

NON-EU FOREIGN CRIME GROUPS

MOROCCAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Moroccan criminal organizations were mainly active in Northern Italy, where the Maghrebi immigrant community is deeply entrenched in the socio-economic fabric, above all in Piemonte and Lombardia. These crime groups had branches in Spain and France, that took control of the hashish trafficking along the route originating in Morocco, via the Mediterranean coastline of Spain and Southern France on to Italy. The widespread penetration of these Maghrebi rings all over the national territory led to the total monitoring of hashish requirements of the Italian market so as to control hashish demand from Morocco, since a high supply would result in a price drop. Recently, the Moroccan criminal networks have also been active in the cocaine market as confirmed by national investigations and international intelligence reports.

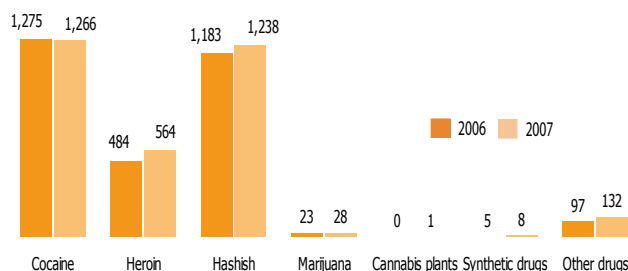
In 2007, the Moroccan nationals reported to the Judicial Authority in our country for violations of the Drugs Act were 2,237 (+5.54% as compared to the previous year). The high number of reports against them was 30.35% of the total of foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking them first in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

The violations related to conspiracy offences accounted for 3.98%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 96.02%. Moroccan criminal networks mainly operated in the cocaine, hashish and heroin sector.

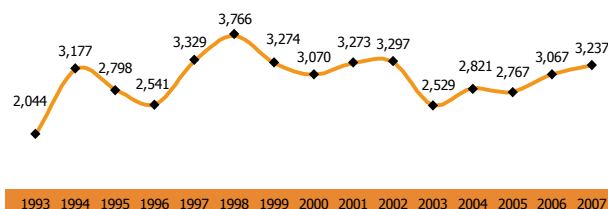
In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has always been high and peaked in 1998.

These groups were mainly active in Lombardia, Emilia Romagna and Toscana, while in the provinces of Milan, Bologna and Bergamo there was the peak of reports to the Judicial Authority.

Moroccans reported to the J.A. according to type of drug



Moroccans reported to the J.A. from 1993 to 2007



Moroccans reported to the J.A. in 2007 regional subdivision

Regions	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Lombardia	1,203	29	-	1,232	6.39
Emilia Romagna	510	9	-	519	-2.08
Toscana	339	14	-	353	-9.95
Veneto	309	12	-	321	26.88
Liguria	197	-	-	197	38.73
Piemonte	160	-	-	160	-8.05
Lazio	101	1	-	102	15.91
Marche	53	17	-	70	-30.00
Trentino A.A.D.	64	2	-	66	10.00
Umbria	57	6	-	63	-10.00
Calabria	8	33	-	41	192.86
Friuli Venezia Giulia	39	-	-	39	50.00
Abruzzo	25	-	-	25	66.67
Sicilia	13	3	-	16	0.00
Campania	10	3	-	13	-7.14
Puglia	9	-	-	9	-10.00
Sardegna	7	-	-	7	600.00
Molise	2	-	-	2	0.00
Valle d'Aosta	2	-	-	2	0.00
Basilicata	-	-	-	0	-
Totale	3,108	129	0	3,237	5.54

Moroccans reported to the J.A. in 2007 provincial subdivision (top 20 provinces)

Regions	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Milano	584	21	-	605	3.24
Bologna	213	8	-	221	-30.50
Bergamo	218	-	-	218	21.79
Brescia	146	7	-	153	-22.73
Genova	130	-	-	130	49.43
Firenze	127	1	-	128	-5.19
Verona	109	-	-	109	65.15
Modena	94	-	-	94	108.89
Roma	85	1	-	86	6.17
Torino	81	-	-	81	2.53
Vicenza	62	11	-	73	265.00
Lucca	71	-	-	71	-16.47
Ferrara	70	-	-	70	45.83
Varese	69	-	-	69	35.29
Mantova	62	1	-	63	96.88
Pavia	54	-	-	54	170.00
Reggio Emilia	54	-	-	54	3.85
Padova	51	-	-	51	13.33
Venezia	47	1	-	48	23.08
Altre	781	78	-	859	-4.66

ALBANIAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

The high flexibility of Albanian crime groups in the drug trafficking field was clearly highlighted by the close relations they had with other criminal networks of different nationalities. In fact, they were 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 shift of European heroin trafficking from the Turkish mafia-like organizations to the Albanian crime groups was facilitated by the disruption of the Italian-American distribution network of heroin and by the search for new routes that could be valid alternatives to the well-known Balkan Route.

It was estimated that about 80% of heroin sold on the European market was smuggled through the Balkan Countries, but was produced in Afghanistan and transported through Iran and Turkey or Central Asia.

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

In 2007, the Albanian nationals reported to the Judicial Authority in our country for violations of the Drugs Act were 1,404 (+10.73% more than the previous year). The high number of reports against them was 13.16% 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.

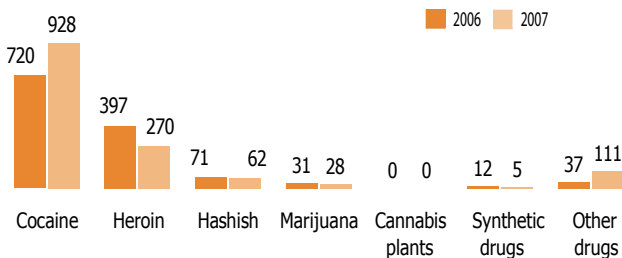
The violations related to conspiracy offences accounted for 22.93%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 77.07%.

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

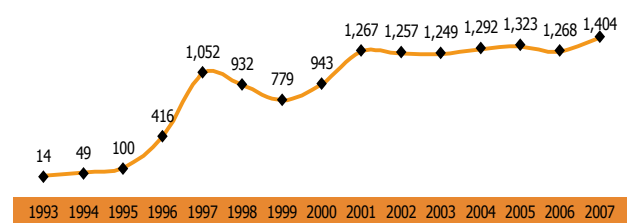
In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has been on an upward trend and peaked in 2007.

These groups mainly operated in Lombardia, Emilia Romagna and Toscana, while in the provinces of Milan, Perugia and Torino there was the peak of reports to the Judicial Authority.

Albanians reported to the J.A. according to type of drug



Albanians reported to the J.A. from 1993 to 2007



Albanians reported to the J.A. in 2007 regional subdivision					
Regions	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Lombardia	235	69	-	304	16.92
Emilia Romagna	157	19	-	176	7.32
Toscana	121	44	-	165	34.15
Piemonte	105	25	-	130	80.56
Umbria	28	89	-	117	148.94
Veneto	109	-	-	109	- 16.15
Lazio	65	5	-	70	45.83
Puglia	26	31	-	57	- 59.29
Liguria	51	-	-	51	- 15.00
Abruzzo	49	1	-	50	2.04
Marche	44	5	-	49	- 38.75
Friuli Venezia Giulia	35	9	-	44	131.58
Trentino A.A.D.	20	8	-	28	- 9.68
Sicilia	17	3	-	20	233.33
Campania	11	7	-	18	28.57
Calabria	7	4	-	11	175.00
Sardegna	2	3	-	5	- 70.59
Molise	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Valle d'Aosta	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Basilicata	-	-	-	0	-
Total	1,082	322	0	1,404	10.73

Albanians reported to the J.A. in 2007 provincial subdivision (top 20 provinces)					
Provinces	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Milano	97	57	-	154	49.51
Perugia	26	74	-	100	143.90
Torino	47	25	-	72	157.14
Firenze	39	22	-	61	45.24
Roma	46	3	-	49	28.95
Varese	46	-	-	46	0.00
Bologna	44	1	-	45	7.14
Rimini	36	9	-	45	87.50
Brescia	35	7	-	42	- 2.33
Lecce	14	25	-	39	- 66.67
Padova	34	-	-	34	- 54.67
Pistoia	16	17	-	33	200.00
Genova	31	-	-	31	- 3.13
Udine	18	9	-	27	107.69
Alessandria	24	-	-	24	60.00
Vicenza	22	-	-	22	15.79
Venezia	21	-	-	21	50.00
Teramo	20	-	-	20	5.26
Treviso	20	-	-	20	53.85
Altre	446	73	-	519	- 2.63
Total	1,082	322	0	1,404	10.73

TUNISIAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Tunisian criminal organizations reached a stable position on the national criminal scenario, being active in all the Italian regions, but recording particularly remarkable trends in the Central and Southern regions of Italy. In particular, the Tunisian groups invaded the ever-increasing spaces on the main illicit markets in Piemonte, Lombardia and Veneto.

Furthermore, being horizontal-type organizations - i.e., without a single leader and with operational autonomy for each single group - , they were flexible (able to make alliances with other crime groups of different ethnic origin) but ready to set themselves against 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 – were reinforced.

In 2007, the Tunisian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 1,381, 23.75% more than the previous year. The high number of reports against them accounted for 12.95% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking third in the list of the non –EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

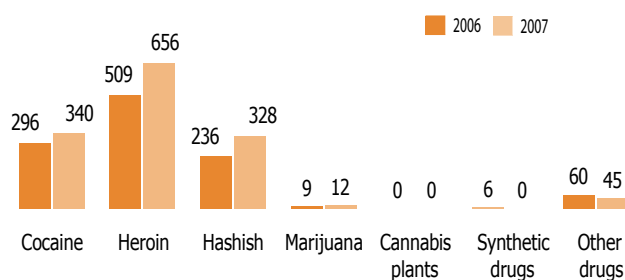
The violations related to conspiracy offences accounted for 6.22%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 93.78%.

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

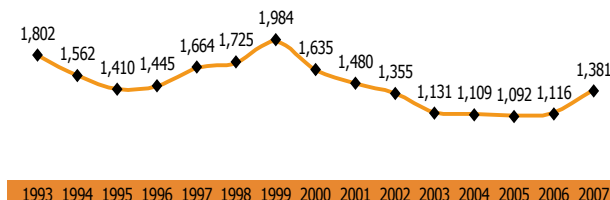
In the last two years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has grown after the drop trend recorded from 1999 to 2005. The peak record was in 1999.

These groups mainly operated in Emilia Romagna, Lombardia, Veneto and Toscana, while in the provinces of Milan, Bologna and Padova there was the peak of reports to the Judicial Authority.

Tunisians reported to the J.A. according to type of drug



Tunisians reported to the J.A. from 1993 to 2007



Tunisians reported to the J.A. in 2007 regional subdivision					
Regions	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Emilia Romagna	311	-	-	311	31.78
Lombardia	293	2	-	295	7.66
Veneto	165	28	-	193	20.63
Toscana	143	8	-	151	14.39
Umbria	62	17	-	79	12.86
Lazio	62	9	-	71	24.56
Trentino A.A.D.	69	1	-	70	133.33
Marche	57	2	-	59	34.09
Liguria	54	1	-	55	96.43
Campania	17	11	-	28	100.00
Sicilia	23	5	-	28	3.70
Piemonte	17	-	-	17	6.25
Abuzzo	12	-	-	12	- 33.33
Friuli Venezia Giulia	6	-	-	6	20.00
Puglia	1	1	-	2	- 60.00
Basilicata	1	-	-	1	0.00
Calabria	-	1	-	1	0.00
Molise	-	-	-	0	-
Valle d'Aosta	-	-	-	0	-
International waters	2	-	-	2	0.00
Total	1,295	86	0	1,381	23.75

Tunisians reported to the J.A. in 2007 provincial subdivision (top 20 provinces)					
Provinces	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Milano	176	1	-	177	56.64
Bologna	168	-	-	168	32.28
Padova	104	-	-	104	8.33
Perugia	55	17	-	72	4.35
Roma	48	4	-	52	13.04
Trento	48	1	-	49	96.00
Pisa	48	-	-	48	11.63
Modena	44	-	-	44	29.41
Firenze	41	2	-	43	2.38
Brescia	35	-	-	35	- 52.05
Reggio Emilia	31	-	-	31	158.33
Genova	30	-	-	30	114.29
Venezia	18	12	-	30	15.38
Lucca	29	-	-	29	16.00
Ravenna	28	-	-	28	47.37
Varese	27	-	-	27	12.50
Verona	26	1	-	27	17.39
Vicenza	11	15	-	26	188.89
Bergamo	25	-	-	25	8.70
Other provinces	303	33	-	336	23.08
Total	1,295	86	0	1,381	23.75

NIGERIAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Nigerian criminal networks were mostly involved in cocaine trafficking. They smuggled small quantities of drug through human couriers. In Italy, they avoided 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 managed the drug dealing business on their own. The peculiarity of their modern trafficking strategy was based on the propensity to avoid the illicit drug trafficking directly from the source Countries to the final destination markets, creating a sort of "protected areas" in Third Countries where they had previously established communities of expatriates.

The recruitment of non-African nationals was another characteristic of the Nigerian criminal networks: in their opinion, this choice was less risky with respect to Police, Customs and Immigration controls.

In 2007, the Nigerian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 569, 6.87% less than the previous year. The number of reports against them accounted for 5.33% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking fourth in the list of the non –EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

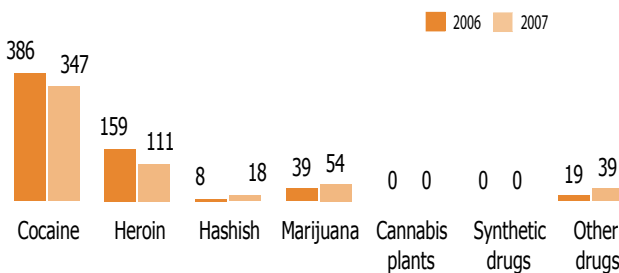
The violations related to conspiracy offences accounted for 13.18%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 86.82%.

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

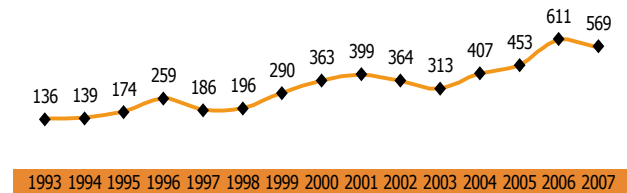
In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has constantly grown, recording a slight decrease in 2007. The peak record was in 2006.

These groups mainly operated in Veneto, Campania and Lazio while in the provinces of Caserta, Padova and Rome there was the peak of reports to the Judicial Authority.

Nigerians reported to the J.A. according to type of drug



Nigerians reported to the J.A. from 1993 to 2007



Regions	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Veneto	104	-	-	104	60.00
Campania	85	9	-	94	-28.24
Lazio	53	41	-	94	118.60
Emilia Romagna	73	-	-	73	-24.74
Lombardia	66	-	-	66	1.54
Umbria	35	13	-	48	14.29
Piemonte	21	-	-	21	-70.83
Toscana	16	-	-	16	-50.00
Marche	9	4	-	13	62.50
Sardegna	11	2	-	13	-35.00
Abruzzo	6	-	-	6	500.00
Liguria	6	-	-	6	-33.33
Puglia	-	5	-	5	-16.67
Sicilia	3	1	-	4	33.33
Friuli Venezia Giulia	3	-	-	3	200.00
Trentino A.A.D.	3	-	-	3	-78.57
Calabria	-	-	-	-	-100.00
Molise	-	-	-	-	-100.00
Basilicata	-	-	-	-	-
Valle d' Aosta	-	-	-	-	-
Total	494	75	0	569	-6.87

Provinces	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Caserta	61	9	-	70	-36.94
Padova	59	-	-	59	22.92
Roma	48	7	-	55	27.91
Perugia	35	13	-	48	14.29
Varese	39	-	-	39	34.48
Frosinone	2	34	-	36	0.00
Napoli	23	-	-	23	15.00
Verona	23	-	-	23	76.92
Parma	19	-	-	19	-29.63
Reggio Emilia	18	-	-	18	100.00
Torino	18	-	-	18	-74.65
Ferrara	15	-	-	15	-46.43
Bologna	13	-	-	13	-50.00
Cagliari	7	2	-	9	80.00
Macerata	4	4	-	8	14.29
Rovigo	8	-	-	8	0.00
Milano	7	-	-	7	-22.22
Venezia	7	-	-	7	133.33
Bari	-	5	-	5	-16.67
Other provinces	88	1	-	89	-21.93
Total	494	75	0	569	-6.87

ALGERIAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Algerian criminal organizations, as well as all the other groups of the Maghrebi area, played a definite role in the criminal scenario of drug trafficking. Algerian and Moroccan crime groups cooperated with French and Spanish rings in the large-scale cannabis importations through Spain. The Algerian criminality was well-established in the Italian economic and social fabric and, therefore, exploited its capillary network to strengthen its role of retail supplier of any kind of drugs and to combat any form of competition. These organizations were very active in the most economically developed regions, i.e. in the North and in some regions of Central Italy. These crime groups monopolized and fragmented the drug distribution, reducing the "business risk" to a minimum.

In 2007, the Algerian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 452, 7.62% more than the previous year. The number of reports against them accounted for 4.24% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking fifth in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

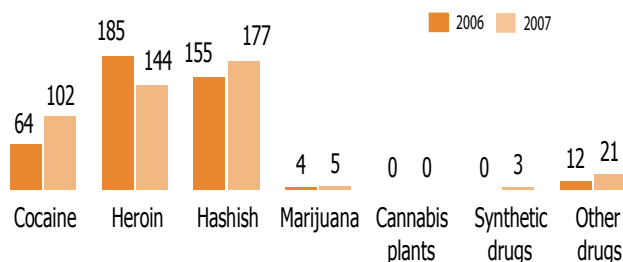
The violations related to conspiracy offences accounted for 3.31%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 96.46%.

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

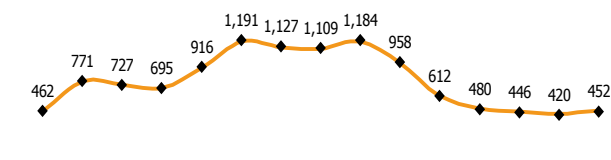
In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has constantly decreased with a slight rise in 2007. The peak record was in 1998.

These groups mainly operated in Emilia Romagna, Lombardia and Toscana while in the provinces of Bologna, Milan and Rome there was the peak of reports to the Judicial Authority.

Algerians reported to the J.A. according to type of drug



Algerians reported to the J.A. from 1993 to 2007



Algerians reported to the J.A. in 2007 regional subdivision					
Regions	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Emilia Romagna	110	-	-	110	3.77
Lombardia	75	-	1	76	- 7.32
Toscana	51	1	-	52	10.64
Lazio	44	-	-	44	- 12.00
Veneto	37	-	-	37	48.00
Liguria	27	1	-	28	16.67
Campania	19	2	-	21	133.33
Trentino A.A.D.	19	-	-	19	46.15
Umbria	9	5	-	14	- 22.22
Sicilia	9	2	-	11	- 35.29
Marche	10	-	-	10	42.86
Piemonte	9	-	-	9	12.50
Abruzzo	6	-	-	6	100.00
Friuli Venezia Giulia	6	-	-	6	20.00
Puglia	3	1	-	4	0.00
Calabria	-	3	-	3	- 40.00
Molise	1	-	-	1	0.00
Valle d' Aosta	1	-	-	1	0.00
Basilicata	-	-	-	-	-
Sardegna	-	-	-	-	-
Total	436	15	1	452	7.62

Algerians reported to the J.A. in 2007 provincial subdivision (top 20 provinces)					
Provinces	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Bologna	70	-	-	70	- 13.58
Milano	60	-	-	60	1.69
Roma	36	-	-	36	- 26.53
Firenze	17	-	-	17	- 22.73
Genova	16	1	-	17	0.00
Napoli	15	-	-	15	87.50
Lucca	14	-	-	14	1.300.00
Ferrara	13	-	-	13	62.50
Perugia	8	5	-	13	- 27.78
Bolzano	11	-	-	11	120.00
Modena	9	-	-	9	80.00
Pisa	9	-	-	9	- 25.00
Verona	9	-	-	9	125.00
Brescia	7	-	1	8	- 20.00
Latina	8	-	-	8	700.00
Trento	8	-	-	8	0.00
Venezia	8	-	-	8	100.00
Vicenza	8	-	-	8	0.00
Prato	7	-	-	7	40.00
Other provinces	103	9	-	112	8.74
Total	436	15	1	452	7.62

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 at about 100%, due to the increase in immigration flows towards Italy, facilitated by the Libyan route, used as an alternative avenue to escape the incisive checks of the Spanish Authorities in the Strait of Gibraltar. The Egyptian groups have not revealed alarming indicators of danger. They have always played a low-profile role, connected with street pushing, since they were not rooted in the economic and social Italian fabric (like, for example, people from the Maghreb).

In 2007, the Egyptian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 227, (102.68% more than the previous year). The number of reports against them accounted for 2.13% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial

Authority, ranking sixth in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

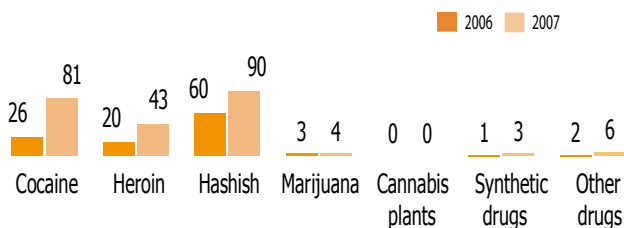
The violations related to conspiracy offences accounted for 3.96%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 96.04%.

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

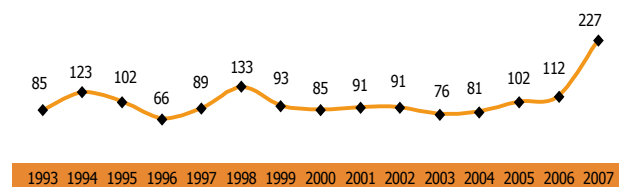
In the last five years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has constantly increased. The peak record was in 2007.

These groups mainly operated in Lombardia, Lazio and Liguria while in the provinces of Milan, Rome and Genova there was the peak of reports to the Judicial Authority.

Egyptians reported to the J.A. according to type of drug



Egyptians reported to the J.A. from 1993 to 2007



Regions	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Lombardia	164	2	-	166	196.43
Lazio	22	4	-	26	30.00
Liguria	7	2	-	9	350.00
Emilia Romagna	8	-	-	8	- 20.00
Toscana	7	-	-	7	- 12.50
Piemonte	5	-	-	5	400.00
Veneto	2	1	-	3	0.00
Abruzzo	1	-	-	1	- 50.00
Sicilia	1	-	-	1	0.00
Trentino A.A.D.	1	-	-	1	0.00
Campania	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Marche	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Puglia	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Umbria	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Basilicata	-	-	-	-	-
Calabria	-	-	-	-	-
Friuli Venezia Giulia	-	-	-	-	-
Molise	-	-	-	-	-
Sardegna	-	-	-	-	-
Valle d' Aosta	-	-	-	-	-
Total	218	9	0	227	102.68

Provinces	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Milano	151	2	-	153	206.00
Roma	22	4	-	26	44.44
Genova	5	2	-	7	600.00
Varese	6	-	-	6	500.00
Brescia	4	-	-	4	300.00
Bologna	3	-	-	3	- 62.50
Firenze	3	-	-	3	- 25.00
Livorno	3	-	-	3	0.00
Torino	3	-	-	3	0.00
Imperia	2	-	-	2	0.00
Parma	2	-	-	2	0.00
Piacenza	2	-	-	2	100.00
Alessandria	1	-	-	1	0.00
Bergamo	1	-	-	1	0.00
Lodi	1	-	-	1	0.00
Messina	1	-	-	1	0.00
Novara	1	-	-	1	0.00
Padova	1	-	-	1	0.00
Pavia	1	-	-	1	0.00
Other provinces	5	1	-	6	- 76.92
Total	218	9	0	227	102.68

SENEGALESE CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Senegalese nationals were not known for conspiracy offences in our Country: they were usually employed for low-level tasks and - unlike the Nigerians who passed from trading the African handmade goods to the international drug trafficking – they have not “stepped up in class”. The Senegalese nationals worked for the Nigerian criminal networks as cocaine swallows, stressing their low-profile criminal level and showing no evidence of any possible development. In the last twenty years, they have been always used as couriers but they have not been able to organize international drug trafficking rings.

In 2007, the Senegalese nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 215 (5.91% more than the previous year). The number of reports against them accounted for 2.02% 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.

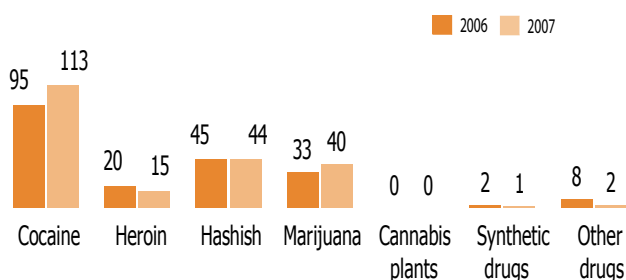
The violations related to conspiracy offences accounted for 0.46%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 99.54%.

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

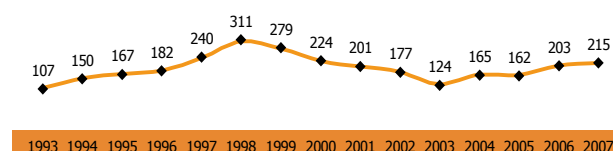
Lately, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has constantly increased until 1998 (peak level), with a drop until 2003, when the trend started to rise again.

These groups mainly operated in Lombardia, Friuli Venezia Giulia and Emilia Romagna while in the provinces of Milan, Udine and Torino there was the peak of reports to the Judicial Authority.

Senegalese reported to the J.A. according to type of drug



Senegalese reported to the J.A. from 1993 to 2007



Senegalese reported to the J.A. in 2007 regional subdivision					
Regions	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Lombardia	72	-	-	72	28.57
Friuli Venezia Giulia	38	-	-	38	40.64
Emilia Romagna	30	-	-	30	25.00
Piemonte	26	-	-	26	- 35.00
Lazio	21	-	-	21	31.25
Toscana	10	-	-	10	- 9.09
Veneto	7	-	-	7	40.00
Liguria	3	-	-	3	50.00
Abruzzo	2	-	-	2	100.00
Marche	2	-	-	2	- 33.33
Calabria	1	-	-	1	0.00
Sardegna	1	-	-	1	- 88.89
Sicilia	1	-	-	1	0.00
Umbria	-	1	-	1	0.00
Campania	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Puglia	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Basilicata	-	-	-	-	-
Molise	-	-	-	-	-
Trentino Alto Adige	-	-	-	-	-
Valle d' Aosta	-	-	-	-	-
Total	214	1	0	215	5.91

Senegalese reported to the J.A. in 2007 provincial subdivision (top 20 provinces)					
Provinces	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Milano	53	-	-	53	89.29
Udine	36	-	-	36	33.33
Torino	26	-	-	26	- 23.53
Roma	21	-	-	21	31.25
Bologna	18	-	-	18	28.57
Brescia	9	-	-	9	- 10.00
Varese	8	-	-	8	100.00
Ferrara	5	-	-	5	0.00
Pisa	4	-	-	4	- 33.33
Rimini	4	-	-	4	33.33
Venezia	4	-	-	4	100.00
Firenze	3	-	-	3	- 40.00
Genova	3	-	-	3	50.00
Livorno	3	-	-	3	0.00
Bergamo	2	-	-	2	- 60.00
Padova	2	-	-	2	0.00
Parma	2	-	-	2	0.00
Teramo	2	-	-	2	0.00
Trieste	2	-	-	2	0.00
Other provinces	7	1	-	8	- 80.00
Total	214	1	0	215	5.91

DOMINICAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Dominican criminal organizations were 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 was 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 revealed that they mainly played the role of couriers or drug pushers.

In 2007, the Dominican nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 184 (2.79% more than the previous year). The number of reports against them accounted for 1.73% 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.

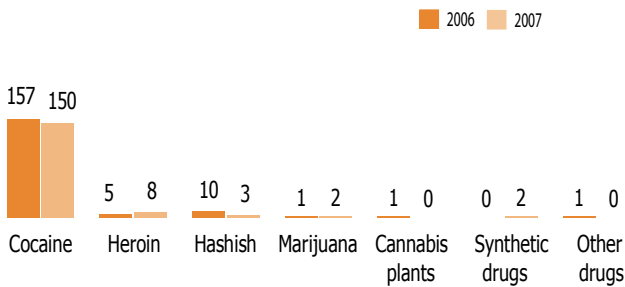
The violations related to conspiracy offences accounted for 27.71%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 72.29%.

Dominican criminal networks mainly operated in the cocaine sector.

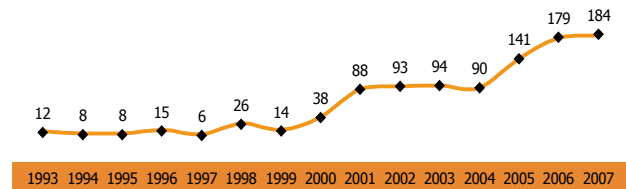
In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has constantly increased. The peak record was in 2007.

These groups mainly operated in Lombardia, Marche and Emilia Romagna while in the provinces of Ancona, Milan and La Spezia there was the peak of reports to the Judicial Authority.

Dominicans reported to the J.A. according to type of drug



Dominicans reported to the J.A. from 1993 to 2007



Regions	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Lombardia	38	10	-	48	33.33
Marche	7	26	-	33	26.92
Emilia Romagna	18	1	-	19	- 13.64
Veneto	18	-	-	18	100.00
Liguria	17	-	-	17	70.00
Campania	2	13	-	15	0.00
Lazio	11	-	-	11	0.00
Toscana	9	-	-	9	- 25.00
Piemonte	6	-	-	6	- 14.29
Abruzzo	2	-	-	2	0.00
Sardegna	2	-	-	2	0.00
Trentino Alto Adige	2	-	-	2	0.00
Calabria	1	-	-	1	0.00
Friuli Venezia Giulia	-	1	-	1	- 93.33
Molise	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Sicilia	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Valle d'Aosta	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Basilicata	-	-	-	-	-
Puglia	-	-	-	-	-
Umbria	-	-	-	-	-
Total	133	51	0	184	2.79

Provinces	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Ancona	6	25	-	31	34.78
Milano	16	10	-	26	73.33
La Spezia	15	-	-	15	87.50
Napoli	2	13	-	15	0.00
Verona	14	-	-	14	133.33
Parma	9	-	-	9	28.57
Roma	9	-	-	9	0.00
Varese	8	-	-	8	0.00
Bergamo	4	-	-	4	33.33
Bologna	3	1	-	4	0.00
Brescia	3	-	-	3	- 25.00
Livorno	3	-	-	3	50.00
Lucca	3	-	-	3	50.00
Pavia	3	-	-	3	200.00
Rimini	3	-	-	3	0.00
Torino	3	-	-	3	0.00
Lecco	2	-	-	2	0.00
Sassari	2	-	-	2	0.00
Teramo	2	-	-	2	0.00
Other provinces	23	2	-	25	- 62.69
Total	133	51	0	184	2.79

SERBIAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

Thanks to its strategic position (in the central area of the Balkan region), Serbia was used by the crime groups as a major transit and sorting point for consignments of heroin, cocaine, marijuana and synthetic drugs transported along the "Balkan Route".

The most transited region is that neighbouring Montenegro and Kosovo where huge quantities of drugs were stocked up and then eventually destined for the Western European market. Indicators revealed ever-increasing criminal ties between the two coasts facing the Adriatic Sea. In the Balkan region, there was a rise of operational bases, managed together with Italian and local clans, used as stockpiling locations to supply the European illicit market, with heroin coming from Afghanistan and Central Asia and cocaine from South America.

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

In 2007, the Serbian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 115 (98.28% more than the previous year). The number of reports against them accounted for 1.08% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking tenth in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug trafficking.

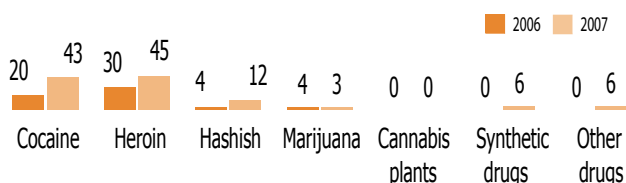
The violations related to conspiracy offences accounted for 13.91%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 86.09%.

Serbian criminal networks mainly operated in the cocaine and marijuana sector.

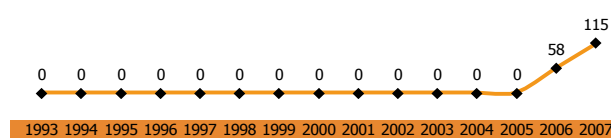
In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has constantly increased. The peak record was in 2007.

These groups mainly operated in Lombardia, Lazio and Abruzzo while in the provinces of Milan, Rome and Pescara there was the peak of reports to the Judicial Authority.

Serbiens reported to the J.A. according to type of drug



Serbiens reported to the J.A. from 1993 to 2007



Regions	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Abruzzo	12	-	-	12	500.00
Calabria	1	-	-	1	0.00
Campania	-	1	-	1	- 50.00
Emilia Romagna	5	1	-	6	200.00
Friuli Venezia Giulia	8	-	-	8	300.00
Lazio	14	-	-	14	75.00
Liguria	2	2	-	4	300.00
Lombardia	24	3	-	27	170.00
Marche	1	-	-	1	- 50.00
Piemonte	5	-	-	5	400.00
Puglia	-	2	-	2	- 81.82
Sardegna	-	-	-	0	- 100.00
Sicilia	1	-	-	1	0.00
Toscana	9	2	-	11	266.67
Trentino A.A.D.	7	2	-	9	80.00
Umbria	1	3	-	4	100.00
Valle d' Aosta	-	-	-	0	- 100.00
Veneto	9	-	-	9	125.00
Basilicata	-	-	-	-	-
Molise	-	-	-	-	-
Total	99	16	0	115	98.28

Provinces	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Milano	17	2	-	19	280.00
Roma	14	-	-	14	75.00
Pescara	12	-	-	12	1100.00
Firenze	7	1	-	8	0.00
Vicenza	7	-	-	7	250.00
Bolzano	5	-	-	5	0.00
Brescia	5	-	-	5	0.00
Udine	5	-	-	5	0.00
Trento	2	2	-	4	- 20.00
Bologna	3	-	-	3	50.00
Genova	1	2	-	3	0.00
Terni	-	3	-	3	0.00
Torino	3	-	-	3	200.00
Trieste	3	-	-	3	50.00
Alessandria	2	-	-	2	0.00
Lecce	-	2	-	2	100.00
Pisa	2	-	-	2	100.00
Ancona	1	-	-	1	0.00
Bergamo	-	1	-	1	0.00
Other provinces	10	3	-	13	- 48.00
Total	99	16	0	115	98.28

COLOMBIAN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS

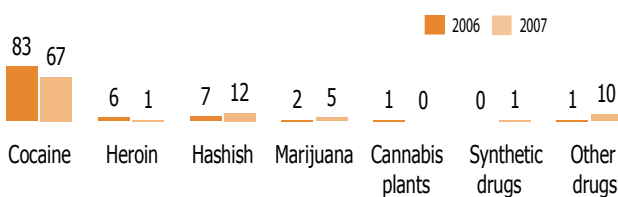
The bulk of cocaine imported into Europe came from Colombia. The law enforcement activities and the consequent disruption of the hierarchical structure of Colombian networks – previously dominating the scenario – determined the subdivision of different tasks between small specialized groups. They cooperated in all the different phases of drug trafficking (production, processing, transport, delivery and money laundering) hampering the enforcement activities against them. Moreover, these groups often dissolved at the end of the illicit trade. In Colombia, the subversive groups, such as the guerrilla and paramilitary groups, were strongly involved in the narco-trafficking business. They protected the illicit crops, the laboratories and the clandestine airstrips in exchange for money to finance their activities. The Colombian criminal networks controlled the large-scale importation of cocaine from Latin America to Europe, trying to increase their illicit trafficking in Asia and in Eastern Europe. Because of the cultural and linguistic ties between the South American Countries and some European areas, such as Spain and the Netherlands (Antilles), the Colombian organizations have had the tendency to consider

these areas as important strategic bases for cocaine trafficking from Latin America to Europe. In the last few years, they have also established trade companies in some Western African Countries, in order to facilitate the transport of huge quantities of cocaine into EU, by sea or through human couriers.

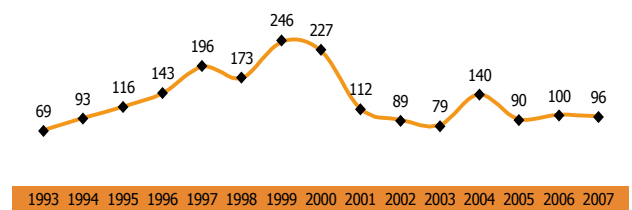
In 2007, the Colombian nationals reported in Italy for violation of the Drugs Act were 96, (4.00% less than the previous year). The number of reports against them accounted for 0.90% of the total number of foreigners reported to the Judicial Authority, ranking eleventh in the list of the non-EU groups involved in drug trafficking. The violations related to conspiracy offences accounted for 26.04%, and those for drug trafficking or drug dealing for 73.96%. Colombian criminal networks mainly operated in the cocaine sector.

In the last few years, the number of persons reported to the Judicial Authority has been unstable. The peak record was in 1999. These groups mainly operated in Lombardia, Emilia Romagna and Lazio while in the provinces of Brescia, Rome and Milan there was the peak of reports to the Judicial Authority.

Colombians reported to the J.A. according to type of drug



Colombians reported to the J.A. from 1993 to 2007



Regions	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Lombardia	25	8	-	33	13.79
Emilia Romagna	14	-	-	14	366.67
Lazio	8	6	-	14	- 36.36
Campania	-	6	-	6	- 62.50
Puglia	2	4	-	6	20.00
Veneto	5	-	-	5	0.00
Friuli Venezia Giulia	4	-	-	4	0.00
Abruzzo	3	-	-	3	0.00
Liguria	2	1	-	3	- 57.14
Marche	2	-	-	2	0.00
Sardegna	2	-	-	2	0.00
Toscana	2	-	-	2	100.00
Trentino A.A.D.	2	-	-	2	- 33.33
Calabria	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Piemonte	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Sicilia	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Umbria	-	-	-	-	- 100.00
Basilicata	-	-	-	-	-
Molise	-	-	-	-	-
Valle d' Aosta	-	-	-	-	-
Total	71	25	0	96	- 4.00

Provinces	Illicit trafficking Art. 73	Conspiracy to trafficking Art. 74	Other offences	Total	% variation 2006
Brescia	15	5	-	20	566.67
Roma	8	6	-	14	- 36.36
Milano	8	2	-	10	- 52.38
Napoli	-	6	-	6	- 60.00
Lecce	-	4	-	4	100.00
Genova	2	1	-	3	- 40.00
Modena	3	-	-	3	50.00
Parma	3	-	-	3	-
Piacenza	3	-	-	3	-
Rimini	3	-	-	3	-
Varese	2	1	-	3	- 25.00
Verona	3	-	-	3	50.00
Bologna	2	-	-	2	-
Chieti	2	-	-	2	-
Pordenone	2	-	-	2	-
Sassari	2	-	-	2	-
Trento	2	-	-	2	- 33.33
Udine	2	-	-	2	-
Ancona	1	-	-	1	-
Other provinces	8	-	-	8	- 60.00
Total	71	25	0	96	- 4.00

TURNOVER

According to UNODC data, in 2005 drug trafficking produced a turnover of 322 million USD; of them, 38 million USD in the Mediterranean Region, that ranked 19th in the global economic system, after Sweden.

In addition, in the 17th Italian Drug Report drawn up in that same year, the Eurispes estimated a turnover of approximately 100 billion Euros for the four main Italian Mafia-like organizations, 59 derived from drug trafficking.

As compared to other legitimate trade sectors, the illicit drug market would exceed that of the iron, steel and other market segments. Basically, it would amount for about 8% of the world trade. However, the quantification of drug trafficking from a financial point of view was a quite difficult task, even though there were indicators – that besides showing the enormous money flows, impacting the economic systems and destabilizing whole geographical areas – describing the loss of income of the organized crime operating in Italy. These data can be obtained through the elaboration of the average price of narcotic drugs on the national wholesale market and then surfaced in the course of law enforcement activities.

It followed that:

- the seizure of 3.9 tonnes of cocaine, whose average price on the wholesale market per kilogramme was equal to 42,200 €, caused a loss of 164.5 million € to the organized crime. The same quantity, in the producing areas, costed between 1,500 and 2,500 US \$ i.e. 1,100-1,850 €;
- the seizure of 1.9 tonnes of heroin, whose average price on the wholesale market was equal to 30,350 € per kilogramme, caused a loss of 57.7 million € to the organized crime. One kilogramme of heroin in Afghanistan was sold for 3,000 US\$ (equal to approx. 2,150 €);
- the seizure of 19.8 tonnes of hashish, whose average price on the wholesale market was equal to 2,056 € per kilogramme (121 € in the Moroccan producing areas), caused a loss of 40.7 million € to the organized crime;
- the seizure of 5 tonnes of marijuana, whose average price on the wholesale market was equal to 1,158 € per kilogramme caused a loss of 5.2 million € to the organized crime;
- the seizure of 388,073 doses of synthetic drugs, whose average price on the wholesale market was equal to 4,050 € per 1,000 doses,

caused a loss of 1.5 million € to the organized crime.

The drug seizures carried out in the course of 2007 by the Italian Law Enforcement services in our Country had an average global value, on the wholesale market, of about 269.6 million € : this was the loss of income of the organized crime turnover in Italy.

It must be stressed that:

- this sum should be multiplied numerous times if we had considered the retail market, characterized by significantly higher nominal prices per substance. Moreover, some substances, above all cocaine and heroin, were put on the market after numerous cutting processes;
- the remarkable difference between the average price of narcotic drugs in the producer Countries and that of the consumption markets, represented the turnover fuelling the whole illicit trafficking sector.

Here below, the table of average prices of narcotic drugs regarding the first six months of 2007. These figures were processed according to the average prices recorded in the framework of the drug operations conducted in Palermo, Reggio Calabria, Naples, Bologna, Venice, Florence, Trieste, Turin, Rome, Genova, Milan, Verona and Padova.

DRUG PUSHING AND TRAFFICKING QUOTATIONS		
SUBSTANCE	TRAFFICKING (euro per kg. or per 100 doses)	PUSHING (euro per gram or dose)
	Average price	Average price
cocaine	42.200	70-80
heroin	30,356	65.15
Hashish	2,056	7.61
Marijuana	1,158	5.86
Ecstasy	4,050	18.79
	(1,000 doses)	(single dose)
Amphetamines	4,833	18.125
	(1,000 doses)	(single dose)
L.S.D.	7,500,00	29.33
	(1,000 doses)	(single dose)

NATIONAL COUNTER-NARCOTICS ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

Drug trafficking is one of the most globalized phenomena in this world of interactions. 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 2007 and mainly concerning the drug operations, the persons reported to the Judicial Authority and the drug seizures, particularly highlighted the following aspects:

- drug demand and supply were still high, notwithstanding the effective enforcement capacity to combat illicit trafficking;
- the heroin seizures, with respect to the previous year, recorded a remarkable increase (+42.96%), probably attributable to the drug traffickers who, after a period of caution caused by the significant seizures of heroin experienced from 2001 to 2004, tried again to invade the Italian market even reducing the retail prices;
- a rise in the seizures of synthetic drugs (+193.67%), showing an increasing demand of young people who, for this reason, were often victims of road accidents. The total quantity of doses seized in 2007 (393,457) represented the third highest peak after that of 2000 (579,349) and 2002 (403,337).

Moreover, with respect to the previous year:

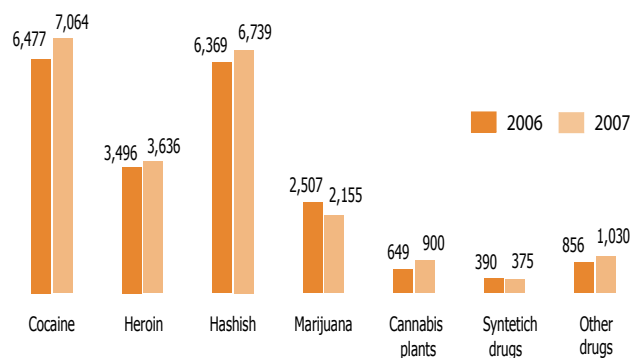
- a physiological decrease in the seizures of cocaine (-15.32%) and of cannabis derivatives (marijuana -8.77% and hashish +0.42%) was also noticed;
- drug operations (+5.57%) and persons reported to the Judicial Authority (+6.68%) increased;
- the number of the foreign nationals reported to the Judicial Authority (+11.23%) upped, as a confirmation of the ever-increasing involvement of the foreign crime groups in the management of illicit drug trafficking in Italy;
- a slight increase in drug-death toll (+6.90%).

As a matter of fact, the enforcement efforts reached very high levels of commitment and culminated in the seizure of a total quantity of 31,680.43 kilogrammes of drugs and to the report of 35,238 persons, of them 10,666 were foreign nationals (3,175 women and 1,031 minors).

DRUG OPERATIONS

In 2007, there were 21,899 drug operations, with an increase by 5.57% with respect to the previous year that confirmed the constant commitment of our enforcement forces in this specific field. These operations only referred to the criminal offences without considering the violations and the administrative sanctions before the Prefetto. The above-mentioned operations regarded all types of drugs whose trafficking and trade was prohibited by law. There were 7,064 cases for cocaine, 6,739 for hashish, 3,636 for heroin, 2,155, for marijuana, 900 cases for cannabis plants, 375 cases for synthetic drugs and 1,030 cases for other drugs. In particular, the operations regarding the cannabis plants were 900, i.e. + 38.67% with respect to the previous year. The seizures of cannabis plants were mainly operated in Sicilia (94.11% of the total quantity seized in our Country).

Drug operations



OPERATIONS SUBDIVIDED ACCORDING TO MACROAREAS

Considering the macroareas subdivision, it was noticed that in 2007, operations were mostly performed in the North of Italy (45.30%), followed by the Southern regions and islands (30.95%) and by Central Italy (23.75%). Since the macroareas had a quite different number of inhabitants, these figures should be calculated on an average of 100,000 inhabitants.

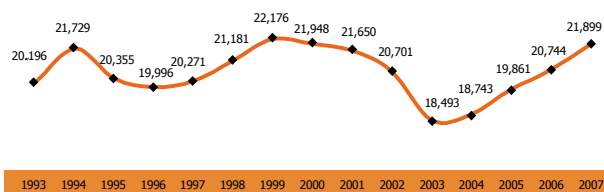
Drug operations subdivided according to macroareas(2007)



FIFTEEN-YEAR TREND OF THE OPERATIONS

Since 1991, the number of drug operations has always been stable around 20,000 per year, peaking in 1992 with 24,521 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, which aimed at focusing the attention on the most serious offences in order to hit the top levels of the illicit trafficking organizations.

Drug operations from 1993 to 2007



TOP OPERATIONS

These were the most significant operations carried out in the course of 2007 and coordinated by the D.C.S.A. both at national and at international level - with the assistance of the Drug Experts stationed abroad :

OPERAZIONE STUPOR MUNDI

This operation was started in the last few years and culminated in the identification of the organization chart of a dangerous Calabrian criminal syndicate formed of well-known offenders and fugitives. They introduced huge quantities of South American cocaine via Morocco and Spain into Italy (Calabria and Lombardia). This investigation was jointly developed with German, Dutch, Belgian and Colombian corresponding services. During the operation, 190 kilograms of cocaine were seized, along with 12 guns, a machine-gun and ammunition. 43 members of the crime group were also arrested (three of them were wanted at international level).

OPERAZIONE LILLO 2004

This operation was started in 2006 against a criminal organization active in the international cocaine trafficking sector and composed of Calabrian clans. In 2007, it led to important investigative outcomes, such as the seizure of 206 kilograms of cocaine occurred in Spain and in Italy and, the consequent arrest of 18 subjects.

OPERAZIONE MOSAICO

This operation started late in 2004 and led to the identification and disruption of a criminal syndicate, mainly formed of Albanian ethnic subjects operating in the international drug trafficking field. They smuggled drugs along two main European routes: the route Spain-Holland for cocaine and the so-called Balkan Route for heroin. During this operation 115.86 kilograms of cocaine, 25.32 kilograms of heroin, 7 TIR trucks and 8 cars were seized. 24 persons were arrested and other 156 subjects were reported to the Judicial Authority.

OPERAZIONE BLACK SMITH II

This operation started in September 2005 and aimed at identifying and disrupting an Albanian criminal organization active in international drug trafficking. This ring was well-established in

the North of Italy and had numerous contacts internationally. This investigation precisely detected the route followed to introduce drugs into Italy and outlined the modus operandi of this syndicate. The drug traffickers purchased in Spain their drug consignments and employed drivers above suspicion, having no criminal records, to transport drugs into Italy, in particular to Lombardia. The heroin consignments were instead purchased each time by Kosovo ethnic groups and then reached Italy via the well-known Balkan Route on board vehicles above suspicion. This investigation led to the seizure of 92.98 kilograms of cocaine, 52.79 kilograms of heroin, of three TIR trucks, four cars and seventeen telephones. 12 persons were arrested and 20 were reported to the Judicial Authority.

OPERAZIONE ALFREDO

It was started late in 2005 and aimed at identifying and dismantling a criminal syndicate formed of Albanian ethnic and Maghrebi subjects active in the international drug trafficking sector: this network was based in Milan. This operation led to the seizure of 48.65 kilograms of heroin, 0.10 kilograms of cocaine and 130 kilograms of cutting substances. In addition, 13 persons were arrested.

OPERAZIONE RACHIDA

It was started in mid 2006 and culminated in the identification of a drug trafficking criminal organization, having branches in Torino and headed by important syndicates active in Morocco, Spain and Holland. This operation was ended in the second half of 2007 and led to the seizure of 252.37 kilograms of hashish and of 9.22 kilograms of cocaine, as well as to the arrest of 20 persons, mostly coming from Morocco.

OPERAZIONE TANNED

This investigation, lately started, allowed the disruption of an organized crime group composed of Italians, Romanians, Spanish and South American nationals. They imported large quantities of cocaine bound for the illicit markets in Milan, Naples, Bari and in Liguria.

This group was formed of particularly fierce and violent subjects. The operation led to the arrest of 48 persons and to the seizure of 100 kilograms of cocaine and of 60 kilograms of hashish.

OPERAZIONE NUOVO IMPERO

This investigation started late in 2005, led to the disruption of an Italian drug trafficking criminal organization, mainly formed of members belonging to the Rome underworld and of subjects originating in Campania, operating in Rome hinterland and in the South area of Lazio.

The drugs reached the illicit Rome market overland, along the route Spain-France-Italy. In the course of this operation, 484.5 kilograms of hashish and 24.89 kilograms of cocaine were seized while 9 persons were arrested and 1 individual was reported to the Judicial Authority.

OPERAZIONE MALETA

It was started in mid 2006 into a criminal organization composed of Italian, Tunisian and Venezuelan nationals active in the drug trafficking sector. In the course of this investigation the structure of a criminal syndicate was reconstructed: Spain was proved to be the source of supply. In particular, the huge quantities of hashish reached Lazio on board TIR trucks, while the smaller cocaine lots were smuggled by South American couriers (through swallows or inside luggage false-bottoms).

In the course of this operation 535 kilograms of hashish, 48.5 kilograms of cocaine and 1 kilogram of heroin were seized, and 22 persons were arrested.

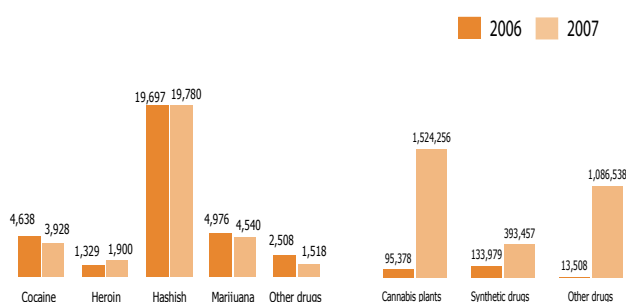
At present - together with a myriad of small drug operations conducted by local counternarcotics units and coordinated, at national and international level, by DCSA - more than 1,000 investigations into numerous criminal syndicates are in progress. It should be mentioned that these operations were mostly conducted to combat international organized crime groups.

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DRUG SEIZURES

In 2007, with respect to the previous year, remarkable increases in drug seizures were recorded: in particular, in synthetic drugs seizures (+193.67%) and heroin (+42.96%) as well as a slight increase in hashish seizures (+0.42%). This was 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 2007. Moreover, the figures on synthetic drugs seizures did not probably represent the real quantity of importations and of illicit trade in these substances. In fact, this market was really fragmented and often managed by "outsiders", who frequently changed and made the identification of this kind of illicit trafficking much more difficult. On the contrary, cocaine and marijuana seizures decreased (respectively by -15.32% and -8.77%): this drop was probably due to the numerous and significant successes achieved by the Law Enforcement Forces in the last few years, resulting in a temporary slowdown in the drug flows. On the other hand, the number of operations and of the reports to the Judicial Authority for cocaine-related offences have increased.

Drug seizures 2006 - 2007



On the whole, in 2007, 31,680.43 kilograms of drugs were seized.

In quantitative terms, the most remarkable seizure occurred in international waters in August (5,306 kilograms of hashish).

Main seizures of heroin and cocaine

Substance	Date	Place	Quantity
Cocaine	23/02/2007	Port of Salerno	Kg. 378.900
	25/01/2007	San Vitaliano (NA)	Kg. 268.786
	11/10/2007	Port of Civitavecchia (RM)	Kg. 105.800
Heroin	22/01/2007	Port of Trieste	Kg. 176.755
	19/06/2007	Broni (PV)	Kg. 104.658
	15/03/2007	Sesto San Giovanni (MI)	Kg. 104.120

Sequestri singoli più rilevanti di hashish, marijuana e droghe sintetiche

Substance	Date	Place	Quantity
Hashish	17/11/2007	Binasco (MI)	Kg. 1,085.700
	01/12/2007	Modena	Kg. 804.343
	29/06/2007	Port of Genova	Kg. 546.750
Marijuana	08/05/2007	Vittoria (RC)	Kg. 490.00
	19/10/2007	Brindisi	Kg. 401.00
	10/08/2007	Catania	Kg. 336.00
Synthetic drugs	17/05/2007	Border post Brogeda (CO)	No. 123,000
	02/10/2007	Torino	No. 75,000
	04/03/2007	Cusano Milanino (MI)	No. 30,000

The market of minor drugs developed more and more. In particular, the seizures of 1,030.000 diazepam tablets, of 1,478 kilograms of khat, of 37,020 doses of amfepramone propione, as well as of 4.81 kilograms, 45 litres and 3,621 doses of methadone and 2.24 kilograms of psilocybin were also carried out.

The drug traffickers active in Italy were mostly supplied by the Colombian market for cocaine, via Ecuador, Holland, Spain and Argentina; by the Afghan market for heroin, via Turkey and Albania; by the Moroccan market for hashish, via Spain and Holland and by the Dutch market for the synthetic drugs. Also marijuana reached Italy passing through the Netherlands.

In Italy, the most relevant drug trafficking activities were 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: 378.90 kilograms, on 23.02.2007, in the Port of Salerno;
- for heroin: 176.75 kilograms, on 22.01.2007 in the Port of Trieste;
- for hashish: 546.75 kilograms, on 29.06.2007 in the Port of Genova;
- for marijuana: 490 kilograms, on 08.05.2007 in Vittoria (Ragusa);
- for synthetic drugs: 123,000 tablets, on 17.05.2007 at Brogeda border post (Como).

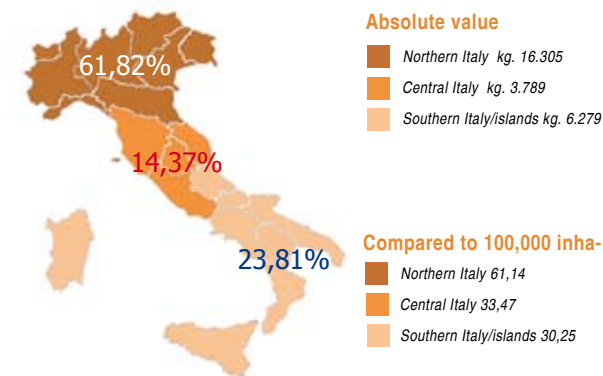
In 2007, no clandestine laboratories for drug manufacture were discovered in our Country:

this confirmed the preference, expressed by the national organized crime groups, for importing the final product.

SEIZURES SUBDIVIDED ACCORDING TO MACROAREAS

The analysis of the drug seizures carried out in 2007 according to macroareas, revealed that the North of Italy was clearly in the lead with 61.82% of the total seizures, followed by the South of Italy and islands with 23.81% and then by Central Italy with 14.37%. Since these macroareas have a quite different number of inhabitants, even for the seizures, the quantities of drugs should be calculated on an average of 100,000 inhabitants. This showed that the drug flows reached their destination in proportion to the receptivity of the markets, and among them, the big cities represented the most important targets.

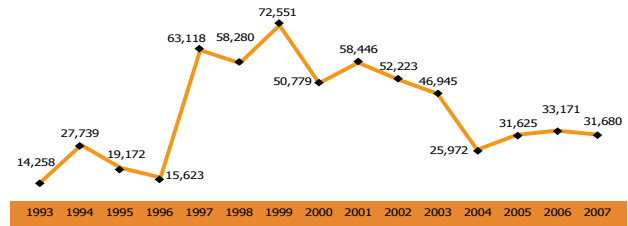
Drug seizures subdivided according to macroareas(2007)



FIFTEEN-YEAR TREND OF THE DRUG SEIZURES

Since 1976, the drug seizures in Italy have never been less than 1 tonne. Later on, the trend has progressively increased until the period 1997-2002, when the seizures have always been above 50 tonnes. The record was set in 1999 with over 70 tonnes 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 reduced. In the last few years, the seizures have steadily amounted to about 30,000 kilograms.

Total quantities of drugs seized from 1993 to 2007 (in kg.)



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.

Even in 2007, 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 counternarcotics activities carried out by the Italian services showed operational results that were far beyond all data indicated in these statistics. In fact, many seizures carried out abroad were 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, cocaine seizures (6,610.00 kilograms) particularly outranked. The table below shows the real amount of drug seizures, fruit of special investigative activities carried out by our national services.

Drug seizures abroad (2007)

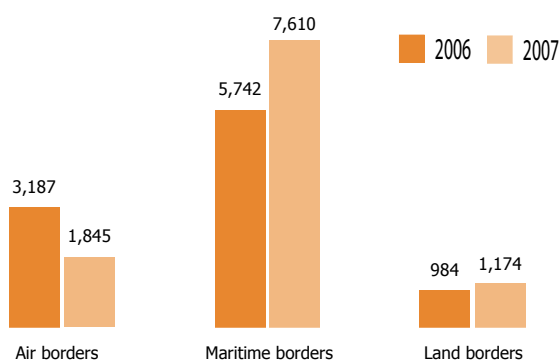
Type of drug		In Italy	Abroad	Total
cocaine	Kg.	3,927.64	6,610.00	10,537.64
heroin	Kg.	1,899.77	21.50	1,921.27
hashish	Kg.	19,779.76	1,095.00	20,874.76
marijuana	Kg.	4,539.83	1,003.00	5,542.83
cannabis plants	plants	1,524,256	-	1,524,256
synthetic drugs	Kg.	15.40	-	15.40
other drugs	No.	393,457	-	393,457
other drugs	Kg.	1,518.03	-	1,518.03
other drugs	dosi/comp.	1,086,538	-	1,086,538
Total	Kg.	31,680.43	8,729.50	40,409.93
	doses /tablets	1,479,995	0	1,479,995
	plants	1,524,256	0	1,524,256

TREND OF SEIZURES IN CUSTOMS AREAS

Total seizures

Seizures of main drugs (2007)

	Cocaine kg.	Heroin kg.	Hashish kg.	Marijuana kg.
Customs areas:	1,829.001	337.498	7,053.160	369.587
air border	1,007.560	68.475	41.077	48.726
maritime border	668.774	234.270	6,703.984	3.650
land border	152.667	34.753	308.099	317.211
Out of customs areas	2,098.642	1,562.272	12,726.604	4,170.241
Total	3,927.643	1,899.770	19,779.764	4,539.828



maritime borders

In 2007, the largest drug seizures were recorded at the Ports of Genova (1,411.18 kilograms), Salerno (378.90 kilograms) and Trieste (181.70 kilograms), as indicated in the table below.

In particular, the most remarkable seizures of cocaine were made at the Port of Salerno, of hashish at Genova Port and of heroin at the Port of Trieste.

Seizures of main drugs at maritime borders (2007)

Maritime Border	Cocaine kg.	Heroin kg.	Hashish kg.	Marijuana kg.
Port of Genova	106.284	0.002	1,302.732	2.166
Port of Salerno	378.900	-	-	-
Port of Trieste	-	181.074	-	-
Port of Civitavecchia	154.338	-	0.174	-
Port of Ancona	-	49.008	-	0.071
Port of Porto Torres	2.612	0.030	31.825	0.195
Port of Olbia	7.380	-	18.078	-
Port of La Spezia	-	-	16.750	-
Port of Livorno	5.555	0.001	1.043	0.071
Port of Isola Bianca	3.719	0.496	0.833	0.079
Port of Vado Ligure	4.522	-	-	-

Air borders

In the course of 2007, major drug seizures were recorded in the following airports: Malpensa/Varese Airport (1,057.65 kilograms), Leonardo Da Vinci/Rome Airport (288.96 kilograms) and G. Marconi/Bologna Airport (51.70 kilograms), as indicated in the table below. The most remarkable drug seizures were made at Malpensa Airport, followed by Fiumicino/Rome Airport.

Seizures of main drugs at air borders (2007)

Air border	Cocaine kg.	Heroin kg.	Hashish kg.	Marijuana kg.
Airport Malpensa	675.825	57.500	36.570	38.755
Airport Fiumicino	183.524	7.216	2.033	7.187
Airport Amerigo Vespucci	8.880	-	0.150	0.032
Airport Ciampino	7.636	1.000	0.347	0.036
Airport Caselle	0.300	0.300	0.050	2.026
Airport G. Marconi	50.683	1.025	-	-
Airport Villa Franca	16.754	-	0.248	0.011
Airport Linate	31.165	-	0.394	0.002
Airport Capodichino	1.175	-	0.099	0.083
Airport Marco Polo	20.662	-	0.512	0.116
Airport Orio al Serio	6.874	0.433	0.041	0.005

Land borders

In the course of 2007, major drug seizures were recorded at the following land border posts: the highway border post at Vipiteno/Bolzano (822.55 kilograms), Passo Resia/Bolzano (116.15 kilograms) and Autofiori/Imperia (88.21 kilograms). The most remarkable seizures of cannabis and cocaine were made at the highway border post of Vipiteno/Bolzano; at Passo Resia border post, major seizures of marijuana and cocaine were recorded while at Pese/Trieste border post, heroin was mainly seized.

Seizures of main drugs at land border posts (2007)

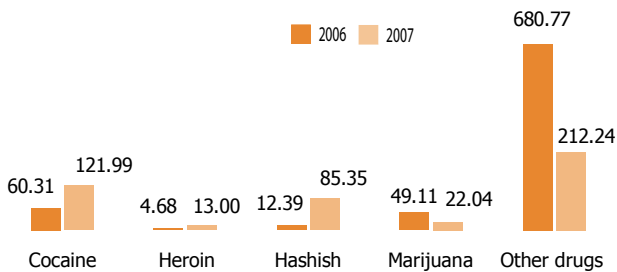
Land Border	Cocaine kg.	Heroin kg.	Hashish kg.	Marijuana kg.
Vipiteno Highway border post	63.945	0.524	245.003	209.082
Passo Resia border post	23.000	-	0.150	93.000
Autofiori border post	30.550	-	57.508	0.057
Domodossola border railway station	17.896	1.016	3.354	0.116
Ponte Chiasso border railway station	1.430	0.004	0.957	9.775
Pese border post	-	23.992	-	-
Bosovizza border post	-	9.200	-	-
Brogeda border post	1.184	-	0.583	4.754
Frejus border post	5.892	-	-	-
Brennero border railway station	3.995	-	-	-
Brennero border post	2.216	-	-	-

SEIZURES OF DRUGS BY MAIL

In 2007, a number of drug shipments were intercepted inside parcels, although they represented very small quantities. To this regard, 55 persons were reported to the Judicial Authority. The drugs were principally concealed inside parcels or ordinary mail originating abroad. 327 parcels were intercepted in 2007 (33.94% less than the previous year), of them, 202 inside ordinary mail. 454.62 kg. of drugs were totally seized, subdivided as follows: 121.99 kg. of cocaine, 13.00 kg. of heroin, 85.35 kg. of hashish, 22.04 kg. of marijuana, 212.24 kg. of other drugs, as well as 60 doses of amphetamines derivatives.

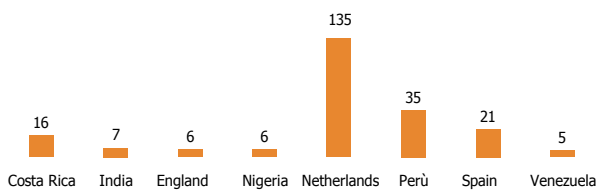
Some seizures resulted in special operations of "controlled delivery", that led to the identification of 43 criminals, +26.47% as compared to 2006.

Total seizures 2006 and 2007



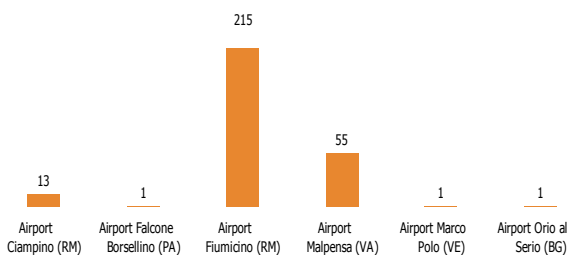
Different source Countries were recorded: the Netherlands (135), Peru (35), Spain (21), Costa Rica (16) and India (7). In 55 cases the origin was not indicated.

Source countries



The main arrival airports were: Fiumicino/Rome Airport (215), Malpensa/Milan Airport (55) and Ciampino/Rome Airport (13).

Main airports of destination of the parcels



Parcel containing hashish slabs



Cocaine seized in an airport customs area concealed in car oil filters

In the last five years, 1,561 parcels have been intercepted, with a peak record in 2006, with 495 interdictions.

Total quantities of drugs sent by mail and seized from 2003 to 2007

