

1 December 2023

Original: English

**Report of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic
and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East
on its fifty-sixth session, held in Bishkek from
21 to 24 November 2023 ***

**I. Matters calling for action by the Commission on Narcotic
Drugs or brought to its attention**

**A. Recommendations adopted by the Subcommission on Illicit Drug
Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its
fifty-sixth session**

1. At its fifty-sixth session, the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East adopted the recommendations set forth below, which had been made by the working groups it had established to examine the various topics. For the observations of the working groups that led to the recommendations, see section IV below.

**1. Regional and international cooperation to reduce illicit cultivation and
production of drugs, including alternative development**

2. The following recommendations were made with regard to regional and international cooperation to reduce illicit cultivation and production of drugs, including alternative development:

(a) Governments are encouraged to continue promoting a joint integrated approach to countering the cultivation and manufacture of illicit drugs through the development and implementation of inter-agency initiatives, as well as strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies;

(b) Governments should enhance mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies in the region, specifically through existing regional platforms, such as the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) and the Joint Planning Cell under the Triangular Initiative, with a view to bolstering the identification of drug trafficking cases and their subsequent investigation and prosecution;

(c) Governments are encouraged to support the development and implementation of evidence-based alternative development programmes in the region,

* Available only in Arabic, English and Russian, which are the working languages of the subsidiary body.



including in Afghanistan, based on the “do no harm” principle and taking due account of the needs of, and with the involvement of, women and vulnerable communities;

(d) The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is requested to continue monitoring and reporting on opium cultivation and the manufacture of methamphetamine in Afghanistan with a view to understanding trends and informing future strategies aimed at countering the production of such drugs;

(e) UNODC is also requested to continue supporting Member States in the region in the implementation of comprehensive measures to counter drug cultivation, production and trafficking through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building in a sustainable and effective manner.

2. Financial investigations in drug trafficking cases, and the role of cryptocurrencies in drug trafficking and related money-laundering

3. The following recommendations were made with regard to financial investigations in drug trafficking cases, and the role of cryptocurrencies in drug trafficking and related money-laundering:

(a) Governments are encouraged to prioritize parallel financial investigations and the recovery and confiscation of proceeds of crime in the investigation of drug-related crimes by establishing dedicated financial investigation units and providing them with sufficient training and equipment to undertake such investigations;

(b) Governments are encouraged to make use of existing regional UNODC platforms for asset recovery (Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network in West and Central Asia) and prosecution (Judicial Cooperation Network for Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus) in furthering financial investigations and the recovery and confiscation of proceeds of crime, in accordance with national legal and regulatory frameworks;

(c) UNODC is encouraged to provide additional support to Member States in the region in building the capacity of competent authorities to identify and trace virtual assets used as payment methods in drug trafficking cases.

3. Measures to counter the illicit manufacturing and diversion of precursor chemicals

4. The following recommendations were made with regard to measures to counter the illicit manufacturing and diversion of precursor chemicals:

(a) Governments are encouraged to strengthen, where possible, the capacity of competent national authorities in the investigation and prosecution of cases involving non-controlled substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, including by providing forensic laboratories with reference samples of psychotropic substances and precursors;

(b) Governments are encouraged to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation and the exchange of information on all scheduled and non-scheduled precursor chemicals, in particular by using existing tools and resources, including the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system, the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS) and the Drugs Monitoring Platform;

(c) Governments are encouraged to analyse more systematically drug trafficking operations carried out using the Internet (clear web and darknet) with a view to investigating and prosecuting more effectively the diversion of drugs and precursor chemicals;

(d) UNODC is requested to provide capacity-building and technical assistance support to requesting Member States to strengthen their efforts to counter the diversion of precursor chemicals, and also to promote international cooperation in that regard.

4. The link between drugs and the environment

5. The following recommendations were made with regard to the link between drugs and the environment:

(a) In implementing a multidimensional response to the world drug problem, Governments are encouraged to consider mainstreaming an environmental perspective into the development and implementation of drug policies, including with regard to alternative development and sustainable livelihood interventions. In doing so, Governments are encouraged to use existing guidelines, such as the Practical Guide on Alternative Development and the Environment and the Guidelines for the Safe Handling and Disposal of Chemicals Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Drugs;

(b) UNODC is encouraged to quantify the impact of the manufacture of opiates and synthetic drugs, including methamphetamine, in Afghanistan on the environment in the region with a view to informing evidence-based drug-related policy approaches.

II. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in addressing and countering the world drug problem

6. At its 1st meeting, on 21 November 2023, the Subcommission considered item 3 of its agenda, entitled “Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in addressing and countering the world drug problem”. For its consideration of the item, the Subcommission had before it the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking (UNODC/SUBCOM/56/2 and E/CN.7/2023/5) and the report of the Secretariat on the current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in addressing and countering the world drug problem (UNODC/SUBCOM/56/3). In addition, country reports had been submitted by Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar, Türkiye and the United Arab Emirates (UNODC/SUBCOM/56/CRP.1–5).

7. The representative of the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia presented an overview of the drug situation in Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus, including with regard to regional drug-related threats. Participants were also briefed by UNODC on the results of the Afghanistan Opium Survey 2023, in particular on the effects and implications of the opium ban in Afghanistan on related cultivation and production. Information was also shared on the illegal manufacture of methamphetamine in Afghanistan, including with regard to regional trends in the supply of methamphetamine, means of its manufacture and policy implications.

8. Statements were made by the representatives of Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Kyrgyzstan.

9. The observer for CARICC also made a statement.

10. Speakers reported on measures undertaken at the national, regional and international levels to counter trafficking in drugs, as well as on associated challenges. Reference was also made to the rising trend of drug trafficking facilitated by the Internet and new technologies such as remotely piloted aerial vehicles.

11. Speakers emphasized the importance of taking immediate action to prevent recultivation and the resumption of production of opiates in Afghanistan as well as of implementing alternative development initiatives in poppy cultivation areas, with a special focus on Afghanistan. Delegates also underscored the need to develop a compilation of mechanisms for the timely exchange of information with a view to minimizing the diversion of precursors en route from producing countries to transit countries and Afghanistan.

12. The importance of ensuring access to and the availability of controlled substances for medical purposes was stressed.

13. Speakers highlighted international cooperation as the cornerstone of the efforts to address and counter the world drug problem.

III. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommission at its fifty-fifth session

14. At its 2nd meeting, on 21 November 2023, the Subcommission considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled “Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommission at its fifty-fifth session”.

15. For its consideration of the item, the Subcommission had before it a note by the Secretariat on the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommission at its fifty-fifth session ([UNODC/SUBCOM/56/4](#)), which had been prepared on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to a questionnaire sent to all States members of the Subcommission. The document reflected the replies received from the Governments of Azerbaijan, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Turkmenistan and the United Arab Emirates.

16. The Secretary of the Subcommission introduced the agenda item.

17. The Chair of the session shared an overview of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommission at its fifty-fifth session following the consideration by working groups of four issues: (i) trends in drug trafficking and concealment methods, and in intelligence-led international cooperation; (ii) synthetic drug production and trafficking, including the safe handling and disposal of synthetic drugs and their precursors; (iii) alternatives to conviction and punishment for drug-related offences; and (iv) exchange of actionable intelligence and the role of regional cooperation platforms in facilitating such exchange.

18. Statements were made by the representatives of India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates.

19. Many speakers stressed the importance of strengthening inter-agency coordination, at the national and international levels, in countering drug trafficking, including through enhanced intelligence-sharing and technical cooperation. Reference was made to the regional cooperation mechanisms which played a key role in identifying new trends in drug trafficking and concealment methods. The importance of engaging civil society in the development of an integrated response to the world drug problem was also highlighted.

20. Some speakers shared best practices in the safe disposal of synthetic drugs and precursors, including with regard to the training of personnel and the promotion of public-private partnerships. The need to consider the environmental impact when disposing of synthetic drugs and precursors was underscored. The importance of ensuring access to modern equipment for the safe disposal, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, was stressed. Reference was made to a legislative amendment in one State pursuant to which seized drugs and precursors could be used for scientific purposes.

21. On the subject of recommendations related to alternatives to conviction and punishment for drug-related offences, speakers presented their respective national legal frameworks related to the provision of treatment and rehabilitation programmes for those in contact with the criminal justice system. Delegates also elaborated on the range of services provided by national drug treatment facilities, which included pharmacological interventions as well as the provision of psychosocial support to people who use drugs.

IV. Consideration of topics by working groups

22. At its 3rd to 6th meetings, on 22 and 23 November 2023, the Subcommission established working groups to examine the four topics under item 5 of its agenda, entitled “Consideration of topics by working groups”. The observations made by the working groups after their consideration of the topics are presented below. For the recommendations made by the working groups and adopted by the Subcommission, see section I above.

A. Regional and international cooperation to reduce illicit cultivation and production of drugs, including alternative development

23. The working group established to examine regional and international cooperation to reduce illicit cultivation and production of drugs, including alternative development, held one meeting, on 22 November. In its consideration of the topic in question, the working group made the following observations:

(a) It is important to address the root causes of drug trafficking as well as the main drug-related socioeconomic factors that are susceptible to exploitation by criminal organizations involved in drug-related crime;

(b) There has been a sharp decrease in opium cultivation in Afghanistan following the implementation of a related ban by the de facto authorities in the country. This reduction is estimated by UNODC to be 95 per cent in 2023, compared with 2022 yields. Given that Afghanistan accounted for 80 per cent of global opium production in 2022, this significant reduction has the potential to completely change the dynamics of drug production and trafficking in the region and beyond;

(c) The sudden decline in opium cultivation in Afghanistan presents an opportunity to provide alternative sustainable livelihoods to the communities involved. Alternative development programmes should be based on lessons learned in the region and implemented with an understanding that a one-size-fits-all approach may not be universally applicable. Alternative development programmes should be delivered in a long-term sustainable manner, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development. There is a need to strengthen subregional, regional and international cooperation in support of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development;

(d) There are many effective drug control strategies and interventions at the national level that result in significant drug seizures. At the same time, it is important to enhance capacity-building and technical assistance for law enforcement agencies;

(e) Regional and international cooperation and exchange of information play an important role in facilitating effective responses to illicit drug production and trafficking. Existing regional platforms, such as CARICC and the Joint Planning Cell, as well as inter-agency border control initiatives, such as UNODC-coordinated border liaison offices, have proved to be effective mechanisms in that regard;

(f) UNODC was acknowledged by many speakers as a reliable partner in the region, supporting Member States in countering drug trafficking through the provision of capacity-building and technical assistance as well as the promotion of sustainable alternative development programmes, thus combining law enforcement interventions with the provision of licit livelihood opportunities.

B. Financial investigations in drug trafficking cases and the role of cryptocurrencies in drug trafficking and related money-laundering

24. The working group established to examine financial investigations in drug trafficking cases and the role of cryptocurrencies in drug trafficking and related

money-laundering held one meeting, on 22 November. In its consideration of the topic in question, the working group made the following observations:

- (a) There are some successful examples of the confiscation of assets and proceeds of drug-related crime in the region. At the same time, there is insufficient focus on conducting parallel financial investigations and activities related to the proceeds of drug-related crime in the region, as demonstrated by a lack of trained financial investigation specialists and dedicated financial investigation units;
- (b) Insufficient regional and international cooperation in relation to financial investigations and the confiscation of proceeds of crime represents a barrier to the effective countering of illicit financial flows;
- (c) The growing use of the Internet and cryptocurrencies for drug-related money-laundering represents a major challenge for law enforcement authorities. The use of virtual assets as a payment method in drug trafficking cases has been increasing year-on-year, due to the anonymity that cryptocurrencies afford the user;
- (d) There is a lack of knowledge, technical capacity, software and equipment in most countries to undertake the tracing of virtual assets. It is evident that with the appropriate equipment and training, the tracing of virtual assets is achievable;
- (e) Apart from the growing use of virtual currencies as a payment method in drug trafficking cases, the wide use of cash payments and money transfers through the hawala system alongside international financial systems is also considered a factor impeding the conduct of financial investigations and the confiscation of proceeds of crime.

C. Measures to counter the illicit manufacturing and diversion of precursor chemicals

25. The working group established to examine measures to counter the illicit manufacturing and diversion of precursor chemicals held one meeting, on 23 November. In its consideration of the topic in question, the working group made the following observations:

- (a) Trafficking in precursor chemicals used for the production of opiates and synthetic drugs is on the rise, as demonstrated by increasing seizures. Some countries producing precursor chemicals for licit use have introduced measures aimed at preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals for the illicit manufacture of drugs and their subsequent trafficking;
- (b) Forensic laboratories and early warning systems play a key role in the detection of new chemical substances. Further strengthening of their capacities and enhancement of the information flow between them are necessary;
- (c) Inter-agency initiatives have been implemented in the region to address illicit trafficking in precursor chemicals with a view to sharing information and encouraging enhanced control measures. These initiatives are implemented with the involvement of the private sector, when applicable;
- (d) In view of the increase in the manufacture of methamphetamine in Afghanistan as reported in the 2023 UNODC research brief entitled “Understanding illegal methamphetamine manufacture in Afghanistan”, and a rise in seizures of methamphetamine in the region, there is a need for enhanced measures to address the potential increase in the diversion of and trafficking in precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of methamphetamine;
- (e) The control of the international trade in non-scheduled chemicals is a shared responsibility of exporting and importing countries. In this regard, existing mechanisms, such as the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system and the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), are essential for facilitating real-time information-sharing among countries on seizures of precursors and non-scheduled

chemicals. Regional cooperation mechanisms, such as CARICC and the Joint Planning Cell, play an important role in furthering the exchange of information in this regard.

D. The link between drugs and the environment

26. The working group established to examine the link between drugs and the environment held one meeting, on 23 November. In its consideration of the topic in question, the working group made the following observations:

(a) Cultivation and production of drugs have manifold effects on the environment, including loss of biodiversity and wildlife, climate change, air pollution, water and soil pollution and depletion, energy consumption and deforestation. The improper dismantling of clandestine laboratories and disposal of chemical precursors and other controlled substances are producing detrimental effects on ecosystems and human health. At the same time, more research is required to fully understand the scope and extent of the impact of drug cultivation and production, drug use and the related response on the environment in the region;

(b) It is important to develop and implement drug policy responses that address the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and drug manufacture in the region;

(c) Alternative development interventions have the potential to reduce the environmental burden by minimizing drug cultivation and production in the affected regions. Equally important, alternative development and sustainable livelihood programmes should include measures to protect the environment.

V. Follow-up on the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem, and preparations for the midterm review in 2024

27. At its 2nd meeting, on 21 November 2023, the Subcommission discussed agenda item 6, entitled “Follow-up on the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem, and preparations for the midterm review in 2024”. For its consideration of the item, the Subcommission had before it the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”, and the 2019 Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem.

28. The Secretary of the Subcommission introduced the agenda item and informed participants of the work carried out by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, focusing in particular on the outcome of the Commission’s sixty-sixth regular session, held in March 2023.

29. Participants were informed about the intersessional thematic discussions that had been held by the Commission since 2019 to foster dialogue and knowledge exchange on good practices, challenges and lessons learned as follow-up to the 2019 Ministerial Declaration, with a view to accelerating the implementation of all international drug policy commitments.

30. Participants were then briefed on the current year’s thematic discussions, the first round of which had been held from 23 to 25 October 2023 and the second round

of which was scheduled to be held from 4 to 6 December 2023. The two rounds would facilitate a comprehensive stocktaking of all 11 challenges related to the world drug problem identified in the 2019 Ministerial Declaration. Participants were encouraged to join the thematic discussions, to bring their operational perspectives to the Commission and to exchange views with practitioners and experts from all over the world.

31. Information was also shared on the preparations for the midterm review, in 2024, to take stock of the implementation of all international drug policy commitments made between 2019 and 2023 and to also elaborate on the way forward to accelerate their implementation until 2029. Reference was made to Commission resolution 66/1 entitled “Preparations for the midterm review to be held during the sixty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in 2024”, which outlined the procedural arrangements for the midterm review in 2024.

32. The Secretary of the Subcommission also reported on the meetings of the other subsidiary bodies of the Commission held in 2023.

33. A brief introduction was provided to the UNODC e-learning tool on the implementation of all international drug policy commitments. Participants were also invited to explore and use an online portal which contained a compilation of the statements and presentations made by Member States and other stakeholders at the thematic discussions of the Commission since 2019.¹

34. A statement was made by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

35. Reference was made to the challenges arising from trafficking in drugs originating in Afghanistan and the threat that such trafficking posed to the security of the region, including volatile situations for border security and the numbers of refugees. The implementation of sustainable development projects in Afghanistan, with a focus on preventive alternative development as an essential part of successful crop control strategies aimed at countering illicit cultivation and production of drugs, was highlighted as a priority in the region and beyond.

36. The need to adopt and implement a balanced national strategy to address and counter the drug problem through demand and supply reduction measures and enhanced international cooperation was emphasized. It was also noted that the provision of technical assistance to countries in need, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, was key to strengthening joint action to address and counter the world drug problem.

37. The need for a stronger exchange of operational intelligence to counter drug-related money-laundering throughout the chain was highlighted.

38. The importance of sharing good practices in the provision of treatment for drug use disorders, rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration, and in the prevention, treatment and care of HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne infectious diseases was also underscored.

VI. Organization of the fifty-seventh session of the Subcommission

39. At its 7th meeting, on 24 November 2023, the Subcommission considered agenda item 7, entitled “Organization of the fifty-seventh session of the Subcommission”.

40. For its consideration of item 7, the Subcommission had before it a draft provisional agenda for its fifty-seventh session (UNODC/SUBCOM/56/5, annex). The Secretary made an introductory statement outlining action to be taken for the organization of that session.

¹ Available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/session/62_Session_2019/portal.html.

41. The Chair invited delegations of States interested in hosting the fifty-seventh session to contact the secretariat in order to determine the venue as early as possible and thus facilitate preparations.

42. The Subcommission held a discussion on possible topics to be considered by working groups at its fifty-seventh session under item 6 of the draft provisional agenda. No topics were proposed.

43. The Subcommission approved the following draft provisional agenda for its fifty-seventh session:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in addressing and countering the world drug problem.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommission at its fifty-sixth session.
5. Follow-up on the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem.
6. Consideration of topics by working groups [*to be determined*].
7. Organization of the fifty-eighth session of the Subcommission.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report of the Subcommission on its fifty-seventh session.

VII. Other business

44. Also at its 7th meeting, on 24 November 2023, the Subcommission considered item 8 of the agenda, entitled “Other business”. No issues were raised under the agenda item.

VIII. Adoption of the report

45. At its 7th meeting, on 24 November 2023, the Subcommission adopted the report on its fifty-sixth session ([UNODC/SUBCOM/56/L.1](#) and Add.1–7). The reports of the working groups and the recommendations contained therein, as orally revised, were also adopted.

IX. Organization of the fifty-sixth session of the Subcommission

A. Opening and duration of the session

46. The fifty-sixth session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East was held in Bishkek from 21 to 24 November 2023.

47. Welcoming remarks were made by the Chair of the session. The session was then addressed by the Chair of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-sixth session and the Executive Director of UNODC through video messages. Opening statements were made by the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Operations of UNODC, the representative of the UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia, the Deputy Minister of the Interior of Kyrgyzstan and the Director of the Department for Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices of the Ministry of Health of Kyrgyzstan.

B. Attendance

48. The following States members of the Subcommittee were represented: Azerbaijan, Bahrain, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

49. Armenia, Germany, Italy and the Russian Federation were represented by observers.

50. The Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, the European Union and CARICC were also represented.

51. UNODC served as the secretariat of the session.

C. Election of officers

52. At its 1st meeting, on 21 November 2023, the Subcommittee elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chair: Marsel Dootaliev (Kyrgyzstan)

First Vice-Chair: Mukesh Sundriyal (India)

Second Vice-Chair: Beibit Mamyrov (Kazakhstan)

Rapporteur: Mohammad Narimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)

D. Adoption of the agenda

53. Also at its 1st meeting, the Subcommittee adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in addressing and countering the world drug problem.
4. Implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee at its fifty-fifth session.
5. Consideration of topics by working groups:
 - (a) Regional and international cooperation to reduce illicit cultivation and production of drugs, including alternative development;
 - (b) Financial investigations in drug trafficking cases, and the role of cryptocurrencies in drug trafficking and related money-laundering;
 - (c) Measures to counter the illicit manufacturing and diversion of precursor chemicals;
 - (d) The link between drugs and the environment.
6. Follow-up on the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem, and preparations for the midterm review in 2024.
7. Organization of the fifty-seventh session of the Subcommittee.
8. Other business.
9. Adoption of the report of the Subcommittee on its fifty-sixth session.

E. Documentation

54. The documents before the Subcommittee at its fifty-sixth session are listed in the annex to the present document.

Annex

List of documents before the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its fifty-sixth session

<i>Document number</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
E/CN.7/2023/5	3	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking
UNODC/SUBCOM/56/1	2	Annotated provisional agenda
UNODC/SUBCOM/56/2	3	Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking
UNODC/SUBCOM/56/3	3	Report of the Secretariat on the current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation in addressing and countering the world drug problem
UNODC/SUBCOM/56/4	4	Note by the Secretariat on the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Subcommittee at its fifty-fifth session
UNODC/SUBCOM/56/5	7	Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the fifty-seventh session of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East
UNODC/SUBCOM/56/L.1 and Add.1– Add.7	9	Draft report
UNODC/SUBCOM/56/CRP.1–5	3	Country reports