

# APPENDIX 1

## SIGNIFICANT BORDER DETECTIONS IN 2017–18 (SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS)

### ATS

Significant border detections of ATS (excluding MDMA) in 2017–18 include:

- 1,000.0 kilograms of crystal methylamphetamine detected via sea cargo
- 437.0 kilograms of methylamphetamine detected via sea cargo from Thailand
- 250.0 kilograms of methylamphetamine detected via air cargo from the United States (US)
- 74.0 kilograms of methylamphetamine detected via air cargo from the US
- 40.0 kilograms of methylamphetamine detected via air cargo from the US.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 1,801.0 kilograms and account for 61.0 per cent of the total weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) detected at the Australian border in 2017–18.

Significant border detections of MDMA in 2017–18 include:

- 324.0 kilograms detected via air cargo from the Netherlands
- 144.0 kilograms detected via air cargo from the Netherlands
- 12.0 kilograms detected via air cargo from Spain
- 8.4 kilograms detected via international mail from the Netherlands
- 6.5 kilograms detected via international mail from the Netherlands.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 494.9 kilograms and account for 34.8 per cent of the total weight of MDMA detected at the Australian border in 2017–18.

### CANNABIS

Significant border detections of cannabis in 2017–18 include:

- 122.9 kilograms of cannabis detected via air cargo from the US
- 15.0 kilograms of cannabis detected via international mail from Germany
- 9.8 kilograms of cannabis detected via air cargo from Serbia
- 9.6 kilograms of cannabis detected via air cargo from the US
- 5.0 kilograms of cannabis detected via international mail from the Netherlands.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 162.3 kilograms and account for 28.0 per cent of the total weight of cannabis detected at the Australian border in 2017–18.



## HEROIN

Significant border detections of heroin in 2017–18 include:

- 16.0 kilograms of heroin detected via air cargo from Thailand
- 13.6 kilograms of heroin detected via international mail from Thailand
- 12.2 kilograms of heroin detected via international mail from Laos
- 11.0 kilograms of heroin detected via international mail from Thailand
- 9.1 kilograms of heroin detected via international mail from Laos.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 61.9 kilograms and account for 32.6 per cent of the total weight of heroin detected at the Australian border in 2017–18.

## COCAINE

Significant border detections of cocaine in 2017–18 include:

- 450.0 kilograms of cocaine detected via air cargo from South Africa
- 50.0 kilograms of cocaine detected via air cargo from Mexico
- 40.0 kilograms of cocaine detected via air cargo from China (Hong Kong)
- 36.0 kilograms of cocaine detected via air cargo from Mexico
- 30.0 kilograms of cocaine detected via air cargo from Mexico.

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 606.0 kilograms and account for 65.4 per cent of the total weight of cocaine detected at the Australian border in 2017–18.

## PRECURSORS

Significant border detections of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursors in 2017–18 include:

- 8.0 kilograms of ephedrine detected via air cargo from Malaysia
- 8.0 kilograms of ephedrine detected via air cargo from the United Kingdom
- 8.0 kilograms of ephedrine detected via international mail from China
- 7.5 kilograms of ephedrine detected via air cargo from China
- 7.2 kilograms of ephedrine detected via air cargo from China (Hong Kong).

These 5 detections have a combined weight of 38.7 kilograms and account for less than 1.0 per cent of the total weight of ATS (excluding MDMA) precursors detected at the Australian border in 2017–18.

No significant border detections of MDMA precursors were identified in 2017–18.



# 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 2018

Year	Jurisdiction	Synthetic Route			Total %
		Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2018	NSW	19.6	29.0	8.0	56.6
	NT	13.8	1.4	1.4	16.6
	Vic	17.4	4.3	5.1	26.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>50.8</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>100</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>65.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>100</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>86.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>100</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>88.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>100</b>



**TABLE 1: Synthetic route of manufacture of methylamphetamine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, classified by precursor, 2011–June 2018 (continued)**

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

Note: Due to a lack of available data, some 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 2018**

Year	Jurisdiction	Synthetic Route			Total %
		Eph/PSE %	P2P %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2018	NSW	21.0	29.0	17.7	<b>67.7</b>
	NT	4.8	1.7	3.2	<b>9.7</b>
	Vic	11.3	4.8	6.5	<b>22.6</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>37.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>100</b>
2017	ACT	1.7	0.5	0.6	<b>2.8</b>
	NSW	21.2	5.0	12.8	<b>39.0</b>
	NT	5.6	0.6	0.6	<b>6.8</b>
	SA	14.5	3.4	12.8	<b>30.7</b>
	Vic	15.1	1.1	3.9	<b>20.1</b>
	WA	0.6	–	–	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>58.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>100</b>
2016	ACT	2.7	–	0.1	<b>2.8</b>
	NSW	25.6	2.1	3.8	<b>31.5</b>
	NT	4.9	–	–	<b>4.9</b>
	Qld	–	–	–	<b>–</b>
	SA	13.5	0.8	3.3	<b>17.6</b>
	Tas	0.3	–	–	<b>0.3</b>
	Vic	12.8	0.8	1.1	<b>14.7</b>
	WA	26.4	0.8	1.0	<b>28.2</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>86.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>100</b>
2015	ACT	1.8	–	–	<b>1.8</b>
	NSW	31.2	2.2	3.4	<b>36.8</b>
	NT	4.8	0.4	–	<b>5.2</b>
	Qld	–	–	–	<b>–</b>
	SA	8.9	0.7	1.1	<b>10.7</b>
	Vic	11.3	–	0.6	<b>11.9</b>
	WA	29.1	0.7	3.8	<b>33.6</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>87.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>100</b>
2014	NSW	31.0	3.6	4.6	<b>39.2</b>
	NT	4.6	0.6	0.8	<b>6.0</b>
	Qld	–	–	0.2	<b>0.2</b>
	SA	2.3	1.9	1.7	<b>5.9</b>
	Tas	1.3	–	0.6	<b>1.9</b>
	Vic	1.9	–	0.4	<b>2.3</b>
	WA	35.9	4.4	4.2	<b>44.5</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>77.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>100</b>
2013	NSW	33.9	4.6	1.7	<b>40.2</b>
	NT	4.6	0.4	1.7	<b>6.7</b>
	Tas	2.9	–	0.4	<b>3.3</b>
	Vic	–	0.4	–	<b>0.4</b>
	WA	33.5	6.7	9.2	<b>49.4</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>74.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>100</b>



**TABLE 2: Synthetic route of manufacture of methylamphetamine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, classified by precursor, 2011–June 2018 (continued)**

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

Note: 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 heroin ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional samples, 2011–June 2018**

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin			Total %
		South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2018	WA	66.7	33.3	–	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>66.7</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>100</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>50.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>100</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>93.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>88.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>100</b>
2014	NSW	47.6	7.2	–	54.8
	SA	–	2.4	–	2.4
	Vic	–	7.1	–	7.1
	WA	35.7	–	–	35.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>80.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>100</b>
2013	NSW	45.7	–	2.9	48.6
	WA	34.3	17.1	–	51.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>80.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100</b>
2012	ACT	8.5	–	–	8.5
	NSW	55.3	12.8	12.8	80.9
	WA	2.1	8.5	–	10.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>65.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100</b>
2011	NSW	9.8	2.0	3.9	15.7
	WA	82.3	–	2.0	84.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>92.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Due to a lack of available data, some 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 2018**

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin			Total %
		South-East Asia %	South-West Asia %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2018	WA	66.7	33.3	–	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>66.7</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>100</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>61.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>100</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>93.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>84.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>100</b>
2014	NSW	51.7	10.3	–	62.0
	SA	–	3.5	–	3.5
	Vic	–	3.5	–	3.5
	WA	31.0	–	–	31.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>82.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>100</b>
2013	NSW	50.0	0.0	5.6	55.6
	WA	33.3	11.1	0.0	44.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>83.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>100</b>
2012	ACT	9.4	–	–	9.4
	NSW	46.9	12.5	18.7	78.1
	WA	3.1	9.4	–	12.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>59.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>100</b>
2011	NSW	18.8	6.2	12.5	37.5
	WA	56.3	–	6.2	62.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>75.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Due to a lack of available data, some 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 2018**

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin				Total %
		Colombia %	Peru %	Bolivia %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2018	NSW	34.4	3.1	–	53.1	90.6
	Vic	9.4	–	–	–	9.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>43.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>100</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>61.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>100</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>67.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>100</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>50.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>100</b>
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
<b>Total</b>		<b>53.3</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>100</b>

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 cocaine ENIPID samples as a proportion of analysed jurisdictional cases, 2014–June 2018**

Year	Jurisdiction	Geographical origin				Total %
		Colombia %	Peru %	Bolivia %	Mixed/ Unclassified %	
Jan–Jun 2018	NSW	34.7	3.8	–	50.0	<b>88.5</b>
	Vic	11.5	–	–	–	<b>11.5</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>46.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>100</b>
2017	ACT	5.9	–	–	–	<b>5.9</b>
	NSW	44.1	13.2	–	19.1	<b>76.4</b>
	NT	1.5	–	–	–	<b>1.5</b>
	SA	5.9	–	–	1.5	<b>7.4</b>
	Vic	5.9	–	–	2.9	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>63.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>100</b>
2016	ACT	3.5	–	–	0.9	<b>4.4</b>
	NSW	46.5	–	–	26.3	<b>72.8</b>
	NT	0.9	–	–	–	<b>0.9</b>
	SA	5.2	–	–	–	<b>5.2</b>
	Vic	3.5	–	–	0.9	<b>4.4</b>
	WA	7.0	0.9	–	4.4	<b>12.3</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>66.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>100</b>
2015	ACT	1.9	–	–	–	<b>1.9</b>
	NSW	38.0	14.8	–	20.4	<b>73.2</b>
	NT	0.9	–	–	–	<b>0.9</b>
	SA	2.8	–	–	–	<b>2.8</b>
	Vic	4.6	–	–	4.6	<b>9.2</b>
	WA	2.8	0.9	–	8.3	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>51.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>100</b>
2014	NSW	13.5	13.5	–	5.4	<b>32.4</b>
	NT	2.7	2.7	–	–	<b>5.4</b>
	Qld	2.7	5.4	–	–	<b>8.1</b>
	Vic	16.2	–	–	–	<b>16.2</b>
	WA	24.3	2.7	–	10.8	<b>37.8</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>59.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>100</b>

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







