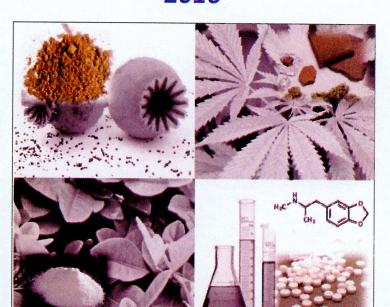




ANNUAL REPORT 2016













POLÍCIA JUDICIÁRIA [CRIMINAL POLICE]
UNIDADE NACIONAL DE COMBATE AO TRÁFICO DE ESTUPEFACIENTES
[NATIONAL UNIT FOR FIGHTING DRUG TRAFFICKING]

SECÇÃO CENTRAL DE INFORMAÇÃO CRIMINAL
[CENTRAL DIVISION FOR CRIMINAL INFORMATION]



ANNUAL REPORT

2016

TCD STATISTICS

POLÍCIA JUDICIÁRIA [CRIMINAL POLICE]
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FOREWORD

As provided for in section 4 (1) of Decree-Law No. 81/95, of 22 April 1995, and section 19 of Act No.

49/2008, of 27 August 2008, the Criminal Police (PJ) is the competent entity - through the National

Unit for Fighting Drug Trafficking (UNCTE) - for centralizing and processing all information

concerning the offences laid down in Decree-Law No. 15/93, of 22 January 1993.

In order to comply with that mission, the Central Division for Criminal Information (SCIC) of the

UNCTE draws up this annual statistical report.

The aim of this report is, therefore, to disclose the results of the activity on drug trafficking

supervision, prevention and criminal investigation carried out by the Criminal Police Bodies and

Security Forces that take part in the Joint Intervention and Coordination Units (UCIC) referred to in

section 6 of Decree-Law No. 81/95, of 22 April 1995 (i.e. the PJ - Criminal Police, the National

Republican Guard (GNR), the Public Security Police (PSP), the Tax and Customs Authority (AT) and

the Aliens and Borders Service (SEF), as well as by other Government bodies and entities such as the

General Directorate for Prison Services (DGRSP) and the Maritime Police (PM).

The results herein presented are national in scope and merely quantitative in nature, thus allowing

the UCICs, as well as the Criminal Police Bodies and entities represented therein, to assess the

activity carried out and the adopted options.

This report also includes quantitative data on the prior inquiries submitted to the PJ, under Section 4

(3) of Decree-Law No. 81/95, of 22 April 1995, since these are also considered an important indicator

for assessing not only the activity accomplished, but also the functioning of the structures of each

entity.

Finally, we shall include statistical information on the controlled deliveries carried out, as those are

an essential tool for fighting international drug trafficking.

Lisbon, 7 March 2017

Joaquim Pereira

PJ/UNCTE Director

UNCTE / SCIC

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report aims at analysing the global activity of the fight against drug trafficking in the national territory during 2016, comparing it to year 2015.

In addition to the presentation of the total amount of narcotic drugs seized, the four main substances shall be subject to statistical treatment – **cocaine, cannabis, heroin and ecstasy**. As for cannabis, the data shall refer to seizures of hashish in its traditional form and hashish pollen.

Data collection on a quantitative basis allows among other indicators to determine the results on the quantity of narcotic drugs seized, number of seizures, property and assets' seizures and arrests.

It should be pointed out that the average price of narcotic drugs in the drug trafficking market and in trafficking-consumption is established based on the monetary amounts on the TCD forms. This price is obtained via information provided by the persons apprehended, as they mention the amount they paid for the narcotic drugs seized. As such, prices should be considered as merely indicators.

The statistical outputs herein produced are based on data regarding the year 2016. They were collected via the TCD Forms, Model A (for narcotic substances) and Model B (for persons involved) received by the Central Division for Criminal Information (SCIC) with the National Unit for Fighting Drug Trafficking (UNCTE) until 13 February 2017.

The data considered for the purposes of this report includes information provided by the following entities: PJ, GNR, PSP, AT, DGRSP, PM and SEF.

For a thorough consultation of the material referred to in 2 and 7 of this report, various tables are included in 9, which contain statistical data regarding the quantities of drugs seized, number of seizures, persons involved (arrested and not arrested), means used for transporting the drugs, routes, seized property and assets, controlled deliveries and the UCIC coordination system.

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2. SEIZED DRUGS

Notwithstanding this report being based on the four main types of drugs (cocaine, cannabis, heroin and ecstasy), the total figures and quantities regarding the various types of drugs seized in Portugal are also reported herein.

In 2016, 7,899 seizures were carried out: 7,504 were accounted for by weight and 395 by unit.

As for weight, the total amount comprising the four types of narcotic drugs with the highest quantity seized corresponds to 99.8% of the total, and to 95.4% of the number of seizures carried out.

Cannabis appears as the narcotic drug with the largest quantities seized, surpassing cocaine, as opposed to 2015.

Since the implementation of the registers within the Criminal Information System (SICPJ), the current year is the year showing the lowest quantity of cocaine seized.

Since the implementation of the registers within the SIIC, this year is the one which presents the lowest quantity of cannabis seized.

Narcotic Drug	Seizures	Quantity (kg)
Cannabis	4,652	7,061.715
Cocaine	1,122	1,045.610
Cannabis (Liamba)	617	263.447
Heroin	766	56.853
Amphetamines	56	6.474
Cannabis (Seeds)	17	5.139
Ecstasy	232	2.645
Cannabis (Leaves)	8	2.534
Hallucinogenic	9	1.020
Cannabis (Oil)	3	0.225
Clobenzorex	2	0.141
Buprenorphine	1	0.081
Mixture (Speedball)	2	0.018
Cocaine (Crack)	5	0.016
DMT	1	0.015
Methadone	2	0.014
Amfepramone	1	0.008
Mescaline	2	0.007
2C-B	2	0.001
Mixture (Crystal metal)	1	0.001
LSD	3	0.001

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As regards seizures by unit, ecstasy remains the most seized narcotic drug, followed by cannabis – seeds and plants.

The share of these three types of narcotic drugs with LSD stamps account for 99.3% of the units seized and for 88.9% of the number of seizures.

Quantities seized by weight were added to the ecstasy accounted for in units, and the concerned conversion was made considering 1 gram makes 10 tablets.

Narcotic Drug	Seizures	Quantity (unit)
Ecstasy (Tablets)	46	124,813
Cannabis (Seeds)	49	6,108
Cannabis (Plant)	227	4,616
LSD (Stamps)	29	2,314
Methadone (Bottle)	9	634
Amphetamines (Tablets)	5	92
Midazolam (Tablets)	6	69
Lorazepam (Tablets)	1	63
Buprenorfine (Tablets)	7	50
Oxazepam (Tablets)	1	20
Methadone (Tablets)	1	16
Liamba (Plantation)	2	11
Diazepam (Tablets)	1	10
Amphetamines (Bottle)	1	6
Clonazepam (Tablets)	1	5
Morphine (Tablets)	1	4
LSD (Tablets)	2	4
Zolpidem (Tablets)	1	3
Ecstasy (Bottle)	1	2
Ephedrine (Tablets)	1	2
Hallucinogenic (Tablets)	11	2
Cannabis (Oil)	1	1

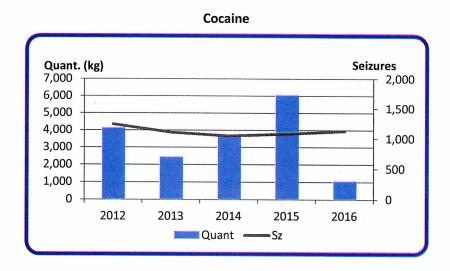
2.1 COCAINE

Intervention by the national authorities in terms of fighting cocaine trafficking enabled the total seizure of approximately 1.045 tonnes, corresponding to a total of 1,122 seizures.

1 TON
1,122 SEIZURES

(a) Quantities seized and number of seizures

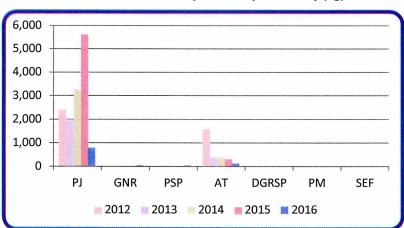
Cocaine seizures in 2016 increased 3.9% compared with 2015, nevertheless this increase has not the same impact on the quantities seized, there being a strong decrease in the quantities seized as regards international trafficking, in particular by sea.



The decrease in seized quantities was essentially due to a decrease in the quantities seized by the PJ and the AT, of 85.8% and 59.7%, respectively.

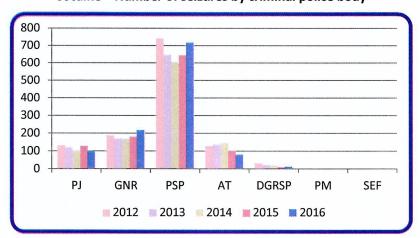
Nevertheless, the GNR, the PSP and the DGRSP show na increase in the quantities seized, 1881.4%, 56.2% and 25.9%, respetively.

The PJ still was the entity responsible for the most part of coaine seized, 800.8 kg, representing, in 2016, 76.6% of the total.



Cocaine - Quantities by criminal police body (kg)

The increase in the number of seizures is particularly due to the GNR and PSP, that increased their numbers by 17.8% and 10.6%, respectively.



Cocaine - Number of seizures by criminal police body

(b) Transportation

Regarding cocaine seizures, transport by sea continues to be the most widely used for high amounts of cocaine. In 2016, in five of the cases, vessels were used for transporting cocaine, which stands for 56.4% of the total amount of cocaine seized.



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Transport by air also continues to be significant for transporting cocaine, both as regards the quantity seized (34.3% of the total) and as regards the number of seizures (11.5% of the total)

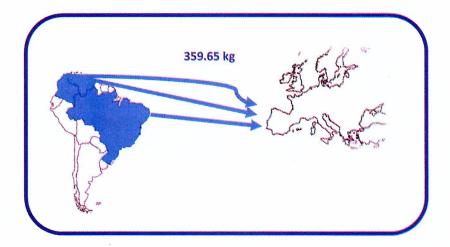
Motor car is also very used in cocaine trafficking regarding the number of seizures -304 (27% of the total), although the quantities in question were clearly lower than the ones concerning transport by sea or by air.



(c) Routes

The diversity of origins, the high percentage of transits and the multiplicity of final destinations show Portugal's importance and centrality towards the phenomenon of cocaine trafficking, especially in what concerns flows from South America with Europe as destination.

Based on the separation of the various flows by geographical area of origin, Brazil stands out first, both by the high number of seizures (130) and by the quantities seized (271.8 kg). Secondly, and as regards the weight, there is Venezuela, where 75.9 kg of cocaine were registered in four seizures, followed by Colombia, with five seizures in the amount of 11.9 kg.



The countries identified as main destination points, based on the number of seizures and on the quantities seized, are in decreasing order the following: Portugal (127 seizures and 2,470 kg), Spain

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(39 seizures and 159.04 kg), Belgium (24 seizures and 44.38 kg), France (5 seizures and 39.07 kg), the Netherlands (5 seizures and 11.76 kg) and Italy (4 seizures and 5.61 kg).



Madeira Island has been the place where the three largest cocaine seizures of cocaine took place – a total of 588 kg.

In second and third positions, we have the districts of Lisbon and Porto, with 296.7 kg and 95.34 kg of seized cocaine, respectively.

Lisbon and Porto also stand out as regards the number of seizures, as being the districts where most seizures took place, 463 and 348, respectively. The total of these two districts include seizures of drugs transported by air, as the international airports, commonly used for international cocaine trafficking, are located there.

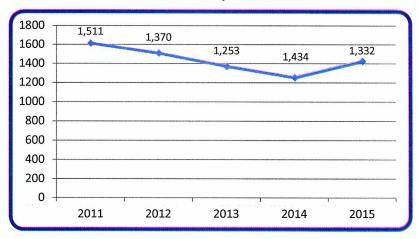
(d) Persons involved

Global figures on the people involved as regards cocaine are 1,497, where 88.9% have been arrested (1,332). These numbers are secondly placed facing the total of people involved who were intercepted at the domestic level, following those related to cannabis trafficking. In terms of percentage, cocaine, as the second most trafficked type of drug in Portugal in terms of number of seizures, represents about 18.80% of the total people involved and intercepted, and 19.03% of persons arrested.



In 2016, and by comparison with 2015, there has been a decrease of 7.1% of pesorns arrested in connection to cocaine, contradicting the upward trend that had been registered the year before.

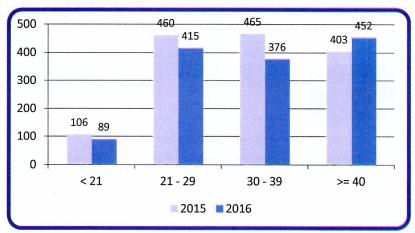
Cocaine - Number of persons arrested



As regards cocaine, the three most relevant age groups show similar figures, but the most representative is the one including the persons involved aged 40 or over, with a total of 507. The trend in 2016 contrasts weith what had been happening in recent years, with the age group between 21-29 years being the most representative as regards cocaine.

In groups aged over 21 the distribution of persons arrested by age group occurs also homogeneously.

Cocaine - Number of persons arrested by age group



Males, along with the situation regarding other types of narcotic drugs, is predominant in cocaine trafficking, accounting for 85.7% of the total persons involved.

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As for the type of activity, 60.7% of the people involved are associated to trafficking whereas 39.3% to trafficking-consumption.

From the total of persons involved associated to cocaine, 79.6% are Portuguese and 20.4% are foreign nationals mainly from the following countries, in decreasing order: Cape Verde (104), Brazil (75), Guinea Bissau (28), Venezuela (17), Spain (14) and Angola (10).

The variety of nationalities associated to this type of drug demonstrates the transcontinental level of this phenomenon, clearly highlighting the connection between cocaine trafficking and a high level of involvement of foreign individuals in its commission.

(e) Prices

As regards cocaine, it was possible to collect information only in 27.6% of the seizures related to the average amount paid for the narcotic drug. However, in percentage terms, the value obtained in 2016 is the most significant over the last five years.

In 2016 the average price for cocaine was 42.52€ per gram. The average price in 2016 is the lowest one since 2012.

	2015		2016	
Narcotic drug	Seizures	Average price	Seizures	Average price
Cocaine	223	48.63 €	311	42.52 €

2.2 CANNABIS

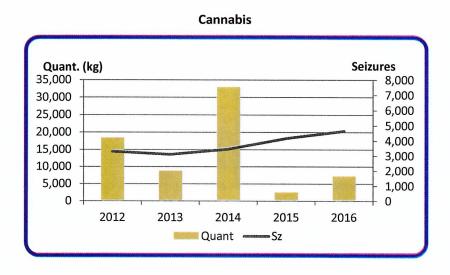
In 2016, 7.062 tonnes of cannabis were seized at national level, there being a significant increase compared to 2015, with 2.412 tonnes seized.

7 TONNES
4,652 SEIZURES

(a) Quantities seized and number of seizures

In 2016 the quantity o cannabis seized increase significantly, reversing the descending trend of 2015. From 2015 to 2016 such quantity increased 192.8%, while the number of seizures (4,185 in 2015), also following the trend of increase in quantities, took place in a less significant proportion (11.2%).

Analysing the evolution in the number of seizures, in the last four years there is na increase trend that in 2016 was of 11.2% (4,185 in 2015; 4,652 in 2016).



The increase in the quantities seized was due, in particular, to the seizures made by the GNR that compared to 2015 seized over 3.890 tonnes of cannabis, which, in percentual terms, represented an increase of 1324.2%. Also relevant was the increase in the quantities seized by the PJ, that increased the values in 870.9 kilograms (66.3%).

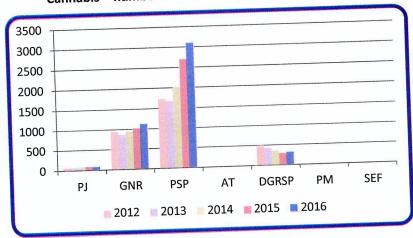
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The GNR was the entity responsible for the most part of the cannabis seized, 4.18 tonnes, representing, in 2016, 59.2% of the total.

30,000 25,000 15,000 10,000 5,000 PJ GNR PSP AT DGRSP PM SEF 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

Cannabis – Quantities seized by criminal police body (kg)

As regards the number of seizures, only the PM and the PJ diminished their results, with less 28.6% and 23.1% of cases comparing to 2015, respectively.



Cannabis – number of seizures by criminal police body

(b) Transportation

As regards cannabis seizures, transportation by sea was in 2016 the most used for carrying high quantities. In 2016 there were four situation where vessels were used, representing 50.4% of the total of the cannabis seized.



Also relevant were the quantities seized by land, resorting to heavy good vehicles, corresponding to 29.8% of the total of the cannabis seized.

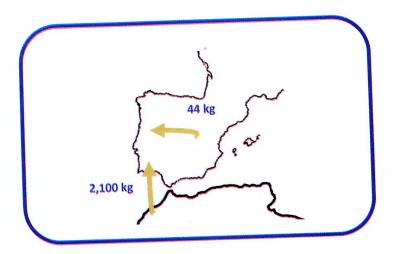


Transportation in light vehicles are also significant, in particular, due to the number of associated cases (1,058 apreensões), and secondly to the quantities seized (498.4 kg).

(c) Routes

In cannabis trafficking and referring to seizures where it was possible to collect information enabling to establish the geographical origin of the drug, as regards the quantities seized Morocco was found to be predominant (2,100 kg) followed by Spain with 43.99 kg. Roles are inverted if we look at seizures registered originating in these two countries, as Spain registers 14 seizures and Morocco 1.

2.1 tonnes of the cannabis seized were aimed at the Kingdom of Spain, and in most of the other situations Portugal was identified as destination (22 situations).





Lisbon, Porto and Setubal are the districts with the higher number of seizures, 2,213, 810 and 474, respectively.

As regards the quantities, the district of Faro stands out with a total of 5,829 kg seized, including 2,100 kg of cannabis transported by sea from Morocco, aimed at the Portuguese territory. In the districts of Porto and Lisbon there were a total of seizures amounting to 399.41 kg and 357.54 kg of cannabis, respectively

(d) Persons involved

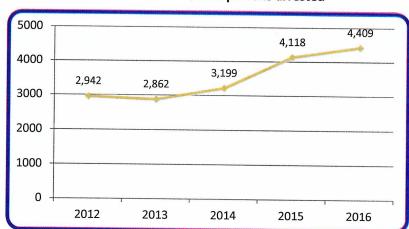
Cannabis remains as the type of narcotic drug with more people involved, both arrested persons and not arrested persons,



representing a total of 63.2% of the total of people involved in connection to the four types of drugs under review.

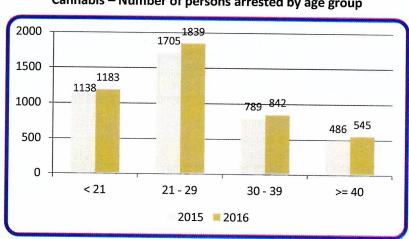
The total number of persons involved is 5,032 and 87.6% of them were arrested (4,409).

In 2016, there was an increase of 7.1% in the persons arrested and linked to cannabis trafficking; which means there is a growing trend since 2014.



Cannabis - Number of persons arrested

As in 2015, the most represented age group as far as cannabis is concerned is the one of those aged between 21 and 29, with about 41.1% (2,066 persons involved), followed by the younger group (of those aged under 21) with a significant percentage of 25.8% (1,300 persons involved). This distribution is equal when we compare the variation in the number of persons arrested through the different age groups. Arrested persons aged from 21 to 29 years old correspond to 41.7% of the total of persons arrested in relation to cannabis, followed by those under 21, corresponding to 26.8%.

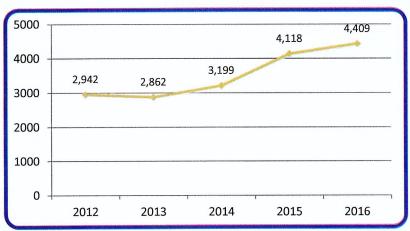


Cannabis - Number of persons arrested by age group

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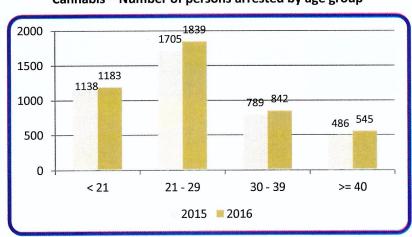
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Cannabis - Number of persons arrested by age group

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As for other types of illegal drugs, males are predominant in cannabis, representing 92.8% of the total of persons involved.

As for the type of activity, 22.1% of the persons involved are associated to trafficking, whereas 77.9% to trafficking-consumption. Comparing the four main types of illegal drugs, cannabis is where trafficking-consumption is more significant.

In cannabis trafficking there has been a larger involvement of Portuguese citizens, amounting to 90.3% of the persons involved in relation to this type of drug. As for foreigners - the remaining 9.7%, citizens from the main following countries stand out, in decreasing order, as follows: Cape Verde (157), Brazil (94), Guinea Bissau (60), Angola (34), Spain and Sao Tome and Príncipe (16) and France (13).

(e) Prices

As regards cannabis seizures carried out in 2016, in 57.03% of the cases information was collected on the amounts paid for purchasing the illegal drug, and this set of cases was the most significant in the last five years.

Thus, the average price for cannabis in 2016 was 2.31€ per gram, which confirms the downward trend since 2012.

	20:	2015		16
Type of Drug	Seizures	Average price	Seizures	Average Price
Cannabis	2,197	2.50 €	2,653	2.31€

2.3 HEROIN

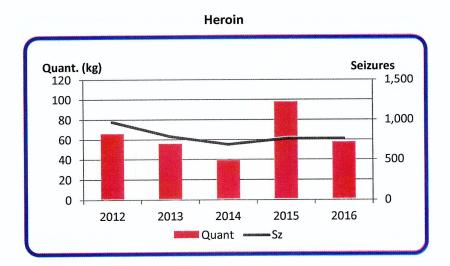
Action by the national authorities into fighting heroin trafficking has resulted into the seizure of 56.85 kg corresponding to a total of 766 seizures.

766 SEIZURES

(a) Quantities seized and number of seizures

In 2016 there has been quite a significant decrease in the quantities of heroin seized (41.55%), compared to 2015, year when more 40.42 kg were seized.

The number of seizures (766) shows a slight increase of 0.26% compared to 2015, year when there were 764 seizures.



Only the GNR and the DGRSP increased the quantities of heroin seizeid compared to 2015, 611% and 47.6% respectively.

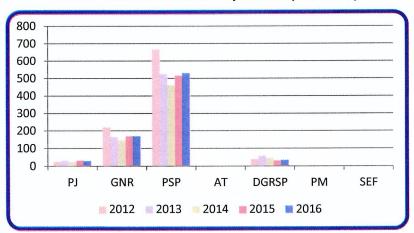
The GNR is the only criminal police body responsible for most parto f the heroin seized, 27.88 kg, representing, in 2016, 49.0% of the total.

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100 80 60 40 20 0 PJ GNR PSP AT DGRSP PM SEF 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

Heroin - Quantities seized by criminal police body (kg)

From the total seizures carried out (766), 69.3% were carried out by the PSP, 22.3% by the GNR, 4.6% by the DGRSP and 3.8% by the PJ.



Heroin - Number of seizures by criminal police body

(b) Transportation

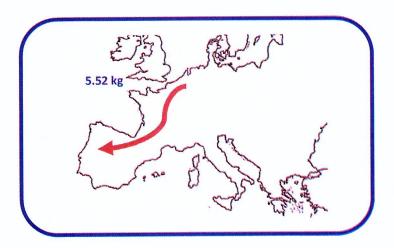
Heroin was mostly transported by land, with 704 seizures and a total of 52.78 kg seized, and light vehicles were used in 253 of the cases (33.0%) with a total of 36.39 kg (64.0%) seized.



(c) Routes

Based on the identified origin flows, first there is the Netherlands (1 seizure and 5.52 kg), Belgium (2 seizures and 0.53 kg) and Spain (11 seizures and 0.27 kg).

Portugal has been identified as the only known country of destination regarding this type of illegal drug.





Porto was one of the districts with more seizures being carried out, 273, followed by Lisbon, with 212 and Setubal comes in third place with 65 seizures.

As regards the quantities of heroin seized, Porto stands out with 30.67 kg, which represent 54.0% of the total. Lisbon with 10.98 kg and the Azores with 6.41 kg.

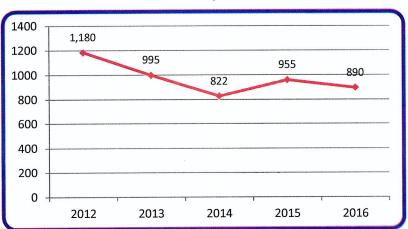
From the total in Porto, there is one seizure by land, totalling 40.1% of the heroin seized on the national territory.

(d) Persons Involved

The number of persons involved and associated to heroin trafficking (1,028) in 2016 stands for 12.9% of the total of persons involved and intercepted at the domestic level. This amount shows a decrease of 9.4%, from 1,134 in 2015 to 1,028 in 2016.

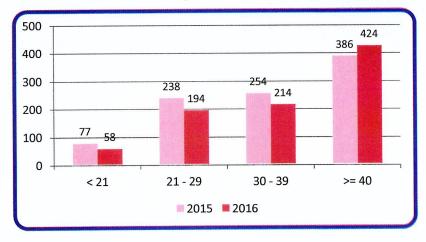


The 890 people arrested in connection to heroin trafficking represent a decrease of 6.8% compared to 2015.



Heroin - Number of persons arrested

As regards heroin trafficking, the most relevant age group is the one aged over 40, with around 46.6% (477) of the total of persons involved, the same trend as in 2015. As regards the persons arrested, this is also the most relevant age group (40.3%).



Heroin - Number of persons arrested by age group

Like with other types of drugs, there are more males in heroin trafficking, representing 87.6% of the total of persons involved.

As for the type of activity, 54.7% of the persons involved are associated to trafficking whereas 45.3% remain associated to trafficking-consumption

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In heroin trafficking operations there has been a larger involvement of Portuguese citizens, representing 88.6% of the total of people involved; the remaining citizens involved came predominantly from Cape Verde (74), Brazil (8) and Angola (8) and Guinea Bissau (7).

(e) Prices

Regarding heroin, in 31.6% of the seizures information was gathered as to the amount paid for purchasing this illegal drug. In percentage terms, the amount ascertained in 2016 is the most significant of those over the last five years.

According to that information collection, in 2016 the average price for heroin was 26.27€ per gram, which means there was a slight decrease considering the average price in 2015 (31.61€ per gram)

	2015		2016	
Type of Drug	Seizure	Average Price	Seizures	Average Price
Heroin	182	31.61€	242	26.27 €

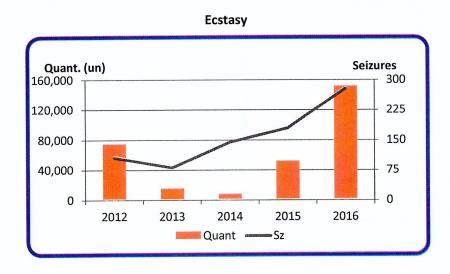
2.4 ECSTASY

As regards the fight against ecstasy trafficking, action by the national authorities has allowed the global seizure of 151,265 units (tablets) during 279 seizures

151,265 UNITS **279** SEIZURES

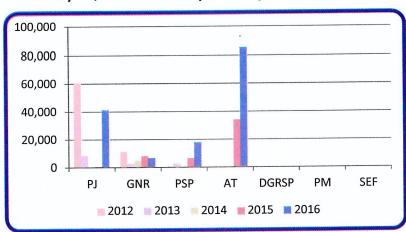
(a) Quantities seized and number of seizures

The quantity of ecstasy seized shows a high increase compared 2015, from 50,934 to 151,265 tablets seized in 2016. It is the best result obtained in the last five years.



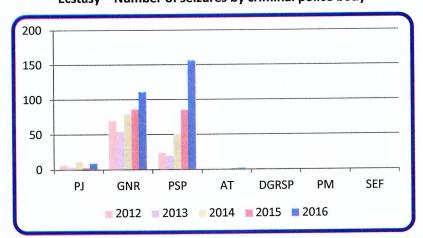
The increase trend that there was since 2015 remained in 2016 and is due to the significant increase in the quantities seized b the AT (85,264 tablets) na the PJ (41,395 tablets). The results achieved by the AT and the PJ represente 56.4% and 27.4% of the total ecstasy seized in 2016, respectively.

For the achievement of this increase in the quantities seized, the following contribution shall be pointed out: PSP has increased its seizures in 160.7% (from 6,873 to 17,916 tablets).



Ecstasy – Quantities seized by criminal police body (tablets)

The total number of seizures (279) has highly increased in 55.0% compared to 2015, increases of PJ (125.0%), PSP (81.4%) and GNR (27.6%) contributed to it.



Ecstasy - Number of seizures by criminal police body

(b) Transportation

In 2016, and in terms of quantities seized, transportation by air is the most representative means used as, notwithstanding the reduced number of cases identified by the authorities (6), the quantities involved are quite significant, totalling 81.7% of the total



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of the ecstasy seized (151,265 tablets).

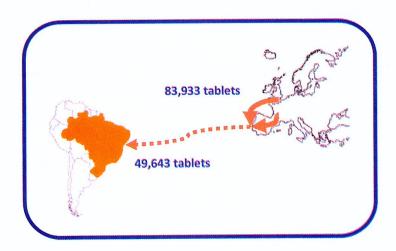
Similarly to previous years, land transportation continues to be the most referred one as far as ecstasy seizures are concerned, in particular light vehicles, with a total of 94 seizures (17,326 tablets).



(c) Routes

In most of the cases information as to the origin of the illegal drugs seized was not collected. Nebvertheless, the Information collected sjow that as regards the quantities seized most significant flows came from the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland, totalling the seizure of 88.4% of this type of drug.

Portugal and Brazil have been identified as main destination for the ecstasy seized in Portugal. As for previous years, in 2016 there still is the Europe – Brasil flow, with 49,643 tablets.





Lisbon was the district where more seizures were carried out, 148, and also where more tablets were seized (140,265), which stand for 92.7% of the total.

The Lisbon total includes the three above mentioned seizures, carried out at the Lisbon Airport, two aimed for Portugal and one to Brazil, in a total of 133,636 tablets.

It should be further mentioned that in the district of Coimbra the figures obtained were 4,496 tablets during 17 seizures.

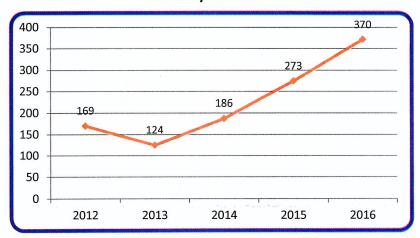
(d) Persons Involved

The number of persons involved in association with ecstasy corresponds in 2016 to 5.08% of the total of persons involved identified at the domestic level; this figure shows an increase of 32.89%, from 304 in 2015 to 404 in 2016.



Along with the increase in the number of seizures and in the quantities seized, the number of persons arrested also shows an increase, from 273 in 2015 to 370 in 2016 (over 35.5%), which confirms the upward trend already observed in 2014 and 2015.

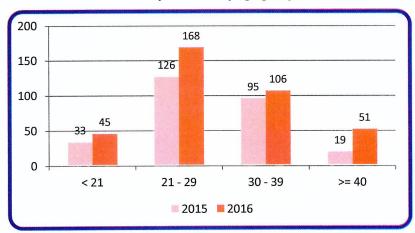
Ecstasy - Arrests



In ecstasy trafficking the age groups between 21 and 29 years (184) and 30-39 years (114) are predominant and stand for 45.5% and 28.2% of the total of persons involved, respectively.

As for the persons arrested, percentages are similar, the age group 21-29 stands for 45.4% of the total and the one of those aged between 30 and 39 stands for 28.7%

Ecstasy - Arrests by age group



As for cocaine, cannabis and heroin, there is also a male predominance in people involved in ecstasy (90.6%).

In relation to the type of activity, 36.6% of the people involved are associated to trafficking whereas 63.4% to trafficking-consumption.

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Regarding ecstasy trafficking, there has also been a greater involvement of Portuguese citizens (80.9%), while the remaining 19.1%, in decreasing order, are mainly from Cape Verde (20), Brazil (13), the Netherlands (6) and Guinea Bissau (5).

(e) Prices

Regarding ecstasy, in 39.1% of the seizures information was gathered as to the amount paid for purchasing this drug, which was the highest considering the last five years.

In 2016, the average price for ecstasy, in grammes, increased 5.58% compared to 2015, and in tablets increased 38.75%:

	2015		2016	
Type of drug	Seizures	Average price	Seizures	Average price
Ecstasy (gr)	60	2.51 €	109	2.65 €
Ecstasy (tablet)	3	4.00 €	13	5.55 €

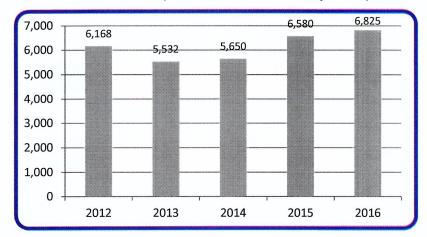
3. PERSONS INVOLVED

This chapter provides the total number of persons involved (arrested and not arrested persons) in illicit drug trafficking reported to the corresponding entities. ¹



The total number of persons involved in traficking and trafficking-consumption in 2016 (6,825) show an increase of 3.72% compared to the previous year; thus the upward trend observed since 2014 is maintained.

Persons involved (arrested and not arrested persons)

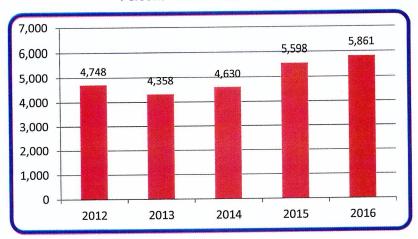


From the total of persons involved, 5,861 were arrested, more 4.70% than in the previous year; the number of persons involved and not arrested has decreased 1.83, to 964, while in 2015 there were 982.

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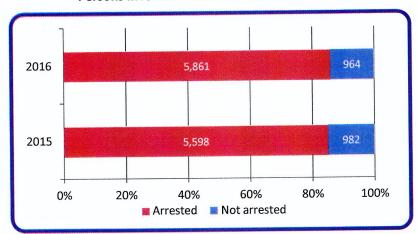
¹ Regarding the total of persons involved we should bear in mind that the actual number is lower than the number of individuals who are in fact intercepted - given that some are intercepted more than once due to several types of drugs or different types of offences (trafficking, trafficking-consumption) - which can lead to a repetition of entries in the information processing system, according to the classification of the activity attributed to them by the body responsible for filling in the TCD form





The graph below shows that, considering the total of persons involved, the percentage of persons arrested in 2016 is higher than in 2015.

Persons involved - arrested and not arrested

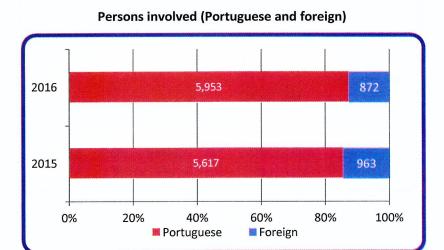


Regarding any type of drug, even when analysed separately, the male gender continues to be the most intercepted one (91.3%) and subject to arrest (91.8% of the total of persons arrested).

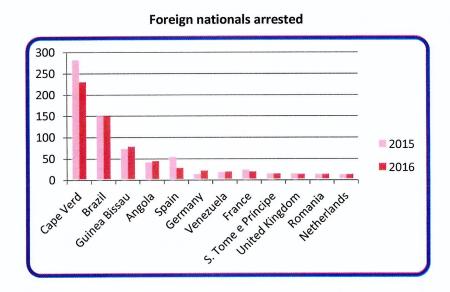
As for the type of activity trafficking-consumption stands out, as 70.3% of the persons involved were associated to this type of activity. In evolutionary terms, over the period from 2015 to 2016 there was a negative variation of 14.2% in the number of persons involved in trafficking and of over 13.72% in those involved in trafficking-consumption

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The majority of persons involved are Portuguese nationals, totalling 5,953 individuals (87.2%). As regards foreign citizens - 952 persons, 12.8% of the total -, the following stand out: Cape-Verdean (230), Brazilian (150), Guinean (77), Angolan (43), Spaniard (27), German (20), French and Venezuelan (18), São Tomean (13), Romanian and British (12) and Dutch (11).

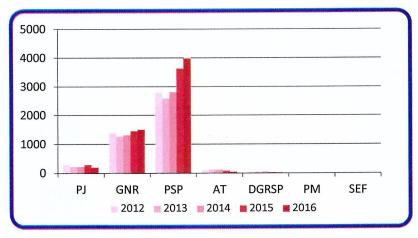


In terms of the most significant nationalities of foreign persons involved and arrested, it should be stressed an increase in citizens with German, Guinean and Angolan origin compared to 2015.



The PSP, GNR and SEF have recorded an increase of 9.8%, 3.5% and 100%, respectively, in the number of persons arrested from 2015 to 2016. The AT, the PJ and the DGRSP recorded a decrease of 43.5%, 28.7% and 27.9%, respectively.

Persons arrested by criminal police body



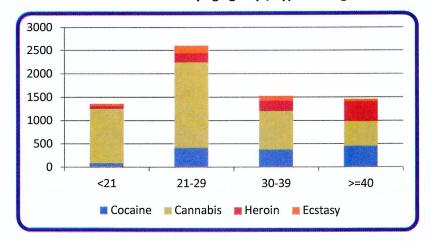
From the total of persons involved, 63.2% are associated to cannabis trafficking, 18.8% to cocaine trafficking, 12.9% to heroin trafficking and 5.1% to ecstasy trafficking. These figures merely show slight changes when compared to the same period in 2015.

5,032 Persons involved

CANNABIS TRAFFICKING

Regarding the four types of drugs under review, the predominant age group of the people Involved and arrested is the one between 21 and 29 years old, except for heroin, where the group of persons aged 40 and above finds more expression.

Persons arrested by age group / type of drug



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4. SEIZED PROPERTY AND ASSETS

Another important aspect of the fight against illicit drug trafficking is the seizure of property and assets resulting from trafficking or used to commit this criminal activity.²

In 2016, 332 vehicles were seized: 309 light vehicles, 6 vessels, 131 arms, 2,552 mobile phones, 3 satellite phones, 2,982,527.51€ in currency and 26,125.24€ in forreign currency ³.

The results from the comparative analysis with 2015 show a positive variation in the quantity of money seized, both in euros and in foreign currency, and in vessels.

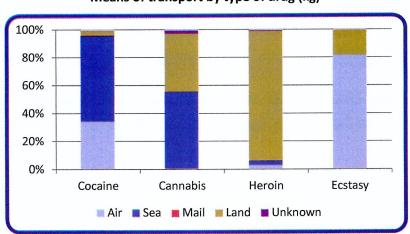
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² As regards data collection and processing, there are still some loopholes and difficulties which prevent the display, for statistical purposes, of the true and real dimension and evolution of this aspect regarding the activity developed by the various entities, thus rendering the perception of the results in this field more difficult. Accordingly, all entities are, once more, requested to pay special attention to the accurate completion of the TCD form, in particular, as regards seized property and assets and their valuation.

³ Foreign currency seized was converted into euros on 24 February 2017, based on the website www.xe.com.

5. TRANSPORTATION

The graph below enables us to identify the means used to transport significant amounts of illegal drugs.



Means of transport by type of drug (kg)

As for cocaine, transport by sea continues to be the most widely used for high amounts of cocaine and stands for 61.6% of the quantities seized, followed by air transport in a total of 34.3% of the quantities seized.

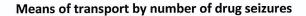
As regards cannabis, in terms of the quantities seized, sea transportation was the most important one and it was used for 55.1% of the illegal drug seized, followed by transport by land (41.6%).

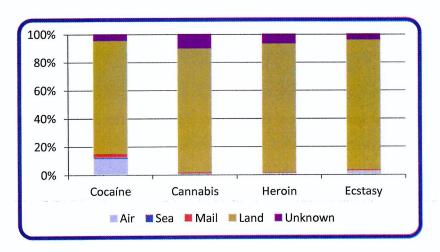
As regards heroin, most part of the quantities seized was transported by land (92.8%), where 64.0% of the total seized was transported in light vehicles.

In the case of ecstasy, aircrafts (81.7%) and light vehicles (11.5%) were the means of transport where more illegal drugs were seized.

Regarding the number of seizures, land transportation was the most significant one for transporting the four types of illegal drugs under review; it was used in 88% of the cases for cannabis (4,093 seizures), in 80.5% for cocaine (907 seizures), in 91.9% for heroin (704 seizures) and in 92.8% of the cases for ecstasy (259 seizures).

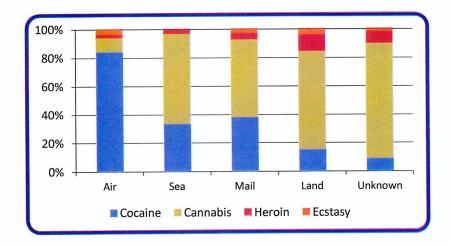
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For the representation of the number of seizures regarding each type of illegal drug transported by the mentioned means, the graph shows cannabis is predominant in every means of transport, except in transport by air where more cases are recorded for cocaine.

Number of seizures by means of transport



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6. CONTROLLED DELIVERIES

Controlled deliveries are a relevant indicator for the assessment of the joint effort in the fight against the phenomenon of international drug trafficking, hence why they are included in this report.

In 2016, 21 controlled deliveries were carried out, resulting in the total seizure of 55.122 kg of cocaine and a total 30 persons arrested. From the total of the controlled deliveries carried out, 19 (91% of the total) were triggered by the Portuguese authorities, destined to Spain (10), Belgium (3), Danmark (2), Italy (2), France (1), Germany (1), Switzerland (1) and Cape Verde (1).

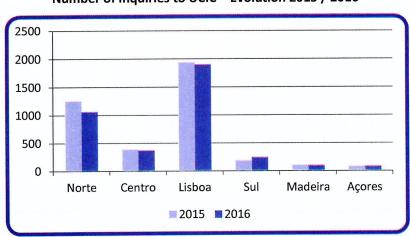
Cocaine, from among the various types of drugs, was the one which originated the total number of controlled deliveries

Brazil is one of the most frequent countries of origin and, as such, the most important in the international process of cocaine trafficking passing through Portugal. As a matter of fact, 95% of the controlled deliveries carried out had their origin in Brazil, and were in transit mainly destined to European countries.

7. THE UCIC COORDINATION SYSTEM

In 2016, a total of 3,717 prior inquiries were recorded within the UCIC Protocol, which corresponds to a decrease of 5.2% when compared to 2015, when a total of 3,911 inqueiries were recorded.⁴

UCIC inquiries were mainly made in the North and Lisbon UCIC areas, totalling 79% of the total inquiries.



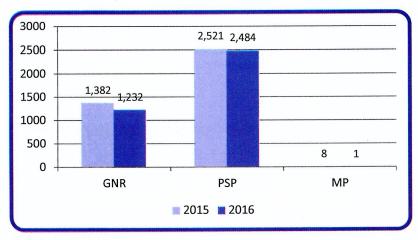
Number of Inquiries to UCIC – Evolution 2015 / 2016

The PSP continues to be the criminal police body that submitted the highest number of inquiries, namely 2,484 (66.8% of the total), followed by the GNR with 1,232 (33.2%).

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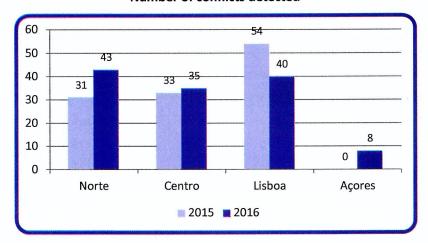
As in previous statistical reports, it was found useful to include in this report information regarding the number of prior inquiries submitted to the PJ under Section 4 (3) of Decree-Law no. 81/95, of 22 April 1995, usually referred to as UCIC Inquiries, since those figures are a relevant indicator for performance evaluation as well. It should be noted that all information submitted to the UNCTE services, within the scope of the UCIC coordination system, was processed and entered into the SICPJ [criminal information system of the PJ].

Number of Inquiries to UCIC by entity - Evolution 2015/2016



Of the total of previous inquiries recorded in 2016 at the national level, 126 conflicts have been detected, distributed over the North, Lisbon, Centre and Azores UCICs, which correspond to 34.1%, 31.8%, 27.8% and 6.3%, respectively, of the total of conflicts.

Number of conflicts detected



8. FINAL NOTE

As previously mentioned, the data presented in this report result from the processing of the TCD Forms (Model - A [Substances] - Model - B [Persons Involved]), which must be filled in whenever a seizure of illegal drugs, property, assets and documents takes place, or there are individuals identified on the basis of evidence suggesting a trafficking or a trafficking-consumption situation, whether arrested or not.

The accuracy of the data included in this report depends on the timely reporting of the forms by the seizing bodies (PJ, GNR, PSP, AT, SEF, DGRSP and PM) and on the quality of the completion of the above-mentioned forms.

It should be pointed out that such data are essential for a clear perception of the activity developed by each body, and serve as basis for surveys carried out by several national and international organisations, namely the Intervention on Addictive Behaviours and Dependencies Service (SICAD), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Europol, Interpol and the UN. Thus, the importance of such data goes beyond mere bureaucracy and internal use, since they are also relevant for the understanding of the phenomenon of illicit drug trafficking at both national and international levels.

Therefore, as the data processed may be innacurate, all entities are called upon to make every effort possible to accurately complete the forms and submit them, in a timely manner, to the *Secção Central de Informação Criminal* [Central Division for Criminal Intelligence] at UNCTE, Novo Edifíciosede da Polícia Judiciária, Rua Gomes Freire, 1169-007 Lisboa.

Any further clarification may be requested by phone (+351 211 967 000), fax (+351 213 149 551) or e-mail dcite.scic@pj.pt.

9. ANNEXES

STATISTICAL DATA – over the period between 2012 and 2016

9.1 QUANTITIES seized and number of SEIZURES

Quantities seized

Quantities	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cocaine (kg)	4,111.29	2,439.70	3,715.29	6,028.693	1,045.626
Cannabis (kg)	18,326.90	8,689.17	32,877.46	2,412.037	7,061.715
Heroin (kg)	65.54	55.46	38.69	97.273	56.853
Ecstasy (tablets)	73,887	14,554	7,169	50,934	151,265

Total of Seizures

Seizures	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cocaine	1,242	1,108	1,049	1,085	1,127
Cannabis	3,306	3,100	3,474	4,185	4,652
Heroin	971	793	690	764	766
Ecstasy	106	81	145	180	279
Total	5,776	5,625	5,082	6,214	6,823

COCAINE

Quantities seized by criminal police body - (kg)

Body	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PJ	2,446.40	1,973.87	3,285.14	5,653.91	800.83
GNR	4.70	3.93	2.34	2.91	57.66
PSP	34.83	34.69	26.28	31.69	49.50
AT	1,624.30	426.20	401.29	339.65	136.95
DGRSP	1.00	0.93	0.25	0.54	0.68
PM	0	0	0	0	0
SEF	0.06	0.09	0	0	0
Total	4,111.29	2,439.70	3,715.29	6,028.70	1,045.62

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Number of seizures by criminal police body

Body	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PJ	136	124	105	133	99
GNR	192	172	170	185	218
PSP	746	648	606	648	717
ΑŢ	132	140	147	106	80
DGRSP	35	23	21	13	13
PM	0	0	0	0	0
SEE	1	1	0	0	0
Total	1,242	1,108	1,049	1,085	1,127

CANNABIS Quantities seized by criminal police body - (kg)

Body	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PJ	6,154.01	6,940.51	24,493.12	1,314.00	2,184.90
GNR	10,206.30	831.92	7,961.89	293.76	4,183.73
PSP	588.43	907.92	384.08	623.50	566.83
AT	0.24	0.30	0.24	0.02	0.35
DGRSP	5.02	6.18	7.09	5.34	4.28
PM	1,371.47	2.34	31.04	175.42	119.35
SEF	1.44	0	0	0	2.27
Total	18.326,90	8,689.17	32,877.46	2,412.04	7,061.71

Número de apreensões por OPC

Body	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PJ	85	77	91	108	83
GNR	964	887	961	1,040	1,132
PSP	1,753	1,694	2,041	2,721	3,106
AT	3	3	2	2	4
DGSP	494	435	375	307	321
PM	6	4	4	7	5
SEF	1	0	0	0	1
Total	3,306	3,100	3,474	4,185	4,652

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HEROIN

Quantities seized by criminal police body – (kg)

Body	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PJ	12.20	28.08	8.91	13.93	2.94
GNR	5.69	5.48	3.79	3.92	27.88
PSP	40.39	21.53	25.23	79.19	25.72
AT	7.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DGRSP	0.16	0.37	0.31	0.21	0.31
PM	0	0	0	0	0
SEF 1	0	0	0.45	0.02	0
Total	65.54	55.46	38.69	97.27	56.85

Number of seizures by criminal police body

Body	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PJ TO THE P	30	36	27	36	29
GNR	224	168	150	173	171
PSP	672	529	464	520	531
AT	3	0	0	0	0
DGRSP	42	60	48	34	35
PM	0	0	0	0	0
SEF	0	0	1	1	0
Total	971	793	690	764	766

ECSTASY Quantities seized by criminal police body – (tablets)

Body	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PJ	61,350	8,834	614	919	41,395
GNR	11,667	2,772	5,262	8,470	6,659
PSP	818	2,949	1,269	6,873	17,916
AT	0	0	25	34,606	85,264
DGRSP	52	0	0	66	31
PM	0	0	0	0	0
SEF	0	0	0	0	0
Total	73,887	14,554	7,169	50,934	151,265

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Number of seizures by criminal police body

Body	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PJ	8	5	13	4	9
GNR	71	55	80	87	111
PSP	25	21	51	86	156
AT	0	0	1	2	2
DGRSP	2	0	0	1	1
PM	0	0	0	0	0
SEF	0	0	0	0	0
Total	106	81	145	180	279

9.2 PERSONS INVOLVED – arrested and not arrested, by criminal police body and by type of drug

Total Number of Persons Involved

Persons involved	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Arrested	4,748	4,358	4,630	5,598	5,861	
Not arrested	1,420	1,174	1,020	982	964	
Total	6,168	5,532	5,650	6,580	6,825	

Total Number of Persons Involved - by Gender

	20	012	20	013	20)14	20	015	20	016
Persons involved	Fem	Male								
Arrested	512	4,236	492	3,866	477	4,153	512	5,086	483	5,378
Not arrested	150	1,270	122	1,052	105	915	143	839	108	856
Total	662	5,506	614	4,918	582	5,068	655	5,925	591	6,234

Total Number of Persons Involved - by activity

	2012		2	2013 2		014	2	2015		2016	
P. involved	Traf	T/Cons									
Arrested	2,149	2,599	1,822	2,536	1,772	2,858	1,986	3,612	1,702	4,159	
Not arrested	417	1.003	411	763	357	663	375	607	325	639	
Total	2,566	3,602	2,233	3,299	2,129	3,521	2,361	4,219	2,027	4,798	

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Number of persons involved by criminal police body

Persons	20)12	20)13	20)14	20	15	20	16
involved by criminal police body	Arres.	N/ Arres.								
PJ	310	61	252	46	253	53	310	45	221	44
GNR	1,416	307	1,295	228	1,337	233	1,476	257	1,528	226
PSP	2,817	572	2,609	461	2,832	380	3,659	402	4,017	387
AT	134	1	141	3	145	2	108	2	61	3
DGRSP	70	479	60	436	62	350	43	274	31	304
PM						2	1	2		
SEF	1		1		1		1		2	
Outros									1	
Total	4,748	1,420	4,358	1,174	4,630	1,020	5,598	982	5,861	964

Number of Persons Involved – Portuguese and other Nationalities

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Nationality	Arres.	N/ Arres.								
Portugal	3,972	1,216	3,662	1,010	3,872	898	4,778	839	5,132	821
Other Country	776	204	696	164	758	122	820	143	729	143
Total	4,748	1,420	4,358	1,174	4,630	1,020	5,598	982	5,861	964

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Persons Involved – by Nationality

	Nationality	Arrested	N/arrested	Total
	Germany	20	1	21
	Belgium	4	n Talana	4
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1		1
	Bulgaria	2		2
	Estonia	1		1
	Spain	27	5	32
	France	18	2	20
	Georgia		1	1
	The Netherlands	11	2	13
	Ireland	5		5
Europe	Italy	4		4
	Luxembourg	2		2
	Norway	2		2
	Poland	3		3
	Portugal	5,132	821	5,953
	United Kingdom	12	3	15
	Romania	12	5	17
	Russia	5	1	6
	Sweden	4		4
	Switzerland	4		4
	Ukraine	9	3	12
	South Africa	1		1
	Angola	43	5	48
	Cape Verde	230	50	280
	Gana	1		1
	Guinea Bissau	77	19	96
	Guinea Conakry	1		1
	Liberia	1		1
Africa	Mali	1		1
	Morocco	7	3	10
	Mozambique	2		2
	Nigeria	4		6
	São Tomé and Principe	13		19
	Senegal	7		7
	Sierra Leone	1		1
	Argentina	1		1
	Bolivia	2		2
	Brazil	150		178
	Canada	2		2
	Colombia	2		2
America		_	1	1
Amend	United States of America	3		3
	Guatemala	1		
	Paraguay	2		
		1		3
	Uruguay Venezuela	18		19

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	China	4		4
	India	2		2
	Iran	1		1
Asia	Israel	2		2
	Lebanon		2	2
	Nepal	1		1
	Pakistan	1	1	2
Oceania	Australia	1		1
	Total	5,861	964	6,825

Persons Involved - by Type of Drug, Activity and Gender

	1	Frafficking		Traffick	Tabal		
Type of drug	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Subtotal	Total
Cocaine	169	740	909	45	543	588	1,497
Cannabis	142	972	1,114	222	3,696	3,918	5,032
Heroin	90	472	562	37	429	466	1,028
Ecstasy	19	129	148	19	237	256	404
Total	420	2,313	2,733	323	4,905	5,228	7,961

Persons Involved - by Age Group, Type of Drug, Activity and Gender

Under 21

	1	rafficking		Traffick	ing/Consun	nption	Total
Type of drug	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Subtotal	Total
Cocaine	16	48	64	3	41	44	108
Cannabis	21	139	160	61	1,079	1,140	1,300
Heroin	7	47	54	1	19	20	74
Ecstasy	0	9	9	4	37	41	50
Total	44	243	287	69	1,176	1,245	1,532

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	7	rafficking		Traffick	Tatal		
Type of drug	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Subtotal	Total
Cocaine	46	266	312	12	139	151	463
Cannabis	41	392	433	96	1,537	1,633	2,066
Heroin	14	131	145	11	71	82	227
Ecstasy	8	56	64	10	110	120	184
Total	109	845	954	129	1,857	1,986	2,940

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	7	rafficking		Traffick	T-1-1		
Type of drug	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Subtotal	Total
Cocaine	33	206	239	15	165	180	419
Cannabis	34	266	300	40	674	714	1,014
Heroin	16	113	129	9	112	121	250
Ecstasy	6	44	50	3	61	64	114
Total	89	629	718	67	1,012	1,079	1,797

Over 40

	T	rafficking		Traffick	Total		
Type of drug	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Subtotal	IOtai
Cocaine	74	220	294	15	198	213	507
Cannabis	46	175	221	25	406	431	652
Heroin	53	181	234	16	227	243	477
Ecstasy	5	20	25	2	29	31	56
Total	178	596	774	58	860	918	1,692

Persons involved and arersted – by type of drug

Type of drug	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cocaine	1,511	1,370	1,253	1,434	1,332
Cannabis	2,942	2,862	3,199	4,118	4,409
Heroin	1,180	995	822	955	890
Ecstasy	169	124	186	273	370
Total	5,802	5,351	5,460	6,780	7,001

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Persons Involved - by Type of Drug / Nationality

	Nationality	Cocaína	Cannabis	Heroína	Ecstasy
	Germany	5	8		4
	Belgium		2	1	
	Bosnia-Herzegovina		1		
	Slovenia		1		1
	Spain	14	16	2	4
	France	7	13	2	3
	Georgia	1			1
	The Netherlands	2	9		6
	Ireland	3	1		1
	Italy	2	1	1	
	Luxembourg		2		
	Norway	1	1		1
	Poland		2		2
	Portugal	1,192	4,546	911	327
	United Kingdom	1	9		4
	Romania	6	11	3	1
	Russia	2	4		
	Sweden	1	3		1
	Switzerland	1	1		2
Europe	Ukraine	4	9	2	1
	South Africa				
	Angola	10	34	8	3
	Cape Verde	104	157	74	20
	Gana	1			
	Guinea Bissau	28	60	7	5
	Mali		1		
	Morocco		10		
	Mozambique	1	1		
	Nigeria	4	3		
	São Tomé and Príncipe	1	16	4	1
	Senegal		6		
Africa	Sierra Leone	1		1	
	Argentina	1			
	Bolivia	2			
	Brazil	75	94	9	13
	Canada		1		
	Colombia	2			
	United States of America		2		2
	Guatemala	1			
	Paraguay	2			
	Uruguay	3			
America	Venezuela	17	1		
	China		2	2	
	India	1		1	
	Israel		2		1
	Nepal		1		
Asia	Pakistan		1		<u> </u>
Oceania	Australia	1			
Hacefired systematics benefit	Total	1,497	5,032	1,028	404

9.3 TRANSPORTATION

Quantities seized by means of transport and type of transport

Transport	Туре	Cocaine (kg)	Cannabis (kg)	Heroin (kg)	Ecstasy (tablets)
Air	Aircraft	358.35	37.40	1.64	123,570
All	Unknown	0.70	0.12		
	Vessel	589.70	3,557.43	1.78	
Sea	Unknown	54.27	329.98		
Mail	Aircraft		1.43		
Mall	Unknown	9.4	33.51	0.24	67
	Motorhome				13
	Moped	0.03	0.92	0.001	16
	Train	7.27	0.18	0.003	
	Light vehicle	11.04	498.38	36.38	17,326
Land	Light goods vehicle	0.18	2.16	0.59	108
-311.	Light commercial vehicle		0.09	0.20	40
	Motorbike	0.004	0.25	0.003	7
11 11 11 11 11	Heavy vehicle		2,106.28		
	Heavy passenger vehicle	0.20	4.39	0.15	34
	Bicycle	0.001	0.32	0.01	
	Unknown	11.17	322.16	15.44	9,638
Unknown	Unknown	3.32	166.72	0.41	446
	Total	1,045.63	7,061.72	56.85	151,265

Number of seizures by means of transport and type of transport

Transport	Type	Cocaine	Cannabis	Heroin	Ecstasy
	Aircraft	130	13	4	E
Air	Unknown	2	2		
	Vessel	5	4	1	
Sea	Unknown	4	13		
	Aircraft		1		
Mail	Unknown	24	33	3	:
	Motorhome	8)			
	Moped	3	19	1	
	Train	4	10	3	
	Light vehicle	304	1,058	253	9
	Light goods vehicle	19	56	16	
Land	Light commercial vehicle		8	1	= 8
	Motorbike	2	21	3	
	Heavy vehicle		4		
	Heavy passenger vehicle	2	19	1	
	Bicycle	1	13	1	
	Unknown	572	2,886	425	15
Inknown	Unknown	55	492	54	1
	Total	1,127	4,652	766	27

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9.4 ROUTES

COCAINE

Origin	Destination	Quant. (kg)	Seizures
Argentina	Portugal	1.04	1
Bolivia	Portugal	2.81	2
	France	1.50	1
	Romania	2.34	1
	Luxembourg	1.04	1
	Portugal	202.98	94
	Switzerland	1.64	3
Brazil	The Netherlands	0.77	2
	Belgium	4.24	2
	Spain	46.11	19
	Italy	8.62	5
	United Kingdom	0.98	1
	Germany	1.58	1
Colombia	Spain	2.47	2
Colonibla	Portugal	9.46	3
Spain	Portugal	0.22	8
France	Portugal	0.00	1
The Netherlands	Portugal	0.68	1
Portugal	Switzerland	0.70	1
United kingdom	Portugal	0.002	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	Spain	1.26	1
Venezuela	Portugal	75.92	4
Unknown	Unknown	679.26	972
Total		1,045.63	1,127

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CANNABIS

OriginProveniência	Destination	Quant. (kg)	Seizures			
Spain	Portugal	43.99	14			
United States of America	Portugal	0.002	1			
France	Portugal	0.04	5			
The Netherlands	Portugal	0.24	1			
India	Portugal	0.08	1			
Morocco	Spain	2,100.00	1			
Portugal	Algeria	0.07	1			
Portugal	Brazil	4.05	1			
Portugal	Switzerland	0.10	1			
Portugal	The Netherlands	0.002	1			
Portugal	Germany	0.11	1			
Portugal	United Kingdom	6.27	1			
Unknown	Unknown	4,906.76	4,623			
Total	Total					

HEROIN

Origin	Destination	Quant. (kg)	Seizures
Belgium	Portugal	0.53	2
Spain	Portugal	0.27	11
United States of America	Portugal	0.003	1
The Netherlands	Portugal	5.52	1
Unknown	Unknown	50.53	751
Total	56.85	766	

ECSTASY

Origin	Destination	Quant. (un)	Seizures
Brazil	Portugal	6	3
Spain	Portugal	36	2
	Portugal	83,993	3
The Netherlands	Brazil	49.643	1
Portugal	The Netherlands	39	1
Switzerland	Portugal	13	1
Unknown	Unknown	17,536	268
Т	151,265	279	

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Number of seizures and quantities seized, by district

	C	Cocaine	Ca	annabis		Heroin	Ecstasy		
District	No. of Seiz.	Quant (kg)	No. of Seiz.	Quant (kg)	No. of Seiz.	Quant (kg)	No. of Seiz.p	Quant. (tablets)	
Azores	14	2.07	63	105.07	26	6.41	2	32	
Aveiro	19	0.45	109	18.01	9	0.02	9	475	
Beja	8	0.06	52	5.44	19	0.15	9	184	
Braga	36	1.59	146	13.41	29	1.13	9	605	
Bragança	5	0.02	24	0.93	11	0.08			
Castelo Branco	4	0.09	30	2.94	1	0.01	3	12	
Coimbra	26	0.61	92	4.05	28	0.44	17	4,496	
Évora	4	0.04	24	7.40	3	0.07	1	38	
Faro	71	3.28	228	5,829.63	38	1.52	18	282	
Guarda	4	0.01	45	30.99	8	0.04	9	258	
Leiria	9	0.03	74	12.1	7	0.06	6	176	
Lisbon	463	296.7	2,213	357.55	212	10.98	148	140,264	
Madeira	15	643.18	77	33.45	9	0.57	1	13	
Portalegre	2	0.003	12	0.17			1	19	
Porto	348	95.94	810	399.41	273	30.67	18	1,924	
Santarém	9	0.12	78	7.22	7	0.05	8	577	
Setúbal	76	1.1	474	217.93	65	4.33	10	1,322	
Viana	8	0.06	33	6.43	2	0.01	8	528	
Vila Real	1	0.003	17	1.26	7	0.27			
Viseu	5	0.28	51	8.33	12	0.05	2	60	
Total	1,127	1,045.62	4,652	7,061.72	766	56.85	279	151,265	

9.5. SEIZED PROPERTY AND ASSETS

			Vehic	cles						Te	eleco	mm.	Money	ey .	
Body	Light vehicles	Commercial	Heavy vehicles	Motorbikes	Mopeds	bicycles	Caravans	Caravans	Caravans	Arms	Ipads	Satellite	Mobile phones	Euros	Foreign currency(*)
PJ	36	3		2				3	8	1	3	305	1,316,990.03 €	6,876.32€	
GNR	145	1		10	1			2	71			1,116	680,164.56 €	4,287.74 €	
PSP	127	1		3	2			1	52			1,050	955,077.87€	1,667.93 €	
AT										1		77	29,999€	13,293.25 €	
DGRSP												3	75 €		
PM															
Total 2016	309	5		15	3			6	131	2	3	2,552	2,982,527.51 €	26,125.24 €	
Dados 2015	414	6	1	22	4	3	1	4	170	6	7	3,185	2,789,164.52 €	25,019.93 €	

^(*) Data in foreign currency were converted to Euros based on the exchange rate on 24/02/2016 for 2016 data, and based on the exchange rate on 10/02/2016 for 2015.

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9.6 CONTROLLED DELIVERIES

Detected by	Month	Means / concealment	Origin	Destination	Type of drug	Quant. (kg)	No. of persons arrested
PORTUGAL	FEB.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Spain	Cocaine	2.828	1
ARGENTINA	MAR.	Container	Brazil	Spain	Cocaine	1.005	2
PORTUGAL	MAR.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Spain	Cocaine	1.115	1
PORTUGAL	MAR.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Spain	Cocaine	2.151	1
PORTUGAL	APR.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Italy	Cocaine	1.960	1
PORTUGAL	APR.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Belgium	Cocaine	2.2	1
PORTUGAL	APR.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Spain	Cocaine	1.291	1
PORTUGAL	MAY	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	France	Cocaine	2.184	3
PORTUGAL	MAY	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Spain	Cocaine	1.3	4
PORTUGAL	JUN.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Spain	Cocaine	3.145	1
PORTUGAL	JUN.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Belgium	Cocaine	2.6	1
PORTUGAL	JUN.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Denmark	Cocaine	5.0	1
PORTUGAL	JUN.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Spain	Cocaine	1.342	1
GERMANY	JUN.	Mail	Peru	Cape Verde	Cocaine	0.40	2
PORTUGAL	JUL.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Belgium	Cocaine	10.0	2
PORTUGAL	JUL.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Spain	Cocaine	*	1
PORTUGAL	AUG.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Spain	Cocaine	3.341	1
PORTUGAL	AUG.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Germany	Cocaine	1.0	1
PORTUGAL	AUG.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Italy	Cocaine	5.26	1
PORTUGAL	NOV.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Switzerland	Cocaine	1.0	2
PORTUGAL	NOV.	Air / Suitcase	Brazil	Denmark	Cocaine	6.0	1
			Total			55.122	30

 $^{^{(*)}}$ Data not yet determined.

9.7 THE UCIC COORDENATION SYSTEM

Number of UCIC Inquiries by Entity

UCIC	GNR	PSP	MP	Total
North	592	464	0	1,056
Centre	196	170	0	366
Lisbon	254	1,641	1	1,896
South	188	46	0	234
Madeira	0	91	0	91
Azores	2	72	0	74
Total	1,232	2,484	1	3,717

Number of Conflicts Detected

Conflicts	North	Centre	Lisbon	Azores	Total
PJ - GNR	1				1
PJ - PSP		3		1	4
GNR - GNR	11	8	2		21
GNR - PJ	5	3			8
GNR - PSP	6	8	4		18
PSP - GNR	10	3	5		18
PSP - PJ	5	4	19	7	35
PSP - PSP	5	6	10		21
Total	43	35	40	8	126
and the second s					
Total 2015	31	33	54	0	118

UNCTE / SCIC, 7 March 2017