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Senator the Hon Ian Macdonald  
Committee Chair  
Parliamentary Joint Committee on the Australian Crime Commission  
Parliament House  
CANBERRA ACT 2600

PARLIAMENTARY JOINT COMMITTEE ON  
THE AUSTRALIAN CRIME COMMISSION

REC'D: 13 March 2006

FROM: Acc

AUTHORISED FOR PUBLICATION:

SECRETARY:

cc. Jonathan Curtis, Committee Secretary

Dear Senator Macdonald

**Parliamentary Joint Committee on the Australian Crime Commission -  
Inquiry into Amphetamines and Other Synthetic Drugs Submission**

Attached is the ACC submission to the PJC's Inquiry into Amphetamines and Other Synthetic Drugs (AOSD). The ACC submission examines the following key issues:

- Trends in the production and consumption of AOSD in Australia
- Strategies to reduce the AOSD market in Australia
- Proposed National Action Plan – Amphetamine Type Stimulants
- ACC Intelligence Products
- The nature of Australian law enforcement response
- Extent and nature of organised crime involvement
- The ACC's AOSD Special Intelligence Operation
- The adequacy of existing legislation and administrative arrangements

A copy of this submission has also been provided electronically to the Committee Secretary.

As the outcomes of the ACC's work in the area of AOSD are classified, they have not been included in the unclassified submission but can be provided to Committee members at an in-camera hearing at the Committee's request.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require clarification on any of the matters raised in this submission.

Yours sincerely

Alastair Milroy  
Chief Executive Officer  
13 March 2006

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AUSTRALIAN CRIME COMMISSION



SUBMISSION TO:  
The Parliamentary Joint Committee on the  
Australian Crime Commission

INQUIRY INTO:  
Amphetamines and  
Other Synthetic Drugs



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## Trends in the production and consumption of AOSD in Australia

Intelligence gathered by the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) and its partner agencies indicates that the domestic demand for amphetamines and other synthetic drugs (AOSD) is increasing, with little likelihood that this trend will alter in the near future. This environment is increasingly likely to involve domestic production and importation of existing chemical precursors, in addition to the production and importation of new chemical variants.

This assessment is based on a number of factors, including:

- indicators of increased AOSD production in every Australian jurisdiction - between 1996 and 2004, the number of clandestine laboratories detected by law enforcement agencies increased from 58 to 358 (an increase of 517 percent);
- an apparent increase in the domestic production of MDMA - during the 2003–04 financial year, 24 MDMA-only laboratories were detected in addition to 107 laboratories with chemicals and equipment associated with the production of both amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) and MDMA;
- information on the diversion of legally obtained precursors and tablet presses to illicit drug manufacture which suggests that the potential level of domestic MDMA production exceeds previous estimates.

The growth in domestic production has generated a greater impetus for the sourcing of precursor chemicals required for the manufacture of AOSD. There is also evidence that partially processed MDMA is being imported for final processing and pressing.

High demand for MDMA has facilitated the counterfeiting of imported products. It is not uncommon for ketamine<sup>1</sup> to be added to methylamphetamine in an attempt to mimic the effects of MDMA.

In recent years the Internet has become a major facilitator for sourcing AOSD chemical precursors, equipment and information. AOSD 'cooks' are able to access techniques and information through websites, chat rooms and dispersed networks. In addition, online auction sites appear to have significantly assisted the capacity of groups and individuals to procure equipment and other materials needed for the production of AOSD.

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<sup>1</sup> Ketamine is primarily used as a veterinary anaesthetic but is also used in human medical procedures as it does not depress breathing or circulation.

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The major factor likely to influence the ATS market in Australia in the short term is the rescheduling of consumer-sized pseudoephedrine-based products from Schedule 2 (S2) to Schedule 3 (S3) of the *Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons*. This is likely to decrease the domestic availability of pseudoephedrine and may force domestic ATS manufacturers to increasingly source this precursor off-shore or revert to more time consuming production methods not utilising pseudoephedrine.

A number of recent studies evidence a sustained pattern of use of ATS in Australia:

- the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reports that Australia has the highest consumption of MDMA per capita in the world, and second-highest rate of consumption of methylamphetamine.<sup>2</sup>
- results from the 2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey reveal that after cannabis, MDMA<sup>3</sup> and ATS are the most common recently used illicit substances.
- since 1993, the proportion of the population reporting recent (within the last 12 months) ATS use has increased from 2.0 percent to 3.2 percent, with MDMA use increasing almost three-fold from 1.2 percent to 3.4 percent.<sup>4</sup>
- use of ATS is entrenched within the injecting drug user (IDU) population. 74 percent of IDUs sampled in 2004 reported having used methylamphetamine in the previous six months.<sup>5</sup>
- use is also high among offending populations - urinalysis results from more than 3,100 police detainees in seven different watch-houses in various jurisdictions revealed 41 percent of females and 29 percent of males tested positive for methylamphetamine use.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), *Ecstasy and amphetamines global survey 2003*, available online < [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/publications/report\\_ats\\_2003-09-23\\_1.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/publications/report_ats_2003-09-23_1.pdf) >, p.107. (Accessed 1 August 2005).

<sup>3</sup> There was a significant increase in the proportion reporting recent use of MDMA (from 2.9 to 3.4 percent of the Australian population aged 14 years and over), equating to more than 556,000 people having used MDMA in the previous 12 months.

<sup>4</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey—First results*, AIHW cat. No. PHE57, AIHW, Canberra, 2005 p.3.

<sup>5</sup> Stafford, J., Degenhardt, L., Black, E., Bruno, R., Buckingham, K., Featherston, J., Jenkinson, R., Kinner, S., Moon, C., and Weekley, J. *Australian drug trends 2004—Findings from the Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS)*, NDARC monograph no. 55, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, Sydney, 2005, p.57.

<sup>6</sup> Schulte, C., Mouzos, J. and Makkai, T. *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA)—2004 annual report on drug use among police detainees*, Research and Public Policy Series no. 65, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra, 2005, p.14.

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There also appears to be an increase in public acceptability of regular use. Since 1995, public acceptability of regular ATS use has increased from 2.0 percent of the population to 3.1 percent, and acceptability of regular MDMA use from 2.1 percent<sup>7</sup> to 4.2 percent.<sup>8</sup>

AOSD users appear to be developing a preference for the higher purity crystal methylamphetamine ('ice'). There are reports that the smoking of ice is gaining popularity. There have been detection of clandestine laboratories producing ice, however the bulk is thought to be imported. In 2004-05 Customs detected four times more ice (by weight) than other forms of ATS excluding MDMA.

### Strategies to reduce the AOSD market in Australia

The ACC is engaged in a number of activities that contribute to supply reduction strategies under the *National Drug Strategy* and which, *inter alia*, have a focus of reducing the AOSD market in Australia. The key feature of these activities is a nationally focussed effort involving cooperation between State, Territory and Commonwealth law enforcement and relevant partner agencies utilising the powers and functions provided by the ACC Act, together with complementary multi-jurisdictional action.

A significant component of the ACC's activity has been under its AOSD Determination. The successful outcomes from the Determination have resulted from the direction taken to specifically focus on and understand the markets and facilitators of AOSD production, rather than targeting the individual networks engaging in manufacturing/distribution. This has been particularly evident through the strategic use of the ACC's coercive powers.

This less traditional approach has proven to be successful in enabling law enforcement activity to attack elements of the supply chain, both licit and illicit. This strategy has undermined individual's/group's ability to manufacture drugs and supply the market, reducing supply for users in a more effective and less resource intensive way than targeting the individual manufacturers and distributors.

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<sup>7</sup> AIHW, *1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey—First results*, AIHW cat. No. PHE15, AIHW, Canberra, 1999, p.8.

<sup>8</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *2004 National Drug Strategy Household Survey—First results*, AIHW cat. No. PHE57, AIHW, Canberra, 2005, p.8.

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Further strategies which have been engaged in by the ACC to optimise the impact of its activities against AOSD include:

- strategic use of the coercive powers and other specialist intelligence collecting capabilities;
- undertaking intelligence development work on cross-jurisdictional groups involved in AOSD activity and identifying emerging methodologies being utilised to circumvent law enforcement detection;
- working closely with jurisdictions to significantly impact on the operating environment by targeting key entities involved in the facilitation of AOSD related crime;
- *developing and extending relationships with industry and other groups to foster and encourage cooperation and intelligence sharing with law enforcement, provide education on the potential for diversion of substances and equipment to illicit drug manufacture and discourage involvement in illegal activities;*
- progressing AOSD related legal and industry reform in partnership with industry and other law enforcement agencies;
- participating as a key contributor and expert advisor in national forums on AOSD matters including the National Working Group on the Prevention of the Diversion of Precursor Chemicals into Illicit Drug Manufacture (PWG) and relevant advisory groups such as the PWG's expert chemical re-scheduling sub-committee; and
- sponsoring an annual National Chemical Diversion Congress involving national and international law enforcement and industry representatives.

### **Proposed National Action Plan – Amphetamine Type Stimulants**

Recognising that AOSD represent a significant ongoing concern to the Australian community and generate a number of issues and challenges across government, non-government and other sectors, in May 2005 the ACC Board requested the ACC to develop an AOSD National Action Plan outlining current and potential further action to address the problem.

In developing the plan it became evident that the term amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) better reflected the range of drugs of concern. The resulting draft plan, called the ATS National Action Plan, was developed through consultation with ACC Board member agencies.

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The nature of the activities required to address ATS in a holistic way extend beyond the law enforcement arena. The intent of the National Action Plan is to provide an overview of the range of work currently being undertaken as well as identify issues that might be addressed and possible future strategies to contribute to an effective national response. It is also designed to increase public and private sector awareness of the ATS problem and the role these sectors can jointly play in addressing the issue.

The plan was developed in draft form in recognition that consultation beyond ACC Board member agencies was required in order to provide a full catalogue of all *strategies in place or envisaged* by governments, non-government organisations, industry groups, regulatory bodies and individual companies. Notwithstanding this, the document provides an overview of a broad range of activities that could support the control or treatment of ATS problems.

The draft plan covers eight main themes of activity in the areas of:

- policy debate and implementation;
- government legislative or regulatory responses;
- industry self-regulation;
- enhanced education;
- the role of the criminal justice system;
- strategic partnerships;
- research and development; and
- environmental concerns.

Elements of the plan are intrinsically linked reflecting not only the wide-reaching nature of the problem, but also the need for a concerted and coordinated effort to address the situation at all levels.

In considering how best to progress development and implementation of the plan, the ACC Board agreed that the broad nature of the consultation required to ensure inclusion of all relevant sectors, and the wide ranging nature of current and potential strategies and activities, were beyond the scope of the responsibilities and partnership relationships that are appropriate to the role of the ACC.

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The ACC Board therefore formed the view that, particularly given its cross agency and intergovernmental membership, its role in providing policy advice to Ministers on *drug-related matters and responsibility for implementing the National Drug Strategy: Australia's Integrated Framework 2004-2009*, the Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs (IGCD) represented a potential effective mechanism to pursue this initiative.

At its meeting in July 2005, the ACC Board resolved to refer the concept and draft of the National Action Plan to the IGCD with a view to that Committee considering adopting the principles behind the plan and furthering its development through consultation with appropriate organisations.

A presentation on the draft plan was made to the IGCD in September 2005. The Committee agreed to establish a Working Group to review the plan and report back on options for considering the issue.

The ACC is aware that this activity has been progressed and understands that consideration is being given to using the draft National Action Plan as the basis for developing a National ATS Strategy.

### Intelligence Products

The ACC produces a range of intelligence products to meet the decision-making needs of its partner agencies and other stakeholders. An overview of the intelligence products developed for dissemination to law enforcement and other relevant agencies is at Attachment A.

The ACC has developed a number of *National Criminal Threat Assessments* (NCTAs) on AOSD in the past three years to inform the ACC Board of current intelligence and to assist consideration of the status and focus of activities under the AOSD Determination. NCTAs are designed to inform senior law enforcement risk evaluation and response decisions by assessing the threat to Australia's interests from nationally significant crime groups/facilitators that operate in crime markets or which exploit legitimate markets. These products include some predictive analysis about the evolution of the market and how the threat may change in one to two years.

A further intelligence product of particular relevance to the AOSD environment is the *Alert*. This short intelligence report is intended to highlight a particular emerging issue or change that could require immediate operational or policy consideration or prompt further intelligence collection or monitoring. It is intended for a broad client base and has wide utility for operational law enforcement officers, analysts and policy officers. In excess of twenty Alerts have been disseminated to key stakeholders on AOSD related topics since 2003.



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The ACC also periodically produces *Illicit Drug Updates*, a series of reports designed to inform ACC clients of issues relating to illicit drugs and to prompt further intelligence collection and monitoring. This report generally contains open source information along with some ACC analytical comment.

A further publication produced by the ACC is the annual *Illicit Drug Data Report* (IDDR). The IDDR is the only report of its type in Australia and provides governments, law enforcement agencies and interested stakeholders with a national picture of the illicit drug market. This report provides the data necessary to assess possible future illicit drug trends, and provides a brief analysis of those trends. Its purpose is to provide statistics and analysis that will assist decision-makers in developing illicit drug supply and harm reduction strategies. The data, which also assists the Australian Government to meet national and international reporting obligations, is made available to other research bodies including the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre.

### The extent and nature of organised crime involvement

The AOSD market in Australia is characterised by a range of participants of varying levels of sophistication and resilience. Domestic criminal involvement in the importation, production and distribution of AOSD is diverse and widespread involving both highly organised criminal groups as well as opportunistic individuals and groups.

The illicit AOSD market provides significant financial gain with relatively low production costs. Syndicates are likely to continue to collaborate to facilitate production, importation and network expansion.

Information obtained by the ACC indicates that organised crime elements are involved in ATS production in New South Wales and Victoria while Queensland attracts involvement from smaller and highly diverse criminal groups with serious and organised crime group connections, including Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs). South Australia and Western Australia have significant OMCG involvement in the distribution of ATS products.

It is apparent that OMCGs in Australia range in levels of criminal sophistication and are engaged in (either directly or indirectly) the commission of varying criminal offences including the distribution and sometimes manufacture of amphetamines, MDMA and crystal methamphetamine. An analysis has not been conducted to date detailing the extent to which AOSD offences comprise the total proportion of OMCG criminal activity. The ACC would suggest that this proportion would be reasonably high, but will vary from one OMCG to the next. This issue will be assessed as part of the ACC's Intelligence Operation on OMCGs.

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OMCGs are likely to be significant facilitators of the AOSD harm to Australian society and are a prevalent source of AOSD. While noting that OMCGs dominate the *manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine* in some specific jurisdictions, from a national perspective they are only one of a number of criminal threats/participants that are active in this area. The ACC is unable at this point to accurately determine AOSD market share amongst the varying criminal participants.

Generally, OMCGs in Australia are domestically oriented which still allows for competitive involvement in the amphetamine market. While the greater MDMA/crystal methylamphetamine current threat is more likely to be derived from transnationally oriented groups, a continuing trend towards domestic MDMA/crystal methylamphetamine production coupled with an expected gradual shift towards greater transnational orientation, is likely to see increased OMCG involvement in these components of the AOSD market in Australia.

AOSD related activity in Australia is likely to increase as a key activity of serious and organised crime groups. Organised crime networks able to link international supply with domestic wholesale distribution are assessed to be a high threat.

The ACC is currently undertaking investigations and intelligence operations in relation to nationally significant, serious and organised crime under a number of Special Investigations and Special Intelligence Operations, in addition to the AOSD Special Intelligence Operation. It is significant that AOSD related activity is a feature in around one third of the investigations and operations under the non-AOSD Determinations, and that in around 10 percent of these cases the AOSD aspect is a primary feature.

One ACC operation conducted under both the AOSD and Established Criminal Networks (ECN) Determinations, for example, targeted a group of well established criminals involved in cross border activity involving the manufacture and distribution of commercial quantities of amphetamines and MDMA.

### The nature of Australian law enforcement response

The ACC's response to the AOSD problem has been to establish strong collaborative arrangements with key stakeholders and to highlight the issue as a national priority for both the ACC and the broader law enforcement community. The focus of the ACC's activity has been to enhance national intelligence on the importation, manufacture and distribution of AOSD, precursor chemicals and associated equipment. The aim of this response is to shape, inform and drive strategic and operational decisions and activities through relevant and timely intelligence products and services and to input into law and other regulatory reforms.

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### AOSD Special Intelligence Operation

One of the specific functions of the ACC is to undertake intelligence operations when authorised by the ACC Board. An intelligence operation involves the collection, correlation, analysis and dissemination of criminal information and intelligence relating to federally relevant criminal activity.

In May 2003, the ACC was authorised by the Board to undertake an intelligence operation relating to amphetamines and other synthetic drugs<sup>9</sup>. The aim of the operation is to develop intelligence on the importation, production and trafficking in AOSD and precursor chemicals in Australia.

The Board also considered whether methods of collecting criminal information and intelligence that do not involve the use of powers in the ACC Act had been effective, and determined that the intelligence operation should be a special operation. This determination made the examination powers in the Act available for use in the intelligence operation.

The activity undertaken as a result of the Board's decision is commonly referred to as the AOSD Determination.

In light of competing priorities in the law enforcement environment, it is noteworthy that AOSD was one of the four initial Determinations approved by the Board that covered matters that were not the subject of "carry over" work from the National Crime Authority.

Broadly, the objectives of the AOSD Determination are to:

- examine the scope and extent of the threat from AOSD in Australia;
- provide intelligence and operational support to partner agency operations, including the use of coercive powers, and disseminating intelligence to relevant jurisdictions; and
- identify, in conjunction with partner agencies, opportunities for legal and administrative reform.

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<sup>9</sup> For the purposes of the intelligence operation, amphetamines and other synthetic drugs was defined as including amphetamines, methamphetamines, 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (also known as MDMA or ecstasy, gammahydroxybutyrate (also known as GHB or fantasy) and yaa baa (also known as yaba).

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Within the AOSD Determination the ACC has undertaken a number of operations targeted at developing intelligence in relation to specific aspects of AOSD. Each of these operations has been conducted in partnership with other agencies.

The Determination has primarily directed its efforts and resources to areas not already specifically targeted by other jurisdictions and to those where the ACC's special intelligence operations tools could be most effective. Most recently the Determination has been able to focus on the key vulnerable areas linked to the production cycle of AOSD, namely the facilitating industries such as chemical suppliers, industry stakeholders, tablet press importers, pharmacists and similar entities.

The Determination has established a 'niche' area in national law enforcement for the timely collection of strategic and factual intelligence which has proven successful in the disruption and deterrence of nationally significant criminal activity.

Outcomes from the Determination and related activities in this area include:

- two hundred and seventy nine coercive examinations with an additional fifty conducted jointly with the Established Criminal Networks Determination (now incorporated in the High Risk Crime Groups Determination) and fifteen jointly with the Illicit Firearm Markets Determination (previously the Firearms Trafficking Determination);
- one hundred and fifty two intelligence disseminations to Commonwealth, State and Territory law enforcement and other agencies;
- significant contributions to reform initiatives through submissions, discussions and presentations at appropriate levels, including in relation to the rescheduling of pseudoephedrine based pharmaceuticals, uniform precursor chemicals and equipment legislation, possession offences (including presumptions regarding the possession of industrial precursor chemicals), the importation and illicit use of tablet presses, the diversion of sassafras oil (MDMA precursor) and nationally consistent child endangerment laws;
- the laying of over a hundred and twenty charges and the arrest of forty four individuals;
- the charging of four pharmacists with breaches under the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulations 2002;
- submissions to the Pharmacy Board by NSW Health to have four pharmacists de-registered for inappropriately selling bulk quantities of pseudoephedrine based products;

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- the location of twelve clandestine laboratories; and
- seizures/forfeitures with a street value in excess of \$1.5 million consisting of commercial quantities of pseudoephedrine, sassafras oil, methylamine, ketamine, iodine, cannabis and methylamphetamine together with a large number of various chemicals including bases, acids and solvents, powder believed to be methylamphetamine, significant quantities of glassware and a number of tablet presses and single punch presses.

In addition, a number of 'voluntary' forfeitures have occurred as a direct result of coercive examinations including of 450 litres of sassafras oil, 14 tablet presses, a number of dyes and machine punches and commercial quantities of pseudoephedrine and ketamine.

### The adequacy of existing legislation and administrative arrangements

The enactment of the Law and Justice Amendment (Serious Drug Offences and Other Measures) Bill 2005, coupled with the actions of rescheduling by the National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee, will significantly decrease the risk of diversion of precursor chemicals (particularly pseudoephedrine) in Australia.

Notwithstanding this, there remains some lack of uniformity of drug offences throughout Australia. The Serious Drug Offences Bill consolidates all federal drug offences in the Criminal Code and implements the model serious drug offences developed by the Model Criminal Code Officers Committee (MCCOC) in 1998, in consultation with all States and Territories.

The lists of controlled substances and quantities covered by State and Territory drug legislation also vary by jurisdiction. The Scheduling Working Party on Controlled Substances has been established by the IGCD to produce model lists of controlled substances and quantities for adoption by all Australian jurisdictions. The Working Party is due to report to the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy on its model lists in May 2006.

Australia does not presently have the capability to undertake national trend analysis of drug-types produced domestically including production methods, precursors, equipment, persons of interest and other important information relating to clandestine laboratories. However, work is currently underway to evaluate system options, develop a business case and finalise hosting arrangements for a National Clandestine Laboratory Database. The implementation of this database will significantly enhance the development of future strategies to address AOSD issues.

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Due to the voluntary nature of the Codes of Practice surrounding the sale of AOSD precursors and equipment (such as the Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association (PACIA) and Science Industry Association (SIA) National Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture which only applies to domestic sales to which a PACIA or SIA member is the seller), there is difficulty in achieving compliance and creating a level playing field for both large and small operators in the industry.

Regulatory and compliance measures applying to the importation of precursor chemicals and equipment are also vulnerable to exploitation. For example, the Australasian Police Ministers' Council (APMC) has recently agreed that diversion of tablet presses is a problem of national significance and that current domestic and border controls to prevent the diversion of tablet presses into illicit drug manufacture should be enhanced. Under the auspices of the National Precursor Strategy, further research is being undertaken to accurately determine the nature and scope of the legitimate tablet press market, regulatory options to control tablet presses and the impact of controls on business and government. Subject to the findings of this research, a cost/benefit analysis of controls on tablet press diversion will be conducted and the *National Working Group will provide recommendations on a proposed course of action to APMC.*

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ATTACHMENT A

ACC Intelligence Products

Product	Aim and Description
Picture of Criminality in Australia (PoCA)	<p><b>Aim:</b> An executive level strategic product that assesses the harms of criminal activity in Australia and analyses the current and predicted national criminal environment in Australia. The PoCA is designed to support a range of senior government and law enforcement decisions, and in particular inform the ACC Board's consideration of priority setting, resource allocation and issues of strategic importance.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> Consists of three documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overview Assessment;</li> <li>▪ Strategic Environment for Law Enforcement; and</li> <li>▪ Harm Statements.</li> </ul>
Strategic Criminal Intelligence Assessment (SCIA)	<p><b>Aim:</b> To inform ACC Board consideration of the implications of likely changes in criminal markets or crime types, and to support Board decisions on future strategies including policy development. It may also inform executive decision making at a governmental level more generally.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> Detailed predictive analysis, out to five years, which provides the ACC Board with a strategic level assessment of crime types, markets or criminal issues of national importance.</p>
National Criminal Threat Assessment (NCTA)	<p><b>Aim:</b> To inform senior law enforcement risk evaluation and response decisions by assessing the threat from nationally significant crime groups/facilitators that operate across Australia or within particular crime markets or which exploit legitimate markets.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> High-level analysis outlining the intent and capability (to evaluate threat) of crime groups/facilitators and includes some predictive analysis about the likely evolution of the threat within the crime market out to two years.</p>
Strategic Intelligence Report (SIR)	<p><b>Aim:</b> To inform senior law enforcement decision makers of current and emerging issues in the criminal environment and support decisions on broad strategies to meet immediate to medium term organisational objectives.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> A short report containing predictive analysis out to approximately two years that provides insight into particular crime issues and includes analysis of criminal opportunities, legislative and policy reform issues, implications and drivers for change. This product is the ACC's standard form for reporting on criminal intelligence issues.</p>
Alert	<p><b>Aim:</b> To highlight a particular emerging issue or change that could require immediate operational or policy consideration or prompt further intelligence collection or monitoring.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> A short intelligence report designed to highlight a particular issue to a broad client base in a timely manner. This product has wide utility for operational law enforcement officers, analysts and policy officers.</p>
Update	<p><b>Aim:</b> To improve the knowledge and understanding of ACC clients on individual crime issues (eg offences against the person, illicit drugs) and to prompt further intelligence collection and monitoring. It can also be used to advise of changes to harm statements.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> A short report that will generally contain open source information along with some ACC analytical comment.</p>
Operational Intelligence Report (OIR)	<p><b>Aim:</b> To provide operational intelligence on crime groups/networks or individuals and inform decisions with respect to investigation strategies, tasking, further intelligence collection or monitoring.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> This product will present consolidated analysis of intelligence outcomes from a series of ACC examinations or from various other sources. The intelligence in the OIR is underpinned by Information Reports produced by ACC investigators/source handlers and analysts.</p>

The development of these external products is supported by a number of internal intelligence processes and other products including:

- Operational Criminal Threat Assessments
- Operational Assessment
- Quarterly Intelligence Reports
- Information Reports

Specialist Intelligence Products

Product	Aim and Description
Illicit Drug Data Report (IDDR)	<p><b>Aim:</b> To provide statistics and analysis that will assist decision-makers in developing illicit drug supply and harm reduction strategies.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> The data contained in this report provides law enforcement, decision-makers, National Illicit Drug Strategy stakeholders and research bodies with a national overview of the illicit drug situation in Australia for a financial year period. The Illicit Drug Data Report is the only report of its type in Australia and provides governments, law enforcement agencies and interested stakeholders with a national picture of the illicit drug market.</p>
ACC Intelligence Products Executive Report	<p><b>Aim:</b> To inform senior executive law enforcement and relevant Ministers of ACC consolidated intelligence outputs for the previous six-month period.</p> <p><b>Description:</b> Provides an overview of high-level analysis from each product disseminated during the previous six months.</p>



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