

APPENDIX



APPENDIX 1

SIGNIFICANT BORDER DETECTIONS IN 2016–17 (SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS)

ATS

Significant border detections of ATS (excluding MDMA) in 2016–17 include:

- 500.0 kilograms of crystal methylamphetamine detected via sea cargo from the United States (US)
- 135.0 kilograms of methylamphetamine detected via air cargo from China
- 104.0 kilograms of crystal methylamphetamine detected via sea cargo from South Africa
- 16.0 kilograms of crystal methylamphetamine detected via air cargo from Taiwan
- 10.0 kilograms of methylamphetamine detected via parcel post from the US.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 765.0 kilograms and account for 41.7 per cent of the total weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) detected at the Australian border in 2016–17.

Significant border detections of MDMA in 2016–17 include:

- 360.0 kilograms detected via air cargo from Germany
- 5.0 kilograms detected via international mail from Germany
- 5.0 kilograms detected via international from Germany
- 4.5 kilograms detected via international mail from the Netherlands
- 4.2 kilograms detected via air cargo from France.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 378.7 kilograms and account for 42.5 per cent of the total weight of MDMA detected at the Australian border in 2016–17.

CANNABIS

Significant border detections of cannabis in 2016–17 include:

- 36.3 kilograms of cannabis detected via air cargo from the US
- 5.1 kilograms of cannabis detected via international mail from China
- 3.4 kilograms of cannabis detected via international mail from the US
- 3.0 kilograms of cannabis detected via international mail from Iran
- 2.7 kilograms of cannabis detected via international mail from the United Kingdom (UK).

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 50.5 kilograms and account for 49.3 per cent of the total weight of cannabis detected at the Australian border in 2016–17.



HEROIN

Significant border detections of heroin in 2016–17 include:

- 24.8 kilograms of heroin detected via air passengers from Malaysia
- 24.4 kilograms of heroin detected via air passengers from Malaysia
- 23.0 kilograms of heroin detected via air passengers from Malaysia
- 6.0 kilograms of heroin detected via international mail from Malaysia
- 6.0 kilograms of heroin detected via international mail from Malaysia.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 84.2 kilograms and account for 41.8 per cent of the total weight of heroin detected at the Australian border in 2016–17.

COCAINE

Significant border detections of cocaine in 2016–17 include:

- 254.0 kilograms of cocaine detected via sea cargo from South Africa
- 153.0 kilograms of cocaine detected via air cargo from the US
- 50.0 kilograms of cocaine detected via air cargo from Canada
- 37.0 kilograms of cocaine detected via air cargo from the UK
- 25.0 kilograms of cocaine detected via air cargo from Mexico.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 519.0 kilograms and account for 46.8 per cent of the total weight of cocaine detected at the Australian border in 2016–17.

PRECURSORS

Significant border detections of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursors in 2016–17 include:

- 225.0 kilograms of phenylacetic acid detected via air cargo from China
- 194.0 kilograms of PSE detected via sea cargo from Vietnam
- 16.0 kilograms of Eph detected via air cargo from Hong Kong
- 15.1 kilograms of Eph detected via international mail from China
- 15.0 kilograms of Eph detected via international mail from Hong Kong.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 465.1 kilograms and account for 29.4 per cent of the total weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursors detected at the Australian border in 2016–17.

Significant border detections of MDMA precursors in 2016–17 include:

- 10.0 kilograms of piperonal detected via air cargo from France
- 0.15 kilograms of MDP-2-P detected via international mail from Spain
- 0.03 kilograms of MDP-2-P detected via international mail from Spain
- 0.001 kilograms of piperonal detected via international mail from the Netherlands.

These 4 detections have a combined weight of 10.1 kilograms and account for 100.0 per cent of the total weight of MDMA precursors detected at the Australian border in 2016–17.



APPENDIX 2

ENIPID FORENSIC PROFILING DATA

(SOURCE: AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE, FORENSIC DRUG INTELLIGENCE)

TABLE 1: Synthetic route of manufacture of methylamphetamine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, classified by precursor, 2011–June 2017

Year	Jurisdiction	Synthetic Route			Total %
		Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2017	ACT	–	–	–	–
	NSW	64.8	9.3	13.0	87.1
	NT	–	–	–	–
	Qld	–	–	–	–
	SA	7.4	–	–	7.4
	Vic	1.9	–	1.8	3.7
	WA	1.8	–	–	1.8
Total		75.9	9.3	14.8	100
2016	ACT	2.8	–	0.1	2.9
	NSW	25.2	1.7	3.5	30.4
	NT	7.4	0.2	0.4	8.0
	Qld	–	–	–	–
	SA	10.4	0.8	3.2	14.4
	Tas	0.2	–	–	0.2
	Vic	11.8	0.9	1.1	13.8
	WA	28.2	1.1	1.0	30.3
Total		86.0	4.7	9.3	100
2015	ACT	1.1	–	–	1.1
	NSW	30.5	2.3	2.0	34.8
	NT	5.1	0.5	–	5.6
	Qld	–	–	–	–
	SA	6.8	0.6	1.0	8.4
	Tas	0.1	–	–	0.1
	Vic	10.2	0.1	0.4	10.7
	WA	34.9	1.9	2.5	39.3
Total		88.7	5.4	5.9	100



TABLE 1: Synthetic route of manufacture of methylamphetamine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, classified by precursor, 2011–June 2017 (continued)

Year	Jurisdiction	Synthetic Route			Total %
		Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed Unclassified %	
2014	NSW	31.4	3.9	3.1	38.4
	NT	3.7	0.9	0.4	5.0
	Qld	–	–	0.1	0.1
	SA	2.4	1.6	1.2	5.2
	Tas	0.8	–	0.5	1.3
	Vic	1.2	–	0.3	1.5
	WA	38.9	4.8	4.8	48.5
Total		78.4	11.2	10.4	100
2013	NSW	28.4	4.5	0.9	33.8
	NT	3.3	0.2	0.9	4.5
	Tas	2.4	0.2	–	2.6
	Vic	–	0.2	–	0.2
	WA	40.7	10.9	7.3	58.9
Total		74.7	16.1	9.2	100
2012	ACT	4.7	–	–	4.7
	NSW	38.2	0.6	6.2	45.0
	NT	7.9	–	0.3	8.2
	Tas	0.6	–	–	0.6
	WA	34.4	4.4	2.7	41.5
Total		85.8	5.0	9.2	100
2011	NSW	13.7	0.9	2.4	17.0
	NT	5.7	0.5	–	6.2
	Tas	2.4	–	–	2.4
	WA	46.0	1.9	26.5	74.4
Total		67.8	3.3	28.9	100

Note: Due to a lack of available data, some samples were classified based on the sample collection date in place of the sample seizure date.



TABLE 2: Synthetic route of manufacture of methylamphetamine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, classified by precursor, 2011–June 2017

Year	Jurisdiction	Synthetic Route			Total %
		Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2017	ACT	–	–	–	–
	NSW	54.8	9.7	16.1	80.6
	NT	–	–	–	–
	Qld	–	–	–	–
	SA	9.8	–	–	9.8
	Vic	3.2	–	3.2	6.4
	WA	3.2	–	–	3.2
Total		71.0	9.7	19.3	100
2016	ACT	2.7	–	0.1	2.8
	NSW	25.6	2.1	3.8	31.5
	NT	4.9	–	–	4.9
	Qld	–	–	–	–
	SA	13.5	0.8	3.3	17.6
	Tas	0.3	–	–	0.3
	Vic	12.8	0.8	1.1	14.7
WA	26.4	0.8	1.0	28.2	
Total		86.2	4.5	9.3	100
2015	ACT	1.8	–	–	1.8
	NSW	31.2	2.2	3.4	36.8
	NT	4.8	0.4	–	5.2
	Qld	–	–	–	–
	SA	8.9	0.7	1.1	10.7
	Vic	11.3	–	0.6	11.9
	WA	29.1	0.7	3.8	33.6
Total		87.1	4.0	8.9	100
2014	NSW	31.0	3.6	4.6	39.2
	NT	4.6	0.6	0.8	6.0
	Qld	–	–	0.2	0.2
	SA	2.3	1.9	1.7	5.9
	Tas	1.3	–	0.6	1.9
	Vic	1.9	–	0.4	2.3
	WA	35.9	4.4	4.2	44.5
Total		77.0	10.5	12.5	100
2013	NSW	33.9	4.6	1.7	40.2
	NT	4.6	0.4	1.7	6.7
	Tas	2.9	–	0.4	3.3
	Vic	–	0.4	–	0.4
	WA	33.5	6.7	9.2	49.4
Total		74.9	12.1	13.0	100



TABLE 2: Synthetic route of manufacture of methylamphetamine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, classified by precursor, 2011–June 2017 (continued)

Year	Jurisdiction	Synthetic Route			Total %
		Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
2012	ACT	3.5	–	–	3.5
	NSW	41.3	0.5	5.5	47.3
	NT	11.4	–	0.5	11.9
	Tas	1.0	–	–	1.0
	WA	26.8	5.0	4.5	36.3
Total		84.0	5.5	10.5	100
2011	NSW	13.5	1.8	4.5	19.8
	NT	8.1	1.0	–	9.1
	Tas	4.5	–	–	4.5
	WA	32.4	2.7	31.5	66.6
Total		58.5	5.5	36.0	100

Note: Due to a lack of available data, some samples were classified based on the sample collection date in place of the sample seizure date.

TABLE 3: Synthetic route of manufacture of MDMA ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2011–2016¹

Year	Jurisdiction	Reductive Amination								Total %
		Unclassified %	Aluminium Amalgam %	Borohydride %	Leuckart %	Palladium Hydrogenation %	Platinum Hydrogenation %	Mixed/ Uncl %		
2016	ACT	1.4	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	2.4	
	NSW	13.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	–	10.8	–	27.9	
	NT	5.7	–	0.7	0.3	–	8.4	–	15.1	
	Qld	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	SA	2.4	0.3	3.7	–	–	0.7	–	7.1	
	Tas	1.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.7	
	Vic	5.4	0.7	3.0	–	–	4.4	1.3	14.8	
	WA	23.2	–	7.1	–	–	0.7	–	31.0	
	Total	53.5	2.3	15.8	1.3	–	26.0	1.3	100	
2015	ACT	–	–	–	–	–	1.8	–	1.8	
	NSW	4.0	4.0	1.8	–	–	24.3	0.7	34.8	
	NT	0.4	0.7	–	–	–	4.0	–	5.1	
	Qld	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	SA	1.1	0.7	0.7	–	–	5.5	–	8.0	
	Tas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	Vic	6.9	1.1	0.7	–	1.8	14.1	–	24.6	
	WA	1.8	2.5	0.7	–	–	19.6	1.1	25.7	
Total	14.2	9.0	3.9	–	1.8	69.3	1.8	100		

¹ Please note from November 2016, MDMA is no longer routinely chemically profiled due to changes in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the provision of illicit drug analysis between the NMI and AFP.



TABLE 3: Synthetic route of manufacture of MDMA ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2011–2016² (continued)

Year	Jurisdiction	Reductive Amination							Mixed/ Unclass	Total
		Unclassified %	Aluminium Amalgam %	Borohydride %	Leuckart %	Palladium Hydrogenation %	Platinum Hydrogenation %			
2014	ACT	–	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.9
	NSW	1.8	5.0	2.3	–	–	–	13.2	1.4	23.7
	NT	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.6	–	3.6
	Qld	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.6	–	3.6
	SA	2.3	–	–	–	–	–	11.3	–	13.6
	Tas	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.9	–	0.9
	Vic	0.9	–	2.7	–	–	–	6.8	0.5	10.9
	WA	–	–	0.5	–	–	–	42.3	–	42.8
	Total	5.0	5.9	5.5	–	–	–	81.7	1.9	100
2013	NSW	8.0	6.7	–	–	1.3	–	21.3	–	37.3
	NT	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3
	Qld	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.0	–	8.0
	Vic	1.3	–	1.3	–	–	–	16.0	–	18.6
	WA	4.0	–	17.3	–	–	–	10.7	2.8	34.8
Total	14.6	6.7	18.6	–	1.3	–	56.0	2.8	100	
2012	ACT	–	2.7	1.3	–	–	–	1.3	–	5.3
	NSW	10.7	14.7	16.0	–	–	–	24.0	–	65.4
	NT	–	–	1.3	–	–	–	1.3	–	2.6
	WA	5.4	–	9.3	–	–	–	12.0	–	26.7
Total	16.1	17.4	27.9	–	–	–	38.6	–	100	
2011	NSW	15.4	–	–	–	–	–	15.4	–	30.8
	NT	15.4	–	–	–	–	–	15.4	–	30.8
	WA	–	30.8	7.6	–	–	–	–	–	38.4
Total	30.8	30.8	7.6	–	–	–	30.8	–	100	

Note: Due to a lack of available data, some samples were classified based on the sample collection date in place of the sample seizure date.

² Please note from November 2016, MDMA is no longer routinely chemically profiled due to changes in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the provision of illicit drug analysis between the NMI and AFP.



TABLE 4: Synthetic route of manufacture of MDMA ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, 2011–2016³

Year	Jurisdiction	Unclassified %	Reductive Amination						Mixed/Unclass %	Total %
			Aluminium Amalgam %	Borohydride %	Leuckart %	Palladium Hydrogenation %	Platinum Hydrogenation %			
2016	ACT	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	2.6
	NSW	13.7	–	1.3	0.7	–	–	12.4	4.6	32.7
	NT	3.3	–	0.7	0.7	–	–	1.9	0.6	7.2
	Qld	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	SA	3.3	0.7	4.6	–	–	–	1.3	–	9.9
	Tas	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.9
	Vic	7.8	1.3	1.9	–	–	–	3.3	2.6	16.9
	WA	21.6	–	5.2	–	–	–	0.7	1.3	28.8
	Total	53.5	2.0	13.7	1.4	–	–	20.3	9.1	100
2015	ACT	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.5	–	2.5
	NSW	5.1	5.7	1.9	–	–	–	22.8	3.8	39.3
	NT	0.6	0.6	–	–	–	–	5.1	–	6.3
	Qld	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	SA	1.9	0.6	0.6	–	–	–	5.1	0.6	8.8
	Tas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vic	1.9	–	0.6	–	0.6	–	8.9	4.5	16.5
	WA	1.9	3.2	0.6	–	–	–	19.0	1.9	26.6
	Total	11.4	10.1	3.7	–	0.6	–	63.4	10.8	100
2014	ACT	–	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7
	NSW	2.6	3.3	0.7	–	–	–	17.8	2.0	26.4
	NT	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.9	–	3.9
	Qld	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.3	–	5.3
	SA	3.3	–	–	–	–	–	15.8	–	19.1
	Tas	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	0.7
	Vic	1.3	–	3.3	–	–	–	7.2	1.3	13.1
	WA	–	–	–	–	–	–	30.2	0.6	30.8
	Total	7.2	4.0	4.0	–	–	–	80.9	3.9	100
2013	NSW	7.9	6.3	–	–	–	1.6	20.7	1.6	38.1
	NT	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.6
	Qld	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.5	–	9.5
	Vic	1.6	–	1.6	–	–	–	19.0	–	22.2
	WA	3.2	–	9.5	–	–	–	11.1	4.8	28.6
	Total	14.3	6.3	11.1	–	1.6	–	60.3	6.4	100
2012	ACT	–	1.9	–	–	–	–	–	1.9	3.8
	NSW	9.6	13.5	15.4	–	–	–	21.2	9.6	69.3
	NT	–	–	1.9	–	–	–	1.9	–	3.8
	WA	1.9	–	9.6	–	–	–	11.6	–	23.1
Total	11.5	15.4	26.9	–	–	–	34.7	11.5	100	
2011	NSW	25.0	–	–	–	–	–	25.0	–	50.0
	NT	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.5	12.5	25.0
	WA	–	12.5	12.5	–	–	–	–	–	25.0
Total	25.0	12.5	12.5	–	–	–	37.5	12.5	100	

Note: Due to a lack of available data, some samples were classified based on the sample collection date in place of the sample seizure date.

³ Please note from November 2016, MDMA is no longer routinely chemically profiled due to changes in the MoU for the provision of illicit drug analysis between the NMI and AFP.



TABLE 5: Geographical origin of heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2011–June 2017 (Source: Australian Federal Police, Forensic Drug Intelligence)

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin			Total %
		South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/Unclassified %	
Jan– Jun 2017	NSW	27.2	45.5	–	72.7
	SA	9.1	–	–	9.1
	Vic	18.2	–	–	18.2
Total		54.5	45.5	–	100
2016	ACT	4.9	2.5	–	7.4
	NSW	24.7	1.2	–	25.9
	NT	1.2	–	–	1.2
	SA	6.2	–	–	6.2
	Vic	37.1	1.2	1.2	39.5
	WA	19.8	–	–	19.8
Total		93.9	4.9	1.2	100
2015	ACT	7.2	–	–	7.2
	NSW	36.1	4.1	5.2	45.4
	Tas	1.0	–	–	1.0
	Vic	38.1	2.1	–	40.2
	WA	6.2	–	–	6.2
Total		88.6	6.2	5.2	100
2014	NSW	47.6	7.2	–	54.8
	SA	–	2.4	–	2.4
	Vic	–	7.1	–	7.1
	WA	35.7	–	–	35.7
Total		80.3	16.7	–	100
2013	NSW	45.7	–	2.9	48.6
	WA	34.3	17.1	–	51.4
Total		80.0	17.1	2.9	100
2012	ACT	8.5	–	–	8.5
	NSW	55.3	12.8	12.8	80.9
	WA	2.1	8.5	–	10.6
Total		65.9	21.3	12.8	100
2011	NSW	9.8	2.0	3.9	15.7
	WA	82.3	–	2.0	84.3
Total		92.1	2.0	5.9	100

Note: Due to a lack of available data, some samples were classified based on sample collection date in place of sample seizure date.



TABLE 6: Geographical origin of heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, 2011–June 2017 (Source: Australian Federal Police, Forensic Drug Intelligence)

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin			Total %
		South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2017	NSW	42.8	28.6	–	71.4
	SA	14.3	0.0	–	14.3
	Vic	14.3	0.0	–	14.3
Total		71.4	28.6	–	100
2016	ACT	4.9	1.6	–	6.6
	NSW	31.1	1.6	–	32.8
	NT	1.6	–	–	1.6
	SA	6.6	–	–	6.6
	Vic	36.1	–	3.3	39.3
	WA	13.1	–	–	13.1
Total		93.4	3.3	3.3	100
2015	ACT	3.1	–	–	3.1
	NSW	35.4	6.1	6.2	47.7
	Tas	1.5	–	–	1.5
	Vic	35.4	3.1	–	38.5
	WA	9.2	–	–	9.2
Total		84.6	9.2	6.2	100
2014	NSW	51.7	10.3	–	62.0
	SA	–	3.5	–	3.5
	Vic	–	3.5	–	3.5
	WA	31.0	–	–	31.0
Total		82.7	17.3	–	100
2013	NSW	50.0	0.0	5.6	55.6
	WA	33.3	11.1	0.0	44.4
Total		83.3	11.1	5.6	100
2012	ACT	9.4	–	–	9.4
	NSW	46.9	12.5	18.7	78.1
	WA	3.1	9.4	–	12.5
Total		59.4	21.9	18.7	100
2011	NSW	18.8	6.2	12.5	37.5
	WA	56.3	–	6.2	62.5
Total		75.1	6.2	18.7	100

Note: Due to a lack of available data, some samples were classified based on sample collection date in place of sample seizure date.



TABLE 7: Geographical origin of cocaine ENIPID samples, as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2014–June 2017 (Source: Australian Federal Police, Forensic Drug Intelligence)

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin				Total
		Colombia%	Peru %	Bolivia %	Mixed/ Unclassified%	
Jan–Jun 2017	NSW	46.7	–	–	53.3	100
Total		46.7	–	–	53.3	100
2016	ACT	3.5	–	–	0.6	4.1
	NSW	47.4	0.6	–	21.4	69.4
	NT	2.3	–	–	–	2.3
	SA	4.0	–	–	–	4.0
	Vic	2.9	–	–	0.6	3.5
	WA	6.9	0.6	–	9.2	16.7
Total		67.0	1.2	–	31.8	100
2015	ACT	1.1	–	–	–	1.1
	NSW	38.1	16.5	–	15.9	70.5
	NT	0.6	–	–	–	0.6
	SA	2.8	–	–	–	2.8
	Vic	2.8	–	–	3.4	6.2
	WA	5.1	8.0	–	5.7	18.8
Total		50.5	24.5	–	25.0	100
2014	NSW	10.0	26.7	–	3.3	40.0
	NT	1.7	1.7	–	0.0	3.3
	Qld	1.7	3.3	–	0.0	5.0
	Vic	10.0	0.0	–	0.0	10.0
	WA	30.0	6.7	–	5.0	41.7
Total		53.3	38.4	–	8.3	100

Note: Due to a lack of available data, some samples were classified based on sample collection date in place of sample seizure date.



TABLE 8: Geographical origin of cocaine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, 2014–June 2017 (Source: Australian Federal Police, Forensic Drug Intelligence)

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin				Total
		Colombia %	Peru %	Bolivia %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2017	NSW	53.9	–	–	46.1	100
Total		53.9	–	–	46.1	100
2016	ACT	3.5	–	–	0.9	4.4
	NSW	46.5	–	–	26.3	72.8
	NT	0.9	–	–	–	0.9
	SA	5.2	–	–	–	5.2
	Vic	3.5	–	–	0.9	4.4
	WA	7.0	0.9	–	4.4	12.3
Total		66.6	0.9	–	32.5	100
2015	ACT	1.9	–	–	–	1.9
	NSW	38.0	14.8	–	20.4	73.2
	NT	0.9	–	–	–	0.9
	SA	2.8	–	–	–	2.8
	Vic	4.6	–	–	4.6	9.2
	WA	2.8	0.9	–	8.3	12.0
Total		51.0	15.7	–	33.3	100
2014	NSW	13.5	13.5	–	5.4	32.4
	NT	2.7	2.7	–	0.0	5.4
	Qld	2.7	5.4	–	0.0	8.1
	Vic	16.2	0.0	–	0.0	16.2
	WA	24.3	2.7	–	10.8	37.8
Total		59.4	24.3	–	16.2	100

Note: Due to a lack of available data, some samples were classified based on sample collection date in place of sample seizure date.



APPENDIX 3

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

This appendix provides an overview of recent law enforcement initiatives related to illicit drugs in Australian states and territories. It also provides an overview of some of the international collaborative initiatives that are also having an impact on the Australian drug market. Contributions to this chapter were provided by state and territory police services and the Australian Federal Police.

NATIONAL

VICTORIA

INITIATIVE

Booze and Drug Bus Replacement Project

DURATION

Ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

Deploy a fleet of 10 new custom-built and fit for purpose Alcohol and Drug Testing Vehicles (four large vehicles and six small vehicles). Replacement of the current fleet (of eight) will benefit the community by improving the visibility and flexibility of road safety enforcement across Victoria.

The first vehicle is contracted for delivery in March 2018, with an additional three large vehicles by June 2018 and the remaining six (smaller) vehicles by March 2019.

INITIATIVE

Expansion of Victoria Police's Forensic Drug Branch

DURATION

2014–15 to 2018–19

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

Strengthening the forensic response through building a forensic drug intelligence capability has been the central focus for 2016–17. New drug information reports focussed on drug seizure data and related drug activities have been developed and introduced across Victoria Police to improve understanding and awareness of drugs within Victoria.

Progress on determining a nexus or potential chemical linkage of drug seizures through the introduction of drug profiling methods and testing has also continued. The development of a chemical profile offers a unique new lens in which to view potential relationships between drug seizures which provide a new intelligence perspective for Victorian law enforcement.



QUEENSLAND

INITIATIVE

Reinstatement of the Drug Court

DURATION

February 2018–ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

The Drug and Specialist Courts Review was commissioned to develop options for the reinstatement of a drug court in Queensland. The Review was aimed at ensuring options for the reinstated Drug Court are evidence-based, cost-effective and reflect modern best-practice in relation to drug-related offending. The Review also considered how the current suite of court programs might be improved to enhance their operation.

As a result of the review the Queensland Parliament passed the Penalties and Sentences (Drug and Alcohol Treatment Orders) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill in October 2017, which re-established the Drug Court. The Queensland Drug Court became operational in January 2018 and aims to improve outcomes for drug offenders, potentially reducing demand for illicit drugs and the associated harms.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

INITIATIVE

The National Law Enforcement Methylamphetamine Strategy

DURATION

September 2015–ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

South Australia Police is the current sponsor of the National Law Enforcement Methylamphetamine Strategy Group and Response Plan. This strategy was instigated in September 2015 in response to the identified threat of methylamphetamine. The Serious Organised Crime Coordination Committee (SOCCC) determined a national law enforcement strategy should be implemented to encourage and facilitate operational coordination and a nationally-harmonised approach supported and enhanced by local jurisdictional action and strategic plans with oversight by SOCCC. Further coordination is provided by the National Methylamphetamine Strategy Group (NMSG), responsible for developing and managing action/response plans supported by local Joint Management Groups. Operational responses emanating from the response plan are known as Operation VITREUS.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA CONT.

INITIATIVE

Operation Atlas 2016–18

DURATION

Ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

Operation Atlas is a whole of South Australia Police approach to reducing the demand, supply and harm of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS).

The plan relies on community engagement and working with stakeholders to ensure a coordinated approach to enforcement, safety, intelligence gathering and education regarding ATS. Operation Atlas supports the National Law Enforcement Methylamphetamine Strategy.

INITIATIVE

Remediation of Clandestine Drug Laboratory Sites

DURATION

Ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

The Practice Guidelines for the Management of Clandestine Drug Laboratories under the South Australian Public Health Act 2011 was proclaimed in the South Australian Government Gazette 6 October 2016. This significant body of work, based on national guidelines, was a result of collaboration between SA Health and South Australia Police and allows a coordinated response to address community risks associated with illicit drug production sites.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

INITIATIVE

Methylamphetamine Enforcement Action Plan (MEAP)

DURATION

1 July 2015–ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

The MEAP commenced on 1 July 2015 to reduce the supply of methylamphetamine in Western Australia and enhance the seizure of proceeds derived from the sale of methylamphetamine. The MEAP represents the first strategy to target a specific drug. The initiative includes the establishment of specific methylamphetamine teams and enhanced partnerships with other law enforcement partners.



INITIATIVE

Wastewater Analysis Project (WWA)

DURATION

July 2015–ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

In July 2015, the Western Australia Police Force commenced a wastewater analysis project which involves analysing wastewater to provide indicative data on the level of consumption of methylamphetamine within specific catchments of the Perth metropolitan area and selected regional centres.

The project helps inform the MEAP and provides hard data to complement other data/ indicators of methylamphetamine use in Western Australia.

INITIATIVE

Drug Transit Route Legislation

DURATION

14 January 2017–ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

The *Misuse of Drugs Amendment (Search Powers) Act 2016* amended the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981* and came into effect by proclamation on 14 January 2017.

These amendments provide additional legislative powers to conduct targeted searches for prohibited drugs, in particular it enables a senior police officer (superintendent or above) to issue ‘vehicle’ and ‘premises’ search authorisations. Vehicle search authorisations create geographical areas outside the metropolitan area, where all vehicles and persons can be subject to dog and/or electronic drug detection tests. If positive, searches can be conducted pursuant to the Act. Premises search authorisations create geographical areas over ‘delivery businesses’, excluding Australia Post, where consigned articles can be subject to dog and/or electronic drug detection tests, and if positive, be opened and examined.

INITIATIVE

Misuse of Drugs Amendment (Methylamphetamine Offences) Act 2017

DURATION

Ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

The *Misuse of Drugs Amendment (Methylamphetamine Offences) Act 2017*, assented to 21 August 2017, amends the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1981* to provide that a drug dealer who is caught with 28 or more grams of methylamphetamine will be subject to a maximum penalty of life imprisonment. This is an increase on the previous maximum penalty of 25 years imprisonment. The amendment also enables unlimited fines to be imposed on drug traffickers. The previous maximum fine was \$100 000.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA CONT.

INITIATIVE

Western Australia Police Force—Drug Diversion

DURATION

2004–ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

The Western Australia Police Force Drug Diversion policy enables police to use an Other Drug Intervention Requirement (ODIR) instead of prosecuting adult illicit drug consumers. Introduced in 2004, in the first 10 years of the policy, 40 individuals (on average) were diverted each year. In May 2014, changes were made to the policy to make it easier for officers to issue an intervention requirement. Since the policy changes came into effect the number of consumer level drug users given an ODIR increased from 75 in the 2013 calendar year to 562 in the 2016 calendar year. Of the ODIRs issued in 2016, 63 per cent were expiated through treatment.

TASMANIA

INITIATIVE

MXU (Mobile X-ray Unit) National Week of Action

DURATION

1 week (29 May 2017 to 2 June 2017)

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

Tasmania Police participated in a national week of action targeting the postal service as a method for importing crystal methylamphetamine.

A total of 26 parcels containing various illicit drugs were seized and two persons charged as a result.

Tasmania Police continue to monitor Australia Post and seize between 40 and 70 suspicious parcels each month.



NORTHERN TERRITORY

INITIATIVE

Compliance Management or Incarceration in the Territory (COMMIT) program

DURATION

June 2016–ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

Based on the Hawaii Opportunity Probation and Enforcement (HOPE) program, the COMMIT program began in June 2016 as a sentencing option for adults on suspended sentences. In October 2017 it will be expanded to include parolees.

Investment in the program is to deter those who have been released from prison from reoffending. It offers intensive supervision to provide support and facilitate a smoother transition from prison to community. This includes random drug testing and residential rehabilitation.

\$2.1 million has been allocated to the program in the 2017–18 budget under ‘Safer Communities—Improving correctional services’.



INTERNATIONAL

INITIATIVE

Taskforce Blaze

DURATION

2 November 2015–ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

Taskforce Blaze commenced on 2 November 2015 to investigate organised criminal syndicates responsible for the exportation of crystal methylamphetamine to Australia. It has resulted in the cumulative seizure of over 13 tonnes of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals in China and Australia.

There have been a number of successes for both Australia and China in the fight against transnational organised crime. Since its inception in November 2015, Taskforce Blaze has resulted in approximately 13 482.3 kilograms of drugs and precursors being seized across both countries—7 246.8 kilograms in China (as at 30 June 2017) and 6 235.5 kilograms in Australia (as at 30 June 2017).

INITIATIVE

Taskforce Storm

DURATION

30 May 2016–ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

On 30 May 2016, the Australian Federal Police entered into the Joint Taskforce (Narcotics and Transnational Organised Crime) Agreement between the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), the Royal Thai Police (RTP), the Department of Special Investigations (DSI) and the Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO).

Since its inception in May 2016, Taskforce Storm has resulted in the seizure of approximately 3 053.0 kilograms of drugs—3 005.0 kilograms in Thailand and 48.0 kilograms in Australia as at 11 April 2017.

INITIATIVE

Strikeforce Dragon

DURATION

1 June 2016–ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

On 1 June 2016, the Australian Federal Police entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Cambodian National Police and the General Department of Immigration on a joint strikeforce arrangement to combat methylamphetamine, primarily crystal methylamphetamine (Strikeforce Dragon).



Strikeforce Dragon is aimed at increased intelligence sharing and targets criminal syndicates involved in trafficking methylamphetamine and money laundering between Cambodia and Australia, with the Australian Federal Police working with the Cambodian National Police and the Cambodian General Department of Immigration.

As a result of the Cambodian Government's current focus on drug suppression, authorities report they recently destroyed more than 126.0 kilograms of confiscated drugs, including crystal methylamphetamine, heroin and ecstasy; with a market value of approximately US\$4 million.

Since the inception of Strikeforce Dragon there has been no major drug seizures from Cambodia reported in Australia.

INITIATIVE

Commonwealth Law Enforcement International Engagement Methamphetamine Strategy

DURATION

19 September 2017–ongoing

MAIN OBJECTIVES AND/OR OUTCOMES

The Commonwealth Law Enforcement International Engagement Methamphetamine Strategy was launched on 19 September 2017. The strategy contains a framework to enhance international engagement between Australian Government agencies and regional and global partners on the disruption of illicit drugs into Australia.

Through the implementation of this strategy, the Australian Government will better understand the international environment, enhance law enforcement and border security cooperation, provide more targeted capacity building and capability development and maximise advocacy and political engagement.

Led by the Australian Federal Police, the strategy is the work of a number of Australian national security agencies and other Government departments, including the Attorney-General's Department, Department of Home Affairs, Department of Defence, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Department of Health, Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre and the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission.



NOTES



