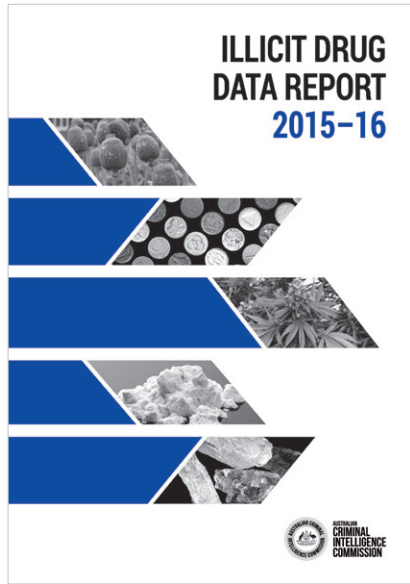


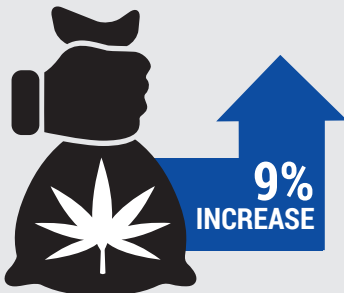
# IDDR 2015–16



AUSTRALIAN  
CRIMINAL  
INTELLIGENCE  
COMMISSION



The Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission's *Illicit Drug Data Report* (IDDR), now in its 14th edition, informs Australia's understanding of the illicit drug threat and focuses collective efforts by bringing together data from a wide range of sources into the one unique report.



**115 421**  
DRUG SEIZURES

The **number** of national illicit **drug seizures** increased 9 per cent, from 105 862 in 2014–15 to a **record 115 421** in 2015–16.

**21 TONNES**  
DRUGS SEIZED

The **weight** of illicit **drugs seized** nationally decreased 10.8 per cent, from 23.5 tonnes in 2014–15 to **21 tonnes** in 2015–16.



**154 538**  
DRUG ARRESTS

The **number** of national illicit **drug arrests** increased 15.4 per cent, from 133 926 in 2014–15 to a **record 154 538** in 2015–16.

## AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS

- While the number and weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) detected at the Australian border decreased in 2015–16, they are the second highest on record.
- The weight of MDMA detected at the Australian border decreased significantly this reporting period, largely due to a single detection in 2014–15 that weighed 1 917.4 kilograms, accounting for 95.8 per cent of the weight of MDMA detected in 2014–15.
- Drug profiling data of both border and domestic seizures indicates the continued prominence of methylamphetamine manufactured from ephedrine/pseudoephedrine.
- The number of national ATS seizures increased to a record 39 014 in 2015–16. While the weight of ATS seized nationally decreased this reporting period, it is the second highest weight on record.
- There was a record 47 625 national ATS arrests in 2015–16.

## CANNABIS

- There was a record 7 504 cannabis detections at the Australian border in 2015–16, the majority of which related to cannabis seeds.
- There was a record 61 334 national cannabis seizures in 2015–16, with the weight of cannabis seized nationally this reporting period remaining relatively stable.
- There was a record 79 643 national cannabis arrests in 2015–16.

## HEROIN

- Both the number and weight of heroin detected at the Australian border decreased in 2015–16.
- In the first six months of 2016, heroin profiling data identified South-East Asia as the sole source region of analysed border seizures.
- The weight of heroin seized nationally this reporting period decreased, while the 2 081 national heroin seizures in 2015–16 is the highest reported in the last decade.
- While the number of national heroin arrests decreased in 2015–16, it is the second highest number reported in the last decade.

## COCAINE

- There was a record 2 777 cocaine detections at the Australian border in 2015–16.
- Drug profiling data of both border and domestic seizures indicates the continued prominence of Colombia as a source country for cocaine in Australia.
- There was a record 3 951 national cocaine seizures in 2015–16, with the weight of cocaine seized nationally increasing for the second consecutive reporting period.
- There was a record 2 592 national cocaine arrests in 2015–16.

## OTHER DRUGS

- There was a record 586 GHB, GBL and ketamine detections at the Australian border in 2015–16.
- There was a record 1 297 national steroid arrests in 2015–16.
- The weight of hallucinogens seized nationally and the number of national hallucinogen arrests increased to record highs in 2015–16.
- There were record numbers of national other and unknown not elsewhere classified drug seizures and arrests in 2015–16.

## CLAN LABS AND PRECURSORS

- The number of clandestine laboratories detected nationally continued to decrease this reporting period, with 575 detections in 2015–16.
- Around two-thirds of clandestine laboratory detections in 2015–16 were in residential locations.
- While the majority of detected laboratories continue to be addict-based, the proportion of industrial scale laboratories increased in 2015–16.
- The number of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursor detections at the Australian border decreased in 2015–16, while the weight detected increased.
- Both the number and weight of MDMA precursor detections at the Australian border decreased in 2015–16.

## INITIATIVES

- The Australian Government Health portfolio continues to work in close partnership with Commonwealth, state and territory health and law enforcement agencies to reduce drug related harms and improve health and social outcomes for people affected by illicit drug use.
- National Research Centres of Excellence continue to enhance law enforcement, health and regulatory agencies' understanding of the nature of Australia's illicit drug markets.
- The 2013 National Drug Strategy Household Survey was released on 25 November 2014 and is a comprehensive population-based survey focusing on substance use and related issues.