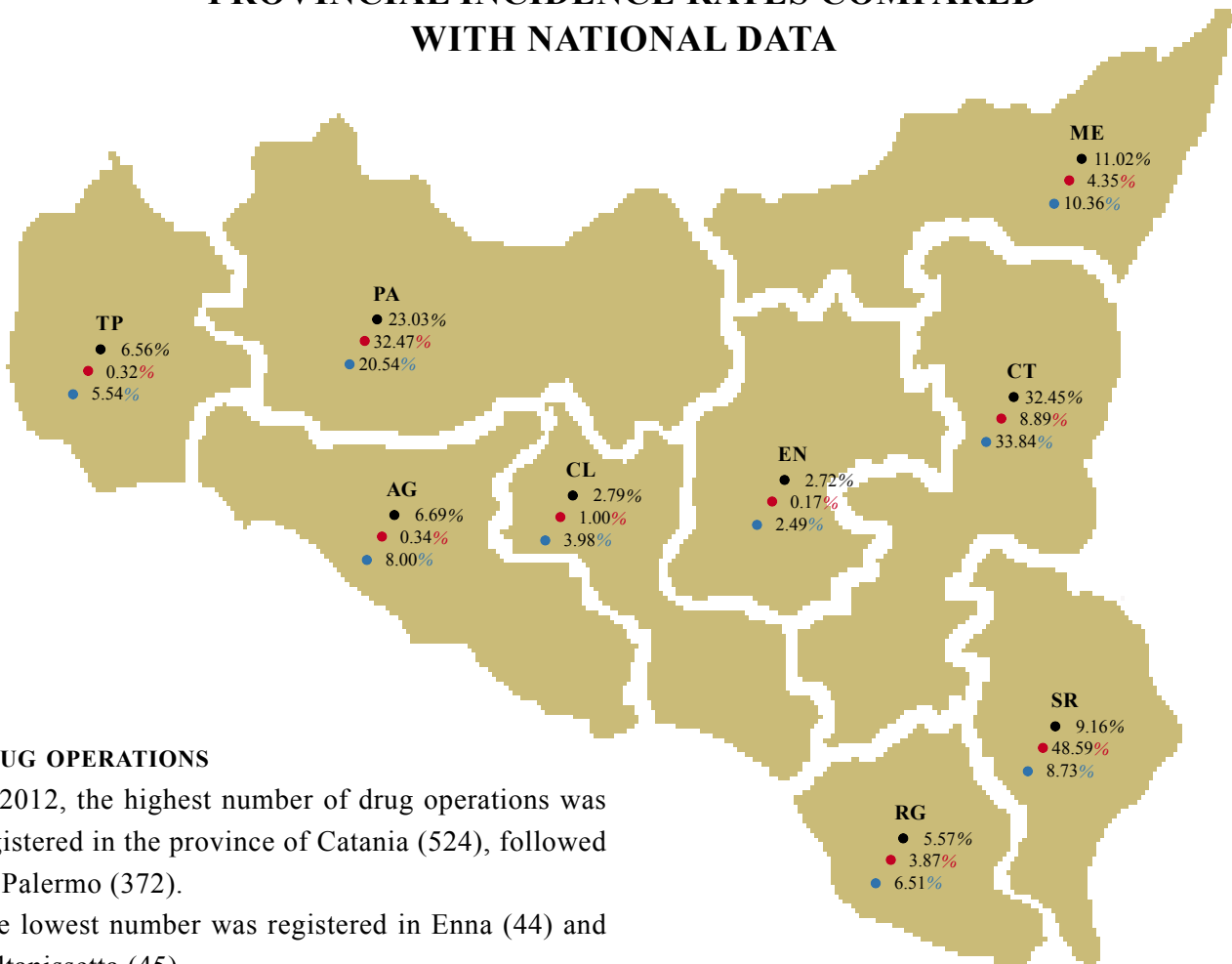
Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Catania (524), followed by Palermo (372).

The lowest number was registered in Enna (44) and Caltanissetta (45).

In comparison with 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of operations carried out in the provinces of Caltanissetta (28.57%), Siracusa (25.42%), Ragusa (25%), Messina (8.54%) and Enna (2.33%).

The most remarkable decreases were registered in the provinces of Trapani (9.40%), Agrigento (9.24%), Catania (8.23%) and Palermo (5.58%).

DRUG SEIZURES

In the field of drug seizures in 2012, the province of Siracusa (with a total of 1,455 kg) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Palermo with 972 kg.

Enna (5.20 kg) and Trapani (9.46 kg) held the lowest records.

In comparison with 2011 significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the provinces of Siracusa (1,559.04%), Ragusa (863.31%), Caltanissetta (425.57%), Enna (265.54%), Palermo (45.72%), Messina (47.52%) and Catania (39.83%). Decreases were registered in the provinces of Trapani (86.88%) and Agrigento (10.15%).

LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 the province of Catania held the record (977 persons reported), followed by Palermo (593), Messina (299) and Siracusa (252).

The lowest number of persons reported was registered in the province of Enna (72) and Caltanissetta (115).

In comparison with 2011 the number of reports increased in the provinces of Siracusa (29.23%).

Decreases were registered in the province of Palermo (30.72%).

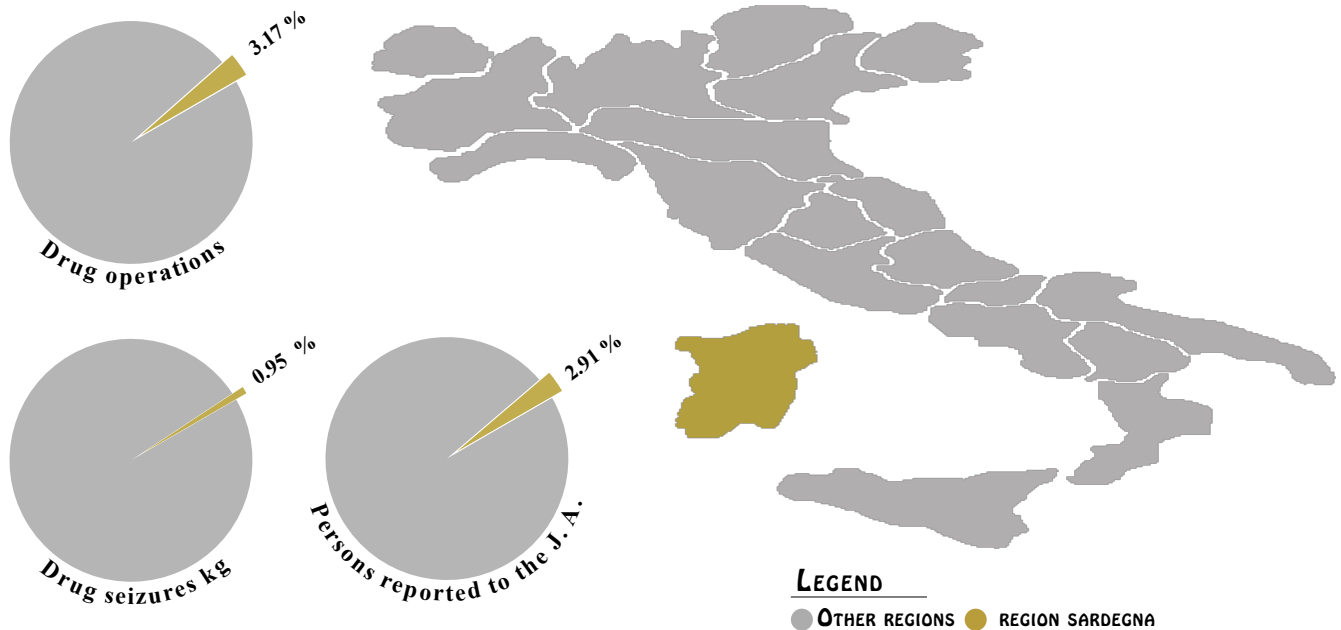
The crime of conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered in the provinces of Catania (304), Palermo (70), Messina (57) and Agrigento (51).

GENERAL TABLE

		PA	AG	CL	CT	EN	ME	RG	SR	TP
DRUG OPERATIONS										
Operations	No.	372	108	45	524	44	178	90	148	106
DRUG SEIZURES										
Cocaine	kg	9.84	0.19	0.24	19.27	0.02	6.80	0.09	0.72	0.48
Heroin	kg	0.50	0.01	0.12	0.16	-	0.03	0.34	0.08	0.12
Hashish	kg	694.18	9.07	29.35	0.65	1.85	62.99	3.80	19.08	0.88
Marijuana	kg	267.94	0.93	0.16	246.11	3.30	60.61	110.62	1,435.66	7.99
Cannabis plants	Plants	6,843	765	597	2,125	228	411	10,243	696	2,979
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	1.15	0.14	-
	No.	13	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other drugs	kg	0.27	-	-	-	0.03	0.01	-	0.10	-
	No.	-	4	108	-	27	22	2	-	-
Total	kg	972.74	10.19	29.86	266.19	5.20	130.43	116.00	1,455.77	9.46
	No.	13	4	108	0	28	23	2	0	0
	Plants	6,843	765	597	2,125	228	411	10,243	696	2,979
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY										
Type of offence										
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		523	180	78	673	72	242	153	215	160
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		70	51	37	304	0	57	35	37	-
Other offences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country										
Italy		535	219	101	906	71	286	120	234	152
other countries		58	12	14	71	1	13	68	18	8
Age										
of age		581	226	108	926	65	284	177	240	154
minors		12	5	7	51	7	15	11	12	6
Gender										
males		550	216	111	913	71	272	176	233	145
females		43	15	4	64	1	27	12	19	15
Total		593	231	115	977	72	299	188	252	160



SARDEGNA

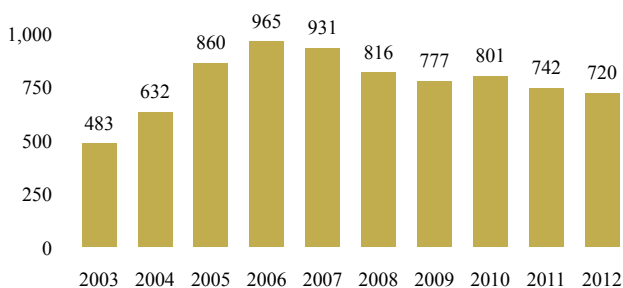
REGIONAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED
WITH NATIONAL DATA

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, 720 drug operations were carried out, with a decrease of 3.16% in comparison with the previous year.

The last ten years have held the two highest (965 in 2006 and 931 in 2007) and the two lowest records (483 in 2003 and 632 in 2004).

Ten-year trend of the operations



DRUG SEIZURES

In 2012, the regional drug seizures represented 0.27% (cocaine), 0.23% (heroin), 1.34% (hashish), 0.77% (marijuana) and 0.50% (synthetic drugs) of the overall amount seized at national level.

The largest quantity was seized in Cagliari in December and amounted to 74 kg of hashish.

In the reporting year, as compared with 2011, the seizures of cannabis plants, marijuana and synthetic drugs increased while the seizures of all the other substances decreased.

Drug seizures 2012

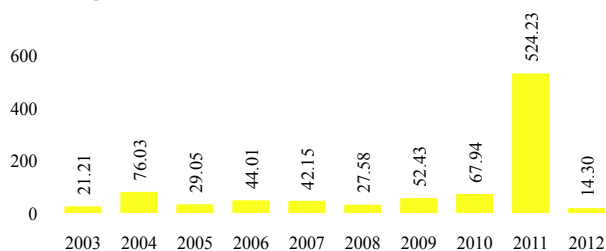
		2012	% variation 2011
Cocaine	kg	14.30	-97.27
Heroin	kg	2.17	-82.88
Hashish	kg	293.27	-34.02
Marijuana	kg	164.89	29.13
Cannabis plants	plants	6,071	98.20
Synthetic drugs	kg	0.33	16.31
	No.	560	286.21
Other drugs	kg	2.74	1,298.47
	No.	5,510	1,569.70
Total	kg	477.70	-56.95
	No.	6,070	1,177.89
	Plants	6,071	98.20



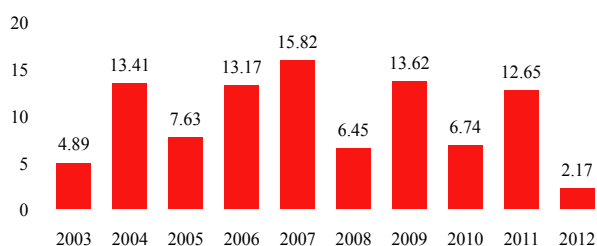
Ten-year trend

The following graphs show the last ten-year trend of the seizures by type of drug. The largest seizures occurred in the following years: 2007 (heroin, 15.82 kg); 2011 cocaine (524 kg), 2003 hashish (1,363kg); 2012 marijuana (164.89 kg); 2004 synthetic drugs (27,785 tablets).

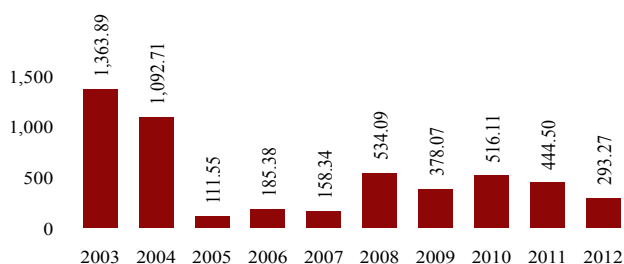
Cocaine kg



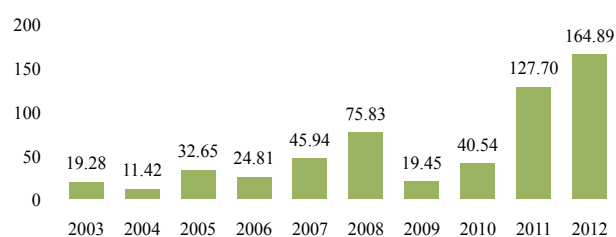
Heroin kg



Hashish kg



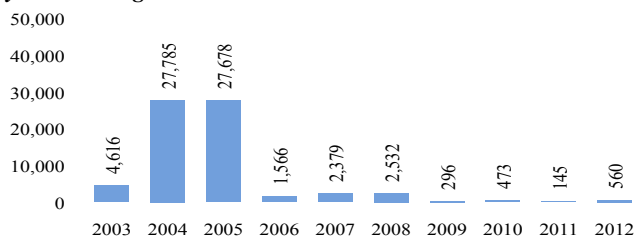
Marijuana kg



Cannabis plants number



Synthetic drugs number



PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2012 1,016 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority for drug-related offences, with a decrease of 14.48% in comparison with the year before and equal to 2.90% of the total domestic amount.

91.14% of the reports concerned illicit drug trafficking and 8.86% conspiracy to drug trafficking.

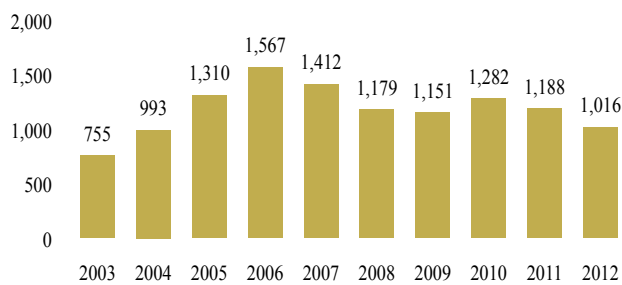
Persons reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

	2012	% variation 2011
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	926	-12.97
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	90	-27.42
Other offences	-	--
Country		
Italy	916	-13.42
other countries	100	-23.08
Age		
of age	955	-16.01
minors	61	19.61
Gender		
males	929	-15.55
females	87	-1.14
Total	1,016	-14.48



In the last ten years the highest number of reports was in 2006 (1,567), followed by 2007 (1,412) while the lowest number was in 2003 (755), followed by 2004 (993).

Persons - ten-year trend



FOREIGN NATIONALS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

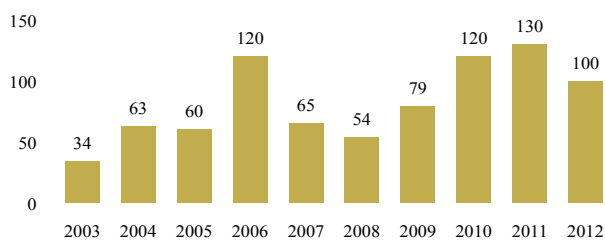
In Sardegna, in 2012 the foreign nationals involved in drug trafficking amounted to 100, equal to 0.82% of the foreigners reported at national level.

The foreign nationals involved were mainly from Morocco and Spain.

The reports for illicit drug trafficking amounted to 73%.

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2011 with 130 persons reported and the lowest one in 2003 with 34 persons.

Foreigners - ten-year trend



FEMALES AND MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

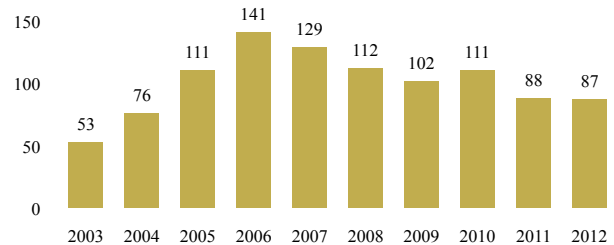
In 2012, 87 females and 61 minors were reported, equal to 2.92% and 4.83% of the females and minors reported at national level.

Females and minors reported to the Judicial Authority in 2012

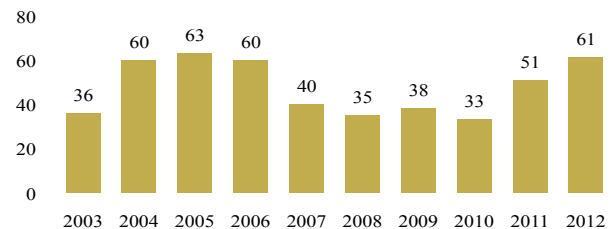
	Illicit trafficking (Art.73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2011
Females	78	9	-	87	-1.14
Minors	61	-	-	61	19.61

In the last ten years the highest record was in 2006 as to females (141) and in 2005 as to minors (63).

Females - ten-year trend



Minors - ten-year trend



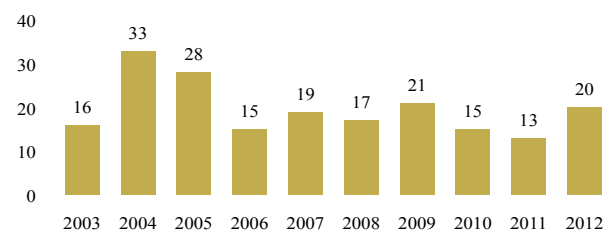
DEATHS

Drug abuse deaths amounted to 20, equal to 5.13% of the total amount at national level.

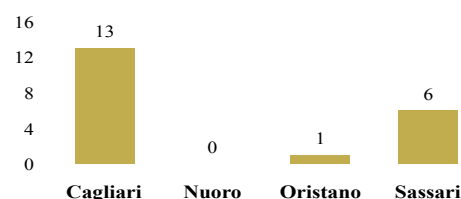
In the last ten years the highest record was in 2004 (33 cases) and the lowest record in 2011 (13 cases).

The highest number of drug abuse deaths was recorded in the province of Cagliari (13) while no deaths were reported in the province of Nuoro.

Deaths - ten-year trend



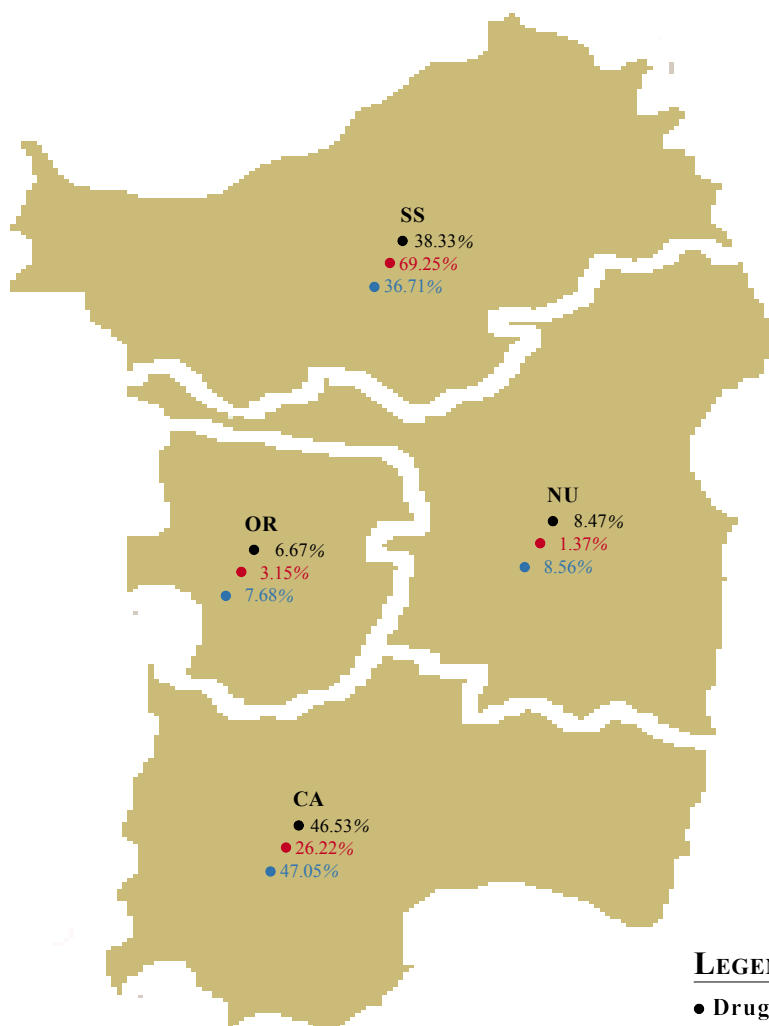
Provincial distribution (2012)





The provinces

PROVINCIAL INCIDENCE RATES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL DATA



LEGEND

- Drug operations
- Drug seizures kg
- Persons reported to the J. A.

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2012, the highest number of drug operations was registered in the province of Cagliari (335), followed by Sassari (276).

The lowest number was registered in Nuoro (61) and Oristano (48).

In comparison with 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of operations carried out in the provinces of Oristano (17.07%) and Nuoro (12.96%). The most remarkable decreases were registered in the provinces of Cagliari (0.89%) and Sassari (10.68%).

DRUG SEIZURES

In the field of drug seizures in 2012 the province of Sassari (with a total of 330.81 kg) stood out among the other provinces, followed by Cagliari with 125.27 kg.

Nuoro (6.55 kg) and Oristano (15.07 kg) held the lowest records.

In comparison with 2011 significant increases in terms of percentage were registered in the province of Oristano (744.03%).

Decreases were registered in the other provinces.

**PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY**

In 2012, the province of Cagliari held the record (478 persons reported), followed by Sassari (373), Nuoro (87) and Oristano (78).

In comparison with 2011 the number of reports slightly increased in the province of Oristano (4%).

Decreases were registered in the provinces of Nuoro (3.33%), Cagliari (17.01%) and Sassari (16.55%).

The crime of conspiracy to drug trafficking was registered in the provinces of Cagliari (51) and Oristano (24).

GENERAL TABLE

		CA	NU	OR	SS
DRUG OPERATIONS					
Operations	No.	335	61	48	276
DRUG SEIZURES					
Cocaine	kg	5.30	0.27	0.08	8.66
Heroin	kg	0.14	-	-	2.02
Hashish	kg	95.04	0.11	2.36	195.75
Marijuana	kg	22.19	6.17	12.61	123.92
Cannabis plants	Plants	1,380	1,466	143	3,082
Synthetic drugs	kg	-	-	0.01	0.32
	No.	59	-	8	493
Other drugs	kg	2.60	-	-	0.14
	No.	5,412	-	1	97
Total	kg	125.27	6.55	15.07	330.81
	No.	5,471	0	9	590
	Plants	1,380	1,466	143	3,082
PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY					
Type of offence					
Illicit trafficking (Art.73)		427	81	54	364
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art.74)		51	6	24	9
Other offences		-	-	-	-
Country					
Italy		451	86	62	317
other countries		27	1	16	56
Age					
of age		451	85	67	352
minors		27	2	11	21
Gender					
males		440	84	70	335
females		38	3	8	38
Total		478	87	78	373



ORGANIZED

CRIME

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INTRODUCTION

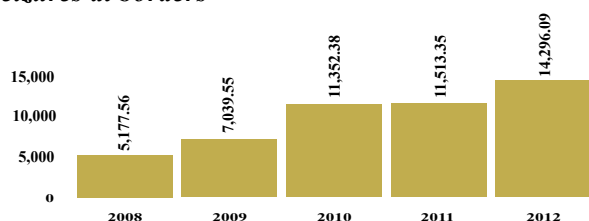
Thanks to its crucial position in the Mediterranean Sea and to its peculiar geographical structure characterized by eight thousand kilometres of coasts, the Italian Peninsula represents one of the main gateways of drugs to the Old Continent, the most important heroin consumption market, second¹ only to North America for cocaine. Besides these geographical features Italy is also characterized by well-known domestic criminal organizations, having widespread and deep-rooted links abroad, as well as a thorough control over their territory. This allows them to manage international drug trafficking of huge proportions as well as local domestic markets.

Italy is an important crossroads of international drug trades, especially as far as the maritime routes are concerned. In 2012, its ports registered 89% of the drugs seized at borders, with an increase of 8 % with respect to the previous year.

This trend is particularly characterized by hashish and marijuana seizures that, at maritime borders, represent the great majority of cannabinoids seized at national level.

The maritime borders played a predominant role also for cocaine seizures, which until 2008 were mainly carried out at international airports. In 2011 the prevalence of these seizures was equal to 83.61% while in 2012 amounted to 70.48%.

Seizures at borders



In the last decade, the quantitative trend of domestic seizures has been fluctuating (with a variation from 20,142.86 kg in 2010 to 41,172.07 kg in 2003), while an upward trend in absolute terms has been registered at borders, steadily increasing from 5,177.56 kg in 2008 to 14,296.09 kg in 2012.

¹ The European market is more convenient both because the demand is continuously growing and for the reason that 1 kg of cocaine gives a return of \$ 32,000 in Luxembourg, of \$ 77,000 in UK against \$ 27,000 in the U.S.A..

Also in the reporting year, an effective and targeted counter-narcotic strategy carried out by the Italian law enforcement agencies resulted in a global increase of seizures (+24.17%). This result is highly positive for different and important reasons: first of all, because a remarkable quantity of drugs did not reach the national and foreign consumption markets since Italy is not only a final destination but often a transit area for drug activities. Secondly, the fiercest, well-structured and qualified criminal networks controlling the most dangerous drug trafficking phase – i.e., the border transit of huge quantities of drugs – could be identified and dismantled. Moreover, this operational strategy generates a higher economic loss for narco-traffickers, reducing the gain that the same drugs have on the retail market and at the same time, limiting the profits of the traffickers belonging to the crime ring.

The following paragraphs show the remarkable variations at regional level pertaining to the quantities of drug seized and the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority for violation of the Law No. 309 of 1990. This heterogeneity is due to several factors: various border crossing areas, maritime ports and airports, extent of the territory and population density as well as Italian and foreign well-entrenched criminal organizations.

Then, the national status of drug trafficking will be outlined as follows:

- Italian criminal organizations;
- Foreign crime groups;
- Narcotic drug substances through descriptive tables.

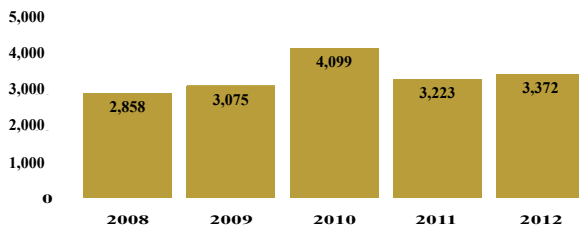
This report is based on territorial geo-reference of data concerning drug seizures, drug operations and number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority, in particular under Art. 74 “Conspiracy to traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances” of the Consolidating Act of Laws regulating narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, prevention, treatment and drug abuse rehabilitation.



ITALIAN ORGANIZED CRIME

Last year, 3,372 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority in accordance with Art. 74 of the Presidential Decree No. 309 of 1990, thanks to the counter-narcotic efforts made by the Italian law enforcement agencies.

Persons reported to the J.A. for conspiracy to traffic in drugs and psychotropic substances (Art. 74)



The upward trend started in 2008 was steady and in 2012 the above-mentioned reports increased by 4.62% with respect to the previous year, representing almost one-tenth of the total number of persons reported for drug-related offences.

In particular, the national scenario - resulting from the analysis of the law enforcement activities and from the information classified and processed by the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga - shows that also in 2012 domestic drug trafficking was mostly managed by the traditional local criminal syndicates. The structure of the major drug trafficking crime groups resembles a network system whose modus operandi does not always refer to well-defined operational patterns. It is based on often occasional and temporary synergies and collaboration relations that are as dynamic and rapid as unusual and unexpected.

In details, the investigations into the major Italian Mafia-like criminal organizations ('Ndrangheta, Cosa Nostra, Camorra and criminal groups based in the Puglia region), coordinated by the D.C.S.A. up to 31 December 2012 were 69 (+3% with respect to 2011).

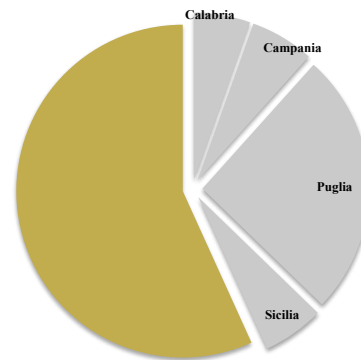
Data pertaining to the persons reported to the Judicial Authority for criminal conspiracy as well as to the seizures have confirmed that Mafia-type criminal organizations have long been active both in their

traditional regions of origin (Campania, Puglia, Calabria and Sicilia) and in others (such as Lombardia and Lazio).

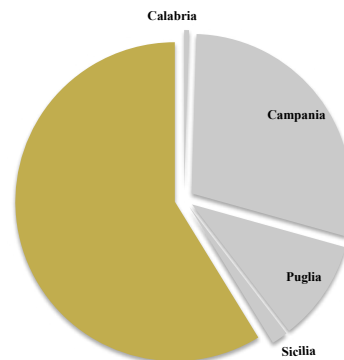
In fact, in 2012, as in the previous years, in the four regions of Southern Italy:

- Almost the half of the national quantity of drugs was seized (in weight) and 40.74% in doses (only synthetic drugs) as well as almost the whole of cannabis crops (99.30%);

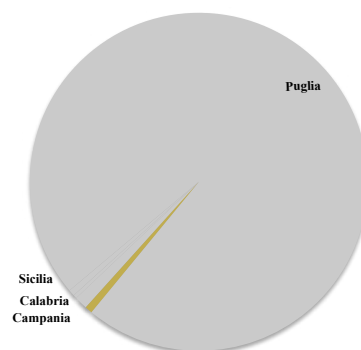
Seizures kg



Seizures doses/tablets



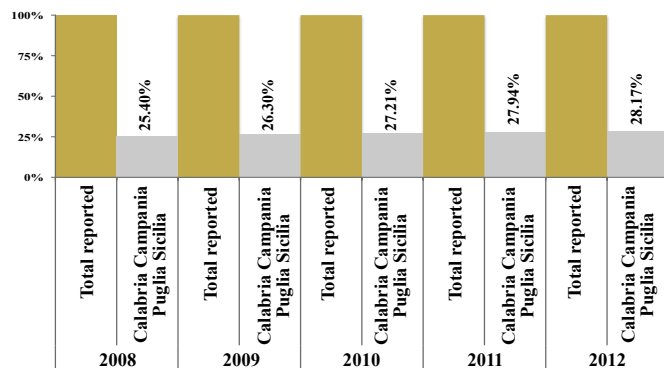
Seizures plants cannabis



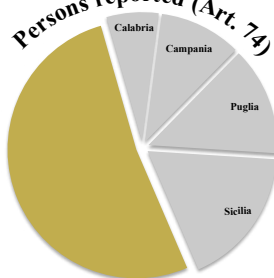


- 28.17% of the total of persons reported for drug-related offences was registered, thus confirming the trend of the previous years;

Persons reported - Total



- About the half of the total domestic number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority ex article 74 of the Presidential Order No. 309 dating 1990, subdivided as follows: 17.53% in Sicilia (with an increase of 60.16% with respect to 2011), 13.64% in Puglia (+3.37%), 10.29% in Campania and 6.52% in Calabria.



Criminal conspiracy is the most serious offence reported in Southern Italy. For this reason most of drug operations (27% in 2012 and 26.55% in 2011) was carried out in this area.

As you can see from the above-mentioned data, the Calabrian organized crime operated outside its boundaries more than the other criminal networks, except for the exploitation of the maritime commercial routes reaching the Port of Gioia Tauro (Reggio Calabria) with intent to international cocaine trade. With reference to the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority for criminal conspiracy to traffic in narcotic drugs, mention must be made of Lazio (1st place) and Lombardia (5th place).

Moreover, the aforesaid regions registered 29% of law enforcement activities and almost one-third of the total of drugs seized.

However, data concerning Mafia-like criminal networks involvement in drug trafficking activities are not comprehensive since in the long drug trafficking

chain, these groups use a complex network of Italian and foreign brokers and intermediaries, located all over Italy and abroad.

According to investigations and intelligence activities, the 'Ndrangheta is one of the kingpins in the world cocaine trafficking; in 2008, the US Government included this criminal network in the *Foreign Narcotics Kingpins Designation Act List*, identifying the major foreign narcotics organizations. In the last decades, the Calabrian criminal syndicates have exploited the enormous licit trade activities of the Gioia Tauro seaport (Reggio Calabria), transforming Italy in a strategic hub for cocaine trafficking in Europe. The 'Ndrangheta has increased close contacts with drug trafficking groups of Central and South America as well as all previous collaborations with other foreign criminal rings and with major Italian Mafia-like organizations.

All this to confirm what described in the framework of previous investigations such as:

- Operation "Solare" in 2008. The investigation revealed that the clans located in the area of Reggio Calabria and along the Ionian coast, formed strict alliances in order to finance huge imports of cocaine and, through connections in USA, made agreements with the Mexican traffickers² of the "Gulf Cartel" for the cocaine supply destined for Europe and passing through Calabria;
- Operation "Crimine 3", in 2011 highlighted the collaboration of the 'Ndrangheta with a South American drug trafficking cartel as well as the involvement of a Mafia family of Cosa Nostra. As to the reporting year, we would like to remind operation "Dionisio" and "Revolution", both carried out in Lombardia and Calabria, having important foreign connections in South American and North European Countries, above all in Ecuador and in the Netherlands.

² The Mexican Cartels are no more the intermediaries of the Colombian producers only: they are powerful transnational criminal organizations. According to the National Drug Intelligence Center, the Mexican Cartels dominate distribution of cocaine in the United States, controlling 70% of the drug market (the American department of State estimates that 90% of cocaine reaching the U.S.A. arrives from Colombia, through Mexico) and are also penetrating the European market. These Cartels also distribute cannabis, methamphetamines and heroin in Mexico, which has become the second heroin world producing country, after Afghanistan.



The international traffickers have preferably relations with the '**Ndrangheta** because of its structure, based on strong family ties, that makes them less vulnerable to possible cooperation with the Judicial authorities and, for this reason, much more reliable.

The Sicilian Mafia (**Cosa Nostra**) is strengthening its role in the vast drug trafficking field, especially cocaine. In fact, Sicilian kingpins are revitalizing traditional contacts and channels which were once used in order to rule the heroin smuggling bound for North America.

In particular, complex counter-narcotic investigations coordinated by D.C.S.A. have revealed that members of Cosa Nostra have made new alliances with South American networks. In 2012, in Sicilia 24 Colombian nationals and in 2011, 49 Dominican nationals were reported to the Judicial Authority for conspiracy to traffic in cocaine (in 2011, 124 Dominican nationals were arrested in Sicilia under articles 73 and 74).

In the meantime, the Sicilian Mafia affiliates have also conducted their illicit activities with the '**Ndrangheta** and the **Camorra** in order to exploit their well-rooted logistic-operational bases in South America, in the Iberian Peninsula and in Northern Europe, which are the main drug trafficking sources and distribution areas.

We would like to point out that in 2012 Sicilia ranked first for the number of persons reported for conspiracy to trafficking in:

- cocaine, with an increase of 78.51% in comparison with the previous year, representing alone one fifth of the overall amount at national level;
- marijuana, with an yearly increase of 135%.

The renewed interest of the Sicilian groups in the international drug trafficking is due to several factors:

- a strategy made of alliances and supremacy within the more and more delicate and unstable Cosa Nostra balance, which was shaken by the numerous raids and arrests of top-level Mafia members made in the last years by Law enforcement agencies;
- the need to guarantee profits. Extortions and contracts have a strong symbolic value for the Mafia power but they became too risky due to the

more and more effective response by the State and the increased attention and rebellion of the civil society against this phenomenon.

As to the **Camorra**, investigative results have shown that almost all the Campania clans are involved in drug trafficking. They use their own supply channels and points of reference stationed in the drug producing, transit and storage countries. There, they act as intermediaries for the supply of the illicit markets both in Italy and in other European countries. The Campania-based Mafia utilizes the international maritime transport of its two regional ports of Naples and Salerno for the importation of large quantities of hashish and cocaine, as it was many times ascertained by investigations.

In the drug sector, as in other illicit trafficking activities, the **Puglia-based crime** is a "service-providing organization" in favor of other criminal networks. It acts as an intermediary with the groups of Balkan origin or simply provides services and logistic support in its own territory, often sharing in the profits.

This is because Puglia is very close to the Balkan coasts, being an important crossroads for the transport of heroin and the marijuana with a high active ingredient. Puglia ranked first for total amount of seized drugs: it ranked first both for marijuana (12,220.50 kg i.e. 56.85% of the overall amount at national level) and for cannabis plants detection (4,002,644 representing 97.09% of the overall amount at national level) and ranked second for heroin seizures (124.083 kg with an increase of 35.92% with respect to 2011).

The Puglia-based crime, having no unitary and defined hierarchical organization structure, is particularly dynamic, smooth and versatile in establishing - even temporary - illicit business relations with both Italian and foreign organizations looking for mere profit without any interest in permanent alliances.

Puglia ranked second (it ranked first in 2001) at national level for number of persons reported for conspiracy to drug trafficking. In particular, it remained the first one (like in 2011) among the



heroin trafficking organizations, the third one among the marijuana trafficking organizations (it was first in 2011), the fourth among cocaine and synthetic drugs trafficking organizations and the fifth one among hashish trafficking organizations (it was first in 2011). Even if the Italian Mafia-like organizations have very different characteristics, drug business makes them similar since they are profit- aimed. These groups frequently use the method of the so-called “puntate” (shares) to buy large quantities of drug: it consists in a sort of “capital sharing” with the participation of more clans belonging to the same criminal organization or of other criminal networks, even in contrast with them, in order to acquire importance and contractual capacity towards foreign suppliers so to lower the costs of wholesale drug supply.

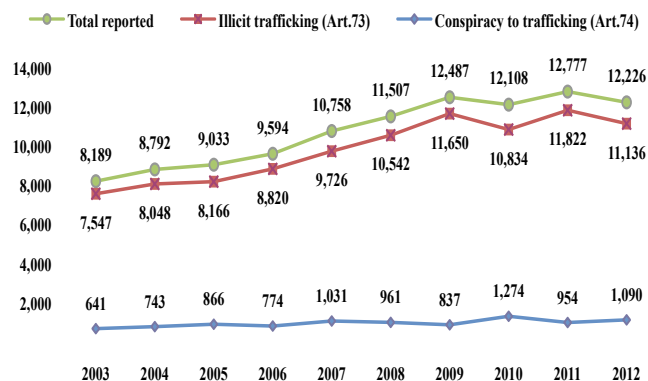
FOREIGN ORGANIZED CRIME

Drug investigations have shown complex and developing scenarios, characterized by modifications of the criminal organizations that often do not follow defined operational patterns. They establish occasional and temporary partnership, that are dynamic and quick but unusual and unexpected. In such a context foreign criminal groups proliferate and are inclined to set up and extend their relation system overcoming regional boundaries and developing multiethnic criminal networks. The foreign organized crime, especially in the drug trafficking field, has been a particularly relevant phenomenon in Italy for a long time: these foreign criminal networks have widespread and well-established branches all over the country, having organizational structures and multi-faceted characteristics, strengthening their operational potential.

In the last decade a continuous and constant increase in the total number of foreigners reported for violation of the Consolidating Act on drugs (from 8,189 to 12,226 persons), for specific offences of “production, trafficking and illicit possession of drugs and psychotropic substances (Art. 73) and conspiracy

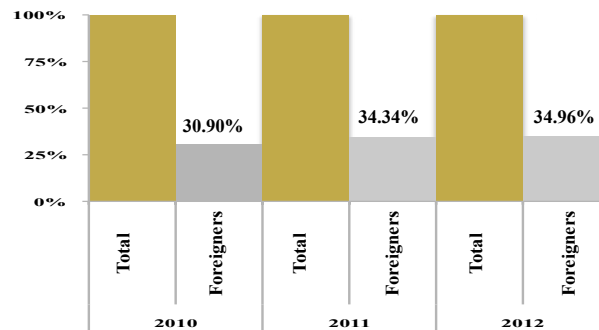
to traffic in drugs and psychotropic substances (Art. 74) was registered.

Foreigners - ten-year trend

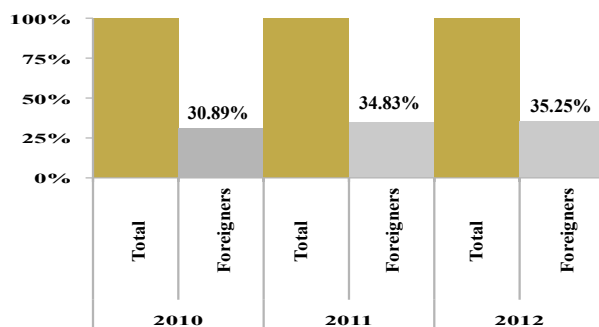


However, especially in the last three years the number of foreigners reported for drug-related offences has increased also in terms of percentage, representing one third of the total number of the reported persons.

Persons reported - total

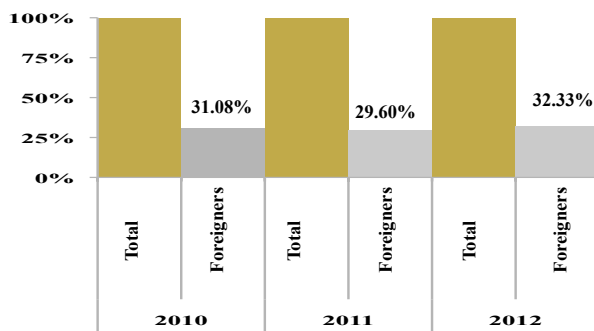


Persons reported according to Art. 73 DPR 309/1990





Persons reported according to Art. 74 DPR 309/1990



The collected data have shown that one third of the drug market players consists of foreign nationals and foreign criminal groups that often, rather than working in cooperation with the Italian criminal organizations, deal with a specific task in order to better satisfy particular trafficking needs.

Over the half of the 12,226 foreigners reported in 2012 for violation of the drug legislation was concentrated in four Northern regions: Lombardia (with 2,726 reported persons ranked first as in 2011), Emilia-Romagna (with 1,468 ranked second as in 2011), Veneto (with 1,092 ranked fifth, while ranked fourth in 2011) and Piemonte (with 982 ranked sixth, while ranked fifth in 2011). The foreign ethnic groups mainly involved are those coming from Morocco, Tunisia, Albania and Nigeria.

On the contrary, in the regions of origin of the main Mafia-like organizations (Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Sicilia) only approx. 6% of the foreign nationals reported for drug related offences was registered.

However, the situation regarding the two main offences in the above mentioned four southern regions should be explained. In fact approx. 6% of foreigners were reported under art. 73, while 16.42% were reported under art. 74. The latter percentage is mainly due to Sicilia, where, inter alia 24 Colombians, 13 Tunisians, 5 Mexicans, 4 Guatemalan and 3 Santo Domingo nationals were reported for conspiracy to traffic in cocaine and 11 Albanians for conspiracy to traffic in cocaine and marijuana.

Considering the above mentioned data, in 2012 the players in the drug trafficking scenario did not change with respect to the previous year. Such scenario is the

most fertile ground for a criminal “corporation” also in the areas mostly affected by mafia-type crime. In fact, the capacity to take in and absorb the changes due to the evolution of the social and criminal context are fundamental features of the Mafia and of its endurance.

With regard to the nationality of the reported foreigners, Moroccans, Tunisians, Albanians and Nigerians maintained the first four positions.

In particular, Moroccans, Tunisians and Albanians represented almost 60% of the total number of both the foreigners reported under Art. 73 of the Presidential Decree 309/1990 and of those reported under Art. 74.

Specifically, in 2012 the regional situation concerning the foreigners reported under Art. 74 was the following:

- Toscana ranked first (236): 85 Albanians reported for conspiracy to cocaine trafficking and 74 for conspiracy to heroin trafficking; 48 Tunisians for conspiracy to heroin trafficking;
- Lombardia ranked second (140). In this regard we would like to point out that 29 Albanians, 16 Moroccans and 1 Chinese were reported for conspiracy to cocaine trafficking. Moreover 32 Chinese nationals were reported for conspiracy to traffic in ketamine;
- Liguria ranked third (104): 39 Albanians were reported for criminal conspiracy to heroin trafficking, 42 Senegalese nationals and 8 Dominicans for conspiracy to cocaine trafficking;
- Abruzzo ranked fourth (99). It is important to point out that 41 Albanians, 35 Dominicans and 10 Colombians were reported for conspiracy to cocaine trafficking;
- Lazio hold the fifth position (89), with 23 Albanians for conspiracy to cocaine, heroin and marijuana trafficking and 11 Tanzanians for conspiracy to heroin trafficking;
- Emilia-Romagna ranked sixth (87), with 41 Albanians for conspiracy to cocaine and heroin trafficking, 29 Moroccans and 6 Chinese nationals reported for criminal conspiracy to cocaine trafficking.



However, with reference to the nationality, the data concerning violations of Art. 74 have shown that:

- Albanians are still at the top of the rank with 443 associates (+92% with respect to 2011), representing 41% of the total number: over the half of them belongs to cocaine trafficking associations, over one third to cocaine trafficking associations and the rest is involved in marijuana, hashish and other drugs;
- Tunisians moved from the fourth to the second position with 96 associates reported (+17%). Out of them, over two thirds were involved in heroin trafficking;
- Moroccans went down from the second to the third position with 93 persons reported to the Judicial Authority. Almost the half of them was involved in cocaine trafficking;
- Dominicans ranked fourth, with 58 cocaine traffickers;
- Colombians confirmed their fifth place, with 51 persons involved in cocaine trafficking;
- Senegalese nationals ranked sixth (they held the 13th position in 2011), with an increase of 38.99%. 45 persons (+400%) were reported - 44 for cocaine trafficking and one for hashish.

It is interesting to analyze the criminal organizations of the first four foreign nationalities on the basis of the overall number of reported persons: Moroccans, Tunisians, Albanians and Nigerians.

In 2012, 2,885 **Moroccan nationals** were reported for drug related offences, mainly for cocaine and hashish trafficking. In particular, the following amounts of drug were seized from them: 5,789.86 kg of hashish, 73.78 kg of cocaine, 47.17 kg of heroin and 20.03 kg of marijuana.

Analyzing the distribution of this ethnic group in Italy, Moroccan nationals were mainly present in Northern Italy and particularly in Lombardia, where this community is well-rooted in the socio-economic tissue. The other regions in which they operated were: Emilia Romagna (343) with a percentage of 23.37%, Toscana (340) with a percentage of 29.62%, Veneto (219) with 20.05% and Liguria (215) with 25.78%.

In the last ten years the number of Tunisians reported – mainly for heroin trafficking – has increased from 1,131 to 2,145 persons. In 2012, 48.49 kg of heroin, 52.34 kg of hashish, 15.94 kg of cocaine and 17.01 kg of marijuana were seized from Tunisian nationals. Recent drug operations have shown that Tunisian criminal groups are well organized and have close links with their fellow-citizens or Maghrebi nationals living in many European countries: they can come into alliances with criminal organizations belonging to other ethnic groups and cope, even violently, with rival groups.

In 2012, among the reports for violation of article 74 of Presidential Decree No. 309/90 mention must be made of 29 Moroccan nationals (reported for conspiracy to cocaine trafficking in Emilia Romagna), and 61 Tunisians (48 reported for conspiracy to heroin trafficking in Toscana and 13 for conspiracy to cocaine trafficking in Sicilia).

Investigations and data on drug seizures have highlighted that Albanian crime groups are a major drug supply channel. In 2012 the highest quantities of marijuana, heroin and cocaine were seized from Albanian nationals: 10,266.27 kg, 344.88 kg and 265.09 kg respectively.

In the last ten year the Albanians reported – mainly for cocaine trafficking – have risen from 1,131 to 2,076.

Moreover the most recent police operations have revealed that for their heroin supply Albanian syndicates have established relations with many criminal groups operating along the “Balkan route” (in particular Turkish, Bulgarian and Romanian nationals) as well as with members of South-American cartels. Some narco-traffickers have chosen Albania and the Balkans in general as a storage and/or transit area of the cocaine destined for the European market,³ in synergy with Albanian traffickers living in South America. Albanians have close links with Spanish and North-European organizations supplying them with cocaine, also in exchange for hashish

³ Some lab tests on the cocaine seized from Albanian traffickers revealed that they use refining techniques different from those generally used by South-Americans. It is thus reasonable to assume that the Balkan area has become not only a landing and storage area but also a cocaine processing area.



and marijuana (marijuana of high quality is largely produced in Albania). They are also able to supply and manage non-European pushers, mainly from Maghreb (Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria) for any type of drugs.

Albanian kingpins usually live in their native country while Albanian crime is made up of different autonomous groups working in parallel and jointly by virtue not only of their ethnic origin but also of their family ties. In particular, they operate in Central and Northern Italy, mainly Toscana, Lombardia and Emilia Romagna.

Heroin trafficking along the Balkan route is, by tradition, managed by Albanian criminals. In Italy a high number of Albanians, equal to 42.42% of the overall number of the persons arrested, were reported for conspiracy to heroin trafficking.

In the last ten years Nigerians reported in Italy for drug-related offences – mainly cocaine trafficking – have risen from 313 to 750.

Nigerian crime groups are a deep-rooted and widespread network at international level; they are particularly insidious because they use body-packers scattered throughout the routes, above all air routes. This method allows them to be flexible and to rapidly change their routes. Couriers are no longer their fellow-citizens or Africans but subjects increasingly coming from the Balkan-Caucasian and South-American area.

Nigerians are skilled managers of internet points and call centres, which can be easily used to launder money through money transfers.

Crime groups from the Balkans have recently raised the interest of investigators since the Balkan area has become important also as far as cocaine trafficking is concerned.

According to Europol⁴, a significant flow of cocaine coming from South America arrives in the countries of the European Union through Western Balkans and South-East Europe by large shipments passing through the ports of the Black Sea (mainly Varna in Bulgaria, Constanta in Romania and Odessa in Ukraine) and the Adriatic Sea (mainly Bar in

Montenegro and Koper in Slovenia).

The increased use of the Balkan area for cocaine trafficking is reportedly due to the following factors:

- Increased commercial traffic in the Mediterranean and presence of many ports in the Adriatic sea and in the Black Sea where important navigable water courses flow into;
- More permeable borders due to the high level of corruption and political instability in the countries of the region as well as the free movement of persons and goods with the entry in the EU and the Schengen area;
- Increased counter-narcotics activity to fight against drug trafficking in Western Europe and Western Africa by international cooperation agencies (i.e. MAOC-N in Lisbon). Indeed since 2008 West Africa has become less important as a cocaine route;
- Increased development of new cocaine consumer markets in Central and Eastern Europe, considering the growing saturation of the Western European market;
- The well-known “Balkan route”, where the majority of Afghan heroin traded in Western and Eastern Europe passes through;
- the consolidated presence of transnational criminal networks which historically deal first of all with heroin trafficking, but also with marijuana, hashish and precursors as well as, more recently, of skilled organizations, such as those from Serbia-Montenegro and Bulgaria, who are specialized in trafficking huge quantities of cocaine by sea. The latter are able to go straight to the source of supply, thanks to their relations and their operational and logistical structures in Latin America.

As an example mention must be made of the long-lasting and complex investigation into a Bulgarian syndicate called “Magna Charta”, which in 2012 led to the seizure of about 6 tons of cocaine and the issuing of 30 preventive custody orders. The deep-rooted and well-organized criminal group (with operational bases in Northern Italy, Spain and South America) was able to be supplied with huge

⁴ O.C.T.A. (Organised Crime Threat Assessment), Report 2012



quantities of cocaine straight in South America and to autonomously transport them up to Europe and Italy by means of transoceanic vessels for other foreign and Italian criminal groups, including some Calabrian networks based in Northern Italy.

Last but not least in 2012 near the Strait of Gibraltar 3,000 kg of cocaine were seized and 21 Bulgarian, 7 Colombian and 3 Spanish nationals were arrested.

Criminal groups from Serbia and Montenegro have recently been playing a major role in international drug trafficking, particularly cocaine. They are well structured in the American continent, in Europe and in South Africa. In Italy they mainly operate in the North, in particular in Lombardia, where links with 'Ndrangheta and Apulian crime have been identified.

The Serbian and Montenegrin crime is characterized by the military-type organization, methods, mentality and equipment since many of its members belonged in the past to special or intelligence forces or paramilitary units. Moreover the international embargo during the war in the former Yugoslavia helped criminals be well trained in smuggling techniques.

Montenegrin crime is strongly influencing sea cocaine trafficking from South America to Europe by:

- diversifying Atlantic routes and affecting the countries which so far have been used to a limited extent, such as Uruguay and South Africa;
- slowly moving the centre of gravity from Spain to the Balkan area: cocaine passes through the Strait of Gibraltar and reaches the Western coasts of the Adriatic sea, particularly Montenegro (above all in the port of Bar), Croatia and Albania.

Even the most powerful criminal organizations, such as 'Ndrangheta, has turned to Serbian-Montenegrin groups to be supplied with cocaine, since:

- they offer and bargain only huge quantities of high purity and at competitive prices, without getting a percentage from trafficking in small quantities. In this way they refrain from coming into conflict with medium and low-level wholesalers or street pushers and allow the whole criminal ring to gain profits;

- they take over all the risks connected to the transoceanic transport and the stockpiling.

Since 2007-2008 the most important investigations into the above-mentioned groups carried out in Italy have been the following:

- "Loptice" which ended up with the seizure of 900 kg of cocaine and the identification of many members operating in separate cells mainly in the area of Milan;
- "Skurau" which led to the interception of 140 kg of drugs within investigations carried out both in Serbia and Argentina (2.6 tons of cocaine were seized in this country) and in 2012 to 29 orders of preventive custody against Serbian-Montenegrin nationals.

As far as Romanians are concerned, in the last ten years the number of persons reported has increased from 42 to 378 (21 of whom for conspiracy to drug trafficking)

In conclusion, Eastern European criminal groups have massively penetrated the cocaine market: Serbian-Montenegrin, Macedonian, Bulgarian, Romanian and above all Albanian nationals. At first they worked together with Turkish organizations and later they partially replaced them in the heroin trafficking along the Balkan route. They were able to redraw the directives of the drug flow and then, by increasing their economic and criminal power, they later succeeded in cocaine trafficking.

Analyzing the risk factors, the reasons why Balkan criminal groups are particularly dangerous in the drug trafficking are the following:

- Bulgarian nationals are particularly skilled in laundering the illicit proceeds, on the basis of the experience gained⁵ in the field of bank frauds and in the use of the deep web;
- Among Romanians and Bulgarians there is a strong component of ethnic Roma people scattered throughout Europe, able to avoid controls.

Recently in Italy the Roma ethnic component has strongly been involved in the drug sector (not only as far as drug pushing is concerned but also as to

⁵ During the iron curtain USSR fully trained Bulgarian students in mathematical sciences, particularly informatics and electronics



the conspiracy to international drug trafficking) and has established close links with Italian and foreign criminal groups.

Last but not least mention must be made of Chinese crime although statistical data do not show a considerable involvement in drug trafficking in terms of numbers if compared to their deep-rooted presence in Italy.

Nonetheless there are more and more hints highlighting the involvement of Chinese criminals in exporting activities which were once destined only for their fellow-citizens, such as drug pushing and prostitution.

Inside their communities there is a widespread use of synthetic drugs, particularly ketamine, a veterinarian anesthetic mainly produced in China⁶ and mephedrone, which was born as a fertilizer and is now listed among the stimulating synthetic drugs, similar to phenethylamine, a mixture of amphetamines and MDMA, whose effects are similar, though less powerful.

The penetration of the domestic drug market by Chinese criminal groups is also facilitated by:

- The already proven and consolidated commercial and illicit methods and routes (trafficking in illegal manpower and counterfeited products)
- The huge financial assets coming from their widespread and flourishing entrepreneurial activities;
- The indisputable fact that China is one of the biggest world's producers of synthetic drugs and precursors.

In 2012, 67 nationals from the People's Republic of China (+9.84%) were reported, of whom 39 belonged to the drug trafficking groups. Precisely,

- 33 Chinese nationals in Lombardia, 32 of whom belonged to an organization dealing not only with drug trafficking but also with extortion, robbery, exploitation and prostitution, gambling and 1 was reported for conspiracy to cocaine trafficking;

- 6 Chinese nationals in Emilia Romagna, together with many Moroccans as part of an international cocaine trafficking between Morocco, Spain and Italy.

According to the analysis of the data held by DCSA, Chinese ranked seventh in absolute terms as far as the offence of conspiracy is concerned (after Albanians, Tunisians, Moroccans, Dominicans, Colombians and Senegalese) but first in relative terms. Indeed the reports ex. Art 74 Presidential Decree 309/90 accounted for 58.21% of the overall number of the Chinese nationals reported to the Judicial authority for drug-related offences. By contrast, the data on other nationalities revealed that the average of the persons reported for conspiracy is less than 10%. This threshold is overcome only by Colombians (43.22%), Dominicans (24.26%) and Albanians (21.34%).

The risk analysis highlighted that although the Chinese community is concentrated above all in Central and Northern Italy, it has significantly increased in the last ten years and has largely penetrated the economic and entrepreneurial tissue of Southern Italy, particularly Campania and above all the province of Naples. In this area it has established close contacts with Camorra clans for the production, transportation and distribution of counterfeit products. The risk analysis must also take into account that the port of Naples is increasing its commercial traffic with the Far East, particularly with China, with potential consequences for international drug trafficking.

⁶ And in Canada where there is an historically deep-rooted and numerous Chinese community.

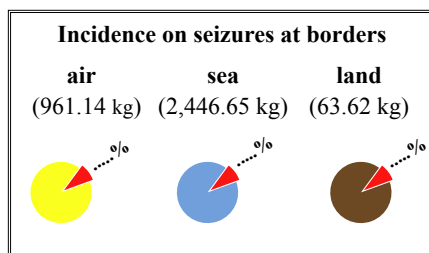
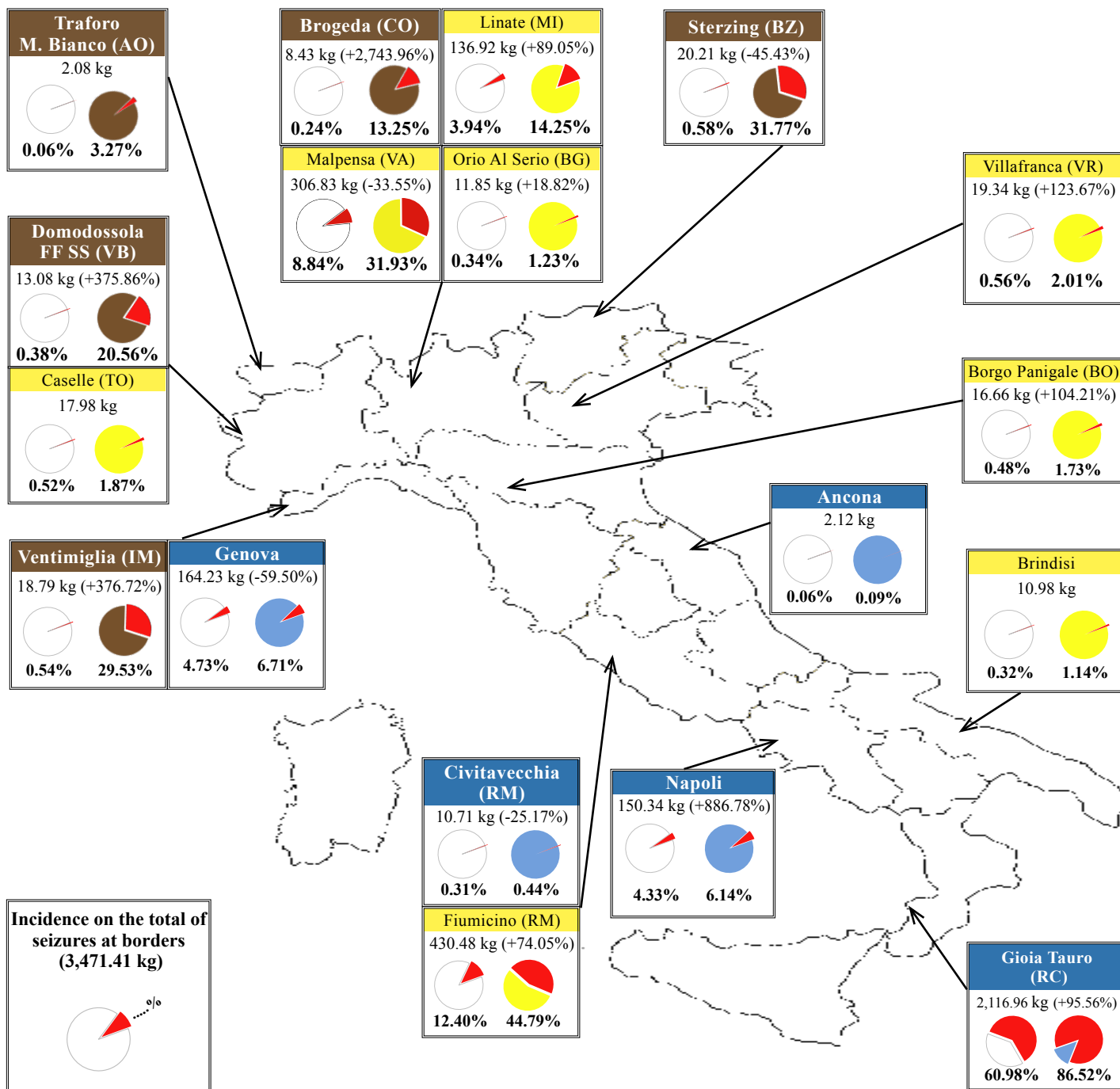


COCAINE

BORDERS: MAIN SEIZURES

PART ONE

CONTENTS



Persons reported at borders - total (374)

Italians (112)

Foreigners (263)

1^	2^	3^	4^	5^	6^	7^	8^	9^	10^
Nigeria (42)	Dominican Rep. (27)	Paraguay (23)	Brazil (20)	Spain (15)	Albania (14)	Peru (12)	Romania (10)	Colombia (9)	Portugal (7)



In Italy, in 2011 cocaine seizures trend was fluctuating from a minimum of 73 kg to a maximum of 6,353 kg while in the reporting year there was a decrease of 16% with an overall quantity seized equal to 5,324 kg, of which 65% at borders, in accordance with a trend started in 2009. In this context, in 2012 approximately 2,500 kg of cocaine hydrochloride were found out at maritime borders: this was the largest quantity after 2011 when about 4,100 kg were seized, representing the record for seizures of this substance in the last 30 years.

The analysis of data pertaining to the borders also revealed an increase of 17% at air borders while a rise of 38% was noticed at land borders, even though the quantity of the drug seized were lower.

As to the rest of the territory, in 2012 an increase of 34% was registered, with an overall value of 1,852 kg.

In 2012, the overall decline of cocaine seizures in Italy was only due to a decrease of 1,656.22 kg at **maritime borders** since in 2012 the following seaports were not considered in the statistics: the port of Livorno, where 1,015.77 kg of cocaine were seized in 2011, the port of La Spezia, where another huge quantity (974 kg) of this substance was seized and the port of Alghero (Sassari), with another drugs haul of 503.10 kg was carried out. During the previous five years at the above-mentioned seaports no drug seizures were registered (or only negligible quantities were seized).

Although the main drugs seized at maritime borders have been usually hashish and marijuana, in 2011 cocaine ranked first in the Italian seaports (with 4,103 kg) and second, after marijuana, in 2012 (with 2,447 kg).

For this reason, it seems clear that drug trafficking by sea has lately become the main channel for cocaine destined for Italy while, in the past, the largest consignments of this drug were mainly seized at Italian airports. In 2008, the seizures made at air borders represented 50% of the overall quantities seized at borders, while in 2011 they dropped to 17% and in 2012 to 28%.

In fact, since 2009 a remarkable increase of cocaine seizures at maritime borders has been registered, progressively passing from 611 kg seized in 2008 to 1,359 kg in 2009, 1,331 kg in 2010, 4,103 kg in 2011 and 2,447 kg in 2012.

A key to interpretation is given by the increase of trafficking volume in the Mediterranean Sea, where the Italian Peninsula, with its 8,000 kilometres of coasts is one of the main gateways to Europe (the second cocaine consumption market after North America) and thus an important crossroads for international drug routes, recently strengthened by the seaports of Tangier (Morocco), Port Said and Suez (Egypt), Piraeus (Greece), Izmir (Turkey) and Gioia Tauro (Italy). Moreover, in the last few years investigations have revealed that the major criminal networks (especially the 'Ndrangheta and the Camorra) have directly introduced huge quantities of cocaine on the domestic market. In this way they elude the transit and warehousing phases in the Iberian Peninsula or in Northern European Countries, which are the traditional entryways to the Old Continent, where minor seizures have been made.

Cocaine - directly coming from South American producing Countries and/or transported through West African Countries - reaches Italy by means of merchant ships mainly at the west coast ports of Tyrrhenian and Ligurian Sea as well as of Sardinian Sea. In the last five years, in the above-mentioned seaports a total of 9,457 kg of cocaine have been seized.

In the reporting year, the port of Gioia Tauro (Reggio Calabria) with 2,117 kg almost doubled (+96%) the quantities of cocaine seized the year before, confirming its importance as the main threshold for the cocaine in our country. This seaport represented on its own 61% of all the cocaine seizures made at domestic borders and 87% of those made at maritime borders. Furthermore, this seaport also stood out for the increase in the number (18) of seizures, which were 4 in 2010 and 8 in 2011.

In the last three years, the cocaine seized in Gioia Tauro has come directly from South America (Chile,



Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil and Peru) as well as from Mexico, Spain and Morocco. It was concealed inside containers with different licit goods (for instance, fruit, coffee, wood and leather, food cans, farming tools, metal waste products and electric material).

Drug traffickers mainly used the rip-off method: instead of concealing the drug inside the licit cargo they break and enter the container, introduce large bags with 30-60 kg of cocaine and then replace their seals.

Moreover, the 'Ndrangheta has exploited the international licit trade of the Gioia Tauro seaport (Reggio Calabria), that is a very important transshipment hub for the containerized goods coming from all over the world and mainly destined for the markets of the Mediterranean area and Europe, transforming it in the main entry point for South-American cocaine (since 1999, 7,716 kg of cocaine have been seized there, of which 4,385 kg in the last three years).

In addition, this port is strategic for transportation costs and timing because of its central position also for the goods coming from emerging economies such as China, India and South-East Asia bound for the West consumption markets. It could also play a vital role for the maritime trafficking in synthetic drugs and precursors produced in Asia (China) and South-East Asia and in heroin (for example, from the port of Karachi for Afghan heroin and from the port of Singapore for Myanmar heroin).

In 2012, also the Port of Genova¹ (164.23 kg) and that of Naples (150.34 kg) came to notice: here, cocaine seizures increased by 887% (in 2011, only 15 kg of cocaine were seized). Intelligence and investigative efforts are particularly focused on the Port of Naples, considering its trade volume as well as the Camorra interests.

¹ In the last three years 575 kg of cocaine have been seized at the port of Genova.

Fiumicino 6.240 kg of cocaine (June 2012)





As to the risk analysis, particular attention should be given also to the ports along the Adriatic Sea coasts, which are the natural geographical way out of the Balkan route for heroin and marijuana trafficking.

To this regard, the following Adriatic seaports are particularly relevant:

- Ancona: seizure of 2 kg of cocaine, in 2012, from a Macedonian courier coming from Greece and with the seizure made in 2011 of 46 kg of cocaine in the province of Rimini, onboard a TIR truck coming from Greece and unloaded at the a/m port;
- Venezia: 108 kg of cocaine in 2010 and 10 kg in 2009 from an Austrian, a Serb and a Croatian national;
- Ravenna: 12 kg seized in 2008 from two Croatians and two Montenegrin nationals;
- Brindisi: 1 kg seized in 2010 from an Albanian national coming from Albania.

Although the quantities involved were not significant and the seizures were not so frequent, it is possible that the Adriatic route shall gain importance in the cocaine trades. In fact, heroin trafficking has recently decreased in this area and, at the same time, the Balkan area has been recently playing a significant role in this type of illicit trafficking.

Air borders were mainly interested by cocaine trafficking both in terms of quantities and regularity of consignments seized.

Cocaine concealed inside luggage or smuggled by human couriers *in corpore*, is the most trafficked substance seized at Italian airports (in the last five years 3,992 kg of cocaine have been seized). However, even though seizures at air borders have increased in the last five years, the incidence on the overall seizures made at borders has progressively declined: in 2008 it was equal to about 50%, dropping in 2011 to 17% and with a slight rise in 2012 up to 28%.

The “white powder” is above all seized at the international airports of Malpensa (Varese) and Fiumicino (Rome). Because of their significant passengers’ volume these seizures represent (respectively, with 307 kg and 430kg of cocaine

seized)² 77% of the cocaine quantity seized in 2012 at air borders and 21% of that intercepted at all other borders.

The above-mentioned two airports are interested by cocaine trafficking both on intercontinental flights from South and Central America and on flights coming from the European airports, in particular Lisbon, Madrid, Paris, Amsterdam, London, Zurich and Frankfurt.

Other cocaine seizures were made in minor airports which are not directly connected with intercontinental routes: they are mainly used by traffickers for the connections with other European cities, above all through low cost air companies.

Among them, Linate (Milan) stood out for the cocaine quantities seized in the last year (136.92 kg, with an increase of +89.05% with respect to 2011): this value accounted for 14.25% on the cocaine quantities seized at air borders. Moreover, mention must be made of the following: Villafranca (Verona) 19.34 kg, +123.67%; Caselle Torinese (Torino) 17.98 kg – this airport was not present in 2011 statistics; Bologna 16.66 kg, +104.21%; Brindisi 10.98 kg, this airport was not present in 2011 statistics.

Recently, several seizures of liquid cocaine have been made above all at air borders. In particular, in the reporting year, 114.65 kg of liquid cocaine were totally seized, of which 64.9 kg at Fiumicino Airport (Rome), 40 kg at Linate Airport (Milan), 6.4 kg at Malpensa (Varese), and 3.35 kg at Bologna airport.

As to the method of concealment *in corpore*, although in 2012 a decrease was registered, this phenomenon primarily regarded the air borders and the cocaine as substance. This drug represented with 123.326 kg, 67.94% of the overall quantity of drugs concealed in this way (181.53 kg).

In details, 83 kg of cocaine – detected at airports – were smuggled by 178 drug “mules” (they were 213 in 2011). The most affected airports were: Fiumicino (Rome) 33 kg, Malpensa (Varese) 30 kg, Orio al Serio (Bergamo) 11 kg and Bologna 7 kg.

² In the last three years the following quantities have been seized: at Malpensa Airport 1,095.21 kg and at Fiumicino Airport (Rome) 976.38 kg.



The remaining part was seized all over the national territory (27.41 kg) and at land borders (6.95 kg at the border post of Domodossola and Ventimiglia).

As in the previous year, in 2012 the drug “mules” mostly came from Nigeria (56 subjects were arrested), followed by Paraguay, Italy, Dominican Republic, Ghana and Brazil. In general, the Italian nationality is one of the few which registered an increase in 2012 so that Italy passed from the sixth place of 2011 (9 subjects were arrested) to the third place with 18 arrests.

As to the cocaine trafficking made through the **land borders**, a further subdivision must be made: at Northwest border (traditionally affected by cocaine coming from the Iberian Peninsula and from Central and Northern Europe) in 2012 an increase of cocaine quantities seized was registered. In particular, at the highway border posts of “Autofiori” Ventimiglia (Imperia) and Monte Bianco in Courmayeur (Aosta), connecting Italy with France; at the railway border post of Domodossola (Verbania) and at the highway border post of Brogeda (Como), connecting Italy with Switzerland.

At Northeast border, also in 2012 the highway border post of Sterzing (Bolzano) ranked first among the land borders for cocaine seizures, as it was in 2011. Although in absolute terms the land borders have a low incidence on the overall quantity of cocaine seized, the Northeast border could play a vital role and a major strategic relevance from a risk analysis point of view.

As a matter of fact, the border posts between Italy and Austria have become interesting in the last years:

- Sterzing (Bolzano), since 2007, 185 kg of cocaine have been seized;
- Brenner (Bolzano), where limited cocaine consignments not exceeding 10 kg have been seized almost every year.

Due to their geographical position, these borders are crossed by flows of goods and persons coming from Central and Northern Europe as well as from the Balkan area, representing a concrete risk factor caused by:

- the continuous increase of road transport crossing the Northeast border (where seizures, although limited in quantity, registered an upward trend);
- the recent stabilization of the Northern alternative passageway of the Balkan route (for heroin, marijuana and synthetic drugs trafficking) that could be also exploited to smuggle cocaine;
- the role played by the Balkan region in the scenario of international cocaine trafficking.

According to information from law enforcement authorities of the Balkan area, the entry to the EU of Romania and Bulgaria in 2007 caused a change in the trafficking routes as far as the main Balkan route is concerned. A North branch was developed, from Turkey through Bulgaria (which is more and more a poly-drug trafficking hub) and then to North, to Romania and then Hungary, Slovakia and Austria, finally to reach the heart of the Western Europe.

The drug flow reaching Austria obviously poses a threat to Italy, since it can enter our Country through the Northeast border.

Moreover, thanks to the forthcoming entry of Romania and Bulgaria to the Schengen Area, the use of the North alternative to the traditional Balkan route will be probably developed once again.

As to the **national territory**, Calabria ranked first for cocaine seizures (2,131 kg, +94%, of which 2,117 kg at the Port of Gioia Tauro). At the second place there was Lombardia (1,122 kg, +32%) and then Lazio (644 kg, +51%).



2012

COCAINE

SEIZURES, PERSONS REPORTED AND MAIN OPERATIONS ENDED IN 2012

MAGNA CHARTA	
	(30)
cocaine 6,016.35 kg	
	TO, MI

SKURAU	
	(29)
- cocaine 35 kg	
- marijuana 58 kg	
- hashish 10 kg	
	MI, VR

DIONISIO	
	'NDRANGHETA (52)
- cocaine 13 kg	
- 330,000 €	
	MI, RC

REVOLUTION	
	'NDRANGHETA (29)
- cocaine 1.8 kg	
- falsi Bond Federal Reserve: 500 mln USD	
	MI, RC

CIME BIANCHE	
	(13)
- cocaine 8.86 kg	
- heroin 16 kg	
- marijuana 0.6 kg	
	MI, VA, PO, FI, GR
	Lazio, FG, BA, LE, TA

COCO LUDOVISI	
	(12)
cocaine 5 kg	
	RM

HEIDI	
	CAMORRA (27)
- cocaine 10 kg	
- hashish 62 kg	
- heroin 0.84 kg	
	SI, RM, NA,

SESSO & COCA	
	(21)
- cocaine 5.40 kg	
- heroin 7 kg	
	MI, PD, FC, RM, RI
	FR, NA, CE, FG, KR

MONTERREY	
	CAMORRA, COSA NOSTRA (31)
- cocaine 424 kg	
- hashish 495 kg	
	MO, NA, PA

Seizures (5,323.84 kg)	
	≥ 0 kg
	≥ 50 kg
	≥ 100 kg
	≥ 200 kg
	≥ 500 kg
	≥ 1,000 kg

Regional incidence on the national total of antidrug activities (6,735)	
	%

Persons reported at borders - total (12,386)	
	Italians (7,603)
	Foreigners (4,783)

1^	2^	3^	4^	5^	6^	7^	8^	9^	10^
 Albania (1,229)	 Morocco (1,133)	 Nigeria (376)	 Tunisia (345)	 Senegal (228)	 Dominican Rep. (207)	 Romania (144)	 Gabon (106)	 Colombia (91)	 Gambia (72)	
 Argentina (5)	 Belgium (7)	 Bulgaria (18)	 Canada (1)	 Croatia (6)	 Ecuador (50)	 Germany (13)	 Britain (5)	 India (8)	 Macedonia (22)	
 Mexico (8)	 Montenegro (2)	 Netherlands (11)	 Paraguay (37)	 Peru (46)	 Portugal (12)	 Spain (52)	 Serbia (33)	 Uruguay (7)		



Data at regional level showed the following:

- Lombardia ranked first as to operations and persons reported to the Judicial Authority (this region represents almost one-fifth of the overall number of persons reported), second as to quantity of drug seized (+32%) and third as to the number of affiliates to cocaine trafficking crime groups (+1%);
- Lazio ranked second, both for the number of operations and for the persons reported to the Judicial Authority (+17%) and for the offence of conspiracy to cocaine trafficking (+18%), and third for the quantity of cocaine seized (+51%);
- Lombardia and Lazio together represented 34% of the overall national drug operations regarding cocaine;
- Campania ranked third as to the total number of operations and the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority, while ranked fourth for the quantities seized (+383%) and sixth for the number of persons reported for conspiracy to cocaine trafficking.

In order to evaluate the impact of organized crime, it is useful to analyze in particular the regions of origin of the most important Mafia-type criminal organizations, which are Sicilia, Campania, Calabria and Puglia. In these regions, the following aspects can be noticed:

- The half of cocaine was seized in these regions;
- A quarter of the overall number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority for cocaine-related offences and almost the half of subjects reported for conspiracy to cocaine trafficking (in 2011 it was 43%) was reported in these regions.
- In details, for this serious crime, Sicilia ranked first (+79%) representing by itself one-fifth of the overall domestic number, while Puglia ranked fourth, Calabria fifth and Campania sixth.

Also Lazio and Lombardia, which are particularly influenced by Mafia-like Southern criminal organizations, were in the lead for this type of conspiracy offence, respectively ranking second (+18%) and third.

Considering that in 2012 at national level there was an increase of the number of persons reported for conspiracy to cocaine trafficking (+3%), particular mention must be made of:

- Toscana with 91 persons reported (of whom 85 were Albanians) and an increase with respect to 2011 of 1,038%;
- Veneto with 40 affiliates (+400%) of whom 6 Tunisians and 3 Albanians;
- Friuli Venezia-Giulia with 32 affiliates (+300%), of whom 21 Albanians;
- Liguria with 76 associates (+105%), of whom 42 Senegalese and 8 Dominicans;
- Abruzzo with 132 persons reported (+7%) of whom 41 Albanians, 35 Dominicans and 10 Colombians;
- Trentino Alto Adige with 15 associates (+50%), of whom 10 Albanians.

The **foreign nationals** reported to the Judicial Authority (4,783) for cocaine-related offences continue to be a high and stable value both with respect to the overall number (39%) and to the specific conspiracy offence.

In details, as to the overall number of foreign nationals reported, there were:

- In first place the Albanians with 1,229 (+13%) subjects, representing one-tenth of the total: 265 kg (+44%) of cocaine were seized from them;
- In second place the Moroccans with 1,133 persons and with 74 kg (+32%) of cocaine seized;
- Nigerians ranked third with 376 persons reported to the Judicial Authority (of whom 56 swallowers) and 70 kg seized;
- The Tunisians ranked fourth with 345 subjects reported and 16 kg seized;
- The Senegalese took the fifth place, with 228 persons reported and 12 kg of cocaine seized;
- The Dominicans ranked sixth, with 207 persons reported and 62 kg seized;
- The Romanians ranked seventh with 144 subjects reported (of whom 3 swallowers, in 2011 they were 9) and 44 kg seized;
- In eighth place we found the Gabonese with 104 subjects reported and 2.65 kg of cocaine seized;



- In ninth place the Colombians with 91 persons reported (+19%) and 16 kg seized.

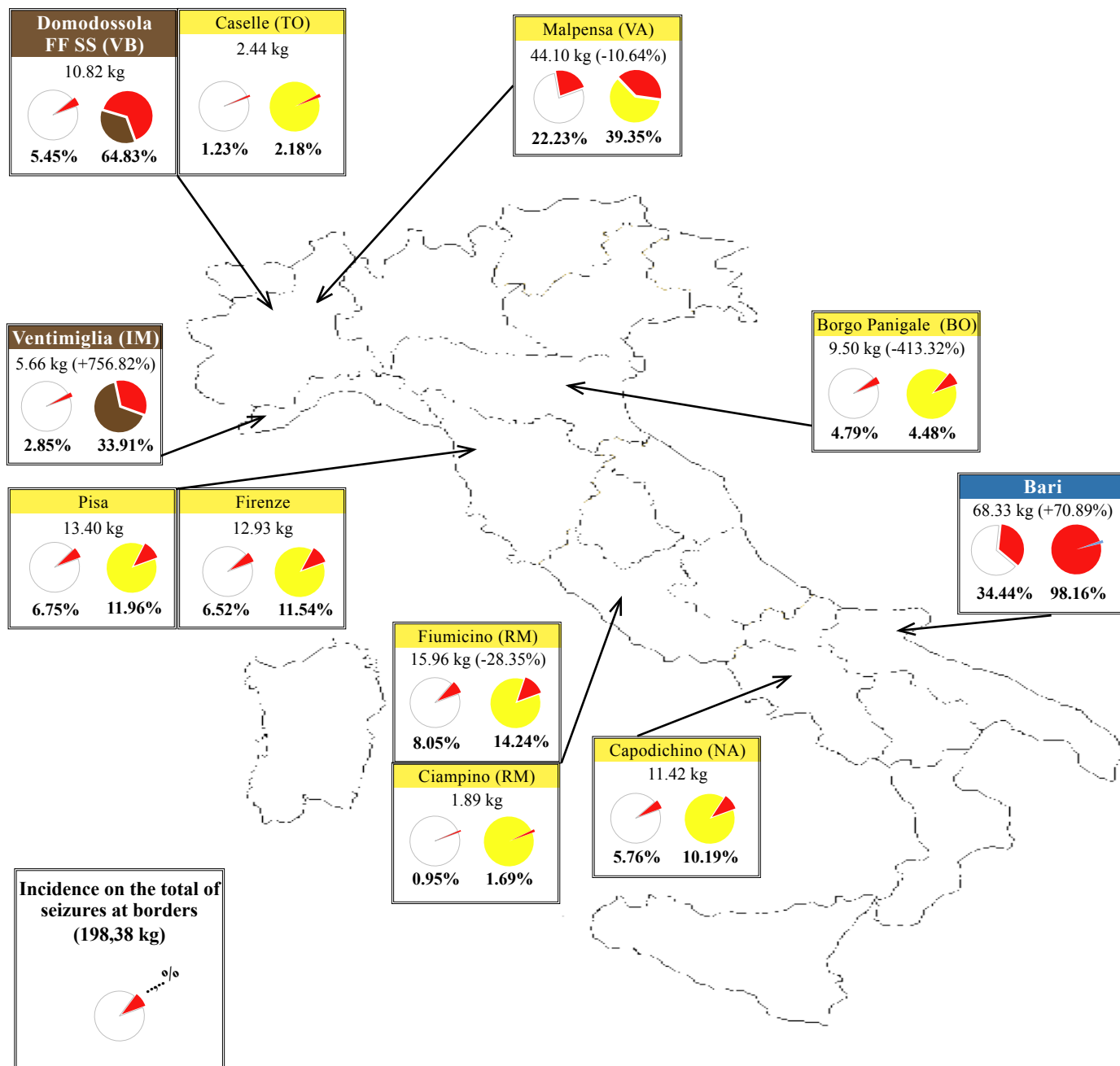
With regard to the more serious offence of conspiracy to cocaine trafficking, the total number of subjects reported (2,045) increased by 3%, while that pertaining to the foreign nationals (614) increased by 4%. In particular:

- The Albanians ranked first with 233 (+69% with respect to 2011) persons reported to the Judicial Authority (+38% of the total number of foreigners reported);
- The Dominicans ranked second with 58 associates;
- The Moroccans ranked third with 56 affiliates;
- The Colombians ranked fourth with 49 (+23%) associates;
- The Senegalese ranked fifth with 43 (+500%) persons reported;
- The Tunisians ranked sixth with 23 (+188%) persons reported.



HEROIN

BORDERS: MAIN SEIZURES



Incidence on seizures at borders:			Persons reported at borders- total									
air	sea	land										
(112.08 kg)	(69.61 kg)	(16.69 kg)										



After the significant and constant decrease as of 2005, in 2012 heroin seizures made in Italy (950,92 kg) showed an increase of 17.27% with respect to the previous year.

The bulk was detected inland (with an increase of 12.83%), but the main increase in percentage (+37.83%) was registered in the seizures made at borders:

- air borders: + 29.86%;
- sea borders: + 22.19%;
- land borders: +2,401.95%.

The growth of seizures at national borders is mainly due to the results achieved at **air borders**. The heroin quantities which have been seized in the last two years, in fact, surpassed those made at sea borders, representing both in 2011 and in 2012 about 60% of the total amount intercepted at all borders.

Therefore, air borders have become more strategic and more used for importation of heroin into Italy, also with respect to cocaine, which before was the most seized drug at air borders.

We would like to point out that heroin detections at air borders are parceled out and spread over the

country, involving airports that previously had never been affected by trafficking (Pisa, Firenze, Roma-Ciampino, Napoli and Torino).

Although Malpensa (VA) and Fiumicino (RM) airports registered a decrease in the seized quantities, they confirm their first two positions representing over the half of the overall amount seized.

In particular the Malpensa airport stands out with 124.73 kg seized in the last three years.

Based on the quantities found, among the minor airports, those of Florence, Pisa, Bologna and Naples emerged.

In general, with regard to:

- nationality: Tanzanians, Nigerians and Pakistanis were those mostly involved, but also the couriers from Eastern Europe, like the Lithuanians, Czechs and Serbians played an important role;
- origin: the half of the heroin seized at airports came from Tanzania, another large part from East African countries– in particular from the Horn of Africa (Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya) and from Madagascar – and one tenth from Pakistan.

Port of Bari - 13.040 kg of heroin (August 2012)





This confirms the consolidation of the so-called African route: heroin, leaving producing areas, mainly from airports and ports (especially the one in Karachi) in Pakistan, reaches Western markets through the Eastern part of the African continent, that has lately been used also for the cocaine international routes. Cocaine arrives there after leaving Central-South America and reaching Western Africa through the Sahel inland route.

Generally heroin, like the marijuana of Albanian origin, ends its journey in the ports of the Adriatic sea, at the end of the Balkan route. In the last five years 505 kg have been seized on the Western maritime coast of Italy.

In particular, the port of Bari stands out in the records of heroin seizures, since:

- in 2012 almost all heroin was seized there (98.16%);
- in the last three years 214.46 kg have been intercepted, mainly brought from Greece and concealed in passenger cars by Albanian nationals.

Last year 95.16% of the heroin seized at maritime borders came from Greece.

However, for a long time the significance of the Adriatic ports with relation to heroin seizure has been decreasing, so that no seizures have been effected: in the port of Brindisi since 2007, of Ancona since 2009, of Trieste since 2010 and since last year also in the port of Venice there have been no seizures.

This decline can be explained by the growing importance of:

- the Northern variant of the Balkan, which could also explain the decrease in the heroin seizures in the Balkan area, mainly in Albania;
- the African (sea and air) route.

At **land borders** heroin seizures were again not high, even if there was a significant increase in terms of percentage. Only the railroad border post of Domodossola (VB) stood out with 10.82 kg seized, followed by the highway border post of Ventimiglia (IM) with 5.66 kg.

The situation revealed by the regional analysis of the police operations aimed at counteracting heroin

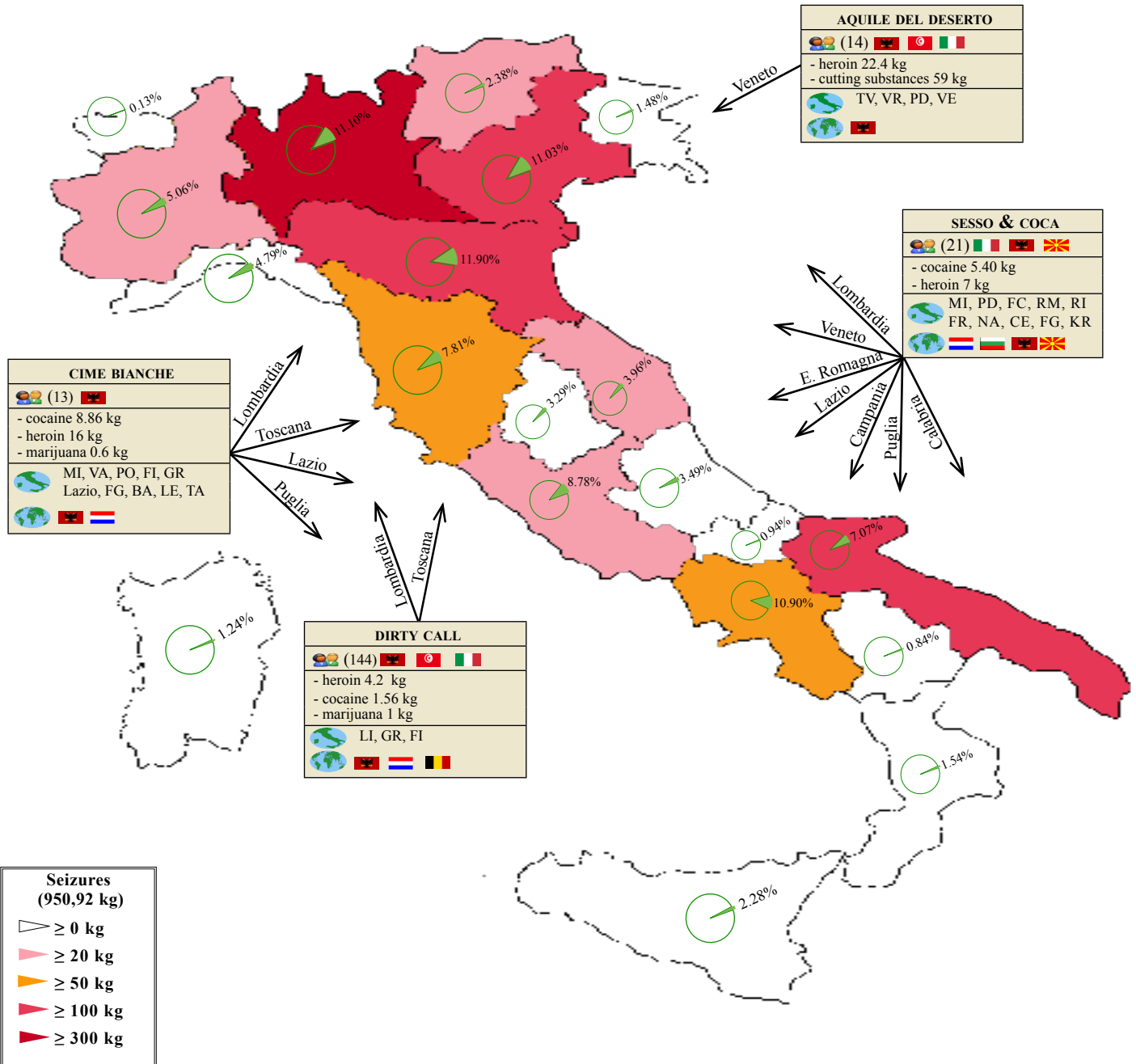


Port of Ancona - 30.960 kg of heroin (August 2012)



HEROIN

SEIZURES, PERSONS REPORTED AND MAIN OPERATIONS ENDED IN 2012



Regional incidence on the national total of antidrug activities (2.983)



Persons reported at borders - total (5,578)



Italians (3,060)



Foreigners (2,518)

1^	2^	3^	4^	5^	6^	7^	8^	9^	10^
Tunisia (1.008)	Morocco (381)	Albania (356)	Nigeria (122)	Algeria (71)	Senegal (57)	Gambia (51)	India (42)	Romania (36)	Gabon (31)	
Bulgaria (5)	Macedonia (3)	Netherlands (1)								



trafficking is the following:

- Emilia-Romagna ranked first for the number of operations and reported persons; it ranked fourth for quantities of heroin seized (with an increase of 118.46%, while the increase at national level reached 17.27%);
- Lombardia ranked second for number of operations; it ranked first for seized quantities (+72.71%) and fourth for number of persons reported;
- Veneto ranked third, both for number of operations and for seized quantities, sixth for the overall number of reported persons and fifth for the number of the persons indicted under Art. 74 (with an increase of 675%).

Moreover, with regard to the reports for conspiracy to heroin trafficking (a total of 738 reports, with an increase at National level of 19.03% and an incidence of 13.23% on the overall amount of the persons reported for heroin related offences) we would like to point out that Puglia ranked first, recording 240 reports (+88.98%), Toscana ranked second, with 151 persons (+1,272.73%), Campania ranked third with 131 persons (+40.86%) and Liguria ranked fourth with 60 persons (+215.79%).

An ad-hoc review of the four Southern regions (Sicilia, Calabria, Campania and Puglia) affected by mafia-type organized crime, showed the following:

- the quantity seized in those regions represented one fifth of the overall national amount, like in 2011;
- the amount of persons reported: the total represented one fourth, while the reports for conspiracy to heroin trafficking represented 54.88% of all members of the organizations aimed at heroin trafficking.

In particular:

- Puglia: ranked first like in 2011, for number of persons reported for conspiracy (240 persons, with an increase of 88.98% and a percentage of 32.70% on the overall national amount), while it ranked second for seized quantities (+35.92%) and for total amount of reported persons (566, +19.66%);

- Campania: ranked third for overall number of persons reported (564) and for number of persons reported under Art. 74 (131, +40.86%) and fifth for quantities seized.

2,518 **foreign** citizens were reported for heroin trafficking-related offences, representing almost the half of the overall amount. The regions with the highest number of foreign citizens reported were Emilia Romagna (384), Lombardia (344), Toscana (321) and Veneto (314), while Toscana is the region in which the major increase was registered with respect to 2011 (+34.31%). In that region 75 Albanians and 48 Tunisians were reported under Art. 74.

Tunisian citizens were those mainly involved in heroin trafficking, with 1,008 persons reported (and 48.49 kg seized), although only 6.84% was indicted for conspiracy. Moroccans ranked second with 381 reported persons (and 47.17 kg seized), only one of whom was reported for conspiracy.

On the other side, Albanians (344.88 kg seized) ranked third (with 356 persons), but almost the half of them was reported for conspiracy.

The Albanian criminal groups are deeply rooted mainly in Central-Northern Italy. The highest number of Albanians reported for heroin was registered in Toscana (109, +137%), Emilia (63, +26%), Lombardia (51, +122%) and Liguria (51, +183%).

Analyzing the importance of the Eastern African route in drug trafficking, particular attention should be devoted in general to the African criminal networks. Specifically, in 2012, 30 Tanzanians were reported for heroin trafficking (+87-5%), over one third of whom for conspiracy.

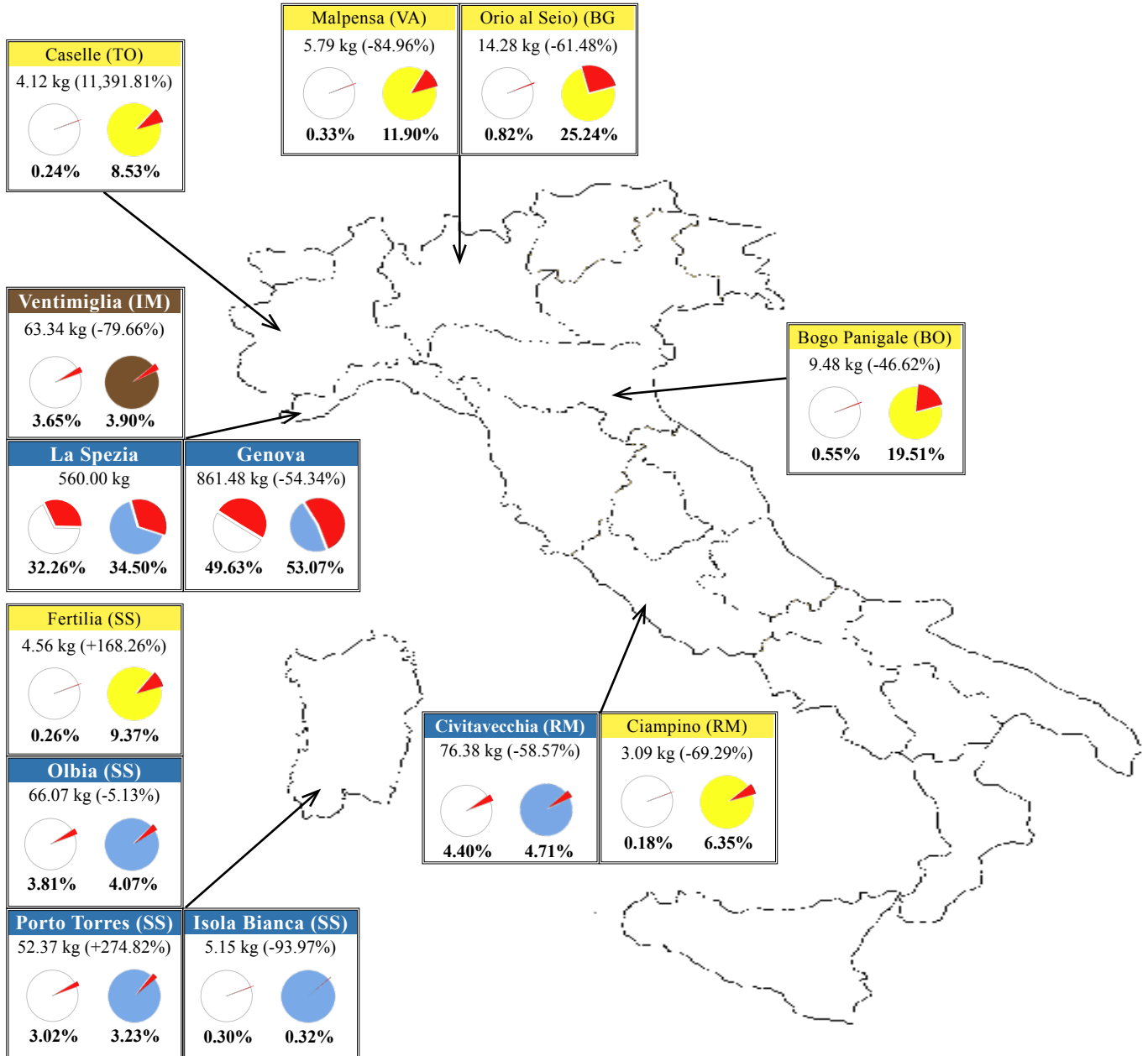
As to **couriers-swallowers**, in 2012 32 persons were identified, all of them were Africans (mainly Nigerians, but also Ghanians, Tanzanians and Senegalese), except for 5 Pakistanis and one Italian, who were able to transport 17.745 kg of heroin.



2012

HASHISH

BORDERS: MAIN SEIZURES



Incidence on the total of seizures at borders (1,735.77 kg)



Incidence on seizures at borders:

air (48.65 kg) **sea** (1,623.20 kg) **land** (63.929 kg)



Persons reported at borders- total (315)

Italians (145)

Foreigners (170)

1 [^]	2 [^]	3 [^]	4 [^]	5 [^]	6 [^]	6 [^]	6 [^]	6 [^]	6 [^]
Spain (56)	Morocco (37)	France (34)	Switzerland (6)	Portugal (3)	Belgium (2)	Albania (2)	Romania (2)	Netherlands (2)	Brazil (2)



Last year, in terms of quantity, hashish was the most seized drug (21,892.60 kg), i.e. 92% all over Italian territory and 8% at borders, with an average increase of 8%.

Generally, the drug flows follow the commercial routes. In particular regarding either hashish trafficking towards Italy and cocaine trade, the West coast ports of the Peninsula are mainly used.

In the last five years, at the above-mentioned ports, a total quantity of 16,000 kg of hashish was seized. Most of seizures were made at Ligurian Sea ports, in particular at the Port of Genova accounting for 91% on the overall value, in addition to the port of Civitavecchia (2.4%), of Livorno (2.3%), and in Sardegna (4.3% made at the port of Porto Torres, Olbia, Golfo Aranci and Isola Bianca).

The analysis of data regarding the last three years revealed that, in Genova, hashish was mainly smuggled by Moroccan nationals onboard cars coming from Morocco (a major world producer country). The huge hashish drugs haul occurred in 2010 at the port of Genova (7,233 kg), concealed inside a container loaded on a cargo vessel coming from Pakistan and bound for Canada, represented an unusual case.

The aforesaid situation was also confirmed in 2012. In fact, almost the total quantity of hashish (94%) was intercepted and seized at the **maritime borders**, especially at the port of Genova and La Spezia (together totalling 82% of the overall quantity seized at borders and 88% of seizures made at seaports). Notwithstanding a significant decline of the quantities seized with respect to the previous year, the port of Genova is always the main gateway of hashish to Italy, totalling the half of seizures at borders by itself. The west side of the Italian Peninsula is also mainly used to introduce hashish as far as the **land borders** are concerned.

In particular, in the last three years, 532 kg of hashish were seized at the highway border post of Ventimiglia

(Imperia). In 2012, 99.09% of the overall quantity of hashish was intercepted at land borders (in 2011, it was 97.44%, with 311.30 kg).

Also in this case, the hashish reaching our Country overland mainly originated from Morocco, through the route Spain-France.

As to the **air borders**, the quantities reaching Italy were parcelled out and largely destined for central and northern airports. In 2012, a significant and general decrease was registered at all domestic airports, either international or national ones. Malpensa (Varese) registered a drop of 32 kg (-85%), Orio al Serio (Bergamo) of 23 kg (-61%), Bologna of 8 kg (-47%), Ciampino (Rome) of 6.50 kg (-69%). Some airports disappeared from the statistics of the reporting year, such as that of Fiumicino (Rome) where in 2011, 30 kg of hashish were seized; of Pisa (21 kg in 2011), Trapani (2.1 kg in 2011) and Cagliari (2.1 kg in 2011).

In the last five years, at air borders, hashish has been the second substance seized in terms of weight, after cocaine.

In the last three years, the most affected airports where Malpensa (Varese) with 95 kg, Orio al Serio (Bergamo) with 57 kg and Fiumicino with 41 kg.

As to the method of concealment *in corpore*, last year it was:





- In the second place, after cocaine, both for the number (54 cases) and for the quantity (40 kg, 22% of the drugs seized from couriers-swallowers in 2012);
- Only used at air borders in 10 different airports, mainly in Northern Italy. In 9 of these airports (except for Malpensa) the hashish seizures were only made from swallowers.








2012

HASHISH

SEIZURES, PERSONS REPORTED AND MAIN OPERATIONS ENDED IN 2012

BRENTA	
 (9)	
- hashish 203.68 kg	
- cocaine 0.21 kg	
3 undercover agents	
 MI, Veneto	
 	







Veneto
Lombardia

CELSIUS	
 (11)	
hashish 7,233 kg	
1 international controlled livery	
 GE	
  	

Liguria

MONTERREY	
CAMORRA, COSA NOSTRA	
 (31)	
- hashish 495 kg	
- cocaine 424 kg	
 MO, NA, PA	
 	






Lombardia
Campania
Sicilia

HEIDI	
CAMORRA	
 (27)	
- hashish 62 kg	
- cocaine 10 kg	
- heroin 0.84 kg	
 SI, RM, NA,	
   	

Toscana
Lazio
Campania

HASTA LA VISTA	
CAMORRA, 'NDRANGHETA	
 (69)	
- hashish 41 kg	
- marijuana 1.56 kg	
- cocaine 0.50 kg	
- heroin 0.31 kg	
 RM, LT, Lombardia, Campania	
  	

Lombardia
Lazio
Campania

Seizures (21,892 kg)	
 ≥ 0 kg	
 ≥ 100 kg	
 ≥ 500 kg	
 $\geq 1,000$ kg	
 $\geq 5,000$ kg	


















Regional incidence on the national total of antidrug activities
(6,184)



Persons reported at borders - total
(8,267)

 Italians
(5,449)

 Foreigners
(2,818)

1^	2^	3^	4^	5^	6^	7^	8^	9^	10^
 Morocco (1,153)	 Tunisia (667)	 Egypt (130)	 Albania (117)	 Spain (85)	 Algeria (82)	 Romania (80)	 Senegal (75)	 France (52)	 Serbia (19)
 Brazil (18)	 Canada (1)	 Colombia (9)	 Nigeria (12)	 Pakistan (8)	 Peru (5)	 Venezuela (3)			



As to the Italian territory, the drug operations regarding hashish were above all made in:

- Lombardia, which was in the lead both for the number of operations (+3.38%) and for the persons reported to the Judicial Authority, as well as for the quantities of hashish seized (7,139.31 kg, +53.85%);
- Lazio, which ranked second for the number of operations and for the subjects reported (+8%), while it was in the third place for the quantities of seizures (2,174 kg) and in the fourth for the number of affiliates to the criminal organizations to drug trafficking (+42%);
- Campania, which ranked third for the operations (+20%) and for the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority (+18%), while it was in the second place for the number of persons reported for conspiracy to drug trafficking (+19%) and in the fourth place for the quantities seized (2,167 kg, +151%).

A particular attention is given to four Southern Italian regions, where in 2012 a total quantity of hashish equal to 3,653 kg was seized. It was almost one-fifth of the overall quantity of hashish intercepted in Italy (in 2011, it was 8%).

In these regions, one-fourth of the total of persons were reported and 64% (in 2011, it 47%) of the affiliates to the crime groups under Section 74 of the Presidential Decree No. 309 dating 1990. With regard to this serious offence (in 2012, a decrease of the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority was registered) Sicilia (+97%) and Campania (+19%) ranked first and second at national level, while Puglia is in the fifth place (in 2011, it ranked first).

Also in 2012, the foreign nationals who were mostly involved in hashish-related offences were Moroccans, equal to 41% of the total number, followed by Tunisians, Egyptians and Albanians.

In particular, both for the number of reports to the Judicial Authority concerning drug trafficking and conspiracy to drug trafficking, the Moroccan nationals were still in the lead, thus showing their full involvement in all phases of illicit trafficking, from import to the mere street pushing activity.

As to the quantity of hashish seized, besides the Moroccan nationals with 5,790 kg, there were the Bulgarians with 567 kg, the Nigerians with 560 kg and the Romanians with 304 kg.

Milan - 20 kg of hashish (October 2012)

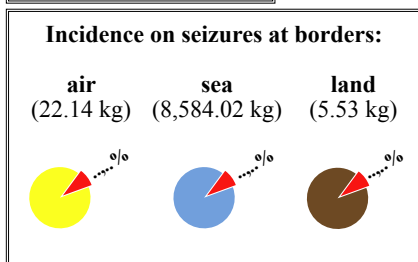
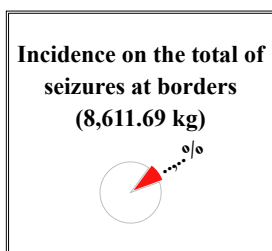
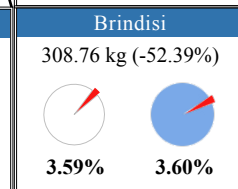
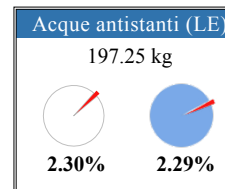
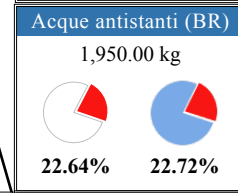
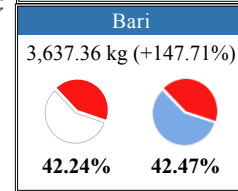
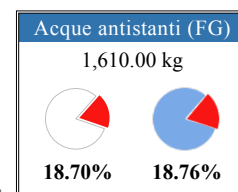
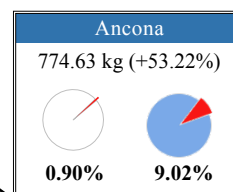
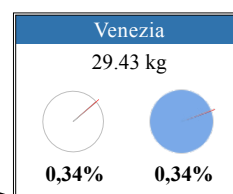
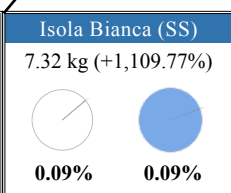
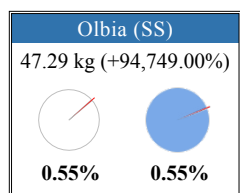
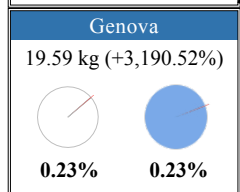
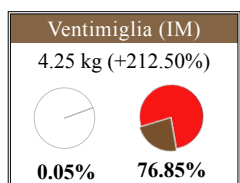
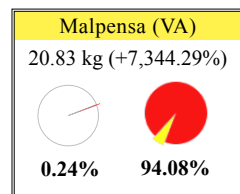




2012

MARIJUANA

BORDERS: MAIN SEIZURES



Persons reported at borders - total (158)

Italians (57)

Foreigners (101)

1^	2^	3^	4^	4^	4^	7^	8^	8^	8^
Albania	Switzerland	France	Spain	Romania	Germany	Belgium	Greece	Poland	USA
(40)	(10)	(6)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)



Last year, within 4,660 operations (+15.29%) 21,495.67 kg of marijuana were seized (the highest amount since 2002), almost the double with respect to 2011. Specifically:

- 12,879.99 kg (+55.57%) inland, as a result of an increase of 17.43% of the operations;
- 8,616.68 kg (+225.46%) at borders, with an increase of 80.49% of the interventions at sea borders and of 18.09% at air borders.

In particular, the quantities seized at **sea borders** deserve attention : 8,548.02 kg (+226.46%), representing 40% of the total at national level, which were almost completely intercepted at the Adriatic sea ¹ (90 % in the ports of Puglia and in the waters in front of them).

In the last three years the marijuana seizures at sea borders (both in terms of number of seizures and quantities seized) have been carried out first of all

in the port of Bari and in second instance in the port of Ancona. Such seizures have been made from Albanians who landed with trucks coming from Albania, but also from Greece and in some cases from Montenegro.

With relation to **land borders**, last year this drug was introduced into Italy mainly through the Western border in Liguria. However, we should also point out the importance of the border post of Sterzing (BZ) at which, since 2006, 769.61 kg of marijuana have been intercepted, which confirms the importance of the Northern variant of the Balkan route.

Finally, as to **air borders** , the main quantity of marijuana was seized at Malpensa airport /VA.

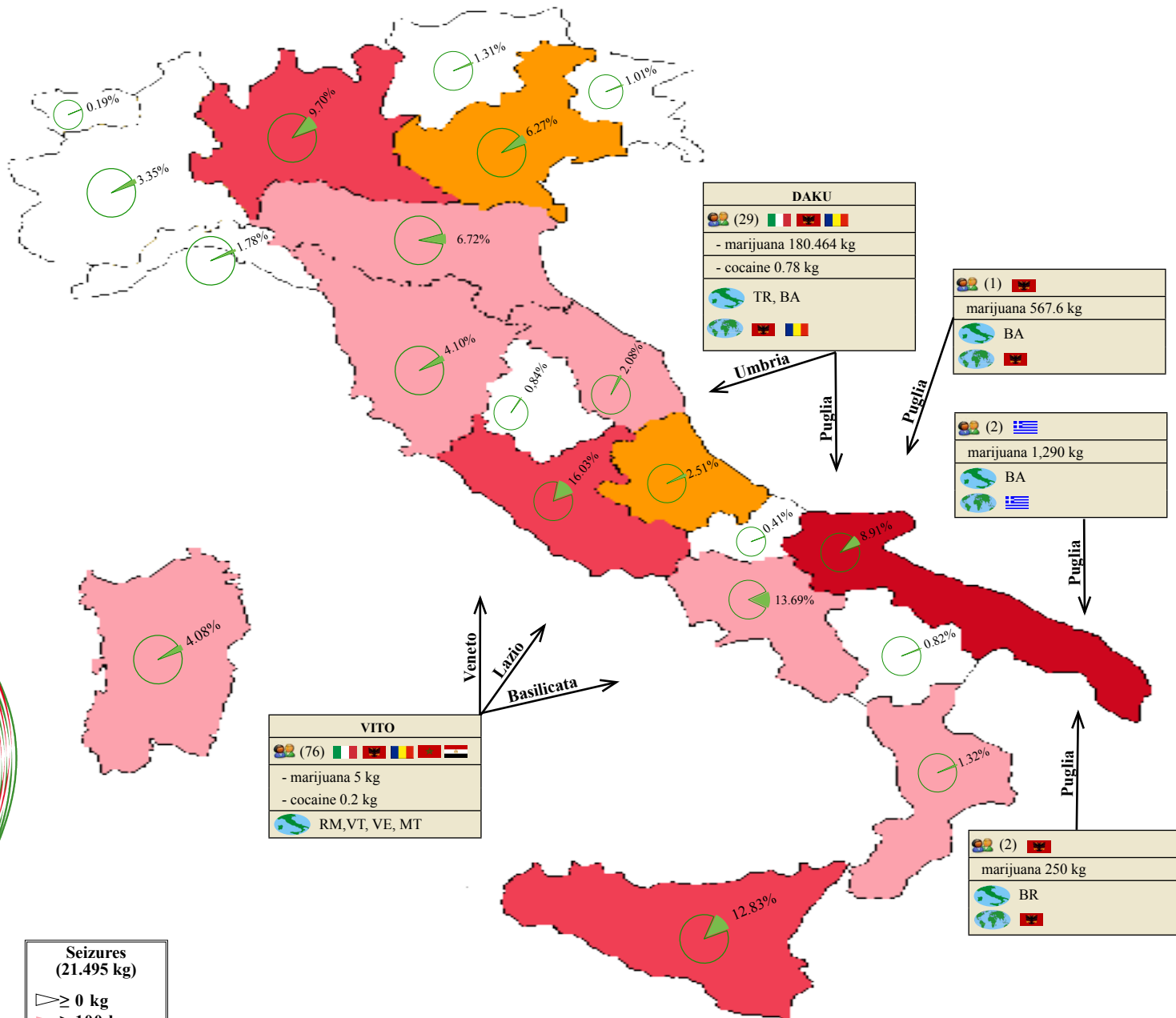
In general, also in 2012 the records relating to marijuana body-packers were negligible: only two of them were stopped, one was Nigerian and the second Venezuelan, at the airports of Bologna and Venezia. Each one carried just a few grams of drug.

¹ In the last five years at the ports on the Adriatic Sea 13,444 kg of marijuana have been seized.

Taranto - 442 kg of marijuana (January 2012)












MARIJUANA SEIZURES, PERSONS REPORTED AND MAIN OPERATIONS ENDED IN 2012



**Seizures
(21.495 kg)**

- ▷ **≥ 0 kg**
- ▷ **≥ 100 kg**
- ▷ **≥ 500 kg**
- ▷ **≥ 1,000 kg**
- ▷ **≥ 10,000 kg**

Regional incidence on the national total of antidrug activities (4,660) 	Persons reported at borders - total (5,838) Italians (4,379) Foreigners (1,459)	1 ^  Albania (279)	2 ^  Nigeria (229)	3 ^  Morocco (138)	4 ^  Senegal (96)	5 ^  Romania (87)	6 ^  Tunisia (72)	7 ^  Gambia (58)	8 ^ Ghana (37)	9 ^ Ivory Coast (33)	10 ^ Egypt (20)
		 Greece (7)										



The fight against marijuana trafficking, in terms of operations, was carried out mainly in the following areas:

- Lazio: it ranked first for number of operations (+12.84%) and for number of persons reported (+5.26%), while it ranked second for seized quantities (2,543.02 kg, +67.79%) and sixth for number of persons reported under Art. 74;
- Campania: it ranked second for number of operations (+5.11%) and third for number of persons reported;
- Sicilia: ranked third both for number of operations (+15.22%) and for quantities seized (2,133.30 kg, +657.34%), second for the amount of reported persons (+10.63%) and first for amount of persons reported under Art. 74 (+135%);
- Lombardia: it ranked fourth both for number of operations, for quantities seized and for persons reported, while it ranked eighth for persons reported under Art. 74.

As to the four Southern regions (Sicilia, Calabria, Campania e Puglia), considered separately due to the strong presence of organized crime, the following data were registered:

- 15,201.38 kg were seized, representing 71% of the total amount at national level, a percentage overcoming the 46.98% registered in 2011.

Besides Puglia, that with 12,220.50 kg intercepted (57% of the total National amount) ranked first with an increase of 189% in comparison with 2011, also Sicilia stood out. It ranked second, with an increase of 657% and Calabria, with a growth of 109%; in all these regions an increase was registered with respect to the already high national record of 97%;

- 40% of the total number of the persons reported to the Judicial Authority at national level and 74% of the persons reported for conspiracy to drug trafficking. With relation to the offence under Art. 74 that registered an increase of 45% at national level, the following regions emerged: Sicilia, at the first place (+135%), Calabria, at the second place (+133%) and Puglia at the third place (it ranked first in 2011).

Puglia, where 57% of the overall national amount was intercepted- including maritime and territorial areas- represents the major marijuana gateway into our country.

The very good results obtained in the above mentioned four regions were due to the operations carried out by Law Enforcement agencies. Last year such operations increased by 23% in Calabria and Puglia, 15% in Sicilia and 5% in Campania, respectively.

In 2012 the foreigners reported for offences related to marijuana trafficking were 1,459 (+19% with respect to previous year), of Albanian, Nigerian, Moroccan, Senegalese, Rumanian and Tunisian nationalities.

The marijuana trafficking is mainly run by Albanian organizations, who were prosecuted mainly in Puglia and Sicilia and from whom 10,226.27 kg were seized, with an increase of 56%.

Rovigo - 11.652 kg of marijuana (November 2012)





Also the seizure of 985.60 kg (+48.82%) from Rumanian nationals was very significant. A particular attention should be devoted also in our country to **cannabis plants** cultivation, from which both marijuana¹ and hashish are produced. In 2012 4,122,595 cannabis plants were seized.

Until recently in our country cannabis cultivation has been considered a home-made activity destined for a personal use. For a few years numerous and considerable plantations have been detected, mainly in Central Italy, where favourable climatic conditions and the type of lands help cultivation with very good results both for quantity and quality.

Besides, especially in Southern Italy, marijuana plants type *skunk* (a hybrid deriving from the mix of cannabis sativa and cannabis indica, and sold until now in the Dutch *coffee shops*) are grown up, having an active ingredient 15% higher than the one of the traditional cannabis.

99% of crops was detected in Sicilia, Calabria, Campania and Puglia. The seizure of 6,071 plants in Sardegna places this region in fifth position.

Direct cultivation offers higher profits to the criminal organizations, lower costs and lower risks connected to purchase and transport.

A few years ago a cooperating witness stated that Cosa Nostra was behind the proliferation of such crops in Sicilia.

In summer 2007 in Palermo inland, between San Giuseppe Jato and Corleone, within a mafia investigation the largest clandestine cannabis indica plantation ever detected in Europe was seized (approx. one million and a half plants over three



Pontecagnano (SA) 130.5 kg of marijuana and 415 cannabis plants (September 2012)

metres high) that could have made a profit of several million Euros.

The hemp cultivation is also helped by other factors, first of all the **Internet** and the gradual diffusion of the so-called **smart shops**², **that allow to easily buy the seeds and to cultivate the plants thanks to the precise explanation of the cultivation techniques and the wide range of products and instruments offered (for example powerful fertilizers, particular irrigation and lightning systems).**

Last year a huge indoor plantation of over 1 km was detected in Rome, and 340 kg of marijuana with a high active principle were seized.

Furthermore, by “surfing” on the web it is possible to exchange a wide range of information on the substances, how and where to find them, how to prepare them, doses and its consumption methods.

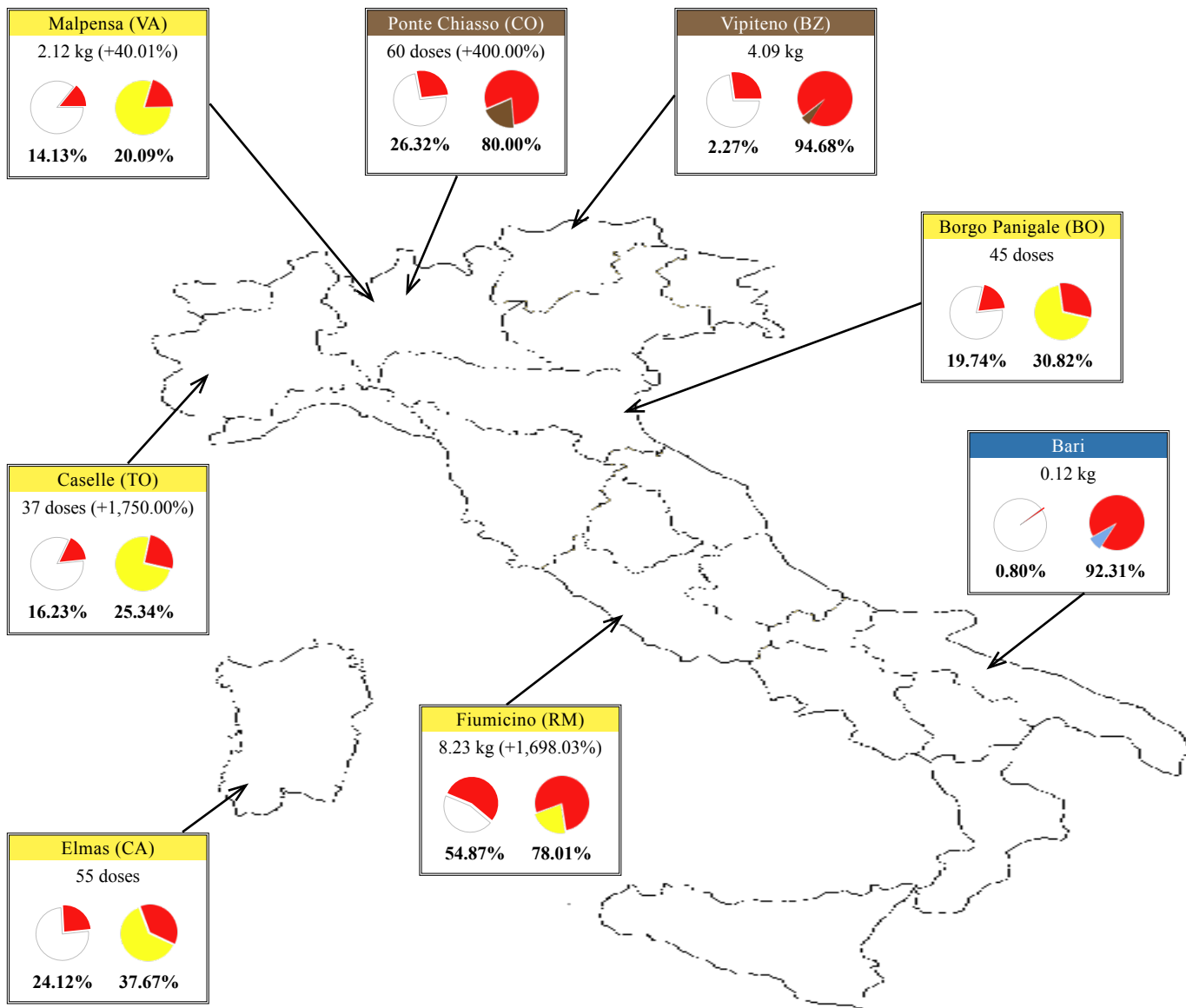
¹ From a cannabis plant an average of 100 g of marijuana are obtained.

² These shops are increasing both in number and in turnover, which could be attractive for criminal organizations.



SYNTHETIC DRUGS

BORDERS: MAIN SEIZURES

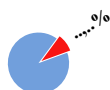


Incidence on the total of seizures at borders
(15.01 kg; 228 doses)



Incidence on seizures at borders:

air (10.55 kg; 146 doses) **sea** (0.13 kg; 7 doses) **land** (4.32 kg; 75 doses)



Persons reported at borders - total (21)



Italians (13)



Foreigners (8)

1 [^]	1 [^]	1 [^]	1 [^]	1 [^]	1 [^]	1 [^]	1 [^]
Switzerland	France	Spain	Colombia	Bulgaria	Turkey	Austria	Philippines
(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)



The synthetic drug market is multifaceted in terms of production, trafficking flows, *modus operandi*, supply and demand.

The market is articulated and complex due to the flourishing of countless and new psychoactive¹ substances and its growing on-line trading, which not only allows to easily buy drugs and get them delivered at home by national and international couriers but also to have access to a wider and more variegated range of products.

They are a series of substances and mixtures with stimulating and/or psychoactive and hallucinogenic effects, sold in different forms (pills, drops, drinks “joints”, etc.). In many cases they belong to the so-called *smart drugs*, that is drugs which are not punishable by law since they are not listed as such or for their active principles in the tables of drugs and psychoactive substances under Presidential Decree 309/1990. Indeed it is not possible to forbid the use of products somehow similar to drugs and the synthetic substances are to be found in a countless series of molecular compounds which are not always classified as drugs of abuse.

At international level this variegated range of drugs is usually referred to as *ATS (amphetamine-type stimulants)*. This term is linked to the two main groups of stimulating substances of the brain system:

- amphetamines: amphetamines and metamphetamines;
- “ecstasy”: M.D.M.A., M.D.A., M.D.E.A. and similar substances.

In 2012 in comparison to the previous year synthetic drugs seizures in Italy highlighted an increase of 37.60% as to the doses seized (22,727 doses, mainly as tablets) and an increase of 31.67% of the overall weight (66.20 kg). Such an amount may sound irrelevant if compared to the tons seized for other drugs but it is remarkable since to obtain a dose an average of 0.15 and 0.20 grams for each dose is required. The retail price of an ecstasy dose is 12-15

Euros and that of an amphetamine dose ranges from 15 to 18 Euros. Hence the turnover from a few kilos/litres of such substances is remarkable.

Seizures mainly increased at borders (+634.92%, from 2.04 kg in 2011 to 15.01 kg in 2012).

It is an extremely positive result above all considering that the ways of trafficking and selling are more and more innovative, cunning and hence difficult to identify.

As to **air borders** almost all the seizures (in kilos) occurred at the airports in Fiumicino and Malpensa.

Mention must be made of an Italian body-packer who was stopped at the airport in Bologna with 45 tablets of M.D.M.A. Although the case is not important from a statistical point of view, the nationality of the courier and the method of concealment are worth of attention.

As to land borders, almost all synthetic drug seizures (in kilos) occurred at the highway border post in Sterzing (BZ) while 60 ecstasy doses were seized at the border crossing point in Ponte Chiasso (CO).

Sea borders continued to be of little importance.

At regional level the operations carried out by the law-enforcement agencies gave the following results:

- Lombardia ranked 1st as to the number of operations carried out, 2nd as to the overall number of persons reported and 3rd as to the seizures in kilos and 4th as to the seizures in doses;
- Lazio ranked 2nd as to the number of operations, 1st as to the seizures in weight (22.14 kg (+37%) i.e. 33% of the total domestic amount) and the number of persons reported (+72%) as well as to the number of persons belonging to a syndicate under Art. 74 (+375%), while it ranked 2nd for the number of seizures in doses;
- Emilia Romagna ranked 3rd as to the number of operations, doses seized (+83%) and persons reported while it ranked 5th as to the seizures carried out (in weight).

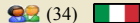


¹ There are at least 150 new synthetic drugs on the Italian market, according to the Department for Antidrug Policies at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. In 2011, according to Europol 65, new synthetic drugs had appeared in the previous two years

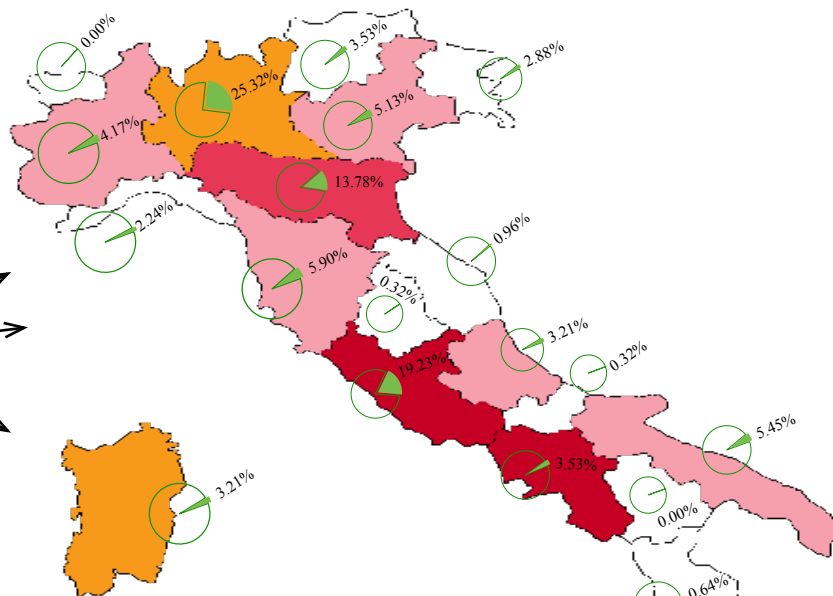
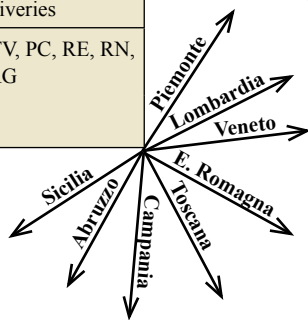


SYNTHETIC DRUGS

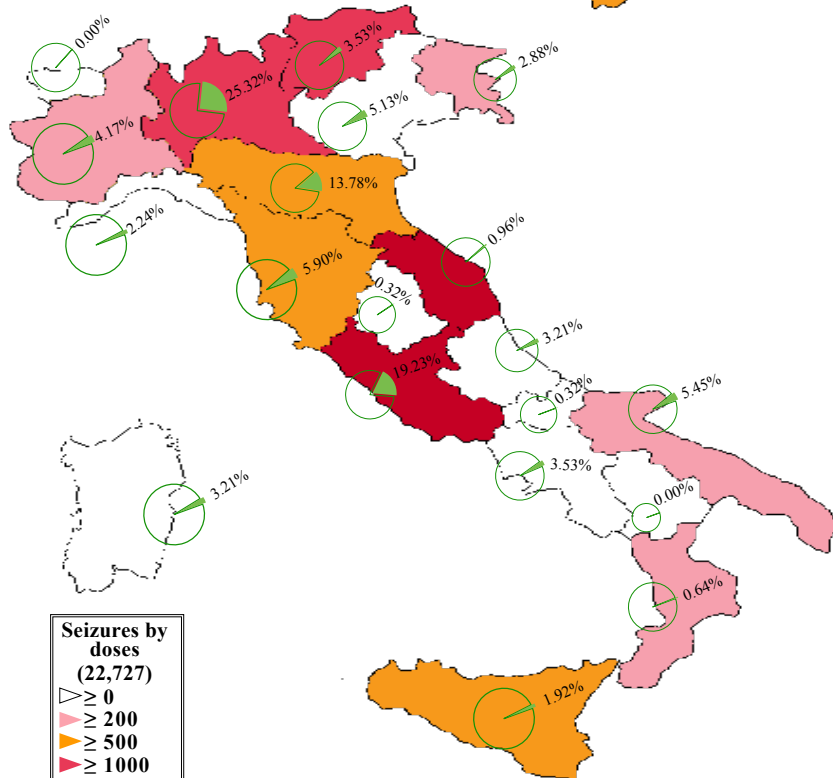
SEIZURES, PERSONS REPORTED AND MAIN OPERATIONS ENDED IN 2012






Seizures by doses





AROMA COMPOUND 2	
 (34)	
- GBL 6.36 kg	
- 16,500 €	
- 6 Internet sites	
34 national controlled deliveries	
 TO, MI, LO, VE, TV, PC, RE, RN, LI, PO, PE, NA, RG	
	



Seizures by weight



Seizures by doses (22,727)	
	≥ 0
	≥ 200
	≥ 500
	≥ 1000
	≥ 10,000

Seizures by weight (66.20 kg)	
	≥ 0 kg
	≥ 0.5 kg
	≥ 1 kg
	≥ 5 kg
	≥ 10 kg

Regional incidence on the national total of antidrug activities (309)













Persons reported at borders - total (423)

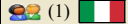




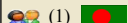


Italians (292)

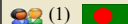




Foreigners (131)

1 [^]	2 [^]	3 [^]	4 [^]	4 [^]	6 [^]	6 [^]	6 [^]	6 [^]	10 [^]
										
Philippines (73)	Iran (9)	Spain (5)	Albania (4)	Bulgaria (4)	China (3)	Morocco (3)	Switzerland (3)	Tunisia (3)	Bangladesh (2)	

 (1)	
DMT (N,N-Dimethyltryptamine) 20 kg	
1 national controlled delivery	
	AN
	

 (1)	
ketamine (soaked in towels)	
1 national controlled delivery	
	RM
	

 (1)	
YABA (methamphetamine) 1,910 tablets	
1 national controlled delivery	
	RM
	



Marche ranked 2nd as to the seizures carried out (in kilos). Around 21 kg (+9.553%), representing 31% of the total domestic amount was seized, while the highest number of doses was seized in Campania (15,118, equal to 67% of the domestic amount).

In the last two years the overall number of the persons reported has remained stable while the number of Italians belonging to organizations aimed at synthetic drug trafficking has been increasing (from 2% to 4%). The incidence of **foreign nationals** reported to the Judicial authority is equal to 31% of the total number of persons reported

In 2012 as in the previous year Filipinos were the most numerous (+12%). 73 Filipinos were reported for methamphetamine chloride¹, one of the purest forms of methamphetamines, better known as *shaboo*, a word which is widely used in the Asiatic countries

and above all in the Philippines where the drug is very common. It is usually considered an ethnic drug, mainly consumed by the Philippine community. However latest investigations have revealed that also Italian nationals, above all young people, are consumers or act as street-dealers of this drug.

Iranians ranked 2nd; 9 Iranian nationals were involved in methamphetamine trafficking.

Mention must be made in particular of ketamine, a powerful veterinarian anaesthetic which is widespread among young people, mainly at discos or during rave parties for its psychoactive effects. The substance, which is often taken together with other drugs, is produced above all in Canada and in the Peoples' Republic of China and is used and smuggled mainly by the Chinese community.

Mephedrone which was born as a fertilizer and is now listed among the stimulating synthetic drugs is linked to the Chinese community too.

¹ It is usually smoked in glass pipes or it is warmed up in aluminum foil or with electric-light bulbs so to inhale the smoke with straws. It can also be swallowed, sniffed or intravenously injected.



Naples - 15,000 tablets of ecstasy (July 2012)



PART

TWO

ACTIVITIES OF THE DIREZIONE CENTRALE PER I SERVIZI ANTIDROGA

CONTENTS

FOREWORD

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

TRAINING

TECHNICAL-LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

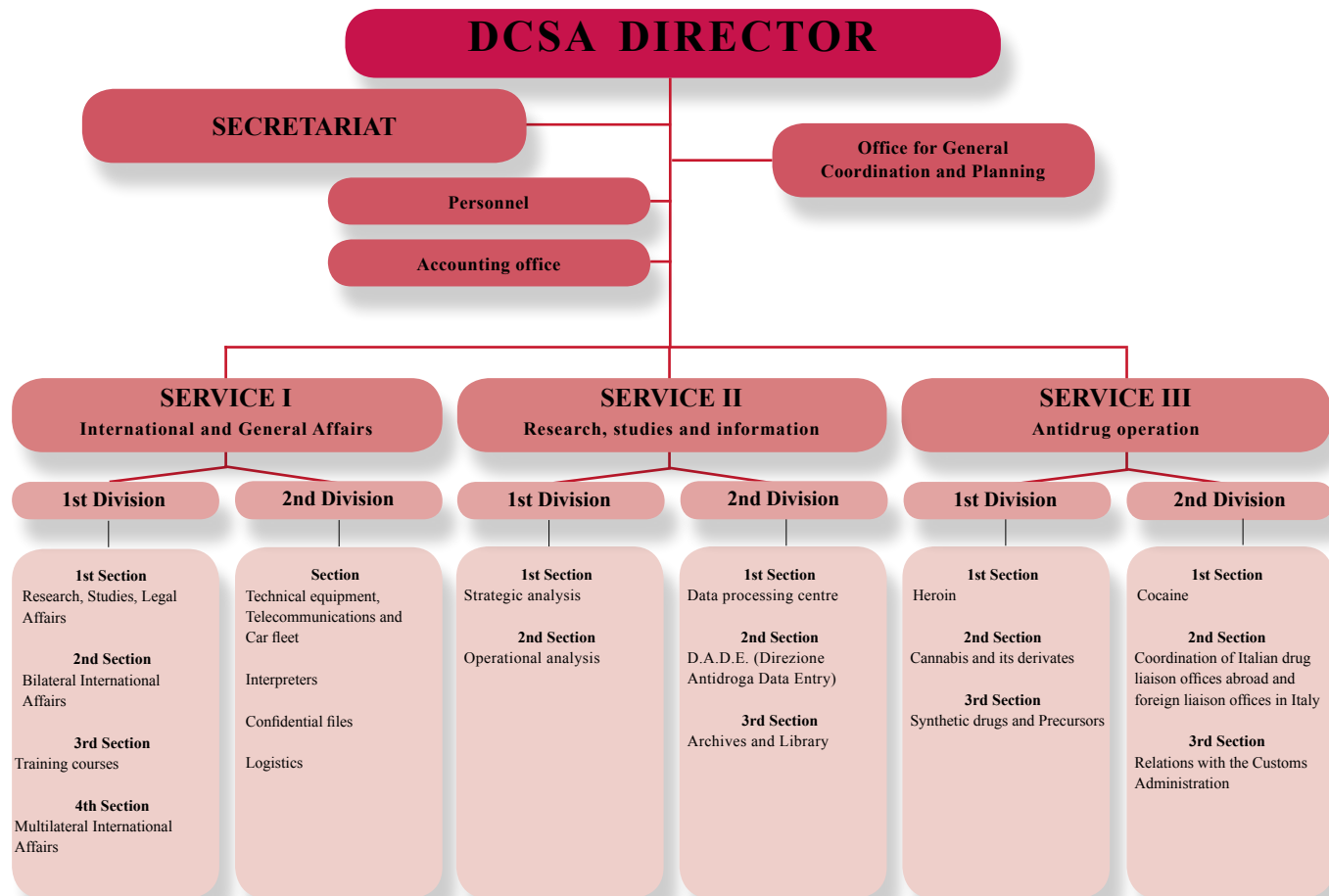
INFORMATION RESEARCH

CONTROL OVER PRECURSOR AND
ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS

INVESTIGATIVE COORDINATION

OFFICE FOR COORDINATION AND
PLANNING





* Organizational chart up to December 31, 2012

FOREWORD

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

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

In line with these goals, the Direzione Centrale per

i Servizi Antidroga deals with the development of international relations, the working out of strategic and operational analysis as well as the general coordination of drug investigative activities at national and international levels.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug trafficking is a transnational phenomenon, as a result the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga maintains and develops close contacts with its foreign counterparts, also through its network of Law Enforcement Attachés. This allows to constantly monitor both the different contexts where drug trafficking originates and develops and to find a



rapid solution to problems at judicial and police cooperation levels.

At present, the diplomatic missions hosting Law Enforcement Attaché are the following:

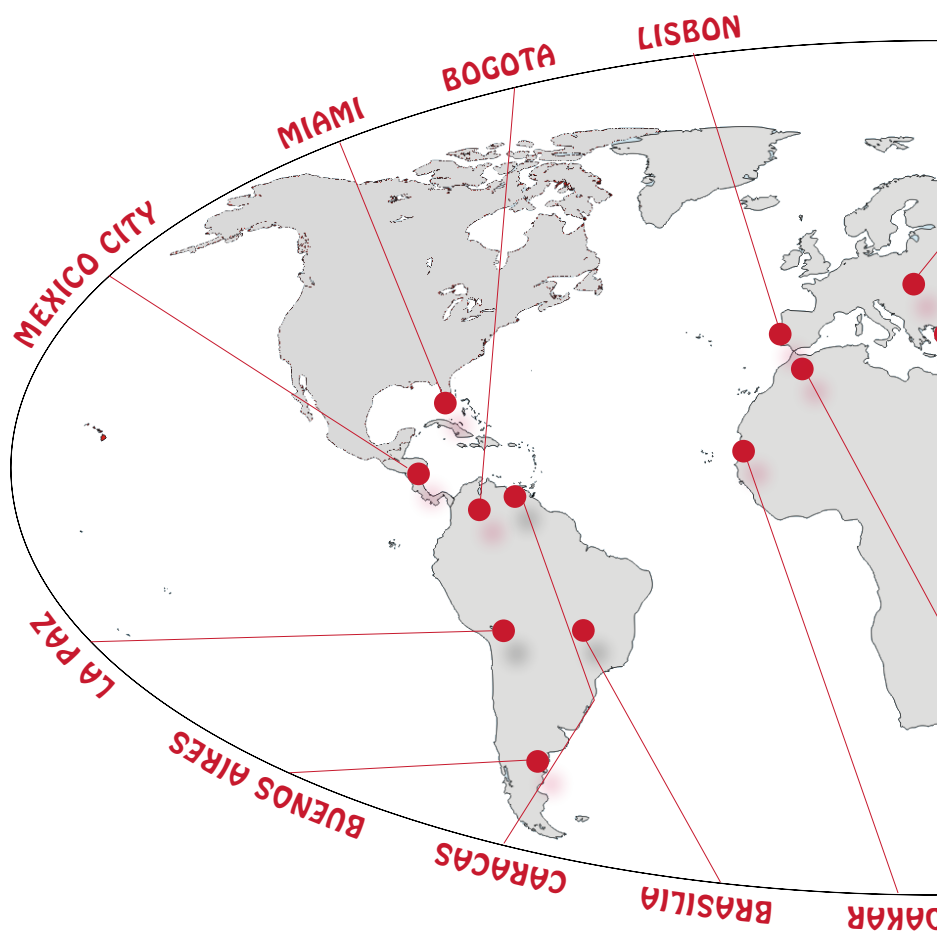
- Miami, Bogota, Caracas, La Paz, Buenos Aires, Brasilia and Mexico City in America;
- Dakar e Rabat in Africa;
- Ankara, Istanbul, Islamabad, Teheran, Kabul and Tashkent in Asia;
- Budapest and Moscow in Europe.

The location of these offices is presently being revised taking into account the changing scenario of international drug trafficking.

As a result, the seats in Islamabad, Budapest, Moscow (where a Law Enforcement Attaché from another Central Directorate of the Department of Public Security will be posted), Lima, Bangkok and Beirut (which were already closed in 2012) will be closed while new seats will be opened in Madrid, Barcelona, Beijing, Skopje and Santo Domingo as well as probably in Accra in 2014.

In this way it will be possible to meet the latest needs and, above all, to better target the counteractions from an Italian perspective, posting the experts in those areas which have become particularly important as countries of origin of the drug reaching Italy or as major transit countries. According to this new approach it will also be possible to post experts in those countries where organized crime is particularly aggressive and pervasive with close links or settlements in Italy or where targets of the Italian organized crime (often fugitives) find shelter.

The Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga has also a liaison officer at the “*Maritime Analysis and Operation Center – Narcotics*” (M.A.O.C.-N.) in Lisbon, an international agency to suppress illicit drug trafficking by sea and air in the Atlantic Ocean. Last but not least the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi

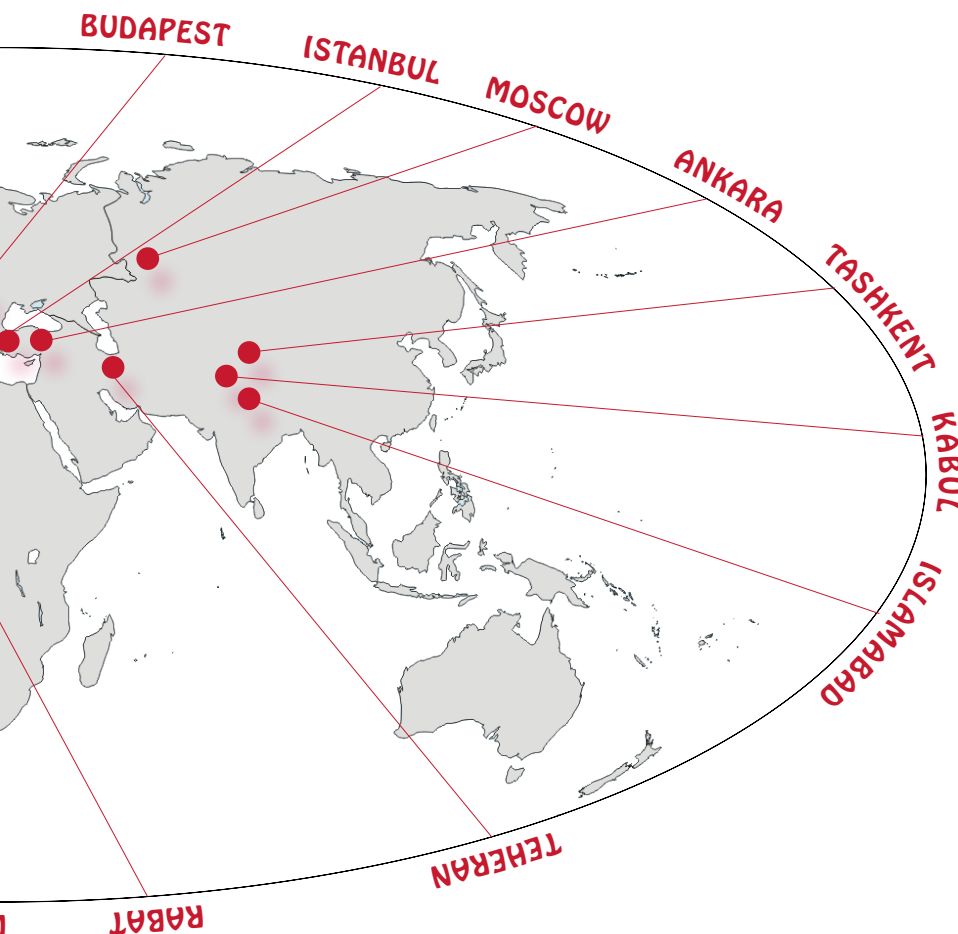


Antidroga maintains constant contacts with its foreign counterpart, the Centre for the Coordination of the Drug Fight in the Mediterranean (Ce.C.L.A.D. – M.), located in Toulon.

In 2012 at multilateral level the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga actively participated in the meetings of the “Horizontal Drug Group” (H.D.G.) of the Council of the European Union.

The H.D.G., which was set up in order to ensure both the coordination of the drug fight by the Council and the cooperation with Third Countries, covers more topics (health, foreign policy, security, education, prevention). The HDG gives rise to and controls all the activities in the drug field, participating in the drafting of the drug policies and their coordination at European level.

As far as the implementation of the guidelines of the “European Pact against international drug trafficking” (adopted by the JHA Council on 3 and 4 June 2010) is concerned, D.C.S.A. headed, together with Germany, the *Project Group no. 2* (“dismantling heroin routes”), focusing the attention of the Group



November 2012) and Western Balkans (10 December 2012).

Within U.N.O.D.C. (*United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime*), the D.C.S.A. Director participated also this year in the Commission on Narcotics Drugs (C.N.D.), the international organization responsible for targeting the drug strategy at United Nations level.

It was also an opportunity to reinforce the bilateral relations with the drug authorities of some non-EU countries (Colombia, Iran e Mexico).

In 2012 always within the United Nations, a representative of the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga participated in the XXII meeting of HONLEA (*Head of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies*) in Antigua (Guatemala), on the occasion of the UN international day on drugs

which is held annually on June 26th. Moreover, D.C.S.A. Director was invited by the U.N.O.D.C. Executive Director to make a presentation on the impact of Italian organized crime on international drug trafficking at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The partnership with U.N.O.D.C. was also developed through the drafting of two important projects which are underway:

- the first plan concerns the strengthening of the countermeasures at airports in Ghana. It will be developed within the AIRCOP project, which is financed by the European Union and Canada through the formula “on-the job-training” and is destined for Ghana police and Customs senior officers;
- the second plan concerns training in Italy at the training centre of the Guardia di Finanza, it is destined for the police dog units of Cape Verde and the Gendarmerie in Senegal, to be used at air and sea borders (ports) of both countries.

on the following priorities:

- drafting a handbook on the special investigative techniques to be used in the investigations carried out in cooperation with the Third countries of the Balkan area;
- implementation of the “joint” training to be financed with TAIEX European funds;
- combating heroin and its precursors trafficking through the Balkan region in the Operational Action Plan on the “Western Balkans”.

Moreover D.C.S.A. contributed to work out the document on “EU Drug Strategy (2013-2020)”, adopted by the Council of the European Union on 7 December 2012, which is preparatory to the next “European Drugs Action Plan (2013-2016)”, which is still being discussed.

At EU level the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga participates in the works of “Dublin Group” and the results are then adopted by the Council of the European Union. In particular, last reports concerns the following areas: South-East Asia and China (6 November 2012); Western Africa (29



Among 2012 meetings, mention must be made of the following ones:

- 1st meeting of the Law Enforcement General Director within Euromed III Project (also known as Euro-Mediterranean partnership and responsible for addressing the European common strategy in the Mediterranean region);
- *Maritime Analysis Operations Center* (M.A.O.C.-N.): meeting of the *Executive Board* (Lisbon, 25 and 26 September 2012).

It is also to remind that D.C.S.A. Director participated in the *XXIX International Drug Enforcement Conference* (IDEC), organized by the Indonesian

Drug Agency, which together with USA and the US *Drug Enforcement Administration* co-chaired the meeting.

IDEC is the world's largest conference of law-enforcement drug agencies aiming at improving the cooperation between agencies, above all at regional level, by sharing the information on international drug trafficking, the laundering of drug proceeds and the criminal organizations involved.

As far as the bilateral cooperation is concerned emphasis is placed on the international meetings which are summarized in tables No. 3/A, 3/B, 3/C e 3/D.

TABLE No. 3/A

INTERNATIONAL BILATERAL MEETINGS

- Coordination meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the bilateral activities to be started in the Republic of Cuba (6 March 2012);
- Italian-UK seminar at the Embassy of the United Kingdom (17 May 2012);
- Meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in view of the assignment of the new Italian Ambassador in Havana, Min. Plen. Carmine Robustelli (10 July 2012);
- Participation of DCSA Director in the meeting between the Minister of the Interior, Prefetto Annamaria Cancellieri, and the U.N.O.D.C. Executive Director, Amb. Yuri Fedotov (Rome, 8 October 2012);
- Meeting of DCSA Director at the Ministry of the Interior with the Russian FSKN IVANOV and the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, Pref. Carlo De Stefano (10 October 2012);
- Coordination meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in view of the assignments of the Italian Ambassadors in San José (Costa Rica) and Managua (Nicaragua) (11 December 2012).

TABLE No. 3/B

MEETINGS TO FINALIZE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

- Contribution to the proposal of an Agreement with Austria on law-enforcement bilateral cooperation;
- Contribution to the drafting of the *Memorandum of Understanding* with Afghanistan on long-term bilateral cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs;
- Contribution to the drafting of an agreement proposal on law-enforcement bilateral cooperation with the Swiss Confederation;
- Cooperation to the drafting of an agreement with the Multinational State of Bolivia on law-enforcement cooperation in the field of organized crime;
- Participation in the preparatory work for negotiations on signing an agreement with Colombia on the fight against drug trafficking;
- Participation in the proposal to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the *Procuraduria General de la Republica of the United States of Mexico* on strengthening the judicial and law-enforcement cooperation in the fight against transnational crime, illicit trafficking in drugs, weapons and human beings during the III Italy-Mexico Binational Commission (Rome 24 May 2013);
- Participation in drafting a bilateral agreement with Kenya on law-enforcement cooperation;
- Finalization of a bilateral cooperation agreement with Cuba's National Revolutionary Police (21-26 May 2012).



*VISITS
to the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga*

- Military attaché at the Embassy of Mexico in Italy (5 March 2012);
- *Bundeskriminalamt* delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany (6 March 2012);
- Head of the Liaison Officers' Unit of the Swiss Confederation (5 June 2012);
- Delegation of *Kaçakçılık ve Organize Suçlarla Mücadele Daire Başkanlığı* (KOM) of Turkey, accompanied by the Law-Enforcement Attaché in Istanbul (Venice and Trieste: 3-6 December 2012).

Meeting with the German delegation at D.C.S.A. Headquarters - Rome - March 6, 2012



INTERNATIONAL VISITS OF D.C.S.A. DIRECTOR IN 2012

- M.A.O.C.-N. Director, Dott. Josè Ferreira Leite, His Excellency Renato Varriale, Ambassador of Italy, the Head of the Portuguese National Unit for the fight against drug trafficking, Dott. Joaquim Pereira, (Lisbon, 25 – 26 January 2012);
- President of the *Oficina Nacional Antidroga* (O.N.A.), Head of the *Comando Antidroga* of the *Guardia Nacional Bolivariana*, Head of the *Unidad de Procesamiento de Información Delictual della Guardia Nacional Bolivariana* (Intelligence) and Director of the Criminal Police (Caracas, 6 – 8 February 2012);
- Head of the General Directorate of Cuba's Revolutionary National Police and Head of the *Unidad Antidroga* of the *Policia Técnica de Investigaciones* (Havana 9 – 11 February 2012);
- DEA and FBI General Headquarters and Academies. Meetings with the respective top-level officers, Michelle M. Leonhart e Robert S. Mueller III (Washington and Quantico, 17 - 19 September 2012);
- DEA and FBI Regional Directors in Miami (Miami, 20 September 2012).



TRAINING

The Training Section fosters drug training, qualification and refresher courses in favor of national and foreign drug law-enforcement agencies. In particular the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga hosted courses and seminars which were highly appreciated also by foreign authorities.

Training plays a fundamental role in widening the knowledge of drug officers on the new developments and trends of crime organizations.

Foreign drug agencies increased their requests for

an exchange in terms of training at technical and operational levels.

The involvement of representatives of foreign drug agencies in the training programmes, both as teachers and attendees, and the participation in courses organized by the Police European Academy (CEPOL) consolidated the cooperation between law-enforcement agencies.

In 2012 a series of training activities were organized, as shown in tables No. 3/E, 3/F and 3/G.

TABLE No. 3/E

SEMINARS, COURSES AND CONFERENCES OF NATIONAL RELEVANCE

- Conference on "World Production and International Drug Trafficking" held at the Specialized Training Centre of the Guardia di Finanza in Orvieto, 20 January 2012;
- Conference on "Coordination of Drug Operations, Routes and International Drug Trafficking, Concealment Methods" held at the 47th Specialization Course for dog handlers at the Dog Breeding and Training Centre of the Guardia di Finanza in Castiglione del Lago (PG), 22 March 2012;
- Preparatory course on drugs and the Internet "PROGETTO@On Line", held by the Postal and Communications Police and organized by D.C.S.A. at D.C.S.A. headquarters, 14-16 May 2012;
- Interregional course on the fight against illicit drug trafficking and precursors in South-East Italy, destined for senior officers/officials of the three law-enforcement agencies and held at the Trainees Legion located in Bari, 21 - 24 May 2012;
- "XII Course for Heads of the Specialized Drug Units", destined for senior officers/officials of the three law-enforcement agencies with the participation of two senior officers coming from Mexico and two senior officers from the drug intelligence of Paraguay, held at the Multiagency College of Advanced Studies for Law Enforcement Officials in Rome, 17 - 21 September;
- Training course on fine mechanics held at the Central Directorate of the Criminal Police, 12-14 November 2012, destined for the personnel of the Technical Equipment Section of the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga;
- Seminar for Undercover Agents destined for the personnel of the three law-enforcement agencies held at D.C.S.A. Headquarters, 19 - 20 November 2012;
- Course for "Drug Dog Handlers" held by representatives of D.C.S.A. at the Dog Training Centre of the Prison Police in Asti, 21- 27 November;
- "XXII Drug Course for Undercover Agents" in favor of inspectors/non-commissioned officers and agents of the three law-enforcement agencies with the participation of a team of D.E.A. instructors (Drug Enforcement Administration) who organized the practical exercise and simulated undercover operations, held at D.C.S.A. Headquarters, 26 November – 7 December, 2012.



TABLE No. 3/F

STUDY VISITS AND DRUG TRAINING COURSES OF INTERNATIONAL RELEVANCE

- Study visit to Italy of representatives of the Bosnian police, at D.C.S.A. headquarters , 4 - 6 June 2012;
- Course in favor of members of the Albanian police, organized by a D.C.S.A., training team, Tirana, 24 - 28 September 2012;
- Seminar on international law headed by the Chief of Police – Director General of Public Security, Prefect Antonio Manganelli on the fight against drug trafficking by sea: legislative instruments and operational techniques” destined for senior officers/officials, inspectors, non-commissioned officers working in this field, with the participation of University professors, representatives of international bodies, ambassadors and liaison officers of cooperating countries, held at the Multiagency College of Advanced Studies for Law Enforcement Officials in Rome, 24 October 2012;
- Course in favor of members of the Albanian police (Internal Control Section), organized by a D.C.S.A. training team, held in Tirana (Albania), 19 - 23 November 2012;
- Course in favor of police members of the Federal State of Bosnia, organized by a D.C.S.A. training team, held in Sarajevo (Bosnia), 10 - 15 December 2012;
- Within the program of the NATO-RUSSIA Council, “Pilot Project for Counter-narcotics training of Afghan and Central Asian countries personnel”, D.C.S.A. provided its assistance during 7 conferences and the seminars held at the Training Centre in Domodedovo (Russian Federation), Tashkent (Uzbekistan) and Istanbul (Turkey) by the law-enforcement attaché operating in these countries.

D.C.S.A. Director Presentation during the seminar “The fight against drug trafficking by sea” Rome - October 24, 2012



TABLE No. 3/G

CEPOL Courses

D.C.S.A. participation:

- A senior state police officer participated in the course “Training on dismantling illicit synthetic drugs laboratories”, held in Legionowo (PL), 16-27 April 2012;
- An official of the Carabinieri Corps participated in the course “EU – Western Balkans organized crime links on drug trafficking, illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings”, held in Ploiesti (Romania), 25 – 27 September 2012;
- An official of the Guardia di Finanza participated in the course “EU Policy Cycle for Organised and Serious International Crime”, held in Farnham (United Kingdom), 9 – 12 October 2012.



TECHNICAL-LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

The Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga strongly supports at technical and logistical level the drug activity carried out by the Italian operational units. It provides high-tech equipment and specialized officers to drug units so to carry out special operations and above all undercover activities. This allows :

- to install sophisticated equipment for room bugging, satellite location, video and photo taking, increasing the investigative capability of

law-enforcement agencies;

- to organize training courses on the use of technical equipment and their concealment in favor of foreign drug and law-enforcement agencies.

The Technical Equipment Section supported local drug offices, providing them 837 cars and installing video (No. 33), audio (No. 9) and GPS (No. 21) systems.

Technical equipment used during drug investigations





INFORMATION RESEARCH

Drug trafficking and the social impact of its consumption have become a more and more complex phenomenon. Statistical analyses allow to study trends and have an up-dated overview of national and international scenarios.

This method allows to carry out in-depth studies, information research and intelligence through a thorough analysis of:

- data on world production areas and relevant levels of production;
- information on transit directives and criminal organizations managing the different stages;
- movement of precursors and chemical substances;
- main drug operations;
- statistical data on drug seizures and persons involved in illicit drug trafficking;
- technical information on web sites dealing with drug trade, both scheduled substances and the so-called *legal highs*.

The analysis of such data which are fundamental to have a clear picture and get useful information to target law-enforcement activity is carried out at strategic and operational levels.

Strategic analysis allows to draw up situation reports on the problems connected to the drug phenomenon and its implications.

Data are developed by criminal analysts both through the dedicated software, which is used worldwide in the field of intelligence, and through the use of institutional and open sources, such as the Internet, newspaper reports, specialized magazines, field studies carried out by category associations and surveys by research centres.

Moreover, strategic analysis aims at identifying the general trends of drug trafficking as to drug directives and flows, its connections with transnational organized crime and traffickers' *modus operandi*. The study of such trends allows to better allocate resources and to choose the best methods and techniques to combat drug trafficking.

To this end in the year under examination the following reports were issued:

- 76 reports on the situation of the fight against drug trafficking in foreign states and the cooperation with Italy in the field of counternarcotics activity which were preparatory to the meetings between the Direzione Centrale and its foreign counterparts.
- 53 information reports which were necessary for participating in the international fora and for making contributions to Europol AWFs, to which D.C.S.A is paying more and more attention.

By contrast **operational analysis** is mainly based on institutional sources. It starts when the investigation carried out by the investigating local unit highlights overlaps with other enquiries or when the huge amount of information requires a specialized approach.

The hits between the investigations are highlighted with reference to subjects, telephone numbers, plate numbers etc., using an ad-hoc software which graphically shows the links and soon clarifies situations which otherwise are difficult to grasp.

In this way it is possible :

- to identify subjects and their roles within the organization;
- to trace back the drug and money transfer flows;
- to highlight the marginal aspects of the investigations, suggesting possible new investigative leads;
- to rapidly inform Italian law-enforcement attaché in order to establish contacts with foreign counterparts and foreign law-enforcement attaché posted to Italy.

In 2012 this approach was adopted in 146 operations allowing to understand the criminal scenario and the connections between the subjects belonging to the syndicate under investigation, as well as to interconnect the drug operations so to facilitate coordination and provide precise information useful to orientate investigations.

As far as information research is concerned, taking into account the spread of criminal phenomena via the Internet, the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga continues to pay particular attention to



drug trafficking on the Internet, through its unit “*Squadra Drug@OnLine*”.

Its wide and multifaceted sphere of interest goes from the Internet sites proposing the selling of substances of abuse with effects similar to those of narcotics drugs to sites with multimedia contents analyzing the trends of use and consumption, up to social networks

and blogs dealing with this subject. In 2012, upon information of the Department of Anti-drug Policies at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, 108 web sites were checked and further investigated into by law-enforcement agencies with the involvement of the Judicial authorities.



Investigative coordination meeting at D.C.S.A. Headquarters



CONTROL OVER PRECURSORS AND ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS

The fight against the so-called “precursors diversion”, i.e. the illicit trade in chemicals legally used in the industrial field, is one of the strategies aimed at effectively combating drug production which was particularly focused by the “Drug Precursors Working Group” (D.P.W.G.) of the European Commission, in which D.C.S.A. representatives take part.

In general, the term precursor includes different substances depending on their different use. In fact, the following technical definitions are considered:

- Precursors: essential chemicals used to manufacture chemical products. They are incorporated into the final molecular structure of the drug (e.g. ephedrine, from which methamphetamine is obtained);
- essential chemicals: chemicals indispensable to obtain a specific reaction (e.g. acetic anhydride, necessary to produce heroin);

- reagents: products used to bring about a reaction;
- solvents: liquids used to dissolve or purify a substance;
- catalysts: compounds speeding up chemical reactions.

Taking into consideration the importance of these products in the fight against drugs, regulations have been developed (see table No. 3/H) at national and international level. They are aimed at enforcing more and more effective evaluation procedures based on authorizations in case of precursors production and trade activities, as well as on controlling their destination.

The new legislation establishes a set of duties for the traders dealing in such substances; among them the obligation to notify the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga of any transaction concerning the 23 substances, divided into three schedules (see table No. 3/I) depending on their dangerousness.

TABLE No. 3/H

SOURCES OF LAW ON PRECURSORS

a. International legislation.

Vienna Convention (United Nations Convention) of December 20, 1988 against illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, ratified by law No. 328 of November 5, 1990.

b. EC laws contained in Regulations (EC):

- No. 111/2005 of the Council of the European Union of December 22, 2004 laying down the rules for the monitoring of trade in drug precursors between the Community and third countries;
- 273/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of the European Union dated February 11, 2004 containing rules controlling intra-community trade of drug precursors;
- No. 1277/2005 of the Commission of European Communities dated July 27, 2005, establishing the implementation of mentioned Regulations (EC) No. 273/2004 and No. 111/2005.

c. National legislation.

The national legislation on drug precursors is contained in the Consolidating Act of the Laws on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, approved by Presidential decree of October 9, 1990 No. 309 and in particular in art. 70, as amended by art. 1 of the Legislative Decree of March 24, 2011, No. 50.



TABLE No. 3/I

Schedule 1 controlled substances

Substance	Illicit use	Legitimate use
<i>1-phenil-2-propanone</i>	Amphetamines/Metamphetamines	Used in pharmaceutical industry in the manufacture of amphetamine, metamphetamine and derivatives;
<i>N-acetyl-anthranilic acid</i>	Methaqualone	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations, plastics and fine chemicals
<i>Isosafrole (cis + trans)</i>	MDA (Methylenedioxyamphetamine), MDMA (Methylenedioxyamphetamine), MDE (Methylenedioxyamphetamine)	Manufacture of piperonal; used to modify perfums; manufacture of pesticides
<i>3,4-Methylenedioxyphenil -2-propanone</i>	MDA (Methylenedioxyamphetamine), MDMA (Methylenedioxyamphetamine), MDE (Methylenedioxyamphetamine)	Manufacture of piperonal and perfume industry
<i>Piperonal</i>	MDA (Methylenedioxyamphetamine), MDMA (Methylenedioxyamphetamine), MDE (Methylenedioxyamphetamine)	Perfume industry; in cherry and vanilla flavours; mosquito repellent
<i>Safrole</i>	MDA (Methylenedioxyamphetamine), MDMA (Methylenedioxyamphetamine), MDE (Methylenedioxyamphetamine)	Perfume industry, manufacture of piperonal and of soft soaps
<i>Ephedrine</i>	Amphetamines/Metamphetamines	Manufacture of bronchodilators
<i>Pseudoephedrine</i>	Amphetamines/Metamphetamines	Manufacture of bronchodilators
<i>Norephedrine</i>	Amphetamines/Metamphetamines	Manufacture of bronchodilators and anorexic preparations
<i>Ergometrine</i>	L.S.D.(lysergic acid diethylamide)	Treatment of migraine and as oxytocin component in obstetrics
<i>Ergotamine</i>	L.S.D.(lysergic acid diethylamide)	Treatment of migraine and as oxytocin component in obstetrics
<i>Acido lisergico</i>	L.S.D.(lysergic acid diethylamide)	Used in organic synthesis

Schedule 2 controlled substances

Substance	Illicit use	Legitimate use
<i>Acetic Anhydride</i>	Heroin	Used in chemical and pharmaceutical industry. It is used in making brake fluids, dyes, explosives, and aspirin
<i>Phenylacetic Acid</i>	Amphetamines/Metamphetamines	Used in chemical and pharmaceutical industry to produce phenylacetic esters, amphetamines and derivatives; penicillin synthesis; cleaning solutions and flavouring agent
<i>Anthranilic Acid</i>	Methaqualone	Chemical intermediate used in making dyes, pharmaceutical substances and perfumes; also in making insect and bird repellents
<i>Piperidine</i>	Phencyclidine	Solvent and reagent in chemical and pharmaceutical industry; used in rubber products and plastic manufacturing
<i>Potassium permanganate</i>	Cocaine	antibacterial and anti-fungal agents; water treatment

Schedule 3 controlled substances

Substance	Illicit use	Legitimate use
<i>Hydrochloric Acid</i>	Cocaine, heroin and amphetamines	Used in manufacturing of chlorides and hydrochlorides, metal products cleaning, glue, textiles and explosives
<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>	Cocaine, heroin	Manufacture of sulphates; fertilizers, explosives, dyes, paper; cleaning agents for metals and wastewater processing, electrolyte in lead-acid batteries
<i>Toluene</i>	Cocaine	Industrial solvent; manufacturing of explosives, dyes and other organic substances and used as gasoline additive
<i>Ethyl ether</i>	Cocaine, heroin	Widely used as a solvent in chemical labs and in chemical and pharmaceutical industry. Used in the extraction of waxes, fats, oils and resins; to manufacture explosives, plastics and perfumes; in medicine, as anaesthetic
<i>Acetone</i>	Cocaine, heroin	It is used as a solvent in chemical and pharmaceutical industry; used in manufacturing of oils and as an intermediate in making chloroform, plastics, paints and cosmetics
<i>Methyl ethyl ketone</i>	Cocaine	Manufacturing of coating, solvent, lacquers, resins etc.; commonly used as a solvent



TABLE No. 3/L

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN CHEMICALS ILLICITLY USED

EPHEDRINE: substance in schedule 1; it is obtained from some plants of the Ephedra type and looks like a chry-stalline solid of white colour or colourless. In medicine it is used to produce bronchodilators and nasal deconge-stants. Ephedrine is used in the illicit market for the production of amphetamine and methamphetamine.

LYSERGIC ACID: substance in schedule 1; it looks like a white chrySTALLINE powder. It is highly toxic and, if inge-sted it provokes mental confusion and loss of consciousness. This substance is employed in the organic synthesis of pharmaceutical products, while, as to illicit use, it is utilized to produce lysergic acid diethylamide (L.S.D.), a well-known hallucinogen.

3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYPHENIL-2-PROPANONE: substance in schedule 1, mainly used in the industrial sector for the synthesis of pharmaceutical and chemical substances. It is liquid, oily, transparent, of yellowish colour and anise-like odor. It is used to produce perfumes. It is a precursor for the illicit production of the ecstasy group substances (MDMA,MDA,MDE).

SAFROLE: substance in schedule 1; it is obtained from the Sassafras Albidum, a plant growing in South East Asia and in Central and Southern America, in tropical climate areas. From the Sassafras Albidum plant, in particular from the root and the root-bark, a percentage of approx. 8% the sassafrass oil is obtained. It has an amber-yellow colour and a fresh, canphor-like odor. The main chemical component of sassafrass oil is safrole, with a percentage ranging from 80 to 90% depending on the degree of purity, from which ISOSAFROLE and PIPERONAL are obtained through the reaction with other chemical substances (further substances in schedule 1). These three substances are mainly employed in the production of scents and fragrances for perfumes and are used in the illicit production of substances of the ecstasy group;

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE: substance in schedule 2, it looks like a colourless liquid with a strong smell. It is a widely used industrial product, utilized in the production of polymers, synthetic textile fibres (acetate rayon), films, me-dicines (aspirin). It is used for the illicit production of heroin;

POTASSIUM PERMANAGANATE: substance in schedule 2; it is a purple crystalline solid. It is widely used to purify water, given its high disinfecting power as well as for waste treatment, in textile production and leather tan-ning. In clandestine laboratories it is mainly used for the production of cocaine, where it is a fundamental element to obtain cocaine base from coca paste, enabling the purification of the paste itself that is full of impurities making the product toxic and not easily marketable.

As to the specific characteristics of the controlled substances and of those more frequently used by criminal organizations in the illicit drug production see table No. 3/L.

Among the control activities, the pre-export notification procedure (PEN) is particularly significant. It is in fact compulsory to communicate to the destination country authorities any preventive information concerning the movements or sale of classified chemicals.

Based on these procedures, all exports of chemicals classified in schedule 1 and those in schedules 2 and 3 destined for "sensitive" countries must always be

subject to PEN, transmitted to the relevant authorities of the destination country, so to inform about possible adverse indications.

Moreover, the export authorization is issued only if there are no indications on the possibility that such substances will be destined for the illicit production of drugs.

In 2012, D.C.S.A. received 4,300 reports by authorized operators; out of them 3,000 concerned movements at national level and 1,300 importations and exportations.

Information received was processed and verified and no suspect operations were identified.



INVESTIGATIVE COORDINATION

The Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga as an agency of investigative coordination contributes to outline the drug strategies adopted by law-enforcement offices and Judicial Authorities in the drug operations carried out at national level to fight against crime syndicates.

Moreover, the coordination of drug investigations allows to optimize human, financial and technical resources, avoiding overlapping between law-enforcement agencies and fostering, where needed, the harmonized development of investigations.

In details, D.C.S.A. coordination is carried out through a constant and continuous exchange of information with the national investigating offices, providing data and hints useful to the development of investigations. D.C.S.A. contribution is based on the analysis of data from previous investigations on the targets or their syndicates, deeply analyzing similarities between modus operandi and the social-criminal milieu.

The coordination of investigations allows to identify crossovers if the same subjects are investigated into by different units or offices of the Italian and foreign law-enforcement agencies. New investigative approaches are evaluated and coordination meetings are convened, if necessary, so to outline the operational strategies and facilitate the information exchange between the units involved.

In 2012, 668 crossovers emerged, with a decrease of 14.58% with respect to the previous year. As a result, also joint investigations with foreign law-enforcement agencies were organized so to simultaneously dismantle the criminal organizations operating in one or more sectors (production, stockpiling, drug trade and laundering of the drug proceeds). The exchange of information with foreign law-enforcement agencies plays a major role at investigative level since it allows to enrich and complete the national investigative scenarios.

OFFICE FOR COORDINATION AND PLANNING

The Office for Coordination and Planning plays a major role within D.C.S.A.. It ensures D.C.S.A. contacts with the civil society and the other institutions operating in the demand reduction sector. In particular, in 2012 this Office carried out the following activities:

Inter-institutional cooperation

In the framework of the inter-institutional cooperation in the field of prevention and fight against drug addiction, emphasis was placed on the contacts with Department of Anti-drug Policies at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, that is in charge of combining all antidrug initiatives, including those implementing EU directives.

Early warning system

The “Early Warning System”, which is part of the European “Early Warning System” Program, aims at reducing the negative effects of the new substances appearing on the illegal markets and often sold online, intercepting at an early stage, the new trends in drug spreading and consumption and adopting more suitable measures so to provide a quick and effective response within the participating countries. This system, adopted in Europe based on the decision 2005/387/JHA of the European Council, provides for the creation of national Monitoring Centers in the EU Member States, coordinated by the EMCDDA in Lisbon. Such national Monitoring Centers are in charge of collecting information on newly appeared narcotic substances and new market and consumption trends. In this framework, the Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga cooperates with the other national centers belonging to the Early Warning System (law enforcement agencies, local health agencies, national laboratories, hospitals, poison centers, first aid centers, etc.) playing a crucial role. Indeed, through the Department of Anti-drug Policies at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, DCSA provides the System with all information on the drug phenomenon collected by the law-enforcement agencies at national level.

