



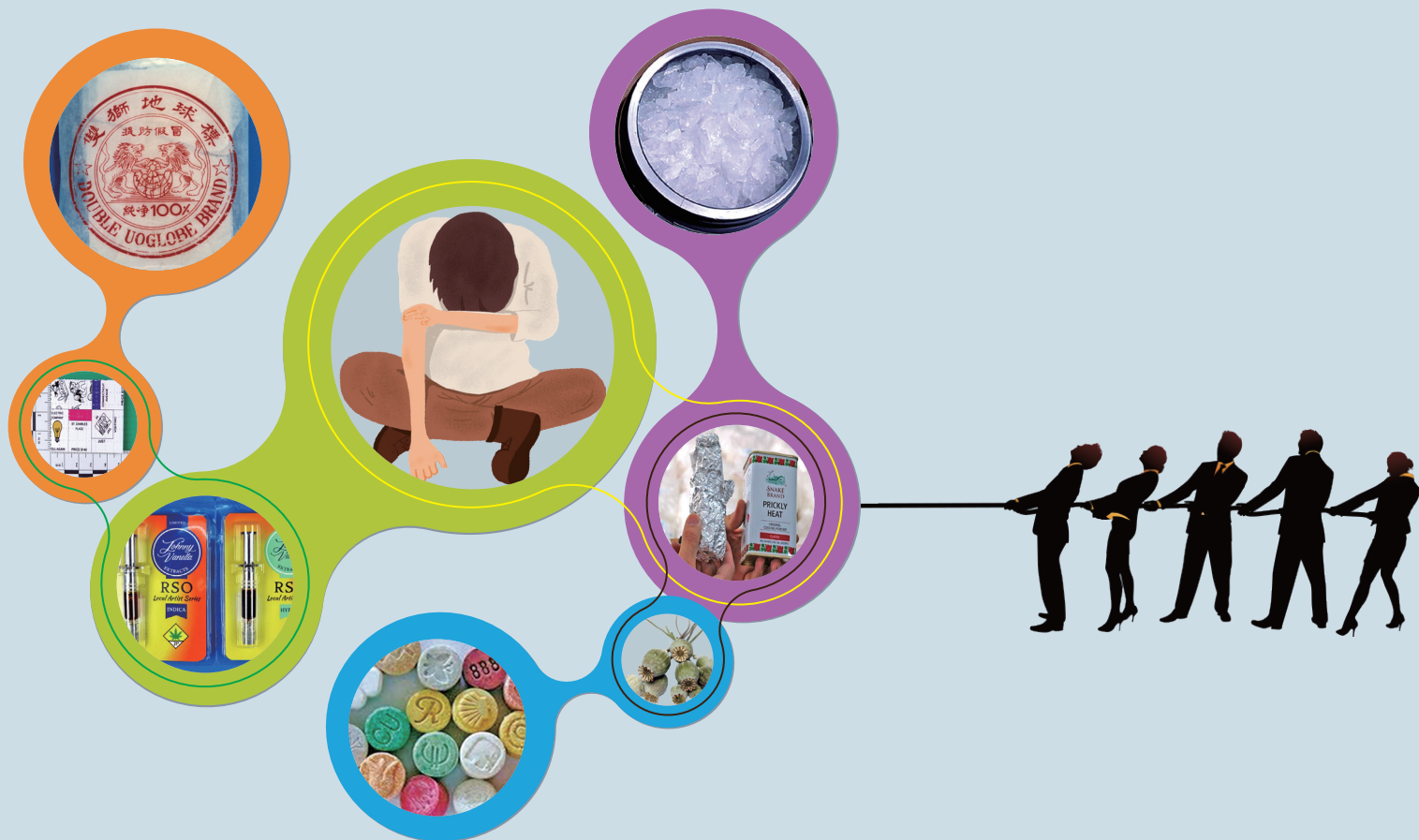
Report on Drug Control and Prevention *2019*

法務部調查局

Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

中華民國109年8月出版

GPN : 4310901169



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Preface

Drugs not only slay the physical and mental health of individuals but only cause severe hazards in families, schools, all dimensions of societies, and even national security. According to the statistics compiled by Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, the number of people per ten thousand people imprisoned for drug related crimes in Taiwan nearly composes one third of the total persons imprisoned in recent years, which shows the flooding circumstance and drug crimes prevention becomes most urgent. President Tsai also proclaims in public in various occasions: “We have an attitude of zero tolerance towards drugs and all government agencies shall be fully dedicated to promote anti-drugs work.” The Bureau takes charge of the legal responsibilities in drugs investigation and is held accountable for the fight against drug related crimes.

The Bureau implements the guidelines according to “New-Generation Anti-Drug Strategic Action Guidelines,” followed by “Scientific Investigation (Safe Living and Drug Investigation Program),” “Upgrade New Drugs Investigation Power,” “Reduce Recidivism (Advocacy Program for Recidivism Prevention).” The Bureau also constantly upgrades the offshore investigation energy by intensifying the cooperation with drugs investigation agencies of other countries. The in-depth investigation of crime groups behind and main suspects as well as thorough investigation of the funds flow of drug selling groups and deprivation of illegal proceeds from crimes not only indicate the government’s determination in anti-drug actions and the proactive investigation results by law enforcement but also the intention to effectively curb the hazard from drug flooding and maintain the health of the people and social order and security. In 2019, the Bureau seized 6,675kgs of various drugs and raided 14 drug laboratories, effectively preventing the flow of illicit drugs into the community. Moreover, the Bureau’s Drug Abuse Laboratory became the first drug laboratory

certified by ISO/IEC 17025 laboratory in Taiwan, a special drug testing organization with multiple testing capacities. The laboratory not only effectively supports forensic drug testing for courts at different levels and prosecutor office in the investigation and trial of cases but also establishes the latest emerging drug abuse analytical database. Moreover, the laboratory intends to combine the strengths of all drug testing organizations in Taiwan for the early detection of trends in emerging drug abuse and thereby serves as reference for Narcotics Review Committee in the provision of drug control.

This report provides an overview and outcome of the Bureau's efforts in stopping drug related crimes during the last year. Its statistics, classification, research, and analysis will be used for formulating future drug prevention strategies, and can serve as a reference for other organizations. We welcome your comments and appreciate your continued support.

Sincerely Yours,



Weng-Jong Leu

Director General

May, 2020

Editor's Notes

I. Objectives

This yearbook presents the information on the efforts of Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB) in the prevention and investigation of drug related crimes, along with a breakdown of the statistics, to have a better understanding of crime situations, grasp the causes of crime, and formulate countermeasures and policies for the reference of the general public.

II. Content

- (1) This yearbook is divided into six parts: organization overview, performance overview, analysis overview, direction of future work, major events, and project research report. Data such as percentage and increase/decrease rate are arranged in chronological order based on their nature with fully-labeled charts and diagrams. Photographs also are included for important cases of drug offenses in order to discuss past cases and analyze trends of future development.
- (2) Figures in this yearbook are compilations of data on the drug crime related investigation and prevention work of the year performed by the MJIB. In case there is any discrepancy from previously published statistics, the data provided in this yearbook shall take precedence.
- (3) The drugs mentioned in this yearbook are classified into four schedules (including precursor materials) based on their levels of addiction, abuse, and danger to society, as defined in the

Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.

III. Guidelines

- (1) The units of calculation in this yearbook use the following as the standards: solar calendar for year, case for number of cases, person for number of suspects, New Taiwan Dollars for monetary amount, kilograms or grams for weight, or as otherwise depicted in special circumstances.
- (2) All statistics referred to in percentages are rounded off to the nearest whole number.
- (3) The symbols used in various statistical tables of this yearbook represent the follows:
 - “—” means no data or data unknown
 - “N/A” means Not Available (unable to calculate)
- (4) The drug offenses refer to violation cases of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.

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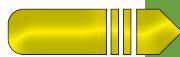
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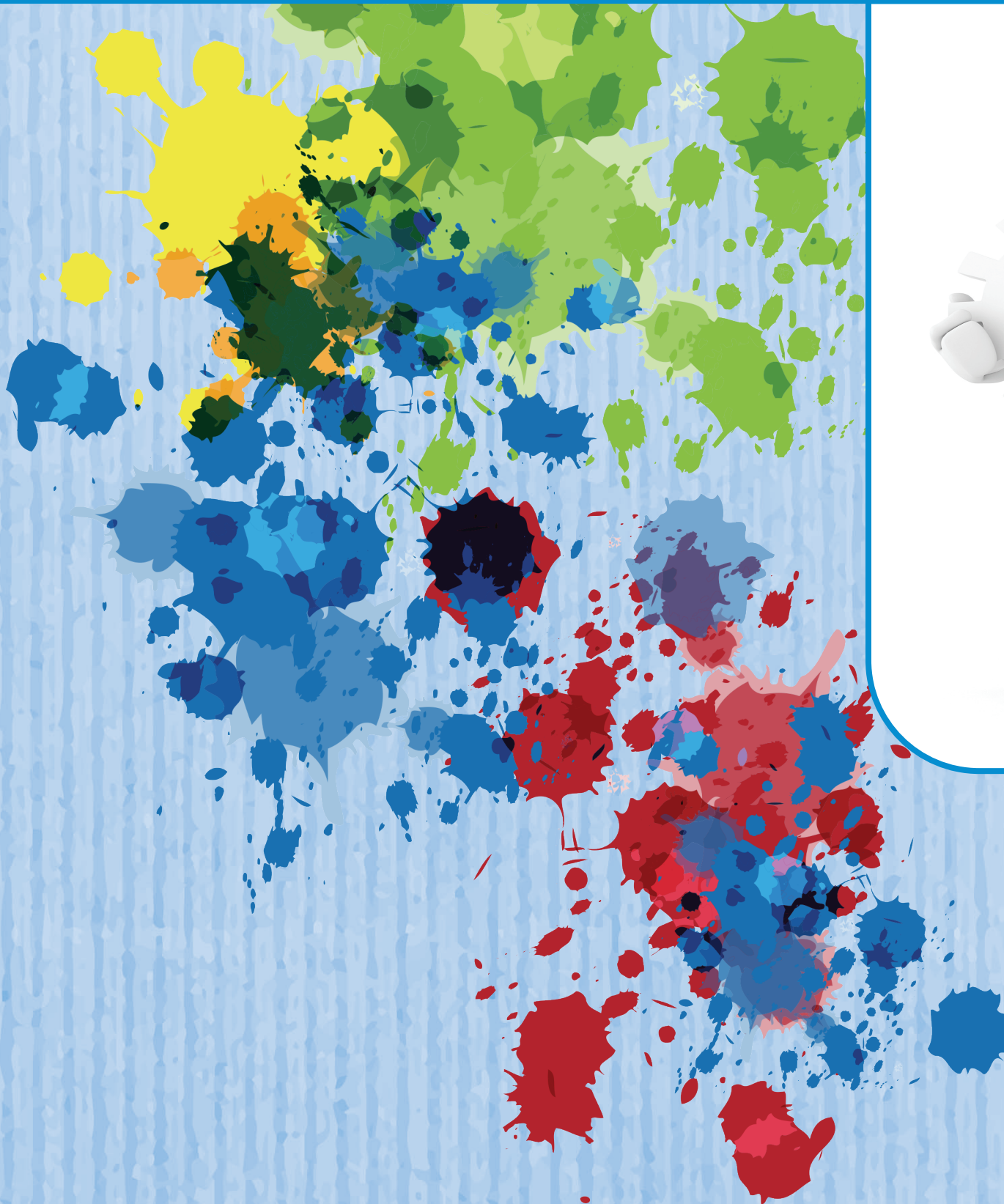
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1

Organizational Overview





I. Establishment Basis

On August 27, 1956, the Executive Yuan promulgated the ten professional responsibilities of the MJIB¹. Among the responsibilities, the sixth function on the “Elimination of narcotics” and the tenth function on the “Investigative and preventative matters specifically instructed by superior authorities,” formed the legal basis for the Bureau to fight against drug-related crimes.

In view of the deteriorating drug-related crimes in Taiwan, the Executive Yuan declared a “War against Drugs” on May 12, 1993, in attempt to effectively curb drug offenses, ensure public order, and maintain the well-being of the national populace. In response to this directive, the “Drug Enforcement Center” was established on April 1, 1994 by the MJIB upon receiving approval from the Executive Yuan. Later on October 30, 1998, the Executive Yuan amended the functions of the MJIB to be nine functions². In particular, the fifth function on “Drug prevention matters” explicitly stated that drug prevention was a legally-mandated responsibility of the Bureau. Furthermore, the ninth function was modified with wording into “investigative and preventative measures related to national security and national interests specifically instructed by superior authorities.”

On December 19, 2007, the President announced the amendment of the “Organizational Regulations of the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau” and the name of the law was changed to “Organizational Act for Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau.”³ The second statute of this law established 20 professional responsibilities for the MJIB, of which the sixth item was “Drug Prevention” and the twentieth item was “Investigative and preventative measures related to national security and national interests specifically instructed by superior authorities.” The “Drug Enforcement Division” also was set up as the legal basis for the Bureau's efforts to prevent drug-related crimes.

1 It was promulgated pursuant to official letter Tai-45-Nei-Zi No. 4711 of the Executive Yuan, dated August 27, 1956.

2 It was approved pursuant to official letter Tai-87-Fa-Zi No. 53381 of the Executive Yuan, dated October 30, 1998.

3 It was amended and promulgated with the change of name and 16 Articles pursuant to the President Hua-Zong-Yi-Yi-Zi No. 09600170531, dated December 19, 2007. The Executive Yuan announced the date of article correction and implementation. The Executive Yuan issued the Yuan-Shou-Yen-Zong-Zi No. 0972260225, dated March 20, 2008, to promulgate the implementation of the regulations on March 1, 2008.

II. Organization and Operation Overview

The Ministry of Justice amended and promulgated the “Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau Service Procedures” on October 17, 2008⁴. In particular, Subparagraph 4 of Paragraph 1 of Article 4 stated that the Drug Enforcement Division shall be established to include 3 sub-divisions. Provisions of Article 8 prescribed the responsibilities of the Drug Enforcement Division as follows:

1. Planning, guidance, coordination and appraisal of drug-related investigations.
2. Guidance and review on the investigation of drug-related crime cases.
3. Exchange of criminal intelligence, coordination of contact, and cooperation regarding case investigations with domestic and foreign drug enforcement organizations.
4. Process flow control of drug seizures, centralized custody and destruction of seizures.
5. Archival, statistical compilation, analysis and application of drug crime data.
6. Studies regarding the prevention of drug-related crimes.
7. Compilation of annual reports and manuals for drug enforcement.
8. Other matters related to drug prevention and control.

The Drug Enforcement Division now has one Director who takes charge of the overall management of operations, one Deputy-Director to assist the Director in managing operations, and one Senior Specialists. There are three sections under the Division. The division of operations is described as follows:

- (1) Cross-border Investigation Section: Responsible for working with foreign drug enforcement agencies in the investigation on matters related to drug crimes.
- (2) Case Investigation Section: Especially responsible for domestic investigation of drug related crimes.
- (3) Control Research and Analysis Section: Responsible for the custody and handling of drug seizures as well as relevant operations, such as work archival, statistical compilation, research, analysis and application.

⁴ The Ministry of Justice promulgated the decree Fa-Ling-Zi No. 0970803813 dated October 17, 2008, to amend 27 Articles, which were implemented on March 1, 2008.

Furthermore to strengthen the mobility of the bureau in fight against drug-related crimes, specialist teams and dedicated personnel have been drawn from various investigative field divisions, field offices and mobile stations commit in the prevention of drug-related crimes in terms of clue finding, investigation and prosecution.

III. Forensic Drug Testing

The Bureau's Forensic Science Division undertakes affairs such as the testing on drugs and emerging drugs of abuse, drug laboratories, urine test for drugs, and hair test for drugs as well as relevant technical consultation and R&D work. The laboratory is also known as the Bureau's Drug Abuse Laboratory and the biggest special drug testing agency with most diverse testing capacities and most case handling capacity. The division is the first drug abuse and hair test laboratory in Taiwan certified by ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory Certification and accredited by 103 certification bodies from 105 economies.

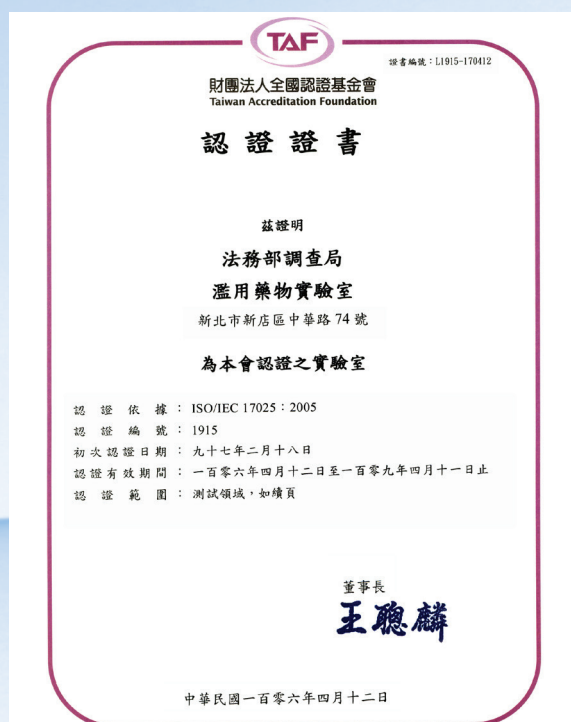


Figure As a Member of International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), TAF's (Taiwan Accreditation Foundation) Forensic Results Are Concurrently Recognized by the ILAC Members

2

Performance Overview





I. Focus of Drug Enforcement Efforts

1. Drug Investigations

(1) Investigation Status

In 2019, the Bureau solved a total of 155 cases and apprehended 245 suspects (including 28 foreigners). In particular, 20 cases were investigated from spontaneous discovery and reporting and rest 135 cases were seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and transferred to MJIB for investigation. The gross weight (same below) of seizures of the drugs was 6,674.58 kilograms. Fourteen drug laboratories were raided, including 3 methamphetamine laboratories, 4 cannabis laboratories, 1 laboratory of instant coffee packs with narcotics, 3 ketamine laboratories, 1 nimetazepam laboratory, 1 ephedrine laboratory, and 1 amphetamine laboratory. Compared with 2018 (108 cases, apprehended 169 suspects, 15,382.33 kilograms of drugs seized, 20 drug laboratories raided, including 4 methamphetamine laboratories, 4 Cannabis laboratories, 2 laboratories of instant coffee packs with narcotics, 3 ketamine laboratories, 1 nimetazepam laboratory, 2 nitrazepam laboratories, and 3 ephedrine laboratories), the number of seizures and drug laboratories decreased, however the number of drug cases and arrests substantially increased.

(2) Focus of Investigations

The following is the ranking for the number of cases solved in 2019: 59 ketamine cases (3,218.44 kgs), 29 Cannabis cases (143.91 kgs), 21 methamphetamine (including solvents) cases (678.82 kgs), 15 heroin cases (154.22 kgs), 9 cases of Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) (40.94 kgs), 8 Kratom cases (27.29 kgs), 2 coca cases (3.2 Kgs), 2 nimetazepam cases (346.12 Kgs), 2 cases of 3,4- N-Ethylpentylone (3.81 Kgs), 1 cocaine case (2.83 Kgs), 1 gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), 1 case of Pentylone (2.03 Kgs), 1 case of 2-Fluorodeschloroketamine (5.18 Kgs), 1 pseudoephedrine case (203.65 Kgs), 1 Hydroxyimine Hydrochloride case (1,182.7 Kgs), 1 case of 2-bromo-4-methylpropiophenone (661 Kgs), and 1 case of O-Chlorophenyl cyclopentyl ketone (Table 2-1).

Heroin, methamphetamine, cannabis, and ketamine still accounted for the most serious threats to citizens of Taiwan and were the primary target of MJIB's investigations. In particular, the amount of heroine, amphetamine and cannabis seized was up substantially by 110kgs, 384kgs and 93kgs respectively, compared with 2018.

Table 2-1 Number of Drug Cases Investigated and Amount of Drugs (Gross Weight) Seized by the Bureau in 2019

Schedule	Name of Drug	No.of Cases	Percentage (%)	Amount of Seizure (Grams)	Percentage (%)
Schedule-1 Drugs	Cocaine	1	0.65	2,833.25	0.04
	Heroin	15	9.68	154,221.11	2.31
Schedule-2 Drugs	Cannabis	29	18.71	143,910.78	2.16
	Coca	2	1.29	3,196.00	0.05
	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	9	5.81	40,937.68	0.61
	Methamphetamine	21	13.55	678,824.5	10.17
	Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)	0	0.00	32.5	0.00
	Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB)	1	0.65	82	0.00
	Pentylone	1	0.65	2,031	0.03
Schedule-3 Drugs	Ketamine	59	38.06	3,218,444.17	48.22
	2-Fluorodeschloroketamine	1	0.65	5,177	0.08
	Nimetazepam	2	1.29	346,124.41	5.19
	Para-methoxymethamphetamine (PMMA)	0	0.00	6	0.00
	N-Ethylpentylone	2	1.29	3,812	0.06
	Mitragynaspeciose, Kratom, Ketum	8	5.16	27,287.5	0.41
	Chloroethcathinone (CEC)	0	0.00	301	0.00
Schedule-4 Drugs	Nitrazepam	0	0.00	1.71	0.00
	O-Chlorophenylcyclopentyl ketone	1	0.65	0	0.00
Schedule-4 Drugs Precursor	Hydroxylimine Hydrochloride	1	0.65	1,182,700	17.72
	Pseudoephedrine	1	0.65	203,654	3.05
	2-bromo-4-methylpropiophenone	1	0.65	661,000	9.90
Total		155	100.00	6,674,576.61	100.00

2. International and Cross-strait Collaboration

Drug-related issues and the continuous spread of drugs have drawn extensive attention from the international communities throughout the world. All nations review drug-related crime as one of the serious threats to public order and regard drug offenses as key targets of investigations and seizures. In view of the severe hazard of drugs worldwide and the cross-border nature of drug-related crimes, drug-related criminal activities cannot be tackled by one country alone. As a result, the global communities have already reached a consensus on international collaboration to combat drug-related crimes. Taiwan is surrounded by water on all sides, and drugs primarily come from outside of its borders. The hazardous situations by drugs have not been mitigated in recent years, hence working together with the international communities to combat the proliferation of drugs becomes an indispensable part of Taiwan's anti-drug efforts, which is also Taiwan's obligation as a member of the international community.

The Bureau follows government policy directives and the philosophy of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, using the principles of equality, mutual trust, reciprocity, and mutual benefit to actively establish channels of contact and cooperation with equivalent foreign organizations. Today, the Bureau has established contact channels with 27 countries or regions in Europe, America, China, Hong Kong, Macao, Southeast Asia, and Northeast Asia. In 2019, the Bureau has already exchanged data for 492 cases with offshore drug enforcements, conducted the work meeting with 102 people through 17 sessions, appointed 17 persons to participate in 3 international meetings, and collaborated in investigation for 8 cases, and apprehended 12 suspects. The Bureau has seized a variety of drugs (heroin, methamphetamine, ephedrine, ketamine, and nimetazepam) in the amount of 934.491 kilograms. In particular, the Bureau collaborated with the Royal Thai Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau (NSB) and Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand (ONCB) on the investigation of 3 cases; collaborated with the Office of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Vietnam People's Public Security Police Department (CNPd), Vietnam Custom Anti-Smuggling and Investigation Department (ASID), Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division of Royal Malaysia

Police (NCID), and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) on the investigation of 1 case each.

3. Custody and Handling of Drugs

The Bureau has established the drug custody warehouse pursuant to the provisions prescribed in “Regulations Governing the Seized Narcotics Handling Process Control Operations” approved by the Executive Yuan on July 15th, 1993 for collectively custody and handling of all drug exhibits transferred from the seizure by judicial and military agencies. After the promulgation of “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act” on May 20th, 1998, the aforementioned control operation guidelines were revised to “Regulations Governing the Seized Drugs Handling Process Control Operations.” The previous “narcotics” for custody and handling were revised to the custody and handling of nine items of Schedule 1 Drugs including heroin, morphine and cocaine and the 8 items of drugs such as opium poppy, cocaine and marijuana as listed in Schedule 2 Drugs. Each year, the Bureau cooperates with the “National Anti-Drug Meeting” to destroy the previous drug evidences that have been ruled for disposition, advocating via news media to expand the effectiveness in combat against drugs.

II. Investigation of Drug-related Crime Cases

1. Statistics of Drug-related Crime Cases

(1) Case investigation

In 2019, the Bureau solved 16 cases related to Schedule-1 drugs with a total amount of 157.05 kgs seized, 63 cases related to Schedule-2 drugs with a total amount of 869.01 kgs seized, 72 cases related to Schedule-3 drugs with a total amount of 3,601.15 kgs seized, and 4 cases related to Schedule-4 drugs with a total amount of 2,047.36 kgs seized. The Bureau raided 4 methamphetamine laboratories, 4 cannabis laboratories, 3 laboratory of instant coffee packs with narcotics, 3 ketamine laboratories, 1 nimetazepam (Erinim) laboratory, 1 pseudoephedrine laboratory, 1 amphetamine laboratory, with an illegal proceed of NT\$3,444,490, HK\$6,000,

RMB4,800, MYR3,300, EURO410, 3 vehicles, 1 gun, 11 bullets, and 8 large machines. Compared with 2018, the number of drug cases investigated was up by 47. In terms of the amount of seizure, Schedule-1 drugs increased by 108 kg (318%), Schedule-2 drugs increased by 494.42 kgs (131.99%), Schedule-3 drugs decreased by 7,127.56 kgs (-64.43%), and Schedule-4 drugs decreased by 2,182.61 kgs (-51.6%) (See Table 2-2).

Table 2-2 Statistics on Comparison of Drug-related Crime Cases Investigated by the Bureau over the Past Decade

Schedule Year	Total			Schedule-1 Drugs			Schedule-2 Drugs			Schedule-3 Drugs			Schedule-4 Drugs		
	Number of Cases	Number of Criminals	Amount of Seizure	Number of Cases	Number of Criminals	Amount of Seizure	Number of Cases	Number of Criminals	Amount of Seizure	Number of Cases	Number of Criminals	Amount of Seizure	Number of Cases	Number of Criminals	Amount of Seizure
2009	204	292	4,953,888	41	72	50,346	82	107	1,214,453	33	63	1,379,532	48	50	2,309,557
2010	112	222	3,645,388	29	53	71,958	53	86	871,204	21	52	1,281,285	9	31	1,420,941
2011	99	213	2,519,473	16	46	10,880	52	77	973,106	22	66	710,202	9	24	825,285
2012	73	120	1,761,549	21	39	114,653	28	41	227,068	11	19	924,187	13	21	495,641
2013	140	216	4,069,635	11	19	116,364	48	83	1,087,727	24	52	2,190,623	57	62	674,921
2014	271	289	5,918,197	12	23	32,340	34	40	642,199	23	40	1,799,257	202	186	3,444,401
2015	159	195	4,563,973	10	22	26,730	20	39	1,517,697	20	33	2,661,372	109	101	358,174
2016	291	305	3,925,772	7	10	228,662	78	96	601,814	20	29	1,031,946	186	170	2,063,350
2017	133	167	3,846,382	8	11	48,395	102	107	739,193	19	37	1,728,345	4	12	1,330,449
2018	108	169	15,382,325	4	6	49,057	59	81	374,592	36	63	10,728,709	9	19	4,229,967
2019	155	245	6,674,576	16	29	157,054	63	88	869,014	72	118	3,601,152	4	10	2,047,355

Note: The Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act was promulgated and enforced on May 20, 1998; on July 9, 2003, amendments to the Act to include Schedule-4 drugs were promulgated, and amendments were enforced on January 9, 2004.

(2) Drug cases seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and investigated by the Bureau

In 2019, 133 cases seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance (MOF) were handed over to the Bureau for investigation. The total weight of seized drugs was 3,821.63 kgs, including Schedule-1 cocaine 2.83 kgs and heroin 38.5 kgs, Schedule-2 marijuana 368.16 kgs, cannabis 139.51 kgs, MDMA 40.93 kgs, coca 3.20 kgs, and Pantylone 5.84 kgs, Schedule-3 ketamine 1,345.3 kgs, Kratom 26.25 kgs, Nimetazepam 2.12 kgs, 2-Fluorodeschloroketamine 5.18 kgs, and GHB 0.08 kgs, and Schedule-4 drug precursor 2-bromo-4-methylpropionophenone 661 kgs, and Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride 1,182.7 kgs, as described below.

1. By smuggling method: 22 cases concealed via luggage, 4 cases concealed via human body, 6 cases concealed via air container, 5 cases concealed via marine container, and 96 cases concealed via postal.
2. By the Customs: 8 cases seized by Keelung Customs, 112 cases seized by Taipei Customs Office, 5 cases seized by Taichung Customs, and 8 cases seized by Kaohsiung Customs.
3. By nationality (crime suspects): 9 cases were Taiwanese, 6 cases were Malaysian, 5 cases were Canadian, 2 cases were American and Thai each, 1 case was Japanese, South African, Australian, Republic Moldova, German, and China Mainlander each, and 13 cases did not report.
4. By source of drugs: 27 cases from Malaysia, 12 cases from Thailand, 11 cases from U.S., 11 cases from the Netherland, 10 cases from Canada, 9 cases from Germany, 8 cases from Belgium, 7 cases from Indonesia, 6 cases from France, 6 cases from Mainland China, 5 cases from England, 5 cases from Cambodia, 3 cases from Vietnam, 2 cases from Czech Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar each, and 1 case from Switzerland, Romania, Korea, Chile, Pakistan, South Africa, and Columbia each.
5. By type of drugs: Schedule-1: 2 cocaine cases and 9 heroin cases; Schedule-2: 22 cannabis cases, 2 cocaine cases, 9 MDMA cases, 17 methamphetamine cases, 3 Pantylone cases, and 1 GHB case; Schedule-3: 1 Nimetazepam case, 52 ketamine cases, 8 Kratom cases, 1 opium

poppy case, 5 GHB cases, 1 Pentylone case (Schedule-2), 2 nimetazepam cases, 52 ketamine cases, and 1 2-Fluorodeschloroketamine case; Schedule-4: 1 drug precursor 2-bromo-4-methylpropionophenone case, 1 Hydroxyimine Hydrochloride case, and 4 cannabis seeds case.

Table 2-3 Statistics on Drugs Seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and Investigated by the Bureau in 2019

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
1080106 20190106	Taipei Customs	Concealed via air container	Taiwan	Cambodia	Lu's drug case	Ketamine	35,000
1080108 20190108	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	C's drug case	Ketamine	5,360
1080109 20190109	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Tsai's drug case	methamphetamine	5,000
1080109 20190109	Taipei Customs	Concealed via air container	Taiwan	Myanmar	Huang's drug case	Ketamine	318,367
1080110 20190110	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Chen's drug case	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	10,300
1080114 20190114	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Qiu's drug case	Ketamine	4,070
1080119 20190119	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	S's drug case	Ketamine	6,150
1080121 20190121	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Chen's drug case	Ketamine	4,040
1080121 20190121	Taichung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Vietnam	Huang's drug case	Ketamine	305,188
1080122 20190122	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Malaysia	Xie's drug case	methamphetamine	8,055
1080124 20190124	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Huang's drug case	methamphetamine	5,000
1080129 20190129	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Australia	Cambodia	H's drug case	Heroin	906

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
1080223 20190223	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Pakistan	L's drug case	Ketamine	22.78
1080226 20190226	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	England	Peng's drug case	Cannabis	11
1080301 20190301	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Cambodia	Chen's drug case	methamphetamine	10,720
1080304 20190304	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.	Yu's drug case	methamphetamine	5,200
1080311 20190311	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.	Liang's drug case	Cannabis	540
1080312 20190312	Taipei Customs	Concealed via air container	Taiwan	Mainland China	Lin's drug case	methylpropionophenone	661,000
1080314 20190314	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Laos	Unidentified drug case	Nimetazepam	2,124
1080314 20190314	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Zhao's drug case	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	25.06
1080315 20190315	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Chile	Dai's drug case	Coca	486
1080315 20190315	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Su's drug case	Cannabis	1,780
1080320 20190320	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Zhong's drug case	methamphetamine	1,086
1080321 20190321	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	T's drug case	Ketamine	1,202
1080409 20190409	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.	Zhang's drug case	Cannabis	1,139
1080411 20190411	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.	Zhu's drug case	Cannabis	26
1080422 20190422	Kaohsiung Customs	Carry-on	Malaysia	Malaysia	Tsai's Drug case	Ketamine	1,038
1080422 20190422	Kaohsiung Customs	Carry-on	Malaysia	Malaysia	Su's drug case	Ketamine	6
1080424 20190424	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Xie's drug case	Ketamine	7,000

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
1080426 20190426	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Lin's drug case	Ketamine	2,423
1080501 20190501	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Malaysia	Malaysia	D's drug case	Ketamine	4,024
1080503 20190503	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Thailand	Su's drug case	Ketamine	827
1080504 20190504	Taipei Customs	Carry-on	Malaysia	Malaysia	H's drug case	Ketamine	6,264
1080507 20190507	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Guo's drug case	Ketamine	997
1080507 20190507	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Belgium	T's drug case	Cannabis	7
1080509 20190509	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Malaysia	Liao's drug case	Ketamine	1,131.9
1080514 20190514	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Yang's drug case	Ketamine	4,155.8
1080523 20190523	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	England	Lin's and others' drug case	Cannabis	12
1080601 20190601	Taipei Customs	Carry-on	Malaysia	Malaysia	S's drug case	Ketamine	1,034
1080601 20190601	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Belgium	Xu's drug case	Ketamine	2,085
1080603 20190603	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Hong's drug case	Ketamine	2,020
1080603 20190603	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Malaysia	Malaysia	O's drug case	methamphetamine	6,602
1080605 20190605	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Indonesia	Shen's drug case	Kratom	2,016
1080605 20190605	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	U.S.	L's drug case	Cannabis	66,600
1080606 20190606	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	U.S.	D's drug case	methamphetamine	425
1080606 20190606	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Canada	Wu's drug case	Cannabis	111

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
1080610 20190610	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Qi's and others' drug case	methamphetamine	57.02
1080612 20190612	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	France	C's drug case	Cocaine	11
1080616 20190616	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	France	Zhang's drug case	Ketamine	3,101.8
1080617 20190617	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Mainland China	Qiu's drug case	methamphetamine	4,1023
1080624 20190624	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	France	Lin's drug case	Ketamine	3,014
1080625 20190625	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.	He's drug case	Cannabis	1,494
1080626 20190626	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Thailand	Gao's and others' drug case	methamphetamine	198,550
1080627 20190627	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Thailand	Kan's drug case	Heroin	1,468
1080629 20190629	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Netherlands	He's drug case	Ketamine	8,275
1080702 20190702	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Japan	South Africa	Zuo's drug case	Ketamine	3,156
1080702 20190702	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Netherlands	Wu's drug case	Ketamine	8,236
1080702 20190702	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Li's drug case	Ketamine	8,190
1080702 20190702	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Cambodia	He's drug case	methamphetamine	5,984
1080709 20190709	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.	U.S.	M's drug case	Cannabis	111.93
1080709 20190709	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Switzerland	J's drug case	15 Cannabis seeds	
1080710	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	England	J's drug case	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	9.92
1080711 20190711	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Netherlands	N's drug case	methamphetamine	1.02

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
1080714 20190714	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Netherlands	Ye's drug case	Ketamine	10,106
1080718 20190718	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Song's drug case	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	10,550
1080725 20190725	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Mainland China	Chen's drug case	Pentylone	2031
1080725 20190725	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Netherlands	J's drug case	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	5.24
1080726 20190726	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Li's drug case	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	26
1080801 20190801	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Republica Moldova	Romania	F's drug case	54 Cannabis seeds	
1080801 20190801	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Belgium	Xie's drug case	Cocaine	2,819
1080802 20190802	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Chen's drug case	methamphetamine	349
1080803 20190803	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Chen's drug case	Cannabis	341
1080807 20190807	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Cambodia	Lin's drug case	Heroin	6,436
1080808 20190808	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Canada	France	W's drug case	Ketamine	10,095
1080814 20190814	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Malaysia	Malaysia	Huang's drug case	Ketamine	2,811
1080815 20190815	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Indonesia	N's drug case	Kratom	2,020
1080815 20190815	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	South Africa	Indonesia	S's drug case	Kratom	1,020
1080822 20190822	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Laos	H's drug case	Ketamine	3,232
1080902 20190902	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Netherlands	N's drug case	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	10
1080902 20190902	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Indonesia	Wu's drug case	Kratom	10,197

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
1080902 20190902	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	New Zealand	Netherlands	M's drug case	22 Cannabis seeds	
1080903 20190903	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Thailand	Wu's drug case	Heroin	3,256
1080903 20190903	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Mainland China	C's drug case	Pentylone	365
1080904 20190904	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.	Ye's drug case	methamphetamine	3,620
1080905 20190905	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Gao's drug case	Ketamine	4,038
1080908 20190908	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Germany, Thailand	Thailand	C's drug case	Ketamine	12,162
1080910 20191910	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Czech Republic	P's drug case	Cannabis	34
1080911 20190911	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.	Canada	S's drug case	6 Cannabis seeds	
1080917 20190917	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.	Yang's drug case	Cannabis	93
1080919 20190919	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	England	Wang's drug case	Cannabis	55.9
1080923 20190923	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Chen's drug case	Cannabis	3.5
1080923 20190923	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Vietnam	Fei's drug case	Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride	1,182,700
1080925 20190925	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Thailand	Li's drug case	Heroin	4,476
1080926 20190926	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Netherlands	Liu's drug case	Ketamine	8,676
1081001 20191001	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Netherlands	Huang's drug case	gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB)	82
1081002 20191002	Taichung Customs	Concealed via luggage	Thailand	Thailand	N's drug case	Ketamine	12,400

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
1081003 20191003	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Thailand	Lin's drug case	Heroin	8,490
1081004 20191004	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	France	Chen's drug case	Ketamine	4,570
1081005 20191005	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Czech Republic	N's drug case	Cannabis	34
1081013 20191013	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Hong Kong	Belgium	He's drug case	Ketamine	6,026
1081015 20191015	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Columbia	J's drug case	Coca	2,710
1081019 20191019	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Canada	Canada	A's drug case	Cannabis	31,662
1081021 20191021	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Belgium	Chen's drug case	Ketamine	3,540
1081023 20191023	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Mainland China	Li's drug case	Pentylone	3,447
1081024 20191024	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Vietnam	Jiang's drug case	Ketamine	994.5
1081030 20191030	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Yang's drug case	Cannabis	5.62
1081101 20191101	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Zhuang's drug case	Ketamine	13,793
1081104 20191104	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Wang's drug case	Heroin	8,300
1081106 20191106	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Thailand	Zhang's drug case	methamphetamine	3,207
1081106 20191106	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Indonesia	Lai's drug case	Kratom	3,923
1081107 20191107	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Indonesia	Wu's drug case	Kratom	2,014.5
1081107 20191107	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Korea	Zhuang's drug case	Kratom	3,000
1081107 20191107	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Indonesia	Huang's drug case	Kratom	2,060

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
1081107 20191107	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Myanmar	Chen's drug case	Ketamine	1,679
1081108 20191108	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Huang's drug case	Ketamine	3,080.51
1081110 20191110	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	U.S.	Chen's drug case	Cannabis	34,360
1081115 20191115	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	England	Zhuang's drug case	Cannabis	62
1081115 20191115	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Malaysia	Qiu's drug case	Ketamine	76,440
1081119 20191119	Taipei Customs	Concealed via air container	Taiwan	Malaysia	Ho's drug case	Methamphetamine Ketamine	73,280 31,950
1081123 20191123	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Thailand	Huang's drug case	Heroin	3,632
1081128 20191128	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Belgium	T's drug case	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	12,190
1081204 20191204	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	He's drug case	Ketamine	1,498
1081205 20191205	Taipei Customs	Concealed via air container	Taiwan	Malaysia	Lin's drug case	Ketamine	264,000
1081206 20191206	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Malaysia	Yu's drug case	Ketamine	1,493
1081206 20191206	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Malaysia	Zhan's drug case	Ketamine	120,000
1081209 20191209	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Belgium	Chen's drug case	Ketamine	3,343
1081212 20191212	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Thailand	Zho's drug case	Heroin	1,540
1081218 20191218	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Belgium	C's drug case	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	7,814
1081218 20191218	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Mainland China	Huang's drug case	2-Fluorodeschloro ketamine	5,177

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
1081227 20191227	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	France	C's drug case	Ketamine	3,020
1081230 20191230	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	L's drug case	Cannabis	1,023

2. Sources of Drugs and Smuggling Method

(1) Source of drugs are described below:

1. Heroin: The main source came from Thailand (117 kg), accounting for 75.87%, Vietnam (21.32 kg), accounting for 13.83%, Malaysia (8.3 kg), accounting for 5.83%, Cambodia (7.34 kg), accounting for 4.76%, and others (0.26 kg), accounting for 0.23%.
2. Methamphetamine: The main source came from Taiwan (292.12 kg), accounting for 43.03%, Thailand (201.76 kg), accounting for 29.72%, Malaysia (98.29 kg), accounting for 14.48%, Mainland China (41.02 kg), accounting for 6.04%, U.S. (17.75 kg), accounting for 2.61%, Cambodia (16.70 kg), accounting for 2.46%, and others (20.97 kg), accounting for 1.66%.
3. Cannabis: The main source came from U.S. (104.36 kg), accounting for 72.52%, Canada (34.92 kg), accounting for 24.27%, Taiwan (4.24 kg), accounting for 2.95%, and others (0.39 kg), accounting for 0.26%.
4. Ketamine: The main source came from Taiwan (1,415.02 kg), accounting for 43.97%, Malaysia (594.02 kg), accounting for 18.46%, Thailand (347.82 kg), accounting for 10.81%, Myanmar (320.02 kg), accounting for 9.94%, Vietnam (306.18 kg), accounting for 9.51%, Pakistan (75.90 kg), accounting for 2.36%, Cambodia (35 kg), accounting for 1.09%, Netherlands (37.31 kg), accounting for 1.16%, Germany (38.97 kg), accounting for 0.99%, France (23.81 kg), accounting for 0.74%, Belgium (14.99 kg), accounting for 0.47%, South Africa (7.44 kg), accounting for 0.23%, others (8.90 kg), accounting for 0.27%.
5. Nimetazepam: The main source came from Taiwan (344 kg), accounting for 99.39%, and Laos (2.12 kg), accounting for 0.61% (see Table 2-4).

Table 2-4 Statistics on Major Drug Sources in 2019

Units: Grams

Source \ Type	No. of Cases	Percentage (%)	Type of Drugs										
			Heroin	Percentage (%)	Methamphetamine	Percentage (%)	Cannabis	Percentage (%)	Ketamine	Percentage (%)	Nimetazepam	Percentage (%)	Other Drugs
Mainland China	6	3.87			41,023	6.04			37	0			671,655
Thailand	13	8.39	117,000	75.87	201,757	29.72			347,821	10.81			
Malaysia	27	17.42	8,300	5.38	98,286	14.48			594,016.81	18.46			
Laos	2	1.29							3,232	0.1	2,124	0.61	
Myanmar	2	1.29							320,046	9.94			
Vietnam	4	2.58	21,322	13.83					306,182.5	9.51			1,182,700
Cambodia	5	3.23	7,342	4.76	16,704	2.46			35,000	1.09			
Indonesia	7	4.52											23,250.5
Pakistan	2	1.29							75,902.78	2.36			
U.S.A.	13	8.39			17,745	2.61	104,363.93	72.52					
Canada	8	5.16			1,086	0.16	34,920.5	24.27					26
Netherlands	11	7.10	5.61	0	58.04	0.01	31.83	0.02	37,314.08	1.16	0.41	0	46.51
England	5	3.23					140.9	0.1					9.92
Switzerland	1	0.65											
Belgium	8	5.16							14,994	0.47			22,823
Germany	9	5.81					5.62	0	31,965.8	0.99			20,850
Italy	1	0.65							3,309	0.10			
France	6	3.87							23,811.7	0.74			11
Czech Republic	2	1.29					68	0.05					
Chile	1	0.65											486
Columbia	1	0.65											2,710
Africa	2	1.29							7,437	0.23			
Korea	1	0.65											2,060
Taiwan	9	5.81			292,115	43.03	4,239.5	2.95	1,415,018	43.97	344,000	99.39	203,654
Others	9	5.81	251.5	0.16	10,050.46	1.48	140.5	0.1	2,356.5	0.07			2,769.71
Total	155	100	154,221.11	100	678,824.5	100	143,910.78	100	3,218,444.17	100	346,124.41	100	2,133,051

Note: 1. The data from the table include various drugs listed in the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, which excludes counterfeit or forbidden medicines.

2. Mainland China in this table includes Hong Kong and Macao.

3. On September 24, 2019, 1,182.7 kgs of drug precursor Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride (Schedule-4 drugs) smuggled from Vietnam to Taiwan were seized.

4. Seven cases totaling 23.25 kgs of Kratom (Schedule-3 Drugs) smuggled from Indonesia to Taiwan in 2019 were seized.

(2) Smuggling method

Drugs were concealed via plastic molder, screw cutting lathe, stereo, ashtray, curtain rods, frozen seafood, plastic wastes, computer IC boards, printing roller, oxygen generator, coffee machine, LED lamp base, filter for air filtering machine, automobile, clothes, shoe sole, checked-in luggage, instant noodle, gummy candy, health food, tea leaves, baby powder, and human body. There were 94 cases where drugs were concealed among postal packages and express delivery packages. There were 26 cases where drugs were carried by passengers. There were 26 cases where drugs were concealed via marine and air containers. There were 4 cases where drugs were smuggled via other methods. The smuggling methods for each type of drug are described below:

1. Heroin: All smuggled into Taiwan and mainly consisted of 115kgs of drugs concealed via marine container, accounting for 74.87% of total amount investigated (the same applied below), 21.02 kgs concealed via postal, accounting for 13.62%, 17.50 kgs carried by passengers, accounting for 11.35%, and 0.25 kgs via others, accounting for 0.16%.
2. Amphetamine: 38.43 kgs were concealed via postal and express delivery, accounting for 9.94%, 312.85 kgs were concealed via air container, accounting for 80.9%, 25.38 kgs were carried by passengers, accounting for 6.56%, and 10.05 kgs were smuggled via other means, accounting for 2.6%.
3. Cannabis: 66.6 kgs were concealed via marine container, accounting for 47.68%, 66.02 kgs were carried by passengers, accounting for 42.27%, 6.92 kgs were concealed via postal and express, accounting for 4.95%, and 0.13 kgs were concealed via other smuggling means, accounting for 0.1%.
4. Ketamine: 925.97 kgs were concealed via marine container, accounting for 51.41%, 131.40 kgs were concealed via express, accounting for 7.29%, 649.32 kgs were concealed via air container, accounting for 36.05%, 94.38 kgs were carried by passengers, accounting for 5.24%, and 0.24 kgs were concealed via other smuggling means, accounting for 0.01% (see Table 2-5).

Table 2-5 Statistics on Smuggling Methods for Major Drug Cases Investigated in 2019

Units: Grams

Source	Type	No. of Cases	Percentage (%)	Type of Drugs								
				Heroin	Percentage (%)	Amphetamine	Percentage (%)	Cannabis	Percentage (%)	Ketamine	Percentage (%)	Nimetazepam
Carried by passengers		26	18.44	17,504	11.35	25,377	6.56	66,022	47.27	94,379.90	5.24	
Concealed via marine container		10	7.09	115,460	74.87			66,600	47.68	925,970.40	51.41	
Concealed via air container		7	4.96			312,853	80.90			649,317.00	36.05	
Postal packing		94	66.67	21,005.61	13.62	38,429.04	9.94	6,915.78	4.95	131,402.37	7.29	2,124
Others		4	2.84	251.50	0.16	10,050.46	2.60	133.50	0.10	236.50	0.01	
Total		141	100	154,221.11	100	386,709.50	100	139,671.28	100	1,801,306.17	100	2,124

Note: 1. The data in this table consist of drugs listed in the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, excluding 14 cases of counterfeit or forbidden medicines totaling 2,057.5 kgs.

2. On January 9, 2019, 318.367 kgs of Ketamine (Schedule-3) smuggled from Myanmar to Taiwan were seized.

3. On September 24, 2019, 1,182.7 kgs of drug precursor Hydroxylamine (Schedule-4) smuggled from Vietnam to Taiwan were seized.

4. On December 5, 2019, 264 kgs of Ketamine (Schedule-3) smuggled from Malaysia to Taiwan were seized.



Figure 2-02-1 Seizure scene of drugs smuggled by Huang and others



Figure 2-02-2 Press release for case on drugs smuggled by Huang and others

(3) Case on 305 kgs of ketamine smuggled by Lin and others

On January 18, 2019, Taichung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance reported the seizure of 305 kgs of ketamine concealed in curtain rods via the container from Vietnam to Taiwan and reported to the Field Division for investigation. Upon conducting in-depth investigation, Lin and Zhang were arrested red-handed when they came to pick up the drugs in Xitun District, Taichung City on January 21, 2019. Moreover, main suspect Zhan and another suspect were apprehended and the case was transferred to Taichung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



Figure 2-03-1 Seizure scene of drugs smuggled by Lin and others



Figure 2-03-2 Evidence of drugs smuggled by Lin and others

(4) Case on 94 kgs of heroin smuggled by Zhang and others

According to the investigation conducted by Taipei City Field Office, a drug trafficking syndicate led by Zhang was suspected of concealing heroines in plastic injection mold from Thailand for sale in Taiwan. On January 28, 2019, Keelung Port West Coast Inspection Station opened the container to inspect and seized 224 bricks of approximately 94.14 kgs of heroin. On January 29, Zhang and another suspect were apprehended and the case transferred to Taipei District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



Figure 2-04-1 Evidence of drugs smuggled by Zhang and others



Figure 2-04-2 Concealing machines for drugs smuggled by Zhang and others

(5) Case on 150 kgs of ketamine finished products and 1000 kgs semi-finished products manufactured by Zhang

According to the investigation conducted by Taoyuan City Field Office, a drug trafficking syndicate led by Zhang was suspected of manufacturing and selling ketamine in Taoyuan area. On March 17, 2019, 150 kgs of ketamine finished products and 1,000 kgs of semi-finished products, 10 kgs of amphetamine, 450 kgs of drug substance, and a number of drug manufacturing machines were seized at a laboratory in Luzhu District, Taoyuan City. Suspect Zhang was arrested red-handed and the case transferred to Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



Figure 2-05-1 Evidence of drugs manufactured by Zhang and others



Figure 2-05-2 Tools for drugs manufacturing by Zhang and others

(6) Case on 344 kgs of nimetazepam manufactured by Chen and others

According to the investigation conducted by New Taipei City Field Office, drug trafficking syndicate led by Chen was suspected of manufacturing drugs in Hsinchu area. On April 3, 2019, 344 kgs of nimetazepam and a number of drug manufacturing machines were seized at a laboratory in Hukou Township, Hsinchu County. Three suspects including Chen were arrested and red-handed. The case was transferred to Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



Figure 2-06-1 Seizure scene of drugs manufactured by Chen and others



Figure 2-06-2 Seizure scene of drugs manufactured by Chen and others

(7) Case on 198 kgs of Amphetamine smuggled by Gao and others

On June 25, 2019, Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance reported the seizure of 198 kgs of amphetamine concealed in exfoliate scrub via a container from Thailand to Taiwan and reported to the Taoyuan City Field Office for investigation. Upon conducting in-depth investigation, Gao was apprehended in Xinzhuang District of New Taipei City on June 26, 2019 and the case was transferred to Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



Figure 2-07-1 Drugs concealed in exfoliate scrub, smuggled by Gao



Figure 2-07-2 Seizure scene of drugs smuggled by Gao and others

(8) Case on 1,182 kgs of Hydroxylimine Hydrochloride smuggled by Chen and others

On September 18, 2019, Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance reported the seizure of 1,182 kgs of Schedule-4 Drugs - Hydroxylimine Hydrochloride concealed via container from Vietnam to Taiwan and reported to the Maritimes Affairs Field Division for investigation. Upon conducting in-depth investigation, Chen and others were apprehended in Tainan City on September 23, 2019 and the case was transferred to Keelung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



Figure 2-08-1 Seizure Scene of Drugs Smuggled by Chen and Others



Figure 2-08-2 Evidence of drugs smuggled by Chen and others

(9) Case on 190 kgs of heroin smuggled by Yang and others

According to the investigation conducted by Southern District Mobile Station, a drug trafficking syndicate led by Yang was suspected of smuggling heroin from Vietnam to Taiwan for sale. On October 16, 2019, 56 bricks of heroin totaling 21 Kgs were seized at the container dock No. 70 in Kaohsiung Port, where Yang and one other suspect were arrested. Investigation showed that there were massive drugs waiting in Vietnam to be delivered to Taiwan and hence the case was investigated further. Taiwan and the Vietnam Customs Anti-Smuggling and Investigation Department conducted an international cooperation and seized another 446 bricks of heroin totaling 169 kgs in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam on October 31, 2019. A total of 190 kgs of heroin were seized in Taiwan and overseas and the case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



Figure 2-09-1 Seizure Scene of Yang and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



Figure 2-09-2 Press Conference for Yang and Others' Drug Smuggling Case

(10) Case on 264 kgs of ketamine smuggled by Lin and others

On December 3, 2019, Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance reported the seizure of 264 kgs of ketamine concealed in the IC boards via containers from Malaysia to Taiwan, and transferred the case to Taoyuan City Field Office for investigation. On December 5, 2019, Lin was apprehended in Zhongshan District, Taipei City and the case was transferred to Taoyuang District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



Figure 2-10-1 Investigation Scene of Lin and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



Figure 2-10-2 Evidence of Lin and Other's Drug Smuggling Case

III. International and Cross-strait Collaboration

According to the objective of “weeding out the source and stopping supply” in Taiwan's efforts to enforce drug laws and following the “New Generation Anti-drug Strategy” and the investigative principles of “interdicting at habitat, intercepting at disembarkation, wiping-out within inland”, the Bureau has adopted a pragmatic principle of “real cases and real strength” in international collaboration to combat drug-related crimes, giving priority to upstream countries of Taiwan's drugs and drug manufacturing ingredients, and countries in favor of Taiwan's anti-drug projects as the cooperative partners. In practice, Taiwan executes through specific methods as “setting up channels, sharing experiences, sharing intelligence, holding conferences, collaborating in handling cases, and tracking down criminals” to cope with the situations of domestic drug-related crimes and promote collaboration with relevant countries and regions.

1. Communication, Visits and Exchange of Intelligence

- (1) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau organized the work meeting with six officials of Anti-smuggling Bureau of Xiamen Customs and Fujian Province Drug Control Corps on July 3, 2019 to share opinions on the investigation and evidence collection.
- (2) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau organized the work meeting with eleven officials of Royal Thai Police's Narcotics Suppression Bureau (NSB) on July 9, 2019 and shared opinions on issues related to future cooperation between the two sides.
- (3) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau organized the work meeting with three officials of U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) on August 1, 2019 and shared opinions on issues related to future cooperation between the two sides.
- (4) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau organized the work meeting with 16 officials from China's National Narcotics Control Commission, Department of Public Security of Fujian Province, Department of Public Security of Guangdong Province, Xiamen Customs and Public Security Bureau of Xiamen Municipality visited Xiamen, China between August 21 and 22, 2019 and shared opinions on issues related to future cooperation between the two sides and evidence collection for investigation.
- (5) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau organized the work meeting with Senior Investigating Officer Damine Appleby for Australian Federal Police (AFP), investigating officer Patrick Gordon and Asian organization crime expert Bill Lee on September 2, 2019 and shared opinions on issues related to drug prevention between the two sides.
- (6) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau organized the work meeting with Tokyo Custom Tax Investigation Division International Intelligence Officer Director Yokota Akemi and Chief Investigation Officer Sugiyama Tomotaka on September 2, 2019 and shared opinions on issues related to future cooperation between the two sides.
- (7) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau organized the work meeting

with Head of Drug Threat, Threat Leadership Command, National Crime Agency, U.K. -Lawrence Gibbons and Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission Director General Mark Harrison and shared opinions on issues related to future cooperation between the two sides on Sep. 3 2019.

- (8) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau organized the work meeting with Japan National Police Agency Organization Crime and Prevention Police Officer Kondo Hiroyuki and police department Watanabe Kazuya on September 3, 2019 and shared opinions on issues related to future cooperation between the two sides.
- (9) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau organized the work meeting with Director of Office of Organized Crime Prevention, Japan Coast Guard Suzuki Shiro and intelligence analysis officer Matsumura Yasuhiro on September 5, 2019 and shared opinions on issues related to future cooperation between the two sides.
- (10) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau and foreign drug enforcement officer visited Bangkok and Chiang Mei of Thailand between October 15 and October 18, 2019, to visit and organized the work meeting with The Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand (ONCB) and Royal Thai Police and shared opinions on issues related to future cooperation between the two sides.
- (11) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau participated in the 2019 Taiwan-Vietnam International Cross-Border Platform Antidrug Work Meeting held by Taiwan High Prosecutors Office on October 21, 2019.
- (12) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau organized a work meeting with six officials of Supreme People's Procuracy of Vietnam and the Anti-Drug Police Department under the Ministry of Public Security shared opinions on issues related to future cooperation between the two sides on Oct. 23 2019.
- (13) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau participated in the 2019 Taiwan-Thailand International Cross-Border Platform Antidrug Work Meeting held by Taiwan High Prosecutors Office on October 29, 2019.

- (14) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau organized a work meeting with six officials of ONCB Drug Demand Reduction Bureau and shared opinions on issues related to future cooperation between the two sides on Oct. 30 2019.
- (15) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau and prosecutors visited Vietnam between December 11 and 15, 2019 to conduct investigation and collect evidence for the concurrent investigation on “Case on You Suspected of Violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.”
- (16) Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau met with six prosecutors and investigators from the Supreme Prosecutors’ Office, Republic of Korea for work meeting on December 17, 2019 and shared opinions on issues related to future cooperation between the two sides.

2. Cases Solved through International Collaboration

- (1) The Bureau co-investigated the “Case on Huang and Others Suspected of Violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.” with the CCDAC. Through the drug investigation collaboration mechanism, the CCDAC seized 200 kgs of ketamine in Yangon and apprehended 2 Taiwanese suspects on January 9, 2019 (Figure 2-3-1).



Figure 2-3-1 The Bureau and CCDAC cooperated to crack down the “Case on Huang and Others Suspected of Violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act” and seized drugs

- (2) The Bureau, NSB, ONCB and DEA cooperated to crack down the “Case on Yang and others suspected of violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.” Thai was able to seize 51.74 ketamine in Chiang Mei, Thailand through the anti-drug cooperation mechanism on May 2, 2019 and apprehended 4 criminal suspects (2 Taiwanese nationality) (see Figure 2-3-2).
- (3) The Bureau and Counter-Narcotics Police Department, Ministry of Public Security from Vietnam cooperated on the cracking down of “Case on Liu and others suspected of violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.” Vietnam was able to seize 500 kgs of ketamine in Ho Chi Minh City through the antidrug cooperation mechanism on May 11, 2019 and apprehended 4 criminal suspects (2 Taiwanese nationality) (see Figure 2-3-3).
- (4) The Bureau co-investigated with NCID on the “Case on Fang and others suspected of violating the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.” The Bureau was able to seize 4 kgs of methamphetamine through this anti-drug cooperation mechanism at Lembah Klang and arrested 2 Malaysian suspects on May 12, 2019.



Figure 2-3-2 Shows the cooperative crack down between the Bureau, NSB, ONCB and DEA on “Case on Yang and others suspected of violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act” and seized drugs



Figure 2-3-3 The Bureau and Counter-Narcotics Police Department, Ministry of Public Security from Vietnam cooperated on the cracking down of “Case on Liu and others suspected of violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act” and seized drugs

- (5) The Bureau co-investigated with DEA on the “Case on American Man C suspected of violating the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.” The Bureau was able to seize 4.28 kgs of ketamine at Taoyuan International Airport through this anti-drug cooperation mechanism and arrested 1 suspect on May 24, 2019.
- (6) The Bureau co-investigated with NSB, ONCB and DEA on the “Case on Hong and others suspected of violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.” Thailand was able to seize 15.7 kgs of ketamine in Gold Airport Suite Hotel near Suvarnabhumi Airport through the anti-drug cooperation mechanism on June 17, 2019 in addition to apprehending 3 Taiwanese suspects (1 Taiwanese” (Figure 2-3-4).
- (7) The Bureau co-investigated with NSB and ONCB on the “Case on Huang and others suspected of violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.” Thailand was able to seize 13.2 kgs of amphetamine in Bangkok through the anti-drug cooperation mechanism on September 24, 2019, in addition to apprehending 2 Taiwanese suspects.
- (8) The Bureau and General Department of Vietnam Customs Anti-Smuggling and Investigation Department co-investigated the “Case on You and others suspected of



Figure 2-3-4 The Bureau co-investigated with NSB, ONCB, and DEA on “Case on Hong and others suspected of violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act” and seized drugs



Figure 2-3-5 The Bureau co-investigated with General Department of Vietnam Customs Anti-Smuggling and Investigation Department on “Case on You and others suspected of violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act” and seized drugs

violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.” Vietnam received instant timely information from the Bureau and seized 156.1 kgs of heroin in Ho Chi Minh City (See Figure 2-3-5) on October 30, 2019.

3. International and Cross-strait Collaboration Seminars

The Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau attended the 2019 Japan Drug-related Crime Prevention Seminar held in Tokyo, Japan, from August 28 to September 10, 2019, where 20 countries, including the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Mexico, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Kenya, Egypt, and Nigeria delegated representatives to attend the seminar.

IV. Custody and Handling of Drug Evidence from Solved Cases

1. Custody of Drug Evidence

In 2019, 5,913 items of drug evidence weighing a total of 1,242 kgs and 901.25 grams that had been confiscated by the judiciary authorities were under the custody of the Bureau after these items were inspected. As of the end of 2019, a total of 32,338 items of drug evidence weighing 4,120 kgs and 146.77 grams have been placed under the custody of the Bureau (see Table 2-6-1).

2. Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee

- (1) To ensure that the process for disposal of seized drugs is public and transparent, a “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” has been established. A meeting of the committee shall be held once a year prior to the date of drug destruction. At the meeting, in addition to reporting status of custody of seized drugs, representatives for supervising the seized drug destruction also will be elected to witness the destruction process of seized drugs in public together with the High Court Prosecutor.
- (2) There are 15 to 17 committee members, including representatives from the Judicial Yuan, the Executive Yuan, the National Security Bureau, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Health, the Environmental Protection Administration, the Coast Guard Administration, the National Police Agency of the Ministry of Interior, the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, the Military Police Command

Table 2-6-1 Statistics on Monthly Drug Evidence Warehoused in 2019

Schedule	Schedule-1 Drugs						Schedule-2 Drugs						Others		Total	
Type	Heroin		Morphine		Cocaine		Opium Poppy		Coca		Cannabis					
QTY	Grams	No. of Cases	Grams	No. of Cases	Grams	No. of Cases	Grams	No. of Cases	Grams	No. of Cases	Grams	No. of Cases	Grams	No. of Cases	Grams	No. of Cases
Jan 2019	455,754.67	396.00			1,976.92	1.00	391.00	2.00			18,877.44	108.00	1,540.40	9.00	478,540.43	516.00
Feb 2019	88,348.52	222.00	0.11	1.00	0.81	2.00			15,062.72	1.00	13,513.85	74.00	175.89	4.00	117,101.90	304.00
Mar 2019	29,155.80	347.00									4,792.87	95.00	2,785.80	5.00	36,734.47	447.00
Apr 2019	9,654.69	459.00			8.76	2.00	480.00	1.00			48,084.14	136.00	95.36	9.00	58,322.95	607.00
May 2019	2,110.12	403.00	0.34	1.00	14.12	3.00	97.00	1.00			8,354.63	115.00	168.88	20.00	10,745.09	543.00
Jun 2019	2,084.52	337.00	0.79	1.00							96,182.42	89.00	114.40	3.00	98,382.13	430.00
Jul 2019	1,871.47	377.00			16.29	4.00	1,003.00	3.00			6,539.15	138.00	270.88	14.00	9,700.79	536.00
Aug 2019	17,431.20	367.00			7.94	4.00					30,594.30	133.00	142.87	9.00	48,176.31	513.00
Sep 2019	1,020.08	111.00	0.11	1.00	1.07	1.00					8,924.66	30.00	77.10	1.00	10,023.02	144.00
Oct 2019	25,603.76	595.00	0.11	1.00	0.98	1.00	200.50	1.00			12,401.69	170.00	140.00	12.00	38,347.04	780.00
Nov 2019	75,272.64	504.00	5.52	1.00	122,695.59	4.00	106.00	1.00			93,682.94	130.00	51.03	5.00	291,813.72	645.00
Dec 2019	14,181.95	359.00	0.31	1.00	689.65	1.00	205.00	1.00			29,852.99	77.00	74.50	9.00	45,013.40	448.00
Total	722,489.42	4,477.00	7.29	7.00	125,421.13	23.00	2,482.50	10.00	15,062.72	1.00	371,801.08	1,295.00	5,637.11	100.00	1,242,901.25	5,913.00

Note: 1. The field “Others” shows the examination results of Schedule-1 drugs, including acetoephine, desomorphine, dihydroetorphine, etorphine, and ketobemidone, and Schedule-2 drugs, including poppy straw, coca leaves, cannabis resin, cannabis extract, cannabis tincture, etc., as well as the drug inhalation tools (butt), packaging device (residue bag), and the amphetamine mixed with heroin and drugs without sufficient quantity for testing and without clear categorization that have been stored into the warehouse without the testing by the Bureau in the early days.

2. A case could include more than one drug.

and the MJIB. Two to four members from civil anti-drug groups also will be elected to serve as members of the committee. The Director General of the Bureau shall serve as the convener of the committee meeting. One member from the Legislative Yuan and the Control Yuan respectively shall act as advisors.

(3) The 20th Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” was held at 2:30 p.m. on April 23, 2019 at the Bureau. The following resolutions were made at the meeting:

1. An order to destroy 4,525 items of confiscated drugs weighing a total of 139 kgs and 43.45 grams was confirmed. (Table 2-6-2, 2-6-3)

2. CEO Deng, Chao-Fang of the Foundation for Poison Control and Vice Chairman Chen, ZhiYi of the Consumer’s Foundation were elected as representatives of the Supervisory Committee to visit the Bureau in the morning of May 2, 2019 in cooperation with Prosecutor Wang, Kin-Tsung of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to supervise inventory counting, sealing and examination of drug evidence to be destroyed. At 3 p.m. in the afternoon of May 14, 2019, the aforementioned parties visited the Beitou Refuse Incineration Plant of the Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government, to supervise destruction operations of the drugs.



Figure 2-4-1 The 20th Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” in 2019

Table 2-6-2 Statistics on Drug Evidence Ordered by Various Authorities to be Destroyed in 2019

Period of Data: January 1, 2018 ~ December 31, 2018

Agency Code	Authority Name	No. of Agencies Issued	No. of Cases Issued by Other	Total Cases of Disposal Order
01	Taiwan Taipei District Court	1	3	3
02	Taipei District Prosecutors Office	15	14	316
03	Taiwan Shi-Lin District Court	0	1	1
04	Shi-Lin District Prosecutors Office	12	16	153
06	New Taipei City District Prosecutors Office	8	19	177
07	Taiwan Taoyuan District Court	0	1	1
08	Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office	14	10	744
10	Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office	7	8	186
11	Taiwan Taichung District Court	1	0	0
12	Taichung District Prosecutors Office	16	11	501
13	Taiwan Changhua District Court	0	1	1
14	Changhua District Prosecutors Office	10	2	318
16	Yunlin District Prosecutors Office	0	12	16
18	Chiayi District Prosecutors Office	6	1	134
20	Tainan District Prosecutors Office	10	5	213
22	Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office	16	45	720
24	Pingtung District Prosecutors Office	7	5	202
25	Taiwan Taitung District Court	0	1	1
26	Taitung District Prosecutors Office	2	1	21
27	Taiwan Hualien District Court	1	0	0
28	Hualien District Prosecutors Office	0	1	61
30	Yilan District Prosecutors Office	0	1	39
32	Keelung District Prosecutors Office	9	2	168
34	Penghu District Prosecutors Office	0	2	6
36	Fujian Jinmen District Prosecutors Office	0	0	2
38	Fujian Lianjian District Prosecutors Office	0	0	2
46	Qiaotou District Prosecutors Office	37	9	268
97	Nantou District Prosecutors Office	3	4	67
99	Miaoli District Prosecutors Office	5	5	204
Total Cases		180	180	4,525

Table 2-6-3 Statistics on Amount of Drugs Destroyed by the MJIB in Previous Years

Type Year	Schedule 1 Drugs						Schedule 2 Drugs						Other		Total		Public Destruction	
	Heroin		Morphine		Opium		Cocaine		Opium Poppy		Coca		Marijuana		Grams	Count	Date	incinerator plant
	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count				
1994	122,546.94	3,858	5,096.50	557			1.40	2					14,900.21	79	145,124.87	4,522	1994/06/03	Neihu
1995	342,259.19	5,836	5,703.37	185			1,015.58	10					19,662.17	56	369,454.20	6,255	1995/05/22	Neihu
1996	391,138.80	4,879	2,170.28	55			0.54	4					5,301.64	64	401,246.04	5,091	1996/05/07	Mucha
1997	216,698.17	3,004	638.20	29			33.97	1					10,917.00	44	228,534.21	3,110	1997/05/16	Mucha
1998	155,646.91	3,911	298.31	12			574.50	1					2,263.71	50	158,810.70	3,995	1998/05/15	Mucha
1999	94,412.33	3,012	1,878.45	23			6.34	1					2,940.13	90	99,411.05	3,144	1999/05/19	Mucha
2001	211,363.44	6,826	4,743.81	128			0.32	1					42,882.75	136	260,989.63	7,121	2001/05/14	Neihu
2002	192,446.61	5,226	6.79	4			20,958.83	4					2,981.33	250	222,258.69	5,501	2002/05/17	Mucha
2003	125,469.99	6,435	379.21	5					29.62	2	6.65	3	43,182.94	282	170,495.01	6,728	2003/05/16	Mucha
2004	66,915.61	7,083	1,072.10	3			1.30	1	287.63	1	6.29	2	12,852.31	349	81,195.22	7,448	2004/05/26	Mucha
2005	197,052.81	7,504	1.24	1			356.62	1	5.48	1	3.39	6	21,822.47	286	221,055.00	7,821	2005/05/23	Mucha
2006	526,640.61	10,546	22.99	4			0.08	1			3.73	4	10,572.91	386	552,187.86	10,958	2006/05/19	Mucha
2007	242,544.17	12,679	691.24	3			1,175.86	4					21,291.16	330	265,707.79	13,034	2007/04/26	Mucha
2008	257,576.69	9,197					455.47	6					17,143.93	299	285,667.60	9,531	2008/04/16	Mucha
2009	365,256.62	12,919	3.43	3	2.8	1	981.39	8					31,837.64	413	402,429.99	13,761	2009/04/02	Mucha
2010	379,883.08	14,021	4,991.69	226			85.59	6					979,786.40	484	1,415,841.95	15,013	2010/05/06	Mucha
2011	593,596.52	13,278	33,247.71	65	26.6	2	165.05	3	2,279.89	1			144,683.80	432	779,172.79	14,092	2011/05/05	Mucha
2012	217,711.70	7,923	426,598.21	26	0.0	0	6.42	3	0.40	2	184.78	1	78,893.88	371	790,343.63	8,373	2012/05/03	Mucha
2013	232,616.10	6,089	264.22	39	0.0	0	8.58	3	0.00	0	0.00	0	207,940.13	381	449,030.51	6,552	2013/05/07	Mucha
2014	127,964.14	5,265	128.32	5			1,150.18	3			0.13	1	17,930.51	326	147,684.06	5,614	2014/05/06	Mucha
2015	111,658.43	4,199	2.52	2			420.66	4	0.54	1			6,163.33	313	119,973.97	4,534	2015/05/05	Mucha
2016	529,276.91	3,738	217.88	4			3.58	1	20,432.01	2			26,775.37	359	577,860.22	4,120	2016/05/10	Mucha
2017	59,611.35	4,052	5.63	3	0	0	101.14	1	15.30	1	0	0	28,878.55	259	89,413.34	4,338	2017/05/16	Mucha
2018	243,360.56	5,239	7.51	5			27,614.12	1					42,580.20	494	316,571.04	5,772	2018/05/15	Beitou
2019	28,264.90	4,061	2.07	7			5,888.83	5	1,220.95	6			103,075.41	419	139,043.45	4,525	2019/05/14	Beitou

Note: National Anti-Drug Conference was not held in 2000

3. Destruction of Drug Evidence

According to Paragraph 1, Article 18 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, which states that “the seized drugs and drug-making equipment shall be confiscated and destroyed regardless of whether or not they belong to the offenders,” and Article 14 of the Guidelines for Disposal Process Control of Seized Drugs, which states that “the Bureau shall regularly and publicly destroy specified drug evidence in conjunction with the judicial and military authorities or other authorities and personnel...,” the Bureau publicly destroys drug evidence in cooperation with the National Antidrug Meeting called on June 3, every year.

The Bureau spent three months collecting box and sealing drugs for destruction in 2019. At 1:30 p.m. on May 14, 2019, drugs were packed into 93 boxes, weighing at 139 kgs and 43.45 grams, such drugs for destruction were transported from the Bureau to the Beitou Refuse Incineration Plant by armored escort vehicles and guarded by the Bureau’s security force and the investigators of the Northern District Mobile Station in cooperation with the police traffic control along the way. The vehicles arrived at the Beitou Refuse Incineration Plant. The staff unloaded the drugs onto the platform next to the refuse pit on the fifth floor. After the supervising members audited the amount of boxes and ensured that the seals were intact, the drug boxes were lined up waiting for destruction. At 15:30 p.m., Political Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai personally hosted the drug evidence destruction ceremony of 2019 in public (see Figure 2-4-2, Figure 2-4-3).



Figure 2-4-2 Political Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai, Director General Lu of the Bureau, and Director Chen of Beitou Refuse Incineration Plant Initiate the Drug Destruction Ceremony



Figure 2-4-3 Operatin Site for Destrouction of Drugs Seized in 2019 at the Refuse Incineration Plant

V. Forensic Drug Testing

1. Drug Testing

The Forensic Science Division accepts the drug testing cases submitted by the operation station of the Bureau, seized drugs from all levels of courts and prosecutor offices (referring to the 17 controlled drugs in the Regulations Governing the Control Operation of Seized Drugs Disposal Process promulgated by the Executive Yuan) for testing, and the other cases of drug testing. In 2019, the Bureau accepted a total of 2,554 cases and 16,855 tests for drugs appraisal submitted by all levels of courts and prosecutors offices; as well as the 623 cases and 13,516 tests of other types of drugs appraisal submitted by the operation station of the Bureau, all levels of courts and prosecutors offices, Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, and the Correction Center of Ministry of Justice.

The key instrument and equipment commonly used for forensic drug testing includes GC/MS, NMR, HPLC/TOF MS, automatic specimen processing robotic arm, while the testing of drug source cases require other instrument such as IRMS (including the gas and thermal crack as well

as different sample feeding system), Ion. Chromatography, ICP/MS, infrared spectrum, and laser raman spectrometer.

2. Testing for Emerging Drug Abuse

The Forensic Science Division constantly establishes emerging drug abuse analysis database with provision of use by other drug testing agencies in Taiwan from time to time in attempt to effectively upgrade the testing capacity of testing agencies. The Division applies power from all drug testing agencies in Taiwan and the early discovery of abuse trends to thereby provide reference as drug listing for the Narcotics Review Committee for effective prevention of abuse and popularity in these emerging drugs. In 2019, the following 20 emerging drugs of abuse were discovered in Taiwan for the first time (based on the drug abuse non-urine test reporting system of the Ministry of Health and Welfare) and reported to domestic inspection institutions (organizations), including 7 types of Cathinone (N-Ethylisohexedrone, 4-Chloro-N-Ethylisohexedrone, 4-Fluoro-N-Ethylisohexedrone, 4-Fluoro-Isohexedrone, 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-benzylcathinone, 3,4-Methylenedioxy-PV8, α -Pyrrolidinoisohexanophenone, 1 Phenethylamine: 2-Bromo-4,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine, 3 Lysergic acid diethylamide: ALD-52, 1B-LSD, ETH-LAD, and five synthetic cannabis, 5F-PB-22, 5F-ADB, 4F-MDMB-BUTINACA, 5-Chloro-AKB48, ACHMINACA, 1 Fentanyl: Furanyl UF-17, 1 Sedative Hypnotic Drugs: Flualprazolam, 1 other: 6-APB.1 Precursor: Methyl- α -acetylphenylacetate (note: used for manufacturing Methamphetamine), in addition to entering the MJIB emerging drug abuse database. Additionally, the Bureau assisted Civil Aviation Medical Center, C.A.A., M.O.T.C. (Aviation Medical Center), Tsao-tun Psychiatric Center of Ministry of Health and Welfare (Tsao-tun Psychiatric Center), Taipei Veterans General Hospital (Taipei Veterans Hospital), Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital (hereinafter referred to as Kai-Syuan Hospital) and AXIN Lab (AXIN Lab), as well as other domestic drug test agencies to test 15 emerging drugs, including 4-Methyl-N,N-dimethylcathinone and other emerging new drugs abuse (see Table 2-5-1, 2-5-2).

Table 2-7-1 List of Emerging Drugs of Abuse Tested by the Bureau in 2019

Date	Description
108/01/21 2019/1/21	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing 4-Methyl-N,N-dimethylcathinone.
108/01/21 2019/1/21	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing cocaine, Phenacetin and Levamisole.
108/04/01 2019/4/1	Assisted Tsaotun Psychiatric Center in testing 5F-MDMB-PICA.
108/05/09 2019/5/9	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing MDPHP.
108/05/09 2019/5/9	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing N-Ethylhexylone.
108/05/21 2019/5/21	Assisted Taipei Veterans Hospital in testing Methamphetamine and pseudo-ephedrine.
108/06/10 2019/6/10	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing MEAPP, Methyl pentedrone and Ethcathinone.
108/08/07 2019/8/7	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing Eutylone.
108/08/07 2019/8/7	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing FUB-AMB.
108/10/08 2019/10/8	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing ketamine and Eutylone.
108/10/22 2019/10/22	Assisted Kai-Syuan Hospital in testing Tramadol and Acetaminophen.
108/10/22 2019/10/22	Assisted Kai-Syuan Hospital in testing N-Ethylpentylone, N-Ethylhexylone, and Nimetazepam.
108/10/25 2019/10/25	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing MMA.
108/11/13 2019/11/13	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing Nimetazepam, 25B-NBOMe.
108/11/25 2019/11/25	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing 4-Fluoropentedrone.

Emerging drug abuse often could not determine the compounds from instrument analysis when relevant analytical data are not saved in the instrument analysis database but will require impurity separation technology to purify the main ingredients of emerging drug abuse, followed by using GC/MS to analyze the ion fracture, using HPLC/TOF MS to analyze the precise molecules, and finally analyzing the correct chemical structure using NMR. Due to the difficulty of analysis technology, the Forensic Science Division often is obliged to assist relevant testing agencies to identify the emerging drug abuse in attempt to contribute efforts to the domestic drug prevention and control.



Figure 2-5-1 Cannabis E-Cigarette

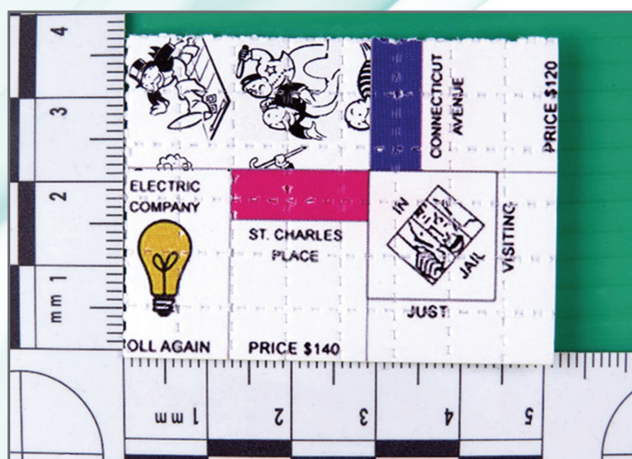


Figure 2-5-2 Etizolam Post Stamps

3. Drug Laboratories Testing

The types of drug laboratories raided and seized by the Bureau over the years include methamphetamine, pseudoephedrine, cannabis, ketamine, Nimetazepam, MDMA, and various emerging drug (medicine) laboratories. In particular, methamphetamine drug laboratory accounts for the majority. In recent years the increasing violation of abuse in various drug manufacturing raw materials now are under strict control. The illegal drug laboratories continue to develop new process in replacement of traditional drug processing to solve the shortage in raw material or drug manufacturing, using other raw materials to replace traditional drug materials. It is most commonly seen in methamphetamine and ketamine drug laboratories. To assist the operational

drug investigator of the Bureau with successful crackdown of drug laboratory investigation cases, the Forensic Science Division frequently provides consultation on relevant technology to solve the relevant chemical professional issues involved in drug manufacturing process.

In 2019, the Forensic Science Division has accepted a total of 9 cases for drug laboratory testing cases submitted by operational station of the Bureau, including 3 cannabis laboratories, 1 laboratory of instant coffee packs with narcotics, 2 ketamin laboratories, 1 nitrazepam laboratory, and 1 pseudoephedrine laboratory. In particular, 1 ketamine laboratory was manufacturing ketamine using N-Boc-Ketamine as the substance and was a new ketamine processing in Taiwan. The manufacturing method is simple and yet produces high productivity. The Bureau also co-investigated with the police and seized the Psilocybine (commonly known as hallucinogenic-mushrooms) (Figure 2-5-3, Figure 2-5-4) case, such case imported Mycelium via post overseas into Taiwan, followed by culture, harvest, drying and manufacturing into finished products. It is the first hallucinogenic mushroom culture case discovered in Taiwan. Due to the complex and massive amount of substances, solvents, reagents, equipment, semifinished products, and finished products confiscated from each illegal laboratory sites, the inspectors will consume considerable time and efforts before completing the complete and detailed inspection report. About 353 kgs of precursor chemical, including hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, toluene, ether, acetone, acetyl anhydride, thionyl chloride, were seized in drug laboratories in 2019 to prevent precursors or chemicals from being used to manufacture drugs.

The most frequent and important instrument and equipment used for drug laboratory in case identification of drug manufacturing laboratories includes GC/MS, HS-GC/MS, HPLC/TOF MS, NMR, ICP/MS, and Ion Chromatograph. In particular, ICP/MS and Ion Chromatograph are equipment mainly used in the analysis of inorganic elements or compounds, which can be used as important evidence for reading in drug process. The remaining equipment is used for the analysis of organic ingredient from byproduct of raw materials, solvents, reagent, equipment, semi-finished products, finished products, and process.



Figure 2-5-3 Psilocybine Mushroom



Figure 2-5-4 Dried Finished Products of Psilocybine Mushroom

4. Drug Metabolites Testing

(1) Drug urine test

The Forensic Science Division has accumulated considerably rich experiences in urine testing technology since its first case on drug urine test in 1954. Currently due to the division of labor and except for the preliminary case for testing submitted by the operational station of the Bureau, the Division only accepts secondary testing cases from courts of all levels and prosecutors office. In 2019, the Division has accepted a total of 278 cases and 5,135 pieces from drug urine test cases submitted by the operational station of the Bureau and the district courts of all levels and prosecutors office with commission for secondary testing.

Drug urine test includes preliminary test (Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA) and validation test (GS/MS). In recent years, the Division has applied LC/MS/MS with higher sensitivity and GS/MS to identify the traces of drug metabolite substance and concentration from the urine. The testing targets include opium and amphetamine based drug testing and may also conduct testing on the drug metabolites of cannabis cocaine, ketamine, and sedatives or the emerging drug abuse (medicine) and metabolites composition.

In 2017, Ministry of Justice appointed the Bureau's laboratory to be in charge of urine tests for emerging drugs in Central Taiwan (including Yunlin County) and Eastern Taiwan, which has been

implemented since February 1, 2018. Starting from July 2018, the laboratory has supported urine tests for emerging drugs in North Taiwan. The laboratory currently can test more than 500 types of emerging drugs. In 2019, the laboratory has conduct urine tests for 3,273 tests of emerging drug cases.

(2) Drug testing in hair

Urine specimen comes with advantages in easy access, high content of drugs, and convenient extraction process. Nonetheless due to the time of metabolism for drugs in human body, the general drugs could not be tested with drug metabolites from the urine after the implementation in 72 hours while testing on drug hair can be used to supplement drug urine testing through sectioned hair testing and understanding of the medication course of addicts since the period for testing is relatively longer. The Forensic Science Division has started accepting drug hair testing cases since 1997. The Division has been certified as the most credible domestic testing agency in Taiwan. In 2019 the Division has accepted a total of 79 cases and 458 pieces for testing drug in hair submitted by the operational division of the Bureau, district courts at all levels and prosecutors office.

The main testing method for drug hair includes GC/MS, GC/MS/MS and HPLC/TOF MS. Currently the MJIB has adopted GC/MS, sedatives, and marijuana metabolites testing for opium, amphetamine, and ketamine metabolite substances. On contrary, the metabolites of other drugs or emerging drug abuse adopt HPLC/TOF MS or GC/MS

5. Research and Development

Due to the recent financial difficulty with national finance, the MJIB laboratory is short of funding in the replacement and upgrade equipment and hence the Forensic Science Division actively seeks for application of science research program from the Ministry of Science and Technology in attempt to use the funding from science program for purchasing necessary instrument and equipment. The Division has accumulated over NT\$131,166,000 in funding from the application to the Ministry of Science and Technology since 2006 (see Table2-7-2).

Table 2-7-2 List of Technology Research Project Funding Applications from the Bureau to Ministry of Science and Technology in Previous Years

No.	Year	Project Title	Funding (NT\$1,000)
1	2006	Research on the Analysis of Impurities of Methamphetamine for Tracing of Sources	3,500
2	2007	Illegal Methamphetamine Laboratory Processing Appraisal and Analysis Program	3,840
3	2009	Development and Application of Drug (Medicine) Source Identification Technology	13,050
4	2009	Drug Source and In-Vivo Drug Metabolites Testing Technology Advancement Program	20,855
5	2010	Drug Investigation Energy Boosting Program (1/2)	8,700
6	2010	The Establishment of Fingerprint Database for Domestic Seizure of Drugs and Study on International Connection	7,156
7	2010	A Discussion on the Effect of Ketamine and Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride on the Non-Neurogenic Tissue Function of Human Body	6,670
8	2011	Drug Investigation Energy Boosting Program (2/2)	7,245
9	2013	Emerging Drug Abuse and the Metabolites Testing Technology Advancement Program (1/4)	9,200
10	2014	Emerging Drug Abuse and the Metabolites Testing Technology Advancement Program (2/4)	5,700
11	2015	Emerging Drug Abuse and the Metabolites Testing Technology Advancement Program (3/4)	5,365
12	2016	Emerging Drug Abuse and the Metabolites Testing Technology Advancement Program (4/4)	16,000
13	2017	A Study of Applying Quick Screening Technology in the Testing of Harmful Substance in Food (1/2)	7,681

No.	Year	Project Title	Funding (NT\$1,000)
14	2017	Development and Application of Identification Technology for Drugs and the Source of Metabolites (1/2)	4,518
15	2018	A Study of Applying Quick Screening Technology in the Testing of Harmful Substance in Food (2/2)	3,507
16	2018	Development and Application of Identification Technology for Drugs and the Source of Metabolites (2/2)	3,808
17	2019	Development of Nano drug Screening Reagent (Paper) (1/2)	2,270
18	2010	Development of Nano drug Screening Reagent (Paper) (2/2)	2,101
Total			131,166

6. Academic Collaboration

Each year, the Forensic Science Division sends staff to instruct drug professional courses at the Judges Academy of Judicial Yuan, Judges Academy of Ministry of Justice, Correction Personnel Training Institute, Training Institute, Ministry of Finance, and Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, in addition to organizing training for Ministry of Justice in the handing over to inspectors of other drug testing agencies in order to upgrade the testing standards of inspection agencies, thereby to jointly apply rigorous control over the prevention of domestic drugs. Additionally to cooperate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Operations Division of the Bureau, the Division also helps training for the inspector or drug investigation related personnel for the forensic laboratories of diplomatic countries.

Case Overview Analysis





I. Statistical Overview of Domestic Drug-related Crimes

1. Investigation of Drug Cases

In 2019, 78,692 drug cases were investigated and accepted by the District Prosecutors' Offices (in particular 26.2% involved Schedule-1 drugs, 69.7% involved Schedule-2 drugs, and the remaining cases involved Schedule-3 and Schedule-4 drugs), down 15.3% compared with the previous year. Cases involving Schedule-1 drugs were down 11.7% and cases involving Schedule-2 drugs were down 17.6%. Of the new drug cases received, drug users account for 76.6%, a total of 60,293 pieces, down 18.6% compared with the previous year (see Table 3-1-1).

Table 3-1-1 Statistics on the Investigations and Trials of Drug Cases

Unit: Pieces

Schedule Year	Total		Schedule-1 Drugs		Schedule-2 Drugs		Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Others
	NO. of Pieces	Uses	NO. of Pieces	Percentage	NO. of Pieces	Percentage			
2014	62,842	49,674	18,051	28.7%	41,258	65.7%	2,912	171	450
2015	75,620	60,772	19,464	25.7%	52,058	68.8%	3,370	144	584
2016	89,038	72,610	22,044	24.8%	63,972	71.8%	2,334	165	523
2017	95,705	77,399	22,334	23.3%	70,507	73.7%	2,383	117	364
2018	92,943	74,099	23,384	25.2%	66,547	71.6%	2,610	110	292
2019	78,692	60,293	20,649	26.2%	54,836	69.7%	2,797	105	305
Change compared to the previous year	-15.3%	-18.6%	-11.7%	{1.1%}	-17.6%	-1.9%	{7.2%}	-4.5%	4.5%

Note: The figure inside {} refers to the change in the percentage and shall apply to the following tables

2. Drug Case Conclusion

In 2019, the district court prosecutor's office has concluded 78,692 drug cases with 83,474

suspects, down 14,251 cases and 12,416 suspects compared with the previous year. There were 48,214 people indicted after the conclusion of investigation (persons involving Schedule-1 drugs accounted for 31.7%, persons involving Schedule-2 drugs accounted for 63%), accounting for 57.7% of the total number of persons concluded, down 9.6% compared with the previous year. The number of non-prosecutorial disposition was 15,192 people and down 2,471 people and 14% compared with previous year. The number of deferred prosecution was 7,875 people, down 14.8% compared with 9,245 people from the previous year. The number of persons sent for rehabilitation was 780 people, down 9.4%, compared with 861 people from the previous years. As for the number of people concluded by other reasons (including arrest by order, transfer of jurisdiction, and transfer of court for consolidated trial) was 11,413 people, down 22.7% compared with the previous year (see Table 3-1-2).

Table 3-1-2 Statistics on Drug Case Conclusions

Unit: Person

Schedule / Year	Total	Indictment					Deferred Prosecution	Non-Prosecution Disposition	Rehabilitation	Others
		Total		Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs				
		No. of person	No. of Cases							
2014	65,075	37,779	28,496	13,728	21,350	2,654	2,655	13,608	907	10,126
2015	73,391	42,364	33,215	14,669	25,304	2,345	2,873	15,760	1,032	11,362
2016	89,860	50,179	39,902	16,135	31,958	2,006	3,864	18,647	1,147	16,023
2017	96,688	51,020	39,904	15,699	33,471	1,767	8,713	19,766	1,115	16,074
2018	95,890	53,356	41,032	16,239	34,817	2,216	9,245	17,663	861	14,765
2019	83,474	48,214	35,812	15,290	30,397	2,428	7,875	15,192	780	11,413
Change compared to the previous year	-12.9%	-9.6%	-12.7%	-5.8%	-12.7%	9.6%	-14.8%	-14.0%	-9.4%	-22.7%

3. Drug Case Conviction

In 2019, 42,218 people involved in drug cases were convicted and ruled by the courts of all levels for transfer to the prosecuting authorities, representing a decrease by 5.2% compared to the previous year. Among the drug cases, 11,448 people were convicted of Schedule-1 drugs and accounted for 27.1% while 29,131 people were convicted of Schedule-2 drugs and accounted for 69%. Among the convicted criminals, 34,314 people were pure drug users, accounting for 81.2% and down 7.1% compared with the previous year, while 4,593 people involved strictly in drug production and trafficking, accounted for 10.8%, and up 9.7% compared with the previous year (see Table 3-1-3).

Table 3-1-3 Statistics on the Number of People Convicted of Drug Offenses

Unit: People

Item / Year	Total	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Manufacturing, Deals and Trafficking			Use		
					No. of People	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	No. of People	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs
2014	34,672	11,038	21,203	2,388	4,421	1,199	1,943	27,199	9,254	17,945
2015	35,960	10,907	23,043	1,973	3,540	928	1,629	29,484	9,410	20,074
2016	40,625	11,717	26,924	1,961	3,292	855	1,555	33,972	10,245	23,727
2017	43,281	11,942	29,943	1,369	3,419	859	1,931	36,535	10,358	26,177
2018	44,541	11,914	31,145	1,430	4,187	1,008	2,241	36,930	10,163	26,767
2019	42,218	11,448	29,131	1,589	4,593	962	2,487	34,314	9,793	24,521
Change Compared to the Previous Year	-5.2%	-3.9%	-6.5%	11.1%	9.7%	-4.6%	11%	-7.1%	-3.6%	-8.4%

4. Quantity of Drugs Seized

According to the current appraisal, the pure net weight of drugs confiscated in 2019 was 9476.5 kgs, up 3,353.7 kgs compared to the previous year. In particular, there were 536 kgs of Schedule-1 drugs, 1,745.8 kgs of Schedule-2 drugs, 4,327.7 kgs of Schedule-3 drugs, and 2,867 kgs of Schedule-4 drugs. By region, the majority of drugs source comes from mainland China, accounting for 30.636%, followed by Vietnam, accounting for 24.6% and Thailand, accounting for 7.8%. Moreover, during the same period, 31 drug laboratories established in conformance to the Standards for Determining Drug Manufacturing Laboratories, were also uncovered, down 34 laboratories compared to the previous year (see Table 3-1-4-1 and 3-1-4-2).

Table 3-1-4-1 Statistics on the Amount of Drugs Seized – Net Weight of Pure Drugs Based on Most Recent Appraisals

Unit: Kilograms

Schedule	Total	Schedule-1 Drugs		Schedule-2 Drugs			Schedule-3 Drugs		Schedule-4 Drugs					
		Total	Heroin	Total	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Precursor	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine	Chloroephedrine	Chlorpseudoephedrine
2014	4,339.5	86.7	86.7	479.9	10.7	461.9	3,341.0	3,302.8	431.8		393.1	13.0		
2015	4,840.2	55.8	55.7	551.4	39.9	506.0	1,777.4	1,767.9	2,455.7	2,437.6	1,317.9	449.0	305.7	4,284.9
2016	6,767.1	65.0	57.5	641.3	22.6	616.0	1,213.4	1,188.3	4,847.4	4,829.7	239.0	0.0	137.5	2,365.3
2017	6,449.9	771.0	584.8	1,047.6	499.1	525.1	1,274.8	1,249.1	3,356.6	3,356.5	31.8	26.0	47.5	563.9
2018	6,122.7	36.2	32.8	1,465.4	88.8	1,333.4	1,330.1	1,111.2	3,291.1	3,240.9	1,311.9	9.9	47.5	563.9
2019	9,476.5	536	535.6	1,745.8	119.5	1,594.8	4,327.7	4,183.5	2,867	2,866.4	934.4	59.2		
Change Compared to the Previous Year	3,353.7	499.8	502.9	280.4	30.7	261.4	2,997.7	3,072.3	-424.1	-374.6	-377.5	49.3		

Table 3-1-4-2 Statistics on Source Regions of Drug Types

Unit: Kilograms

Source of Drugs	Total	Schedule-1 Drugs		Schedule-2 Drugs			Schedule-3 Drugs		Schedule-4 Drugs					
		Total	Heroin	Total	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Precursor	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine	Chloroephedrine	Chloropseudoephedrine
Taiwan	736.3	4.1	4.1	66.2	8.6	57.2	600.9	573.6	65.1	64.6	0.3	56.4		
Mainland China	2,902.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	-	-	579.5	574.7	2,321.2	2,321.2	934.1	0.5		
Hong Kong	507.1	-	-	29	-	29	-	-	478.1	478.1	-	-		
Thailand	735.2	112.4	112.4	126.8	-	126.8	496.1	496.1	-	-	-	-		
Vietnam	2,335.2	-	-	490.3	-	490.3	1,844.9	1,844.9	-	-	-	-		
Myanmar	470.8	389.3	389.3	-	-	-	81.4	81.4	-	-	-	-		
Other region	406.5	1.0	0.7	153.1	95.0	31.5	252.4	232.3	-	-	-	-		
Unknown region	1,382.9	29.2	29.2	878.6	15.9	860.0	472.5	380.4	2.6	2.4	0.0	2.3		

Note: 1. Statistics for regions of drug source are determined according to the packaging discovered by the confiscating authority, the source region of smuggling, or the confession of the drug criminal. "Source of Drugs" can include the transfer point and does not only refer to the place of origin. Regions that could not be determined will be listed under "Unknown." "Unknown" includes materials seized from drug criminals during a street deal, those found from holding and using the seized drugs without determinable data of source.

2. The data in this table are computed in grams, and then shown in kilogram. Hence, kilograms involving the figures being rounded off may lead to minor discrepancies.
3. For the correctness of data, the number of drugs seized in cases investigated by several units is not repeated.
4. Non-synthetic drugs, including opium (Schedule-1), opium poppy, cocaine, and cannabis (Schedule-2), are calculated in net weight; amphetamine includes methamphetamine; seeds are excluded from this table.
5. Statistics on Schedule-4 drugs precursors, such as chloroephedrine and chloropseudoephedrine, are only available since August 11, 2015.

5. Overview of Drug Case Inmates

In 2019, there were 10,598 new inmates relating to drug cases, down 462 people compared with 11,060 people from the previous year. Among 10,598 new inmates relating to drug cases,

3,382 people were convicted for Schedule-1 drugs, accounting for 31.9%, while 6,545 people were convicted for Schedule-2 drugs, accounting for 61.8%. By criminal behavior, 7,895 people used drugs, accounting for 74.5%, while 2,119 people conducted drug manufacturing, dealing or trafficking, accounting for 20%. As of the end of 2019, the number of drug inmates was 27,893 people, which accounted for 49.6% of the 56,289 inmates. Among the drug inmates, 9,177 pure users accounted for 32.9%, and 17,863 people involved in drug manufacturing, dealing or trafficking accounted for 31.7% (see Table 3-1-5).

Table 3-1-5 Statistics on the Overview of Drug Offenders in Prison

Unit: Person

Items	No. of Total Inmates	Inmates					New Inmates					
		Total	Manufacturing, Dealing and Trafficking	Percentage	Use	Percentage	Total	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Manufacturing, Dealing and Trafficking	Use	Others
2014	57,633	26,683	15,661	58.7%	9,808	36.8%	9,681	3,913	4,868	2,063	7,083	535
2015	56,948	26,997	16,533	61.2%	9,679	35.9%	9,803	3,824	5,178	1,982	7,345	476
2016	56,066	27,736	16,576	59.8%	10,343	37.3%	11,005	3,978	6,327	1,741	8,694	570
2017	56,560	28,301	16,622	58.7%	10,779	38.1%	11,797	3,979	7,208	1,725	9,426	646
2018	58,059	28,805	17,535	60.9%	10,316	35.8%	11,060	3,471	6,958	1,879	8,534	647
2019	56,289	27,893	17,863	64.0%	9,177	32.9%	10,598	3,382	6,545	2,119	7,895	584
Change Compared to the Previous Year	-3.0%	-3.2%	1.9%	{3.2%}	-11%	{-2.9%}	-4.2%	-2.6%	-5.9%	12.8%	-7.5%	-9.7%

II. Analysis of Drug-related Cases Investigated by the Bureau in 2019

1. Gender

In 2019, among the 245 suspects investigated for drug cases, of whom 214 suspects (87.35%) were male and 31 suspects (12.65%) were female. Suspects involving Schedule-1 drugs comprised of 21 males and 7 female. Suspects involving Schedule-2 drugs comprised of 70 males and 13 females. Suspects involving Schedule-3 drugs comprised of 116 males and 11 females. Suspects involving Schedule-4 drugs comprised of 7 males and 0 female (see Table 3-2-1).

Table 3-2-1 Statistics on Gender of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

Unit: Person

Schedule Gender	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Male	8	88	27	70	11	87	35	12	6	66	58	19	21	70	116	7
Female	2	8	2	100	0	20	2	0	0	15	5	0	7	13	11	0
Subtotal	10	96	29	170	11	107	37	12	6	81	63	19	28	83	127	7
Total	305				167				169				245			

2. Age

In the investigation on drug cases solved in 2019, 93 suspects (37.95%) aged 20~30 constituted the majority; 72 suspects (29.38%) aged 30~40, 48 suspects (19.59%) aged 40~50, 17 suspects (6.93%) aged 50~60, 3 suspects (1.22%) aged 60~70, 3 suspects aged 70 years or older (1.22%), and 9 suspects were under 20 (3.67%) (See Table 3-2-2 and Figure 3-2-2).

Table 3-2-2 Statistics on Age of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

Unit: Person

Schedule Age	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Under 20	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	8	1
20-29	1	35	9	36	4	44	16	5	2	22	20	3	4	27	60	2
30-39	4	38	10	70	4	32	18	2	3	36	16	4	11	29	32	0
40-49	1	15	3	44	3	17	3	4	0	10	11	5	6	20	18	4
50-59	4	7	6	9	0	12	0	1	0	9	9	5	4	6	7	0
60-69	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	2	1	0	0
Over 70	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Total	10	96	29	170	11	107	37	12	6	81	63	19	28	83	127	7

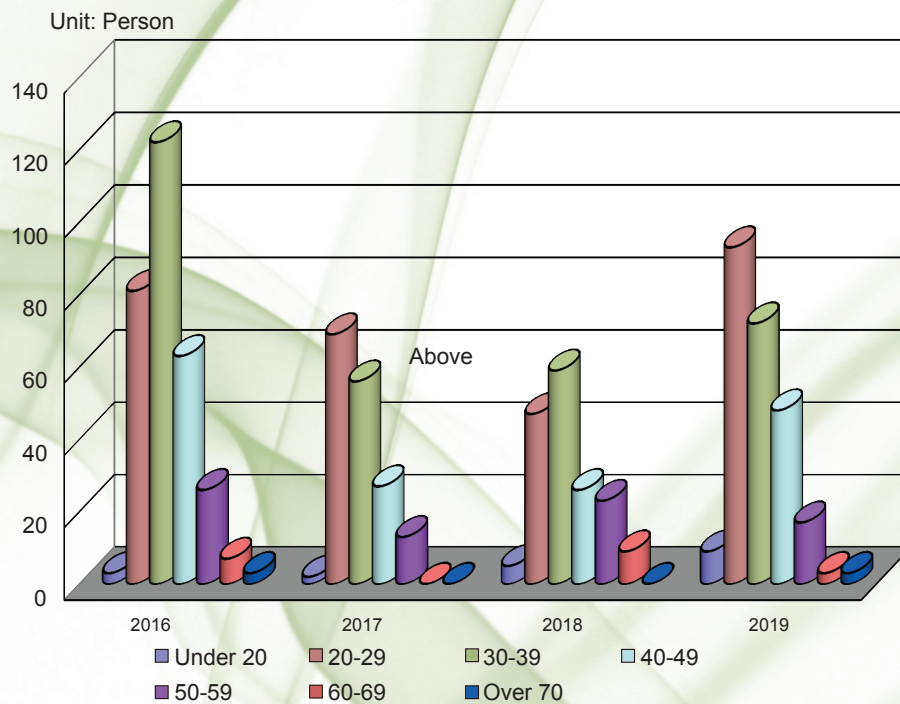


Figure 3-2-2 Age of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

3. Education

Among the drug cases investigated in 2019, the majority (142 suspects, 57.95%) received education up to the level of senior high school (including vocational high school); 40 suspects (16.32%) received education to the level of junior high school; 59 suspects (24.08%) received education to the level of college degree; 4 suspects (1.63%) received education to the level of elementary school or below (see Table 3-2-3 and Figure 3-2-3).

Table 3-2-3 Statistics on Education of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

Unit: Person

Schedule Education	2015				2016				2017				2018			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Elementary School or Below	0	1	1	32	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	2	0
Junior High School	2	13	7	38	0	11	2	7	4	14	16	6	7	11	18	4
Senior (Vocational)	8	53	19	61	6	64	30	5	2	42	35	10	15	46	78	3
College or University	0	29	2	39	5	31	5	0	0	24	9	3	5	25	29	0
Total	10	96	29	170	11	107	37	12	6	81	63	19	4	40	142	59

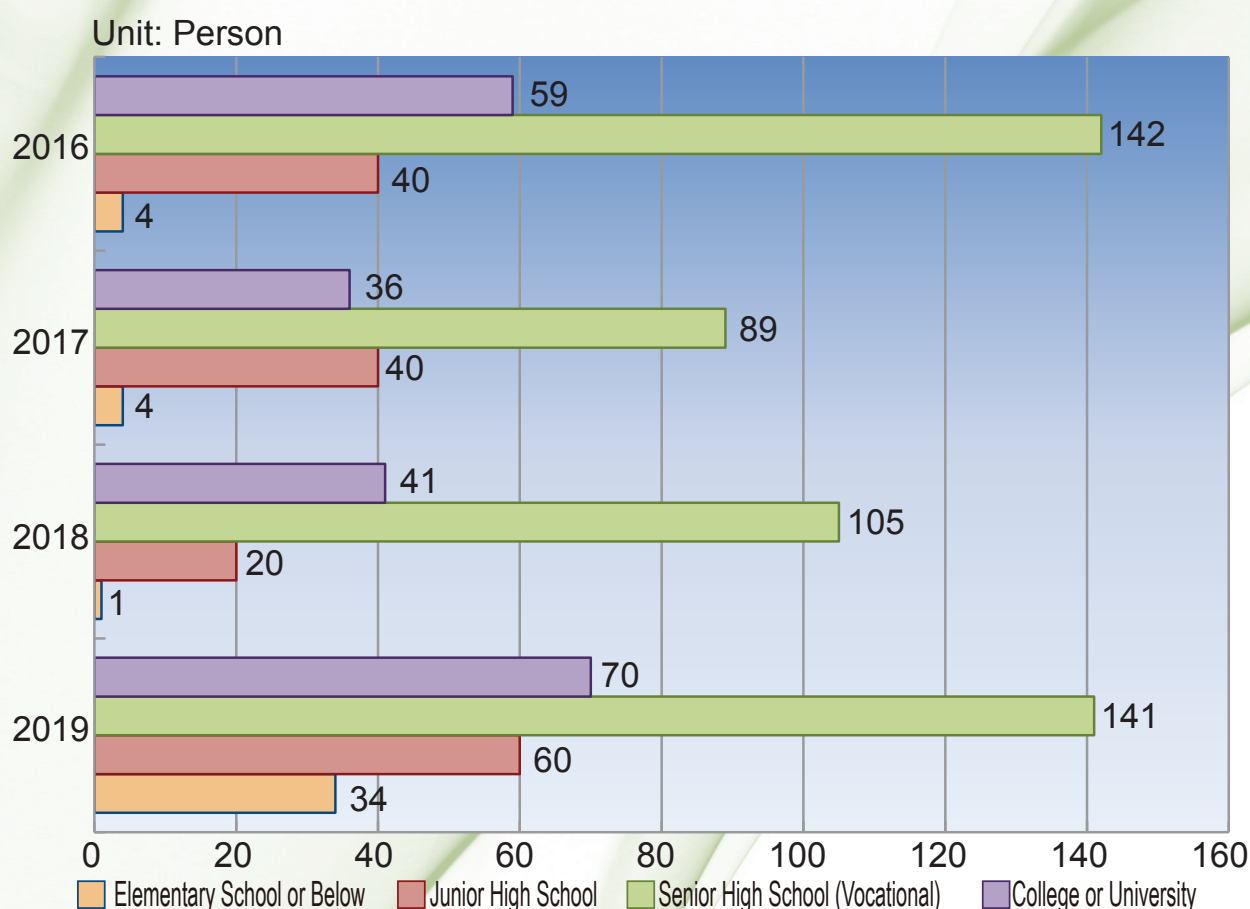


Figure 3-2-3 Education of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

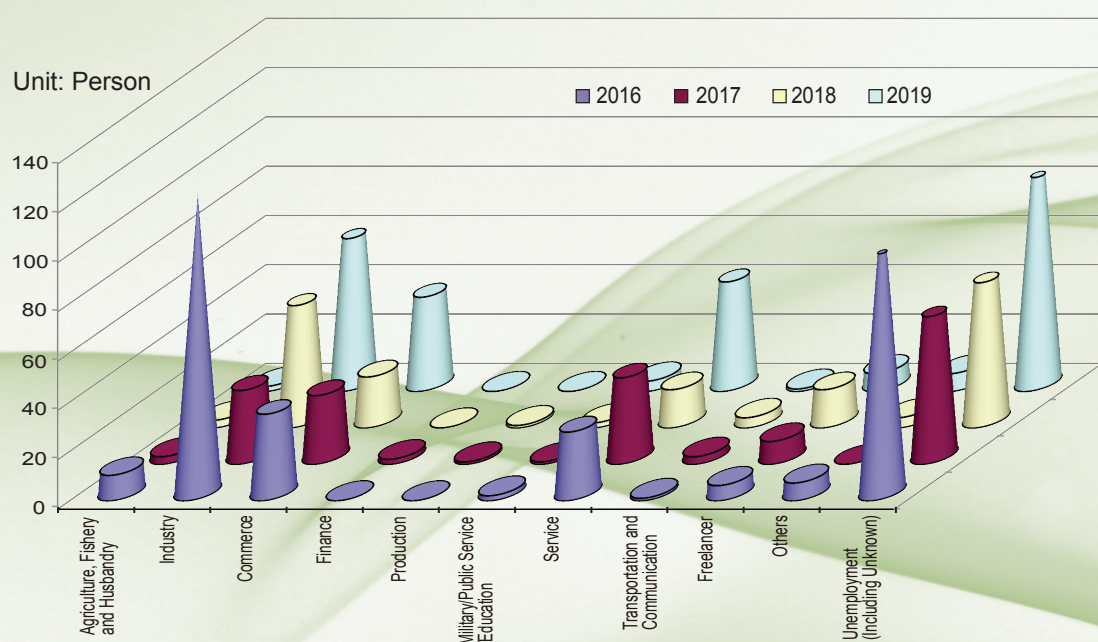
4. Occupation

Among the drug cases investigated in 2019, 84 suspects (34.28%) were unemployed (including unknown), constituting the majority; 60 suspects (24.48%) worked in industrial jobs; 37 suspects (11.83%) worked in commercial jobs; 43 suspects (17.55%) worked in the service industry; 7 suspects worked as freelancers (2.85%); 7 suspects (2.85%) worked in other industries; 2 suspects (0.82%) worked in agriculture, fishery and husbandry industry; 4 suspects worked in military, education and public service (1.63%); 1 suspect worked in transportation (0.41%). It is notwithstanding that suspects who were unemployed and who worked in industrial jobs and commercial jobs accounted for the majority of the drug cases (see Table 3-2-4 and Figure 3-2-4).

Table 3-2-4 Statistics on Occupation of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

Unit: Person

Schedule Occupation	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Agriculture, Fishery and Husbandry	0	3	3	4	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Industry	0	20	2	99	0	19	4	6	1	20	24	3	4	21	32	3
Commerce	2	13	3	16	1	16	8	2	1	8	7	4	8	15	13	1
Finance	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military/Public Service/ Education	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Service	1	11	8	7	3	19	11	1	1	8	6	0	11	11	21	0
Transportation and Communication	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
Freelancing	0	2	2	2	1	7	1	0	0	10	3	2	1	3	3	0
Others	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	3	0
Unemployed (Including Unknown)	7	41	11	38	5	39	11	3	3	27	18	9	3	26	52	3
Total	10	96	29	170	11	107	37	12	6	81	63	19	28	83	127	7

**Figure 3-2-4 Occupation of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years**

5. Case Sources

Of the 155 drug cases investigated in 2019, 132 cases (85.16%) were provided by domestic authorities, 42 cases (9.03%) were discovered under the initiation by the Bureau, and 8 cases reported by informants (5.16%) (see Table 3-2-5 and Figure 3-2-5).

Table 3-2-5 Statistics on Sources of Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

Unit: Case

Schedule Source of Case	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Discovered by the Bureau	3	7	5	1	1	6	5	0	0	8	2	2	2	6	6	0
Informant	1	9	5	0	1	5	5	1	0	5	4	1	2	0	5	1
Handed over by Prosecutors	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Provided by Domestic Authorities	3	62	9	185	6	91	9	3	4	46	30	6	11	59	60	2
Total	7	78	20	186	8	102	19	4	4	59	36	9	16	65	71	3

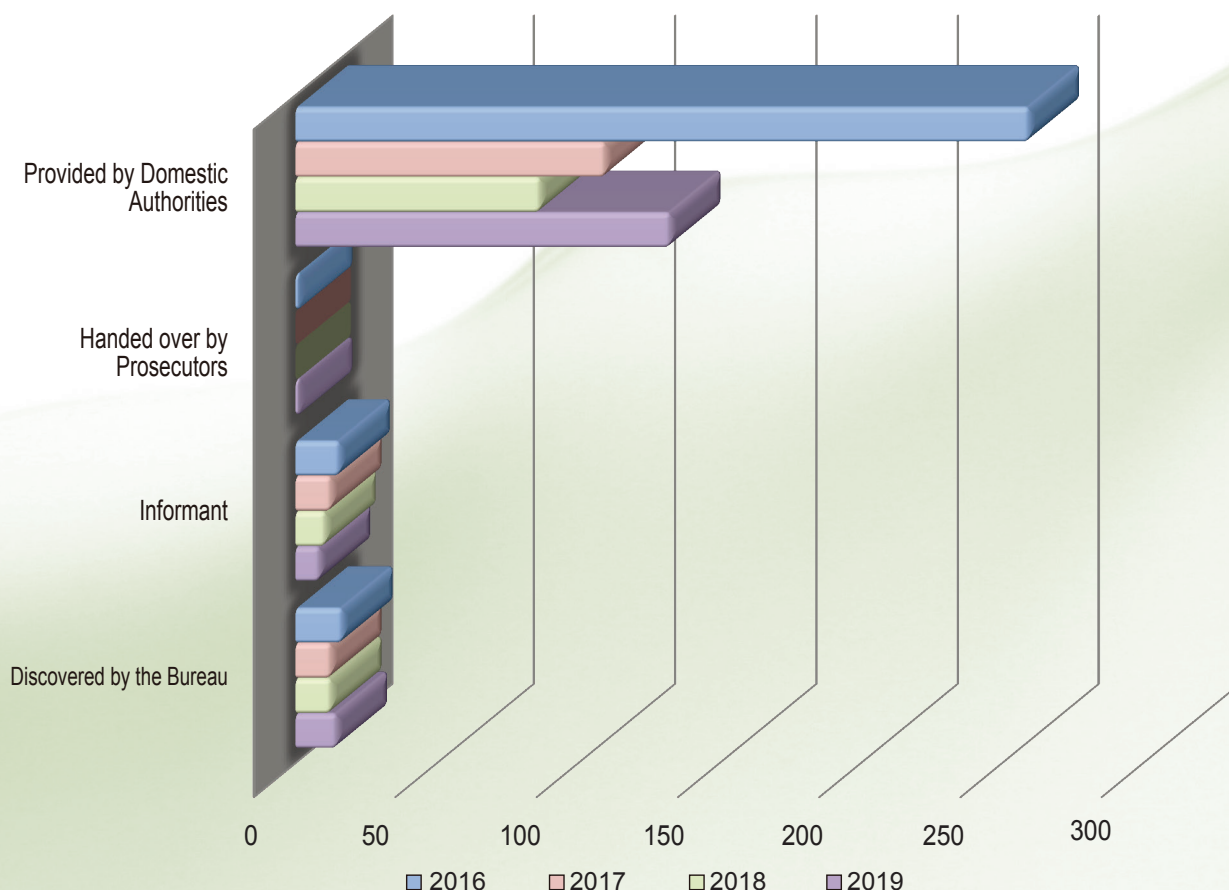


Figure 3-2-5 Sources of Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

6. Crime Regions

In 2019, the Bureau solved 155 drug cases, among which 63 cases (40.64%) located in Taoyuan City, constituting the majority; 28 cases (18.06%) in Taipei City; 15 cases (9.67%) in New Taipei City; 14 cases (9.03%) in Kaohsiung City; 7 cases (4.52%) in Taichung City; 6 cases (3.87%) in Keelung City; 5 cases in Tainan (3.23%); 4 cases (2.58%) in Changhua County; 3 cases (1.94%) each in Hsinchu City and Yunlin County, and 2 cases (1.29%) each in Yilan County, Hsinchu County, Miaoli County, Changhua County, and Nantou County. The statistics still concentrated in 6 municipalities with the dense population, airports, and ports (see Table 3-2-6 and Figure 3-2-6).

Table 3-2-6 Statistics on Crime Regions of Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

Unit: Case

Crime Region \ Schedule	2016				2017				2018				2019			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Taipei City City	1	20	3	16	3	22	0	0	1	11	3	0	1	13	12	1
New Taipei City	0	17	2	24	1	6	2	0	0	6	4	1	1	8	6	0
Keelung City	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0
Yilan County	0	1	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Taoyuan City	4	15	4	11	0	46	6	2	3	25	10	5	6	21	34	2
Hsinchu City	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0
Hsinchu County	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Miaoli County	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Taichung City	1	6	2	18	2	7	3	0	0	2	3	2	0	3	4	0
Changhua County	0	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0
Nantou County	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Yunlin County	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Chiayi City	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chiayi County	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tainan City	0	4	0	25	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	0
Kaohsiung City	1	6	4	36	1	8	4	2	0	4	3	1	2	2	9	1
Pingtung County	0	3	0	10	0	1	2	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Taitung County	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hualian County	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Penghu County Kinmen Region	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	78	20	186	8	102	19	4	4	59	36	9	15	59	77	4

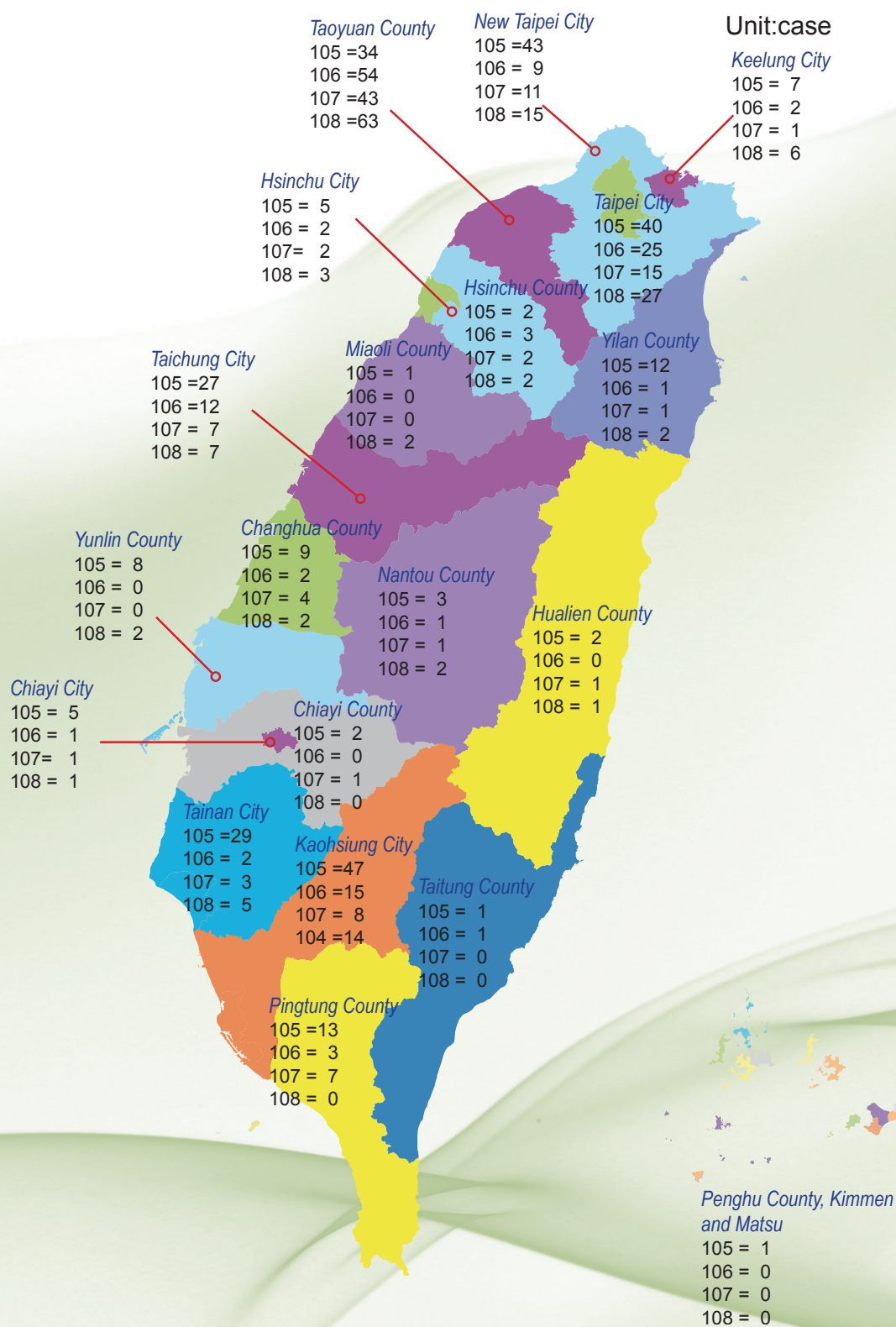


Figure 3-2-6 Crime Regions of Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years
(Note: Data labeling produced by Design Company)

III. Trend Analysis of Drug-related Crimes in Taiwan

1. Amount of drug seizure drastically increased in last year, with source shifting to Southeastern countries.

According to the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Justice, 53.57% of finished product drugs in Taiwan in 2019 came from Southeast Asian countries. In particular, Vietnam accounted for the majority (35.33%) of the cases while the precursor for Schedule-4 drugs came from mainland China mostly. Among the cases of drugs seized by the Bureau in 2019, Southeast Asian countries substantially increased from the 6 cases in 2017, 11 cases in 2018 and substantially increased to 44 cases in 2019. The growth rate was nearly 6.3 times bigger, when compared with 2017. The above data indicates that the place of origin for various drug finished products in Taiwan are showing trends of shifting from mainland China to Indochina. Southeast Asian countries such as Myanmar and Laos, based on traditional manufacturing and trafficking opium, amphetamine and heroine, are shifting to producing amphetamine, ketamine and other synthetic drugs, turning the types of drugs from single drug to multiple drugs. Moreover, over the last 2 years, many well-known drug dealers in Taiwan have been arrested in Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Malaysia, and Vietnam. Such shift of origin for drug production also leads to continuous changes in the operation model of drug trafficking organization members, smuggling method, transportation road, and online management and illegal funds flow. Close cooperation with the judicial agencies of different countries to jointly prevent and fight against drug-related crimes.

2. Dark figures of drug related crimes were exposed due to the substantial increase in seized heroin

Schedule-1 drug heroin seized in 2019 reached 535.6 Kgs, up 502.9 kgs compared to 2018, up 15.3 times greater than amount, indicating the demand for Taiwan's drug market in heroin is relatively strong. Nonetheless, the "Ministry of Justice statistical summary" shows that the average number of suspects and cases involving the manufacturing, trafficking, sale, and use of Schedule-1

drug show trends of slowing down compared to 2018, resulting in considerable gap with the record-high seizure of drugs in recent years. This may be a result of the government's active fight against drug-related crimes and the implementation of new-generation anti-drug strategies and the amendment of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, which forced the dark figures of drug related crimes to expose.

3. The demand for Ketamine market is still strong

According to the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Justice in 2019, the number of new investigation cases, persons indicted, criminals ruled guilty, and the inmates recently imprisoned for drugs in Schedule-3 ketamine increase compared to 2018. Moreover, Taiwan's ketamine seizure for 2019 was 4,183.5 kgs (pure gross. weight), accounting for 44.15% of all drugs seized and also up 3,072.3 kgs or 2.76 times greater compared to 2018. All data increased, indicating the growing trends of market demand and consuming population for ketamine. Additionally, according to the 2019 statistics compiled by the Ministry of Health and Welfare Food and Drugs Administration, the young people still abused ketamine seriously in 2019. The Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act underwent amendment in 2019 and would impose criminal liability on persons holding from pure net 20 grams of Schedule-3 drugs previously to 5 grams, thereby to curb such conduct with force and prevent drugs abuse.

4. Change of trafficking route for drugs' precursor has forced laboratories to relocate outbound

- (1) The Bureau has discovered new record low seizure of drugs precursor amount while 30 drug laboratories were raided in 2018, down 34 laboratories compared to 2018. Nonetheless the amount of amphetamine and ketamine still shows substantial increase, which indicates the considerable demand of market for Schedule-2 amphetamine and ketamine. Nonetheless the drugs were mostly produced outside of Taiwan but were manufactured overseas and imported to Taiwan. The data show that the drug laboratories returned to the 2018 figure but then transferred to Southeast Asian countries in 2019. The reason being that drug

dealers experience lower costs for manufacturing amphetamine and ketamine as well as other synthetic drugs in Southeast Asian countries. Moreover, the lack of improvement on local regulations and standards as well as border control, which is beneficial for importing relevant materials.

- (2) Although the number of drug laboratories raided in 2019 was substantially down compared to 2018, the venues for planting cannabis seized by the Bureau has increased. Moreover, the cases of smuggling cannabis seeds in postal also increased, indicating the considerable demand for cannabis consumer market.

5. Transformation of smuggling method and is based on air container and carried-on.

The Bureau has investigated cases and total amount of smuggling drugs via air container and passengers for 2019, substantially increased compared to 2018. The data reveals that drug syndicates are shifting some smuggling from past marine containers and fishing boats to carrying by passengers and air container. The reason being that passengers carrying drugs have greater flexibility and low transportation costs. The source of drugs and group leaders are difficult to be tracked and the success rate is higher. The risk of seizure is also lower while the loss is minor when caught. Additionally, the drug syndicate has been repeatedly seized by the Bureau and the customs through the smuggling channels for drugs via marine container. To lower the risk, the offenders then change the trafficking model and shift to air container. Regardless of which smuggling method, the crime approach will become more diverse and changing due to the different factors in time, space and people, which also develops towards organization-based crime trends.

6. Varying precursors to evade judicial investigation

In recent years, Taiwan has listed the precursor for traditional Schedule-2 drugs and Schedule-3 drugs as the chemical precursor of Schedule-4 drugs. Nonetheless, the syndicate has shifted to importing similar chemical structures as the chemical precursor from China under chemical substances in order to evade the investigation. The offenders also make minor change to the

chemical structure through simple processing to prepare drugs. Such chemical structures are mostly the emerging substances not listed under drugs and could not be penalized for Narcotics Drugs Prevention Act. Nonetheless, its pharmacologic action and effect produced are actually similar to drugs. The Bureau has raided a katamine laboratory in 2018 using new Schedule-3 drugs, N-Boc-Norketamine, as the preparation materials. The seizure was not under control and has been reported to the Executive Yuan Drugs Review Commission immediately, in addition to increasing such substance as Schedule-4 precursor on June 11, 2019. To intensify the investigation, the Bureau's Forensic Science Office also established a ISO certified drug laboratory to accept the forensic test of suspected emerging drug substance submitted by all law enforcement and Customs Office. In case the drugs are identified as suspicious emerging drugs, the responsible unit will respond while the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act has been amended on December 17, 2018, which can conduct review in one drugs review procedures. This will substantially shorten the schedule for emerging drugs control and avoid the idle period for no penalty imposed for the adoption of control.

7. Increase of foreign suspects in drug trafficking cases

The number of foreigners investigated by the Bureau in recent 3 years, involving drug trafficking cases, increases each year and accounts for 12% of total suspects seized. The age for suspects shows lowering trends. The Bureau has caught foreigners carrying via body or via luggage as well as other various drug smuggling case in 2019. The data reveal that crime syndicate established officers overseas and expand the trafficking route. The syndicate cooperates with domestic drug groups to form a cross-border crime-related network, with massive production and smuggling of drugs to Taiwan. The Bureau has long adhered to the principal of "refusing the import of drugs to Taiwan" for cases involving smuggling drugs from overseas. The Bureau cooperates with international investigation agencies to defeat the syndicate members behind and thoroughly eradicate the source of drugs.

4

Direction of Future Work





I. Reinforcement of Drug-related Crime Investigations

1. Uncover sources of major drug case and actively engage in investigation

In compliance with the government anti-drug policy of “New Generation Anti-drug Strategy” and following the investigative principles of “interdicting at habitat, intercepting at disembarkation, wiping-out within inland,” the Bureau will actively discover and investigate on major group and organization based drug syndicate crime cases with concentration on “international drug traffickers, transportation channels and drug laboratories.” The Bureau particularly emphasizes on major drug smuggling via fishing boats and containers, and cases on drug laboratories.

2. Strengthen the investigation on drug laboratories and cut off drug supply

The investigation authorities have seized a large number of Schedule-4 drugs precursors, chloropseudoephedrine and hydroxylamine HCL, and Schedule-3 Drugs N-Boc-Norketamine cases in the past two years; in addition, many amphetamine and ketamine laboratories were seized in 2019, showing that drug laboratories have revived in Taiwan. The investigation is of great urgency.

3. Implement the Plan for Investigation of Major Drug Cases to root out drug crime

The Bureau will implement the Plan for Investigation of Major Drug Cases made by the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to investigate the accomplices, heads, and sponsors of drug cases.

4. File and track drug masters to prevent recidivism

Drug masters are highly likely to recommit crime after being released from jail or bailed out of jail. To avoid recidivism, the Bureau will file and track drug masters to control their dynamics and collect evidence if necessary.

5. Strengthen the fund investigation and confiscate unlawful proceeds from drug trafficking

Confiscation of unlawful proceeds from drug dealings is an important measure to crack drug trafficking syndicates. During the investigation of drug-related crime cases, tracing the source of funds, bank accounts, and possible money laundering pipelines of drug trafficking syndicates will cut off the funds and illegal proceeds from drug dealings.

6. Strengthen the identification and investigation of emerging and mixed drug laboratories to curb drug exploitation

Due to attractive packages and low costs, emerging mixed drugs such as drug coffee packs, liquid drugs, jumping drug candies and cannabis cookie are emerging drugs popular among young people. The nature of such mixed or unspecified drugs is extremely unstable, which can seriously jeopardize the health of people. In 2018, a model died at W Hotel due to abuse of mixed drugs. The Bureau has listed mixed drug laboratories as the key objective of raids.

7. Strengthen intelligence analysis and promote regional cooperation

The Bureau will continue to enhance the database of drug cases to make effective use of intelligence analysis software, analyze the cases to uncover sources of drug cases, boost the integration capacity for cases, and fully support external investigations of major cases. In addition, the Bureau will promote special case alliances and regional cooperation to implement inter-agency collaboration, integrate human resources and maximize its overall power to combat drugs.

8. Continue to organize specialist workshops and enhance professional investigation capacities

The Bureau will continue to hold specialist workshops or regional meetings to provide information on drug-related crime trends and new drugs, emerging drug information, new patterns

of crime approaches, addition and amendment to laws and regulations, communication of work concepts and sharing of investigation experience, in order to enhance the investigation skills of the Bureau's staff, reach breakthrough in investigation and improve the overall performance in drug investigation.

9. Strengthen horizontal communication and teamwork

The Bureau will strengthen communication with district prosecutor's offices and allies and work with Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to execute the "Safe Residence and Drugs Prevention Program" and investigate the sources of funds and drug materials at home and abroad.

10. Strengthen cross-border cooperation on drug suppression

The Bureau will strengthen the cooperation with the origins of drugs to control intelligence on drug smuggling to Taiwan and investigate drug cases across borders through "channel establishment, experience exchange, intellectual information exchange, project meeting, cooperation, and crime investigation." The Bureau also cooperates in investigation and intensify the crime against cross-border.

II. International and Cross-strait Collaboration Practice

1. International Collaboration

(1) Enhance the capacity and timeliness for overseas drug investigation.

The Bureau will sign the protocol (agreement) with foreign agencies on crime prevention according to the Action Plan for New Generation Anti-drug Strategy and communicate directly with law enforcement to enhance cooperation on investigations.

(2) Strengthen cooperation with international drug suppression authorities.

The Bureau will collect information on the nationals involved in drug smuggling through

fishing and commercial boats in Southeast Asia seas and drug smuggling organizations and work actively with foreign drug investigation agencies to advance marine intelligence skills and block funding of drug trafficking groups.

(3) Identify the clues of international major cases.

With the rapid development of the Internet and the continuous advancement of mobile communication across borders, the Bureau will strengthen the cooperation with foreign drug investigation authorities on technology-based evidence collection devices, digital forensic skills, and evidence collection skills to solve the obstacles to investigation.

(4) Strengthen the cooperation with foreign drug investigation authorities on evidence collection.

The Bureau will continue to bilaterally communicate and exchange intelligence with the U.S., Australia, Japan, and Southeast Asian countries to identify the sources of drug cases and combat against drug-related crimes.

2. Cross-strait Collaboration

The 2019 legal affairs statistics revealed that the majority of drugs seized in Taiwan originated from Mainland China, showing that cross-strait drug crimes are still rampant. Although the crossstrait combat against crimes is in a state of frost and lower level, the substantive cooperation has not been completely interrupted. To curb the spread of drugs from China to Taiwan, the current situation highly requires breakthrough and cooperation on intelligence exchange and investigations.

III. Future Prospects for Forensic Drug Testing

1. Full support for the various requirements under the investigation of drug cases conducted by the Bureau with highlights on the application value of technology assisted

- (1) Limited processing of forensic drug test cases with emergency.
- (2) Support external agencies with flexibility to provide various professional technology and information on drug manufacturing, drug testing, pharmacological effect, emerging drugs and types of drug abuse.
- (3) For cases that require the station of professional talents, the Forensic Science Division can send staff to the executing site of the case and assist with evidence survey and confiscation.
- (4) Develop and distribute drug screening reagents for use by operation stations.

2. Maintain the normal operation of certification laboratory and expand the certification scale of laboratories

- (1) The Bureau applies for extension of certification from the Taiwan Accreditation Foundation in every three years to assure the operation of laboratory with maximum quality.
- (2) Strengthen education and training for employees and improve the testing quality of laboratories through internal audit, correction, improvement, and risk and opportunity handling.
- (3) Applied for the ISO/IEC 17025 lab increase item certification for drug's hair testing technologies, in addition to recognizing the qualification.

3. Continue to upgrade research level and advance in drug testing technology

- (1) Employees are encouraged to pursue advanced study or participate in various academic discussions, contact with the latest drug testing technology and improve R&D human quality.
- (2) The Bureau will continue to apply for science program from the Ministry of Science and Technology, Executive Yuan; in addition to strengthening the academic exchange with domestic prestigious universities.
- (3) The Bureau will implement and apply the research outcome of new development drug

testing technology on routine forensic cases.

- (4) The Bureau will continue to counsel and assist upgrading the drug testing technology of other drug testing agencies to strengthen the domestic frontline drug testing capacity.

IV. Improvement in the Custody and Handling of Drug Evidence

1. Since 1993, under the instruction of the Executive Yuan, the Bureau has taken the responsibility for custody and processing of seized drugs. During the period, the Bureau has taken rigorous precaution in processing drug destruction or custody of drug evidence, and has effectively assisted district courts and prosecuting offices in drug case hearings pursuant to provisions of the “Guidelines for Disposal Process Control of Seized Drugs.”
2. To assure the comprehensive custody of drug evidence, the Bureau not only rigorously screens custody personnel and upgrades the performance of management work but also maintains a drug database and strengthens the evidence control process audit procedures to prevent any human negligence.
3. Upholding the attitude of “excellence and perfection”, the Bureau intends to execute drug evidence custody and destruction process through the concept of “team, dedication, service, innovation, and performance”.

5

Major Events



in

formation



I. Drug Prevention

Date	Description
2019/1/5	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Lu’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 35 kgs of amphetamine.
2019/1/8	New Taipei City Field Division co-investigated the “Lin’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 5.36 kgs of amphetamine.
2019/1/9	South District Mobile Station investigated the “Wang’s drug smuggling case” and seized 332 kgs of ketamine in container.
2019/1/9	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Huang’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 146.992 kgs and 171 kgs (total 317.992 kgs) of Schedule-3 drugs - ketamine smuggled via 2 cargo containers.
2019/1/9	The Bureau co-investigated the case on Huang and others in violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act with CCDAC and seized 200 kgs of ketamine in Yangon.
2019/1/10	North District Mobile Station investigated the “Chen’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs and seized 10.3 kgs of MDMA.
2019/1/10	Taoyuan City Field Division investigated “Huang’s drug smuggling case” and seized 20.745 kgs of ketamine.
2019/1/21	Field Division Taichung Office co-investigated Lin’s suspicion of drug trafficking with Taichung Customs of the Customs and seized 962 packs of ketamine, weighing 305.188 kgs.
2019/1/22	Taoyuan City Field Division investigated “Xie’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs and seized 8 kgs of amphetamine.

Date	Description
2019/1/24	Taoyuan City Field Division investigaged “Yang and Chen’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs and seized 4.2 kgs of amphetamine.
2019/1/28	Taipei City Field Division investigated Zhang’s drug smuggling case and seized 242 bricks of heroine, weighing 94.138 Kgs.
2019/3/1	Taoyuan City Field Division investigaged “Chen, Huang, Lin, Liu, and Zhong’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs and seized 9 kgs of liquid amphetamine.
2019/3/4	Taoyuan City Field Division investigaged “ Yu Wen-Zhes drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs and seized 5.2 kgs of amphetamine.
2019/3/8	Taoyuan City Field Division investigaged “Lin’s drug smuggling case” and seized 5.44 kgs of Methamphetamine.
2019/3/17	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigaged “Zhong’s drug manufacturing case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs and seized 150 kgs of ketamine, 1 tons of seminished products, drug making material “N-Boc-Ketamine” accounting for 450 Kgs. 10kgs of amphetamine.
2019/4/3	New Taipei City Field Division investigaged Chen, Fan, and Ye’s drug manufacturing case and seized more than 140 tons of semi-finished Nimetazepam, weighing 344 kgs and raw materials of “Nimetazepam,” a batch of drug making machine.
2019/4/3	The 20 th meeting of Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee was convened.
2019/5/2	The “2019 Seized Drugs Destruction, Counting, Sealing, and Attesting Process” was held by the custody warehouse of the Bureau. In 2018, all agencies were ordered with disposition of 4,525 cases, totaling 139 kgs and 43.4 grams.
2019/5/2	The Bureau cooperated with NSB, ONCB and DEA on the case of Yang and Gao’s cross-border drugs smuggling and seized 51.74 kgs of ketamine in Chiang Mei.

Date	Description
2019/5/8	Yunlin County Station investigated “Ding’s Violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act” and seized 18 grams of ketamine finished products, 255 kgs of ketamine liquid semi-finished products, drugs raw material and a batch of machine.
2019/5/11	The Bureau co-investigated Liu’s violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act with Counter-Narcotics Police Department, Ministry of Public Security in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam with 500 kgs of ketamine seized.
2019/5/12	The Bureau co-investigated Fan and other’s violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act with NCID and seized 4 kgs of methamphetamine at Lembah Klang, Malaysia.
2019/5/14	Ministry of Justice Minister Tsai Ching-Hsiang hosted the drug destruction ceremony at Beitou Incinerator Plant.
2019/5/24	The Bureau co-investigated the case on American Man C’s violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act with DEA and seized 4.281 kgs of ketamine at Taoyuan International Airport.
2019/6/3	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigaged “Malaysian Huang and He’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs and seized 6.602 kgs of amphetamine.
2019/6/17	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigaged “Tsai, You, Zhang, and Qiu’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs and seized 41.023 kgs of amphetamine from the imported cargo.
2019/6/17	The Bureau cooperated with NSB, ONCB and DEA on the case of Hong and others violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act and seized 5.17kgs of ketamine in Gold Airport Shuite Hotel near Suvarnabhumi Airport in Bangkok, Thailand
2019/6/26	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigaged “Gai’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs and seized 198.55 kgs of Methamphetamine.

Date	Description
2019/6/27	North Mobile Station co-investigaged “Jiang’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs and seized 11.592 kgs of Methamphetamine.
2019/6/29	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigaged “He’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs and seized 8.275 kgs of ketamine.
2019/7/2	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigaged “Wu’s drug smuggling case from Hong Kong” with Taipei Customs and seized 8,236 kgs of ketamine.
2019/7/3	Six officials from Fujian Province Drug Control Corps and Anti-smuggling Bureau of Xiamen Customs conducted work meeting with the Bureau’s drug control department for investigation of evidence collection.
2019/7/9	11 officials from NSB held work meeting at the Bureau.
2019/7/14	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigaged “Ye’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs and seized 10.106 kgs of ketamine.
2019/7/18	Taipei City Field Division co-investigaged “Song’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs and seized 10.55 kgs of MDMA.
2019/7/22	South Mobile Station investigated Jien’s and Tsai’s manufacturing of amphetamine and raided 1 methamphetamine laboratory and confiscated 854 finished products and 202.8kgs of methamphetamine solvent.
2019/7/26	New Taipei City Field Division investigated Chen and Huang’s drug smuggling case and seized 25 kgs of ketamine.
2019/7/30	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigaged “Lai’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs and seized 104.12 kgs of Scheduled-4 drugs precursor N-Boc-Norketamine.
2019/8/1	3 officials from DEA visited the Bureau for work conference.
2019/8/8	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigaged Canadian Chinese passenger Wu’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs and seized 10.095 kgs of ketamine.

Date	Description
2019/8/21-8/22	Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau organized the work meeting with 16 officials from China's National Narcotics Control Commission, Department of public security of Fujian Province, Department of Public Security of Guangdong Province, Xiamen Customs and Public Security Bureau of Xiamen Municipality visited Xiamen, China.
2019/8/28-9/10	The Bureau delegated teams to participate in the “2019 Japan’s Drug-Related Crime Seminar” held in Tokyo, Japan.
2019/9/2	Senior Investigating Officer Damine Appleby for Australian Federal Police (AFP), investigating officer Patrick Gordon and Asian organization crime expert Bill Lee came to the Bureau for work meeting.
2019/9/2	Officials of Tokyo Custom Tax Investigation Division International Intelligence Officer Director Yokota Akemi and Chief Investigation Officer Sugiyama Tomotaka came to the Bureau for work meeting.
2019/9/3	Head of Drug Threat, Threat Leadership Command, National Crime Agency, U.K. -Lawrence Gibbons and Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission Director General Mark Harrison came to the Bureau for work meeting.
2019/9/3	Japan National Police Agency Organization Crime and Prevention Police Officer Kondo Hiroyuki and police department Watanabe Kazuya came to the Bureau for work meeting.
2019/9/4	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Ye’s drug smuggling case with Taipei Customs and seized 3.62 kgs methamphetamine.
2019/9/5	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Gao’s drug smuggling case with Taipei Customs and seized 4.038 kgs of ketamine.
2019/9/5	Director of Office of Organized Crime Prevention, Japan Coast Guard Suzuki Shiro and intelligence analysis officer Matsumura Yasuhiro came to the Bureau for work meeting.

Date	Description
2019/9/6	New Taipei City Field Division investigated the drug selling syndicate led by Li and seized 75.88 kgs of ketamine smuggled via container.
2019/9/8	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated German male and Thai female drug smuggling case with Taipei Customs and seized 12.162 kgs of ketamine. 038 kgs of ketamine.
2019/9/23	Keelung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Wan, and Luo’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 1,182.7 kgs of Schedule-4 drugs precursor Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride.
2019/9/24	The Bureau co-investigated with NSB and ONCB on Huang’s violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act case and seized 13.2 kgs of methamphetamine in Bangkok.
2019/9/25	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Li and Xie’s drug smuggling case with Taipei Customs, and seized 4.4 kgs of heroin.
2019/9/26	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Liu Jiang-Ji (Hong Kong) drug smuggling case with Taipei Customs, and seized 8.676 kgs of ketamine.
2019/10/2	Field Division Taichung Office co-investigated 2 Thai passengers of drug trafficking with Taichung Customs of the Customs Administration and seized 12.4kgs of ketamine.
2019/10/3	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Lin and Qiu’s drug smuggling case with Taipei Customs, and seized 8.49 kgs of heroin.
2019/10/4	Field Division Kaohsiung Office co-investigated Chen from Hong Kong, suspected of drug trafficking with Kaohsiung Customs of the Customs Administration and seized 4.75kgs of ketamine
2019/10/12	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated He’s (Hong Kong) drug smuggling case with Taipei Customs, and seized 6.02 kgs of ketamine.

Date	Description
2019/10/15-18	Bureau officials visited Chiang Mei and Bangkok to conduct work meeting with ONCB and Royal Thai Police.
2019/10/19	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Canadian Amanda's drug smuggling case with Taipei Customs, and seized 31.662 kgs of cannabis.
2019/10/21	Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau participated in the 2019 Taiwan-Vietnam International Cross-Border Platform Antidrug Work Meeting held by Taiwan High Prosecutors Office.
2019/10/23	The Bureau co-investigated You's drug smuggling case with Vietnam Customs Anti-Drug Bureau and seized 502 bricks of heroin in Vietnam and Taiwan, totaling 177.812kgs.
2019/10/23	Six officials from Supreme People's Procuracy of Vietnam and People's Public of Vietnam-Narcotics Bureau visited the Bureau for work meeting.
2019/10/29	Officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau participated in the 2019 Taiwan-Thailand International Cross-Border Platform Antidrug Work Meeting held by Taiwan High Prosecutors Office.
2019/10/30	The Bureau co-investigated with General Department of Vietnam Customs Anti-Smuggling and Investigation Department on "Case on You and others suspected of violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act" and seized 167.25 kgs of heroin.
2019/10/30	Six officials from ONCB Drug Demand Reduction Bureau visited the Bureau for work meeting.
2019/11/1	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Zhuang's drug smuggling case with Taipei Customs, and seized 13.79 kgs of ketamine from imported cargo.
2019/11/4	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Wang and Chen's drug smuggling case with Taipei Customs, and seized 8.3 kgs of heroin.

Date	Description
2019/11/6	Field Division Keelung Office co-investigated Yang's drug trafficking with Taipei Customs of the Customs and seized 1.06 kgs of ketamine, 10 kgs of black water (semi-finished products) and one batch of tools for manufacturing ketamine.
2019/11/10	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Chen's drug smuggling case with Customs Administration and seized 34.36kgs of cannabis.
2019/11/15	Field Division Keelung Office co-investigated Qiu's suspicion of drug trafficking with Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration and seized 76.44kgs of ketamine via importing container.
2019/11/18	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Hou's drug smuggling case with Taipei Customs and seized 73.28 kgs of Methamphetamine and 31.95 kgs of ketamine.
2019/11/20	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Lin's drug smuggling case with Taipei Customs, and seized 10 barrels of ephedrine, approximately 201.42 kgs, sealer, scale and other tools.
2019/11/22	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Huang's drug smuggling case with Custom Administration, seized 3.632kgs of heroin.
2019/11/28	Executed destruction process of Schedule-3 and Schedule-4 drugs in Muzha Waste Incineration Plant, totaling 117.606 kgs.
2019/11/28	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Lin's drug smuggling case with Custom Administration and seized 264 kgs of ketamine.
2019/12/06	Field Division Keelung Office co-investigated Wang's suspicion of drug trafficking with Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration and seized 120kgs of ketamine.

Date	Description
2019/12/11-13	Bureau officials and Kaohsiung District Prosecutors' Office prosecutors visited Vietnam to investigate You's violation of Narcotics Hazard Standard Act to collect evidence and exchange views.
2019/12/12	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated Zhou, Lin and Lin's drug smuggling case with Customs Administration and seized 1.54 kgs of heroin (Schedule-1).
2019/12/17	Six prosecutors from Supreme Prosecutors' Office, Republic of Korea visited the Bureau for work meeting.
2019/12/18	Yilan County Station co-investigated Haung Guang-Tend and Li Ming-Hen's drug smuggling case with Customs Administration and seized 5.177 kgs of Schedule-3 drugs "2-Fluorodeschloroketamine"
2019/12/24	Kaohsiung City Field Division investigated Lin's violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act and raided 1 methamphetamine laboratory refining cold medicine, seized 4.5 kgs of methamphetamine finished products, 29 kgs of methamphetamine, massive cold medicine raw materials, and drug preparation equipment.
2019/12/26	New Taipei City Field Division co-investigated Zhuang, Xu, and Zhang's drug smuggling case with Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, and seized 3.02 kgs of ketamine.

II. Forensic Drug Testing

Date	Description
2019/1/21	Forensic Science Office assisted the Aviation Medical Center with testing emerging drug, 4-Methyl-N,N-dimethylcathinone, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/1/23	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, ALD-52, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/1/30	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, N-Ethylisohexedrone, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/1/30	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, 4-Chloro-N-Ethylisohexedrone, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/1/30	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, 4-Fluoro-N-Ethylisohexedrone, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/1/30	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, 4-Fluoro-Isohexedrone, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/4/1	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, 5F-MDMB-PICA, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/4/9	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, 2-Bromo-4,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/5/1	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, Methyl- α -acetylphenylacetate, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/5/3	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-benzylcathinone, abused in Taiwan for the first time

Date	Description
2019/5/8	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, Flualprazolam, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/5/24	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, 1B-LSD, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/5/24	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, ETH-LAD, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/6/18	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, 6-APB, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/6/28	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, 5F-PB-22, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/6/28	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, 5F-ADB, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/7/1	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, 5-Chloro-AKB48, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/7/1	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, ACHMINACA, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/7/1	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, Furanyl UF-17, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/7/5	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, 4F-MDMB-BUTINACA, abused in Taiwan for the first time
2019/8/15	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, 3,4-Methylenedioxy-PV8, abused in Taiwan for the first time

Date	Description
2019/8/15	Forensic Science Office tested emerging drug, α -Pyrrolidinoisohexanophenone, abused in Taiwan for the first time

毒品犯罪防制工作年報

2019 年

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