

SECOND PART

STATUS OF COUNTRY AND NATIONAL COUNTER-NARCOTIC ACTIVITIES

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STATUS OF COUNTRY AND NATIONAL COUNTER-NARCOTICS ACTIVITIES

ROLE OF THE ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS

The results achieved in the counter-narcotics activity have confirmed, for the year 2008, the strong involvement of national criminal organizations in the narco-trafficking business. However, the demarcation line with the rest of the criminal scenario is often confused, especially in the North and Central regions where the organized crime groups have not the complete control over the territory. In these areas a major consolidation of foreign organized crime networks has been noticed. These foreign rings are highly adaptable to the different criminal situations in particular, in the drug trafficking management. Data on the police reports for drug offences in 2008 substantiate this situation: the total number of persons reported was 35,097. 11, 406 (32.50%) were foreign nationals, mainly concentrated in Lombardia, Emilia Romagna, Lazio and Toscana (62.01%). Also the percentage of foreign nationals reported for the most serious offence of criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking was high (34.20%).

NATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION

Drug trafficking is a tangled web involving many different Countries in the world, as well as subjects and organizations, and can only be deeply understood – and consequently effectively fought – after a careful and constant analysis of the organized crime. An adequate evaluation of the features, processes, dynamics, strategies, potentialities and trends of the organized crime is necessary, since this lucrative market is almost completely run by well-established and often Mafia-like organizations, controlling all rings of this chain: from production, to storage, transport, transit and final distribution. It is very difficult to identify the exact value of the illicit markets because of the multiplicity of indicators and variables to appraise. However, the annual

estimates carried out by the Agencies concerned, clearly show that drugs – thanks to the enormous and rapid profits generating – are the main source of financing for the criminal syndicates. This is an ever-increasing market, having an immediate and continuous supply and distribution system. Moreover, in a world that is rapidly evolving, drug trafficking was and still is the key point in the process of transformation and change of organized crime groups aimed at extending their range of activities, through the adoption of a globalized criminal-financial strategy within a transnational integration of the illicit markets and the crime groups. Italy is a typical example of this situation: drug trafficking is the most lucrative sector for major Mafia-like organizations, the so-called “Mafia Corporation” that is the first Italian company, considering its turnover, profits and international relations. The possibilities offered by the globalization gave this “Company” a new impulse. Thanks to the presence of well-established Mafia-like groups having branches abroad and keeping a thorough control over their own territory – thus running both the international trafficking in huge quantities of drugs and the domestic illicit activities – our Country is a crucial and strategic crossroads, a key point for the international smuggling routes, as well as one of the most important destination and consumption markets in the European Union. This prominent role played by our Country is also due to



Cannabis plants



its geographical position: Italy is the land and maritime way out of the so-called Balkan Route, the centre of the Mediterranean Area, close to the North African Coastline – this is a new important stockpiling location of narcotic drugs – and has thousands kilometers of coasts. In fact, an increase in the quantity of drugs globally seized (+32.07%) by the law enforcement forces in 2008 was recorded, in particular hashish (approximately +70%), above all in Lombardia, Lazio and Sicilia. The analysis of D.C.S.A. data show the upward trend recorded in the last few years pertaining to cannabis plants seizures: they were mostly carried out in Southern Italy, especially in Calabria, Sicilia and Puglia. In the last 12 months, 81.07% of Indian hemp crops seizures have occurred in the South of Italy where hundreds of hectares and numerous greenhouses were detected all over Sicilia, Calabria, Puglia and Campania, Italian regions having favourable climatic conditions. Cannabis, necessary for the marijuana and hashish production, is becoming a sort of “green gold” for the “criminal capitalism” of Southern Italy. Recently, a cooperating witness has stated that the “Black hand” of La Cosa Nostra is behind the spread of Indian hemp crops. Therefore, Mafia-like organizations have started producing drugs on their own: in particular, they have produced several tons of marijuana, with higher profits and fewer risks for the transportation. After the record seizure carried out last year in the Valle dello Jato (province of Palermo) of the largest Indian hemp plantation (about 1,400,000 plants), in 2008 other vast areas under cultivation were discovered, with a return of several million Euros.

In 2008, “super skunk” crops were found out in Puglia: this is a plant having an active principle 15% higher than that of cannabis. Up to now, it has been only sold in Amsterdam coffee shops.

In 2008, a decrease in the number of cocaine seizures was recorded, even though large quantities of this substance were intercepted in Campania due to the presence of the Camorra and to the activities of the international ports of Naples and Salerno. On the contrary, in the last few years, the quantity of cocaine seized in Sicilia has significantly dropped although the number of seizures has regularly increased. To this regard, a cooperating witness of La Cosa Nostra of



Palermo has stated that: “ the demand far exceeds our stock of cocaine”.

The number of drug operations performed by the Italian law enforcement services is high and largely stable. However, last year, there was a constant and remarkable increase in the investigative matches surfaced in the course of the numerous drug investigations and resulting from the fundamental operational coordination activity of the DCSA. This is the additional confirmation of how the modern process of globalization facilitates - especially in the drug trafficking sector -both the development of criminal networks active in this transnational market and the relations and collaboration among them. As in other illicit activities (probably more than in others) drug trafficking strengthens the organized crime groups and helps creating ties and connections.

The statistical and operational analysis confirms the transnational character of the criminal organizations and highlights links and synergic action among ethnic criminal groups. For a long time organizations have shared a sort of criminal agreement, according to which also the most violent groups interact together when significant business activities and economic interests are involved. Money and business strengthen the links inside organized crime in general, and its groups in particular. Recent investigations show that the criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking look for cooperation and mutual assistance. They associate with other domestic or foreign criminal groups, to set up temporary or stable alliances allowing to satisfy particular needs relating to illicit trafficking and laundering of drug proceeds. In particular, investigations revealed that frequently, in order to lower the drug purchase price, such drugs are bought through a particular method based on stakes.



It aims at gathering capital either from more groups belonging to the same organization, or from different organizations or utilizing channels, structures and logistics provided by other criminal organizations. The traditional Mafia type organizations, in particular the Italian ones, made significant changes with regard to the drug sector. For example they set up drug trafficking joint-ventures, as a response to the harsh counteracting measures adopted by the relevant Authorities. We should take into consideration that the capability to adapt to changes is one of the main characteristics of the Mafia and the reason for its persistence. Flexibility and ability to adapt strengthen organized crime. Recent investigations revealed that La Cosa Nostra intends to regain a significant role in large drug trafficking activities, also reacquiring its supremacy which was shaken by the numerous raids and arrests of top level bosses carried out by the law enforcement agencies. Such aim would be pursued:

- re-establishing important drug trafficking channels and contacts of the past, when it played a leading role above all in heroin trafficking with North America;
- reaching agreements and settlements (mainly with Camorra and 'Ndrangheta) to obtain new international references and utilize well-established logistic-operational support.

In this framework the operation "Old bridge" is very significant. In February 2008, it led to the arrest in the U.S.A and in Sicily, of about 90 persons altogether, belonging or close to the Mafia families of the so-called "scappati" (escaped persons). Under this term we define the Sicilian families that, along with their American "cousins", played a leading role in the seventies and eighties in the world heroin market and that lost the "mafia war" in the eighties against the Corleonesi group. The survivors later continued to manage the drug trafficking, as shown by the well-known "Pizza connection" investigation.

The outcome of the operation "Perseo", in December 2008, is also very significant. This operation highlighted an international cocaine trafficking between South America and Palermo organized by Cosa Nostra top level members in direct contact with overseas criminal organizations. Investigations led to a refinery in the Paraguay forest, where the cocaine was chemically mixed and concealed with vegetal coal (black cocaine), as well as to a refinery located near Palermo, where the mixture

was then processed back to obtain cocaine.

It should be pointed out that La Cosa Nostra, exercising its widespread territorial control, always imposes the payment of protection money, even if it partly delegates or simply allows other criminal domestic or foreign criminal organizations to sell the drug. A cooperating witness recently stated to the Judicial Authority in Palermo: "The wholesalers who are not directly linked to the Mafia groups must pay a third of their profit to the Mafia family controlling their area".

This renewed interest of the Mafia groups in the drug trafficking is due to the need to gain a new source of income. The traditional and strategic sector of racketeering, in fact, notwithstanding its symbolic power value, has become more critical and risky due to the good results of the investigative activities and the growing attention to and rebellion against this phenomenon expressed by the civil society.

Though, according to the data, Calabria is still one of the Italian regions with lesser quantities of cocaine seized, the 'Ndrangheta, one of the major economic-criminal "holding company", in the last twenty years has turned Italy into the strategic centre of the cocaine global market, establishing direct contacts with the Colombian drug traffickers and holding monopoly on cocaine trafficking in Europe.

based on family relations more than other Mafia type organizations. This guarantees secrecy and generates a few cases of cooperating witnesses, which makes it more reliable and less vulnerable. Finally, in May 2008, U.S. Government included 'Ndrangheta in the "black list" (Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act) of the major non-U.S. drug trafficking organizations. This organization, that is now considered the most powerful Italian criminal syndicate, based in Calabria and having branches all over Europe and in a large part of the world - especially in the most crucial countries for international drug trafficking - has long been the most undervalued Italian Mafia-type organization, mainly at an international level. It has also been less investigated, since it took advantage of La Cosa Nostra mistakes and understood that is not convenient to attract attention through violent and direct fight with the State institutions and through homicides of persons of high social and political profile. The murder of the regional government official F. Fortugno (October 2005) and the Duisburg slaughter (six people were killed in a feud involving 'Ndrangheta groups) broke previous



balance and breached the unspoken agreement within the 'Ndrangheta, according to which foreign countries are a place for investment, not for wars.

In Puglia, unlike the other regions of origin of the traditional Mafia type associations, high quantities of heroin were seized, also in comparison with other Italian regions (Puglia ranked third-fourth at a national level).

This is due to the fact that Puglia is a strategic area for various types of illicit trafficking (first of all drug trafficking, that often goes with illegal immigration and arms trafficking) passing through the Balkan area, in particular from Albania that is very close to its coasts. Puglia is such an important drug supply crossroads for all traditional Mafia organizations, that the Puglia-based crime provides services to other criminal organizations in their illicit trades, acting as an intermediary between such organizations and those from Albania and the Balkan area. In exchange they obtain profit-sharing or a percentage of the illicit profits.

It must be taken into account that the Puglia-based

crime is very dynamic, since the groups composing it do not have a stable and definite hierarchical structure. They have a floating, disorderly structure, which often changes, even in a violent way.

Due to these main features, versatility and floating structure, the Puglia-based crime pursues commercial aims, frequently cooperating with diverse criminal organizations.

For the Puglia-based Mafia it is only economic interests and illicit business that count, regardless of the associates with whom they are carried out. It is able to set up illicit business relations of any kind, even temporary, with any Italian or foreign group, just on the basis of an economic advantage.

The Puglia-based Mafia is a "service provider" for 'Ndrangheta, Camorra and La Cosa Nostra, both in Southern Italy and in other regions (Lombardia, Piemonte, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany) as far as illicit products are concerned (drugs, tobacco, weapons, illegal migrants).



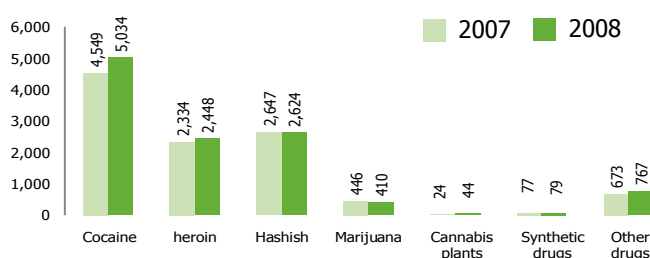
FOREIGN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION

Status

In Italy, in 2008 a significant presence of foreign drug traffickers (32.50% of the total number of persons reported for drug-related offences) was recorded. With respect to 2007, there was an increase by 6.10% of reports against these subjects.

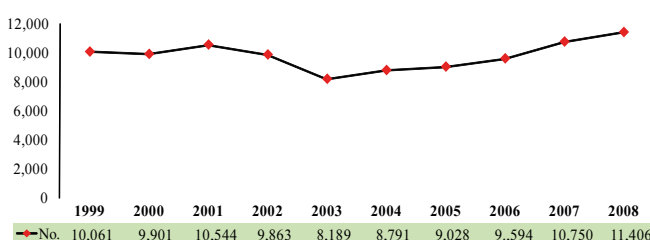
Foreign crime groups settled in Italy have mainly operated in the cocaine, cannabis derivatives and heroin trafficking.

Foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority for type of drug(2007/2008)



The reports of foreign nationals to the Judicial Authority in the last ten years - after the peak period 1999-2002 (about 10,000 reports) - have notably dropped in 2003 (8,189). In the following years these figures have progressively increased and, in 2008, peaked at 11,406 reports.

Foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority - ten-year trend



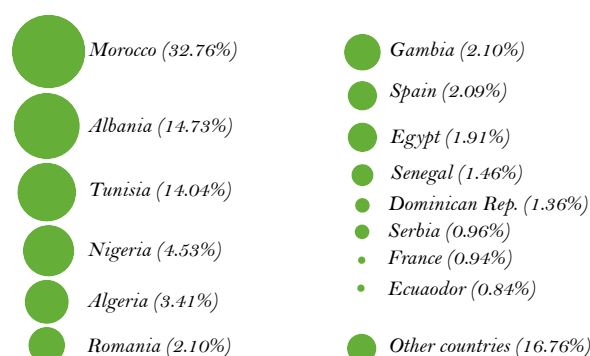
Among the foreign nationals involved: Moroccan nationals account for 32.76% of the total of foreign nationals reported at national level, followed by Albanian ethnic nationals (14.73%), Tunisians (14.04%), Nigerian nationals (4.53%) and Algerian nationals (3.41%).

In particular, Albanians, Moroccans and Tunisians are both involved in the most serious offence of criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking and in the street pushing, while the Nigerians stand out for criminal conspiracy.

Main nationalities reported to the J.A. in 2008

Country	Illicit trafficking Art.73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art.74	Other offences	Total	%Variation 2007
Morocco	3,520	217	-	3,737	14.42
Albania	1,357	323	-	1,680	18.56
Tunisia	1,549	52	-	1,601	14.44
Nigeria	400	117	-	517	- 9.46
Algeria	376	13	-	389	- 14.13
Romania	216	24	-	240	37.14
Gambia	239	-	-	239	15.46
Spain	225	13	-	238	- 24.20
Egypt	217	1	-	218	- 3.96
Senegal	164	3	-	167	- 22.69
Dominican Rep.	122	33	-	155	- 15.30
Serbia	93	17	-	110	-5.17
France	106	1	-	107	8.08
Ecuador	94	2	-	96	54.84
Other countries	1,766	142	4	1,912	- 6.50
Total	10,444	958	4	11,406	6.10

% Incidence of each ethnic group out of the total number of reports against foreigners in 2008 in Italy



Albanian ethnic groups and Moroccan gangs mainly operate in cocaine and heroin importation and distribution; Colombian nationals are mostly active in cocaine importation; Nigerians are interested in both cocaine and heroin trafficking; Maghrebi nationals are mainly involved in cocaine, hashish and heroin smuggling while Serbian nationals are active in heroin and cocaine trafficking.

Indicators on foreign criminal organizations - mainly subdivided in groups having the same ethnic origin - are consolidating their control over the territory above all in the North and Central regions, where the traditional criminal organizations have lost their central role.

Among the European groups, there is the prevalence of Romanian nationals, with 24 reports to the Judicial Authority for criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking and 216 reports for illicit drug trafficking, followed by Spanish nationals (a total of 238 reports), Serbian nationals (110 reports) and French nationals (107).



Foreign nationals reported at regional level

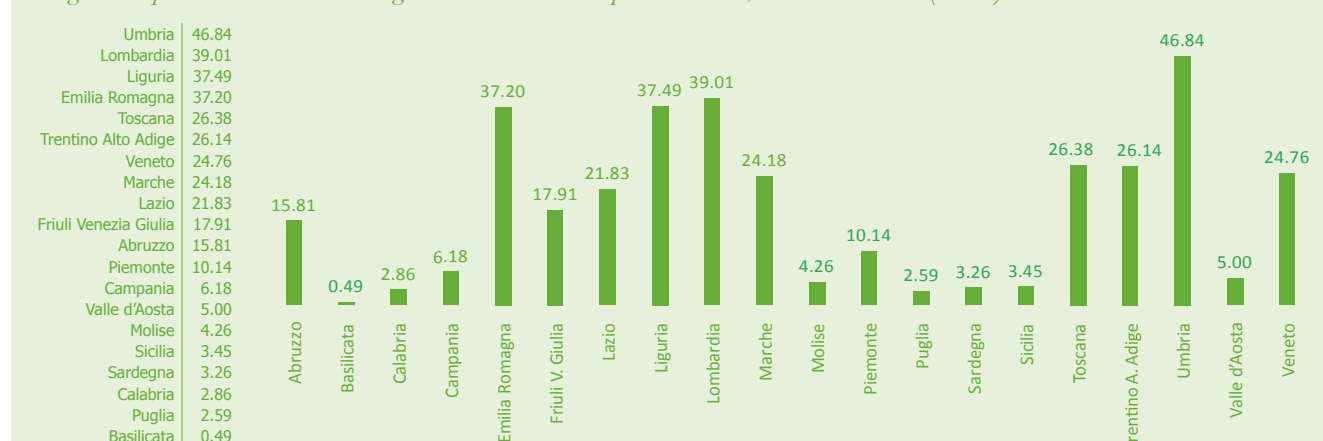
Foreign drug trafficking groups are mostly active in Lombardia, Emilia Romagna, Lazio and Veneto. On the whole, data pertaining to these regions have an incidence of 63.59% on the national estimates. Comparing the foreign reports to the Judicial Authority to 100,000 inhabitants, relevant data have also surfaced with respect to Umbria (1st place) where a progressive Mafia penetration of the territory is ongoing: this region is considered a "land to conquer" by both the Italian and foreign crime groups. Also in Liguria the number of foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority in relation to the population.

This phenomenon is linked with its geographical position along one of the hashish routes, coming from Morocco, via Spain and France. The regions reporting a minor incidence in this sector are the Southern regions where even the street pushing is controlled by the local criminal organizations. Moreover, Moroccan groups are mostly concentrated in the regions Lombardia, Emilia Romagna, Toscana and Veneto; Albanian groups are mainly settled in Lombardia, Emilia Romagna and Toscana; Tunisians are active above all in Emilia Romagna, Lombardia and Veneto while Nigerian clans are active in Veneto, Campania and Lazio.

Foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority (top 25 nationalities) - regional subdivision

Country	Abruzzo	Basilicata	Calabria	Campania	Emilia Romagna	Friuli V. Giulia	Lazio	Liguria	Lombardia	Marche	Molise	Piemonte	Puglia	Sardegna	Sicilia	Toscana	Trentino A. Adige	Umbria	Valle d'Aosta	Veneto	International waters	Total	% Variation 2007
Morocco	40	-	9	37	567	37	112	239	1,464	65	11	219	27	6	49	342	51	90	2	370	-	3,737	14.42
Albania	75	2	26	11	210	30	84	69	478	74	-	52	50	1	9	252	48	77	-	132	-	1,680	18.56
Tunisia	9	-	2	13	307	17	75	83	360	68	-	12	2	-	45	147	58	107	1	295	-	1,601	14.44
Nigeria	17	-	-	106	57	3	88	7	44	41	-	8	1	21	3	16	1	41	-	63	-	517	-9.46
Algeria	7	-	-	27	90	-	44	22	67	13	-	2	1	-	12	35	18	17	-	34	-	389	-14.13
Romania	6	1	8	17	32	7	53	9	27	10	1	13	2	1	9	13	5	10	-	16	-	240	37.14
Gambia	-	-	-	2	2	23	53	1	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	239	15.46
Spain	1	-	-	13	5	1	123	9	30	1	-	8	-	4	4	4	2	-	-	33	-	238	-24.20
Egypt	1	-	-	2	5	-	14	6	174	2	-	4	-	-	4	2	-	3	-	1	-	218	-3.96
Senegal	2	-	-	2	19	31	20	2	60	1	-	6	2	-	-	9	3	-	-	10	-	167	-22.69
Dominican Rep.	3	-	2	-	12	7	6	5	33	33	-	10	-	1	2	15	-	1	-	25	-	155	-15.30
Serbia	8	-	-	1	8	4	23	5	27	-	-	2	1	-	2	6	6	-	-	17	-	110	-5.17
France	1	-	1	1	10	-	16	12	27	2	-	20	1	4	2	5	1	2	1	1	-	107	8.08
Ecuador	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	73	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	96	54.84
Peru	-	-	-	1	4	-	30	6	37	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	91	89.58
Brazil	3	-	-	2	6	1	25	2	31	1	-	3	-	1	1	4	-	2	-	4	-	86	1.18
Colombia	2	-	-	6	4	7	17	5	22	1	-	4	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	8	-	81	-15.63
Ghana	1	-	-	26	12	1	8	1	19	-	1	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	4	-	81	6.58
Poland	3	-	1	10	2	1	13	1	10	2	-	1	1	1	3	5	-	1	-	3	-	58	1.75
Macedonia	1	-	-	-	7	-	10	1	6	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	3	-	6	-	56	-1.75
Germany	-	-	1	2	2	-	7	4	21	-	-	3	3	1	-	1	6	2	-	3	-	56	-3.45
Palestine	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	6	20	1	-	2	-	-	1	6	-	4	-	4	-	50	-19.35
Switzerland	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	1	26	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	48	20.00
Bosnia	-	-	-	1	3	3	25	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	46	15.00
Bulgaria	1	-	1	11	1	-	8	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	7	-	4	-	45	32.35
Other countries	21	-	7	65	98	37	287	40	361	22	1	50	10	11	22	58	33	20	1	70	-	1,214	-12.79
Total	202	3	59	358	1,473	212	1,147	612	3,522	352	14	435	106	54	176	931	243	390	6	1,111	0	11,406	6.10

Foreigners reported to the J.A. at regional level - as compared to 100,000 inhabitants (2008)





Foreign nationals reported at provincial level

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

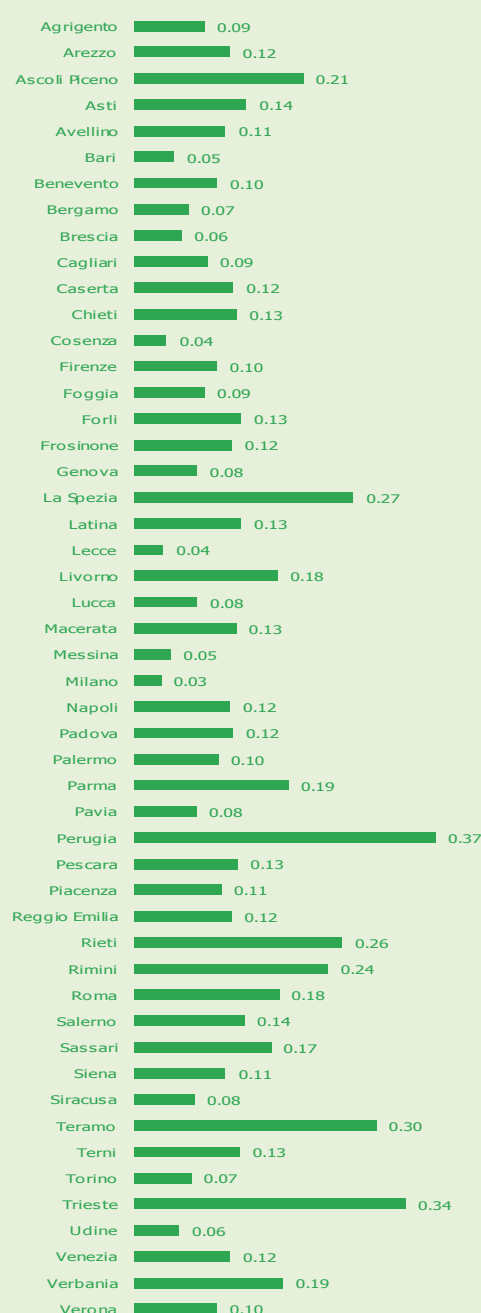
for Foreigners is located), Varese (where an international airport is sited) and Como (a province located close to the Northern borders).

When comparing these reports to the Judicial Authority to 10,000 inhabitants, also the data regarding the provinces of Prato (1st place), Bologna (2nd place) and Perugia (3rd place) seem to be quite significant.

Foreigners reported to the J.A. - provincial subdivision (2008)

Province	2008	% Variation 2007	Province	2008	% Variation 2007
Milano	1,662	-8.73	Terni	42	-33.33
Roma	1,031	6.62	Pesaro	40	-2.44
Brescia	614	90.09	Trapani	40	122.22
Bologna	529	-15.36	Novara	39	-18.75
Padova	412	39.66	Catanzaro	38	850.00
Genova	407	31.29	Trieste	37	54.17
Bergamo	401	29.77	Palermo	36	-5.26
Perugia	348	6.42	Viterbo	33	37.50
Varese	344	2.69	Verbania	30	-26.83
Venezia	269	39.38	Cagliari	27	-15.63
Firenze	258	-21.34	Vercelli	25	212.50
Modena	238	28.65	Lodi	25	38.89
Como	221	102.75	Chieti	25	8.70
Napoli	213	30.67	Lecco	23	4.55
Torino	206	-29.45	Grosseto	23	15.00
Vicenza	170	5.59	Siena	23	76.92
Prato	150	68.54	Ragusa	22	69.23
Ravenna	146	100.00	Frosinone	21	-76.92
Pisa	145	16.94	Sassari	20	-35.48
Bolzano	134	-12.42	Arezzo	19	-66.67
Ferrara	132	-5.71	Lecce	19	-77.11
Verona	131	-43.29	Cuneo	15	-11.76
Caserta	129	-0.77	Rovigo	15	-11.76
Lucca	127	-5.22	Sondrio	14	40.00
Macerata	116	34.88	Salerno	14	7.69
Udine	114	-19.15	Belluno	13	-35.00
Ancona	113	25.56	Reggio Calabria	13	-71.11
Trento	109	-16.15	Asti	12	20.00
Reggio Emilia	107	-20.74	Gorizia	12	-14.29
Treviso	101	44.29	Campobasso	11	1000.00
Alessandria	100	51.52	Rieti	10	-16.67
Piacenza	98	44.12	Catania	9	-52.63
Rimini	98	36.11	Biella	8	-63.64
Ascoli Piceno	83	22.06	Foggia	7	0.00
Pistoia	80	9.59	Cosenza	7	-72.00
Pavia	79	-12.22	Agrigento	7	75.00
Mantova	78	-20.41	Aosta	6	-62.50
Imperia	74	27.59	Taranto	4	-76.47
Parma	74	-19.57	Nuoro	4	--
Bari	74	174.07	Isernia	3	50.00
La Spezia	73	-16.09	Caltanissetta	3	-25.00
Pescara	67	19.64	Siracusa	3	-40.00
Massa	63	40.00	Oristano	3	50.00
Cremona	61	45.24	Brindisi	2	-80.00
Savona	58	38.10	Matera	2	--
Teramo	57	-9.52	Avellino	1	0.00
Messina	56	64.71	Benevento	1	-50.00
L'Aquila	53	211.76	Potenza	1	-50.00
Latina	52	18.18	Crotone	1	--
Forlì	51	30.77	Vibo Valentia	-	-100.00
Pordenone	49	75.00	Enna	-	-100.00
Livorno	43	27.12	Total	11.406	6.10

Foreigners reported to the J.A. at provincial level (2008) - as compared to 10,000 inhabitants (top 50 provinces)





MAIN FOREIGN CRIME GROUPS

Moroccan criminal organizations

The Moroccan criminal organizations are mainly active in Northern Italy, where the Maghrebi immigrant community is deeply entrenched in the socio-economic fabric, above all in Lombardia. These crime groups mostly monitor the hashish trafficking along the route originating in Morocco, via the Mediterranean coastline of Spain and Southern France on to Italy. Through a widespread penetration all over the national territory, the Maghrebi rings can regulate the supply towards the Italian market in order to control the retail price of hashish and, at the same time, to share the risks resulting from the counter-narcotic activities. Recently, Moroccan criminal networks have also been active in the cocaine market as confirmed by national investigations.

In 2008, Moroccan nationals reported to the Judicial Authority in our country for violations of the Drugs Act

Moroccans reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	1,532	19.13	30.43
heroin	531	- 6.02	21.69
hashish	1,348	7.93	51.37
marijuana	30	7.14	7.32
cannabis plants	3	200.00	6.82
synthetic drugs	14	200.00	30.38
other drugs	269	108.53	35.07
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	3,520	12.21	33.70
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	217	68.22	22.65
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	3,174	13.97	33.14
reported but not arrested	483	14.73	30.57
at large	80	33.33	32.26
Age			
of age	3,651	15.39	32.61
minors	86	- 15.69	41.15
sex			
male	3,669	14.05	34.02
female	68	38.78	10.93
age groups			
< 15	8	- 33.33	66.67
15 - 19	252	- 11.58	34.43
20 - 29	1,894	11.28	33.58
30 - 34	772	18.59	34.93
35 - 39	458	27.93	33.41
>= 40	353	36.82	24.51
Total	3,737	14.42	32.76

were 3,737 (+14.42% as compared to the previous year). The number of reports against them accounts for 32.76% of the total of foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking them first in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

The violations related to conspiracy offences accounted for 22.65%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 33.70%.

Moroccan criminal networks have mainly operated in the cocaine, hashish and heroin sector.

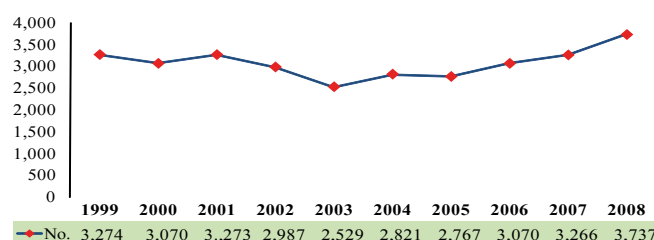
In the last ten years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has always been high and peaked in 2008.

These groups are mainly active in Lombardia, Emilia Romagna and Veneto.

Moroccan nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Moroccan nationals to the J. A.





Albanian criminal organizations

The high flexibility of Albanian crime groups in the drug trafficking field is clearly highlighted by the close relations they have with other criminal networks of different nationalities that can be considered real joint ventures. In fact, they are often in contact with the criminal syndicates active along the Balkan Route, in particular with the Turkish wholesalers and with the Bulgarian and Romanian traffickers. The drug investigations clearly show the synergic use of the resources of each single crime group as well as the subdivision of the risks connected with the operation itself. The success of the Albanian crime rings dealing with international heroin trafficking is the result of the crisis affecting the Italian-American network and the abandon of the Balkan Route by Turkish drug traffickers. In fact, about 80% of heroin sold on the European market is smuggled by Albanian groups through the Balkan Countries. However, this heroin is produced in Afghanistan and transported through Iran and Turkey or Central Asia.

Albanians reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	1,137	20.44	22.59
heroin	350	30.60	14.30
hashish	49	- 19.67	1.87
marijuana	26	- 7.14	6.34
cannabis plants	2	-	4.55
synthetic drugs	4	- 20.00	5.06
other drugs	112	0.90	14.60
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	1,357	23.93	12.99
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	323	0.31	33.72
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	1,302	19.23	13.59
reported but not arrested	301	16.67	19.05
at large	77	14.93	31.05
Age			
of age	1,655	18.05	14.78
minors	25	66.67	11.96
sex			
male	1,620	18.59	15.02
female	60	17.65	9.65
age groups			
< 15	1	-	8.33
15 - 19	95	61.02	12.98
20 - 29	1,028	16.42	18.22
30 - 34	300	26.58	13.57
35 - 39	147	6.52	10.72
>= 40	109	9.00	7.57
Total	1,680	18.56	14.73

In the retail trade sector, the Albanian criminal organizations have employed non-EU criminals mainly coming from the Maghreb.

In 2008, the Albanian nationals reported to the Judicial Authority in our country for violations of the Drugs Act were 1,680 (+18.56% more than the previous year). The number of reports against them accounts for 14.73% of the total of foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking them second in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

The violations related to conspiracy offences have accounted for 33.72%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 12.99%.

Albanian criminal networks mainly operated in the cocaine and heroin sector.

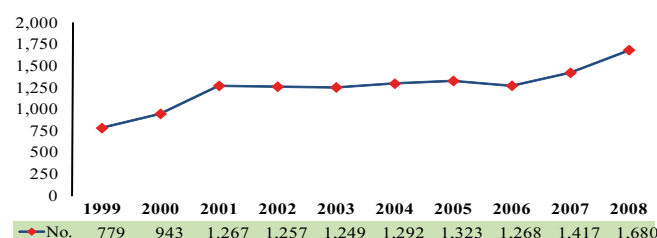
In the last ten years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has been on an upward trend and peaked in 2008.

These groups have mainly operated in Lombardia, Toscana, Emilia Romagna and Veneto.

Albanian nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Albanian nationals to the J. A.





Tunisian criminal organizations

The Tunisian criminal organizations, like the Moroccan networks, have reached a stable position on the national criminal scenario, being active in the Central and Northern Italian regions, in particular in Lombardia, Emilia Romagna and Veneto.

Furthermore, being horizontal-type organizations, they are flexible and able to make alliances with other crime groups of different ethnic origin. At the same time, Tunisian criminal syndicates are ready to compete with foreign business rivals, even in a violent way.

In this context, the relations with members of international organizations active in narcotic drugs trafficking – above all Albanian and Moroccan rings – have been reinforced.

In 2008, the Tunisian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 1,601, 14.44% more than

Tunisians reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	399	13.03	7.93
heroin	805	21.97	32.88
hashish	280	- 14.63	10.67
marijuana	10	- 16.67	2.44
cannabis plants	1	-	2.27
synthetic drugs	4	-	5.06
other drugs	102	121.74	13.30
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	1,549	17.97	14.83
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	52	- 39.53	5.43
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	1,417	14.92	14.79
reported but not arrested	162	11.72	10.25
at large	22	4.76	8.87
Age			
of age	1,577	13.70	14.08
minors	24	100.00	11.48
sex			
male	1,592	14.29	14.76
female	9	50.00	1.45
age groups			
< 15	-	-	-
15 - 19	93	14.81	12.70
20 - 29	800	17.82	14.18
30 - 34	318	12.37	14.39
35 - 39	189	3.28	13.79
>= 40	201	16.18	13.96
Total	1,601	14.44	14.04

the previous year. The number of reports against them accounts for 14.04% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking them third in the list of the non –EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

The violations related to conspiracy offences have accounted for 5.43%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 14.83%.

Tunisian criminal networks have mainly operated in the heroin, cocaine and hashish sector.

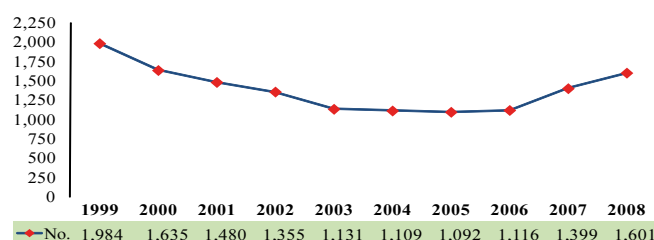
In the last two years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has grown after the decline recorded from 1999 to 2005. The peak record was in 1999.

These groups have mainly operated in Lombardia, Emilia Romagna and Veneto.

Tunisian nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Tunisian nationals to the J. A.





Nigerian criminal organizations

The Nigerian criminal networks confirm their supremacy in the cocaine trafficking field. Their modus operandi is always based on the smuggling of small quantities of drugs by means of human couriers.

In Italy, they avoid problems with other organized crime groups, cooperating and making mutual compromises for the control over the different geographic areas or on the types of substances. In some areas of our Country, they manage the drug dealing business on their own.

Their trafficking strategy is based on the continuous search for new routes and on the use of sort of "protected areas" in Third Countries where they have previously established communities of expatriates. The recruitment of non-African nationals is another characteristic of the Nigerian criminal networks: in their opinion, this choice is less risky with respect to Customs controls.

Nigerians reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	380	8.88	7.55
heroin	75	- 32.43	3.06
hashish	9	- 50.00	0.34
marijuana	28	- 48.15	6.83
cannabis plants	-	-	-
synthetic drugs	-	-	-
other drugs	25	- 35.90	3.26
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	400	- 19.35	3.83
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	117	56.00	12.21
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	491	4.69	5.13
reported but not arrested	20	- 77.27	1.27
at large	6	- 57.14	2.42
Age			
of age	514	- 9.82	4.59
minors	3	200.00	1.44
sex			
male	437	- 3.74	4.05
female	80	- 31.62	12.86
age groups			
< 15	-	-	-
15 - 19	14	40.00	1.91
20 - 29	178	- 20.54	3.16
30 - 34	131	- 8.39	5.93
35 - 39	111	0.91	8.10
>= 40	83	- 1.19	5.76
Total	517	- 9.46	4.53

In 2008, the Nigerian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 517, 9.46% less than the previous year. The number of reports against them accounts for 4.53% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking them fourth in the list of the non –EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

The violations related to conspiracy offences have accounted for 12.21%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 3.83%.

Nigerian criminal networks mainly operate in the cocaine and heroin sector.

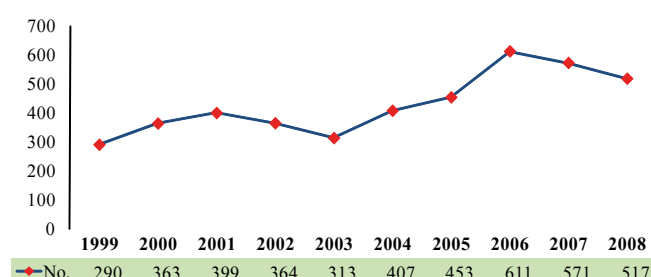
In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has constantly grown, recording a slight decrease in 2007. The peak record was in 2006.

These groups have mainly operated in Campania, Lazio and Veneto.

Nigerian nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Nigerian nationals to the J. A.





Algerian criminal organizations

The Algerian criminal organizations, as well as all the other groups of the Maghrebi area, play a role of cooperation and support in the criminal scenario of drug trafficking. In fact, investigations reveal that Algerian and Moroccan crime groups cooperate with French and Spanish rings in the large-scale cannabis importation through Spain. The Algerian criminality is well-established in the Italian economic and social fabric and, therefore, it exploits its complex network to strengthen its role of retail supplier of any kind of drugs and to combat any form of competition. These organizations are very active in the most economically developed regions, i.e. in the North and in some regions of Central Italy. These crime groups have monopolized and fragmented the drug distribution, reducing the "business risk" to a minimum.

In 2008, the Algerian nationals reported in Italy for

violation of the Drugs Act were 389, - 14.13% with respect to the previous year. The number of reports against them accounts for 3.41% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking them fifth in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

The violations related to conspiracy offences have accounted for 1.36%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 3.60%.

Algerian criminal networks have mainly operated in the hashish, heroin and cocaine sector.

In the last ten years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has constantly decreased. The peak record was in 2001.

These groups have mainly operated in Emilia Romagna, Lombardia and Toscana

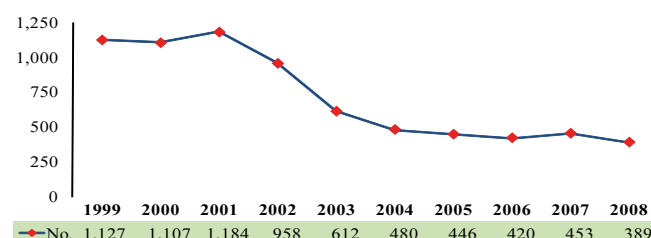
Algerians reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	88	- 14.56	1.75
heroin	118	- 17.48	4.82
hashish	150	- 15.25	5.72
marijuana	1	- 80.00	0.24
cannabis plants	1	-	2.27
synthetic drugs	-	- 100.00	-
other drugs	31	47.62	4.04
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	376	- 13.96	3.60
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	13	- 13.33	1.36
other offences	-	- 100.00	-
Type of report			
arrest	352	- 15.38	3.68
reported but not arrested	32	- 11.11	2.03
at large	5	400.00	2.02
Age			
of age	385	- 14.25	3.44
minors	4	-	1.91
sex			
male	388	- 13.97	3.60
female	1	- 50.00	0.16
age groups			
< 15	-	- 100.00	-
15 - 19	16	- 33.33	2.19
20 - 29	168	- 14.29	2.98
30 - 34	95	- 5.94	4.30
35 - 39	65	- 17.72	4.74
>= 40	45	- 13.46	3.13
Total	389	- 14.13	3.41

Algerian nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Algerian nationals to the J. A.





Gambian criminal organizations

The involvement of Gambian nationals in drug-related offences has followed a constant upward trend in the course of time, with an annual average increase by more than 63%. However, data are not so worrying since they refer to 239 subjects in 2008: nonetheless, from a phenomenological point of view, this information is interesting, especially if you consider the drop in the number of the other ethnic groups coming from Western Africa, i.e. the Nigerians and the Senegalese nationals. At present, the Gambian crime groups do not show neither alarming danger rates, nor indicators of remarkable criminal developments.

In 2008, the Gambian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 239, 15.46% more than the previous year. The number of reports against them

accounts for 2.10% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking them sixth in the list of the non –EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

In 2008, there Gambian nationals were not reported for violations related to conspiracy offences, while for drug trafficking or drug dealing the incidence on the national figures is of 2.29%.

Gambian criminals have mainly operated in the cocaine sector.

In the last five years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has constantly increased. The peak record was in 2008.

These groups have mainly operated in Lombardia, Lazio and Friuli Venezia Giulia.

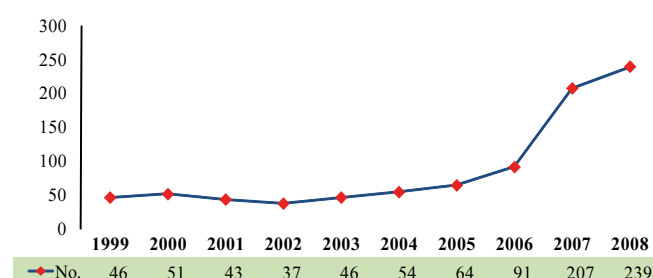
Gambians reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	134	7.20	2.66
heroin	44	57.14	1.80
hashish	8	-	0.30
marijuana	46	4.55	11.22
cannabis plants	2	-	4.55
synthetic drugs	-	-	-
other drugs	5	150.00	0.65
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	239	16.59	2.29
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	-	-	-
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	232	15.42	2.42
reported but not arrested	-	-	-
at large	7	-	2.82
Age			
of age	239	16.59	2.13
minors	-	-	-
sex			
male	238	15.53	2.21
female	1	-	0.16
age groups			
< 15	-	-	-
15 - 19	14	- 53.33	1.91
20 - 29	149	23.14	2.64
30 - 34	40	53.85	1.81
35 - 39	15	- 11.76	1.09
>= 40	21	75	1.46
Total	239	15.46	2.10

Gambian nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Gambian nationals to the J. A.





Romanian criminal organizations

In the last years, the Romanian crime groups have been playing a major role on the Italian criminal scenario and in the drug trafficking field. In fact, Romania is a strategic location along the heroin routes involving the Eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea. In 2008, the Romanian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 240, 37.14% more than the previous year. The number of reports against them accounts for 2.10% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking them first in the list of the EU groups involved in drug trafficking. The

violations related to conspiracy offences have accounted for 2.51%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 2.07%.

Romanian criminals have mainly operated in the cocaine, heroin and hashish sector.

In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has constantly increased. The peak record was in 2008.

These groups have mainly operated in Lazio, Emilia Romagna and Lombardia.

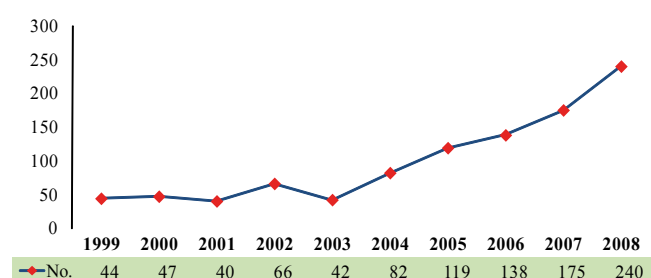
Romanians reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	98	25.64	1.95
heroin	50	92.31	2.04
hashish	63	34.04	2.40
marijuana	14	100.00	3.41
cannabis plants	5	-	11.36
synthetic drugs	2	-	2.53
other drugs	8	- 46.67	1.04
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	216	35.00	2.07
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	24	60.00	2.51
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	201	40.56	2.10
reported but not arrested	34	25.93	2.15
at large	5	-	2.02
Age			
of age	229	33.92	2.05
minors	11	175.00	5.26
sex			
male	166	24.81	1.54
female	74	76.19	11.90
age groups			
< 15	-	-	-
15 - 19	51	142.86	6.97
20 - 29	139	52.75	2.46
30 - 34	24	- 33.33	1.09
35 - 39	9	- 50.00	0.66
>= 40	17	88.89	1.18
Total	240	37.14	2.10

Romanian nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Romanian nationals to the J. A.





Bulgarian criminal organizations

Bulgaria is crossed by the traditional Balkan Route. The Bulgarian crime groups are trying to exploit both the abolition of the borders and the difficulties in the cooperation activities between the law enforcement agencies of various EU Countries.

In 2008, the Bulgarian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 45, 32.35% more than the previous year. The number of reports against them accounts for 0.39% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking them fifth in the list of the EU groups involved in drug trafficking. The

violations related to conspiracy offences have accounted for 0.52%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 0.38%.

Bulgarian criminals have mainly operated in the cocaine and heroin sector.

In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has had an irregular trend. The peak record was in 2008.

These groups have mainly operated in Campania and Lazio.

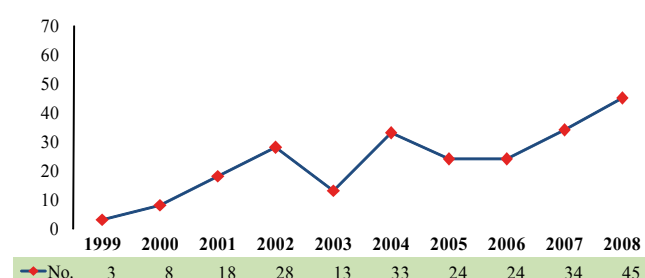
Bulgarians reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	19	58.33	0.38
heroin	13	- 13.33	0.53
hashish	6	200.00	0.23
marijuana	3	- 25.00	0.73
cannabis plants	-	-	-
synthetic drugs	1	-	1.27
other drugs	3	200.00	0.39
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	40	25.00	0.38
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	5	150.00	0.52
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	38	22.58	0.40
reported but not arrested	5	66.67	0.32
at large	2	-	0.81
Age			
of age	45	32.35	0.40
minors	-	-	-
sex			
male	39	56.00	0.36
female	6	- 33.33	0.96
age groups			
< 15	-	-	-
15 - 19	4	-	0.55
20 - 29	18	20.00	0.32
30 - 34	9	80.00	0.41
35 - 39	6	100.00	0.44
>= 40	8	14.29	0.56
Total	45	32.35	0.39

Bulgarian nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Bulgarian nationals to the J. A.





Peruvian criminal organizations

Peru is the second world cocaine producing country and the second cocaine trafficking source country. The Peruvian crime networks are involved in international drug trafficking operations above all as cocaine couriers. In 2008, the Peruvian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 91, 89.58% more than the previous year. The number of reports against them accounts for 0.80% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking them twelfth in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug

trafficking. The violations related to conspiracy offences have accounted for 1.46%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 0.74%.

Peruvian criminals have mainly operated in the cocaine sector.

In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has had an irregular trend. The peak record was in 2008.

These groups have mainly operated in Lombardia and Lazio.

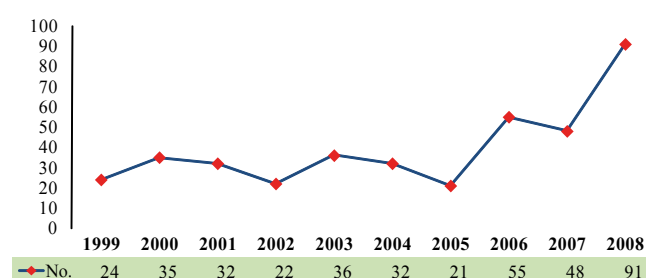
Peruvians reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	72	140.00	1.43
heroin	5	400.00	0.20
hashish	9	12.50	0.34
marijuana	-	-	-
cannabis plants	-	-	-
synthetic drugs	1	- 50.00	1.27
other drugs	4	33.33	0.52
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	77	71.11	0.74
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	14	366.67	1.46
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	80	100.00	0.84
reported but not arrested	7	16.67	0.44
at large	4	100.00	1.61
Age			
of age	90	95.65	0.80
minors	1	- 50.00	0.48
sex			
male	72	84.62	0.67
female	19	111.11	3.05
age groups			
< 15	-	-	-
15 - 19	5	-	0.68
20 - 29	36	71.43	0.64
30 - 34	13	160.00	0.59
35 - 39	14	180.00	1.02
>= 40	23	91.67	1.60
Total	91	89.58	0.80

Peruvian nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Peruvian nationals to the J. A.





Ecuadorian criminal organizations

The main part of Ecuadorian nationals reported in 2008 for violations of the Drug Act committed their offences in Liguria (Northern Italy region). This region hosts a well-established and numerous Ecuadorian community, which has increased also thanks to the legislation regulating family reunification. So, it could be assumed that the community settled in Genova shows a deviance rate through groups dealing with, among other things, drug pushing.

In 2008, the Ecuadorian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 96, 54.84% more than the previous year. The number of reports against them accounts for 0.84% of the total number of foreigners

reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking them eleventh in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug trafficking. The violations related to conspiracy offences have accounted for 0.21%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 0.90%.

Ecuadorian criminals have mainly operated in the heroin sector.

In the last five years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has largely increased. The peak record was in 2008.

These groups have mainly operated in Liguria and Lombardia.

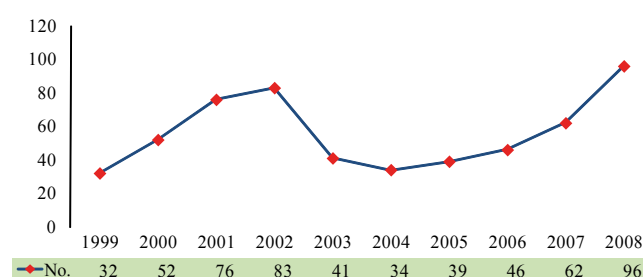
Ecuadorians reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	20	- 39.39	0.40
heroin	55	139.13	2.25
hashish	8	100.00	0.30
marijuana	1	-	0.24
cannabis plants	-	-	-
synthetic drugs	-	-	-
other drugs	12	1.100.00	1.56
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	94	64.91	0.90
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	2	- 60.00	0.21
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	90	66.67	0.94
reported but not arrested	6	- 25.00	0.38
at large	-	-	-
Age			
of age	89	50.85	0.79
minors	7	133.33	3.35
sex			
male	87	64.15	0.81
female	9	-	1.45
age groups			
< 15	-	-	-
15 - 19	21	50.00	2.87
20 - 29	55	103.70	0.98
30 - 34	10	-	0.45
35 - 39	5	- 16.67	0.36
>= 40	5	-	0.35
Total	96	54.84	0.84

Ecuadorian nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Ecuadorian nationals to the J. A.





Egyptian criminal organizations

The involvement of Egyptian nationals in drug-related crimes has followed a constant and almost irrelevant trend.

Only in 2007, these data peaked, increasing by about 100%, due to the rise of immigration flows towards Italy, facilitated by the Libyan route, used as an alternative avenue to escape the incisive checks in the Strait of Gibraltar.

The Egyptian groups have not revealed alarming danger indicators (only 1 subject reported for criminal conspiracy), and there are no indicators showing future significant criminal developments. They have always played a low-profile role, connected with street pushing, since they are not rooted in the economic and social Italian fabric.

In 2008, the Egyptian nationals reported in Italy for

violation of the Drugs Act were 218, (-3.96% if compared with the previous year). The number of reports against them accounts for 1.91% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking seventh in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

The violations related to conspiracy offences have accounted for 0.10%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 2.08%.

Egyptian criminal networks mainly operated in the hashish and cocaine sector.

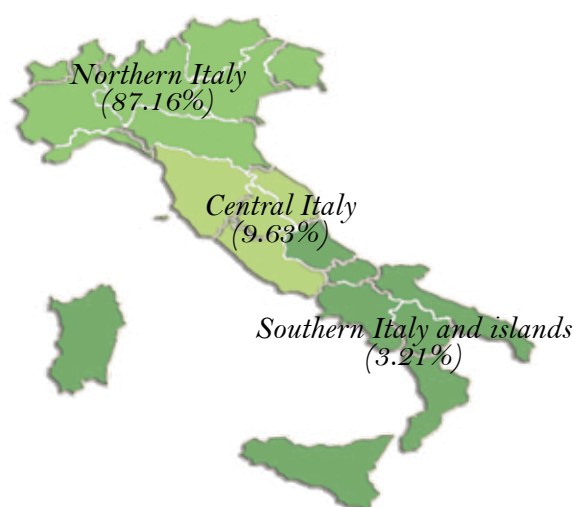
In the last ten years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has remained largely stable. The peak record was in 2007.

These groups have mainly operated in Lombardia and Lazio.

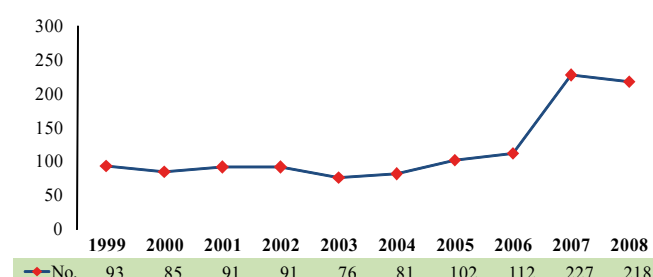
Egyptians reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	89	9.88	1.77
heroin	34	- 20.93	1.39
hashish	81	- 10.00	3.09
marijuana	5	25.00	1.22
cannabis plants	-	-	-
synthetic drugs	1	- 66.67	1.27
other drugs	8	33.33	1.04
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	217	- 0.46	2.08
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	1	- 88.89	0.10
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	208	- 2.80	2.17
reported but not arrested	9	- 25.00	0.57
at large	1	-	0.40
Age			
of age	215	- 3.59	1.92
minors	3	- 25.00	1.44
sex			
male	215	- 4.87	1.99
female	3	200.00	0.48
age groups			
< 15	-	-	-
15 - 19	17	13.33	2.32
20 - 29	130	20.37	2.30
30 - 34	26	- 40.91	1.18
35 - 39	16	- 23.81	1.17
>= 40	29	- 25.64	2.01
Total	218	- 3.96	1.91

Egyptian nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Egyptian nationals to the J. A.





Senegalese criminal organizations

The Senegalese nationals are not known for conspiracy offences in our Country: they are usually employed for low-level tasks, in particular like cocaine swallows/stuffers. In the last twenty years, they have always been used as couriers but they have not been able to organize autonomous international drug trafficking rings.

In 2008, the Senegalese nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 167 (-22.69% with respect to the previous year). The number of reports against them accounts for 1.46% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking eighth in the list of the non –EU groups involved in drug

trafficking.

The violations related to conspiracy offences have accounted for 0.31%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 1.57%.

Senegalese criminal networks have mainly operated in the cocaine and hashish sector.

Lately, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has not had a constant trend. The peak record was in 1999.

These groups mainly operated in Lombardia, Friuli Venezia Giulia and Lazio.

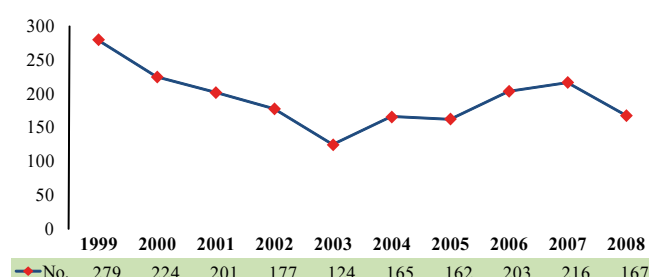
Senegalese reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	73	- 35.40	1.45
heroin	7	- 53.33	0.29
hashish	51	15.91	1.94
marijuana	29	- 29.27	7.07
cannabis plants	-	-	-
synthetic drugs	-	- 100.00	-
other drugs	7	250.00	0.91
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	164	- 23.72	1.57
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	3	200.00	0.31
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	157	- 15.59	1.64
reported but not arrested	6	- 79.31	0.38
at large	4	300.00	1.61
Age			
of age	166	- 19.81	1.48
minors	1	- 88.89	0.48
sex			
male	164	- 23.36	1.52
female	3	50.00	0.48
age groups			
< 15	-	-	-
15 - 19	4	- 75.00	0.55
20 - 29	51	- 32.00	0.90
30 - 34	38	- 28.30	1.72
35 - 39	37	2.78	2.70
>= 40	37	5.71	2.57
Total	167	- 22.69	1.46

Senegalese nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Senegalese nationals to the J. A.





Dominican criminal organizations

The Dominican criminal organizations are involved in international drug trafficking operations. Their Country is an important transshipment location of the drug consignments in transit, and originating from South America and bound for the USA and Europe.

The Dominican Republic is also used as a transshipment point of MDMA (ecstasy) lots, from Europe to the USA. As to the involvement of Dominican nationals in the drug trafficking activities, the statistical data reveal that they mainly play the role of couriers or of street pushers. In 2008, the Dominican nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 155 (-15.30% if compared with the previous year). The number of reports against them accounts for 1.36% of the total number

of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking ninth in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

The violations related to conspiracy offences have accounted for 3.44%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 1.17%.

Dominican criminal networks mainly operate in the cocaine sector.

In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has constantly increased. The peak record was in 2007.

These groups have mainly operated in Lombardia, Marche and Veneto.

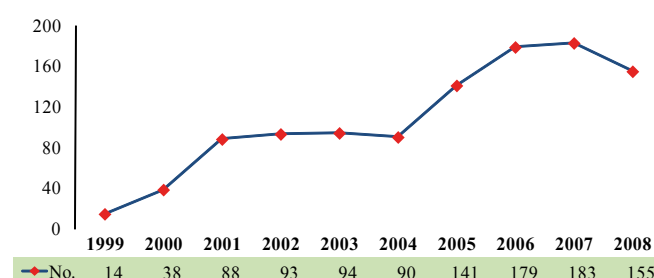
Dominicans reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	131	- 12.08	2.60
heroin	5	- 37.50	0.20
hashish	8	166.67	0.30
marijuana	1	- 50.00	0.24
cannabis plants	4	-	9.09
synthetic drugs	1	- 50.00	1.27
other drugs	5	- 73.68	0.65
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	122	- 7.58	1.17
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	33	- 35.29	3.44
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	132	- 20.48	1.38
reported but not arrested	21	200.00	1.33
at large	2	- 80.00	0.81
Age			
of age	152	- 14.61	1.36
minors	3	- 40.00	1.44
sex			
male	114	- 14.93	1.06
female	41	- 16.33	6.59
age groups			
< 15	-	-	-
15 - 19	10	- 16.67	1.37
20 - 29	67	- 4.29	1.19
30 - 34	28	- 28.21	1.27
35 - 39	22	- 26.67	1.60
>= 40	28	- 12.50	1.94
Total	155	- 15.30	1.36

Dominican nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Dominican nationals to the J. A.





Serbian criminal organizations

Serbia is used by the crime groups as a major transit point for heroin trafficking along the "Balkan Route". As to stability and security, the most affected region is that neighbouring Montenegro and Kosovo where huge quantities of drugs are stocked up and then eventually destined for the Western European market.

Indicators reveal ever-increasing criminal ties between the Serbian and Italian clans, aiming at the management of the stockpiling locations in Serbia, and of the storing areas for heroin coming from Afghanistan and Central Asia and cocaine from South America.

In Italy, investigations have revealed an increase in the Serbian nationals' involvement in the heroin and cocaine trafficking activities, mainly in Northern Italy, operating autonomously or in vast criminal networks formed of and mostly managed by Albanian nationals.

In 2008, the Serbian nationals reported in Italy for

violation of the Drugs Act were 110 (-5.17% with respect to the previous year). The number of reports against them accounts for 0.96% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking them tenth in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

The violations related to conspiracy offences have accounted for 1.77%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 0.89%.

Serbian criminal networks have mainly operated in the cocaine and heroin sector.

In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has constantly increased. The peak record was in 2007.

These groups have mainly operated in Lombardia, Lazio and Veneto.

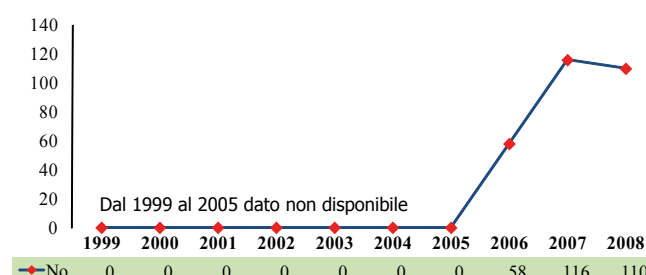
Serbiens reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	61	41.86	1.21
heroin	28	- 37.78	1.14
hashish	9	- 25.00	0.34
marijuana	4	33.33	0.98
cannabis plants	-	-	-
synthetic drugs	1	- 83.33	1.27
other drugs	7	-	0.91
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	93	- 7.00	0.89
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	17	6.25	1.77
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	95	3.26	0.99
reported but not arrested	13	- 38.10	0.82
at large	2	- 33.33	0.81
Age			
of age	110	- 5.17	0.98
minors	-	-	-
sex			
male	103	- 1.90	0.96
female	7	- 36.36	1.13
age groups			
< 15	-	-	-
15 - 19	4	-	0.55
20 - 29	32	- 17.95	0.57
30 - 34	22	- 15.38	1.00
35 - 39	25	66.67	1.82
>= 40	27	- 15.63	1.88
Total	110	- 5.17	0.96

Serbian nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Serbian nationals to the J. A.





Colombian criminal organizations

The bulk of cocaine imported into Europe comes from Colombia. The organizations subdivide their tasks between small specialized groups in order to combat counter-narcotic activities. These rings cooperate in all the different phases of drug trafficking (production, processing, transport, delivery and money laundering) hampering the enforcement activities against them. In Colombia, the subversive groups, such as the guerrilla and paramilitary groups, are strongly involved in the narco-trafficking business. They give their protection to the illicit crops, the laboratories and the clandestine airstrips in exchange for money to finance their activities. The cultural and linguistic ties between the South American Countries and some European areas, such as Spain and the Netherlands (Antilles), have facilitated the establishment of operational centres in Europe. In the last few years, the Colombians have also established front companies in several Western African Countries, in order to facilitate the transport of huge quantities of

Colombians reported to the J.A. in 2008

	2008	% variations 2007	% incidence on the total of national reports against foreigners
Type of drug			
cocaine	60	- 10.45	1.19
heroin	3	200.00	0.12
hashish	9	- 25.00	0.34
marijuana	5	-	1.22
cannabis plants	1	-	2.27
synthetic drugs	-	- 100.00	-
other drugs	3	- 70.00	0.39
Type of offence			
illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	78	9.86	0.75
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	3	- 88.00	0.31
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	73	7.35	0.76
reported but not arrested	6	- 70.00	0.38
at large	2	- 75.00	0.81
Age			
of age	79	- 15.96	0.71
minors	2	-	0.96
sex			
male	74	- 5.13	0.69
female	7	-61.11	1.13
age groups			
< 15	-	-	-
15 - 19	5	- 16.67	0.68
20 - 29	34	30.77	0.60
30 - 34	11	- 45.00	0.50
35 - 39	12	- 42.86	0.88
>= 40	19	- 17.39	1.32
Total	81	- 15.63	0.71

cocaine into EU, by sea.

In 2008, the Colombian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 81, (-15.63% if compared with the previous year). The number of reports against them accounts for 0.71% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking them fourteenth in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

The violations related to conspiracy offences have accounted for 0.31%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 0.75%.

Colombian criminal networks mainly operate in the cocaine sector.

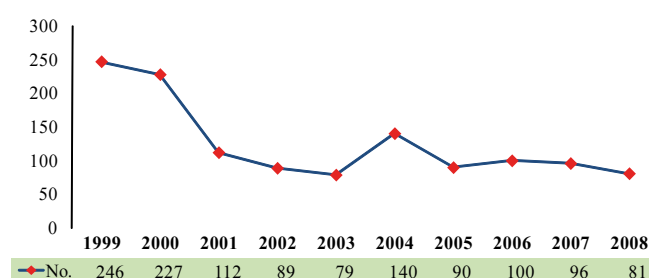
In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has had a largely downward trend. The peak record was in 1999.

These groups have mainly operated in Lombardia and Lazio.

Colombian nationals reported to the J.A. subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of reports against Colombian nationals to the J. A.





NATIONAL COUNTER-NARCOTIC ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

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

DCSA data pertaining to 2008 and mainly concerning the drug operations, the persons reported to the Judicial Authority and the drug seizures, has particularly highlighted the following aspects:

- drug demand and supply are still high, notwithstanding the effective enforcement capacity to combat illicit trafficking;
- the heroin seizures have recorded a decline of 30.22%, with respect to the previous year;
- on the contrary, the cocaine seizures have recorded an increase by 4.66%;
- as to the synthetic drugs: a drop in amphetamines (-86.81%) and a rise in L.S.D. (+14.49%).

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

- an important decrease in the seizures of marijuana (- 47.69%) and a very remarkable increase in hashish (+70.24%);
- increase in drug operations (+1.62%) and slight decrease of the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority (-1.00%);
- the number of the foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority (+6.10%) has grown, as a confirmation of the ever-increasing involvement of the foreign crime groups in the management of illicit drug trafficking in Italy;
- a decline in the drug-death toll (-17.16%).

As a matter of fact, the enforcement efforts have reached very high levels of commitment and culminated in the seizure of a total quantity of 42,196.157 kilograms of drugs and to the report of 35,097 persons, of them 11,406 were foreign nationals (1,124 minors).

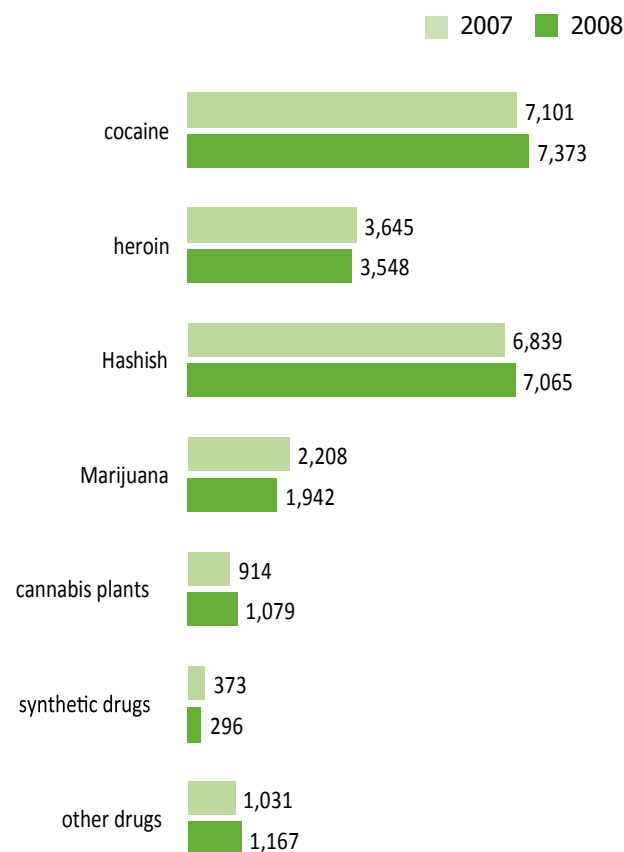
DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2008, there were 22,470 drug operations, with an increase by 1.63% with respect to 2007, thus confirming the constant commitment of our enforcement forces in this specific field.

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

The above-mentioned operations have regarded all types of drugs whose trafficking and trade is prohibited by law. There were 7,373 cocaine operations, 7,065 for hashish, 3,548 for heroin, 1,942, for marijuana, 1,079 cases for cannabis plants, 296 cases for synthetic drugs and 1,167 cases for other drugs. In particular, the operations regarding the cannabis plants were 1,079, i.e. + 18.05% with respect to the previous year.

Drug Operations (2007-2008)

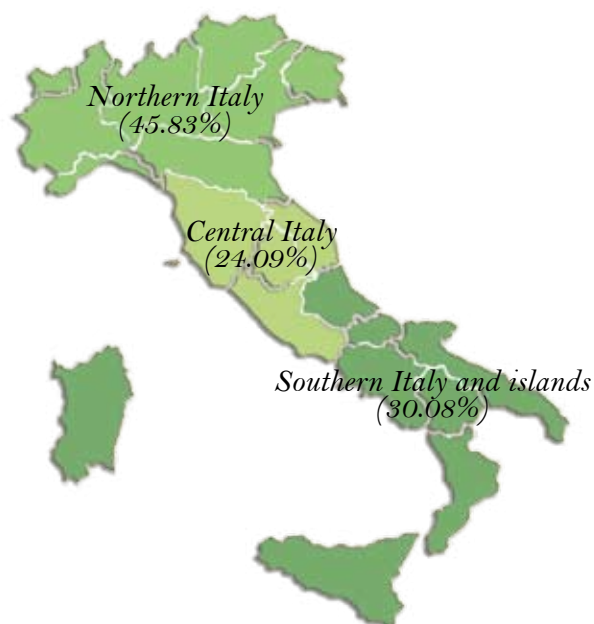




Operations subdivided according to macro areas

Considering the macro areas subdivision, in 2008, operations were mostly performed in the North of Italy (45.83%), followed by the Southern regions and islands (30.08%) and by Central Italy (24.09%).

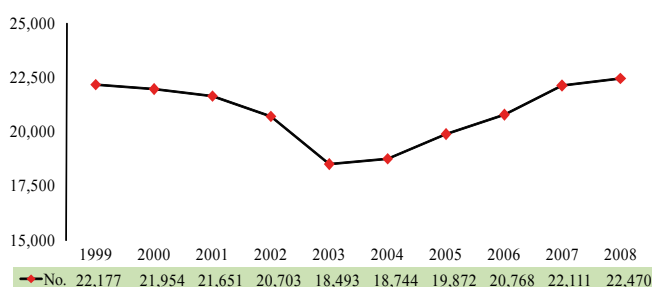
Drug operations subdivided according to macroareas (2008)



Ten-year trend of the operations

Since 1999, the number of drug operations has always been stable around 20,000 per year, peaking in 2008 with 22,470 operations and reaching the lowest level in 2003, with 18,493 operations. This gap should be considered in the light of the numerous legislative amendments made, aimed at focusing the attention on the most serious offences in order to hit the top levels of the illicit trafficking organizations.

Ten-year trend of drug operations



Top operations

The most significant operations carried out in the course of 2008 and coordinated by D.C.S.A. both at national and at international level - often with the Drug Experts contribution - were:

- Operation **DOWNTOWN**: it was started in December 2007 against a crime group formed of drug pushers mainly active in the centre of Genova. The adequate and effective counter-narcotic strategy and the use of technical devices - allowing the officers in charge of this investigation to penetrate also very difficult situations without being discovered by the criminals - culminated with the arrest of 13 subjects, with the report to the Judicial Authority of 7 subjects and to the competent Provincial Authority (i.e. the Prefettura) of other 4 consumers. The following types of drugs were also seized: 2,218.16 gr. of heroin; 117.100 gr. of cocaine; 4.300 gr. of hashish; 2.700 gr. of MDMA; 46 doses of methadone; 6 tablets of ecstasy. Moreover, €930 and a car were also seized.
- Operation **BROWN RIVER**: it was started in May 2007 against an Albanian crime group active in international drug trafficking, whose members had strong connections in Italy and abroad. The investigation, also supported by technical devices, highlighted a new and well-established criminal underworld having branches in the North of Italy and abroad. Intelligence data showed the involvement of this crime group in international heroin trafficking from Eastern European Countries to Italy along the well-known Balkan Route. The counter-narcotic activity led to the seizure of 219.024 kg. of heroin, of 7 cars and 1 TIR truck, of 14 cellular telephones with SIM cards, of 1,715.00 € and to the arrest of 10 subjects (red-handed). Other 12 subjects were reported to the competent Judicial Authority.
- Operation **ORO ALBANESE**: it was started in November 2003. Its target was an Albanian crime group active in drug trafficking in the North of Italy (Torino, Asti and Milan). This organization was headed by an Albanian national living in Milan and having connections in North and Central Italy. They smuggled heroin coming from Albania and cocaine originating in Belgium and Holland. The investigative activities led to the disruption of a vast and well-established criminal organization formed of Albanian, Italian and South-American nationals trafficking in heroin and cocaine and to the dismantling of other drug trafficking groups



having ties with said organization. The operation resulted in the arrest of 42 persons (two of them were arrested in Belgium). Other 12 subjects were put under police custody and 5 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority. 23 kg. of heroin were seized, along with 14 kg. of cocaine, 29 kg. of cutting substances, vehicles, cellular telephones, currency and weapons.

- Operation **TSUNAMI**: it was started in March 2004 against an Albanian ethnic criminal syndicate aiming at international drug trafficking. The members of this group had contacts with other Albanian nationals living in Italy, as well as in Albania, Switzerland, Germany and Holland. In the course of this investigation three cells of the criminal syndicate trafficking in heroin and cocaine and having "common" suppliers were identified. This complex operation finally led to the following results: 76 persons were reported to the competent Judicial Authority, 34 kg. of heroin, 67 kg. of cocaine, 68 kg. of cutting substances, cash money and two illicit laboratories for the drug cutting phase were intercepted and seized.
- Operation **SOLARE 2008**: it was started in September 2007 by the Special Operation Unit of the Carabinieri of Rome under the aegis of the Antimafia District Directorate of Reggio Calabria, against the Mafia-like clans "Aquino-Coluccio" active in the USA, Canada and Mexico. The Italian branch of this investigation is included in a vast and complex operation carried out by the American Counter-narcotic Agencies into the Mexican Gulf Cartel that is one of the channels supplying drugs to the Calabrian families. The investigative activity led to the seizure of 50 kg. of cocaine and to the arrest of 159 persons in the United States (6 Italian nationals arrested in New York and 10 in Italy).
- Operation **LINUS**: the investigation was carried out by the Special Operational Unit of Carabinieri of Viterbo and Rome, coordinated by the D.D.A. of Naples, against a vast criminal organization mainly composed of Nigerian nationals, running an international drug trafficking (cocaine and heroin) through human couriers coming from Eastern European Countries. The Countries concerned were Holland, Spain, France, Great Britain, Colombia, Turkey and some African Countries. The investigations led to the seizure (in Italy and in other Countries) of 90 kg. of cocaine and heroin, and to the arrest of 35 persons.

- Operation **GIRONE DANTESCO**: this investigation was started in November 2006 by the State Police Operational Unit at the Headquarters of Trieste into a criminal ring only formed of Nigerian nationals and active in international drug trafficking from Northern Europe Countries to Italy. The operation culminated in the arrest of 52 persons while other 50 subjects were reported to the Judicial Authority but not arrested. There was also the seizure of 36 kg. of cocaine; 8.2 kg. of white heroin and of 510 gr. of heroin type brown sugar.
- Operation **TSUNAMI 2**: this investigation was started in August 2004 by the State Police Operational Unit at the Headquarters of Ragusa into a powerful criminal organization mainly composed of Italian nationals belonging to the "dominating stidda" clans and to La Cosa Nostra of the Sicilian town of Gela. This organization was particularly active in international drug trafficking. The operation culminated in the seizure of 1 kg. of cocaine and in the issuing of 77 preventive custody orders.
- Operation **GREEN VALLEY 2005**: this investigation was started in October 2005 by the Operational Unit of Guardia di Finanza of Milan into a fierce criminal conspiracy formed of Albanian nationals living in the suburbs of Milan, aiming at international drug trafficking. This operation resulted in the arrest of 25 couriers while 74 subjects were reported to the Judicial Authority. 73.5 of cocaine, 78.5 of heroin, 4 kg. of cutting substances were also seized along with a gun, 29 cartridges, 11 cars, 2 TIR trucks, a camping car, 43 cellular telephones and € 33.000,00 cash. The telephone wire-tapping revealed the introduction into Italy of additional 20 kg. of cocaine and 40 kg. of heroin, and the export to Albania of money derived from illicit activities for a total of €995,000.00.

At present, the counter-narcotic local services are carrying out more than 1,000 investigations - into small and vast scale groups - all coordinated by D.C.S.A. at domestic level and internationally, mainly focused on international organized crime.

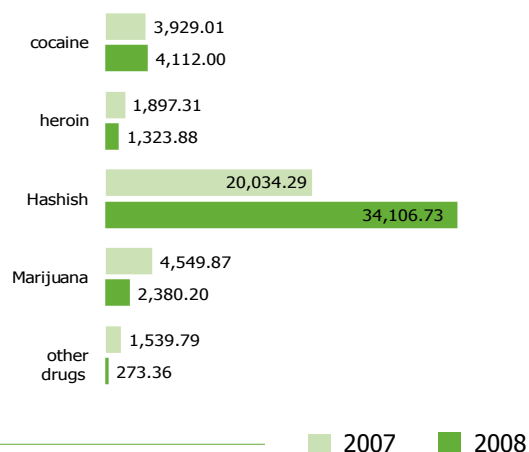


DRUG SEIZURES

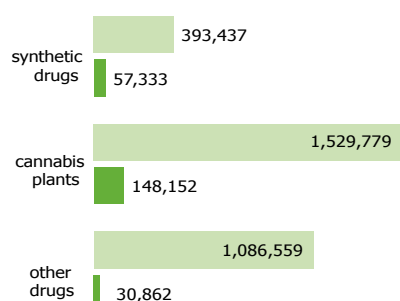
In 2008, with respect to the previous year, remarkable increases in drug seizures were recorded: in particular, hashish seizures (+70.24%), cocaine seizures (+4.66%) as well as significant increases in L.S.D. seizures (+14.49%). This is the result of a more effective law enforcement capacity performed by local counternarcotics units adequately alerted and coordinated by the DCSA according to the strategic plan 2008. On the contrary, a decrease in heroin seizures (-30.22%) and in marijuana seizures (-47.69%) is reported. This decline is probably caused by the numerous and significant successes achieved by the Counter-narcotic Agencies in the last few years, resulting in a temporary slowdown in the drug flows

Drug seizures (2007-2008)

Kilograms



Number



On the whole, in 2008, 42,196.157 kilograms of drugs were seized. In quantitative terms, the most remarkable seizure occurred in Siracusa, in April (3,500 kilograms of hashish).

Main drug seizures (2008)

	Date	Place	Quantity	subjects involved
heroin	24/01/2008	Milano	kg. 91.837	1
	19/12/2008	Gallarate (VA)	kg. 52.476	2
cocaine	28/08/2008	Vado Ligure (SV)	kg. 477.535	
	11/09/2008	Milano	kg. 170	1
Hashish	17/04/2008	Siracusa	kg. 3,500	4
	12/05/2008	Bergamo	kg. 1,650	2
Marijuana	09/08/2008	Misterbianco (CT)	kg. 550	2
	28/06/2008	Otranto (LE)	kg. 157	
Synthetic drugs	12/07/2008	Giugliano in Campania (NA)	No. 7,353	2
	24/05/2008	Bergamo	No. 6,220	1

As to the market of minor drugs, the seizures of 238.551 kilograms of khat, of 12,223 plants of opium poppy, of 6.83 kg., 39 lt. and 2,652 doses of methadone and 10,441 kilograms of ketamine were also carried out.

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

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

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

The record seizures, according to each substance, were:

- for cocaine: 477.535 kilograms, on 28.08.2008, in the Port of Vado Ligure;
- for heroin: 91.837 kilograms, on 24.01.2008 in Milan;
- for hashish: 3,500 kilograms, on 17.04.2008 in Siracusa;
- for marijuana: 550 kilograms, on 09.08.2008 in Misterbianco (Catania);
- for synthetic drugs: 7,353 tablets, on 12.07.2008 in Giugliano in Campania (Naples).

In 2008, 5 clandestine laboratories for drug manufacture were discovered in our Country.



Seizures subdivided according to macro areas

The analysis of the drug seizures carried out in 2008 according to macro areas, reveal that the North of Italy is clearly in the lead with 57.45% of the total seizures, followed by Central Italy with 21.48% and by the South of Italy and islands with 21.07%.

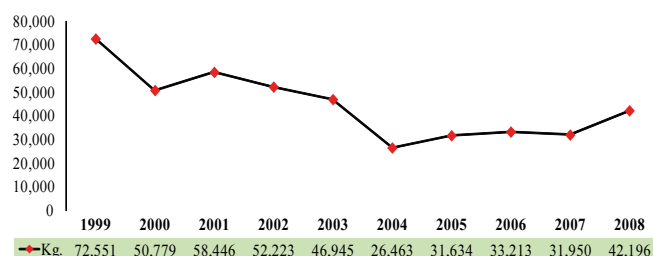
Drug seizures subdivided according to macro areas (2008)



Ten-year trend of the drug seizures

In the period 1999-2002, the drug seizures in Italy have always been above 50 tons. The record was set in 1999 with over 70 tons and was mainly caused by the cannabis derivatives that, in that period, were introduced by the Albanian traffickers into the ports of the Adriatic coasts, often together with illegal immigrants. Once, finished the dramatic immigration wave, also the drug flows, in particular the marijuana one, drastically declined. In the last few years, the seizures have steadily amounted to about 30,000 kilograms.

Ten-year trend of drug seizures



Drug seizures carried out abroad following Italian Authorities input

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

Also in 2008, through the coordination of the DCSA, the collaboration between national and foreign Antidrug bodies was remarkable and very fruitful.

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

In this context, among the drug quantities seized abroad, hashish seizures (2,970 kilograms) are prevailing. The table below shows the real amount of drug seizures, as a result of special investigative activities carried out by our national services.

Drug seizures abroad (2008)

Type of drug		Abroad	In Italy
cocaine	Kg.	67,68	4,112.00
heroin	Kg.	-	1,323.88
hashish	Kg.	2.970,00	34,106.73
marijuana	Kg.	6,92	2,380.20
cannabis plants	plants	-	148,152
synthetic drugs	Kg.	-	6.88
	No.	-	57,333
other drugs	Kg.	-	266.48
Total	Kg.	3,044.60	42,196.17

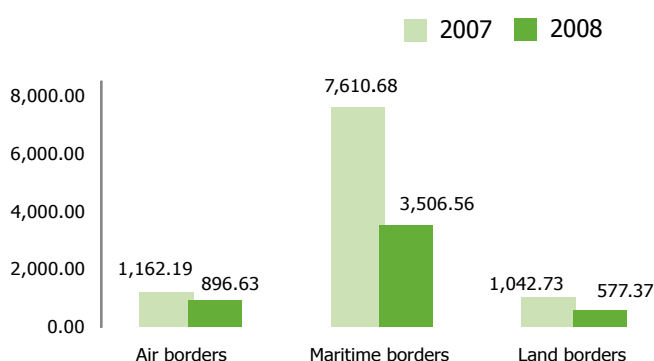


TREND OF SEIZURES MADE IN CUSTOMS AREAS

Total seizures

Seizures of main drugs (2008)

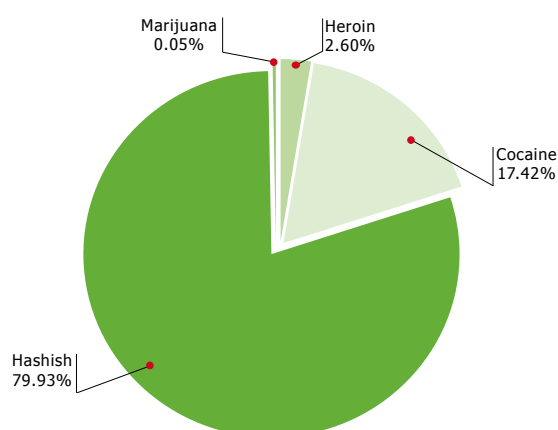
	Cocaine kg.	Heroin kg.	Hashish kg.	Marijuana kg.
Total customs areas:	1,429.27	137.02	3,374.28	39.97
Air borders	715.56	44.80	117.48	18.79
Maritime borders	610.72	91.27	2,802.89	1.68
Land borders	102.99	0.95	453.91	19.50
Total territory	2,682.73	1,186.86	30,732.45	2,340.23
Total	4,112.00	1,323.88	34,106.73	2,380.20



Maritime borders

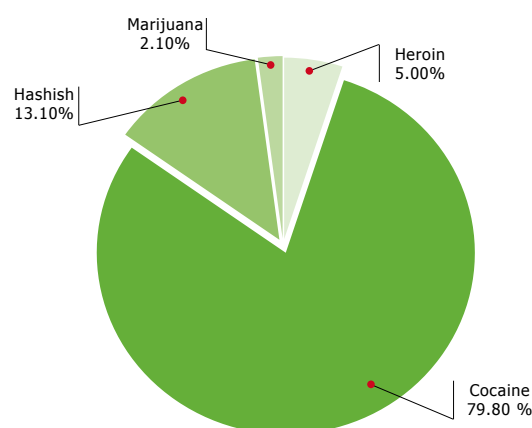
In 2008, the largest drug seizures were recorded at the Ports of Genova (1,399.15 kilograms), Civitavecchia (856.87 kilograms) and Vado Ligure (530.93 kilograms), as indicated in the table below.

In particular, the most remarkable seizures of cocaine were made at the Port of Vado Ligure, of hashish at Genova Port and of heroin at the Port of Bari. As you can see in the graph here below regarding the seizures made at maritime borders, hashish (80%) ranks first in the drug seizures.



Air borders

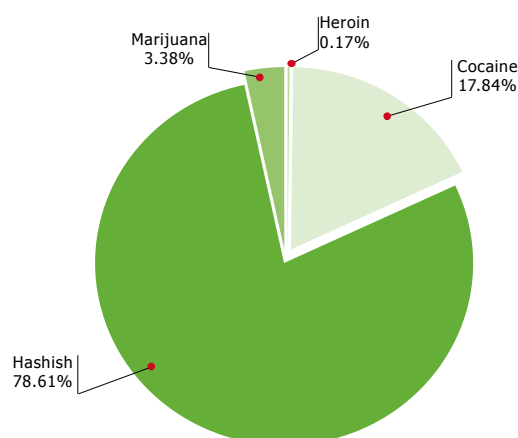
In the course of 2008, major drug seizures were recorded in the following airports: Malpensa/Varese Airport (488.07 kilograms), Leonardo Da Vinci/Rome Airport (266.78 kilograms) and G. Marconi/Bologna Airport (48.68 kilograms), as indicated in the table below. The most remarkable drug seizures were made at Malpensa Airport except for cocaine. In fact, the largest seizure of this substance was made at Bologna Airport.



Land borders

In the course of 2008, major drug seizures were recorded at the following land border posts: the border post Autofiori (393.74 kg.) and the highway border post at Vipiteno/Bolzano (137.08 kilograms).

The most remarkable seizures of hashish were made at the Autofiori border post; of marijuana at Vipiteno/Bolzano; of heroin at Domodossola railway border post. As to seizures, hashish ranks first also at land borders accounting for 78.61%.





PERSONS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2008, 35,097 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority, with a decrease by 1.00% with respect to the previous year.

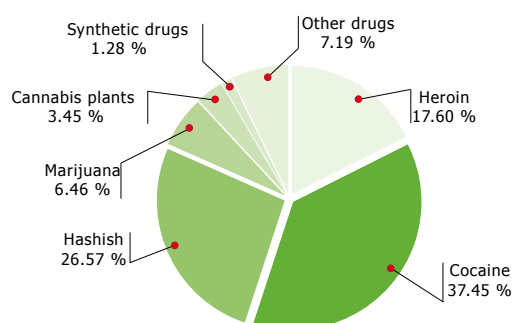
23,691 cases regarded Italian nationals (67.50%) and 11,406 foreign nationals (32.50%). The incidence of women and minors was respectively of 8.70% and 3.20%.

In details, there was a decrease in the reports for cocaine-related offences (-0.28%), for marijuana-related offences (-6.44%), for heroin-related offences (-6.28%) and synthetic drugs-related offences (-19.42%), while there was an increase in those regarding hashish (+3.64%) and cannabis plants (+29.49%).

The substance producing the highest number of reports was cocaine (13,143 cases), followed by hashish (9,327), heroin (6,176), marijuana (2,266) and cannabis plants (1,212).

Persons reported to the J.A. according to type of drug (2008)

Type of drug	Males	Females	of age	minors	Italians	Foreigners	Total	% Variation 2007
Cocaine	11,945	1,198	12,960	183	8,109	5,034	13,143	- 0.28
Heroin	5,459	717	6,084	92	3,728	2,448	6,176	- 6.28
Hashish	8,724	603	8,712	615	6,703	2,624	9,327	3.64
Marijuana	2,122	144	2,148	118	1,856	410	2,266	- 6.44
Cannabis plants	1,079	133	1,173	39	1,168	44	1,212	29.49
Synthetic drugs	406	42	415	33	369	79	448	- 19.42
Other drugs	2,308	217	2,481	44	1,758	767	2,525	- 8.78
Total	32,043	3,054	33,973	1,124	23,691	11,406	35,097	- 1.00



As to the type of offence, there were 35,097 persons reported but not arrested, of them 28,522 were then arrested (+3.18% if compared to 2007). 2,801 cases regarded conspiracy to illicit drug trafficking crimes: this shows the strong and constant attention of the counter-narcotic services towards the organised crime sector.

Persons reported according to type of report, offence and age groups (2008)

	2008	% Variation 2007	% incidence on the national total of reports
Type of offence			
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	32,217	1.89	91.79
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	2,801	- 26.54	7.98
other offences	79	295.00	0.23
Type of report			
arrest	28,522	3.18	81.27
reported but not arrested	6,152	- 16.48	17.53
at large	423	- 4.51	1.21
Nationality			
Italians	23,691	- 4.09	67.50
foreigners	11,406	6.10	32.50
Age			
of age	33,973	- 1.28	96.80
minors	1,124	8.29	3.20
Age groups			
< 15	45	25.00	0.13
15 - 19	3,423	2.03	9.75
20 - 24	7,468	- 0.24	21.28
25 - 29	7,289	- 2.20	20.77
30 - 34	5,954	0.97	16.96
35 - 39	4,287	- 7.17	12.21
>= 40	6,631	0.38	18.89
Total	35,097	- 1.00	100.00

Persons reported to the J. A. according to macro areas subdivision

Analysing the macro-areas, the subjects involved are subdivided as follows: 44.49% in the North of Italy, 22.81% in Central Italy and 32.70% in the South and islands.

Reports to the J.A. according to macro areas subdivision (2008)





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

In the above-mentioned time-frame, the persons reported to the Judicial Authority but not arrested for drug-related offences exceeded the number of 30,000, except for 2003, when the reports slightly dropped (29,584). The high number of reports for violations of the

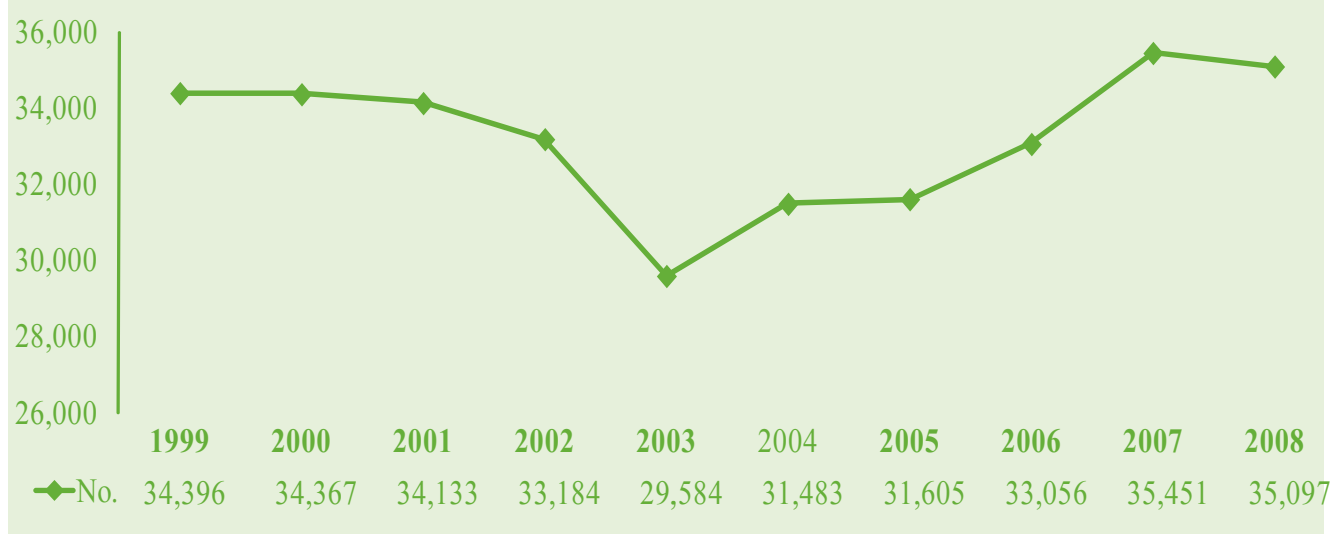
Drugs Act, as well as the stable trend, show the effective and continuous counter-narcotic action against the phenomenon of illicit drug trafficking.

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

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

	< 15	15 ÷ 19	20 ÷ 24	25 ÷ 29	30 ÷ 34	35 ÷ 39	> = 40	Total
1999	94	5,054	8,749	7,564	5,698	3,381	3,856	34,396
2000	113	4,610	8,538	7,568	5,835	3,585	4,118	34,367
2001	79	4,467	8,443	7,505	5,514	3,730	4,395	34,133
2002	54	4,073	7,975	7,190	5,461	3,904	4,527	33,184
2003	45	3,370	6,887	6,488	5,001	3,575	4,218	29,584
2004	46	3,420	7,331	6,731	5,297	3,752	4,906	31,483
2005	44	3,426	7,041	6,685	5,305	3,895	5,209	31,605
2006	38	3,448	7,085	6,989	5,646	4,100	5,750	33,056
2007	36	3,355	7,486	7,453	5,897	4,618	6,606	35,451
2008	45	3,423	7,468	7,289	5,954	4,287	6,631	35,097
Total	594	38,646	77,003	71,462	55,608	38,827	50,216	332,356

Ten-year trend of reports to the J.A.





WOMEN INCIDENCE ON THE DRUG TRAFFICKING

Women reported to the Judicial Authority in 2008 were 3,054, of them 2,352 were arrested, i.e. 8.70% of the total reports at national level, with a decrease by, with respect to the same period of the previous year, 4.74%. Among them, 622 women were foreigners, in particular Nigerians, Albanians, Dominicans and Moroccans. 90.50% of cases regarded the offence of illicit trafficking and 9.13% the conspiracy to drug trafficking. Women have mostly smuggled: cocaine, heroin, hashish

and marijuana.

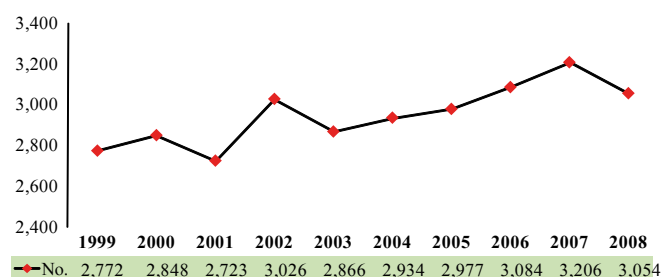
Women involved in drug-related crimes are subdivided: 40.15% in the North of Italy, 35.13% in the Southern regions and islands and 24.72% in Central Italy. The prevailing age group is ≥ 40 years' old, with 727 cases.

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

Women reported to the J.A. (2008)

	2008	% Variation 2007
Type of drug		
cocaine	1,198	- 0.91
heroin	717	- 7.60
hashish	603	8.26
marijuana	144	- 15.79
cannabis plants	133	34.34
synthetic drugs	42	- 40.85
other drugs	217	- 32.82
Type of offence		
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	2,764	- 2.09
Conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	279	- 26.19
other offences	11	120.00
Type of report		
arrest	2,352	- 0.59
reported but not arrested	682	- 16.22
at large	20	- 23.08
Nationality		
Italians	2,432	- 3.87
foreigners	622	- 7.99
Age		
of age	2,986	- 4.87
minors	68	1.49
Age groups		
< 15	-	- 100.00
15 - 19	238	- 2.86
20 - 24	621	0.49
25 - 29	594	- 9.04
30 - 34	497	- 2.74
35 - 39	377	- 11.08
≥ 40	727	- 3.20
Total	3,054	- 4.74

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



Subdivision according to macro areas (2008)





MINORS REPORTED TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

In 2008, minors reported to the Judicial Authority were 1,124, of them 769 were then arrested, corresponding to 2.19% of the total of persons reported at national level, with an increase by 8.29%, with respect to the same period of the previous year.

Minors involved in drug-related crimes were subdivided: 46.44% in the North of Italy, 23.22% in Central Italy and 30.34% in the Southern regions and islands.

Subdivision according to macro areas (2008)



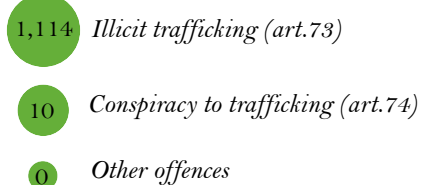
45 minors reported were 14 years' old. As showed by the following table, the reports constantly increase by coming of age.

Minors reported to the J.A. according to age

Type of drug	2008				Total	% Variation 2007
	14	15	16	17		
Cocaine	9	25	52	97	183	13.66
Heroin	4	14	26	48	92	3.37
Hashish	24	69	179	343	615	9.63
Marijuana	3	16	25	74	118	- 11.94
Cannabis plants	4	3	15	17	39	25.81
Synthetic drugs	-	3	7	23	33	22.22
Other drugs	1	11	13	19	44	25.71
Total	45	141	317	621	1,124	8.29

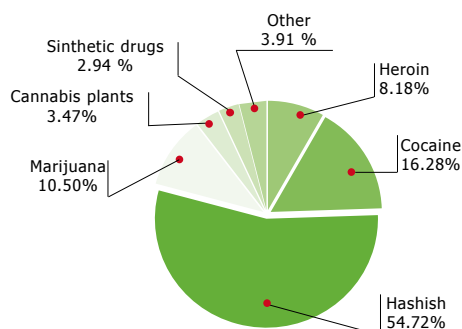
As to the type of offence, 1,114 minors were reported for illicit drug trafficking and 10 for conspiracy to illicit drug trafficking.

Minors reported to the J.A. according to type of offence



Analysing the trend regarding the reports against minors, it was noticed that lately there has been an increase of hashish-related offences, of heroin-related offences and of cocaine-related offences, while there has been a drop in marijuana-related offences (equal to 118, -11.94% with respect to 2007). Minors mostly deal with cannabis derivatives, followed by cocaine.

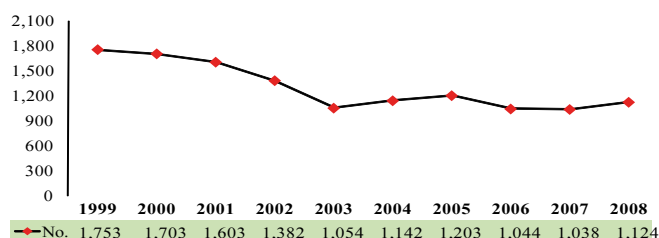
% reports of minors according to type of drug



Among the minors reported, 209 were foreigners: in particular, Moroccans and Albanians. Of them, 207 reports were connected with drug trafficking, while 2 minors were reported for conspiracy to drug trafficking. Also foreign minors mostly deal with hashish and cocaine.

In the last decade, the reports against minors peaked in 1999 and reached their minimum level in 2007.

Ten-year trend of minors reports





COCAINE

Cocaine

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

In 2008, in Italy both the operations (+3.83%) and the reports (-0.28%) for cocaine-related offences were essentially stable – apart from a slight drop in the reports – with an increase in the seizures (+4.66%), thus confirming the last year trend indicating an ever-increasing demand for this substance.

On the whole, in 2008, the operations to combat cocaine trafficking were 7,373 and the reports to the Judicial Authority were 13,143, while 4,111.994 kilograms of cocaine were seized.

Of 13,143 persons reported for cocaine-related offences, 1,198 (9.11%) were women and 183 (1.39%) were minors. The foreign nationals involved were 5,034, corresponding to 38.30% out of the total of subjects reported for cocaine-related offences.

As to the type of crime, 88.42% regarded the illicit trafficking and 11.58% the most serious offence of criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking.

Main cocaine seizures

Date	Place	Quantity kg.	subjects involved	
			Italians	Foreigners
Territory				
11/09/2008	Milano	170	-	1
27/05/2008	Roma	154	1	-
Ports				
28/08/2008	Port Vado Ligure (SV)	477.53	-	-
16/07/2008	Port Vado Ligure (SV)	49.5	-	-
Land borders				
24/03/2008	Highway border post Vipiteno (BZ)	12.37	-	1
26/06/2008	Highway border post Vipiteno (BZ)	10.40	-	1
Airports				
09/06/2008	Airport Malpensa (VA)	46.20	-	1
12/10/2008	Airport Fiumicino (RM)	43.95	-	-

Reports to the J.A. for cocaine-related offences (2008)

	2008	% Variation 2007	% incidence on the national total of reports for cocaine
Type of offence			
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	11,621	1.13	88.42
conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	1,522	- 9.67	11.58
other offences	-	- 100.00	0.00
Type of report			
arrest	11,204	5.08	85.25
reported but not arrested	1,755	- 24.81	13.35
at large	184	0.00	1.40
Age			
of age	12,960	- 0.45	98.61
minors	183	13.66	1.39
Sex			
male	11,945	- 0.21	90.88
female	1,198	0.90	9.11
Age groups			
< 15	9	- 10.00	0.07
15 - 19	714	7.69	5.43
20 - 24	2,572	1.62	19.57
25 - 29	2,875	- 1.64	21.87
30 - 34	2,477	0.98	18.85
35 - 39	1,755	- 7.63	13.35
>= 40	2,741	1.52	20.86

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

Main foreign groups reported to the J.A. for cocaine offences in 2008 (top 15 countries)

Country	Illicit traff. (art. 73)	Conspiracy to traff. (art. 74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2007
Morocco	1,451	81	-	1,532	19.13
Albania	929	208	-	1,137	20.44
Tunisia	382	17	-	399	13.03
Nigeria	275	105	-	380	8.88
Gambia	134	-	-	134	7.20
Dominican Rep.	103	28	-	131	- 12.08
Romania	87	11	-	98	25.64
Egypt	89	-	-	89	9.88
Algeria	82	6	-	88	- 14.56
Senegal	72	1	-	73	- 35.40
Peru	62	10	-	72	140.00
Serbia	53	8	-	61	41.86
Colombia	57	3	-	60	- 10.45
Brazil	51	-	-	51	2.00
Spain	40	4	-	44	- 8.33
Other countries	602	83	-	685	- 6.16
TOTAL	4,469	565	0	5,034	10.66



G.di F. (MI) - cocaine seizure

The regions recording major cocaine seizures were: Lombardia (1,604.312 kg.), followed by Liguria (637.117 kg.) and Lazio (614.232 kg.).

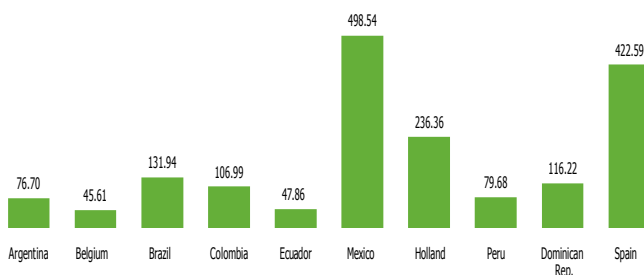
Lombardia ranks also first for the number of persons reported (3,203), followed by Lazio (1,617), Campania (1,284), Emilia Romagna (1,017) and Toscana (816).

The cocaine seized during the drug operations was mainly discovered inside cars (235 cases), houses (174), in corpore (147), inside luggage (116), strapped to the person (102) and inside parcels (90).

The most important cocaine operation carried out in Italy in 2008, is that occurred in Vado Ligure where 477.535 kg. of this drug were seized.

The Italian market was mainly fuelled by the Colombian cocaine that reached our Country along several routes. In particular, in 2008, the transit Countries for cocaine destined for Italy were, above all, Mexico, Spain, Holland and Brazil.

Cocaine source countries (kg. seized)

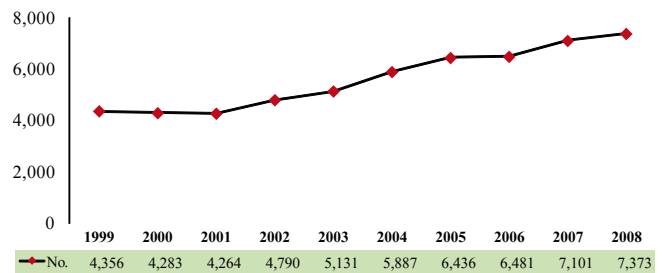


Ten-year trend

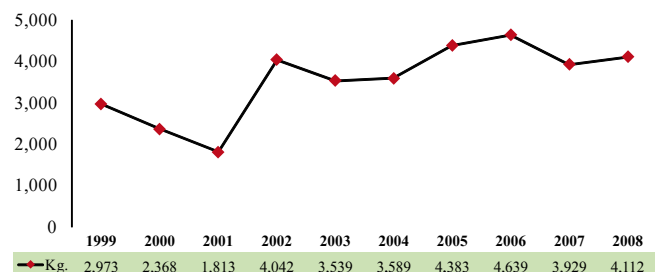
Lately, the trend of the operations, the seizures and the reports for cocaine-related offences have recorded a steady increase.

The operations passed from 4,356 in 1999 to 7,373 in 2008; the reports from 7,850 to 13,143 and the seizures from 2,973 kg. to 4,112 kg..

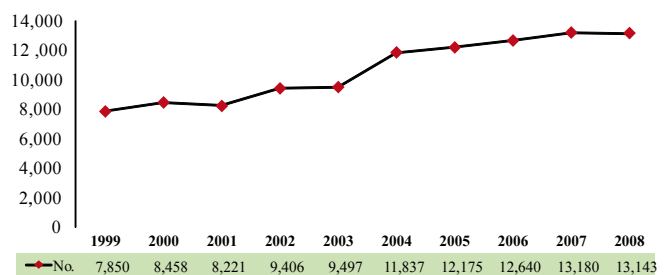
Ten-year trend of cocaine operations



Ten-year trend of cocaine seizures



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





HEROIN

Heroin

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

In 2008, heroin seizures in Italy recorded a decline, passing from 1,897.306 kg. in 2007 to 1,323.875 kg. in 2008 (-30.22%). There was also a drop in the operations and reports to the Judicial Authority related to this substance, that were respectively 3,548 (-2.66%) and 6,176 (-6.28%).

In 2008, of 6,176 persons reported for heroin-related offences, 717 (11.61%) were women and 92 (1.49%) minors. The foreign nationals involved were 2,448, equal to 39.64% of the total of persons reported for heroin-related offences.

As to the type of offence, the reports regarded 91.27% for illicit trafficking and 8.63% for criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking.

Main heroin seizures

		Quantity kg.	subjects involved	
Date	Place		Italians	Foreigners
Territory				
24/01/2008	Milano	91.84	-	-
19/12/2008	Gallarate (VA)	52.48	-	2
Ports				
06/10/2008	Port Bari	42	-	1
29/10/2008	Port Ancona	38.44	1	-
Land borders				
19/01/2008	Railway border Domodossola (VB)	0.86	-	1
17/08/2008	Railway border Domodossola (VB)	0.07	-	1
Airports				
10/09/2008	Airport G. Marconi (BO)	11.40	2	-
23/09/2008	Airport G. Marconi (BO)	4.85	-	1

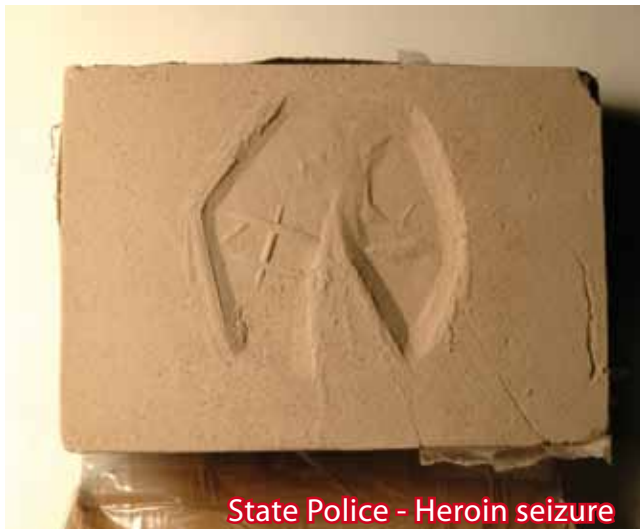
Reports to the J.A. for heroin-related offences (2008)

	2008	% Variation 2007	% incidence on the national total of reports for heroin
Type of offence			
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	5,637	- 3.69	91.27
conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	533	- 27.38	8.63
other offences	6	100.00	0.10
Type of report			
arrest	5,212	- 4.23	84.39
reported but not arrested	859	- 19.42	13.91
at large	105	28.05	1.70
Age			
of age	6,084	- 6.41	98.51
minors	92	3.37	1.49
Sex			
male	5,459	- 6.10	88.39
female	717	- 7.60	11.61
Age groups			
< 15	4	0.00	0.06
15 - 19	359	- 2.71	5.81
20 - 24	1,137	- 7.18	18.41
25 - 29	1,429	2.22	23.14
30 - 34	1,091	- 5.87	17.67
35 - 39	901	- 13.28	14.59
>= 40	1,255	- 10.10	20.32

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

Main foreign groups reported to the J.A. for heroin offences in 2008 (top 15 countries)

Country	Illicit traff. (art. 73)	Conspiracy to traff. (art. 74)	Other offences	Total	% variation 2007
Tunisia	773	32	-	805	21.97
Morocco	510	21	-	531	- 6.02
Albania	244	106	-	350	30.60
Algeria	115	3	-	118	- 17.48
Nigeria	72	3	-	75	- 32.43
Ecuador	54	1	-	55	139.13
Romania	38	12	-	50	92.31
Gambia	44	-	-	44	57.14
Egypt	34	-	-	34	- 20.93
Ghana	26	5	-	31	63.16
India	29	-	-	29	1.350.00
Serbia	21	7	-	28	- 37.78
Pakistan	15	-	-	15	- 70.00
Tanzania	15	-	-	15	150.00
Palestine	13	1	-	14	- 26.32
Other countries	225	29	-	254	- 22.09
TOTAL	2,228	220	0	2,448	4.88



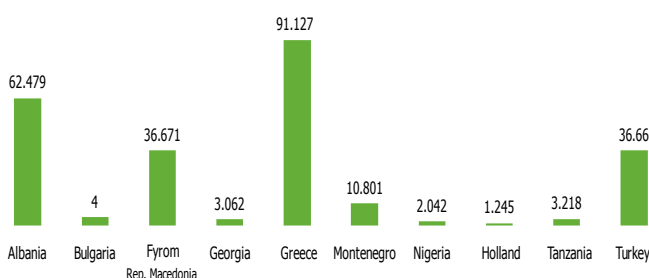
State Police - Heroin seizure

The regions recording major heroin seizures were: Lombardia (488.396kg.), followed by Emilia Romagna (127.531kg.), Lazio (106.954 kg.) and Puglia (100.731kg.). Lombardia ranks also first for the number of persons reported (781), followed by Campania (677), Emilia Romagna (645), Lazio (560) and Toscana (557).

The heroin seized during the drug operations was mainly discovered inside vehicles (92 cases), houses (69), strapped to the person (36), inside luggage (17) and in corpore (10).

The most important heroin operations carried out in Italy in 2008 occurred in Milan (91.837 kg.) and in Gallarate/Varese (52.476 kg.). The Italian market was mainly fuelled by heroin, that reached our Country along several routes. In particular, in 2008, the transit Countries for heroin destined for Italy were, above all, Turkey, Albania and Greece.

Heroin source countries (kg. seized)

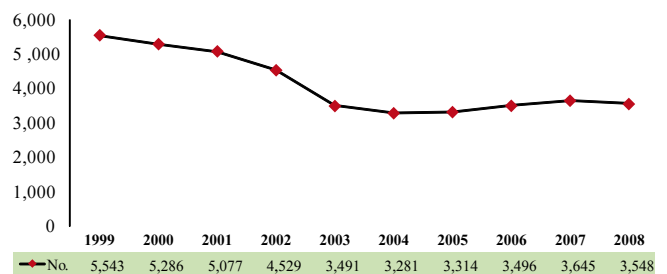


Ten-year trend

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

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

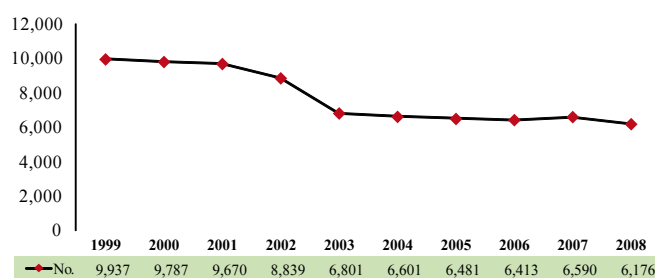
Ten-year trend of heroin operations



Ten-year trend of heroin seizures



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





CANNABIS DERIVATIVES

Cannabis derivatives

The Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*, indica variety) is a plant similar to the common hemp with different morphological characteristics (colour of leaves, cylindrical stems etc.) and for the content of its leaves and of the flowers of female plants having psychoactive effects. The following drugs can be extracted from cannabis: marijuana (from dried leaves), hashish (from the resin extracted from flowers) and hashish oil (a resin preparation). It is the forerunner of the family of the so-called "light drugs".

In 2008, in Italy there was a significant decrease in the seizures of marijuana (-47.69%) and a remarkable increase in those of hashish (+70.24%). Marijuana figures also decreased with regard to drug operations (-12.05%) and to the reports to the Judicial Authority (-6.44%), while hashish data respectively increased by +3.30% and +3.64%. As a whole, the enforcement operations related to cannabis derivatives were 10,086; the reports for hashish-related offences were 9,327, while those for marijuana were 2,266. The hashish seizures totalled 34,106.73 kilograms and the marijuana ones amounted to 2,380.20 kilograms.

Of 12,805 persons reported to the Judicial Authority for cannabis derivatives-related offences, 880 (6.87%) were women and 772 (6.03%) were minors. The foreign nationals involved were 3,078, equal to 24.04% of the total of persons reported for heroin-related offences. As to the type of offence, 97.26% of reports regarded the illicit trafficking and 2.23% the criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking.

Main cannabis derivatives seizures

	Date	Place	Quantity kg.	subjects involved	
				Italians	Foreigners
Territory					
Hashish	17/04/2008	Siracusa	3,500	4	-
	12/05/2008	Bergamo	1,650	-	2
Marijuana	09/08/2008	Misterbianco (CT)	550	2	-
	28/06/2008	Otranto (LE)	157	-	-
Ports					
Hashish	19/10/2008	Port Civitavecchia (RM)	650	1	-
	20/11/2008	Port Genova	518.14	-	1
Marijuana	19/11/2008	Port Civitavecchia	1.5	1	-
	31/07/2008	Port Porto Torres (SS)	0.052	-	1

Main cannabis derivatives seizures

			Quantity kg	subjects involved	
Date	Place	Italians		Foreigners	
Land borders					
Hashish	09/11/2008	Border post Autofiori (IM)	175	-	1
	05/02/2008	Border post Autofiori (IM)	107,92	-	4
Marijuana	28/05/2008	Highway border post Vipiteno (BZ)	15,38	-	1
	13/03/2008	Border post Ponte Chiasso (CO)	0,93	-	2
Airports					
Hashish	21/12/2008	Airport Malpensa (VA)	39,50	-	1
	19/04/2008	Airport Malpensa	24,95	1	-
Marijuana	16/04/2008	Airport Malpensa	10,70	-	1
	05/05/2008	Airport Malpensa	7	1	1

Reports to the J.A. for cannabis derivatives-related offences (2008)

	2008	% Variation 2007	% incidence on the national total of reports for cannabis derivatives
Type of offence			
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	12,454	4.31	97.26
conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	285	-30.83	2.23
other offences	66	1.000.00	0.52
Type of report			
arrest	9,710	5.29	75.83
reported but not arrested	3,022	-1.08	23.60
at large	73	-8.75	0.57
Age			
of age	12,033	3.46	93.97
minors	772	6.34	6.03
Sex			
male	11,925	3.43	93.13
female	880	6.41	6.87
Age groups			
< 15	31	55.00	0.24
15 - 19	2,097	0.91	16.38
20 - 24	3,188	2.57	27.90
25 - 29	2,437	-3.29	19.03
30 - 34	1,859	6.41	14.52
35 - 39	1,256	2.61	9.81
>= 40	1,937	16.69	15.13

The foreign nationals who were mostly involved in cannabis derivatives-related offences came from Morocco, Tunisia, Spain, Algeria, Egypt and Romania.

Main foreign groups reported to the J.A. for cannabis derivatives offences in 2008 (top 15 countries)

Country	Illicit traff. (art. 73)	Conspiracy to trafficking (art. 74)	Other offences	Total	% Variation 2007
Morocco	1,266	82	-	1,348	7.93
Tunisia	279	1	-	280	- 14.63
Spain	171	9	-	180	- 20.35
Algeria	148	2	-	150	- 15.25
Egypt	80	1	-	81	- 10.00
Romania	63	-	-	63	34.04
Other countries	967	6	3	976	- 2.40
TOTAL	2,974	101	3	3,078	- 1.25

The regions recording major hashish seizures were: Lombardia (9,786.99 kg.), followed by Lazio (5,485.69 kg.) and Sicilia (4,024.43 kg.). As to marijuana, major seizures were made in: Sicilia (722.16kg.), Puglia (344.36 kg.) and in Lazio (287.45).



Carabinieri - Hashish seizure

Lombardia ranks first for the number of persons reported for cannabis derivatives (1,858), followed by Lazio (1,698) and Campania (1,091).

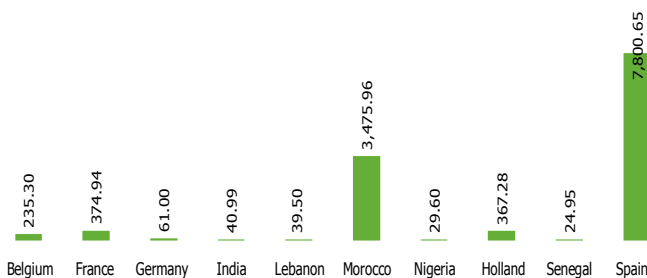
Cannabis seized during drug operations was mainly discovered inside vehicles (248) – 47 in TIR trucks - and houses (122).

The most important heroin operations carried out in Italy in 2007 and coordinated by the D.C.S.A. were the above-mentioned MALETA (also 535.00 kg. of hashish seized) and NUOVO IMPERO (485.5 kg. of hashish seized).

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

As to 148,152 cannabis plants produced in our Country seized in 2008 (-90.32% with respect to 2007), the operations were mainly carried out in Calabria (59,479 plants seized) and Sicilia (27,160), where there are favourable climatic conditions for this type of crops. The peak record of cannabis plants seized was in 2001 and amounted to over three million plants.

Cannabis source countries (kg. seized)



Ten-year trend

In the course of the years, cannabis derivatives have been the most requested drugs on the illicit market. In some years, there was a prevalence of hashish seizures while in others marijuana prevailed. In 1999, 2002, 2003 and 2005 the hashish seizures amounted to more

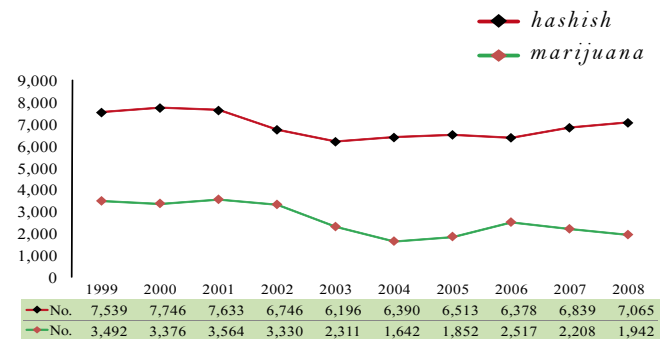
than the half of the total seizures of drugs in Italy. In 1997, 1998 and 2000 marijuana exceeded 50% of the total seizures of drugs carried out in Italy.

The record peak in hashish seizures was recorded in 1999 with 46,831 kilograms; that of marijuana in 2001 with 36,673 kilograms.

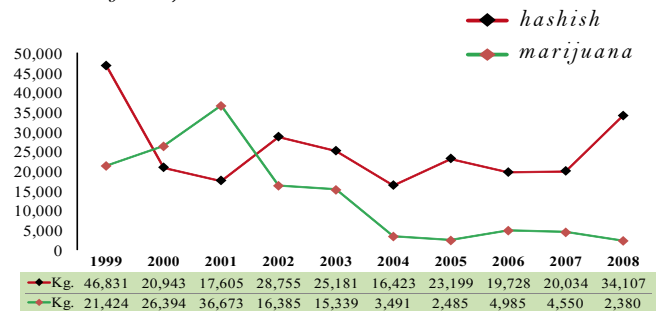
Since 2001, the global seizures of cannabis derivatives have remarkably dropped, the lowest peak was in 2004, with 19,914 kilograms.

This downward trend has also involved the operations and reports, although it is not so evident.

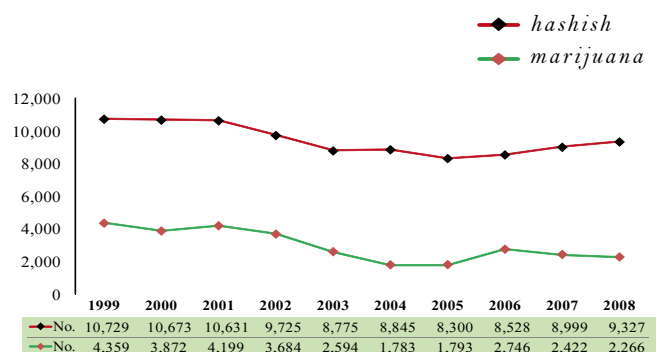
Ten-year trend of cannabis derivatives operations (hashish and marijuana)



Ten-year trend of cannabis derivatives seizures (hashish and marijuana)



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





SYNTHETIC DRUGS

Synthetic drugs

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

In 2008, in Italy the seizures of synthetic drugs recorded a strong decrease as compared to 2007 (-85.43%). Also figures regarding operations (-20.64%) and reports related to these substances (-19.42%) dropped.

On the whole, the enforcement operations involving synthetic drugs were 296 and the persons reported to the Judicial Authority were 448, while the doses seized were equal to 57, 333.

Of 448 persons reported for synthetic drugs-related offences, 42 (9.37%) were women and 33 (7.37%) were minors. The foreign nationals involved were 79, equal to 17.63% of the total of persons reported for these types of substances.

As to the type of offence, 96.87% of reports regarded the illicit trafficking and 3.13% the criminal conspiracy to drug trafficking.

The most remarkable seizure (7,353 tablets) was performed in July, in Giugliano in Campania (Naples).

Main seizures of synthetic drugs

			subjects involved	
			Italians	Foreigners
Date	Place	Quantity Nr.		
Territory				
12/07/2008	Giugliano in Campania	7,353	2	-
24/05/2008	Bergamo	6,220	-	1
Ports				
30/07/2008	Port Genova	8	1	-
-	-	-	-	-
Land borders				
08/07/2008	Railway border Ponte Chiasso	904	-	1
26/10/2008	Ponte Chiasso border post	33	1	-
Airports				
20/11/008	Airport Linate (MI)	99	-	1
19/11/2008	Airport Linate (MI)	35	-	1

Reports to the J. A. for synthetic drugs (2008)

	2008	% Variation 2007	% incidence on the national total of reports for synthetic drugs
Type of offence			
Illicit trafficking (Art. 73)	434	- 17.49	96.87
conspiracy to trafficking (Art. 74)	14	- 53.33	3.13
other offences	-	-	-
Type of report			
arrest	373	- 16.37	83.26
reported but not arrested	75	- 29.25	16.74
at large	-	-	-
Age			
of age	415	- 21.55	92.63
minors	33	22.22	7.37
Sex			
male	406	- 16.29	90.62
female	42	- 40.84	9.38
Age groups			
< 15	-	-	-
15 - 19	115	- 0.86	25.67
20 - 24	172	- 22.17	38.39
25 - 29	84	- 30.58	18.75
30 - 34	41	- 6.82	9.15
35 - 39	21	- 8.70	4.69
>= 40	15	- 50.00	3.35

Foreign nationals mostly involved in synthetic drugs-related offences came from Morocco (24), China (11) and Albania (4).

No reports to the Judicial Authority for conspiracy to drug trafficking were issued against foreign nationals, showing a scarce interest of the foreign groups in the synthetic drugs.

Main foreign groups reported to the J.A. for synthetic drugs (top 6 countries) (2008)

Country	Illicit traff. (art. 73)	Conspiracy to traff. (art. 74)	Other offences	Total	% Variation 2007
Morocco	10	14	-	24	380.00
China	11	-	-	11	120.00
Albania	4	-	-	4	- 20.00
Brazil	3	-	-	3	50.00
France	3	-	-	3	200.00
Tunisia	3	-	-	3	0.00
Other countries	31	-	-	31	- 47.46
TOTAL	65	14	0	79	2.60



No reports to the Judicial Authority for conspiracy to drug trafficking were issued against foreign nationals, showing a scarce interest of the foreign groups in the synthetic drugs.

The regions recording major synthetic drugs seizures are: Lombardia (17,521 doses), followed by Campania (8,071), Toscana (7,016) Veneto (5,021) and Emilia Romagna (4,807). Emilia Romagna also ranks first for the number of persons reported for synthetic drugs (88 cases), followed by Lombardia (79), Veneto (49), Toscana (48) and Piemonte (34).

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



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

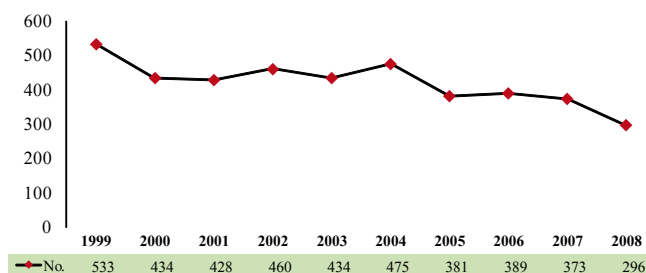
In Italy, the largest seizures concerned the ecstasy group substances.

Ten-year trend

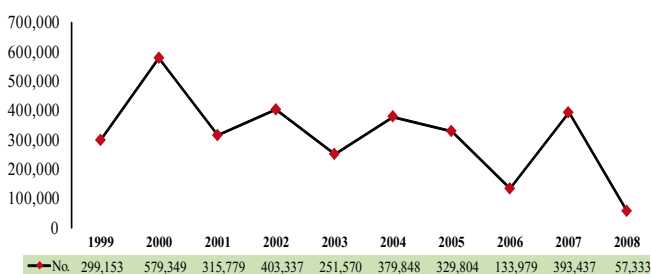
Since 1999, the operations, seizures and reports to the Judicial Authority pertaining to the synthetic drugs had an unstable trend and peaked in 2000 with 579,349 doses seized.

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

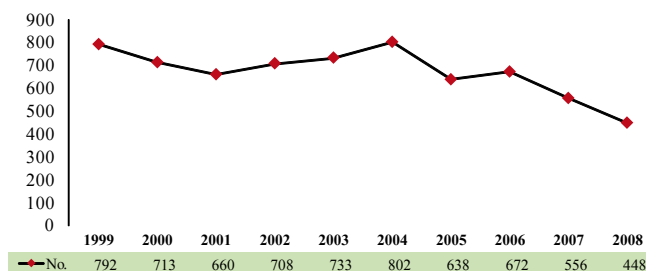
Ten-year trend of synthetic drugs operations



Ten-year trend of synthetic drugs seizures



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



GENERAL TABLE OF DRUG OPERATIONS AND SEIZURES

	Total operations No.	Cocaine Kg.	Heroin Kg.	hashish Kg.	Marijuana Kg.	Cannabis Plants No.	Synthetic drugs		Other drugs Kg.	Total of seizures Kg.
							Kg.	No.		
Five-year trend										
2004	18,744	3,588.89	2,556.77	16,423.01	3,490.69	311,124	3.66	379,848	400.10	26,463.11
2005	19,872	4,382.67	1,373.77	23,199.17	2,485.22	140,958	12.91	329,804	180.72	31,634.46
2006	20,768	4,639.12	1,328.84	19,728.39	4,984.93	95,778	23.57	133,979	2,507.72	33,212.57
2007	22,111	3,929.01	1,897.31	20,034.20	4,549.87	1,529,779	15.41	393,437	1,524.37	31,950.26
2008	22,470	4,112.00	1,323.88	34,106.73	2,380.20	148,152	6.88	57,333	266.48	42,196.16
2008 Data - geographical subdivision										
National figures	22,470	4,112.00	1,323.88	34,106.73	2,380.20	148,152	6.88	57,333	266.48	42,196.16
Northern Italy	10,299	2,683.64	812.82	20,001.86	604.26	24,167	5.66	31,738	132.49	24,240.73
Central Italy	5,413	812.51	238.84	7,562.51	321.40	3,883	0.85	10,965	126.76	9,062.37
Southern Italy/Islands	6,758	615.85	272.21	6,542.36	1,454.54	120,102	0.87	14,630	7.24	8,893.06
Regional subdivision										
Piemonte	1,074	59.19	12.71	3,136.59	42.12	17,097	0.04	3,012	5.27	3,255.91
Valle d' Aosta	28	1.02	-	0.33	14.33	21	-	9	-	15.68
Lombardia	4,222	1,604.31	488.40	9,786.99	275.75	1,664	4.01	17,521	124.06	12,283.52
Trentino Alto Adige	452	124.29	22.80	123.59	81.64	148	0.26	1,036	0.49	353.08
Veneto	1,251	93.29	97.19	968.79	130.78	3,043	0.30	5,021	0.93	1,291.28
Friuli Venezia Giulia	389	11.99	8.52	33.97	6.36	193	0.03	27	0.32	61.18
Liguria	1,021	637.12	55.68	3,461.33	9.77	527	0.07	305	0.11	4,164.08
Emilia Romagna	1,862	152.43	127.53	2,490.28	43.52	1,474	0.95	4,807	1.30	2,816.00
Toscana	1,402	151.05	82.31	1,849.41	20.14	696	0.17	7,016	61.05	2,164.12
Umbria	397	23.19	4.24	99.79	2.28	102	0.01	147	0.03	129.54
Marche	696	24.04	45.35	127.62	11.53	464	0.06	2,887	0.17	208.76
Lazio	2,918	614.23	106.95	5,485.69	287.45	2,621	0.11	915	65.51	6,559.94
Abruzzo	582	11.31	100.24	115.71	3.46	61	0.02	25	0.42	231.16
Molise	70	0.71	0.07	11.84	1.09	54	-	133	-	13.71
Campania	2,105	401.90	43.24	1,296.35	230.25	4,169	0.56	8,071	5.14	1,977.44
Puglia	1,139	51.04	100.73	301.18	344.36	25,113	0.05	245	1.32	798.68
Basilicata	120	0.77	0.36	67.67	0.69	1,268	-	-	-	69.49
Calabria	717	28.29	4.41	191.32	76.73	59,479	0.11	908	0.05	300.90
Sicilia	1,211	94.34	16.73	4,024.43	722.16	27,160	0.04	2,716	0.10	4,857.80
Sardegna	814	27.48	6.45	533.86	75.80	2,798	0.09	2,532	0.21	643.89



GENERAL TABLE OF REPORTS TO THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

	Type of report			Type of offence			Nationality		age		sex		age groups							Total
	Arrested	Reported but not arrested	at large	Illicit trafficking (art. 73)	Conspiracy to traff. (art. 74)	Other offences	italians	Foreigners	of age	minors	male	female	< 15	15 ÷ 19	20 ÷ 24	25 ÷ 29	30 ÷ 34	35 ÷ 39	>= 40	
Five-year trend																				
2004	24,103	7,019	361	28,250	3,209	24	22,692	8,791	30,341	1,142	28,549	2,934	46	3,420	7,331	6,731	5,297	3,752	4,906	31,483
2005	24,075	7,098	432	28,275	3,316	14	22,577	9,028	30,402	1,203	28,628	2,977	44	3,426	7,041	6,685	5,305	3,895	5,209	31,605
2006	25,730	6,902	424	29,724	3,316	16	23,462	9,594	32,012	1,044	29,972	3,084	38	3,448	7,085	6,989	5,646	4,100	5,750	33,056
2007	27,642	7,366	443	31,618	3,813	20	24,701	10,750	34,413	1,038	32,245	3,206	36	3,355	7,486	7,453	5,897	4,618	6,606	35,451
2008	28,522	6,152	423	32,217	2,801	79	23,691	11,406	33,973	1,124	32,043	3,054	45	3,423	7,468	7,289	5,954	4,287	6,631	35,097
2008 Data- geographical subdivision																				
National figures	28,522	6,152	423	32,217	2,801	79	23,691	11,406	33,973	1,124	32,043	3,054	45	3,423	7,468	7,289	5,954	4,287	6,631	35,097
Northern Italy	12,469	2,975	171	14,864	678	73	8,001	7,614	15,093	522	14,389	1,226	22	1,505	3,392	3,459	2,726	1,870	2,641	15,615
Central Italy	6,288	1,658	60	7,516	489	1	5,186	2,820	7,745	261	7,251	755	11	774	1,654	1,611	1,292	1,031	1,633	8,006
Southern Italy/islands	9,765	1,519	192	9,837	1,634	5	10,504	972	11,135	341	10,403	1,073	12	1,144	2,422	2,219	1,936	1,386	2,357	11,476
Regional subdivision																				
Piemonte	1,117	436	17	1,566	4		1,135	435	1,465	105	1,440	130	9	241	360	326	211	161	262	1,570
Valle d'Aosta	23	16		39			33	6	34	5	32	7		9	10	3	5	4	8	39
Lombardia	5,236	924	83	5,824	414	5	2,721	3,522	6,074	169	5,837	406	7	509	1,307	1,384	1,192	802	1,042	6,243
Trentino Alto Adige	464	123	4	518	72	1	348	243	554	37	542	49	1	82	147	142	79	52	88	591
Veneto	1,572	417	10	1,909	89	1	888	1,111	1,934	65	1,855	144		192	430	463	357	218	339	1,999
Friuli Venezia Giulia	462	139	1	601	1		390	212	592	10	534	68		63	148	126	99	73	93	602
Liguria	1,161	335	22	1,484	33	1	906	612	1,460	58	1,366	152		177	337	305	185	183	331	1,518
Emilia Romagna	2,434	585	34	2,923	65	65	1,580	1,473	2,980	73	2,783	270	5	232	653	710	598	377	478	3,053
Toscana	1,612	610	18	2,134	105	1	1,309	931	2,176	64	2,028	212	4	194	523	483	373	254	409	2,240
Umbria	599	94	19	609	103		322	390	691	21	654	58	1	55	138	153	127	96	142	712
Marche	689	326	10	953	72		673	352	997	28	917	108		108	243	244	163	118	149	1,025
Lazio	3,388	628	13	3,820	209		2,882	1,147	3,881	148	3,652	377	6	417	750	731	629	563	933	4,029
Abruzzo	831	212	5	992	54	2	846	202	1,018	30	854	194	1	100	237	202	159	142	207	1,048
Molise	79	44		111	11	1	109	14	119	4	111	12		13	41	22	22	14	11	123
Campania	3,017	273	42	2,922	410		2,974	358	3,254	78	2,957	375	4	264	618	660	595	422	769	3,332
Puglia	1,772	226	55	1,718	334	1	1,947	106	1,979	74	1,913	140	3	248	469	398	345	236	354	2,053
Basilicata	127	83		208	2		207	3	204	6	195	15	2	21	43	41	33	32	38	210
Calabria	987	221	30	969	269		1,179	59	1,207	31	1,136	102		112	235	249	189	149	304	1,238
Sicilia	1,975	261	59	1,812	482	1	2,119	176	2,212	83	2,172	123	2	239	520	440	389	244	461	2,295
Sardegna	977	199	1	1,105	72		1,123	54	1,142	35	1,065	112		147	259	207	204	147	213	1,177



DRUGS ABUSE DEATHS

DRUG ABUSE DEATHS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

In 2008, the deaths for drug abuse recorded by the law enforcement services and the Prefettura were 502, with a decrease (-17.16%) with respect to 2007¹. Deaths for drug abuse were first recorded in Italy in 1973 (only one case was reported that year). 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. This trend reversal is a consequence of the effective enforcement activities against the illicit trafficking, of the improvement in the therapeutic facilities and of the awareness of drug abusers about the high toxicity of opium derivatives.

Until 31.12.2007, the drug-addicts under treatment in Italy at social-rehabilitation centres were 18,193. In Italy there are 1,162 centres (according to data provided by the Direzione Centrale per la Documentazione e Statistica – Central Directorate for the Documentation and Statistics - of the Ministry of the Interior).

In 2008, the deaths were caused by: heroin (209 cases), cocaine (37 cases), methadone (9 cases), M.D.M.A. (3 cases), barbiturate (1 case) and methamphetamines (1 case); in 242 cases the substance was not indicated. Heroin was the major cause of drug deaths and of drug addictions.

As to the sex of these persons: men were 450 (89.64%) and women were 52 (10.36%). The death toll of women 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.

Of the above-mentioned subjects, 30 were foreigners.

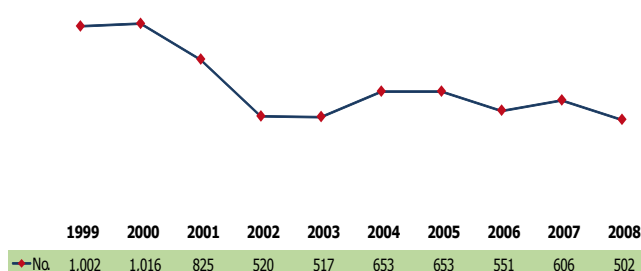
Drug deaths % according to macro areas



Drug deaths in the last 5 years, according to age groups

Age groups	Sex	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
< 15	Male	-	-	-	-	1
	Female	-	-	-	-	-
15 ÷ 19	Male	14	12	10	8	8
	Female	3	2	2	3	6
20 ÷ 24	Male	56	41	32	37	35
	Female	6	5	6	9	6
25 ÷ 29	Male	103	91	76	90	57
	Female	11	6	8	8	8
30 ÷ 34	Male	151	139	105	121	93
	Female	8	8	13	9	8
35 ÷ 39	Male	137	162	129	122	108
	Female	13	14	13	7	7
> = 40	Male	141	157	140	168	148
	Female	10	16	17	24	17
Total		653	653	551	606	502

Ten-year trend of drug abuse deaths



1. These are not final data although the possible change would not be so significant.

Cases recorded referred 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 is not always completed by toxicological and post-mortem examinations, that are usually ordered by the Judicial Authority.



DRUG ABUSE DEATHS AT REGIONAL LEVEL

In 2008, Lazio (87 cases) was the most affected region, followed by Campania (71), Lombardia (39) and Veneto (35), while in Valle d'Aosta (1), Trentino Alto Adige (2) and Basilicata (2) the lowest level of drug abuse deaths was recorded.

In the last ten years, Lazio has been the most affected region, followed by Campania, Lombardia, and Piemonte, while Valle d'Aosta, Molise and Basilicata have been marginally interested by this problem.

As per above, it should be pointed out that if the death

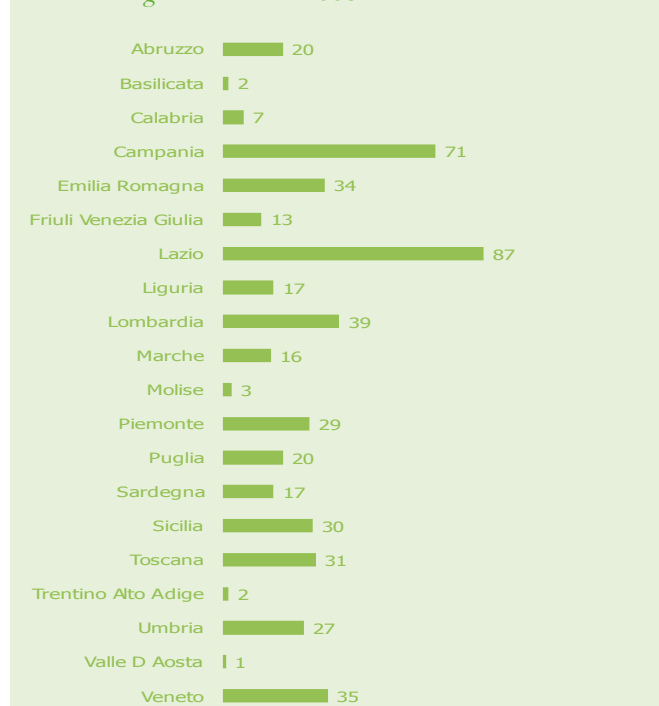
toll in 2008 is compared to the population residing in each region, every 100,000 inhabitants the highest value was recorded in Umbria, Lazio, Abruzzo and Campania. The lowest values were instead found out in Trentino Alto Adige, Basilicata and Calabria.

In the following table, the drug abuse deaths are subdivided at regional level considering the last ten years, while the following graphs describe - always at regional level - the death toll in 2008, first as absolute data and then as compared to the resident population.

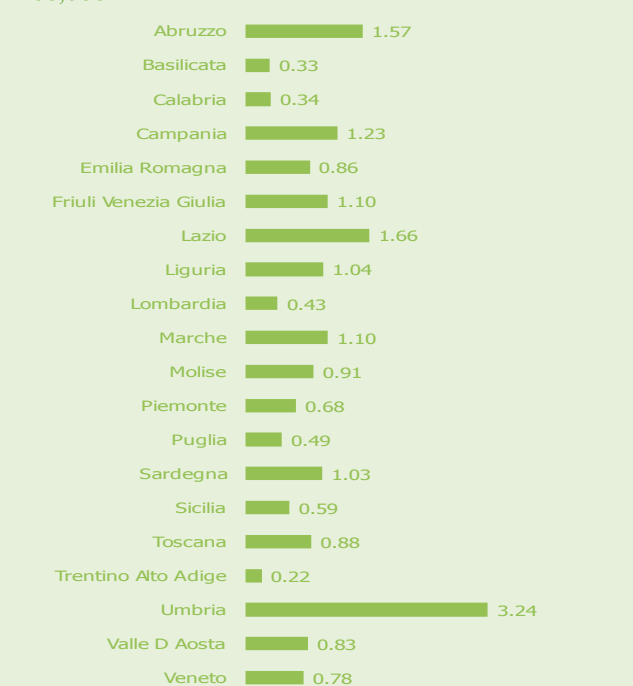
Ten-year trend of deaths subdivided according to region region

Anno	Abruzzo	Basilicata	Calabria	Campania	Emilia Romagna	Friuli V. Giulia	Lazio	Liguria	Lombardia	Marche	Molise	Piemonte	Puglia	Sardegna	Sicilia	Toscana	Trentino A. Adige	Umbria	Valle d'Aosta	Veneto	Total Italy	Italians died abroad	Total
1999	16	4	14	103	97	25	139	46	142	18	3	112	34	31	27	43	27	17	3	93	994	8	1,002
2000	18	5	23	134	100	17	132	36	145	22	1	102	45	23	26	53	16	25	2	90	1,015	1	1,016
2001	18	4	21	79	65	17	129	34	108	19	2	57	40	25	29	44	13	22	1	95	822	3	825
2002	10	3	10	84	26	10	136	14	45	11	3	45	13	15	17	24	8	21	-	24	519	1	520
2003	5	2	14	103	37	12	95	14	43	12	2	45	17	16	20	21	3	20	1	35	517	-	517
2004	11	2	11	127	40	9	112	20	54	14	5	81	15	33	24	41	7	15	1	29	651	2	653
2005	11	4	23	116	35	12	130	18	42	23	3	57	15	28	26	24	7	25	1	53	653	-	653
2006	10	7	8	87	51	12	106	23	41	21	2	34	18	15	17	33	4	26	-	34	549	2	551
2007	10	1	11	112	47	8	105	15	55	25	1	19	19	19	21	40	9	38	1	49	605	1	606
2008	20	2	7	71	34	13	87	17	39	16	3	29	20	17	30	31	2	27	1	35	501	1	502

Deaths at regional level in 2008. Absolute value



Deaths at regional level in 2008 - as compared to 100,000 inhabitants





DRUG ABUSE DEATHS AT PROVINCIAL LEVEL

In 2008, the province of Rome (69 cases), Naples (37), Perugia (24) and Torino (16) recorded the highest number of drug abuse deaths. In 11 provinces no deaths for drug abuse were recorded.

Comparing these data to 100,000 inhabitants, the highest

values can be found in the provinces of Perugia, Trieste, Teramo, La Spezia and Rieti.

The three provinces of Rome, Naples and Perugia account for 25.95% of the total of drug deaths recorded at national level.

Drug abuse deaths - provincial subdivision (2008)

Province	2008	% Variation 2007	Province	2008	% Variation 2007
Roma	69	-16.87	Ancona (*)	2	- 71.43
Napoli	37	- 45.59	L'Aquila	2	- 33.33
Perugia	24	- 25.00	Bologna (*)	2	- 83.33
Torino	16	60.00	Caltanissetta	2	100.00
Salerno	15	- 6.25	Campobasso	2	0.00
Milano	13	- 43.48	Cremona	2	100.00
Palermo	13	85.71	Cuneo	2	0.00
Caserta	11	- 31.25	Gorizia	2	0.00
Padova	11	22.22	Grosseto	2	0.00
Firenze	10	42.86	Imperia	2	100.00
Venezia	10	- 16.67	Lecco (*)	2	100.00
Teramo	9	200.00	Modena (*)	2	- 71.43
Verona	9	- 25.00	Novara (*)	2	- 33.33
Ascoli Piceno	8	- 27.27	Oristano	2	100.00
Bari	8	166.67	Pesaro	2	- 33.33
Parma	8	60.00	Prato	2	0.00
Sassari	8	33.33	Ragusa	2	100.00
Trieste	8	700.00	Savona	2	0.00
Bergamo	7	75.00	Taranto	2	- 33.33
Brescia	7	- 41.67	Trapani	2	- 33.33
Cagliari	7	- 41.67	Varese (*)	2	0.00
Genova (*)	7	16.67	Vibo Valentia	2	0.00
Latina	7	- 36.36	Aosta	1	0.00
Rimini	7	16.67	Belluno	1	0.00
Foggia	6	50.00	Bolzano	1	- 80.00
Frosinone	6	20.00	Brindisi	1	0.00
La Spezia	6	0.00	Catanzaro (*)	1	- 75.00
Livorno (*)	6	0.00	Como (*)	1	- 80.00
Reggio Emilia	6	50.00	Crotone	1	0.00
Avellino (*)	5	- 16.67	Enna	1	0.00
Chieti	5	400.00	Ferrara	1	- 83.33
Forlì	5	25.00	Isernia	1	0.00
Agrigento	4	0.00	Mantova	1	- 80.00
Arezzo (*)	4	- 63.64	Massa Carrara (*)	1	0.00
Macerata	4	0.00	Matera	1	0.00
Pavia	4	0.00	Potenza (*)	1	0.00
Pescara	4	33.33	Rovigo	1	0.00
Rieti	4	100.00	Trento	1	- 75.00
Asti	3	200.00	Vercelli	1	0.00
Benevento (*)	3	- 50.00	Viterbo (*)	1	- 75.00
Cosenza	3	- 50.00	Biella	-	0.00
Lecce (*)	3	- 66.67	Catania	-	- 100.00
Lucca (*)	3	50.00	Lodi	-	- 100.00
Messina (*)	3	0.00	Nuoro (*)	-	0.00
Piacenza (*)	3	200.00	Pisa	-	- 100.00
Siena (*)	3	- 50.00	Pistoia	-	0.00
Siracusa	3	50.00	Pordenone	-	- 100.00
Terni (*)	3	- 50.00	Ravenna	-	- 100.00
Udine (*)	3	200.00	Reggio Calabria	-	- 100.00
Verbania	3	200.00	Sondrio	-	0.00
Vicenza (*)	3	- 57.14	Treviso	-	- 100.00
Alessandria (*)	2	- 33.33	Estero	1	0.00
			Total	502	- 17.16

(*) these are not final values.

Drug deaths according to provinces as compared to 10.000 inhabitants in 2008 (top 50 provinces)

