



APPENDICES



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).

All statistics provided are accurate as at December 2021.

TASKFORCE BLAZE

Taskforce Blaze is a joint initiative between the AFP and the China National Narcotics Control Commission to counter the narcotics trade and trafficking. The Taskforce focuses on eradicating sources of narcotics and obstructing the channels of trafficking at key borders. Taskforce Blaze also continues to target narcotic-related money laundering avenues available to organised crime syndicates.

Since its inception in November 2015, Taskforce Blaze has intercepted more than 26 tonnes of drugs and precursor chemicals and \$2 million in proceeds of crime, resulting in 299 arrests.

AFP ENGAGEMENT WITH MYANMAR POLICE FORCE (MPF)

Prior to the military coup in February 2021, the AFP and MPF were in the final stages of officially signing off on establishing 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, the AFP has since suspended capability and training programs with the MPF and assesses operational engagement on a case-by-case basis.

Since February 2021, the Drug Enforcement Division of the MPF has seized close to 30 tonnes of drugs; with nearly 13 tonnes of methylamphetamine, over 13 tonnes of dry powder precursor chemicals and over 90,000 litres of liquid precursor chemicals. Despite our reduction in engagement, the MPF is still actively sharing intelligence related to drug exportation with the AFP, for sharing with our international law enforcement partners in the Mekong region.

TASKFORCE STORM

Taskforce Storm is a joint initiative 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. Taskforce Storm enables joint investigations and intelligence exchange to combat transnational, serious and organised crime, including drug trafficking, money laundering, firearms trafficking and serious fraud.

Since its inception in May 2016, Taskforce Storm has resulted in seizures of more than 10 tonnes of drugs and precursor chemicals, and asset seizures valued in excess of \$25.7 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 narcotics and precursor chemicals in addition to 64 arrests.

TASKFORCE BASILISK

The AFP partners with the Office of the Colombian Attorney General to conduct police operations under Taskforce Basilisk. The objective of Taskforce Basilisk is to detect, deter, prevent and disrupt transnational serious and organised crime suspected of directly or indirectly impacting Australia. Taskforce 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 TYCHE

In November 2019, the AFP, ACIC, National Police of the Netherlands and the National Prosecution Office of the Netherlands established Taskforce Tyche, to enhance proactive joint investigations on High Value Targets involved in drug trafficking between Australia and the Netherlands.

Since its inception in November 2019, Taskforce Tyche has resulted in 13 arrests, 2 illicit laboratories being dismantled and the seizure of 5 firearms, 850 kilograms of MDMA, 548 litres of MDMA oil, 26 kilograms of ketamine, 65 tonnes of precursor chemicals and €200,000 (equivalent to approximately AUD \$300,000).

TRANSNATIONAL SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME PACIFIC TASKFORCE

The Pacific Transnational, Serious and Organised Crime Taskforce was launched by the Fiji Police Force, Tonga Police Force, AFP and New Zealand Police in February 2019, and is a commitment by all participants to work collaboratively to combat transnational, serious and organised crime impacting the Pacific. In 2021, the Taskforce co-oped Pacific French Territories as operational partners through the Office Anti-Stupéfiant (OFAST).

Since its inception, the Taskforce has seized in excess of 86 kilograms of cocaine, 70 kilograms of methylamphetamine, 2 kilograms of MDMA and 4.5 tonnes of cannabis being produced or transhipped through Fiji or Tonga. Over 48 offenders have been arrested and charged in Australia, Fiji, Tonga and New Zealand with an array of serious drug offences. Coordination between the Taskforce members has also resulted in over 30 outlaw motorcycle gang members and high-level criminal entities being refused entry, or detained, upon arrival in Fiji and Tonga. In addition, over 20 high risk vessels of interest have been interdicted by Fiji and Tonga law enforcement authorities.



APPENDIX 2

2020–21⁷³ SIGNIFICANT BORDER DETECTIONS

Source: Department Of Home Affairs

ATS

Significant border detections of ATS (excluding MDMA) in 2020–21 include:

- 739.0 kilograms of methylamphetamine detected on 17 August 2020 via air cargo from Thailand
- 546.0 kilograms of methylamphetamine detected on 11 November 2020 via air cargo from the United States
- 540.0 kilograms of methylamphetamine detected on 29 March 2021 via sea cargo from Mexico
- 320.0 kilograms of methylamphetamine (ice) detected on 4 May 2021 via sea cargo from Thailand
- 215.0 kilograms of methylamphetamine (ice) detected on 23 December 2020 via sea cargo from Malaysia.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 2,360.0 kilograms and account for 45% of the total weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) detected at the Australian border in 2020–21.

Significant border detections of MDMA in 2020–21 include:

- 5.0 kilograms of MDMA detected on 16 May 2021 via air cargo from Italy
- 5.0 kilograms of MDMA detected on 11 April 2021 via international mail from Germany
- 4.5 kilograms of MDMA detected on 25 December 2020 via air cargo from the United Kingdom
- 4.0 kilograms of MDMA detected on 10 May 2021 via air cargo from Spain
- 4.0 kilograms of MDMA detected on 16 April 2021 via air cargo from Belgium.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 22.5 kilograms and account for 21% of the total weight of MDMA detected at the Australian border in 2020–21.

⁷³ Country of embarkation information was not available for every significant detection at the Australian border in 2020–21.



CANNABIS

Significant border detections of cannabis in 2020–21 include:

- 42.0 kilograms of cannabis detected on 1 April 2021 via air cargo from the United States
- 25.0 kilograms of cannabis detected on 30 March 2021 via air cargo from Thailand
- 16.0 kilograms of cannabis detected on 25 August 2020 via sea cargo from the United States
- 15.0 kilograms of cannabis detected on 5 August 2020 via air cargo from China (including Hong Kong)
- 14.2 kilograms of cannabis detected on 5 September 2020 via air cargo from China (including Hong Kong).

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 112.2 kilograms and account for 14% of the total weight of cannabis detected at the Australian border in 2020–21.

HEROIN

Significant border detections of heroin in 2020–21 include:

- 348.0 kilograms of heroin detected on 23 December 2020 via air cargo from Malaysia
- 316.0 kilograms of heroin detected on 9 January 2021 via air cargo from Malaysia
- 135.5 kilograms of heroin detected on 23 December 2020 via air cargo from Malaysia
- 85.0 kilograms of heroin detected on 23 December 2020 via sea cargo from Malaysia
- 77.0 kilograms of heroin detected on 28 May 2021 via air cargo from Malaysia.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 961.5 kilograms and account for 77% of the total weight of heroin detected at the Australian border in 2020–21.

COCAINE

Significant border detections of cocaine in 2020–21 include:

- 600.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 15 January 2021 via sea cargo from Italy
- 550.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 15 May 2021 via air cargo from the United Kingdom
- 500.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 22 September 2020 via sea cargo from Brazil
- 160.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 31 May 2021 via air cargo from China (including Hong Kong)
- 144.0 kilograms of cocaine detected on 6 October 2020 via air cargo from South Africa.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 1,954.0 kilograms and account for 76% of the total weight of cocaine detected at the Australian border in 2020–21.



PRECURSORS

Significant border detections of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursors in 2020–21 include:

- 263.0 kilograms of methyl alpha-acetylphenylacetate detected on 5 November 2020 via sea cargo from China (including Hong Kong)
- 156.0 kilograms of pseudoephedrine detected on 11 October 2020 via air cargo from India
- 50.0 kilograms of pseudoephedrine detected on 14 May 2021 via air cargo from India
- 26.0 kilograms of methyl alpha-acetylphenylacetate detected on 5 November 2021 via sea cargo from China (including Hong Kong)
- 26.0 kilograms of methyl alpha-acetylphenylacetate detected on 5 November 2021 via sea cargo from China (including Hong Kong)⁷⁴.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 521.0 kilograms and account for 51% of the total weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursors detected at the Australian border in 2020–21.

Significant border detections of MDMA precursors in 2020–21 include:

- 162.0 grams of piperonal detected on 4 May 2021 via air cargo from the United States
- 56.0 grams of N-Moc-MDMA detected on 30 November 2020 via international mail from the Netherlands
- 50.0 grams of piperonal detected on 3 March 2021 via air cargo from the United States
- 25.0 grams of N-Moc-MDMA detected on 29 January 2021 via international mail from the Netherlands
- 20.0 grams of piperonal detected on 17 December 2020 via international mail from Poland.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 313.0 grams and account for 98% of the total weight of MDMA precursors detected at the Australian border in 2020–21.

⁷⁴ This is the second of 2 transactions on the same day, not a duplicate.



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 2021

Year	Jurisdiction	Synthetic Route			Total %
		Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/Unclassified %	
Jan-Jun 2021	ACT	—	—	—	—
	NSW	1.0	12.6	1.9	15.5
	NT	0.4	1.0	0.6	2.0
	SA	5.2	10.8	4.2	20.2
	VIC	12.4	10.1	7.1	29.6
	WA	6.6	19.5	6.6	32.7
Total		25.6	54.0	20.4	100
2020	ACT	0.9	0.7	0.6	2.2
	NSW	2.3	6.6	3.5	12.4
	NT	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.6
	SA	5.5	8.4	4.3	18.2
	VIC	17.4	9.9	6.6	33.9
	WA	8.9	14.0	7.0	30.7
Total		36.3	41.5	22.2	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



TABLE 1: Synthetic route of manufacture of methylamphetamine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, classified by precursor, 2011–June 2021 (continued)

Year	Jurisdiction	Synthetic Route			Total %
		Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/Unclassified %	
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
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



TABLE 1: Synthetic route of manufacture of methylamphetamine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, classified by precursor, 2011–June 2021 (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		74.8	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 858 methylamphetamine samples in 2020 and 483 methylamphetamine samples between January and June 2021. Due to a lack of available data, samples were classified based on the sample collection date in place of the sample seizure date. ACT is not represented between January and June 2021 as no collection of ENIPID samples occurred in this time period.



TABLE 2: Geographical origin of heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2011– June 2021

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin			Total %
		South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2021	ACT	–	–	–	–
	NSW	8.0	4.0	–	12.0
	NT	–	–	–	–
	SA	12.0	–	–	12.0
	VIC	36.0	8.0	4.0	48.0
	WA	28.0	–	–	28.0
Total		84.0	12.0	4.0	100
2020	ACT	12.0	–	–	12.0
	NSW	14.5	–	–	14.5
	NT	0.8	–	–	0.8
	SA	4.3	–	–	4.3
	VIC	40.2	7.7	11.1	59.0
	WA	8.5	–	0.9	9.4
Total		80.3	7.7	12.0	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

**TABLE 2: Geographical origin of heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2011– June 2021 (continued)**

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



TABLE 2: Geographical origin of heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2011– June 2021 (continued)

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin			Total %
		South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
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 117 heroin samples in 2020 and 25 heroin samples between Jan and Jun 2021. Due to a lack of available data, some samples were classified based on sample collection date in place of sample seizure date.



TABLE 3: Geographical origin of cocaine ENIPID samples, as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2014–June 2021

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin				Total %
		Colombia %	Peru %	Bolivia %	Mixed/Unclassified %	
Jan – Jun 2021	ACT	–	–	–	–	–
	NSW	22.6	–	–	20.2	42.8
	NT	0.8	–	–	–	0.8
	SA	4.0	–	–	–	4.0
	VIC	29.0	–	–	12.1	41.1
	WA	7.3	–	–	4.0	11.3
Total		63.7	–	–	36.3	100
2020	ACT	1.9	–	–	1.1	3.0
	NSW	21.3	2.6	–	10.1	34.0
	NT	1.5	–	–	0.8	2.3
	SA	3.0	–	–	2.2	5.2
	VIC	28.5	–	–	15.4	43.9
	WA	7.1	1.5	–	3.0	11.6
Total		63.3	4.1	–	32.6	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



TABLE 3: Geographical origin of cocaine ENIPID samples, as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2014–June 2021 (continued)

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin				Total %
		Colombia %	Peru %	Bolivia %	Mixed/Unclassified %	
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	–	–	3.4
	QLD	1.7	3.3	–	–	5.0
	VIC	10.0	0.0	–	–	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 267 cocaine samples in 2020 and 124 samples between January and June 2021. Due to a lack of available data, samples were classified based on sample collection date in place of sample seizure date.



