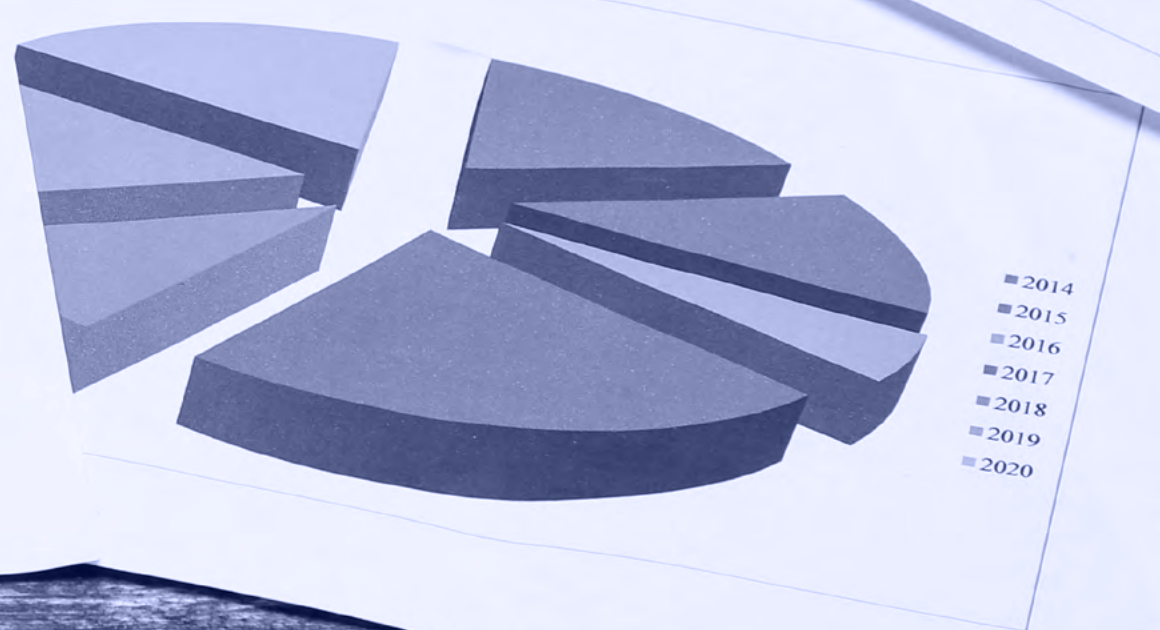




APPENDIX



2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2453	2456	3465	1785	212	4976	
1985	4456	1785	2965			
	1956					





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).

TASKFORCE BLAZE

Taskforce Blaze, a partnership with the Chinese National Narcotics Control Commission, has been responsible for the disruption of significant transnational serious and organised crime attempts to target the Australian community. Since November 2015, this cooperation has resulted in the seizure of more than 26 tonnes of drugs and precursor chemicals and \$2 million in proceeds of crime.

AFP AND MYANMAR POLICE FORCE (MPF)

Previous to the military coup of February 2021, the Australian Federal Police and MPF were in discussions to establish Taskforce Thunder, a joint drug control program that aims to facilitate counter narcotics operations. This follows successful collaboration between the AFP and MPF which led to the disruption of a number of clandestine laboratories and refineries.

In keeping with the whole of Australian Government policy, AFP has since suspended capability and training programs with the MPF.

TASKFORCE STORM

Taskforce Storm is a joint taskforce between the AFP, the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, the Royal Thai Police, the Department of Special Investigations, and the Anti-Money Laundering Office involving joint investigations and intelligence exchange to combat transnational crime, including drug trafficking, money laundering, firearms trafficking and serious fraud. Since its inception in May 2016, Taskforce Storm has resulted in the seizure of over nine tonnes of drugs and precursor chemicals, 25 arrests and combined asset seizures in both Thailand and Australia valued in excess of \$5.2 million.



STRIKEFORCE DRAGON

Strikeforce Dragon, a partnership with the Cambodian National Police and the Cambodian General Department of Immigration, aims to combat methylamphetamine (primarily crystal methylamphetamine). Strikeforce Dragon provides a mechanism to strengthen cooperation and intelligence sharing on narcotics to combat transnational organised crime syndicates targeting Australia. Since its inception in June 2016, Strikeforce Dragon has resulted in the seizure of 3.3 tonnes of drugs and precursor chemicals, as well as 62 arrests.

In September 2020, collaborative efforts led to the disruption of a clandestine laboratory involved in the production of cathinone-type substances and the seizure of over 1.2 tonnes of drugs and precursor chemicals. It is assessed that the syndicate had been in operation for at least 12 months, with narcotic shipments sent to Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe.

TASKFORCE BASILISK

Taskforce Basilisk, the full-time Colombia-Australia Joint Organised Crime Taskforce, conducts disruption and enforcement operations in Colombia independently from, or coordinated with, activity in Australia or elsewhere. After 15 years, Basilisk now self-sufficiently identifies threats, noting Colombia remains the primary source of cocaine in Australia regardless of transport route. Basilisk regularly engages with international law enforcement partners to interdict and disrupt ventures involving multi-tonne exports of cocaine from Colombia and international money laundering activities. Taskforce Basilisk-related activities and cooperation with the Colombian National Police has also resulted in 27 seizures of cocaine in Colombia destined for Australia totalling 31 kilograms (gross weight including the concealments).

TASKFORCE TYCHE

Taskforce Tyche is a joint arrangement between the AFP, National Police of Netherlands (NPN), the Dutch National Prosecutors Office and the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC). The AFP has been working in partnership with the NPN since November 2019 in an effort to enhance proactive joint investigations on high value targets involved in drug trafficking between Australia and the Netherlands.

This Taskforce has already resulted in 13 arrests and the seizure of 800 kilograms of MDMA, 548 litres of MDMA oil and 66 tonnes of precursor chemicals.

TRANSNATIONAL SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME PACIFIC TASKFORCE

In February 2019, the AFP, New Zealand Police, Fiji Police Force and Tonga Police Force launched the TSOC Pacific Taskforce, which is a commitment by all participants to work collaboratively to combat transnational organised crime impacting on the Pacific.

The goals of the Taskforce are to:

- enhance information sharing between participants through the established Pacific Transnational Crime Network, Pacific Transnational Crime Coordination Centre and respective Tactical Crime Units
- investigate and disrupt transnational serious and organised crime operating from, through or impacting the participant countries
- target organised crime entities or syndicates utilising small craft to move illicit drugs and facilitate other organised criminal activity
- demonstrate the commitment of participants toward effective multi-national cooperation and effectiveness combating transnational organised crime
- strengthen cooperation to conduct expanded investigations on transnational organised crime groups operating within and between multiple countries.

Initiatives undertaken by the Taskforce have resulted in 18 arrests in Fiji, Australia and New Zealand, and the seizure of 84 kilograms of cocaine, 2 kilograms of MDMA and 45 kilograms of methylamphetamine. In support of the Taskforce goals, Fiji Police has successfully uprooted in excess of 2.5 tonnes of cannabis (in excess of 40,000 plants) and arrested an additional 25 offenders during the COVID-19 travel ban, significantly disrupting local Pacific criminal networks also exploited by TSOC groups transshipping methylamphetamine and cocaine to Australia and New Zealand. During this same period, Tonga Police Force continued to have success in targeting and disrupting illicit drug import channels into Tonga, further limiting options for TSOC groups to exploit Tonga as a transshipment point to markets in Australia and New Zealand.

The Taskforce also identified a number of high value targets impacting the Pacific, based predominantly in Fiji and Tonga, who are responsible for the transport and stockpiling of narcotics in Fiji. The targets have a strong nexus to organised crime groups operating from Australia, New Zealand, Colombia, Mexico and China.

During the COVID-19 period, the focus of Taskforce operations has been directed towards dismantling local Pacific networks connecting with TSOC groups and investigating the laundering of criminal proceeds by TSOC in the Pacific.





APPENDIX 2

2019–20 SIGNIFICANT BORDER DETECTIONS (SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS)

ATS

Significant border detections of ATS (excluding MDMA) in 2019–20 include:

- 735.0 kilograms of methylamphetamine detected on 12 August 2019 via sea cargo from Mexico
- 396.0 kilograms of crystal methylamphetamine detected on 8 June 2020 via sea cargo from Malaysia
- 390.0 kilograms of crystal methylamphetamine detected on 14 February 2020 via air cargo from Malaysia
- 360.0 kilograms of crystal methylamphetamine detected on 4 March 2020 via air cargo from Malaysia
- 300.0 kilograms of crystal methylamphetamine detected on 15 October 2019 via air cargo from the United States (US).

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 2,181.0 kilograms and account for 41 per cent of the total weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) detected at the Australian border in 2019–20.

Significant border detections of MDMA in 2019–20 include:

- 1,056.0 kilograms of MDMA detected on 15 January 2020 via sea cargo from the Republic of Korea
- 12.0 kilograms of MDMA detected on 17 July 2019 via air cargo from Estonia
- 9.6 kilograms of MDMA detected on 7 December 2019 via air cargo from France
- 9.5 kilograms of MDMA detected on 22 January 2020 via international mail from Switzerland
- 8.0 kilograms of MDMA detected on 29 May 2020 via air cargo from Germany.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 1,095.1 kilograms and account for 85 per cent of the total weight of MDMA detected at the Australian border in 2019–20.



CANNABIS

Significant border detections of cannabis in 2019–20 include:

- 42.8 kilograms of cannabis detected on 18 August 2019 via air cargo from Spain
- 24.0 kilograms of cannabis detected on 3 December 2019 via air cargo from the US
- 16.8 kilograms of cannabis detected on 4 February 2020 via air cargo from the United Kingdom (UK)
- 8.0 kilograms of cannabis detected on 20 November 2019 via sea cargo from China (including Hong Kong)
- 6.2 kilograms of cannabis detected on 9 July 2019 via international mail from the US.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 97.8 kilograms and account for 15 per cent of the total weight of cannabis detected at the Australian border in 2019–20.

HEROIN

Significant border detections of heroin in 2019–20 include:

- 10.0 kilograms of heroin detected on 30 August 2019 via air cargo from the United Arab Emirates
- 6.1 kilograms of heroin detected on 13 February 2020 via international mail from Thailand
- 5.0 kilograms of heroin detected on 26 November 2019 via air cargo from Malaysia
- 4.5 kilograms of heroin detected on 3 November 2019 via air cargo from Thailand
- 4.2 kilograms of heroin detected on 20 January 2020 via air cargo from Malaysia.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 29.8 kilograms and account for 27 per cent of the total weight of heroin detected at the Australian border in 2019–20.

COCAINE

Significant border detections of cocaine in 2019–20 include:

- 233.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 21 September 2019 via sea cargo from Mexico
- 150.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 24 July 2019 via air cargo from the US
- 75.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 9 June 2020 via sea cargo from Germany
- 40.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 8 October 2019 via air cargo from Austria
- 33.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 16 January 2020 via international mail from Brazil.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 531.0 kilograms and account for 70 per cent of the total weight of cocaine detected at the Australian border in 2019–20.



PRECURSORS

In 2019–20, all significant border detections of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursors originated from China (including Hong Kong) and include:

- 1,266.0 kilograms of ephedrine detected on 3 September 2019 via sea cargo
- 182.0 kilograms of methyl alpha-acetylphenylacetate detected on 21 November 2019 via air cargo
- 109.0 kilograms of phenyl-2-propane (P2P) detected on 1 October 2019 via air cargo
- 104.0 kilograms of methylamine detected on 6 August 2019 via air cargo
- 100.0 kilograms of methylamine detected on 28 July 2019 via air cargo.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 1,761 kilograms and account for 84 per cent of the total weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursors detected at the Australian border in 2019–20.

Significant border detections of MDMA precursors in 2019–20 include:

- 1.8 kilograms of methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (MDP2P) detected on 20 August 2019 via air cargo from the UK
- 1.5 kilograms of piperonal detected on 4 February 2020 via air cargo from Germany.

These 2 detections have a combined weight of 3.3 kilograms and account for 80 per cent of the total weight of MDMA precursors detected at the Australian border in 2019–20.

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 2020

Year	Jurisdiction	Synthetic Route			Total %
		Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2020	ACT	1.6	1.6	1.3	4.5
	NSW	9.8	10.9	5.4	26.1
	NT	3.9	3.4	2.3	9.6
	SA	6.5	–	0.3	6.8
	WA	21.2	22.0	9.8	53.0
Total		43.0	37.9	19.1	100
2019	ACT	1.0	1.0	0.6	2.6
	NSW	2.6	5.8	2.0	10.4
	NT	0.4	2.0	1.1	3.5
	SA	5.0	9.6	7.0	21.6
	VIC	13.9	8.4	3.4	25.7
	WA	15.4	13.2	7.6	36.2
Total		38.3	40.0	21.7	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



TABLE 1: Synthetic route of manufacture of methylamphetamine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, classified by precursor, 2011–June 2020 (continued)

Year	Jurisdiction	Synthetic Route			Total %
		Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/Unclassified %	
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	4.4
	TAS	2.4	0.2	–	2.6
	VIC	–	0.2	–	0.2
	WA	40.7	10.9	7.3	58.9
Total		74.8	16.0	9.1	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: This data set represents a total of 1,320 methylamphetamine samples. Due to a lack of available data, all samples were classified based on sample collection date in place of 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 2020**

Year	Jurisdiction	Synthetic Route			Total %
		Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2020	ACT	1.7	1.7	1.4	4.8
	NSW	9.9	11.0	5.7	26.6
	NT	2.5	2.5	2.8	7.8
	SA	5.7	–	0.3	6
	WA	21.5	22.3	11.0	54.8
Total		41.3	37.5	21.2	100
2019	ACT	1.0	0.5	0.7	2.2
	NSW	1.5	4.3	2.2	8.0
	NT	0.4	2.2	1.1	3.7
	SA	5.8	11.9	8.7	26.4
	VIC	8.2	5.4	4.1	17.7
	WA	17.0	15.8	9.3	42.1
Total		33.9	40.1	26.1	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



TABLE 2: Synthetic route of manufacture of methylamphetamine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, classified by precursor, 2011–June 2020 (continued)

Year	Jurisdiction	Synthetic Route			Total %
		Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/Unclassified %	
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
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: This data set represents a total of 1,320 methylamphetamine samples (1,086 cases). Due to a lack of available data, all samples were classified based on sample collection date in place of sample seizure date. Cases which involved multiple seizures collected in both 2019 and 2020 were counted twice, once for each year.

**TABLE 3: Geographical origin of heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2011–June 2020**

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin			Total %
		South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2020	ACT	46.7	–	–	46.7
	NSW	16.7	–	–	16.7
	NT	3.3	–	–	3.3
	WA	33.3	–	–	33.3
Total		100.0	–	–	100
2019	ACT	2.6	–	–	2.6
	NSW	12.8	–	0.9	13.7
	NT	1.7	–	–	1.7
	SA	12.8	1.7	3.4	17.9
	VIC	42.7	2.6	4.3	49.6
	WA	14.5	–	–	14.5
Total		87.1	4.3	8.6	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



TABLE 3: Geographical origin of heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2011–June 2020 (continued)

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin			Total %
		South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
2014	NSW	47.6	7.2	–	54.8
	SA	–	2.4	–	2.4
	VIC	–	7.1	–	7.1
	WA	35.7	–	–	35.7
Total		83.3	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: This data set represents a total of 147 heroin samples. Due to a lack of available data, all samples were classified based on sample collection date in place of sample seizure date.

**TABLE 4: Geographical origin of heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, 2011–June 2020**

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin			Total %
		South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2020	ACT	46.7	–	–	46.7
	NSW	16.7	–	–	16.7
	NT	3.3	–	–	3.3
	WA	33.3	–	–	33.3
	Total		100.0		
2019	ACT	3.9	–	–	3.9
	NSW	15.6	–	1.3	16.9
	NT	2.6	–	–	2.6
	SA	10.4	–	6.5	16.9
	VIC	31.2	1.3	5.2	37.7
	WA	22.1	–	–	22.1
Total		85.8	1.3	13.0	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	–	6.5
	NSW	31.1	1.6	–	32.7
	NT	1.6	–	–	1.6
	SA	6.6	–	–	6.6
	VIC	36.1	–	3.3	39.4
	WA	13.1	–	–	13.1
Total		93.4	3.2	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



TABLE 4: Geographical origin of heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, 2011–June 2020 (continued)

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin			Total %
		South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
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
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: This heroin data set represents a total of 91 cases. Due to a lack of available data, all samples were classified based on sample collection date in place of sample seizure date.

TABLE 5: Geographical origin of cocaine ENIPID samples, as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2014–June 2020

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin				Total
		Colombia %	Peru %	Bolivia %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2020	ACT	6.0	–	–	3.6	9.6
	NSW	27.7	8.4	–	10.8	46.9
	NT	2.4	–	–	3.6	6.0
	SA	1.2	–	–	3.6	4.8
	WA	14.5	7.2	–	10.8	32.5
Total		51.8	15.6	–	32.4	100
2019	ACT	1.0	1.0	–	–	2.0
	NSW	22.4	2.1	–	16.7	41.2
	NT	1.0	–	–	–	1.0
	SA	9.9	1.6	–	3.1	14.6
	VIC	13.5	3.7	–	6.3	23.5
	WA	10.9	1.0	–	5.7	17.6
Total		58.7	9.4	–	31.8	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



TABLE 5: Geographical origin of cocaine ENIPID samples, as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2014–June 2020 (continued)

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin				Total
		Colombia %	Peru %	Bolivia %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
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	–	–	3.4
	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: This data set represents a total of 275 cocaine samples. Due to a lack of available data, all samples were classified based on sample collection date in place of sample seizure date.

TABLE 6: Geographical origin of cocaine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, 2014–June 2020

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin				Total
		Colombia %	Peru %	Bolivia %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2020	ACT	4.5	–	–	3.0	7.5
	NSW	23.9	4.5	–	16.4	44.8
	NT	1.5	–	–	3.0	4.5
	SA	1.5	–	–	4.5	6.0
	WA	14.9	9.0	–	13.4	37.3
Total		46.3	13.5	–	40.3	100
2019	ACT	1.4	1.4	–	–	2.8
	NSW	18.1	1.4	–	14.6	34.1
	NT	1.4	–	–	–	1.4
	SA	13.2	2.1	–	4.2	19.5
	VIC	11.1	2.8	–	6.3	20.2
	WA	13.9	1.4	–	6.9	22.2
Total		59.1	9.1	–	32.0	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



TABLE 6: Geographical origin of cocaine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, 2014–June 2020 (continued)

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin				Total
		Colombia %	Peru %	Bolivia %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
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: This cocaine data set represents a total of 209 cases. Due to a lack of available data, all samples were classified based on sample collection date in place of sample seizure date.





