

# 毒品 2016 犯罪防制工作年報

## Report on Drug Control and Prevention

法務部調查局 105 年



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# Preface

Drug abuse prevention is currently one of the foremost important national security issues. In cooperation with the government policy on “New Generation Anti-drug Strategy” the government not only enforces the investigation and seizure of drug manufacturing, trafficking and deals but also works on the disintegration of drug and criminal organizations as the key step in drug enforcement work. To cope with increasingly diverse drug-related modus operandi and spreading emerging drug abuse, it is necessary to thoroughly combat drug-related crimes, eliminate the hazard imposed by drugs to the society, curb drug supply, and lower drug demand. Such works rely on the integration of government, civil and public powers by jointly advocating anti-drug work in attempt to effectively build a thick social safety net and assure a sustainable drug-free homeland.

In accordance with the investigation principles of “interdicting drugs at habitat, intercepting drugs at disembarkation, wiping-out drugs within inland,” the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice (MJIB) actively discovers and conducts investigations on major drug cases of “international sources of supplies, smuggling channels, distribution networks, and manufacturing laboratories.” The MJIB aims to achieve the strategic objectives of “weeding out the source and cutting off the supply.” In 2016, the Bureau handled 291 drug cases, apprehended 305 criminal suspects, and seized 3,926 kg of various drugs and raided 7 drug laboratories, effectively preventing the flow of illicit drugs into the community. Moreover, the “MJIB 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 and prosecutor offices at different levels 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 serve as reference for Narcotics Review Committee in the provision of drug control.

This yearbook 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.

Shawn ch. Tsai

Sincerely Yours,

July, 2017



# Editor's Notes

## I. Objectives

This yearbook presents the information on the efforts of the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice (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.

# CONTENTS

## Table of Contents

Preface	112
Editor's Notes	114
Table of Contents	116
List of Tables	120
List of Figures	122

### Part 1 Organization Overview

I. Establishment Basis	128
II. Organization and Operation Overview	129
III. Forensic Drug Testing	130

### Part 2 Performance Overview

I. Focus of MJIB's Drug Enforcement Efforts	134
1. Drug investigations	134
2. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration	136
3. Custody and handling of drugs	137
II. Investigation of Drug-Related Crime Cases	138
1. Statistics of drug-related crime cases	138
2. Sources of drugs and smuggling method	155
3. Major cases	159



III. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration	166
1. Communication, visits and exchange of intelligence	166
2. Cases solved through international collaboration	167
3. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration Seminars	170
IV. Custody and Handling of Drug Evidence from Solved Cases	171
1. Custody of drug evidence	171
2. Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee	172
3. Destruction of drug evidence	176
4. President visiting Anti-Drug Gallery, MJIB	177
V. Forensic Drug Testing	178
1. Drug testing	178
2. Testing for emerging drug abuse	178
3. Drug laboratories testing	181
4. Drug metabolites testing	182
5. Research and development	183
6. Academic collaboration	184

## Part 3 Analysis of Case Overview

41

I. Statistical Overview of Domestic Drug-Related Crimes	188
1. Investigation of drug cases	188

# CONTENTS

2. Drug case conclusion	188
3. Drug case conviction	190
4. Quantity of drug seized	191
5. Overview of drug case prisoners	192
6. Implementation overview of abstention and mandatory rehabilitation	193
II. Analysis of Drug-Related Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2016	196
1. Gender	196
2. Age	196
3. Education	198
4. Occupation	199
5. Source of cases	201
6. Crime regions	202
III. Trend analysis of drug-related crimes in Taiwan	205

## Part 4 Direction of Future Work

I. Reinforcement of Drug-Related Crime Investigations	212
II. International and Cross-Strait Drug Collaboration Promotion	214
III. Future Prospects for Forensic Drug Testing	216
IV. Improvement on the Custody and Handling of Drug Evidence	217



## Part 5 Major Events

I. Drug Prevention	220
II. Forensic Drug Testing	225



# CONTENTS

## List of Tables

Table 2-1	Number of drug cases investigated and the amount of drugs seized by the MJIB in 2016	135
Table 2-2	Statistics on the comparison of drug-related crime cases investigated by the MJIB over the last ten years	139
Table 2-3	Statistics on 2016 drug seizures by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance as a result of investigations conducted by the MJIB	141
Table 2-4	Statistics on major drug sources in 2016	156
Table 2-5	Statistics on smuggling methods for major drug cases investigated in 2016	158
Table 2-6-1	Statistics on monthly drug evidence warehoused in 2016	171
Table 2-6-2	Statistics on drug evidence ordered by various authorities to be destroyed in 2016	174
Table 2-6-3	Statistics on amount of drugs destroyed by the MJIB in previous years	175
Table 2-7-1	List of emerging drugs of abuse tested by MJIB in 2016	179
Table 2-7-2	List of technology research project funding applications from MJIB to Ministry of science and technology in previous years	183
Table 3-1-1	Statistics for the investigation and trial of drug cases	188
Table 3-1-2	Statistics on drug case conclusions	189
Table 3-1-3	Statistics on the number of people convicted of drug offenses	190

Table 3-1-4-1	Statistics on amount of drugs seized – net weight of pure drugs based on most recent appraisals	191
Table 3-1-4-2	Statistics on source regions of various drug types	192
Table 3-1-5	Statistics on overview of drug offenders in prison	193
Table 3-1-6-1	Identity, characteristics and status of new entrants under observation and abstention	194
Table 3-1-6-2	Status and characteristics of people newly admitted for compulsory rehabilitation	195
Table 3-2-1	Statistics on gender of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 year	196
Table 3-2-2	Statistics on age of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years	197
Table 3-2-3	Statistics on level of education of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years	198
Table 3-2-4	Statistics on the occupations of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years	200
Table 3-2-5	Statistics on sources of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years	201
Table 3-2-6	Statistics on crime regions of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years	203



# CONTENTS

## List of Figures

Figure 2-01-1	Evidence of Liu and other's drug manufacturing case	159
Figure 2-01-2	Evidence of Liu and other's drug manufacturing case	159
Figure 2-02-1	Press release of Cong's drug smuggling case	160
Figure 2-02-2	Press release of Cong's drug smuggling case	160
Figure 2-03-1	Scene of Xu's drug smuggling case	160
Figure 2-03-2	Press release of Xu's drug smuggling case	160
Figure 2-04-1	Press release of Li and others' drug smuggling case	161
Figure 2-04-2	Press release of Li and others' drug smuggling case	161
Figure 2-05-1	Press release of Rau's and others' drug smuggling case	162
Figure 2-05-2	Concealing approach of Rau and others in drug smuggling case	162
Figure 2-06-1	Press release of He and others' drug smuggling case	162
Figure 2-06-2	Evidence of He and others' drug smuggling case	162
Figure 2-07-1	Press release of Yu and others' drug manufacturing case	163
Figure 2-07-2	Evidence of Yu and others' drug manufacturing case	163
Figure 2-08-1	Evidence of Zang and others' drug smuggling case	164
Figure 2-08-2	Evidence of Zang and others' drug smuggling case	164
Figure 2-09-1	Evidence of Jian and others' drug smuggling case	164
Figure 2-09-2	Evidence of Jian and others' drug smuggling case	164
Figure 2-10-1	Press release of Yang's drug smuggling case	165
Figure 2-10-2	Evidence of Yang's drug smuggling case	165

Figure 2-10-3	Photo of R.O.C. Premier and personnel with merits to Yang's drug smuggling case	165
Figure 2-10-4	Photo of the R.O.C. President and personnel with merits in Yang's drug smuggling case	165
Figure 2-3-1	Evidence of Chen and others' drug smuggling case	169
Figure 2-3-2	Scene of Press conference for the drug smuggling case of Dong and others	169
Figure 2-3-3	Drug blender in Philippines drug manufacturing led by Luo's Group	170
Figure 2-3-4	Drug chilling machine in Philippines drug manufacturing led by Luo's Group	170
Figure 2-4-1	The 17 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the "Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee" held in 2016	173
Figure 2-4-2	Former Ministry of Justice minister Luo, former MJIB Director-General Wang and Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection commissioner Liu launched the drug destruction ceremony	176
Figure 2-4-3	Scenes of 2016 Seized Drug Destruction Process Site at the Incinerator Pit	177
Figure 2-4-4	President visiting Anti-Drug Gallery, MJIB	177
Figure 2-4-5	MJIB Director-General Tsai accompanying the President at a visit in	



# CONTENTS

	Anti-Drug Gallery, MJIB.	177
Figure 2-5-1	N-Ethylpentylone	181
Figure 2-5-2	4-Cloroethcathinone	181
Figure 3-2-2	Age of suspects in cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years	197
Figure 3-2-3	Statistics on level of education of suspects in cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years	199
Figure 3-2-4	Statistics on the occupations of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years	200
Figure 3-2-5	Sources of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years	203
Figure 3-2-6	Crime regions of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years	204







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# Organization Overview





## I. Establishment Basis

On August 27, 1956, the Executive Yuan promulgated the ten professional responsibilities of the MJIB<sup>1</sup>. 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's 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 functions<sup>2</sup>. 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 Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice.”<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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 Investigations Bureau Service Procedures” on October 17, 2008<sup>4</sup>. 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 two committee members. 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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 branches, stations and mobile work stations commit in the prevention of drug-related crimes in terms of clue finding, investigation and prosecution.

### III. Forensic Drug Testing

The MJIB 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 division is the first drug laboratory in Taiwan certified by ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory Certification and accredited by 88 certification bodies from 95 economies. The laboratory is also known as “MJIB Drug Abuse Laboratory” and the biggest special drug testing agency with most diverse testing capacities and most case handling capacity.

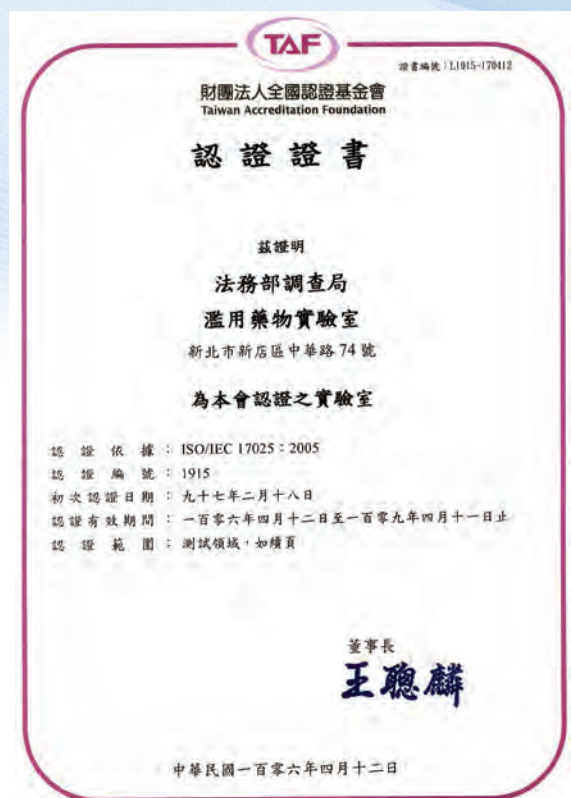


Figure TAF (Taiwan Accreditation Foundation) is a member of International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation, which forensic results are concurrently recognized by the ILAC members









# 2 Performance Overview





# I. Focus of MJIB's Drug Enforcement Efforts

## 1. Drug investigations

### *(1) Investigation status*

In 2016, the MJIB solved a total of 291 cases and apprehended 305 suspects (including 130 foreigners). In particular, 30 cases were investigated from spontaneous discovery and reporting, 1 case was transferred from the prosecutors' office, 1 case was reported by the supervisory unit, and rest 259 cases were seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and transferred to MJIB for investigation. Notably, 230 cases comprised public (mostly foreign workers) sending cold medicine, pain killer, sleeping and sedative pills from overseas. The gross weight (same below) of seizures of the drugs from Schedule 1, 2, 3, and 4, was 3,925.772 kilograms. Seven drug laboratories were raided, including 3 Schedule-2 drug Methamphetamine laboratories, 1 MDMA laboratory, and 3 marijuana laboratories. Compared with 2015, 159 cases were investigated, 195 suspects apprehended and a total of 4,563.973 kilograms of drugs was seized, 8 drug laboratories were raided (4 Schedule-2 Drug Methamphetamine laboratories, 1 Marijuana laboratory, 1 MDMA laboratory, 1 Schedule- 3 Drug Erimine laboratory, and 1 ketamine laboratory), the number of drug cases and suspects increased while the amount of seizure and drug laboratories were all reduced.

### *(2) Focus of investigations*

The following is the ranking for the number of cases solved in 2016 in descending order: Phenylpropanolamine-61 cases, Pseudoephedrine-37 cases, Marijuana-36 cases, Ergotamine -23 cases, Methamphetamine 20-cases, Methylephedrine-15 cases, Clonazepam-13 cases, ketamine-12 cases ketamine – 12 cases, GHB(GHB)-11 cases, Modafinil and Tramadol – 10 cases each, Heroin-6 cases, Opium poppy, and Estazolam – 5 cases each, Codeine (Schedule 3) -3 cases, Codeine (Schedule 2), Dihydrocodeine, 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine(MDMA), Diazepam, Lorazepam, Zolpidem, Chloropseudoephedrine – 2 cases each, Cocaine , Triazolam, Flunitrazepam, Nimetazepam, AM-2201, Chloromethcathinone, Nitrazepam, Phenobarbital, Hydrocodone, 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine 1 case, and N-diisopropyltryptamine-1 case. The amounts of seizure are Chloropseudoephedrine 1,973.891KG, ketamine 1,005.39KG, Methamphetamine (including solvents) 487.218KG, Cocaine 218.45KG, Marijuana 107.633KG, Pseudoephedrine 80.27KG, Nimetazepam 24.74KG, Heroin 10.212KG, Opium poppy 4.058KG, Methylephedrine 3.909KG, 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) 2.56KG, Phenylpropanolamine



2.219KG, and Chloromethcathinone 1.74KG (Table 2-1). Heroin, Methamphetamine, and ketamine still account for the most serious threats to citizens of Taiwan and are the primary target of MJIB's investigations. Notwithstanding that the amount of Chloropseudoephedrine for manufacturing amphetamine has increased drastically.

**Table 2-1 Number of drug cases investigated and the amount of drugs seized by the MJIB in 2016**

Units: Grams (G.W.)

Schedule	Name of Drugs	Cases	Percentage %	Seizure (grams)	Percentage %	Notes
Schedule 1 Drugs	Cocaine	1	0.34	218,450.00	5.56	
	Heroin	6	2.06	10,212.00	0.26	
Schedule 2 Drugs	Marijuana	36	12.37	107,632.68	2.74	
	Codeine	2	0.69	45.40	0.00	Preparations with a content more than 5.0 grams per 100 milliliters or 100 grams
	Hydrocodone	2	0.69	129.60	0.00	
	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	2	0.69	2,560.46	0.07	
	Methamphetamine	20	6.87	487,217.75	12.41	
	Opium poppy	5	1.72	4,057.90	0.10	
	GHB(GHB)	11	3.78	170.14	0.00	
Schedule 3 Drugs	Triazolam	1	0.34	30.00	0.00	
	Codeine	3	1.03	36.10	0.00	Preparations with a content more than 1.0 grams and less than 5 grams per 100 milliliters or 100 grams.
	Flunitrazepam	1	0.34	3.60	0.00	
	Ketamine	12	4.12	1,005,389.97	25.61	
	Nimetazepam	1	0.34	24,740.00	0.63	
	AM-2201	1	0.34	6.33	0.00	
	Chloromethcathinone	1	0.34	1,739.60	0.04	
Schedule 4 Drugs	Alprazolam	0	0.00	244.00	0.01	Seized from the same case.
	Clonazepam	13	4.47	221.04	0.01	
	Diazepam	2	0.69	228.18	0.01	



Schedule	Name of Drugs	Cases	Percentage %	Seizure (grams)	Percentage %	Notes
Schedule 4 Drugs	Estazolam	5	1.72	119.22	0.00	
	Lorazepam	2	0.69	14.06	0.00	
	Nitrazepam	1	0.34	910.00	0.02	
	Phenobarbital	1	0.34	8.50	0.00	
	Zolpidem	2	0.69	297.84	0.01	
	Dihydrocodeine	1	0.34	35.20	0.00	
	Modafinil	10	3.44	397.90	0.01	
	Tramadol	10	3.44	205.71	0.01	
	5-Methoxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine	1	0.34	2.60	0.00	
Schedule 4 Drugs Precursor Materials	Pseudoephedrin	37	12.71	80,269.63	2.04	
	ergotamine	23	7.90	378.30	0.01	
	Methylephedrine	15	5.15	3,908.98	0.10	
	Phenylpropanolamine	61	20.96	2,218.73	0.06	
	Chloropseudoephedrine	2	0.69	1,973,891.00	50.28	
<b>Total</b>		<b>291</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,925,772.42</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

## 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 gravity of drugs to countries worldwide and 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. In recent years, situations of narcotics hazard have not been mitigated while working together with the international communities to combat the proliferation of drugs becomes an indispensable part of Taiwan's anti-drugs 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, Hong Kong, Macao, Southeast Asia, and Northeast Asia. In 2016, the Bureau has already exchanged data for 217 cases with offshore drug enforcements, conducted work meeting with 48 people through 11 sessions, organized 2 sessions of training seminars with 94 participants, one person participated in one international meeting, collaborated in investigation for 10 cases, and apprehended 28 suspects. MJIB has seized a variety of drugs (Heroin, Methamphetamine, Ephedrine, Ketamine, and Nimetazepam) in the amount of 2,239.865 kilograms. In particular, MJIB has collaborated with Philippine Drugs Enforcement Agency (PDEA), National Police Anti-Illegal Drugs Group (PNP-AIDG) on the co-investigation of 4 cases, collaborated with Japan Coast Guard and Yokohama Customs, and Kanagawa Prefecture Police on the co-investigation of 2 cases, collaborated with Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division of Royal Malaysia Police (NCID), Jakarta Airport Police, The Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) and Narcotics Suppression Bureau (NSB) of Thailand on the investigation of one case each.

### 3. Custody and handling of drugs

MJIB 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, Coca and Marijuana as listed in Schedule 2 Drug. Each year the MJIB 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 2016, the MJIB solved 7 cases related to Schedule 1 drugs with a total amount of 228.662 kg seized, 78 cases related to Schedule 2 drugs with a total amount of 601.814 KG seized, 20 cases related to Schedule 3 drugs with a total amount of 1,031.946 KG seized, and 186 cases related to Schedule 4 drugs with a total amount of 2,063.35KG seized. The bureau raided 3 Methamphetamine drug laboratories, 1 MDMA laboratory and 3 Marijuana laboratories with an illegal proceed of NTD15,340,350, USD1,120, JPY408,000, 3 vehicles, 1 altered firearm, and 24 bullets. Compared with the drug cases investigated in 2015, the figure was up 132 cases and among which Schedule 1 Drug was decreased by 3 cases, Schedule 2 drug was decreased by 58 cases, Schedule 3 drug case remained constant while Schedule 4 drug was increased by 77 cases (most cases involved foreign immigrant workers sending cold medicine, painkiller, sleeping and sedative pills by post). The seized amount of Schedule 1 drug was increased by 201.932KG, up 755.45%. Schedule 2 drug was decreased by 915.883KG, down 60.35%. Schedule 3 drug was decreased by 1,629.426KG, down 61.23% while Schedule 4 drug was increased by 1,705.176 KG, up 476.07% (Table 2-2).

#### *(2) Drug cases seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and transferred to the MJIB for investigation*

In 2016, 259 cases seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance (MOF) were handed over to the MJIB for investigation. The total weight of seized drugs was 2,546.53KG. Among the cases, Schedule 1 drug Heroin accounted for 8.164KG, Schedule 2 drug Marijuana accounted for 95.915KG, codeine (Schedule 2) accounted for 0.045KG, Hydrocodone accounted for 0.13KG, MDMA accounted for 0.03KG, Methamphetamine accounted for 0.293KG, opium



**Table 2-2 Statistics on the comparison of drug-related crime cases investigated by MJIB over the last ten years**

Units: Grams

Schedule Year	Total			Schedule 1 Drug			Schedule 2 Drug			Schedule 3 Drug			Schedule 4 Drug		
	No. Cases	No. of criminals	Amount Seized	No. Cases	No. of criminals	Amount Seized	No. Cases	No. of criminals	Amount Seized	No. Cases	No. of criminals	Amount Seized	No. Cases	No. of criminals	Amount Seized
2007	104	202	2,941,699	31	55	99,063	39	70	704,814	31	74	1,818,196	3	3	319,626
2008	83	156	2,344,834	26	49	215,104	30	56	149,285	21	42	1,543,626	6	9	436,819
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	38	1,517,697	20	32	2,661,372	109	103	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

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.



poppy accounted for 4.058KG, GHB accounted for 0.17KG, Schedule 3 drug codeine (Schedule 3) accounted for 0.036KG, Flunitrazepam accounted for 0.004KG, ketamine accounted for 907.142KG, AM-2201 accounted for 0.006KG, Schedule 4 drug Clonazepam accounted for 0.221KG, Diazepam accounted for 0.228KG, Estazolam accounted for 0.119KG, Lorazepam accounted for 0.014KG, Nitrazepam accounted for 0.91KG, Phenobarbital accounted for 0.009KG, Zolpidem accounted for 0.027KG, Dihydrocodeine oral solution accounted for 0.035KG, Modafinil accounted for 0.398KG, Tramadol accounted for 0.206KG, 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine accounted for 0.003KG, Schedule 4 drug precursor material –ergotamine accounted for 0.378KG, Methylephedrine accounted for 3.909KG, Phenylpropanolamine accounted for 2.219KG, Pseudoephedrine accounted for 2.07KG, Chlorpseudoephedrine accounted for 1,519.791KG, divided in the follows:

1. By smuggling method: Concealed via luggage-3 cases, concealed via body – 2 case, concealed via air container – 2 cases, concealed via marine container – 5 cases, concealed via public postal – 249 cases (consisting mainly of foreign workers sending cold medicine, pain killer, and sedatives sent via post from overseas).
2. By customs office: Taipei Customs Office -135 cases, Keelung Customs – 20 cases, Taichung Customs Office -29 cases, and Kaohsiung Customs Office -75 cases.
3. By nationality: Mainland China – 9 cases, Japan – 16 cases, South Korea – 2 cases, Hong Kong – 36 cases, Vietnam – 7 cases, Cambodia – 5 cases, Thailand – 37 cases, the Philippines – 12 cases, Burma – 2 cases, Indonesia – 81 cases, India – 12 cases, Israel – 1 case, U.S.A. 22 cases, Canada – 16 cases, and Spain – 1 case.
4. By source of drugs: Taiwan – 95 cases, Mainland China – 2 cases, Japan – 1 case, Vietnam – 2 cases, Cambodia – 1 case, Thailand – 32 cases, the Philippines – 11 cases, Malaysia – 1 case, Indonesia – 71 cases, Israel – 1 case, U.S.A. – 5 cases, Canada- 1 case, New Zealand – 1 case, Ukraine – 1 case, Unknown – 34 cases.
5. By drug type: Schedule 1 drug Heroin – 3 cases, Schedule 2 Marijuana – 29 cases, codeine (Schedule 2) – 2 cases, Hydrocodone- 2 cases, MDMA- 2 cases, Methamphetamine -11 cases, Opium poppy- 5 cases, Gamma-Hydroxybutyric Acid- 11 cases, Schedule 3 drug codeine (Schedule 3) – 3 cases, Flunitrazepam-1 case, ketamine-5 cases, AM-2201- 1 case,



Schedule 3 drug Clonazepam-13 cases, Diazepam-2 cases, Estazolam-5 cases, Lorazepam-2 cases, Nitrazepam-1 case, Phenobarbital-1 case, Zolpidem- 2 cases, Dihydrocodeine oral solution – 1 case, Modafinil- 10 cases, Tramadol -10 cases, 5-Methoxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine – 1 case, Schedule 4 drug precursor material-Ergotamine-23 cases, Methylephedrine-15 cases, Phenylpropanolamine-61 cases, Pseudoephedrine-37 cases, and Chlorpseudoephedrine-1 case (some drugs have been seized from the same case).

**Table 2-3 Statistics on 2016 drug seizures by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance as a result of investigations conducted by the MJIB**

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20160104	Taipei Customs	Concealed via air container	China	Taiwan	Xu and others drug case.	Marijuana	5,042.5
20160107	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Taiwan	Zhan drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	70
20160108	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	S. drug case	Tramadol	4.76
20160115	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	G. drug case	Methamphetamine	31.05
20160118	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Chen drug case	Opium poppy	1,227.9
20160121	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	K. drug case	Ergotamine	18.4
20160122	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	P. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	13.4
20160122	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	K. drug case	Ergotamine	2.3
20160122	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	C. drug case	Tramadol	13.2
20160122	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	C. drug case	Tramadol	4.62
20160125	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	Li drug case	Pseudoephedrine	120
20160127	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Shen and others drug case	Marijuana	3,583



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20160130	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	S. drug case	Ergotamine	9.2
20160130	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	T. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	53.9
20160130	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	L. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	33.28
20160130	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Cai drug case	Zolpidem	8.16
20160202	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via marine container	China	Taiwan	Wu drug case	ketamine	360,813.8
20160202	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	Y. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	4.32
20160205	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Pan drug case	Methylephedrine	198
20160205	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	India	Taiwan	Qing drug case	Modafinil	10.8
20160215	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	N. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine Pseudoephedrine	70 735.3
20160216	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	H. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	25.2
20160217	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	T. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	14.4
20160217	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	T. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	26
20160222	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	F. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	70
20160223	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	India	Taiwan	Wang drug case	Modafinil	93
20160223	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	Zhang drug case	Pseudoephedrine	6
20160223	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Vietnam	Cambodia	Su drug case	Codeine (Schedule 2)	35
20160223	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	A. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	22.45
20160223	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	A. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	48.5



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20160223	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Vietnam	Unknown	F. drug case	Codeine (Schedule 3)	13.2
20160223	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	L. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine Pseudoephedrine	85 13
20160223	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Unknown	T. drug case	Ergotamine	26.4
20160224	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Vietnam	Unknown	N. drug case	Codeine (Schedule 3)	18.9
20160225	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Zhen drug case	GHB	14.74
20160229	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Cambodia	New Zealand	J. drug case	Heroin	2,724
20160302	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Taiwan	Chen drug case	Marijuana	482
20160303	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	A. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	28.8
20160308	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Zhu drug case	GHB	40.75
20160308	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	N. drug case	Ergotamine	11.5
20160308	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	K. drug case	Ergotamine	34
20160315	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	H. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	66
20160315	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	O. drug case	Ergotamine	12
20160315	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	N. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	4.8
20160315	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Taiwan	Huang drug case	Methylephedrine	65.12
20160316	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	A. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	42.88
20160316	Taipei Customs	Carried in person	Cambodia	Malaysia	L. drug case	Heroin	757
20160321	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Xu drug case	Opium poppy	108
20160321	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	India	Taiwan	Chen drug case	Modafinil	12.4



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20160321	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	L. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	68
20160321	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	R. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	61
20160321	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	D. drug case	Tramadol	3.6
20160321	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	India	Taiwan	Liao drug case	Modafinil	120
20160321	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Fong drug case	Methylephedrine	126.72
20160322	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	A. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	58.4
20160324	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Taiwan	Tai and others drug case	Marijuana	784
20160328	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	Y. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	27.6
20160328	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	B. drug case	Ergotamine	8.8
20160328	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	M. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	10.8
20160328	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	M. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	4.4
20160328	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	Liu drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	51.2
20160329	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	S. drug case	Ergotamine	6.6
20160331	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Zhuang drug case	Opium poppy	226
20160331	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Taiwan	Deng drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	91.64
20160331	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	I. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	54.4
20160401	Taichung Customs	Concealed via marine container	China	China	Li and others drug case	ketamine Chloropseudoephedrine	263,473 1,519,791
20160406	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Huang drug case	Methylephedrine	218.4



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20160406	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	India	Taiwan	Huang drug case	Modafinil	32
20160411	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	I. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	68
20160411	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Pan and others drug case	Marijuana	1,081
20160413	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Chen drug case	Hydrocodone Methylephedrine	115.2 422.4
20160413	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Japan	San drug case	Methylephedrine	102
20160413	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	India	U.S.A.	S. drug case	Tramadol	105
20160414	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	B. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	13
20160415	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Ni drug case	Methylephedrine	75.26
20160419	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Unknown	A. drug case	Marijuana	1.3
20160419	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	I. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	68
20160419	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	The Philippines	Unknown	M. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	12.8
20160419	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Vietnam	Vietnam	Wu drug case	Codeine (Schedule 2)	10.4
20160420	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Zhang drug case	Methylephedrine	359.1
20160420	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Huang drug case	Methylephedrine	630
20160421	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	India	Taiwan	Li drug case	Modafinil	35.2
20160422	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Lu drug case	Marijuana Methamphetamine Zolpidem	5.66 2.3 0.48
20160422	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	P. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	4.44
20160425	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Chen drug case	Methylephedrine	109.2



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20160425	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Korea	Indonesia	A. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	10.4
20160426	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Wu drug case	Methylephedrine	148.68
20160426	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	T. drug case	Clonazepam	30.4
20160428	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	D. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	22.5
20160428	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	T. drug case	Clonazepam	13.5
20160502	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	P. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	13.4
20160505	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Taiwan	Gao and others drug case	Marijuana	508
20160505	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	33.6
20160505	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	S. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	16
20160505	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	T. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	13.8
20160505	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	F. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	12.6
20160509	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	M. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	66
20160510	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	China	Taiwan	Lin drug case	5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine	2.6
20160511	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	A. drug case	Ergotamine	4.8
20160511	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	A. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	7.2
20160511	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	I. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	3.6
20160512	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	India	Unknown	Lin drug case	Clonazepam Zolpidem	7.5 15.2
20160512	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	H. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	66
20160512	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	K. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	28.4



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20160512	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	India	Taiwan	Liu drug case	Modafinil	28.8
20160513	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	W. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	28
20160516	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Taiwan	Chen drug case	Marijuana	499
20160517	Taichung Customs	Concealed via marine container	China	Taiwan	Rau drug case	ketamine	246,924
20160520	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	Y. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	14.2
20160523	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	I. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	28.4
20160523	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	M. drug case	Phenylpropanolamin Pseudoephedrine	71 86
20160523	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	E. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	65
20160524	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Zha drug case	Opium poppy	226
20160524	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	China	Taiwan	Cai drug case	Clonazepam	0.72
20160524	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	China	Taiwan	Yen drug case	Clonazepam	16.69
20160526	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Chen drug case	Methylephedrine	442
20160531	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	India	Unknown	M. drug case	Modafinil	13.5
20160601	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Xu drug case	Methylephedrine	3.9
20160601	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Guo drug case	Methylephedrine	552
20160601	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Unknown	W. drug case	Marijuana	322
20160601	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	Y. drug case	Pseudoephedrine Phenylpropanolamine	33.32 31.96
20160602	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	10



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20160603	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Taiwan	Zhong drug case	Marijuana	127
20160603	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Chen drug case	Hydrocodone	14.4
20160604	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Jiang drug case	Methamphetamine	27.65
20160604	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	M. drug case	Pseudoephedrine Phenylpropanolamine	12.8 27.6
20160604	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	R. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	91
20160607	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Taiwan	Zhong drug case	Marijuana	224
20160607	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	He drug case	GHB	16.94
20160607	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Chen drug case	GHB	19.02
20160607	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	B. drug case	Diazepam	14.56
20160615	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Cao drug case	Methylephedrine	221
20160616	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Israel	Israel	H. drug case	Lorazepam	12
20160616	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Unknown	Yang drug case	Methamphetamine	29.25
20160617	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Ma drug case	Marijuana	493
20160620	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Yang drug case	MDMA Flunitrazepam	14.83 2.01
20160622	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	O. drug case	Ergotamine	11.5
20160622	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	India	Taiwan	Shen drug case	Modafinil	36
20160627	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	N. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	35
20160629	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Zhu drug case	Marijuana	400
20160630	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Chen drug case	ketamine MDMA	31.23 14.83



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20160630	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Cai drug case	Estazolam	26.35
20160707	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Canada	Taiwan	Chen drug case	Marijuana	42,631
20160711	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	13
20160712	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	T. drug case	Lorazepam	2.06
20160712	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	M. drug case	Pseudoephedrine Phenylpropanolamine	8.76 5.6
20160714	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	B. drug case	Clonazepam	43
20160715	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Korea	The Philippines	B. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	8
20160718	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	Y. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	70
20160719	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Liao drug case	Estazolam	26.75
20160719	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Unknown	Liu drug case	Estazolam	12.29
20160719	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Unknown	Huang drug case	Estazolam	27.19
20160721	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Chen drug case	Methamphetamine	26.34
20160721	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Unknown	Dou drug case	Methamphetamine	35.2
20160722	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	L. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	25
20160729	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Ukraine	Y. drug case	Marijuana	28.34
20160729	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Unknown	W. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	12.4
20160729	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	M. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	12
20160729	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	N. drug case	Ergotamine	2.3



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20160801	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Indonesia	W. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	21.6
20160801	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Unknown	T. drug case	Ergotamine	90
20160802	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	R. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	36
20160803	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Taiwan	Peng drug case	Diazepam	213.62
20160804	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Unknown	Xu drug case	Methamphetamine	8.99
20160804	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	B. drug case	Ergotamine	10
20160805	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	A. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	6
20160808	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	D. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	11.25
20160809	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Indonesia	H. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	9
20160809	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	P. drug case	Clonazepam	8
20160810	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	19.12
20160810	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	D. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	14
20160811	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	Ma drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	70
20160811	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Lai drug case	Flunitrazepam	1.59
20160815	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Unknown	Huang drug case	Methamphetamine	14.66
20160816	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	J. drug case	Ergotamine	15
20160818	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	2.8
20160818	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Zhou drug case	Clonazepam	13.88
20160818	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Xu drug case	GHB	4.73



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20160818	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Zheng drug case	Estazolam	26.64
20160818	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	B. drug case	Clonazepam	30.56
20160822	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	H. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine Pseudoephedrine	136 67
20160825	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Liu drug case	Dihydrocodeine oral solution Methylephedrine	35.2 192.96
20160825	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Japan	Taiwan	Zhan drug case	Methylephedrine	42.24
20160829	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	S. drug case	Ergotamine	30
20160902	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Taiwan	Zhang drug case	Marijuana	44
20160905	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	Li drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	25
20160905	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	D. drug case	Clonazepam	22.5
20160905	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	M. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	24
20160905	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	China	China	Zhu drug case	Nitrazepam	910
20160906	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	E. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	15
20160906	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Unknown	N. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine Pseudoephedrine	108.8 26.8
20160907	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Taiwan	Huang and others drug case	Marijuana	1,150
20160907	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	F. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	5
20160907	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	I. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	33.5
20160908	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Cambodia	Taiwan	Lin drug case	Marijuana	3,086
20160908	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Vietnam	Vietnam	Li drug case	Tramadol	14



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20160908	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	India	Taiwan	Lin drug case	Modafinil	16.2
20160919	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Unknown	Yi drug case	Tramadol	10
20160920	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	N. drug case	Ergotamine	10
20160920	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	A. drug case	Ergotamine	10
20160922	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Huang drug case	GHB	20.76
20160922	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Zhang drug case	GHB	21.05
20160922	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Xu drug case	GHB	20.66
20160922	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Chen drug case	GHB	0
20161003	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Li drug case	Opium poppy	2,270
20161005	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Unknown	E. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	19
20161005	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	R. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	23
20161011	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	The Philippines	Unknown	J. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	41
20161012	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Unknown	M. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	67
20161014	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Unknown	Yang drug case	Methamphetamine	25.29
20161017	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Unknown	R. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	12
20161019	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	S. drug case	Ergotamine	10
20161019	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	C. drug case	Ergotamine	16
20161019	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	W. drug case	Ergotamine	14.4
20161019	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	W. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	30



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20161021	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Burma	Unknown	K. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	65
20161021	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Zeng drug case	Clonazepam	12.23
20161021	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Yen drug case	GHB	5.63
20161021	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Unknown	A. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	5.76
20161024	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Cambodia	Taiwan	Cai drug case	Ketamine	1.3
20161028	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Unknown	Huang drug case	Marijuana	21.81
20161028	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Unknown	K. drug case	Marijuana	8
20161028	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Li drug case	Tramadol	29.65
20161028	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Unknown	S. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	28
20161031	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Shen drug case	Methamphetamine	54.07
20161031	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Wang drug case	GHB	5.86
20161031	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Yang drug case	Clonazepam	11.3
20161031	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	C. drug case	Tramadol	13.3
20161103	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Taiwan	Wang drug case	Marijuana	200.11
20161104	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Lin and others drug case	Marijuana	475
20161104	Taipei Customs	Concealed via air container	China	Unknown	Xu drug case	Marijuana Ketamine	26,345 32,360
20161107	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Li drug case	Marijuana	4,934
20161114	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	M. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	23
20161114	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Taiwan	Lin drug case	Marijuana	1,040



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20161121	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	S. drug case	Tramadol	7.58
20161121	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	D. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	23.6
20161122	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	73
20161128	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	19
20161128	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Zhong drug case	Methamphetamine	26.24
20161129	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Unknown	J. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	5
20161130	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Vietnam	Taiwan	Zhou drug case	Phenobarbital	8.5
20161130	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Unknown	R. drug case	Ergotamine	0.1
20161213	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Taiwan	Zhong drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	24
20161214	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Thailand	Thailand	A. drug case	Ergotamine	25
20161215	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Wang drug case	Pseudoephedrine	1.68
20161216	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Unknown	K. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	15
20161216	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Burma	Taiwan	Liu drug case	Ketamine	3,539
20161218	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Canada	Canada	N. drug case	Marijuana	0.85
20161219	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Unknown	Li drug case	Marijuana	2,340
20161226	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Taiwan	Zhang drug case	Marijuana	58.88
20161226	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Fang drug case	Clonazepam	10.76
20161226	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Zhong drug case	Methamphetamine	12.44
20161226	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	U. drug case	Pseudoephedrine	27



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20161226	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	I. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	21
20161228	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Unknown	M. drug case	Zolpidem	3
20161228	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Vietnam	Indonesia	N. drug case	Codeine (Schedule 3)	4
20161228	Taipei Customs	Carried in person	Cambodia	Taiwan	Fan drug case	Heroin	4,683
20161230	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Spain	Taiwan	Fong drug case	AM-2201	6.33
20161230	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	I. drug case	Phenylpropanolamine	5

## 2. Sources of drugs and smuggling methods

### *(1) Sources of drugs are described below:*

1. Heroin: The main sources come from Cambodia – 9.301KG, accounting for 91.08%; Thailand – 0.801KG, accounting for 7.84%; and others – 0.11KG, accounting for 1.08%.
2. Methamphetamine: The majority of sources come from manufacturing in Taiwan, seizing 456.604KG, accounting for 93.72%; mainland China – 0.26KG, accounting for 0.05%; U.S.A.-0.033KG, accounting for 0.01%; and others -30.32KG, accounting for 6.22%.
3. Marijuana: The majority of sources come from Canada - 54.772KG, accounting for 50.89%; Mainland China - 31.388KG, accounting for 29.16%; U.S.A.- 17.414KG, accounting for 16.18%, Cambodia – 3.086KG, accounting for 2.87%; manufacturing in Taiwan - 0.771KG, accounting for 0.72%; and others 0.202KG, accounting for 0.19%.
4. Ketamine: The majority of sources come from mainland China - 987.695KG, accounting for 98.24%; Burma - 3.539KG, accounting for 0.35%; and others - 14.155KG, accounting for 1.41%.
5. Nimetazepam: The sources come from manufacturing in Taiwan - 24.74KG, accounting for 100% (Table 2-4).



Table 2-4 Statistics on major drug sources in 2016

Units: Grams

Schedule Source	Type of Drugs									
	Heroin	Percentage %	Methamphetamine	Percentage %	Marijuana	Percentage %	Ketamine	Percentage %	Nimetazepam	Other Drugs
Mainland China			260.13	0.05	31,387.50	29.16	987,695.03	98.24		Note 3, 4, 5
Thailand	801.00	7.84								Note 3
Vietnam										Note 3
The Philippines										Note 3
Indonesia										Note 3
Cambodia	9,301.00	91.08			3,086.00	2.87	1.30	0.00		
Burma							3,539.00	0.35		Note 3
Japan										Note 3
Korea										Note 3
India										Note 3
U.S.A.			33.35	0.01	17,414.04	16.18				
Canada					54,772.11	50.89				
Spain										Note 3
Israel										Note 3
Brazil										Note 6
Domestic Manufacturing			456,604.09	93.72	771.16	0.72			24,740	100
Others	110.00	1.08	30,320.18	6.22	201.87	0.19	14,154.64	1.41		
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,212.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>487,217.75</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>107,632.68</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,005,389.97</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>24,740</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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 referred in this table includes Hong Kong and Macao.

3. Other drugs refer to the cases of the public sending cold medicine and painkillers from overseas via postal.

4. On April 1, 2016, 1,519.791KG of schedule 4 drug Chloropseudoephedrine smuggled from mainland China to Taiwan was seized.

5. On June 8, 2016, 454.1KG of schedule 4 drug Chloropseudoephedrine smuggled from mainland China to Taiwan was seized.

6. On December 2, 2016, 218.45KG of schedule 1 drug cocaine smuggled from Brazil to Taiwan was seized.



## *(2) Smuggling Method:*

There were 10 cases where drugs were concealed among the 249 postal packages and express delivery packages. Smuggling methods included hiding drugs in luggage compartment, backpacks, bottom of sneaker, body, wine bottle, metal smoking pipe, food fruit cans, medicine tins, blanket, and clothes. There were seven cases via marine and air containers, which mode of smuggling included concealing in batteries for large cars, carton compartment, ice maker, automobile polisher and waxing machine, resins, automatic packer, and, inside plywood, two cases through fishing boats and 15 cases via others, as described below:

1. Heroin: The majority consists of hand-carry by travelers –10.102KG, accounting for 98.92% and the others – 0.11KG, accounting for 1.08%.
2. Methamphetamine: Mainly consists of domestic manufacturing with 456.604KG seized, accounting for 93.72%; concealed via postal-20.26KG, accounting for 4.16%; hand-carry by travelers - 10.121KG, accounting for 2.08%; and others 0.233KG, accounting for 0.05%.
3. Marijuana: Mainly consists of smuggling via marine container - 42.631KG, accounting for 39.61%; concealed via air container 31.388KG, accounting for 29.16%; concealed via postal-26.032KG, accounting for 24.19%; hand-carry by travelers - 6.054KG, accounting for 5.63%; domestic manufacturing 0.771KG, accounting for 0.72%; others - 0.757KG, accounting for 0.7%.
4. Ketamine: Mainly consists of smuggling via marine container - 871.211KG, accounting for 86.65%; fishing boats – 80KG, accounting for 7.96%; concealed via air container - 32.36KG, accounting for 3.22%; concealed via postal-4.126KG, accounting for 0.41%; hand-carry by travelers - 3.539KG, accounting for 0.35%; others - 14.155KG, accounting for 1.41%.
5. Nimetazepam: Consisted of domestic production – 24.74KG, accounting for 100% (Table 2-5).



**Table 2-5 Statistics on smuggling methods for major drug cases investigated in 2016**

Units: Grams

Type  Method	No. of Cases	Percentage %	Type of Drugs									
			Heroin	Percentage %	Methamphetamine	Percentage %	Marijuana	Percentage %	Ketamine	Percentage %	Nimetazepam	Percentage %
Carried by Passengers in person	10	3.44	10,102.00	98.92	10,121.00	2.08	6,054.35	5.63	3,539.00	0.35		
Marine Container	5	1.72					42,631.00	39.61	871,210.80	86.65		
Air Container	2	0.69					31,387.50	29.16	32,360.00	3.22		
Fishing Boat	2	0.69							80,000.00	7.96		
Postal Package	249	85.57			20,260.13	4.16	26,031.94	24.19	4,125.53	0.41		
Domestic Manufacturing	8	2.75			456,604.09	93.72	771.16	0.72			24,740.00	100.00
Others	15	5.15	110.00	1.08	232.53	0.05	756.73	0.70	14,154.64	1.41		
<b>Total</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>10,212.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>487,217.75</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>107,632.68</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,005,389.97</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>24,740</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

2. One of the cases on marine container consisted of Schedule 4 drug Chloropseudoephedrine-1,519.791KG smuggled from Mainland China to Taiwan, dated April 1, 2016.

3. One of the cases on smuggling via fishing boat consisted of Schedule 4 drug Chloropseudoephedrine-454.1KG smuggled from Mainland China to Taiwan, dated June 8, 2016.

4. The number of postal cases includes the public sending cold medicine and painkillers from overseas via postal.



### 3. Major cases

#### *(1) Case on Methamphetamine- 20.8KG and solution - 249.4KG manufactured by Liu and others.*

Southern District Mobile Station investigated the drug smuggling group led by Liu suspected of drug manufacturing for deals in Pingtung area. In the afternoon of January 4, 2016, 20.8KG of Methamphetamine and 249.4KG of solution as well as drug manufacturing devices were seized at a residence in Kanding Township, Pingtung County. Meanwhile, four suspects, including Liu, Chen, Zhang, and Xu, were apprehended. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution by law.



Figure 2-01-1 Evidence of Liu and other's drug manufacturing case



Figure 2-01-2 Evidence of Liu and other's drug manufacturing case

#### *(2) Case on 76 packs of Marijuana cookies weighed at 6.054KG smuggled by Cong.*

The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Kaohsiung City Field Office discovered from investigation that suspect Cong was planning to smuggle cookies containing Marijuana from the United States to Taiwan for sale. On January 21, 2016, Suspect Cong took the flight from Hong Kong and upon arrival to Kaohsiung International Airport, Suspect Cong's luggage was seized with 76 cookies containing Marijuana ingredient. In particular, a total of 6.054KG was seized, including 28 packs of Marijuana cheese cookies, 22 packs of Marijuana popcorns and 26 packs of Marijuana rice cookies. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution by law.





Figure 2-02-1 Press release of Cong's drug smuggling case



Figure 2-02-2 Press release of Con's drug smuggling case

### (3) Case on Ketamine-360.814KG smuggled by Xu.

Ministry of Finance Customs Administration-Kaohsiung Customs was reported and seized Ketamine-360.814KG concealed via a container from Hong Kong to Taiwan on February 1, 2016, which was then transferred to the Maritime Affairs Field Division for investigation. On February 2, the Maritime Affairs Field Division and the staff of logistic company transported the batch of goods to the site of consigned location. Suspect Xu was apprehended as flagrante delicto when he appeared to sign and collect the consignment. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution by law.



Figure 2-03-1 Scene of Xu's drug smuggling case



Figure 2-03-2 Press release of Xu's drug smuggling case





#### ***(4) Case on Ketamine-263.473KG and Chloropseudoephedrine-1,519.791KG smuggled by Li and others.***

Ministry of Finance Customs Administration- Taichung Customs was reported and seized Ketamine-263.473KG and Chloropseudoephedrine -1,519.791KG concealed via a container from Hong Kong to Taichung on March 31, 2016. The case was transferred to the Maritime Affairs Field Division for investigation. On April 2, 2016, the Maritime Affairs Field Division and the staff of logistic company transported the batch of goods to the site of consigned location. Suspect Li and Suspect Cheng were apprehended as flagrante delicto when they appeared to sign and collect the consignment. The case was transferred to Taichung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution by law.



**Figure 2-04-1** Press release of Li and others' drug smuggling case



**Figure 2-04-2** Press release of Li and others' drug smuggling case

#### ***(5) Suspect Rau and others smuggled Ketamine-246.924KG***

Ministry of Finance Customs Administration- Taichung Customs was reported and seized Ketamine-246.924KG concealed via a container from Hong Kong to Taichung on May 11, 2016. The case was transferred to the Maritime Affairs Field Division for investigation. On May 17, 2016, the Maritime Affairs Field Division and the staff of logistic company transported the batch of goods to the site of consigned location. Suspect Rau was apprehended as flagrante delicto when they appeared to sign and collect the consignment. The case was transferred to Taichung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution by law.





Figure 2-05-1 Press release of Rau's and others' drug smuggling case



Figure 2-05-2 Concealing approach of Rau and others in drug smuggling case

### (6) Suspect He smuggled Chloropseudoephedrine -454.1KG

Central District Mobile Station investigated the drug smuggling group led by He was suspected of smuggling drug from Mainland China to Taiwan for deals. In the early morning of June 8, 2016, the Station collaborated with the police, military police, and coast guard personnel to Chloropseudoephedrine – 454.1KG in Kouhu Township of Yunlin County and apprehended four suspects responsible for relocating the drugs, including suspects Chen, Hou, Zhang, and Chen. Later, suspect He from Tainan City was arrested with a warrant for the case. The case was transferred to Taichung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution by law.



Figure 2-06-1 Press release of He and others' drug smuggling case



Figure 2-06-2 Evidence of He and others' drug smuggling case





### ***(7) Yu and others manufactured Methamphetamine -26.59 grams and solution -78.2KG***

Southern District Mobile Station investigated the drug manufacturing group led by Yu was suspected of manufacturing drugs for deals in Hualian area. On June 21, 2016, Methamphetamine solution- 75.2KG and drug manufacturing devices were seized at a residence in Fuli Township, Hualian County. Meanwhile four suspects, including Yu, Wang, Huang, and Liu were apprehended. Later three more suspect, Liang, Cheng, and Qiu were arrested with a warrant in Tainan City and Kaohsiung City. Additionally, Methamphetamine-26.59gram was seized from the residence of Liang in Kaohsiung City and Methamphetamine solution -3KG was seized from the residence of Cheng in Tainan City. The case was transferred to Pingtung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution by law.



**Figure 2-07-1** Press release of Yu and others' drug manufacturing case



**Figure 2-07-2** Evidence of Yu and others' drug manufacturing case

### ***(8) Zang and others smuggled Methamphetamine -20KG***

Tainan City Field Office discovered from investigation that the drug smuggling group led by Zang was suspected of smuggling drugs via air postal parcel to Japan for deals. On July 5, 2016, Methamphetamine-20KG was seized from Jinna Post Office in Taipei City while principal suspect Zang and eight accomplices including Wan, Lan, Li, Gao, Wan, Liang, Chen, and Song were arrested with a warranty on July 7. The case was transferred to New Taipei City District Prosecutors Office for prosecution by law.





**Figure 2-08-1** Evidence of Zang and others' drug smuggling case



**Figure 2-08-2** Evidence of Zang and others' drug smuggling case

### *(9) Jian and others smuggled Erimine-24.74KG*

Taichung City Field Office discovered from investigation that the drug smuggling group led by Jian was suspected of smuggling drugs via air postal parcel to Thailand for deals. On September 9, 2015, Schedule 3 drug Erimine-30,900 tablets were seized from Fongjia Post Office in Taichung City while two suspect, Jian and Li were apprehended. Moreover, the residences of Jian and Li in Taichung City were searched by law. More Erimine-60,200 tablets were seized from the residence of Jian. The case was transferred to Taichung District Prosecutor's Office for prosecution by law.



**Figure 2-09-1** Evidence of Jian and others' drug smuggling case



**Figure 2-09-2** Evidence of Jian and others' drug smuggling case





### ***(10) Yang and others smuggled Methamphetamine-52.3KG and Cocaine-218.45KG***

Northern District Mobile Station investigated on “XX International Company” exporting “lead-acid batteries for trucks” to overseas via marine-air cargo a number of times. The investigation showed abnormal conditions with the market price and freight charge, so that Station formed a project team with Coast Guard Administration. After a long-period of intense investigation and evidence collection, the team seized Methamphetamine-50 packs weighing at 51.343KG from the 11 batteries exported by the aforementioned company at Keelung Customs on December 1, 2016. On December 2, the team followed the clues and seized cocaine – 200 blocks weighing at 218.45KG from a container imported by the same company from Brazil at Kaohsiung Port, which hit the record of the amount of cocaine seizure in Taiwan. The case was transferred to Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office for prosecution by law.



**Figure 2-10-1** Press release of Yang's drug smuggling case



**Figure 2-10-2** Evidence of Yang's drug smuggling case



**Figure 2-10-3** Photo of R.O.C. Premier and personnel with merits to Yang's drug smuggling case



**Figure 2-10-4** Photo of R.O.C. President and personnel with merits to Yang's drug smuggling case



### III. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration

According to the objective of “weeding out the source and cutting off the supply” in Taiwan's efforts to enforce drug laws and considering the difficulties faced by Taiwan in foreign relations, the MJIB 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) Three people from Syndicate Crimes Intelligence Bureau, Hong Kong Customs and Exercise Department visited MJIB between January 6 and 9, 2016 for work conference.
- (2) Five people from Transnational Organised Crime Strike, Japan Coast Guard visited MJIB for work conference on January 20, 2016.
- (3) The American DEA Hong Kong Office staff visited Taiwan for work conference on April 25, 2016.
- (4) Sponsored by Ministry of Justice and organized by MJIB, “Drug Crime Combat Seminar” was held at National Taiwan University College of Law between April 27 and 28, 2016, where MJIB Drug Enforcement Division personnel published papers at the seminar. Participants also visited MJIB on April 29.
- (5) The MJIB Drug-Crime Prevention Division and American DEA co-sponsored the “Drugs Precursor Chemical Control and Investigation Practice Seminar” between May 20 and June 3, 2016. Participants included 48 Prosecutors and personnel from the Coastal Guard Administration, Criminal Investigation Bureau, Customs Administration, Food and Drug Administration, and Industrial Development Bureau.
- (6) The American DEA Hong Kong Office staff visited Taiwan for work conference on June





25, 2016, where the parties introduced the new Director to DEA and exchanged ideas on issues related to the future collaboration between the two parties.

- (7) MJIB Drug Enforcement Division personnel visited the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) and National Police Anti-Illegal Drugs Group (PNP-AIDG) to hold project work conference.
- (8) American DEA Hong Kong Office staff visited Taiwan for work conference on August 1, 2016 and exchanged ideas on issues related to the future collaboration between the two parties.
- (9) MJIB Drug Enforcement Division and American DEA co-sponsored the “2016 Drug Crime Investigation Practice Seminar” between September 27 and 30, 2016. Participants included 40 personnel from MJIB, as well as 2 drug enforcement personnel from five countries, including Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia, who participated in the seminar.
- (10) Ten people from Japan Coast Guard International Crime Group Combat Base visited MJIB for work conference on October 6, 2016.
- (11) MJIB Drug Enforcement Division personnel visited Bangkok, Thailand between November 22 and 25, 2016 to conduct project work conference with the staff from Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) and Narcotics Suppression Bureau (NSB) in Thailand.
- (12) The American DEA Hong Kong Office staff visited Taiwan for work conference on December 7, 2016 and exchanged ideas on issues related to the future collaboration between the two parties.

## 2. Cases solved through international collaboration

- (1) The MJIB co-investigated on case with PDEA and PNP-AIDG on “A” who was suspected of smuggling drugs via containers to the Philippines. Through such a drug investigation collaboration mechanism, the Philippines has dug out massive drug manufacturing tools, raw materials and 35.9KG of amphetamine at one warehouse located in Valenzuela, near downtown Manila on January 12, 2016, in addition to apprehending two overseas Chinese



with Philippines nationality. Currently there are two Taiwanese nationals on the run.

- (2) MJIB collaborated with Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) and National Police Anti-Illegal Drugs Group (PNP-AIDG) on an investigation on “Case of Luo’s Group Suspected of Manufacturing Drugs in Philippines.” Through the drug enforcement collaboration mechanism, the Philippines was able to raid one Amphetamine laboratory in Binondo, Manila on January 21, 2016 while seizing amphetamine finished products – 91.7KG, apprehending one former PDEA special action officer involving in the case and one Chinese suspect.
- (3) MJIB collaborated with Thailand ONCB on “Xu and Others Suspected of Drug Smuggling Case.” Thailand ONCB seized 46KG of Heroin and apprehended four suspects, including one suspect of Taiwan nationality, from the cargo vessel, “Vessel No. XXX” of YangMing Marine Transport Corp. at the Klong Toey Port (Port of Bangkok) in Bangkok on March 31, 2016.
- (4) MJIB and Jakarta Airport Police collaborated to investigate on “Drug Smuggling in Indonesia by Chen and Other Suspects.” On May 23, 2016, amphetamine – 70KG was seized from the warehouse in Tangerang District, Banten of Indonesia, which batch of drugs were packed in 14 bulk packages and concealed at the machinery lathe, and smuggled via marine cargo from Taiwan to Indonesia. After MJIB was reported, the Indonesian police apprehended two drug cargo owners intending to abscond to Taiwan at Ngurah Rai International Airport in Bali on May 28.
- (5) MJIB collaborated with Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) and National Police Anti-Illegal Drugs Group (PNP-AIDG) on an investigation on “Chen and Zhang’s Drug Smuggling Case.” The Philippines seized 39KG of amphetamine and apprehended two Taiwanese suspects in Paranaque near Manila City in Philippines on June 14, 2016.
- (6) MJIB collaborated with Japan Coast Guard on the investigation of “Drug Smuggling Case by Chen.” Through the drug enforcement collaboration mechanism, the Japan Coast Guard was provided with relevant intelligence to seize 176KG of Methamphetamine in Yokohama, Japan on July 7, 2016, with six suspected apprehended, including four Taiwanese suspects.





Figure 2-3-1 Evidence of Chen and others' drug smuggling case

(7) MJIB and the Narcotics Crime Investigation Department (NCID) of the Royal Malaysia Police co-investigated on the “Drug Smuggling Case of Dong and Others” and seized Methamphetamine-42.5KG in Kuala Lumpur and Selangor on August 19, 2016. Additionally, a crime tool Benz, Malaysia Ringgit 3,9,00, NTD 23,000, JPY 1,800, and Indonesia Rupiah 907,000 were seized while six suspects were apprehended, including 3 Taiwanese suspects.



Figure 2-3-2 Scene of Press conference for the drug smuggling case of Dong and others



- (8) MJIB collaborated with Yokohama Customs and Kanagawa Prefecture Police on the co-investigation of “Hong and Others Drug Case” and seized Methamphetamine-36KG on September 20, 2016.
- (9) MJIB collaborated with Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) and National Police Anti-Illegal Drugs Group (PNP-AIDG) on an investigation on “Case of Luo’s Group Suspected of Manufacturing Drugs in Philippines.” The Philippines subsequently searched a warehouse in Cauayan City in Isabela, northeast of Luzon Island in the Philippines on October 23, 2016. During the process, 1.665KG of Ephedrine and massive drug manufacturing devices and raw materials were seized while two men of Chinese nationality, “Huang” and “Long” holding firearms and resisting to the apprehension were shot dead on the spot.



**Figure 2-3-3** Drug blender in Philippines drug manufacturing led by Luo’s Group



**Figure 2-3-4** Drug chilling machine in Philippines drug manufacturing led by Luo’s Group

- (10) The MJIB has collaborated with the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) and investigated and seized 1,700KG of Methamphetamine in Burma on November 15, 2016, in addition to apprehending 4 suspects of Taiwanese nationality. Both sides are still in collaborative investigation of the case.

### 3. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration Seminars

The MJIB delegated personnel to attend the “2016 Seminar on Control of Drug Offenses” held in Tokyo, Japan, between August 31 and September 13, 2016, where ten countries, including the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Burma, Indonesia, Kenya, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, and Bhutan, delegated personnel to attend the seminar.





## IV. Custody and Handling of Drug Evidence from Solved Cases

### 1. Custody of drug evidence

In 2016, 5,888 items of drug evidence weighing a total of 427KG and 291.08 grams that had been confiscated by the judiciary authorities were under the custody of the MJIB after these items were inspected. As of the end of 2016, a total of 27,955 items of drug evidence weighing 1,778KG 910.57 grams have been placed under the custody of the MJIB (Table 2-6-1).

**Table 2-6-1 Statistics on monthly drug evidence warehoused in 2016**

Schedule	Schedule 1 Drug						Schedule 2 Drug				Others		Total	
Type	Heroin		Morphine		Cocaine		Opium Poppy		Marijuana					
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
January	8,203.16	470							158.6	29	88.05		8,449.81	499
February	29,462.08	248			1.93	1			4,998.98	18	42.2	3	34,505.19	270
March	5,982.65	368			5,919.48	1			910.32	23	343.83	7	13,156.28	399
April	3,055.7	475			3,914.74	2			12,139.27	62	310.67	5	19,420.38	544
May	43,674.68	446	0.24	1					1,798.25	37	84.6	9	45,557.77	493
June	4,703.87	449			65.92	1	226	1	4,077.16	46	152.65	8	9,225.6	505
July	3,022.88	610							703.27	58	944.6	4	4,670.75	672
August	6,432.2	503	0.32	1					43,019.78	49	246.7	3	49,699	556
September	4,238.66	404	3.62	3					1,272.36	35	43.21	1	5,557.85	443
October	4,773.29	519							335.87	35	102.48	3	5,211.64	557
November	2,857.36	396			7,219.2	2			8,881.24	42	58.54	3	19,016.34	443
December	4,377.53	461			203,538.83	1			4,738.41	42	165.7	3	212,820.47	507
Total	120,784.06	5,349	4.18	5	220,660.1	8	226	1	83,033.51	476	2,583.23	49	42,7291.08	5,888

Note: 1. The "Other" fields show examination results of Schedule 1 drugs, including acetorphine, 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 MJIB in the early days.

2. One case could include more than one drug.



## 2. Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee

- (1) In order 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 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 MJIB 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 17th meeting of the 2016 “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” was held at 2:30 pm on April 19, 2016 at the MJIB. The following resolutions were made at the meeting:
  1. An order to destroy 4,120 items of confiscated drugs weighing a total of 557KG and 860.22 grams had been confirmed.
  2. CEO Deng Zhao-fang of the Foundation for Poison Control and Chairman Chang-Yun Lu of the Consumer’s Foundation were elected as representatives of the Supervisory Committee to visit the MJIB in the morning of April 28 in cooperation with Prosecutor Qian Han-liang of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to supervise inventory-counting, sealing and examination of drug evidence to be destroyed. At 3p.m. in the afternoon of May 10th, the aforementioned parties visited the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant





of the Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government, to supervise destruction operations of the drugs.



Figure 2-4-1 The 17<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” held in 2016



**Table 2-6-2 Statistics on drug evidence ordered by various authorities to be destroyed in 2016**

Period of Data: January 1<sup>st</sup>-December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015

Agency Code	Authority Name	No. of Agencies Issued	No. of Cases Issued by Other Agencies	Total Cases of Disposal Order
01	Taiwan Taipei District Court	0	1	1
02	Taipei District Prosecutors Office	12	17	365
03	Taiwan Shi-Lin District Court	1	0	0
04	Shi-Lin District Prosecutors Office	5	8	157
05	New Taipei City District Prosecutor	0	0	2
06	Taiwan Taoyuan District Court	22	21	622
07	Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office	0	2	3
08	Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office	15	13	736
10	Taichung District Prosecutors Office	3	6	152
12	Taiwan Changhua District Court	3	11	193
13	Taiwan Taipei District Court	0	0	17
14	Changhua District Prosecutors Office	13	10	225
16	Yunlin District Prosecutors Office	11	8	119
18	Taiwan Chiayi District Court	3	4	109
20	Chiayi District Prosecutors Office	4	6	128
22	Tainan District Prosecutors Office	8	13	548
24	Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office	7	3	131
26	Pingtung District Prosecutors Office	0	1	22
28	Taitung District Prosecutors Office	9	1	91
30	Yilan District Prosecutors Office	5	3	69
32	Keelung District Prosecutors Office	7	3	148
34	Penghu District Prosecutors Office	2	0	2
36	Kinmen District Prosecutors Office	0	0	3
97	Nantou District Prosecutors Office	2	2	146
99	Miaoli District Prosecutors Office	3	2	131
<b>Total Number of Cases</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>4,120</b>

**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	2,579.82	26	1994/06/03	Neihu
1995	342,259.19	5,836	5,703.37	185			1,015.58	10					19,662.17	56	813.89	168	1995/05/22	Neihu
1996	391,138.80	4,879	2,170.28	55			0.54	4					5,301.64	64	2,634.78	89	1996/05/07	Mucha
1997	216,698.17	3,004	638.20	29			33.97	1					10,917.00	44	246.87	32	1997/05/16	Mucha
1998	155,646.91	3,911	298.31	12			574.50	1					2,263.71	50	27.27	21	1998/05/15	Mucha
1999	94,412.33	3,012	1,878.45	23			6.34	1					2,940.13	90	173.80	18	1999/05/19	Mucha
2001	211,363.44	6,826	4,743.81	128			0.32	1					42,882.75	136	1,999.31	30	2001/05/14	Neihu
2002	192,446.61	5,226	6.79	4			20,958.83	4					2,981.33	250	5,865.13	17	2002/05/17	Mucha
2003	125,469.99	6,435	379.21	5					29.62	2	6.65	3	43,182.94	282	1,426.60	1	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	59.98	9	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	1,812.99	22	2005/05/23	Mucha
2006	526,640.61	10,546	22.99	4			0.08	1			3.73	4	10,572.91	386	14,947.54	17	2006/05/19	Mucha
2007	242,544.17	12,679	691.24	3			1,175.86	4					21,291.16	330	5.36	18	2007/04/26	Mucha
2008	257,576.69	9,197					455.47	6					17,143.93	299	10,491.51	29	2008/04/16	Mucha
2009	365,256.62	12,919	3.43	3	2.8	1	981.39	8					31,837.64	413	4,348.11	417	2009/04/02	Mucha
2010	379,883.08	14,021	4,991.69	226			85.59	6				1	979,786.40	484	51,095.19	275	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	5,173.27	311	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	66,948.24	47	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	8,201.48	40	2013/05/07	Mucha
2014	127,964.14	5,265	128.32	5			1,150.18	3			0.13	1	17,930.51	326	510.78	14	2014/05/06	Mucha
2015	111,658.43	4,199	2.52	2			420.66	4	0.54	1			6,163.33	313	1,728.49	15	2015/05/05	Mucha
2016	529,276.91	3,738	217.88	4			3.58	1	20,432.01	2			26,775.37	359	1,154.47	16	2016/05/10	Mucha

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





### 3. Destruction of drug evidence

Pursuant to Paragraph 1 of 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 MJIB shall regularly and publicly destroy specified drug evidence in conjunction with the judicial and military authorities or other authorities and personnel...,” the MJIB convened the National Anti-Drug Conference on June 3rd, and the bureau publicly destroys drug evidence before the conference begins every year.

The MJIB spent three months to collect, box and seal drugs for destruction in 2016. At 1:30 pm on May 10, 2016, drugs were packed into 100 boxes, weighing at 577KG and 860.22 grams, such drugs for destruction were transported from the MJIB to the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant by armored escort vehicles and guarded by the Bureau’s security force in cooperation with the police traffic control along the way.

The vehicles arrived at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant at 14:00. 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 pm, former Minister Luo of the Ministry of Justice personally hosted the drug evidence destruction ceremony of 2016 in public (Figure 2-4-2).



**Figure 2-4-2** Former Ministry of Justice minister Luo, former MJIB Director-General Wang and Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection commissioner Liu launched the drug destruction ceremony





Figure 2-4-3 Scenes of 2016 Seized Drug Destruction Process Site at the Incinerator Pit

## 4. President visiting Anti-Drug Gallery, MJIB

On January 4, 2017, the President visited MJIB for the first time and attended the 53<sup>rd</sup> commencement of the Investigation Class. Apart from encouraging the new personnel with compliance with moral and ethics, bring professional competence into full play, and become the mainstream foundation of maintaining national security and social order, the President then visited the “Anti-Drug Gallery, MJIB” and listened to the presentation prepared by MJIB Drug Enforcement Division. The president showed much interest in the display in the gallery and the history of drug evolution in Taiwan by asking a number of questions.



Figure 2-4-4 President visiting Anti-Drug Gallery, MJIB



Figure 2-4-5 MJIB Director-General Tsai accompanying the President at a visit in Anti-Drug Gallery, MJIB.



## V. Forensic Drug Testing

### 1. Drug testing

The Forensic Science Division accepts the drug testing cases submitted by the operation station of MJIB, seized drugs from all levels of courts and prosecutors 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 2016, MJIB has accepted a total of 2,501 cases and 13,713 tests for drugs appraisal submitted by all levels of courts and prosecutors offices; as well as the 582 cases and 5,010 tests of other types of drugs appraisal submitted by the operation station of MJIB, all levels of courts and prosecutor 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 2016, the following 16 emerging drugs of abuse have been discovered in Taiwan for the first time, 10 types of Cathinone: Mexedrone, 4-Bromoethcathinone, 4-Ethylmethcathinone, 4-Chloroethcathinone, 4-Methyl- $\alpha$ -ethylaminopentiophenone (N-Ethyl-4'-methylnorpentadron), MPHP (4'-Methyl- $\alpha$ -pyrrolidinohexiophenone), N-Ethylpentylone,



4-Methylpentadron (4-MPD), 4-Fluoro PHP (4'-Fluoro- $\alpha$ -pyrrolidinoheptiophenone), 4-Fluoro PV8 (4'-Fluoro- $\alpha$ -pyrrolidinoheptiophenone), and 4 types of Cannabis: JWH-018 adamantyl carboxamide, FUB-AMB (MMB-FUBINACA), EMB-FUBINACA, ADB-FUBINACA, 1 type of tryptamines: 5-MeO-DALT (5-methoxy DALT; N,N-Diallyl-5-methoxytryptamine), and 1 type of opium: U-47700, in addition to entering the MJIB emerging drug abuse database. Additionally MJIB assisted the Taipei Veterans General Hospital (hereinafter referred to as Taipei Veterans Hospital), Tsaotun Psychiatric Center of Ministry of Health and Welfare (hereinafter referred to as Tsaotun Psychiatric Center), Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital (hereinafter referred to as Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital), AXIN Lab (hereinafter referred to as AXIN Lab), as well as other domestic drug test agencies to test 24 emerging drugs including MPPH (Table 2-7-1).

**Table 2-7-1 List of emerging drugs of abuse tested by MJIB in 2016**

Date	Test Agency	Description of Assistance
2016/01/27	AXIN Lab	Assisted to test the substance of MPPH and 4-Chloromethcathinone.
2016/03/24	Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of 4-Ethylmethcathinone.
2016/03/31	Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of 4-Methyl- $\alpha$ -ethylaminopentiophenone, Mephedrone.
2016/03/31	Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of 4-Bromoethcathinone, caffeine.
2016/05/12	Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of UR-144, XLR-11.
2016/05/24	Tsaotun Psychiatric Center	Assisted to test the substance of PPA.
2016/06/16	Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of 4-Chloromethcathinone, 4-Methylpentadron, 4-Methyl- $\alpha$ -ethylaminopentiophenone.
2016/06/23	Taipei Veterans Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of N-Ethylpentylone.
2016/07/12	AXIN Lab	Assisted to test the substance of 5F-AMB, Ketamine.



Date	Test Agency	Description of Assistance
2016/07/12	Taipei Veterans Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of 4-Methyl- $\alpha$ -ethylaminopentiophenone.
2016/07/25	AXIN Lab	Assisted to test the substance of Mephedrone, Methylone, Nimetazepam, 5-MeO-MiPT, and caffeine.
2016/08/02	Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of 5F-AMB.
2016/08/02	Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of Chloromethcathinone, Methylpentadron.
2016/10/12	Taipei Veterans Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of XLR-11, FUB-AMB, and MMB-CHMICA.
2016/10/20	Taipei Veterans Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of FUB-AMB.
2016/11/07	Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of Methylpentadron, Chloromethcathinone, Chloroethcathinone, Bromoethcathinone, Methyl- $\alpha$ -ethylaminopentiophenone and caffeine.
2016/12/06	Taipei Veterans Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of Ethylmethcathinone, methoxy methylone, caffeine.
2016/12/14	AXIN Lab	Assisted to test the substance of Methyl- $\alpha$ -ethylaminopentiophenone, caffeine.
2016/12/14	AXIN Lab	Assisted to test the substance of 4-Methyl- $\alpha$ -ethylaminopentiophenone, N-Ethylpentylone.
2016/12/14	AXIN Lab	Assisted to test the substance of FUB-AMB.
2016/12/14	Taipei Veterans Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of MDPV, methoxy DALT, Moclobemide, AB-001, JWH-081, Methylephedrine, Ketamine, and caffeine.
2016/12/14	Taipei Veterans Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of Ethylone, 5-MeO-MiPT, XLR-11, and caffeine.
2016/12/14	Taipei Veterans Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of FUB-AMB.
2016/12/14	Taipei Veterans Hospital	Assisted to test the substance of FUB-AMB, 5F-AMB, MMB-CHMICA.

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 N-Ethylpentylone



Figure 2-5-2 4-Chloroethcathinone

### 3. Drug laboratories testing

The types of drug laboratories raided and seized by the MJIB over the years include Methamphetamine, Pseudoephedrine, Marijuana, Ketamine, Erimine, 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 MJIB 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 2016 the Forensic Science Division has accepted a total of 9 cases for drug laboratory testing cases submitted by operational station of MJIB. Due to the complex and massive amount of raw



materials, solvents, reagents, equipment, semi-finished 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.

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.

## 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 MJIB, the Division only accepts secondary testing cases from courts of all levels and prosecutors office. In 2016, the Division has accepted a total of 132 cases and 3,312 pieces from drug urine test cases submitted by the operational station of MJIB 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 Marijuana, cocaine, Ketamine, and sedatives or the emerging drug abuse (medicine) and metabolites composition.

### *(2) Testing for Drug 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 and is the domestic testing agency in Taiwan with the most experiences. In 2016, the Division has accepted a total of 115 cases and 2,480 pieces for testing cases of drug in hair submitted by the operational division of the MJIB, 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 NTD 119,480,000 in funding from the application to the Ministry of Science and Technology (Table 2-7-2) since 2006.

**Table 2-7-2 List of technology research project funding applications from MJIB to Ministry of science and technology in previous years**

Item	Year	Project Title	Program Funding (NTD Thousand)
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



Item	Year	Project Title	Program Funding (NTD Thousand)
3	2008	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
14	2017	Development and Application of Identification Technology for Drugs and the Source of Metabolites (1/2)	4,518
<b>Total</b>			<b>119,480</b>

## 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 International Affairs and the International Affairs Division of MJIB, the Division also helps training for the inspector or drug investigation related personnel for the forensic laboratories of diplomatic countries.





3

## Analysis of Case Overview





# I. Statistical Overview of Domestic Drug-Related Crimes

## 1. Investigation of drug cases

In 2016, 89,038 drug cases were investigated and accepted by the District Prosecutors Offices (in particular 24.8% involved Schedule 1 drugs, and 71.8% involved Schedule 2 drugs, with the remaining cases involving Schedule 3 and 4 drugs), up 17.7% compared with the previous year. Cases involving Schedule 1 drugs were up 13.3% and cases involving Schedule 2 drugs were up 22.9%. Of the new drug cases received, drug users account for 81.5%, a total of 72,610 pieces, up 19.5% compared with last year (Table 3-1-1).

**Table 3-1-1 Statistics for the investigation and trial of drug cases**

Unit: Cases

Item	Total		Schedule 1 Drug		Schedule 2 Drug		Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Others
	No. of Cases	Use	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage			
2012	70,571	56,795	25,046	35.5%	42,399	60.1%	2,808	64	254
2013	66,712	52,359	20,515	30.8%	41,914	62.8%	3,833	51	399
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
Change compared to the previous year	17.7%	19.5%	13.3%	{-1.0%}	22.9%	{3.0%}	-30.7%	14.6%	-10.4%

Note: The figures inside {} refers to the change in percentage and shall apply to the following table.

## 2. Drug case conclusion

In 2016 the district court prosecutors offices have concluded 86,942 drug cases with 89,860



suspects, up 16,143 cases and 16,469 suspects compared with last year. There were 50,179 people indicted after the conclusion of investigation (persons involving Schedule 1 drug accounted for 32.2%, persons involving Schedule 2 drug accounted for 63.7%, persons involving Schedule 3 drug accounted for 4.0%), accounting for 55.8% of the total number of persons by conclusion, up 18.4% compared with last year. The number of non-prosecutorial disposition was 18,647 people (in particular 9,512 people were determined without the inclination of continued use of drugs after observation and abstention while 734 people have completed the rehabilitation period), up 2,887 people and 18.3% compared with last year. The number of deferred prosecution was 3,864 people, up 34.5% compared with 2,873 people from last year. The number of persons sent for rehabilitation was 1,147 people, up by 11.1% compared with 1,032 people from last 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 16,023 people, up 41.0% compared with last year (Table 3-1-2).

**Table 3-1-2 Statistics on drug case conclusions**

Unit: Person

Items	Total	Indictment					Deferred Prosecution	Non-prosecutorial disposition	Rehabilitation	Others
		Total		Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug				
		No. of Cases	Use							
2012	74,128	43,025	32,535	18,783	21,520	2,603	3,925	15,437	1,220	10,485
2013	70,150	40,305	29,075	15,429	21,297	3,517	3,228	15,287	934	10,396
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
Change compared to the previous year	22.4%	18.4%	20.1%	10.0%	26.3%	-14.5%	34.5%	18.3%	11.1%	41.0%



### 3. Drug case convictions

In 2016, 40,625 people involved in drug cases were convicted and ruled by the courts of all levels for transfer to the prosecuting authorities, representing an increase of 13.0% compared to the previous year. Among the drug cases, 11,717 people were convicted of Schedule 1 drugs and accounted for 28.8% while 26,924 people were convicted of Schedule 2 drugs and accounted for 66.3%. Among the convicted criminals, 33,972 people were pure drug users, accounting for 83.6% and up 15.2% compared with last year while 3,292 people involved strictly in drug production and trafficking, accounted for 8.1%, down 7.0 compared with last year (Table 3-1-3).

**Table 3-1-3 Statistics on the number of people convicted of drug offenses**

Unit: Person

Item	Total	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Manufacturing, Deals and Trafficking			Use		
					No. of People	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	No. of People	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug
2012	36,410	15,753	18,558	2,023	4,973	1,520	2,271	28,553	13,507	15,046
2013	36,096	13,592	19,796	2,629	4,868	1,419	2,214	27,705	11,525	16,180
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
Change compared to the previous year	13.0%	7.4%	16.8%	-0.6%	-7.0%	-7.9%	-4.5%	15.2%	8.9%	18.2%



## 4. Quantity of drugs seized

According to the current appraisal, the pure net weight of drugs confiscated in 2016 was 6,596.9kg, representing an increase of 1,756.7kg or up 36.3% compared to the previous year. Among the pure net weight of appraised drugs, there were 65.2kg of Schedule 1 drugs (such as Heroin), 660.2kg of Schedule 2 drugs (such as amphetamines), 1,219.0 kg of Schedule 3 drugs (such as Ketamine), and 4,652.5kg of Schedule 4 drugs (such as ephedrine). To distinguish by region for source of drugs, the majority, accounting for 39.4% and 35.9%, originated from China and Hong Kong respectively. Moreover during the same period, 24 drug laboratories, established in conformance to the “Standards for Determining Drug Manufacturing Laboratories,” were also uncovered (Table 3-1-4-1 and 3-1-4-2).

**Table 3-1-4-1 Statistics on amount of drugs seized – net weight of pure drugs based on most recent appraisals**

Unit: KG

Items	Total	Schedule 1 Drug		Schedule 2 Drug				Schedule 3 Drug		Schedule 4 Drug			
		Subtotal	Heroin	Subtotal	MDMA	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Subtotal	Ketamine	Subtotal	Precursor Materials	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
2012	2,622.4	159.7	157.9	143.8	5.8	14.4	119.3	2,233.5	2,111.1	85.4		7.5	35.6
2013	3,656.5	288.5	288.3	838.2	20.4	35.7	775.8	2,421.8	2,393.3	107.9		101.9	4.3
2014	4,339.5	86.7	86.7	479.9	2.3	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	1.0	39.9	506.0	1,777.4	1,767.9	2,455.7	2,437.6	1,317.9	449.0
2016	6,596.9	65.2	57.7	660.2	1.1	40.7	229.1	1,219.0	1,202.0	4,652.5	4,634.8	234.5	0.0
Change compared to the previous year	1,756.7	9.4	2.0	108.8	0.1	0.8	-276.9	-558.4	-565.9	2,196.8	2,197.2	-1,083.4	-449.0



**Table 3-1-4-2 Statistics on source regions of various drug types**

Unit: KG

Items	Total	Schedule 1 Drug		Schedule 2 Drug				Schedule 3 Drug		Schedule 4 Drug			
		Subtotal	Heroin	Subtotal	MDMA	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Subtotal	Ketamine	Subtotal	Precursor Materials	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
Taiwan	412.5	5.7	5.7	362.9	0.3	22.2	51.0	42.7	40.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	-
China	2,597.6	0.5	0.5	6.1	-	4.8	-	200.8	196.8	2,390.3	2,390.3	-	-
Hong Kong	2,370.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	925.7	925.7	1,444.6	1,444.6	184.6	-
Thailand	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
Burma	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Areas	26.3	12.2	4.7	13.4	-	13.4	-	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Unknown Areas	1,187.5	44.1	44.0	277.8	0.8	0.3	178.2	49.2	38.6	816.5	798.8	49.1	0.0

Notes: 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" 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 "Undetermined Regions."

2. "Undetermined Regions" include materials seized from drug criminals during a street deal, those found from holding and using the seized drugs without determinable data of source.

3. 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.

4. Non-synthetic drugs, including Schedule 1 drug-opium, Schedule 2 drug-opium poppy, cocaine and Marijuana, are calculated in net weight.

5. Statistics for precursor materials are only available since 2015.

## 5. Overview of drug case prisoners

In 2016 there were 10,933 new inmates related to drug cases, up 1,193 people or 12.2% compared with the 9,740 people from last year. Among the 10,933 new inmates related to drug cases, 3,930 people were convicted for Schedule 1 drug, accounting for 35.9%, while 6,244 people were convicted for Schedule 2 drug, accounting for 57.1%. In terms of criminal behavior, 8,619 people were classified under drug users and accounted for 78.8% while 1,674 people were classified under drug manufacturing, deals or trafficking, accounting for 15.3%.

As of the end of 2016, the number of drug inmates was 27,445 people, which accounted for 49.5% of the 56,066 inmates. Among the drug inmates, 10,272 pure users accounted for 37%, and 16,251 people involved drug producing, dealing or trafficking accounted for 58.6% (Table 3-1-5).



Table 3-1-5 Statistics on overview of drug offenders in prison

Unit: Persons

Items	No. of Inmates	Inmates					New Inmates					
		Total	Manufacturing, Dealing and Trafficking	Percentage	Use	Percentage	Total	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Manufacturing, Dealing and Trafficking	Use	Others
2012	58,674	26,326	12,910	49.0%	12,141	46.1%	10,971	5,083	5,023	2,244	8,160	567
2013	58,565	26,779	14,622	54.6%	10,947	40.9%	10,434	4,775	4,789	2,237	7,648	549
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	27,007	16,238	60.1%	9,628	35.7%	9,740	3,760	5,117	1,907	7,271	562
2016	56,066	27,745	16,251	58.6%	10,272	37.0%	10,933	3,927	6,244	1,674	8,619	640
Rate of Change compared to the previous year	-1.5%	2.7%	0.1%	{-1.6%}	6.7%	{1.4%}	12.2%	4.4%	22.0%	-12.2%	18.5%	13.9%

## 6. Implementation overview of abstention and mandatory rehabilitation

The number of 7,714 new inmates placed under observation and abstention in 2016, was up 999 people or 14.9% compared with the 6,715 people from last year. Among the 7,560 outgoing inmates under observation and abstention during the same period, 698 people (9.2%) were determined to continue using drugs and shall be transferred for rehabilitation. Among the 7,714 new inmates placed under observation and abstention in 2016, male accounted for 86.3% and female accounted for 13.7%. In terms of age distribution, the majority of age group fell on those aged between 30 and 40, accounting for 33.9%, followed by those aged between 18 and 24, accounting for 20.6%. The majority of education fell on junior high school and senior high school (vocational senior high school), accounting for 85.6% (Table 3-1-6-1).



**Table 3-1-6-1 Identity, characteristics and status of new entrants under observation and abstention**

Unit: Person

Item			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
New Entrants	Total		6,969	6,700	5,978	6,715	7,714
	Gender	Male	5,728	5,531	5,045	5,736	6,654
		Female	1,241	1,169	933	979	1,060
	Age	Under 18	112	83	86	57	48
		18-24	1,359	1,289	1,259	1,413	1,589
		24-30	1,532	1,504	1,124	1,310	1,562
		30-40	2,541	2,432	2,160	2,381	2,618
		40-50	1,059	1,035	982	1,122	1,358
		50 and above	366	357	367	432	539
	Level of Education	Junior High School	2,946	2,703	2,488	2,703	3,026
		Senior High (Vocational) School	3,124	3,089	2,720	3,063	3,581
		University/college or higher	451	558	447	554	646
		Others	448	350	323	395	461
	Abstention Center	No. of People actually leaving		6,912	6,692	5,881	6,408
Continued using drugs and transferred for rehabilitation		771	653	607	622	698	
Stopped using drugs		6,148	6,039	5,273	5,785	6,861	
No. of people under treatment at the end of the year		823	727	717	922	949	

Note: Figures refer to all people leaving observation and abstention centers, including those who stopped using drugs, continued using drugs, refused rehabilitation, ruled not to enter observation and abstention center and not admitted due to late application.

The number of people newly admitted to the center for rehabilitation was 710 people in 2016, up 87 people or 14.0%, compared with the 623 people from last year. During the same period, the number of people completing rehabilitation was 611 people, among those 605 people stopped rehabilitation, accounting for 99.0% while 6 finishing the term and accounted for 1.0%. During the same period, among the 710 people newly admitted for rehabilitation, male accounted for 88.5% and female accounted for 11.5%. The age distribution between 40 and 50 years old accounted for 41.5%, followed by the age between 30 and 40 years which accounted for 25.6%. The majority of level of education fell on junior high school and senior high school (vocational senior high school), accounting for 81.7% (Table 3-1-6-2).



**Table 3-1-6-2 Status and characteristics of people newly admitted for compulsory rehabilitation**

Unit: Person

Item			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
New Entrants	Total		793	664	609	623	710
	Gender	Male	672	591	539	533	628
		Female	121	73	70	90	82
	Age	Under 18	5	8	8	1	8
		18-24	22	26	15	11	14
		24-30	44	37	27	19	35
		30-40	248	184	179	157	176
		40-50	314	261	257	290	295
		50 and above	160	148	123	145	182
	Level of Education	Junior High School	375	355	323	291	354
		Senior High (Vocational) School	278	204	191	232	226
		University/college or higher	28	21	28	24	37
		Others	112	84	67	76	93
	Abstention Center	No. of People actually leaving		940	743	651	620
Expiration of Implementation		11	12	13	10	6	
Abstention Suspension		929	731	638	610	605	
Number of persons under treatment by the end of the year			572	474	430	439	523

Note: The number of people actually leaving the rehabilitation center includes those who finished their term for compulsory treatment execution, those who went into treatment to avoid prison sentences or disciplinary action, those who were continuing prison sentences or disciplinary action, and stopped rehabilitation.



## II. Analysis of Drug-Related Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2016

### 1. Gender

In 2016, among the 305 suspects investigated for drug cases, of whom 193 suspects (63.28%) were male and 112 suspects (36.72%) were female. Suspects involving Schedule 1 drug comprised of 8 males and 2 females. Suspects involving Schedule 2 drug comprised of 88 males and 8 females. Suspects involving Schedule 3 drug comprised of 27 males and 2 females. Suspects involving Schedule 4 drug comprised of 70 males and 100 females (Table 3-2-1).

**Table 3-2-1 Statistics on gender of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 year**

Unit: Person

Type  Gender	2013				2014				2015				2016			
	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	16	68	46	42	19	34	35	77	20	31	25	45	8	88	27	70
Female	3	15	6	20	4	6	5	109	2	7	7	58	2	8	2	100
Subtotal	19	83	52	62	23	40	40	186	22	38	32	103	10	96	29	170
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>				<b>289</b>				<b>195</b>				<b>305</b>			

### 2. Age

In the investigation on drug cases solved in 2016, 122 (40%) suspects aged 30-40 constituted the majority; 81 suspects (26.56%) were aged 20-30; 63 suspects (20.66%) were aged 40-50; 26 suspects (8.52%) were aged 50-60; 7 suspects (2.3%) were aged 60-70 and 3 suspects (0.98%) were aged over 70. (Table 3-2-2 and Figure 3-2-2).

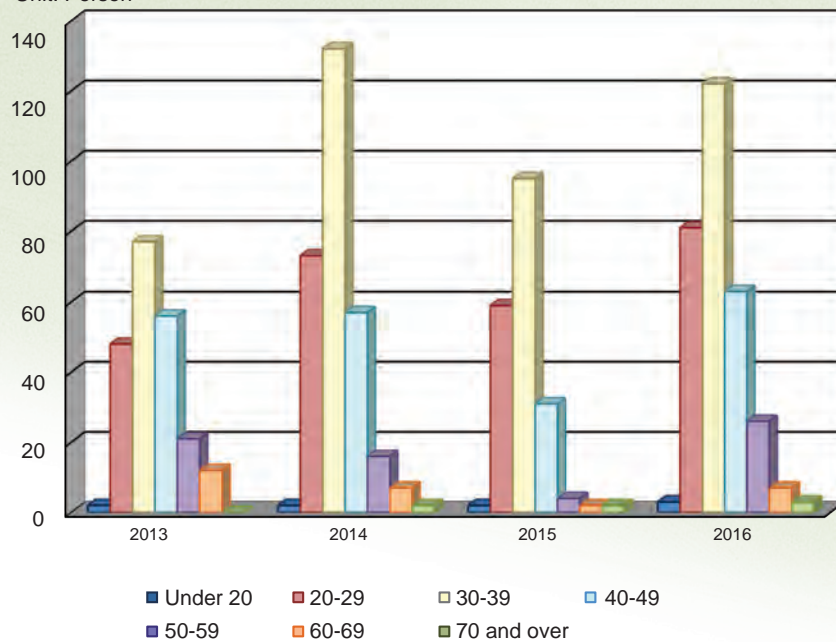


**Table 3-2-2 Statistics on age of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years**

Unit: Person

Age \ Type	2013				2014				2015				2016			
	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	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
20-29	1	12	18	17	2	8	19	44	7	9	8	35	1	35	9	36
30-39	7	29	15	26	8	17	10	97	8	11	15	61	4	38	10	70
40-49	6	27	9	14	9	6	8	34	4	15	6	6	1	15	3	44
50-59	2	13	2	4	3	5	2	6	1	0	2	1	4	7	6	9
60-69	3	2	6	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
70 and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>170</b>

Unit: Person



**Figure 3-2-2** Age of suspects in cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years



### 3. Education

Among the drug cases investigated in 2016, the majority of 141 suspects (46.23%) received education up to the level of high school (including vocational high school); 70 suspects (22.95%) received education to the level of college degree; 60 suspects (19.67%) received education to the level of junior high school; 34 suspects (11.15%) received education to the level of elementary school or lower (Table 3-2-3 and Figure 3-2-3).

**Table 3-2-3 Statistics on level of education of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years**

Unit: Person

<div> <div>Type</div> <div>Level of Education</div> </div>	2013				2014				2015				2016			
	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 (including) and lower	1	2	4	12	1	1	1	24	0	0	0	19	0	1	1	32
Junior High School	5	19	17	16	3	7	12	55	6	9	4	44	2	13	7	38
Senior (Vocational) High School	10	34	24	18	14	12	22	78	14	25	21	40	8	53	19	61
College (including) and higher	3	28	7	16	5	20	5	29	2	4	7	0	0	29	2	39
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>170</b>





Unit: Person

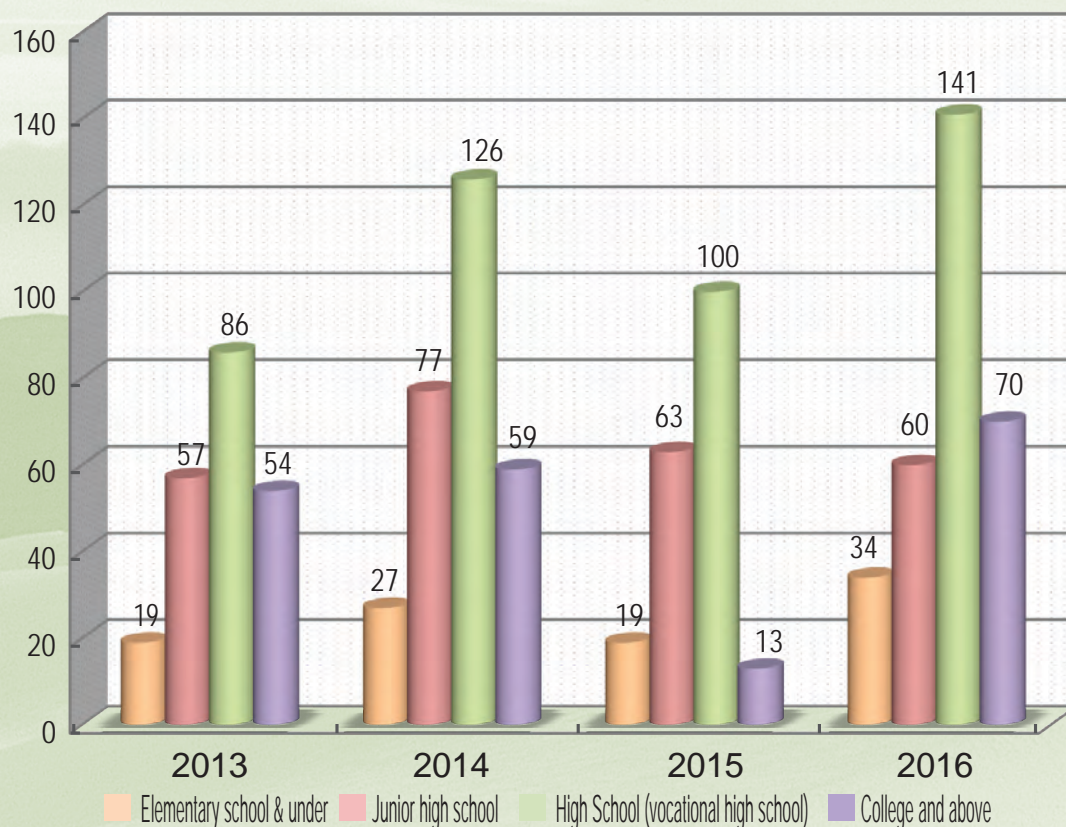


Figure 3-2-3 Statistics on level of education of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years

## 4. Occupation

Among the drug cases investigated in 2016, 121 suspects (39.67%) worked in industrial jobs, constituting the majority; 97 suspects (31.8%) were unemployed (including unknown); 34 suspects (11.15%) worked in commercial jobs; 27 suspects (8.85%) worked in the service industry; 10 suspects (3.28%) worked in the agriculture, fishery and husbandry. 7 suspects were under the category others (2.3%); 6 suspects worked as freelancers (1.97%); and 2 suspect worked in the military, civil service and education (0.66%). It is notwithstanding that suspects in industrial industry and unemployed section accounted for the majority of the drug cases (Table 3-2-4, Figure 3-2-4).

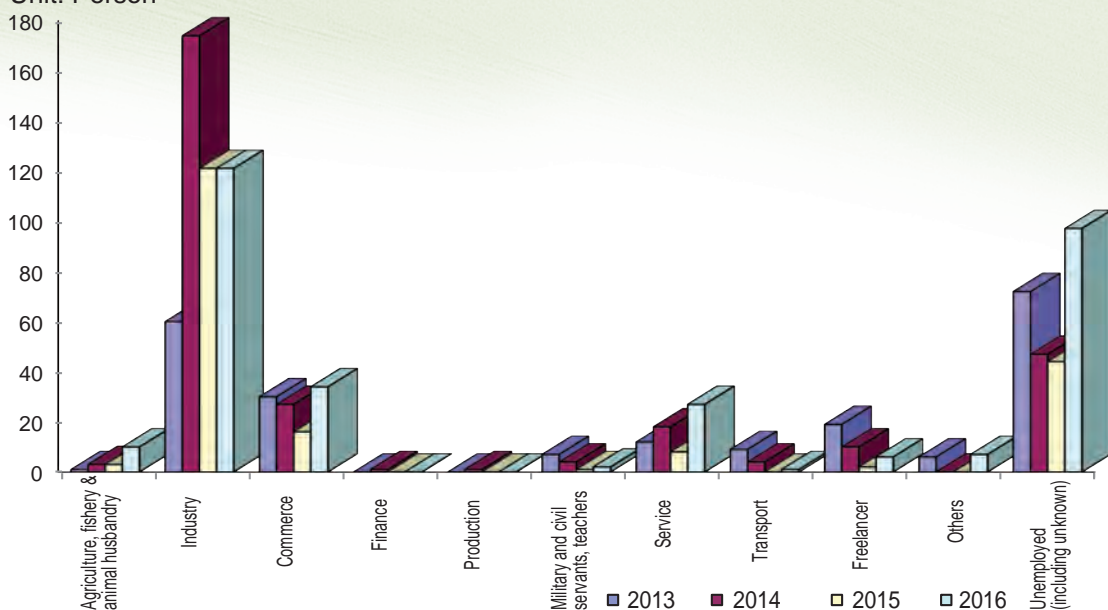


**Table 3-2-4 Statistics on the occupation of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years**

Unit: Person

Occupation	Type	2013				2014				2015				2016			
		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 & animal husbandry		0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	3	4
Industry		1	8	9	42	3	7	10	154	6	8	6	101	0	20	2	99
Commerce		3	12	10	5	2	14	6	5	4	6	5	1	2	13	3	16
Finance		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military and civil servants, teachers		1	1	1	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Service		0	6	5	1	4	1	7	6	3	3	2	0	1	11	8	7
Transport		0	1	8	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Freelancer		0	11	4	4	2	5	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	2
Others		0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3
Unemployed (Including Unknown)		14	41	11	6	12	8	11	16	8	18	17	1	7	41	11	38
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>170</b>

Unit: Person



**Figure 3-2-4 Statistics on the occupations of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years**



## 5. Source of cases

Of the 291 drug cases investigated in 2016, 259 cases (89%) were provided by domestic authorities and 16 cases were discovered under the initiation by MJIB (5.5%), 15 cases were reported by informants (5.15%), 1 case was transferred from the prosecutor (0.34%) (Table 3-2-5 and Figure 3-2-5).

**Table 3-2-5 Statistics on sources of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years**

Unit: Cases

Source of Case	2013				2014				2015				2016			
Type	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 MJIB	7	12	12	3	8	5	7	1	3	3	3	0	3	7	5	1
Informant	0	5	7	0	1	4	6	0	1	7	5	0	1	9	5	0
Handed over by prosecutors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Passed down by senior authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provided by domestic authorities	4	31	4	54	3	25	10	201	6	9	12	109	3	62	9	185
International and cross-strait collaboration	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>186</b>



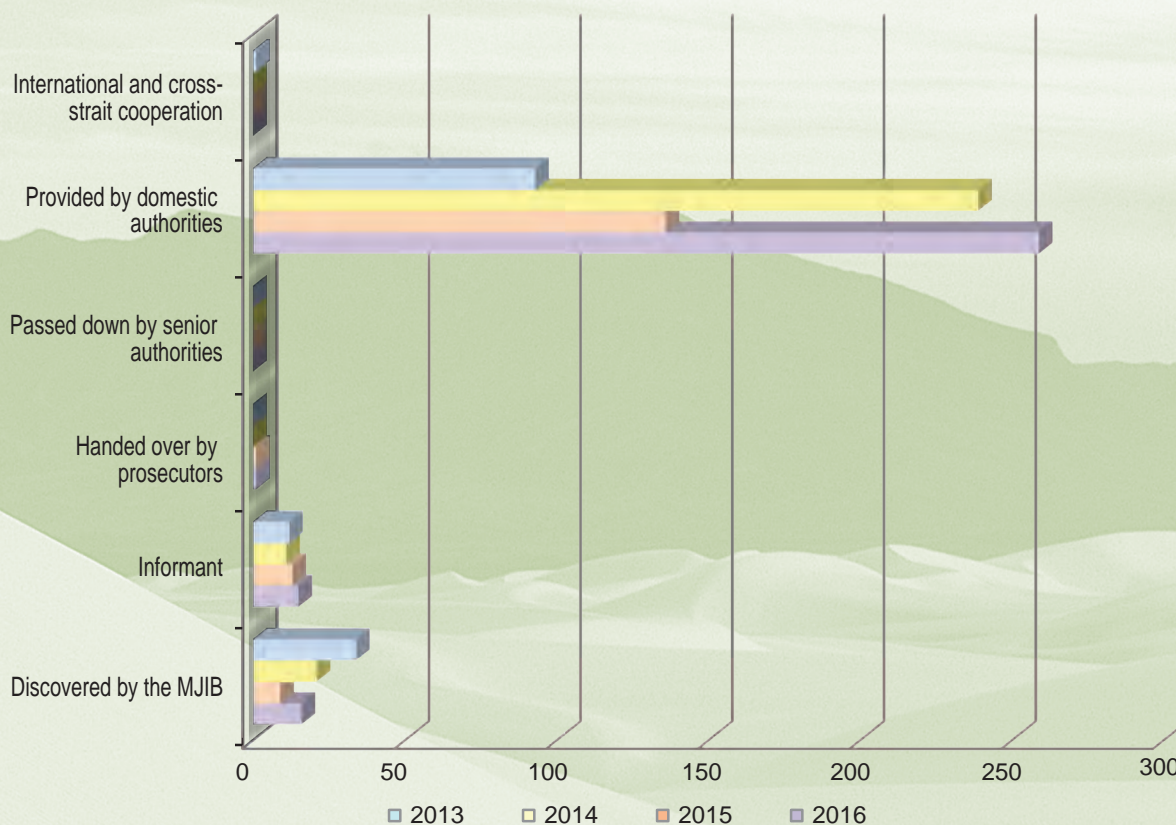


Figure 3-2-5 Sources of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

## 6. Crime regions

In 2016, the MJIB solved 291 drug cases. 47 cases (16.15%) of the crime regions were located in Kaohsiung City; 43 cases (14.78%) in New Taipei City; 40 cases (13.75%) in Taipei City; 34 cases (11.68%) in Taoyuan City; 29 cases (9.97%) in Tainan City; 27 cases (9.28%) in Taichung City; 13 cases (4.47%) in Pingtung County; 12 cases (4.12%) in Yilan County; 9 cases (3.09%) in Changhua County; 8 cases (2.75%) in Yunlin County; 7 cases (2.41%) in Keelung City; 5 cases (1.72%) each in Hsinchu City and Chiayi City; 3 cases (1.03%) in Nantou County; 2 cases (0.69%) each in Hsinchu County, Chiayi County and Hualien County; and 1 case (0.34%) each in Miaoli County, Taitung County and Lianjiang County. The statistics were slightly different from the past 3 years but still emphasized on the 6 municipalities with dense population, airports, and ports (Table 3-2-6 and Figure 3-2-6).



**Table 3-2-6 Statistics on crime regions of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years**

Unit: Case

Crime Region	Type	2013				2014				2015				2016			
		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		1	17	1	3	2	15	2	17	1	1	1	2	1	20	3	16
New Taipei City		2	7	3	8	0	2	2	28	1	3	3	1	0	17	2	24
Keelung City		0	0	2	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
Yilan County		0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	0	1	1	10
Taoyuan City		3	6	1	7	4	2	4	14	3	5	3	4	4	15	4	11
Hsinchu City		0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Hsinchu county		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Miaoli County		0	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taichung City		2	2	5	10	1	4	5	36	4	2	3	25	1	6	2	18
Changhua County		1	1	0	6	1	0	3	15	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	8
Nantou County		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Yunlin County		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	6
Chiayi City		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	2
Chiayi County		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tainan City		0	4	3	8	0	3	2	12	0	2	3	22	0	4	0	25
Kaohsiung City		2	6	3	7	4	4	1	38	0	5	4	22	1	6	4	36
Pingtung County		0	0	0	2	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	10
Taitung County		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hualien County		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1
Penghu County Kinmen & Matsu		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>186</b>



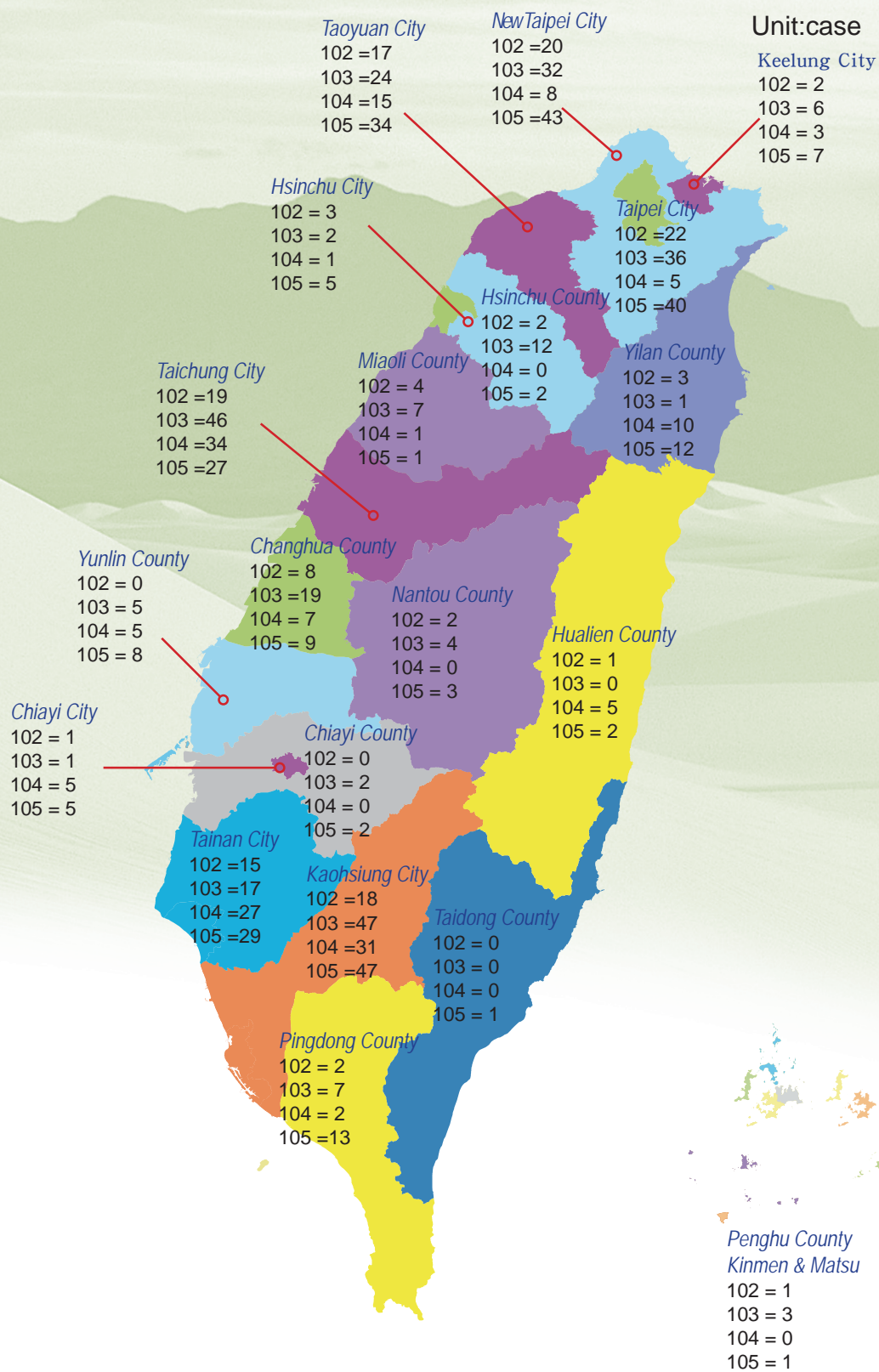


Figure 3-2-6 Crime regions of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years





### III. Trend Analysis of Drug-Related Crimes in Taiwan

#### 1. Hidden concern for the incremental increase of new inmates from investigations of drug cases annually

- (1) The number of new drug users from cases investigated shows incremental increase annually for the last 3 years, showing stable growing trend and suggesting the continuous expansion in the demand for drug market.
- (2) Drug manufacturing and trafficking accounts for 58.57% of drug related crime inmates, indicating the large supply in drug market. Judging from the investigation and seizure ratio, the number of crimes due to the quantity drugs circulated in the market is huge.

#### 2. The number of national drug seizure increases annually and Schedule 4 drug precursor materials account for the majority.

- (1) The figures suggest that the domestic drug-related crime trends shows gradual transformation in nature, which not only adds difficulty to domestic investigation while the number of Taiwan nationals participating in overseas drug dealing groups and the number of drug-related crimes also increased, resulting in more blind spots in investigation.
- (2) The amount of Schedule 4 drug precursor material Chloropseudoephedrine seized has surged since 2015 while the majority came from China, indicating the demand for materials in drug laboratories in Taiwan has increased substantially. In the past manufacturing amphetamine by using cold medicine was operated by small drug laboratories, but drug manufacturing groups eventually have changed to manufacture Methamphetamine in Taiwan through smuggling massive materials. It is reasonably speculated that the large drug laboratories in Taiwan are on the rise again.

#### 3. Age analysis of drug users at different schedule drugs

- (1) The user group of Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 drugs shows flat rates in the average age



groups and demand, which indicates the limitation in domestic market. The observation of the average age of new inmates from use of Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 drugs investigated by the local court prosecutors office shows that the average age of schedule 1 drug users is higher than 40 years old while the age of schedule 2 drug users is about 35 years since 2013.

(2) Schedule 3 and schedule 4 drugs attract more users from young people with increasingly severe trend, which is assumed to be because of the lack of deterrence since there is no criminal sentencing for use of schedule 3 and schedule 4 drugs. According to the data of National Police Agency of Ministry of the Interior, the number of people investigated with use of or holding schedule 3 and schedule 4 drug cases with less than 20 grams by the police authorities between 2010 and 2013 shows incremental trends in all age groups. Moreover, young people groups in category of “age between 18 and 23” and “age between 24 and 29” account for the majority each year while the consolidation of the two groups account approximately 70% of the people investigated.

(3) The age of schedule 3 and schedule 4 drugs is turning younger and younger mainly because of the access to materials acquisition and easy manufacturing with high profitability and low selling price. Young people would not have to take criminal responsibilities, if investigated; which meets young people’s needs to search for stimulation without taking any responsibility. Hence, young people are highly susceptible to peer luring for drug use and the invasion of drugs to campus is showing upward trend. In the example of schedule 3 drug Ketamine, the analysis of Taiwan’s drug classification control structure shows that the pharmacological properties of Ketamine and demographic properties of users suggest the users are inapplicable for criminal responsibility based treatment system but should be maintained as schedule 3 drug. However the continuous abuse should be prevented accordingly in addition to increasing the criminal responsibility of schedule 3 drug suppliers and the effectiveness of sanction seminar for schedule 3 and schedule 4 drug users as well as other measures in order to block the supply and achieve the expected objectives





of effective control of abuse. However the expected results could not be reached due to the market mechanism in practice.

## 4. Severe drug problems with rising criminal trends

The number of new drug users is about 20,000 people per year and the high recidivism rate of 87% constitute the two main reasons for rising drug-related crime trends, as shown in the following analysis:

### *(1) Relatively higher recidivism rate in drug use*

The number of people acquitted of the crime for drug use by courts in the last 5 years is more than 30,000 people every year. In particular, the recidivism rate for persons with drug records reaches 87%, which figure remains high for years and restrains the effect of rehabilitation.

### *(2) Constant number of new drug users over the long run*

Starting from 2011, the number of first offenders in schedule 1 drug use has declined, the number of schedule 1 drug user remains constant, and the number of schedule 3 and schedule 4 drug users is about 10,000. In sum, the number of new drug users increases by 20,000 each year.

## 5. Primary sources of drugs from China

According to the legal affairs statistics summary, the main sources of drugs seized come from offshore. In particular, Hong Kong and China account for the majority of drug sources, reaching 73.18% by 2015 and 75.31% by 2016. The types of drugs consist of schedule 3 drug Ketamine and schedule 4 drug precursor materials, which show the importance of co-investigation of drugs through cross-strait cooperation. However the current cross-strait cooperative mechanism is suspended and merits further efforts in communication.

## 6. Increase number of cases in online purchase for Marijuana and Gammahydroxybutyrate(GHB)



### *(1) Marijuana*

According to the legal affairs statistics summary, the seizure of 2015 and 2016 Marijuana amount in Taiwan were approximately 40KG, which substantially increased compared with the 10.7KG in 2014. However according to the analysis of the MJIB investigation case data, it is estimated that the quantity and cases of schedule 2 drug Marijuana seizure will substantially increase. Moreover, the number of cases of public purchasing Marijuana from North America and Europe to Taiwan online will also rise sharply. Such type of criminal pattern is individual online drug purchase, which makes the investigation difficult and should be coped in advance.

### *(2) GHB(commonly known as date rape drug)*

The cases investigated by MJIB show that the public purchasing drinks or alcoholic drinks containing GHB substance online from Hong Kong to Taiwan in 2016 reached as high as 11 cases. However GHB is a substance widely existing in brewed wine, red meat, citrus fruits, and animals, which could be produced naturally. Nonetheless there is still not defined conclusion drawn for the standards of natural production, resulting in the aforementioned cases not able to be penalized for relevant criminal responsibilities. Such circumstance requires further observation and will need to reach consensus.

## **7. Increasing severity in emerging mixed (mixed) drug abuse, which can be further discussed in the following three phases according to the properties:**

### *(1) Emerging Drugs*

Such types of drugs are mostly the drugs abroad that are under recent administrative control or officially listed as drugs, with cases of abuse and could result in social jeopardy overseas. However such drugs do not have relevant cases in Taiwan and have not been officially listed as drugs (medicines) or controlled medicine, which could cause certain abuse or social jeopardy in Taiwan, such as Gamma-butyrolactone (GBL).





## *(2) Known drugs or drugs under control in Taiwan*

1. Mixed drugs refer to the mixed drugs or non-specific medicines, usually doped with small amount of amphetamine, Ketamine, Nimetazepam and other drugs. Manufacturers usually hide in regular apartment buildings to process and manufacture in small scale, which will not produce pungent taste and makes investigation difficult. Finished products are usually packaged in the forms of drug coffee packs, milk tea packs, candies, cookies, plum powder, or liquid bottled drinks to circulate in pubs, disco, KTV, and other premises where young people frequently access. The small content of drugs makes mortality rate low.
2. Mixed drugs use refer to the mixed use of multiple drugs within a short period of time because the users could not verify the substance contained in various drugs, resulting in excess consumption of drugs with the same substance in a short period of time. Consequently users could not predict the pharmacological reaction produced from excess dose or mixed use, resulting in high risk and mortality rate in users. The recent death of the model in W Hotel that drew considerable social attention is a typical case.

## *(3) Unknown drugs or drugs (medicines) with similar structured substance*

Prior to becoming legal drugs (medicines) in Taiwan, the pharmacological reaction of unknown drugs or drugs (medicines) with similar structured substance will have similar addiction, abuse and social hazard of known drugs. According to the Ministry of Health and Welfare Food and Drug Administration's recent test report, multiple emerging abuse substances have been tested in Taiwan, which appearance appear in diverse patterns apart from the traditional crystal shape, powder, capsule, or tablets. Moreover, the types of emerging abuse substances continue to increase while the situation of mixed use of multiple abuse substances become increasingly serious, which makes it difficult to estimate the level of hazard to the human body and society. Nonetheless the drug review process in the past did not have effect on curbing the abuse of relevant substances. Currently the drug review has taken corrective measures in terms of shortening relevant administrative procedures and the analysis of announcement schedule.





# 4

## Direction of Future Work





## **I. Reinforcement of Drug-Related Crime Investigation**

### **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 MJIB 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 MJIB particularly emphasizes on major drug smuggling via fishing boats and containers, and cases on drug laboratories with investigation on mainstream drugs such as Heroin, Methamphetamine and Ketamine.

### **2. Actively investigate on drug laboratory cases and cut off drug supply**

Reinforce the discovery of drug syndicates hints. Investigate and monitor drug manufacturers who have completed their sentencing and been dismissed from the prison. Additionally MJIB establishes a mutual reporting mechanism with the Food and Drug Administration of Ministry of Health and Welfare to immediately report the MJIB for investigation in case of massive or abnormal shipment from the pharmaceutical companies or pharmacies. MJIB shall jointly prevent the medicines containing ephedrine from the use by criminals as drug-making materials. Additionally in 2016, as many as 4.634.8KG of precursor materials for Schedule 4 drugs have been seized in Taiwan, which were the materials for making amphetamine. Therefore to curb the production and spread of drugs in Taiwan, reinforcement of investigation must be implemented to reach the objectives in drug prevention.

### **3. Strengthen fund investigation and confiscate illegitimate revenue from drug trafficking to cut off the funding**





Confiscation of illegitimate property from drug dealing is an important measure in drug-related crime prevention. The investigation of drug-related crime cases, active seizure of proceeds from illegal conducts and trace of fund flow of drug syndicate by freezing relevant accounts will cut off the fund and network of drug syndicate from the root in order to optimize the combat effect and need the objectives of “cutting off the source of funds and prevent repeated occurrences.”

#### **4. Strengthen the investigation of emerging and mixed drug cases to curb drug exploitation**

Due to low costs and high profit margins in making emerging mixed drugs, young people are highly susceptible to seduction, which seriously jeopardizes social order with physical and mental damage brought on young people. The government has listed emerging drugs as the key objectives of raids, which requires active discovery and investigation, with the focus placed on the source of drugs supply, distribution warehouse and dealing network, in order to curb the exploitation of emerging mixed drugs.

#### **5. Strengthen intelligence analysis and promote regional cooperation**

The MJIB will continue to enhance the database of drug cases to make effective use of intelligence analysis software, outline the drug network structure and 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 MJIB will promote special case alliances and regional cooperation to implement inter-agency collaboration, integrate human resources and maximize its overall power to combat drugs.

#### **6. Continue to organize specialist workshops and enhance professional investigation capacities**

The MJIB 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 MJIB's staff, reach breakthrough in investigation and improve the overall performance in drug investigation.

## II. International and Cross-Strait Drug Collaboration Promotion

### 1. International Collaboration:

#### *(1) Implement international collaborative mechanism*

In response to current trends in Taiwan's foreign relation environment, the principle of pragmatism has been adopted in international drug enforcement. Taiwan collaborates with upstream countries and regions related source of drugs and drug manufacturing materials supplied to Taiwan, as well as countries in favor of Taiwan's operations in drug investigation. In terms of approach and depending on the requirement of evidence gathering for cases, the MJIB will "set up channels, share experiences, share intelligence, hold conferences, collaborate in handling cases, and track down criminals" to collaborate with related countries or regions in order to implement international collaboration mechanism.

#### *(2) Continue to strengthen the cooperation with the law enforcement agencies in key countries*

The MJIB will uphold the principles of equality, mutual trust, reciprocity, and mutual benefits as it continues to bilaterally communicate and exchange intelligence with countries such as the United States, Australia, Japan, and Southeast Asian countries. MJIB intends to uncover clues to the origin of drug cases before collaborative investigation that will facilitate the combat against drug-related crimes, enhance the effectiveness of cross-border cooperation and implement the drug investigation policy of "rejecting drugs off Taiwan territory."





### *(3) Strengthen case analysis and integrate multilateral collaboration in combats against drugs*

Drug-related crime is characterized by its international nature, making it impossible for a single country to fully control the enforcement of the production, transport and dealing of drugs and hence it is necessary to join forces with neighboring countries. To effectively block drug smuggling and trafficking, and constantly strength case analysis in order to upgrade the case integration capacity, Taiwan supports cross-border investigation of major cases, strengthen the international communication platform and promote project-based alliance to conduct cross-agency collaboration, thereby maximize the combat powers in blocking drug exploitation.

### *(4) Strengthen exchange of evidence collecting techniques with international drug investigation agencies*

In view of the thriving development of internet and constant advancement in cross-border mobile telecommunication technology, MJIB will strength its exchange with international drug investigation agencies with regards to scientific evidence collecting devices, digital evidence forensic skills, and investigation and evidence collection, in order to reach breakthrough in investigation bottlenecks.

### *(5) Continue to track down criminal fugitives escaped overseas*

The MJIB will continue to collaborate with the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to improve electronic files on drug criminal fleeing overseas and actively track down their movements. Furthermore, if suspects have escaped overseas, they will be classified wanted overseas and international collaboration will be requested for further investigation.

## **2. Cross-Strait Cooperation**

Currently China shows indifferent attitude in existing cross-strait collaborative mechanism. However the 2016 legal affairs statistics reveal that 75% of drugs seized originated from China and Hong Kong. The current stagnation of cross-strait exchange highly requires breakthrough to curb the spread of drugs from China to Taiwan.



### **III. Future Prospects for Forensic Drug Testing**

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

- (1) Limited processing of forensic drug test cases with emergency.
- (2) Support external agencies with flexibility through phone, email and fax 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) MJIB 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 through internal audit, correction, improvement, and prevention as well as other valid behaviors in laboratory.
- (3) MJIB has applied for and accredited by ISO/IEC 17025 laboratory in drug hair testing technology in 2017.

#### **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) MJIB 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) MJIB will implement and apply the research outcome of new development drug testing technology on routine forensic cases.
- (4) MJIB will continue to counsel and assist upgrading the drug testing technology of other drug testing agencies in order to strengthen the domestic frontline drug testing capacity.

## IV. Improvement on the Custody and Handling of Drug Evidence

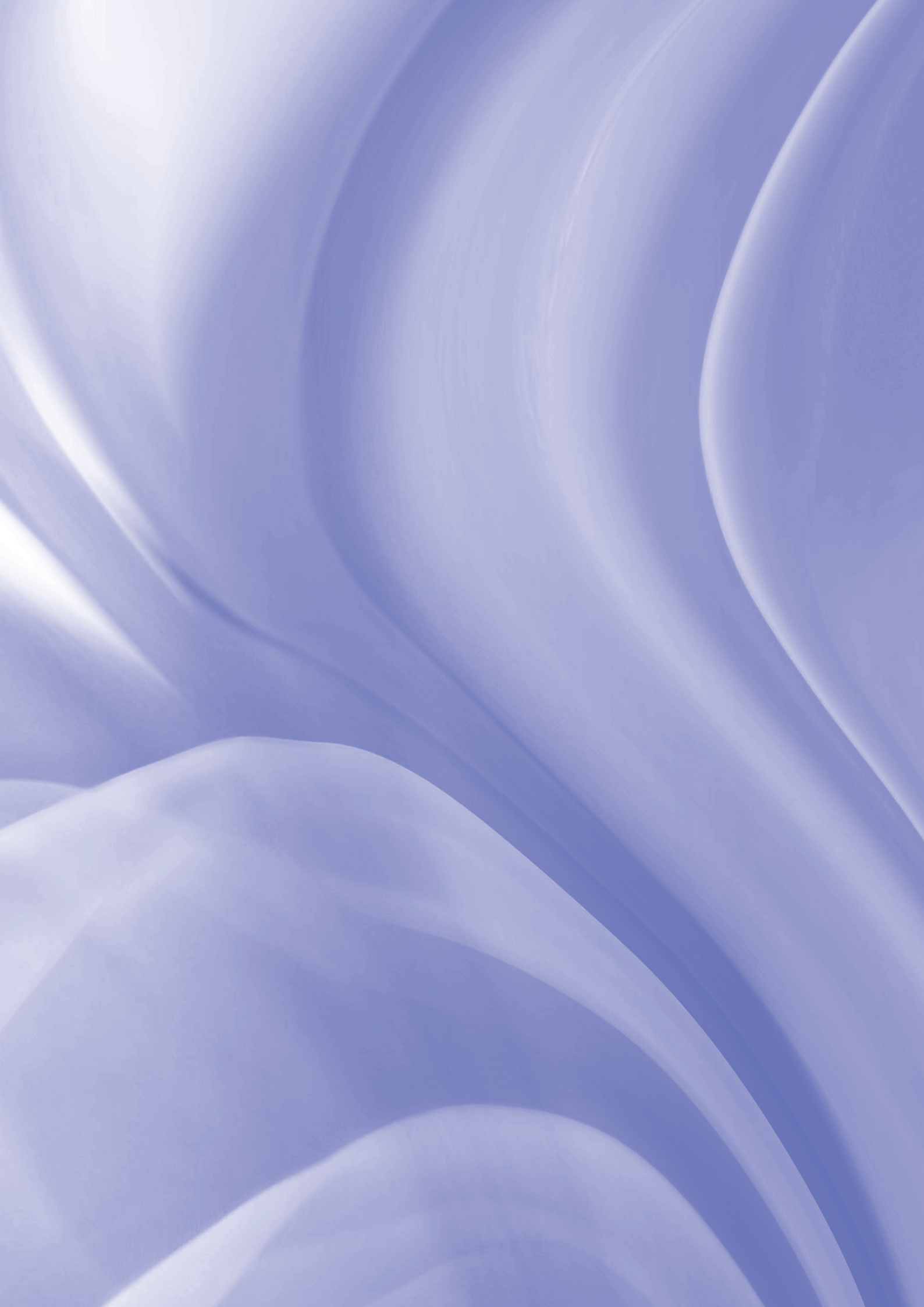
1. Since 1993, under the instruction of the Executive Yuan, the MJIB has taken the responsibility for custody and processing of seized drugs. During the period, the MJIB has taken rigorous precaution in processing drug destruction or custody of drug evidence, and has effectively assisted district courts 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, MJIB not only rigorously screens custody personnel and upgrades the performance of management work but also strengthen the evidence control process audit procedures to prevent any human negligence.
3. MJIB intends to execute drug evidence custody and destruction process through the concept of “team, dedication, service, innovation, and performance” in addition to expand anti-drug propaganda.





# 5

## Major Events





## I. Drug Prevention

DATE	Description
2016/01/04	Southern District Mobile Station investigated the drug smuggling group led by Liu suspected of drug manufacturing, seizing Methamphetamine-20.8KG, solution-249.4KG and manufacturing devices.
2016/01/06-09	The Syndicate Crimes Intelligence Bureau, Hong Kong Customs and Exercise Department visited MJIB.
2016/01/20	Five people from the Transnational Organised Crime Strike, Japan Coast Guard visited MJIB.
2016/01/21	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Kaohsiung Field Office and Ministry of Finance Customs Administration-Kaohsiung Customs investigated the drug smuggling case of suspect Cong, seizing 76 pieces of cookies containing “Marijuana” substance, weighing at 6.054KG.
2016/01/26	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and Ministry of Finance Customs Administration- Taipei Customs co-investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Chen, seizing Marijuana-3.583KG.
2016/02/01	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Kaohsiung Field Office and Ministry of Finance Customs Administration-Kaohsiung Customs co-investigated the drug smuggling case of suspect Fan, seizing Ketamine-360KG.
2016/02/29	Taoyuan City Field Office and Ministry of Finance Customs Administration-Taipei Customs co- investigated case on a New Zealand man suspected of drug smuggling and seized Heroin 2.724KG.
2016/03/31	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Taichung Field Office and Ministry of Finance Customs Administration-Taichung Customs co-investigated the drug smuggling case of suspect Li and others, seizing Ketamine-263.473KG and Ephedrine -1,519.791KG.
2016/04/19	Convened the 17th Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” held in 2016



DATE	Description
2016/04/25	Two American DEA Hong Kong Office staff visited Taiwan.
2016/05/03	Executed the counting, sealing and attestation process of 2016 drug evidence waiting to be destroyed.
2016/05/09	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Kaohsiung Field Office investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Yu, seizing one laboratory for Schedule 2 drug N,N-Dimethylamphetamine, semi-finished products of 5-MeO-DIPT at the scene - 35KG and semi-finished products of PMMA-100KG.
2016/05/10	A total of 4,120 drug exhibits for destruction before the 2016 National Anti-Drug Conference weighed a total of 577KG and 860.22 grams, where the former Minister Luo Ying Xue of the Ministry of Justice hosted the public destruction ceremony at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant.
2016/05/17	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Taichung Field Office and Ministry of Finance Customs Administration-Taichung Customs co-investigated the drug smuggling case of suspect Rao, seizing Ketamine-246.924KG.
2016/05/22	New Taipei City Field Office investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Chen, seizing Heroin-1.137KG,
2016/05/30   2016/06/03	Taiwan MJIB and American DEA co-sponsored “Drugs Precursor Chemical Control and Investigation Practice Seminar.”
2016/06/08	Central District Patrol Station and other agencies co-investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect He, seizing Ephedrine-454.1KG.
2016/06/14	The MJIB collaborated with PDEA and PNP to co-investigate on the “drug smuggling case of Chen,” seizing Methamphetamine drug - 39KG.
2016/06/21	Southern District Mobile Station investigated on the drug manufacturing case of suspect Yu, raiding one Methamphetamine laboratory and seizing Methamphetamine-26.59 gram, Ephedrine - 75.2KG and a batch of manufacturing devices.



DATE	Description
2016/06/21	Taipei City Field Office investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Lu, seizing Methamphetamine-6.071KG.
2016/06/24	American DEA Hong Kong Office former and new director visited Taiwan.
2016/07/05	Tainan City Field Office investigated on the drug smuggling case of Zhan, seizing Methamphetamine-20.31KG.
2016/07/07	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and Ministry of Finance Customs Administration-Keelung Customs co-investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Zheng, seizing Marijuana-42.631KG.
2016/07/06-08	Four staff from the MJIB went to PDEA and PNP-AIDG to attend project work meeting.
2016/07/25	New Taipei City Field Office investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect You, seizing Ketamine-8.050KG.
2016/07/27	Taoyuan City Field Office investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Wang, seizing Marijuana-3.8KG.
2016/07/28	Taipei City Field Office investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Ba, seizing Methamphetamine-4.050KG.
2016/08/01	The American DEA Hong Kong Office special agent Shannon Argetsinger visited Taiwan.
2016/08/04	Ministry of Finance Customs Administration Department of Administration auditor Shu-Juan Chang and others visited MJIB.
2016/08/19	MJIB and Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division of Royal Malaysia Police (NCID) co-investigated on the case of suspect Lin and others in violation of Drug Prevention and Control Act, seizing Methamphetamine-42.5KG.
2016/09/07	New Taipei City Field Office and Ministry of Finance Customs Administration-Taipei Customs co-investigated on drug smuggling case of suspect Huang, seizing Marijuana-1.150KG.



DATE	Description
2016/09/08	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and Ministry of Finance Customs Administration-Taipei Customs co-investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Lin and others, seizing Marijuana-3.086KG.
2016/09/09	Taichung City Field Office investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Jian and others, seizing Erimine-24.74KG.
2016/09/27-30	Taiwan MJIB and American DEA co-sponsored the “2016 Drug Crime Investigation Practice Seminar.”
2016/11/07	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and Ministry of Finance Customs Administration-Taipei Customs co-investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Li, seizing Marijuana-4.934KG.
2016/11/21	New Taipei City Field Office investigated on the drug manufacturing case of suspect Yang and others, seizing MDMA- 2.49KG and raided one laboratory.
2016/11/22	Taoyuan City Field Office and Ministry of Finance Customs Administration-Taipei Customs co-investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Chen and others, seizing Ketamine-3.192KG.
2016/12/01	Northern District Patrol Station, Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office, and Keelung Customs-Taoyuan Branch as well other agencies investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Yang and others, seizing Methamphetamine-52.3KG and Cocaine- 218.45KG.
2016/12/14	Processed the collective destruction process of Schedule 3 and Schedule 4 drugs in 2016.
2016/12/16	Taoyuan City Field Office and Ministry of Finance Customs Administration-Taipei Customs co-investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Liu, seizing liquid Ketamine-3.539KG.
2016/12/21	Southern District Mobile Station and Criminal Investigation Bureau Southern Combat Center co-investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Huang and others, seizing Ketamine-80KG.



DATE	Description
2016/12/21	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Taichung Field Office investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Yang and others, seizing Methamphetamine-39.68 grams and Ketamine-5.590KG.
2016/12/28	Taoyuan City Field Office and Ministry of Finance Customs Administration-Taipei Customs co-investigated on the drug smuggling case of suspect Fan, seizing Heroin- 4.683KG.



## II. Forensic Drug Test

DATE	Description
2016/01/07	Forensic Science Department tested the substance of emerging abuse drug Mexedrone in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/01/07	Forensic Science Department tested the substance of emerging abuse drug JWH-018 adamantyl carboxamide in for the first time.
2016/01/27	Forensic Science Department assisted AXIN Lab to test the substance of emerging abuse drug MPHP in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/03/21	Forensic Science Department tested the substance of emerging abuse drug 5-MeO-DALT in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/03/24	Forensic Science Department assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital to test the substance of emerging abuse drug 4-Ethylmethcathinone in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/03/31	Forensic Science Department assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital to test the substance of emerging abuse drug 4-Methyl- $\alpha$ -ethylaminopentiophenone Ethylmethcathinone in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/03/31	Forensic Science Department assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital to test the substance of emerging abuse drug 4-Bromoethcathinone Ethylmethcathinone in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/04/11	Forensic Science Department tested the substance of emerging abuse drug N-Ethylpentylone in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/04/22	Forensic Science Department tested the substance of emerging abuse drug FUB-AMB in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/04/22	Forensic Science Department tested the substance of emerging abuse drug EMB-FUBINACA in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/05/16	Forensic Science Department tested the substance of emerging abuse drug 4-Chloroethcathinone in Taiwan for the first time.



DATE	Description
2016/06/16	Forensic Science Department assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital to test the substance of emerging abuse drug 4-Methylpentedrone Ethylmethcathinone in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/08/04	Forensic Science Department tested the substance of emerging abuse drug 4-Fluoro PHP in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/08/04	Forensic Science Department tested the substance of emerging abuse drug 4-Fluoro PV8 in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/09/07	Forensic Science Department tested the substance of emerging abuse drug U-47700 in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/10/17	Forensic Science Department tested the substance of emerging abuse drug ADB-FUBINACA in Taiwan for the first time.
2016/11/30   2016/12/01	MJIB Drug Abuse Laboratory underwent extension appraisal.

# 毒品犯罪防制工作年報

## 2016 年

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