APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1

INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

This appendix provides an overview of some of the international initiatives that are having an impact on Australian illicit drug markets. Contributions to this section were provided by the Australian Federal Police (AFP).

The AFP increased international engagement and intelligence sharing with law enforcement agencies (LEAs) from regions where large scale drug manufacture and subsequent importation into Australia is occurring. Specifically, with the continued increase in seizures of methylamphetamine and cocaine in Australia, the AFP has developed strategies to assist targeting and disruption efforts within these regions. In 2018–19, international collaboration resulted in the seizure of more than 40 tonnes of illicit drugs by overseas police services with AFP assistance.

Examples of international collaboration include the continuation of existing successful international taskforces including Taskforce Blaze, Taskforce Storm and Strikeforce Dragon, as well as new initiatives such as the International Methamphetamine and Precursor Profiling Capability and the establishment of the Transnational Serious and Organised Crime Pacific Taskforce.

TASKFORCE BLAZE

Taskforce Blaze is a partnership between the AFP and the Chinese National Narcotics Control Commission. The taskforce focuses on coordinating and eradicating the sources of drugs, new psychoactive substances and precursor chemicals; obstructing trafficking channels; dismantling multinational drug smuggling organisations; and confiscating associated drug funds. Since commencing in November 2015, cooperation has resulted in the seizure of more than 26 tonnes of drugs and precursor chemicals and $2,000,000 (AUD) in proceeds of crime.

TASKFORCE STORM

Taskforce Storm is a joint Australian-Thai taskforce with a focus on drugs and transnational serious and organised crime. Established in May 2016, the taskforce includes the AFP, the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, the Royal Thai Police, the Department of Special Investigations and the Anti-Money Laundering Office. Initially focussed on the trafficking of illicit drugs between Thailand and Australia, it has evolved to include investigations relating to firearms trafficking and money laundering.

STRIKEFORCE DRAGON

Strikeforce Dragon is a joint Australian-Cambodian strikeforce arrangement involving the AFP, the Cambodian National Police and the Cambodian General Department of Immigration. Established in June 2016, this strikeforce focusses on illicit drug trafficking and money laundering between Cambodia and Australia.

INTERNATIONAL METHAMPHETAMINE AND PRECURSOR PROFILING CAPABILITY

The International Methamphetamine and Precursor Profiling Capability aims to increase international collaboration and the sharing of forensic drug intelligence in support of international LEAs' investigations. The capability collects and chemically profiles samples from international seizures of illicit drugs against Australian seizures. A key outcome from this capability is the enhancement of collaborative relationships between the AFP and international LEAs, and has led to the progression of a number of areas of mutual priority with regards to the disruption of illicit drug manufacture and supply. It has also enabled the AFP to provide assistance in strengthening and developing drug analysis and profiling capabilities in key production regions.

TRANSNATIONAL SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME PACIFIC TASKFORCE

The Transnational Serious and Organised Crime Pacific Taskforce is an international taskforce involving Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Tonga. It was established in February 2019 to enhance cooperation, operations and intelligence sharing across the Pacific—specifically between the AFP, New Zealand Police, Fiji Police Force and Tonga Police. One of the primary objectives of this taskforce is to target organised crime entities or syndicates that use small craft for illicit drug movements.

APPENDIX 2

2018–19 SIGNIFICANT BORDER DETECTIONS[87]
(SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS)

ATS

Significant border detections of ATS (excluding MDMA) in 2018–19 include:

- 1,500.0 kilograms of methylamphetamine detected on 5 April 2019 via sea cargo from Thailand
- 650.0 kilograms of crystal methylamphetamine detected on 4 October 2018 via sea cargo from Mexico
- 560.0 kilograms of crystal methylamphetamine detected on 30 March 2019 via sea cargo from Singapore
- 490.0 kilograms of crystal methylamphetamine detected on 29 November 2018 via sea cargo
- 480.0 kilograms of crystal methylamphetamine detected on 14 June 2019 via sea cargo from Mexico.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 3,680.0 kilograms and account for 71 per cent of the total weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) detected at the Australian border in 2018–19.

Significant border detections of MDMA in 2018–19 include:

- 800.0 kilograms of MDMA detected on 28 March 2019 via air cargo from Germany
- 500.0 kilograms of MDMA detected on 25 September 2018 via sea cargo from Turkey
- 80.0 kilograms of MDMA detected on 11 February 2019 via air cargo from Austria
- 33.0 kilograms of MDMA detected on 23 December 2018 via air cargo from the Netherlands
- 10.0 kilograms of MDMA detected on 25 October 2018 via international mail from Poland.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 1,423.0 kilograms and account for 67 per cent of the total weight of MDMA detected at the Australian border in 2018–19.

87 Country of embarkation information was not available for every significant detection at the Australian border in 2018–19.

CANNABIS

Significant border detections of cannabis in 2018–19 include:

- 1,500.0 kilograms of cannabis detected on 9 November 2018 via sea cargo
- 11.3 kilograms of cannabis detected on 6 May 2019 via air cargo from Spain
- 10.0 kilograms of cannabis detected on 31 March 2019 via air cargo from the United States (US)
- 10.0 kilograms of cannabis detected on 15 May 2019 via air cargo from the US
- 8.0 kilograms of cannabis detected on 31 March 2019 via air cargo from the US.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 1,539.3 kilograms and account for 85 per cent of the total weight of cannabis detected at the Australian border in 2018–19.

HEROIN

Significant border detections of heroin in 2018–19 include:

- 140.0 kilograms of heroin detected on 6 January 2019 via air cargo from Malaysia
- 30.0 kilograms of heroin detected on 5 April 2019 via sea cargo from Thailand
- 14.0 kilograms of heroin detected on 1 November 2018 via air cargo from Malaysia
- 13.5 kilograms of heroin detected on 2 November 2018 via air cargo from Malaysia
- 5.0 kilograms of heroin detected on 7 October 2018 via international mail from Thailand.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 202.5 kilograms and account for 71 per cent of the total weight of heroin detected at the Australian border in 2018–19.

COCAINE

Significant border detections of cocaine in 2018–19 include:

- 384.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 20 June 2019 via sea cargo from South Africa
- 188.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 5 February 2019 via sea cargo from Mexico
- 68.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 5 April 2019 via sea cargo
- 55.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 12 June 2019 via sea cargo
- 50.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 10 August 2018 via sea cargo from Fiji.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 745.0 kilograms and account for 71 per cent of the total weight of cocaine detected at the Australian border in 2018–19.

PRECURSORS

Significant border detections of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursors in 2018–19 include:

- 1,495.0 kilograms of ephedrine detected on 17 February 2019 via sea cargo from China
- 504.0 kilograms of methylamine detected on 3 June 2019 via sea cargo from China
- 200.0 kilograms of 3,4-MDP2P methyl glycidate detected on 15 January 2019 via air cargo from China
- 100.0 kilograms of methylamine detected on 30 May 2019 via air cargo from China
- 65.0 kilograms of ephedrine detected on 28 September 2019 via sea cargo from Malaysia.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 2,364.0 kilograms and account for 90 per cent of the total weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursors detected at the Australian border in 2018–19.

No significant border detections of MDMA precursors were identified in 2018–19.

APPENDIX 3

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 2019[88]

		Synthetic Route			
Year	Jurisdiction	Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	Total %
Jan–Jun 2019	ACT	0.5	3.7	2.6	**6.8**
	NSW	11.0	16.3	7.4	**34.7**
	NT	1.6	4.2	3.7	**9.5**
	WA	23.7	14.2	11.1	**49.0**
Total		**36.8**	**38.4**	**24.8**	**100**
2018	ACT	0.8	1.2	0.2	**2.2**
	NSW	6.8	11.5	3.4	**21.7**
	NT	4.3	4.2	1.6	**10.1**
	SA	1.9	6.0	2.7	**10.6**
	VIC	7.2	4.1	2.0	**13.3**
	WA	20.4	15.4	6.3	**42.1**
Total		**41.4**	**42.4**	**16.2**	**100**
2017	ACT	2.2	0.3	0.3	**2.8**
	NSW	29.7	6.3	9.1	**45.1**
	NT	6.6	0.7	1.4	**8.7**
	SA	14.3	2.5	10.9	**27.7**
	VIC	11.9	1.4	2.1	**15.4**
	WA	0.3	–	–	**0.3**
Total		**65.0**	**11.2**	**23.8**	**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**
	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**

88 Consideration should be given when drawing conclusions on national trends from Table 1 and Table 2 as a significant quantity (approximately 50 per cent) of the samples analysed were collected from Western Australia, and the samples collected from South Australia and Victoria in 2019 are yet to be profiled.

TABLE 1: Synthetic route of manufacture of methylamphetamine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, classified by precursor, 2011–June 2019 (continued)

		Synthetic Route			
Year	Jurisdiction	Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/Unclassified %	Total %
2015	ACT	1.1	–	–	**1.1**
	NSW	30.5	2.3	2.0	**34.8**
	NT	5.1	0.5	–	**5.6**
	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**
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 sample collection date in place of sample seizure date.

This dataset represents a total of 1,076 methylamphetamine samples (811 cases). 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 2019[89]

		Synthetic Route			
Year	Jurisdiction	Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/Unclassified %	Total %
Jan–Jun 2019	ACT	–	1.4	2.8	**4.2**
	NSW	6.3	11.2	9.1	**26.6**
	NT	1.4	4.9	4.2	**10.5**
	WA	28.0	18.2	12.5	**58.7**
Total		**35.7**	**35.7**	**28.6**	**100**
2018	ACT	1.1	1.5	0.3	**2.9**
	NSW	4.8	7.3	4.2	**16.3**
	NT	1.4	2.8	1.4	**5.6**
	SA	2.5	7.9	3.4	**13.8**
	VIC	3.9	1.8	1.7	**7.4**
	WA	26.2	19.3	8.5	**54.0**
Total		**39.9**	**40.6**	**19.5**	**100**
2017	ACT	1.7	0.5	0.6	**2.8**
	NSW	21.2	5.0	12.8	**39.0**
	NT	5.6	0.6	0.6	**6.8**
	SA	14.5	3.4	12.8	**30.7**
	VIC	15.1	1.1	3.9	**20.1**
	WA	0.6	–	–	**0.6**
Total		**58.7**	**10.6**	**30.7**	**100**
2016	ACT	2.7	–	0.1	**2.8**
	NSW	25.6	2.1	3.8	**31.5**
	NT	4.9	–	–	**4.9**
	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**
	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**

89 Consideration should be given when drawing conclusions on national trends from Table 1 and Table 2 as a significant quantity (approximately 50 per cent) of the samples analysed were collected from Western Australia, and the samples collected from South Australia and Victoria in 2019 are yet to be profiled.

TABLE 2: Synthetic route of manufacture of methylamphetamine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, classified by precursor, 2011–June 2019 (continued)

		Synthetic Route			
Year	Jurisdiction	Eph PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/Unclassified %	Total %
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**
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 sample collection date in place of sample seizure date.

This dataset represents a total of 1,076 methamphetamine samples (811 cases). 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: Geographical origin of heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2011–June 2019

		Geographical origin			
Year	Jurisdiction	South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/Unclassified %	Total %
Jan–Jun 2019	ACT	6.7	–	–	**6.7**
	NSW	60.0	–	–	**60.0**
	NT	13.3	–	–	**13.3**
	WA	20.0	–	–	**20.0**
Total		**100**	**–**	**–**	**100**
2018	ACT	3.5	–	–	**3.5**
	NSW	14.0	5.3	1.8	**21.1**
	SA	24.6	3.5	7.0	**35.1**
	VIC	14.0	–	10.5	**24.5**
	WA	14.0	1.8	–	**15.8**
Total		**70.1**	**10.6**	**19.3**	**100**
2017	ACT	2.8	–	–	**2.8**
	NSW	13.9	33.3	–	**47.2**
	SA	2.8	–	–	**2.8**
	VIC	22.2	–	8.3	**30.5**
	WA	8.3	5.6	2.8	**16.7**
Total		**50.0**	**38.9**	**11.1**	**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**

TABLE 3: Geographical origin of heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2011–June 2019 (continued)

		Geographical origin			
Year	Jurisdiction	South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/Unclassified %	Total %
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**	**2.9**	**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.

This dataset represents a total of 72 heroin samples. 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 4: Geographical origin of heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, 2011–June 2019

		Geographical origin			
Year	Jurisdiction	South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/Unclassified %	Total %
Jan–Jun 2019	ACT	7.2	–	–	**7.2**
	NSW	57.1	–	–	**57.1**
	NT	14.3	–	–	**14.3**
	WA	21.4	–	–	**21.4**
Total		**100**	**–**	**–**	**100**
2018	ACT	5.3	–	–	**5.3**
	NSW	13.2	2.6	5.3	**21.1**
	SA	18.3	–	13.2	**31.5**
	VIC	13.2	–	5.3	**18.5**
	WA	21.0	–	2.6	**23.6**
Total		**71.0**	**2.6**	**26.4**	**100**
2017	ACT	3.8	–	–	**3.8**
	NSW	15.4	15.4	3.8	**34.6**
	SA	3.8	–	–	**3.8**
	VIC	26.9	–	11.6	**38.5**
	WA	11.7	3.8	3.8	**19.3**
Total		**61.6**	**19.2**	**19.2**	**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	–	5.6	**55.6**
	WA	33.3	11.1	–	**44.4**
Total		**83.3**	**11.1**	**5.6**	**100**

TABLE 4: Geographical origin of heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, 2011–June 2019 (continued)

		Geographical origin			
Year	Jurisdiction	South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/Unclassified %	Total %
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.

This dataset represents a total of 72 heroin samples. 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 5: Geographical origin of cocaine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2014–June 2019

		Geographical origin				
Year	Jurisdiction	Colombia %	Peru %	Bolivia %	Mixed/Unclassified %	Total
Jan–Jun 2019	ACT	1.7	–	–	1.7	**3.4**
	NSW	45.6	1.8	–	24.6	**72.0**
	WA	15.8	–	–	8.8	**24.6**
Total		**63.1**	**1.8**	**–**	**35.1**	**100**
2018	ACT	5.1	–	–	4.0	**9.1**
	NSW	19.9	8.0	–	23.3	**51.2**
	NT	2.8	–	–	2.3	**5.1**
	SA	7.4	–	–	1.7	**9.1**
	VIC	8.5	2.8	–	–	**11.3**
	WA	4.5	0.6	–	9.1	**14.2**
Total		**48.2**	**11.4**	**–**	**40.4**	**100**
2017	ACT	4.6	–	–	–	**4.6**
	NSW	40.7	13.9	–	20.4	**75.0**
	NT	0.9	–	–	–	**0.9**
	SA	8.3	–	–	1.9	**10.2**
	VIC	6.5	0.9	–	1.9	**9.3**
Total		**61.0**	**14.8**	**–**	**24.2**	**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	–	–	**3.3**
	QLD	1.7	3.3	–	–	**5.0**
	VIC	10.0	–	–	–	**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.

This data represents a total of 233 cocaine samples. 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 6: Geographical origin of cocaine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, 2014–June 2019

		Geographical origin				
Year	Jurisdiction	Colombia %	Peru %	Bolivia %	Mixed/Unclassified %	Total
Jan–Jun 2019	ACT	2.4	–	–	2.4	**4.8**
	NSW	42.8	2.4	–	16.7	**61.9**
	WA	21.4	–	–	11.9	**33.3**
Total		**66.6**	**2.4**	**–**	**31.0**	**100**
2018	ACT	3.2	–	–	3.2	**6.4**
	NSW	16.9	7.3	–	25.0	**49.2**
	NT	2.4	–	–	0.8	**3.2**
	SA	10.5	–	–	2.4	**12.9**
	VIC	6.5	0.8	–	1.6	**8.9**
	WA	5.7	0.8	–	12.9	**19.4**
Total		**45.2**	**8.9**	**–**	**45.9**	**100**
2017	ACT	5.9	–	–	–	**5.9**
	NSW	44.1	13.2	–	19.1	**76.4**
	NT	1.5	–	–	–	**1.5**
	SA	5.9	–	–	1.5	**7.4**
	VIC	5.9	–	–	2.9	**8.8**
Total		**63.3**	**13.2**	**–**	**23.5**	**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	–	–	**5.4**
	QLD	2.7	5.4	–	–	**8.1**
	VIC	16.2	–	–	–	**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.

This cocaine dataset represents a total of 166 cases. Due to lack of available data, some samples were classified based on the sample collection date in place of the sample seizure date.