

# 毒品 2017

法務部調查局 106 年

## 犯罪防制工作年報

### Report on Drug Control and Prevention



法務部調查局  
Investigation Bureau,  
Ministry of Justice  
中華民國107年7月出版  
GPN : 4310701100



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# Preface

Traditional drugs are still rampant worldwide. With the growth of emerging new psychoactive substances, drug abuse has become increasingly serious. To prevent the threat and harm of drugs, the government has actively promoted the “New Generation Anti-drug Strategy” and its action plan. To bring this strategy into full play, the government has initiated the Drug Investigation Program, where an anti-drug network nationwide is built to track the sources of drugs, break down drug trafficking and manufacturing groups, and eradicate the supply of drugs, in hopes of protecting the nationals from drugs and maintaining social stability and prosperity.

In accordance with the investigation principles of “interdicting drugs at habitat, intercepting drugs at disembarkation, wiping-out drugs within inland”, Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (the Bureau) actively discovers and conducts investigations on major drug cases of “international sources of supplies, smuggling channels, distribution networks, and manufacturing laboratories.” The Bureau aims to achieve the strategic objectives of “weeding out the source and cutting off the supply.” In 2017, the Bureau handled 133 drug cases, apprehended 167 criminal suspects, and seized 3,846 kg of various drugs and raided 11 drug laboratories, effectively preventing the flow of illicit drugs into the community. Moreover, the Bureau’s Drug Abuse Laboratory became the first drug laboratory certified by ISO/IEC 17025 laboratory in Taiwan, a special drug testing organization with multiple testing capacities. The laboratory not only effectively supports forensic drug testing for courts at different levels and prosecutor office in the investigation and trial of cases but also establishes the latest emerging drug abuse analytical database. Moreover, the laboratory intends to combine the strengths of all drug testing organizations in Taiwan for the early detection of trends in emerging drug abuse and thereby 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. Tsau

Sincerely Yours,

May 2018



# Editor's Notes

## I. Objectives

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

## II. Content

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





Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.

### III. Guidelines

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





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1

# 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 Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau.”<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.

<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 Senior Specialists. There are three sections under the Division. The division of operations is described as follows:

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

<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.

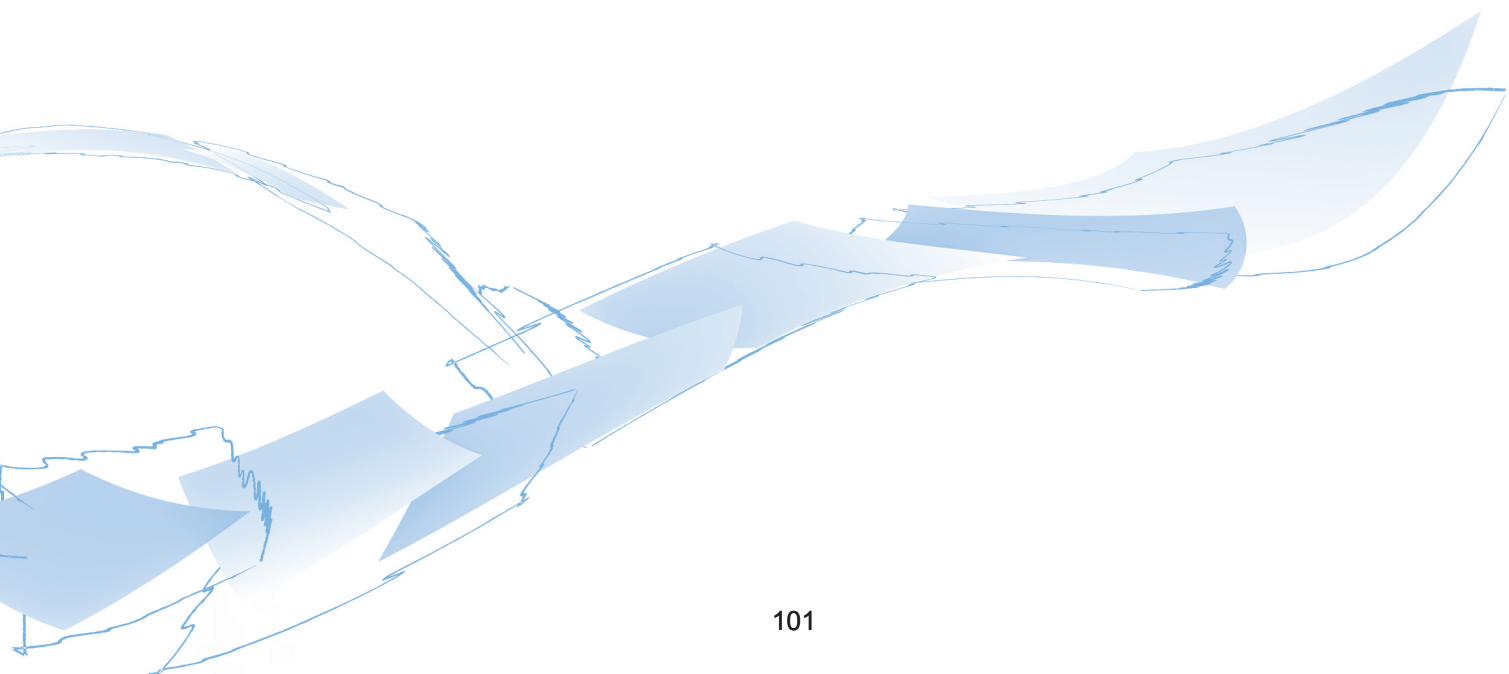
Furthermore to strengthen the mobility of the bureau in fight against drug-related crimes, specialist teams and dedicated personnel have been drawn from various investigative branches, stations and mobile work stations commit in the prevention of drug-related crimes in terms of clue finding, investigation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

### III. Forensic Drug Testing

The Bureau's Forensic Science Division undertakes affairs such as the testing on drugs and emerging drugs of abuse, drug laboratories, urine test for drugs, and hair test for drugs as well as relevant technical consultation and R&D work. The division is the first drug laboratory in Taiwan certified by ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory Certification and accredited by 153 certification bodies from 102 economies. The laboratory is also known as the Bureau's Drug Abuse Laboratory and the biggest special drug testing agency with most diverse testing capacities and most case handling capacity.



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







# 2

## Performance Overview





# I. Focus of Drug Enforcement Efforts

## 1. Drug Investigations

### *(1) Investigation status*

In 2017, the Bureau solved a total of 133 cases and apprehended 167 suspects (including 12 foreigners). In particular, 24 cases were investigated from spontaneous discovery and reporting and rest 109 cases were seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and transferred to MJIB for investigation. The gross weight (same below) of seizures of the drugs was 3,846.382 kilograms. Eleven drug laboratories were raided, including 2 Schedule-2 drug methamphetamine laboratories, 2 Marijuana laboratories, 1 MDMA laboratory, 2 dream coffee drug laboratories, 3 ketamine laboratories, and 1 hydroxyimine hydrochloride laboratory. Compared with 2016, when 291 cases were investigated, 305 suspects apprehended and a total of 3,925.772 kilograms of drugs were seized, 7 drug laboratories were raided (3 Schedule-2 Drug Methamphetamine laboratories, 1 MDMA laboratory, and 3 Marijuana laboratories), the number of drug laboratories increased by 4, while the numbers of drug cases, suspects and seizures were all reduced due to the type of drug crimes (manufacturing, transportation, and sale) investigated by the Bureau. In 2017, 183 cases involving 135 people (mostly foreign workers) mailing medicines with Schedule-4 drugs from other countries were seized by the Customs Administration (mostly foreign workers), which are not included in this annual report.

### *(2) Focus of investigations*

The following is the ranking for the number of cases solved in 2017 in descending order: Marijuana-55 cases, Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB)-23 cases, Ketamine-14 cases, Opium poppy-5 cases, Methamphetamine and 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)-6 cases each, Cocaine-5 cases, heroin-3 cases, Nimetazepam and Tramadol-2 cases each, and Psilocine, Tetrahydrocannabinol, Methoxymethamphetamine (MMA), Cathine, Methylpentadron (MPD), Chloroethcathinone (CEC), hydroxyimine HCL, and Chloropseudoephedrine-1 case each. The amounts of seizure are Chloropseudoephedrine 1,260KG, Nimetazepam 883.09KG, Ketamine





814.79KG, Marijuana 400.9KG, Methamphetamine (including solvents) 315.84KG, hydroxyimine HCL 70.35KG, Heroin 47.66KG, Cathine 17.85KG, MMA 15.07KG, CEC 7.59KG, MPD 5.02KG, 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) 3.59KG, Opium poppy 2.75KG, Cocaine 0.74KG, GHB 0.71KG, Psilocine 0.20KG, and Tetrahydrocannabinol 0.13KG (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 Marijuana has increased drastically and the amount of Chloropseudoephedrine for manufacturing amphetamine continues to increase.

**Table 2-1 Number of Drug Cases Investigated and Amount of Drugs Seized by the Bureau in 2017**

Units: Grams (G.W.)

Schedule	Name of Drugs	Cases	Percentage %	Seizure (grams)	Percentage %	Notes
Schedule-1 Drugs	Cocaine	5	3.76	736.10	0.02	
	Heroin	3	2.26	47,659.00	1.24	
Schedule-2 Drugs	Marijuana	55	41.35	400,898.59	10.42	
	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	6	4.51	3,592.58	0.09	
	Methamphetamine	6	4.51	315,838.77	8.21	
	Opium poppy	9	6.77	2,750.10	0.07	
	Psilocine	1	0.75	203.93	0.01	
	Tetrahydrocannabinol	1	0.75	125.54	0.00	
	Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB)	23	17.29	712.63	0.02	
	Methoxymethamphetamine (MMA)	1	0.75	15,071.00	0.39	
Schedule-3 Drugs	Cathine	1	0.75	17,850.00	0.46	
	Ketamine	14	10.53	814,792.27	21.18	
	4-Bromo-2, 5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B)	0	0.00	3.43	0.00	
	Nimetazepam	2	1.50	883,090.00	22.96	
	Methylpentadone (MPD)	1	0.75	5,018.00	0.13	
	Chloroethcathinone (CEC)	1	0.75	7,591.00	0.20	



Schedule	Name of Drugs	Cases	Percentage %	Seizure (grams)	Percentage %	Notes
Schedule-4 Drugs	Alprazolam	0	0.00	0.56	0.00	
	Clonazepam	0	0.00	14.80	0.00	
	Tramadol	2	1.50	86.41	0.00	
Schedule-4 Drugs Precursor Materials	Hydroxylamine HCL	1	0.75	70,347.00	1.83	
	Chloropseudoephedrine	1	0.75	1,260,000.00	32.76	
<b>Total</b>		<b>133</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,846,381.71</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 2017, the Bureau has already exchanged data for 299 cases with offshore drug enforcements, conducted the work meeting with 30 people through 6 sessions, appointed two personnel to participate in two international meetings, and collaborated in investigation for 5 cases, and apprehended 35 suspects. The Bureau has seized a variety of drugs (heroin, Methamphetamine, Ephedrine, Ketamine, and Erimine) in the amount of 2,676.5 kilograms. In particular, the Bureau has collaborated with Philippine Drugs Enforcement Agency (PDEA), Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division of Royal Malaysia Police (NCID), Directorate General of Customs and Excise (DGCE), Australian Federal Police (AFP), and Anti-smuggling Department of General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China on the investigation of one case each.

### 3. Custody and Handling of Drugs

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

## II. Investigation of Drug-Related Crime Cases

### 1. Statistics of Drug-Related Crime Cases

#### *(1) Case investigation*

In 2017, the Bureau solved 8 cases related to Schedule-1 drugs with a total amount of 48.395KG seized, 102 cases related to Schedule-2 drugs with a total amount of 739.193KG seized, 19 cases related to Schedule-3 drugs with a total amount of 1,728.345KG seized, and 4 cases related to Schedule-4 drugs with a total amount of 1,330.449KG seized. The Bureau raided 2 methamphetamine drug laboratories, 1 MMA laboratory, 2 Marijuana laboratories, 2 dream coffee drug laboratories, 3 Ketamine laboratories, and 1 hydroxyimine hydrochloride laboratory with an illegal proceed of NTD16,119,300, USD2,150, 4 vehicles, 14 altered firearm, and 426 bullets.

Compared with the drug cases investigated in 2016, the figure was down 158 cases, among which Schedule-1 drugs were increased by 1 case, Schedule-2 drugs were increased by 24 cases, Schedule-3 drug were decreased by 1 case, and Schedule-4 drugs were decreased by 182 cases (foreign workers mailing medicines with Schedule-4 drugs from other countries are not included in this annual report). The seized amount of Schedule-1 drugs was decreased by 180.267KG, down 78.84%. The seized amount of Schedule-2 drugs was increased by 137.379KG, up 22.83%. The seized amount of Schedule-3 drugs was increased by 696.399KG, up 67.48%. The seized amount of Schedule-4 drugs was decreased by 732.901 KG, down 35.52% (Table 2-2).

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

In 2017, 109 cases seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance (MOF) were handed over to the Bureau for investigation. The total weight of seized drugs was 1,213.191KG. Among the cases, Schedule-1 drug cocaine accounted for 0.122 Schedule-1 drug heroin accounted for 46.919KG, Schedule-2 drug Marijuana accounted for 87.627KG, Schedule-2 drug MDMA accounted for 0.507KG, Schedule-2 drug opium poppy accounted for 2.75KG, Schedule-2 drug



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

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
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
2017	133	167	3,846,382	8	11	48,395	102	107	739,193	19	37	1,728,345	4	12	1,330,449

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.

Psilocine accounted for 0.204KG, Schedule-2 drug Tetrahydrocannabinol accounted for 0.126KG, Schedule-2 drug GHB accounted for 0.7KG, Schedule-3 drug Cathine accounted for 17.85KG, Schedule-3 drug Ketamine accounted for 153.281KG, Schedule-3 drug Nimetazepam accounted for 828KG, MPD accounted for 5.018KG, Schedule-4 drug Tramadol accounted for 0.086KG, and Schedule-4 precursor material hydroxylamine HCL accounted for 70KG, divided as follows:

1. By smuggling method: Concealed via luggage-1 case, concealed via air container-2 cases, concealed via marine container-3 cases, and concealed via public postal-103 cases
2. By customs office: Keelung Customs-4 cases, Taipei Customs Office-101 cases, Taichung Customs-3 cases, and Kaohsiung Customs -1 case.
3. By nationality: Taiwan-87 cases, the U.S.-2 cases, France-2 cases, and unknown-18 cases.

4. By source of drugs: Taiwan-1 case, Mainland China-1 case, Hong Kong-26 cases, Cambodia-2 cases, Thailand-1 case, Malaysia-3 cases, Pakistan-1 case, India-2 cases, U.K.-2 cases, France-1 case, Germany-1 case, Belgium-1 case, Netherlands-19 cases, Spain-1 case, Czech Republic-2 cases, South Africa-1 case, Ethiopian-1 case, the U.S.-21 cases, Canada-21 cases, and unknown-1 case.
5. By type of drugs: Cocaine-3 cases, heroin-3 cases (Schedule-1 drugs), Marijuana-54 cases, MDMA-5 cases, opium poppy-9 cases, Psilocine-1 case, Tetrahydrocannabinol-1 case, GHB-22 cases (Schedule-2 drugs), Cathine-1 case, Ketamine-7 cases, Nimetazepam-1 case, MPD-1 case (Schedule-3 drugs), Tramadol-2 cases (Schedule-4 drugs), and hydroxylamine HCL-1 case (Schedule-4 precursor materials) (some drugs have been seized from the same case).

**Table 2-3 Statistics on Drugs Seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and Investigated by the Bureau in 2017**

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (gram)
20170119	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Canada	B. drug case	Marijuana	8
20170120	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Su drug case	Marijuana	210
20170123	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	China	Hsu and others drug case	Ketamine	140,820
20170209	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Sun drug case	Marijuana	8
20170213	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	South Africa	Chen and others drug case	Marijuana	722
20170214	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Spain	Wu drug case	Marijuana	38
20170218	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Chang drug case	Marijuana	352
20170223	Taichung Customs	Concealed via air container	Taiwan	Canada	Chen drug case	Marijuana	1,007
20170316	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Tsai drug case	GHB	16.89





Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (gram)
20170321	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	Canada	J. drug case	Marijuana	32
20170321	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Chen drug case	Marijuana	50
20170329	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Netherlands	Unidentified drug case	MDMA	24.8
20170410	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	U.S.A.	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	466
20170412	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Canada	Yang drug case	Marijuana	52,250
20170413	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Cambodia	Tsai and others drug case	Heroin	1,849
20170418	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Hong Kong	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	15,980
20170419	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Lin drug case	Marijuana	1,171
20170420	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Netherlands	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	6
20170426	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Lo and others drug case	MDMA	107
20170504	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Wang drug case	Marijuana	22
20170508	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Chen drug case	MDMA	10.08
20170511	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Hsu drug case	Marijuana	949
20170515	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Chen drug case	Cocaine	4.4
20170516	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Cheng drug case	Marijuana	218.2
20170520	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Netherlands	Chi drug case	Marijuana	5
20170520	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Lin drug case	Ketamine Marijuana	1.65 3.08
20170527	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Cambodia	Hsiao and others drug case	Marijuana	2,503

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (gram)
20170531	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Lu and others drug case	Marijuana	266
20170602	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	U.K.	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	2.13
20170603	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Lin drug case	Opium poppy	108
20170605	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Yeh drug case	Marijuana	3
20170605	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Chang drug case	GHB	14.74
20170605	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Lin drug case	GHB	34
20170605	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Canada	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	36
20170607	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Belgium	Tseng drug case	Marijuana	3
20170607	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Czech Republic	Chien drug case	Marijuana	136.9
20170608	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Huang drug case	GHB	21.26
20170608	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Li drug case	Marijuana	18.2
20170609	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	U.K.	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	6
20170609	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Hsieh drug case	Opium poppy	245
20170613	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Chi drug case	Opium poppy	272
20170613	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Li drug case	Opium poppy	248.1
20170614	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Huang and others drug case	Marijuana	898.79
20170615	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	France	France	T. drug case	Marijuana	18
20170616	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Canada	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	29.68
20170619	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Hong Kong	Unidentified drug case	GHB	21.26



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (gram)
20170626	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Yeh and others drug case	Marijuana Psilocine	2 43
20170628	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Chang drug case	Marijuana	1,073.5
20170706	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	India	Unidentified drug case	Tramadol	59.92
20170706	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Huang and others drug case	GHB	71.23
20170710	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Chang drug case	Marijuana	24
20170711	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Fang drug case	Marijuana	15
20170712	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	U.S.A.	Unidentified drug case	Tetrahydrocannabinol	125.54
20170712	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Kan drug case	Marijuana	39
20170713	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Germany	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	21.79
20170726	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Huang and others drug case	GHB	31.47
20170801	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Tseng drug case	Marijuana	160
20170802	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Chen and others drug case	GHB	16.68
20170802	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Yeh and others drug case	Opium poppy	226
20170802	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Wu drug case	GHB	15.96
20170802	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Hsu drug case	GHB	16.17
20170804	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Tsai and others drug case	GHB	55.37
20170807	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Hsieh and others drug case	Psilocine	160.93
20170808	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Taiwan	Wu and others drug case	Nimetazepam	828,000
20170809	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Czech Republic	Hsu and others drug case	Marijuana	14

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (gram)
20170809	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Canada	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	29
20170817	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Yang drug case	Marijuana	35
20170825	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Chen drug case	Opium poppy	226
20170829	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Ethiopia	Cheng drug case	Cathine	17,850
20170906	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Hsu drug case	Marijuana Cocaine	192 105
20170908	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Wang drug case	hydroxylamine HCL	70,000
20170912	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Chen drug case	Marijuana	1,940
20170913	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Chiang drug case	Marijuana	578
20170921	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Unknown	Cheng drug case	Ketamine	110
20170921	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Shih drug case	Opium poppy	226
20170921	Keelung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Tseng drug case	Ketamine	6,800
20170925	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Lu drug case	Opium poppy	679
20170925	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Hsu drug case	MDMA	342.8
20170926	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Chan drug case	Opium poppy	520
20171019	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Huang drug case	Ketamine	2,247.5
20171023	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Liu drug case	Ketamine	2,012
20171107	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Huang drug case	Marijuana	298.3
20171109	Taipei Customs	Concealed via air container	Taiwan	Malaysia	F. and others drug case	Heroin	30,500
20171110	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Thailand	Lin drug case	Heroin	14,570



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (gram)
20171110	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Yeh and others drug case	GHB	23.5
20171113	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Cheng drug case	Marijuana	15
20171114	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Pakistan	Ou drug case	Ketamine	1,290
20171118	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Chen drug case	Cocaine	13
20171120	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Liao and others drug case	GHB	22
20171120	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Hsu and others drug case	GHB	48.5
20171120	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Kuei and others drug case	GHB	14.42
20171120	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Liu and others drug case	GHB	50
20171120	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Wang drug case	Marijuana	1,290
20171121	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	U.S.A.	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	497
20171121	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	France	U.S.A.	V. drug case	Marijuana	191
20171207	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Wu and others drug case	GHB	37.45
20171213	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Canada	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	127
20171213	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Netherlands	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	5
20171213	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Chiu and others drug case	GHB	18.19
20171213	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Lin and others drug case	GHB	51.39
20171218	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Tsai and others drug case	Marijuana	3,000
20171218	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Li and others drug case	Marijuana	237.5
20171218	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Huang and others drug case	GHB	50.77



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (gram)
20171218	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Pan and others drug case	GHB	58
20171218	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Chi and others drug case	MDMA	21.9
20171218	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Liu and others drug case	GHB	11.14
20171218	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	India	Lai and others drug case	Tramadol	26.49
20171221	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	U.S.A.	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	425.32
20171227	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Hong Kong	Unidentified drug case	MPD	5,018

## 2. Sources of Drugs and Smuggling Method

### (1) Sources of drugs

1. Heroin: The main sources come from Malaysia-30.5KG, accounting for 64%; Thailand-14.57KG, accounting for 30.57%; Cambodia-1.849KG, accounting for 3.88%; and others-0.74KG, accounting for 1.55%.

2. Methamphetamine: The main sources come from Taiwan-313.459KG, accounting for 99.25%; Mainland China-0.26KG, accounting for 0.08%; and others-2.12KG, accounting for 0.67%.

3. Marijuana: The main sources come from Mainland China-289.663KG, accounting for 72.25%; Canada-86.638KG, accounting for 21.61%; U.S.A.-19.733KG, accounting for 4.92%; Cambodia-2.503KG, accounting for 0.62%; Taiwan-1.042KG, accounting for 0.26%; South Africa-0.722KG, accounting for 0.18%; Netherlands-0.357KG, accounting for 0.09%; Czech Republic-0.151KG, accounting for 0.04%; Spain-0.038KG, accounting for 0.01%; Germany-0.022KG, accounting for 0.01%; France-0.018KG; U.K.-0.008KG; and Belgium-0.003KG.

4. Ketamine: The main sources come from Taiwan-435.093KG, accounting for 53.4%; Mainland China-337.057KG, accounting for 41.37%; Netherlands-6.802KG, accounting for 0.83%; Malaysia-4.26KG, accounting for 0.52%; Pakistan-1.29KG, accounting for 0.16%; Canada-



Table 2-4 Statistics on Major Drug Sources in 2017

Units: Grams

Schedule  Source	Type of Drugs											
	No. of Cases	Percentage (%)	Heroin	Percentage (%)	Methamphetamine	Percentage (%)	Marijuana	Percentage (%)	Ketamine	Percentage (%)	Nimetazepam	Other Drugs
Mainland China	33	24.81			260.13	0.08	289,662.82	72.25	337,056.60	41.37	55,000	
Thailand	1	0.75	14,570.00	30.57								
Malaysia	3	2.26	30,500.00	64.00					4,259.50	0.52		
Cambodia	2	1.50	1,849.00	3.88			2,503.00	0.62				
India	2	1.50										Note 3
Pakistan	1	0.75							1,290.00	0.16		
U.S.A.	23	17.29					19,732.80	4.92				
Canada	22	16.54					86,638.27	21.61	1.70	0.00		
Netherlands	19	14.29					357.48	0.09	6,801.65	0.83		
U.K.	2	1.50					8.13	0.00				
Czech Republic	2	1.50					150.90	0.04				
Spain	1	0.75					38.00	0.01				
Belgium	1	0.75					3.00	0.00				
Germany	1	0.75					21.79	0.01				
France	1	0.75					18.00	0.00				
South Africa	1	0.75					722.00	0.18				
Ethiopia	1	0.75										Note 4
Taiwan	11	8.27			313,459.00	99.25	1,042.40	0.26	435,092.82	53.4	828,000	
Others	6	4.51	740.00	1.55	2,119.64	0.67			30,290.00	3.72	90	
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47,659.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>315,838.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>400,898.59</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>814,792.27</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>883,090</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. On July 6, 2017 and December 18, 2017, 86.41g of Schedule-4 drug Tramadol smuggled from India to Taiwan was seized.

4. On August 29, 2017, 17.85KG of Schedule-3 drug Cathine smuggled from Ethiopia to Taiwan was seized.

0.002KG; and others-30.29KG, accounting for 3.72%.

5. Nimetazepam: The main sources come from Taiwan-828KG, accounting for 93.76%; Mainland China-55KG, accounting for 6.23%; and others-0.09KG, accounting for 0.01% (Table 2-4).

## ***(2) Smuggling method***

There were 106 cases where drugs were concealed among postal packages and express delivery packages. There was 1 case where drugs were carried by the passengers. Smuggling methods included hiding drugs in luggage compartment, latex pillows, essential oils, steel vacuum flasks, candle holders, marker cartons, baking ingredients, sex toys, biscuits, and gas stoves. There were 10 cases via marine and air containers. Smuggling methods included concealing in wooden pallets, cosmetics cases, luggage, tea leaves, filter cartridges, office cabinets, ice makers, blower, and fuel tanks. There were 2 cases smuggled via fishing boats and 15 cases via others, as described below:

1. Heroin: The majority were concealed via air containers-30.5KG, accounting for 64%; concealed via postal-16.419KG, accounting for 34.45%; and others-0.74KG, accounting for 1.55%.
2. Methamphetamine: The majority were manufactured in Taiwan-313.459KG, accounting for 99.25%; and others-2.38KG, accounting for 0.75%.
3. Marijuana: The majority were smuggled via fishing boats-270KG, accounting for 67.35%; concealed via marine containers-87.074KG, accounting for 21.72%; concealed via postal-39.096KG, accounting for 9.75%; manufactured in Taiwan-1.042KG, accounting for 0.26%; carried by passengers-0.003KG; and others-3.683KG, accounting for 0.92%.
4. Ketamine: The majority were manufactured in Taiwan-450.586KG, accounting for 55.3%; concealed via marine containers-195.842KG, accounting for 24.04%; concealed via air containers-140.82KG, accounting for 17.28%; concealed via postal-12.856KG, accounting for 1.58%; carried by passengers-0.002KG; and others-14.687KG, accounting for 1.8%.
5. Nimetazepam: The majority were concealed via marine containers-883KG, accounting for 99.99%; and others-0.09KG, accounting for 0.01% (Table 2-5).



**Table 2-5 Statistics on Smuggling Methods for Major Drug Cases Investigated in 2017**

Units: Grams

Method \ Type	No. of Cases	Percentage (%)	Type of Drugs									
			Heroin	Percentage (%)	Methamphetamine	Percentage (%)	Marijuana	Percentage (%)	Ketamine	Percentage (%)	Nimetazepam	Percentage (%)
Carried by Passengers	1	0.75					3.08	0.00	1.65	0.00		
Concealed via marine containers	8	6.02					87,073.80	21.72	195,842.00	24.04	883,000	99.99
Concealed via air containers	2	1.50	30,500.00	64.00					140,820.00	17.28		
Fishing Boats	1	0.75					270,000.00	67.35				
Postal Packages	106	79.70	16,419.00	34.45			39,096.49	9.75	12,855.80	1.58		
Domestic Manufacturing	10	7.52			313,459.00	99.25	1,042.40	0.26	450,585.82	55.30		
Others	5	3.76	740.00	1.55	2,379.77	0.75	3,682.82	0.92	14,687.00	1.80	90	0.01
Total	133	100.00	47,659.00	100.00	315,838.77	100.00	400,898.59	100.00	814,792.27	100.00	883,090	100.00

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

2. One case where 270KG of marijuana smuggled via fishing boat was seized in cooperation with the Coast Guard Administration on July 12, 2017.



### 3. Major Cases

#### *(1) Case on 149KG of methamphetamine smuggled by Yu and others*

Southern District Mobile Station investigated the drug smuggling group led by Yu suspected of drug smuggling to Taiwan for sale. On January 17, 2017, Southern District Mobile Station co-investigated the case with the police and coast guards and seized 149KG of methamphetamine at the warehouse in Daliao District, Kaohsiung. Two suspects, including Yu, were apprehended. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-01-1** Evidence of Yu and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



**Figure 2-01-2** Evidence of Yu and Others' Drug Smuggling Case

#### *(2) Case on 172KG of ketamine and 26KG of marijuana smuggled by Hsu and others*

Taipei Customs, the Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance reported 26KG of marijuana and 32KG of ketamine concealed via a container from China to Taiwan in November 2017 and transferred the case to Taoyuan City Field Division for investigation. On January 22, 2017, 38 packs of ketamine (140KG) concealed in 3 boxes of blowers imported via a container from China to Taiwan were seized at the general warehouse of Farglory in Taoyuan City. On the morning of January 23, 2017, two suspects, including the cargo owner Hsu, were apprehended in Guanyin District, Taoyuan City. The case was transferred to Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-02-1** Press Release of Hsu and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



**Figure 2-02-2** Evidence of Hsu and Others' Drug Smuggling Case

### *(3) Case on 108KG of methamphetamine and 40KG of solution manufactured by Kuo and others*

Southern District Mobile Station investigated the drug manufacturing group led by Kuo suspected of manufacturing drugs for sale in Hsinchu. On March 29, 2017, 108KG of methamphetamine and 40KG of solution, 740g of heroin, 15g of marijuana, and drug manufacturing devices were seized in Zhubei City; in addition, 1 drug warehouse was seized in Bade District, Taoyuan City, and 3 suspects, including Kuo, were apprehended. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-03-1** Seizure Scene of Kuo and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



**Figure 2-03-2** Evidence of Kuo and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



#### *(4) Case on 52.25KG of marijuana smuggled by Chen and others*

Keelung Customs, the Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance reported 52.25KG of marijuana concealed in luggage from Canada at Yangmin Container Terminal on April 5, 2017 and transferred the case to the Maritime Affairs Field Division for investigation. On April 12, 2017, Chen was apprehended when picking up the cargo. The case was transferred to Keelung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-04-1** Press Release of Chen and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



**Figure 2-04-2** Evidence of Chen and Others' Drug Smuggling Case

#### *(5) Case on 130g of ketamine and 31.8KG of solution manufacture red by Ho and others*

Southern District Mobile Station investigated the drug manufacturing group led by Ho suspected of manufacturing drugs for sale in Kaohsiung. On June 2, 2017, 30g of ketamine and 5KG of solution and drug manufacturing devices were seized in Daliao District, Kaohsiung City, and three suspects, including Ho, were apprehended; later, 100g of ketamine and 26.8KG of solution, 139.5g of methamphetamine, 347g of hydroxylamine HCL, and drug manufacturing devices were seized at Ho's home in Renwu District, Kaohsiung City. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-05-1** Drug Manufacturing Equipment of Ho and Others' Drug Manufacturing Case



**Figure 2-05-2** Seizure Scene of Ho and Others' Drug Manufacturing Case

### *(6) Case on 270KG of marijuana smuggled by Hsia and others*

Southern District Mobile Station investigated the drug smuggling group led by Hsia suspected of smuggling drugs from China to Taiwan for sale. On July 12, 2017, Southern District Mobile Station co-investigated the fishing boat with the Coast Guard Administration at Port of Anping, Tainan City and seized 270KG of marijuana. The captain Hsia and the cargo owner Wang were apprehended. The case was transferred to Tainan District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-06-1** Seizure Scene of Hsia and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



**Figure 2-06-2** Seizure Scene of Hsia and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



### *(7) Case on 828KG of Erimine smuggled by Wu and others*

Keelung Customs, the Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance reported 60 boxes of Schedule-3 drug Erimine (828KG) concealed in a container to be exported to Malaysia at Evergreen Container Terminal on July 13, 2017 and transferred the case to the Maritime Affairs Field Division for investigation. On August 5, 2017, two suspects who intended to abscond, including Wu, were apprehended. The case was transferred to Keelung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



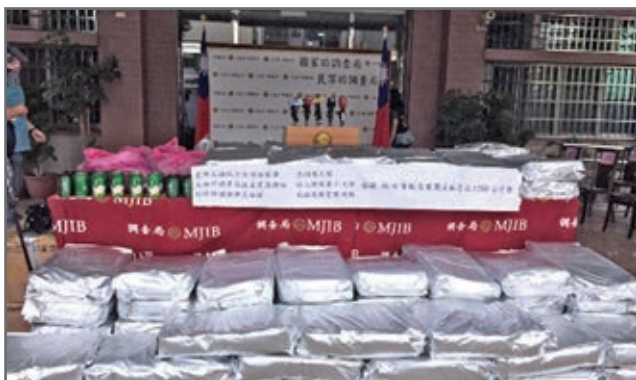
**Figure 2-07-1** Press Release of Wu and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



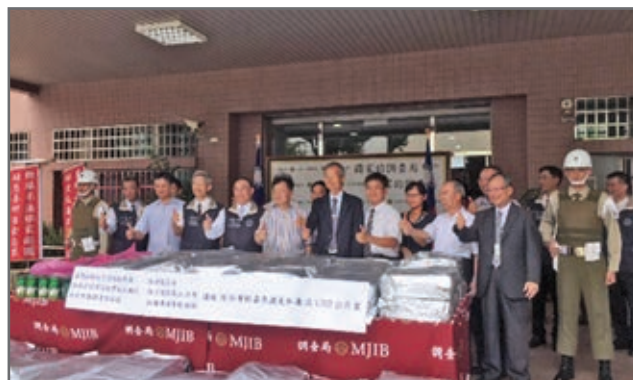
**Figure 2-07-2** Evidence of Wu and Others' Drug Smuggling Case

### *(8) Case on 1,260KG of Chloropseudoephedrine smuggled by Chang and others*

Maritime Affairs Field Division investigated the drug smuggling group led by Chang suspected of smuggling drugs from Hong Kong to Taiwan for sale. On September 18, 2017, Maritime Affairs Field Division worked with the Kaohsiung Customs to seize 1,260KG of Schedule-4 drug precursor material Chloropseudoephedrine concealed in a container from Hong Kong at Port of Kaohsiung. On September 20, 2017, Maritime Affairs Field Division worked with the freight company to deliver the shipment to the receiving location. Three suspects, including Li, were apprehended when picking up the cargo; later at 8 p.m. on the same day, the cargo owner Chang was apprehended in Keelung City. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-08-1** Press Release of Chang and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



**Figure 2-08-2** Press Release of Chang and Others' Drug Smuggling Case

### *(9) Case on 30.5KG of heroin smuggled by Malaysia F.*

Taipei Customs, the Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance reported 73 packs of heroin (30.5KG) concealed in steel vacuum flasks from Malaysia at Taoyuan International Airport on September 27, 2017 and identified the suspects Malaysia F. and L.; however, the two suspects escaped before the case was investigated. Through the international drug investigation collaboration mechanisms, the Bureau worked with the Narcotics Crime Investigation Department, Malaysia to seize 254KG of ketamine concealed in tieguanyin tea bags among the cargos shipped from Kuala Lumpur International Airport to Taipei on October 18, 2017.



**Figure 2-09-1** Press Release of F (Malaysian) and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



**Figure 2-09-2** Press Release of Royal Malaysian Police



### *(10) Case on 423.46KG of ketamine solution manufactured by Huang and others*

Central District Mobile Station investigated the drug manufacturing group led by Huang suspected of manufacturing drugs for sale in Taichung. On December 21, 2017, Central District Mobile Station seized 423.46 of ketamine solution and drug manufacturing devices at the residence in Wufeng District, Taichung City and apprehended 4 suspects, including Huang. The case was transferred to Taichung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-10-1** Press Release of Huang and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



**Figure 2-10-2** Seizure Scene of Huang and Others' Drug Manufacturing Case

## III. International and Cross-strait Collaboration

According to the objective of “weeding out the source and stopping supply” in Taiwan's efforts to enforce drug laws and considering the difficulties faced by Taiwan in foreign relations, the Bureau has adopted a pragmatic principle of “real cases and real strength” in international collaboration to combat drug-related crimes, giving priority to upstream countries of Taiwan's drugs and drug manufacturing ingredients, and countries in favor of Taiwan's anti-drug projects as the cooperative partners. In practice, Taiwan executes through specific methods as “setting up channels, sharing experiences, sharing intelligence, holding conferences, collaborating in handling cases, and tracking down criminals” to cope with the situations of domestic drug-related crimes and promote collaboration with relevant countries and regions.





## 1. Communication, Visits and Exchange of Intelligence

- (1) Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Hong Kong Office organized the work meeting on June 12, 2017 to share opinions on future cooperation.
- (2) Drug Enforcement Division and Economic Crime Prevention Division of the Bureau visited Public Security Border Defence Regiment of Fujian Province in Kinmen on August 2, 2017 to share opinions on future cooperation on investigations.
- (3) Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Hong Kong Office organized the work meeting at Kaohsiung City Field Office on August 15, 2017 to share opinions on future cooperation.
- (4) Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau and Economic Crime Prevention Division of the Bureau attended the ad hoc work meeting in Guangzhou City, China on August 28, 2017 per the invitation of Anti-smuggling Department of General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China.
- (5) Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau and Economic Crime Prevention Division of the Bureau attended the 3rd Cross-strait, Hong Kong and Macao Symposium on Drug Enforcement held in Hong Kong from September 13 to 15, 2017.
- (6) Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau visited Malaysia from October 2 to 5, 2017 to meet with Narcotics Crime Investigation Department.
- (7) Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau attended the 1st International Conference on Drug Enforcement held in Naha City, Okinawa from November 29 to December 1, 2017.

## 2. Cases Solved through International and Cross-strait Collaboration

### *(1) International collaboration*

1. The Bureau co-investigated the “Chen and others drug case” with the PDEA. Through the drug investigation collaboration mechanism, the Philippines dug out 125KG of

methamphetamine and apprehended 1 Taiwanese suspect on June 3, 2017.

2. After being informed by Taipei Customs of 30.5KG of heroin concealed in steel vacuum flasks imported from Malaysia on September 27, 2017, the Bureau worked with Narcotics Crime Investigation Department (NCID) of the Royal Malaysia Police to seize 254KG of ketamine concealed in 248 packs of tieguanyin tea bags from 18 boxes of clothing to be shipped to Taipei from KLIA2 on October 18, 2017. A total of 284.5KG of drugs were seized.



Figure 2-3-1 Evidence of Ketamine



Figure 2-3-2 Detection of Ketamine

3. The Bureau co-investigated the “Kuo and others drug case” with the Australian law enforcement. Through the drug investigation collaboration mechanism, where related intelligence was provided to the Australian law enforcement, the Australian law enforcement seized 1.2 tons of methamphetamine in Western Australia and apprehended 8 Australian suspects on December 21, 2017.

## **(2) Cross-strait collaboration**

The Bureau co-investigated the “Wang and others drug case” with Anti-smuggling Department of General Administration of Customs of the People’s Republic of China. China dug out 67KG of



amphetamine in Shanwei, Jieyang, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Guangxi, and Beihai and apprehended 18 suspects (including 3 Taiwanese suspects) on November 1, 2017.

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

Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau attended the “2017 Japan Drug-Related Crime Prevention Seminar” held in Tokyo, Japan, from August 30 to September 12, 2017, where ten countries, including the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Kenya, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, and Bhutan, delegated representatives to attend the seminar. Since 1994, the Bureau has attended this seminar as an observer.

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

### 1. Custody of Drug Evidence

In 2017, 6,466 items of drug evidence weighing a total of 1,223KG and 889.27 grams that had been confiscated by the judiciary authorities were under the custody of the Bureau after these items were inspected. As of the end of 2017, a total of 35,701 items of drug evidence weighing 3,237KG and 423.50 grams have been placed under the custody of the Bureau (Table 2-6-1).

### 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,

**Table 2-6-1 Statistics on Monthly Drug Evidence Warehoused in 2017**

Schedule	Schedule-1 Drugs						Schedule-2 Drugs				Others		Total	
Type	Heroin		Morphine		Cocaine		Opium Poppy		Marijuana					
Quantity	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	1,676.43	360							14,538.84	58	67.86	8	16,283.13	426
February	4,063.37	321	0.04	1	466.17				8,784.11	46	357.35	4	13,671.04	372
March	5,638.18	467							37,365.58	55	0.55		43,004.31	522
April	2,806.31	493				1			3,230.69	95	5.37	1	6,042.37	590
May	3,436.89	408	0.42	1			7.32	1	6,117.62	80	241.61	6	9,803.86	496
June	1,733.16	477					873.20	4	51,294.43	81	397.81	8	54,298.60	570
July	641,460.15	347	0.52	1					283,997.93	81	40.12	2	925,498.72	431
August	10,346.66	637			3.99	1	3.75	1	283,997.93	81	40.12	2	925,498.72	431
September	886.77	404	0.92	2	3,860.27	2	708.80	1	9,439.54	57	5.02	1	14,901.32	467
October	3,868.43	619	7.21	1	1.87	1	239.05	1	7,400.75	62	118.51	2	11,635.82	686
November	2,503.10	485			3,884.06	2	972.00	3	17,270.21	80	149.32	3	24,778.69	573
December	27,169.04	495	0.43	2	0.13	1			16,597.58	80	371.17	5	44,138.35	583
Total	705,588.49	5,513	9.54	8	8,216.49	8	2,804.12	11	505,398.83	885	1,871.80	41	1,223,889.27	6,466

Note: 1. The "Others" field shows the 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 Bureau in the early days.

2. One case could include more than one drug.

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 Bureau shall serve as the





convener of the committee meeting. One member from the Legislative Yuan and the Control Yuan respectively shall act as advisors.

(3) The 18th Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” in 2017 was held at 2:30 pm on April 25, 2017 at the Bureau. The following resolutions were made at the meeting:

1. An order to destroy 4,388 items of confiscated drugs weighing a total of 89KG and 413 grams had been confirmed.
2. CEO Deng, Chao-Fang of the Foundation for Poison Control and Chairman Yu, Kai-Hsiung of the Consumer’s Foundation were elected as representatives of the Supervisory Committee to visit the Bureau in the morning of May 4 in cooperation with Prosecutor Wang, Kin-Tsung of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to supervise inventory-counting, sealing and examination of drug evidence to be destroyed. At 3 p.m. in the afternoon of May 16, 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 18<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” in 2017

**Table 2-6-2 Statistics on Drug Evidence Ordered by Authorities to be Destroyed in 2017**

Period of Data: January 1<sup>st</sup>-December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016

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	0	1
02	Taipei District Prosecutors Office	3	34	148
04	Taiwan Shi-Lin District Court	7	4	97
05	Shi-Lin District Prosecutors Office	0	1	1
06	New Taipei City District Prosecutor	33	11	788
08	Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office	11	6	603
10	Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office	3	3	176
12	Taichung District Prosecutors Office	0	16	16
13	Taiwan Changhua District Court	0	0	4
14	Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutors Office	6	6	653
15	Taiwan Yunlin District Court	0	1	1
16	Taiwan Yunlin District Prosecutors Office	7	12	102
18	Taiwan Chiayi District Prosecutors Office	6	4	109
20	Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office	3	7	227
22	Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office	9	7	676
24	Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office	1	3	169
26	Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office	6	0	21
28	Taiwan Hualien District Prosecutors Office	1	0	50
30	Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors Office	8	1	93
31	Taiwan Keelung District Court	0	1	1
32	Taiwan Keelung District Prosecutors Office	5	6	154
34	Taiwan Penghu District Prosecutors Office	1	0	1
36	Fuchien Kinmen District Prosecutors Office	0	1	3
97	Taiwan Nantou District Prosecutors Office	12	1	121
99	Taiwan Miaoli District Prosecutors Office	5	2	122
A0	Taiwan Kaohsiung Juvenile and Family Court	0	0	1
<b>Total Number of Cases</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>4,338</b>

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

Type	Schedule 1 Drugs																Schedule 2 Drugs								Other		Total		Public Destruction	
	Heroin		Morphine		Opium		Cocaine		Opium Poppy		Coca		Marijuana		Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Date	incinerator plant								
	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count																
Year	1994	122,546.94	3,858	5,096.50	557			1.40	2					14,900.21	79	2,579.82	26	145,124.87	4,522	1994/06/03	Neihu									
	1995	342,259.19	5,836	5,703.37	185			1,015.58	10					19,662.17	56	813.89	168	369,454.20	6,255	1995/05/22	Neihu									
	1996	391,138.80	4,879	2,170.28	55			0.54	4					5,301.64	64	2,634.78	89	401,246.04	5,091	1996/05/07	Mucha									
	1997	216,698.17	3,004	638.20	29			33.97	1					10,917.00	44	246.87	32	228,534.21	3,110	1997/05/16	Mucha									
	1998	155,646.91	3,911	298.31	12			574.50	1					2,263.71	50	27.27	21	158,810.70	3,995	1998/05/15	Mucha									
	1999	94,412.33	3,012	1,878.45	23			6.34	1					2,940.13	90	173.80	18	99,411.05	3,144	1999/05/19	Mucha									
	2001	211,363.44	6,826	4,743.81	128			0.32	1					42,882.75	136	1,999.31	30	260,989.63	7,121	2001/05/14	Neihu									
	2002	192,446.61	5,226	6.79	4			20,958.83	4					2,981.33	250	5,865.13	17	222,258.69	5,501	2002/05/17	Mucha									
	2003	125,469.99	6,435	379.21	5					29.62	2	6.65	3	43,182.94	282	1,426.60	1	170,495.01	6,728	2003/05/16	Mucha									
	2004	66,915.61	7,083	1,072.10	3			1.30	1	287.63	1	6.29	2	12,852.31	349	59.98	9	81,195.22	7,448	2004/05/26	Mucha									
	2005	197,052.81	7,504	1.24	1			356.62	1	5.48	1	3.39	6	21,822.47	286	1,812.99	22	221,055.00	7,821	2005/05/23	Mucha									
	2006	526,640.61	10,546	22.99	4			0.08	1			3.73	4	10,572.91	386	14,947.54	17	552,187.86	10,958	2006/05/19	Mucha									
	2007	242,544.17	12,679	691.24	3			1,175.86	4					21,291.16	330	5.36	18	265,707.79	13,034	2007/04/26	Mucha									
	2008	257,576.69	9,197					455.47	6					17,143.93	299	10,491.51	29	285,667.60	9,531	2008/04/16	Mucha									
	2009	365,256.62	12,919	3.43	3	2.8	1	981.39	8					31,837.64	413	4,348.11	417	402,429.99	13,761	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	1,415,841.95	15,013	2010/05/06	Mucha									
	2011	593,596.52	13,278	33,247.71	65	26.6	2	165.05	3	2,279.89	1			144,683.80	432	5,173.27	311	779,172.79	14,092	2011/05/05	Mucha									
	2012	217,711.70	7,923	426,598.21	26	0.0	0	6.42	3	0.40	2	184.78	1	78,893.88	371	66,948.24	47	790,343.63	8,373	2012/05/03	Mucha									
	2013	232,616.10	6,089	264.22	39	0.0	0	8.58	3	0.00	0	0.00	0	207,940.13	381	8,201.48	40	449,030.51	6,552	2013/05/07	Mucha									
	2014	127,964.14	5,265	128.32	5			1,150.18	3			0.13	1	17,930.51	326	510.78	14	147,684.06	5,614	2014/05/06	Mucha									
	2015	111,658.43	4,199	2.52	2			420.66	4	0.54	1			6,163.33	313	1,728.49	15	119,973.97	4,534	2015/05/05	Mucha									
	2016	529,276.91	3,738	217.88	4			3.58	1	20,432.01	2			26,775.37	359	1,154.47	16	577,860.22	4,120	2016/05/10	Mucha									
	2017	59,611.35	4,052	5.63	3	0	0	101.14	1	15.30	1	0	0	28,878.55	259	801.37	22	89,413.34	4,338	2017/05/16	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 Bureau shall regularly and publicly destroy specified drug evidence in conjunction with the judicial and military authorities or other authorities and personnel...,” the Bureau convened the National Anti-Drug Conference on June 3rd, and the bureau publicly destroys drug evidence before the conference begins every year.

The Bureau spent three months collecting box and sealing drugs for destruction in 2017. At 1:30 p.m. on May 16, 2017, drugs were packed into 100 boxes, weighing at 89KG and 413 grams, such drugs for destruction were transported from the Bureau to the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant by



**Figure 2-4-2** Minister of Justice Chiu, Director General Tsai of the Bureau and Commissioner Liu of Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government Initiated the Drug Destruction Ceremony





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 2:00 p.m. 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 3:30 p.m., Minister of Justice Chiu personally hosted the drug evidence destruction ceremony of 2017 in public (Figure 2-4-2).

## V. Forensic Drug Testing

### 1. Drug Testing

The Forensic Science Division accepts the drug testing cases submitted by the operation station of the Bureau, seized drugs from all levels of courts and prosecutor offices (referring to the 17 controlled drugs in the “Regulations Governing the Control Operation of Seized Drugs Disposal Process” promulgated by the Executive Yuan”) for testing, and the other cases of drug testing. In 2017, the Bureau has accepted a total of 2,930 cases and 19,455 tests for drugs appraisal submitted



Figure 2-4-3 Scene of Seized Drug Destruction in 2017

by all levels of courts and prosecutors offices; as well as the 627 cases and 5,986 tests of other types of drugs appraisal submitted by the operation station of the Bureau, all levels of courts and prosecutors offices, Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, and the Correction Center of Ministry of Justice.

The key instrument and equipment commonly used for forensic drug testing includes GC/MS, NMR, HPLC/TOF MS, automatic specimen processing robotic arm, while the testing of drug source cases require other instrument such as IRMS (including the gas and thermal crack as well as different sample feeding system), Ion. Chromatography, ICP/MS, infrared spectrum, and laser raman spectrometer.

## 2. Testing for Emerging Drug Abuse

The Forensic Science Division constantly establishes emerging drug abuse analysis database with provision of use by other drug testing agencies in Taiwan from time to time in attempt to effectively upgrade the testing capacity of testing agencies. The Division applies power from all drug testing agencies in Taiwan and the early discovery of abuse trends to thereby provide reference as drug listing for the Narcotics Review Committee for effective prevention of abuse and popularity in these emerging drugs. In 2017, the following 9 emerging drugs of abuse have been discovered in Taiwan for the first time, including 2 types of Cathinone (3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-tert-butylcathinone and  $\alpha$ -PVT( $\alpha$ -Pyrrolidinopentiothiophenone)), 2 types of Cannabis (FUB-PB-22 and CXT-54(N-(4-methylbenzyl)-3-(piperidin-1-ylsulfonyl)benzamide)), 2 types of Lysergic acid diethylamide (6-Nor-allyl-LSD and 1P-LSD), 1 type of Benzodiazepines (Diclazepam), 1 type of dissociative anesthetics (Ephenidine), and 1 type of stimulants (Methiopropamine(1-(Thiophen-2-yl)-2-methylaminopropane)), in addition to entering the MJIB emerging drug abuse database. Additionally, the Bureau assisted Taipei Veterans General Hospital (Taipei Veterans Hospital), Civil Aviation Medical Center, C.A.A., M.O.T.C. (Aviation Medical Center), Tsaotun Psychiatric Center of Ministry of Health and Welfare (Tsaotun Psychiatric Center), Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital (Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital), AXIN Lab (AXIN Lab), as well as other domestic drug test agencies to test 41 emerging drugs including U-47700 (Table 2-7-1).



**Table 2-7-1 List of Emerging Drugs of Abuse Tested by the Bureau in 2017**

Date	Description
2017/01/09	Assisted Taipei Veterans Hospital in testing U-47700, XLR-11, 5F-AMB, FUB-AMB, MMB-CHMICA, NM2201, FUB-PB-22, and APP-CHMICA.
2017/01/17	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing Chloromethcathinone, Chloroethcathinone, Methyl- $\alpha$ -ethylaminopentiophenone, and caffeine.
2017/01/17	Assisted Taipei Veterans Hospital in testing TFMPP, Methyllone, Ethyllone, 5-MeO-MiPT, and AM2201, and caffeine.
2017/02/06	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing MDMB-CHMICA and nicotine.
2017/02/06	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing Chloromethcathinone, Chloroethcathinone, Methylpentadron, Bromoethcathinone, Methyl- $\alpha$ -ethylaminopentiophenone, and caffeine.
2017/02/14	Assisted Aviation Medical Center in testing 4-acetoxy DMT and Psilocine.
2017/02/16	Assisted Tsautun Psychiatric Center in testing Ephedra.
2017/02/16	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing 5F-AMB and FUB-AMB.
2017/02/16	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing PMA and N-Ethylpentylone.
2017/02/22	Assisted Taipei Veterans Hospital in testing Ketamine, Phenazepam, Chlormezanone, Acetaminophen, and Salicylic acid.
2017/02/24	Assisted Taipei Veterans Hospital in testing Methamphetamine, Ketamine, GHB, PMA, XLR-11, JWH122, Sildenafil, and caffeine.
2017/03/21	Assisted Aviation Medical Center in testing Deschloroketamine.
2017/04/18	Assisted Taipei Veterans Hospital in testing PMA and Methylpentadron.
2017/04/19	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing Methylpentadron.
2017/04/27	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing Chloro-PPP.
2017/04/27	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing Fluoro-PPP.
2017/05/04	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing 5-MeO DALT.
2017/05/15	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing MMB-CHMICA.



Date	Description
2017/05/15	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing 5F-AMB, MDMB-CHMICA.
2017/05/15	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing Mephedrone, and caffeine.
2017/06/01	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing Fluoro-PHP, TH-PVP, and caffeine.
2017/06/19	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing 5F-ADB.
2017/06/20	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing 5F-AMB.
2017/06/21	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing Methamphetamine and Chloropseudoephedrine.
2017/06/23	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing DeschloroKetamine.
2017/07/11	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing 4-Chlorodimethylcathinone.
2017/07/11	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing N-Ethylhexedrone.
2017/07/11	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing Chloromethcathinone, Benzedrone, and caffeine.
2017/07/11	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing 2C-B-fly.
2017/07/11	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital in testing 3-Fluoro phenmetrazine.
2017/08/24	Assisted Taipei Veterans Hospital in testing Ketamine, N-Ethylpentylone, and ADB-FUBINACA.
2017/10/03	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing GBL.
	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing N-Isopropylbenzylamine.
2017/10/13	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing GHB.
2017/10/25	Assisted Taipei Veterans Hospital in testing Methyl- $\alpha$ -ethylaminopentiophenone and Methylpentedrone.
2017/10/25	Assisted Taipei Veterans Hospital in testing THC and 5F-ADB.
2017/11/06	Assisted Aviation Medical Center in testing Fluoro-PHP.
2017/12/14	Assisted Taipei Veterans Hospital in testing Methamphetamine.
2017/12/22	Assisted Aviation Medical Center in testing APAAN.
2017/12/27	Assisted AXIN Lab in testing Chloro-PVP.
2017/12/27	Assisted Taipei Veterans Hospital in testing MDMB-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 CXT-54

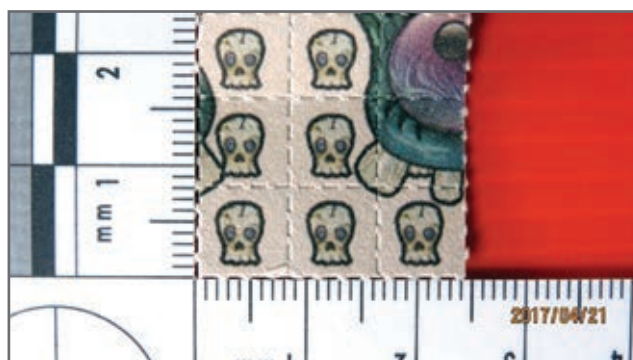


Figure 2-5-2 6-Nor-allyl-LSD

### 3. Drug Laboratories Testing

The types of drug laboratories raided and seized by the Bureau 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 the Bureau with successful crackdown of drug laboratory investigation cases, the Forensic Science Division frequently provides consultation on relevant technology to solve the relevant chemical professional issues involved in drug manufacturing process.

In 2017, the Forensic Science Division has accepted a total of 9 cases for drug laboratory testing cases submitted by operational station of the Bureau. 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 the Bureau, the Division only accepts secondary testing cases from courts of all levels and prosecutors office. In 2017, the Division has accepted a total of 118 cases and 2,332 pieces from drug urine test cases submitted by the operational station of the Bureau and the district courts of all levels and prosecutors office with commission for secondary testing.

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



(medicine) and metabolites composition.

In 2017, Ministry of Justice appointed the Bureau's laboratory to be in charge of urine tests for more than 400 types of emerging drugs in Central Taiwan (including Yunlin County) and East Taiwan, which will take effect on February 1, 2018.

## *(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 2017, the Division has accepted a total of 113 cases and 1,310 pieces for testing cases of drug in hair submitted by the operational division of the Bureau, district courts at all levels and prosecutors office.

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

## **5. Research and Development**

Due to the recent financial difficulty with national finance, the MJIB laboratory is short of funding in the replacement and upgrade equipment and hence the Forensic Science Division actively seeks for application of science research program from the Ministry of Science and Technology in attempt to use the funding from science program for purchasing necessary instrument and equipment. The Division has accumulated over NTD126,795,000 in funding from the application to the Ministry of Science and Technology since 2006 (Table 2-7-2).



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

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
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 Hydroxyimine 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



Item	Year	Project Title	Program Funding (NTD Thousand)
14	2017	Development and Application of Identification Technology for Drugs and the Source of Metabolites (1/2)	4,518
15	2018	A Study of Applying Quick Screening Technology in the Testing of Harmful Substance in Food (2/2)	3,507
16	2018	Development and Application of Identification Technology for Drugs and the Source of Metabolites (2/2)	3,808
<b>Total</b>			<b>126,795</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 Foreign Affairs and the International Operations Division of the Bureau, the Division also helps training for the inspector or drug investigation related personnel for the forensic laboratories of diplomatic countries.





3

## Analysis of Case Overview







# I. Statistical Overview of Domestic Drug-related Crimes

## 1. Investigation of Drug Cases

In 2017, 95,705 drug cases were investigated and accepted by the District Prosecutors' Offices (in particular 23.3% involved Schedule-1 drugs, and 73.7% involved Schedule-2 drugs, with the remaining cases involving Schedule-3 and Schedule-4 drugs), up 7.5% compared with the previous year. Cases involving Schedule-1 drugs were up 1.3% and cases involving Schedule-2 drugs were up 10.2%. Of the new drug cases received, drug users account for 80.9%, a total of 77,399 pieces, up 6.6% compared with the previous year (Table 3-1-1).

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

Unit: Case

Item	Total		Schedule-1 Drugs		Schedule-2 Drugs		Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Others
	No. of Cases	Use	No. of Cases	Percentage (%)	No. of Cases	Percentage (%)			
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
2017	95,705	77,399	22,334	23.3%	70,507	73.7%	2,383	117	364
Change compared to the previous year	7.5%	6.6%	1.3%	{-1.4%}	10.2%	{1.8%}	2.1%	-29.1%	-30.4%

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

## 2. Drug Case Conclusion

In 2017, the district court prosecutors office has concluded 93,573 drug cases with 96,688



suspects, up 6,631 cases and 6,828 suspects compared with the previous year. There were 51,020 people indicted after the conclusion of investigation (persons involving Schedule-1 drugs accounted for 30.8%, persons involving Schedule-2 drugs accounted for 65.6%, persons involving Schedule-3 drugs accounted for 3.5%), accounting for 52.8% of the total number of persons by conclusion, up 1.7% compared with the previous year. The number of non-prosecutorial disposition was 19,766 people (in particular 9,044 people were determined without the inclination of continued use of drugs after observation and abstention while 890 people have completed the rehabilitation period), up 1,119 people and 6.0% compared with the previous year. The number of deferred prosecution was 8,713 people, up 125.5% compared with 3,864 people from the previous year. The number of persons sent for rehabilitation was 1,115 people, down by 2.8% compared with 1,147 people from the previous years. As for the number of people concluded by other reasons (including arrest by order, transfer of jurisdiction, and transfer of court for consolidated trial) was 16,074 people, up 0.3% compared with the previous 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 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs				
		No. of Cases	Use							
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
2017	96,688	51,020	39,904	15,699	33,471	1,767	8,713	19,766	1,115	16,074
Change compared to the previous year	7.6%	1.7%	0.0%	-2.7%	4.7%	-11.9%	125.5%	6.0%	-2.8%	0.3%

### 3. Drug Case Conviction

In 2017, 43,281 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 6.5% compared to the previous year. Among the drug cases, 11,942 people were convicted of Schedule-1 drugs and accounted for 27.6% while 29,943 people were convicted of Schedule-2 drugs and accounted for 69.2%. Among the convicted criminals, 36,535 people were pure drug users, accounting for 84.4% and up 7.5% compared with the previous year while 3,419 people involved strictly in drug production and trafficking, accounted for 7.9%, up 3.9% compared with the previous 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 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Manufacturing, Deals and Trafficking			Use		
					No. of People	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	No. of People	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs
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
2017	43,281	11,942	29,943	1,369	3,419	859	1,931	36,535	10,358	26,177
Change compared to the previous year	6.5%	1.9%	11.2%	-30.2%	3.9%	0.5%	24.2%	7.5%	1.1%	10.3%





## 4. Quantity of Drugs Seized

According to the current appraisal, the pure net weight of drugs confiscated in 2017 was 6,449.9KG, representing a decrease of 317.2KG or down 4.7% compared to the previous year. Among the pure net weight of appraised drugs, there were 771.0KG of Schedule-1 drugs (such as heroin), 1,047.6KG of Schedule-2 drugs (such as amphetamines), 1,274.8KG of Schedule-3 drugs (such as ketamine), and 3,356.6kg of Schedule-4 drugs (such as ephedrine). To distinguish by region for source of drugs, the majority, accounting for 26.1%, originated from Mainland China. Moreover, during the same period, 55 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 the Amount of Drugs Seized – Net Weight of Pure Drugs Based on Most Recent Appraisals**

Unit: KG

Item	Total	Schedule-1 Drugs		Schedule-2 Drugs				Schedule-3 Drugs		Schedule-4 Drugs			
		Subtotal	Heroin	Subtotal	MDMA	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Subtotal	Ketamine	Subtotal	Precursor Materials	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
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	6,767.1	65.0	57.5	641.3	1.1	22.6	616.0	1,213.4	1,188.3	4,847.4	4,829.7	239.0	0.0
2017	6,449.9	771.0	584.8	1,047.6	0.3	499.1	525.1	1,274.8	1,249.1	3,356.6	3,356.5	31.8	26.0
Change compared to the previous year	1,609.7	715.2	529.1	496.2	-0.7	459.2	19.1	-502.6	-518.8	900.9	918.9	-1,286.1	-423.0

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

Unit: KG

Items	Total	Schedule-1 Drugs		Schedule-2 Drugs				Schedule-3 Drugs		Schedule-4 Drugs			
		Subtotal	Heroin	Subtotal	MDMA	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Subtotal	Ketamine	Subtotal	Precursor Materials	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
Taiwan	1,298.1	8.4	8.4	294.5	0.2	34.4	255.5	110.6	103.5	884.6	884.6	9.8	1.5
Mainland China	1,681.0	0.2	0.2	286.3	-	286.3	-	611.6	595.5	782.9	782.9	-	-
Hong Kong	1,049.8	-	-	15.2	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	1,031.9	1,031.9	-	-
Thailand	546.4	546.4	546.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Areas	363.0	209.7	23.6	152.7	0.2	149.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown Areas	1,511.6	6.3	6.3	298.9	0.0	29.5	269.2	549.5	547.0	657.0	657.0	22.0	24.5

Note: 1. Statistics for regions of drug source are determined according to the packaging discovered by the confiscating authority, the source region of smuggling, or the confession of the drug criminal. "Source" 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 2017, there were 11,699 new inmates related to drug cases, up 766 people or 7.0% compared with 10,933 people from the previous year. Among 11,699 new inmates related to drug cases, 3,924 people were convicted for Schedule-1 drugs, accounting for 33.5%, while 7,079 people were convicted for Schedule-2 drugs, accounting for 60.5%. As of the end of 2017, the number of drug inmates was 28,320 people, which accounted for 50.1% of the 56,560 inmates. Among the drug inmates, 10,706 pure users accounted for 37.8%, and 16,270 people involved drug producing, dealing or trafficking accounted for 57.5% (Table 3-1-5).



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

Unit: Person

Items	No. of Inmates	Inmates					New Inmates					
		Total	Manufacturing, Dealing and Trafficking	Percentage (%)	Use	Percentage (%)	Total	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Manufacturing, Dealing and Trafficking	Use	Others
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	3,930	6,244	1,674	8,619	640
2017	56,560	28,320	16,270	57.5%	10,706	37.8%	11,699	3,924	7,079	1,616	9,320	763
Change Compared to the Previous Year	0.9%	2.1%	0.1%	{-1.1%}	4.2%	{0.8%}	7.0%	-0.2%	13.4%	-3.5%	8.1%	19.2%

## 6. Implementation Overview of Abstinence and Mandatory Rehabilitation

The number of 6,720 new inmates placed under observation and abstinence in 2017 was down 994 people or 12.9% compared with 7,714 people from the previous year. Among 6,871 outgoing inmates under observation and abstinence during the same period, 604 people (8.8%) were determined to continue using drugs and shall be transferred for rehabilitation. Among 6,720 new inmates placed under observation and abstinence in 2017, male accounted for 85.0% and female accounted for 15.0%. In terms of age distribution, the majority of age group fell on those aged between 30 and 40, accounting for 32.8%, followed by those aged between 24 and 30, accounting for 20.4%. The majority of education fell on junior high school and senior high school (vocational senior high school), accounting for 84.5% (Table 3-1-6-1).



**Table 3-1-6-1 Identity, Characteristics and Status of New Entrants under Observation and Abstention**

Unit: Person

Item		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
New Entrants	Total		6,700	5,978	6,715	7,714	6,720
	Gender	Male	5,531	5,045	5,736	6,654	5,713
		Female	1,169	933	979	1,060	1,007
	Age	Under 18	83	86	57	48	34
		18-24	1,289	1,259	1,413	1,589	1,208
		24-30	1,504	1,124	1,310	1,562	1,369
		30-40	2,432	2,160	2,381	2,618	2,204
		40-50	1,035	982	1,122	1,358	1,355
		50 and above	357	367	432	539	550
		Level of Education	Junior High School	2,703	2,488	2,703	3,026
	Senior (Vocational) High School		3,089	2,720	3,063	3,581	3,082
	University/college or higher		558	447	554	646	586
	Others		350	323	395	461	458
	Abstention Center	No. of people actually leaving		6,692	5,881	6,408	7,560
Continued using drugs and transferred for rehabilitation		653	607	622	698	604	
Stopped using drugs		6,039	5,273	5,785	6,861	6,264	
No. of people under treatment at the end of the year		727	717	922	949	702	

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 620 people in 2017, down 90 people or 12.7%, compared with 710 people from the previous year. During the same period, the number of people completing rehabilitation was 707 people, among those 700 people stopped rehabilitation, accounting for 99.0% while 7 finishing the term and accounted for 1.0%. During the same period, among the 620 people newly admitted for rehabilitation, male accounted for 84.7% and female accounted for 15.3%. The age distribution between 40 and 50 years old accounted for 39.4%, followed by the age 50 years and above which accounted for 29.7%. The majority of level of education fell on junior high school and senior high school (vocational senior high school), accounting for 83.4% (Table 3-1-6-2).



**Table 3-1-6-2 Status and Characteristics of People Newly Admitted for Compulsory Rehabilitation**

Unit: Person

Item			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
New Entrants	Total		664	609	623	710	620
	Gender	Male	591	539	533	628	525
		Female	73	70	90	82	95
	Age	14-18	8	8	1	8	5
		18-24	26	15	11	14	7
		24-30	37	27	19	35	35
		30-40	184	179	157	176	145
		40-50	261	257	290	295	244
		50 and above	148	123	145	182	184
	Level of Education	Junior High School	355	323	291	354	297
		Senior (Vocational) High School	204	191	232	226	220
		University/college or higher	21	28	24	37	33
		Others	84	67	76	93	70
	Abstinence Center	No. of people actually leaving		743	651	620	611
Expiration of Implementation		12	13	10	6	7	
Abstinence Suspension		731	638	610	605	700	
Number of Persons under Treatment by the End of the Year			474	430	439	523	423

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 Bureau in 2017

### 1. Gender

In 2017, among the 167 suspects investigated for drug cases, of whom 145 suspects (86.83%) were male and 22 suspects (13.17%) were female. Suspects involving Schedule-1-drugs comprised of 11 males and 0 female. Suspects involving Schedule-2 drugs comprised of 87 males and 20 females. Suspects involving Schedule-3 drugs comprised of 35 males and 2 females. Suspects involving Schedule-4 drugs comprised of 12 males and 0 female (Table 3-2-1).

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

Unit: Person

Schedule  Gender	2014				2015				2016				2017			
	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	19	34	35	77	20	31	25	45	8	88	27	70	11	87	35	12
Female	4	6	5	109	2	7	7	58	2	8	2	100	0	20	2	0
Subtotal	23	40	40	186	22	38	32	103	10	96	29	170	11	107	37	12
Total	289				195				305				167			

### 2. Age

In the investigation on drug cases solved in 2017, 69 (41.32%) suspects aged 20-30 constituted the majority; 56 suspects (33.53%) were aged 30-40; 27 suspects (16.17%) were aged 40-50; 13 suspects (7.78%) were aged 50-60; 2 suspects (1.20%) were aged under 20 (Table 3-2-2 and Figure 3-2-2).



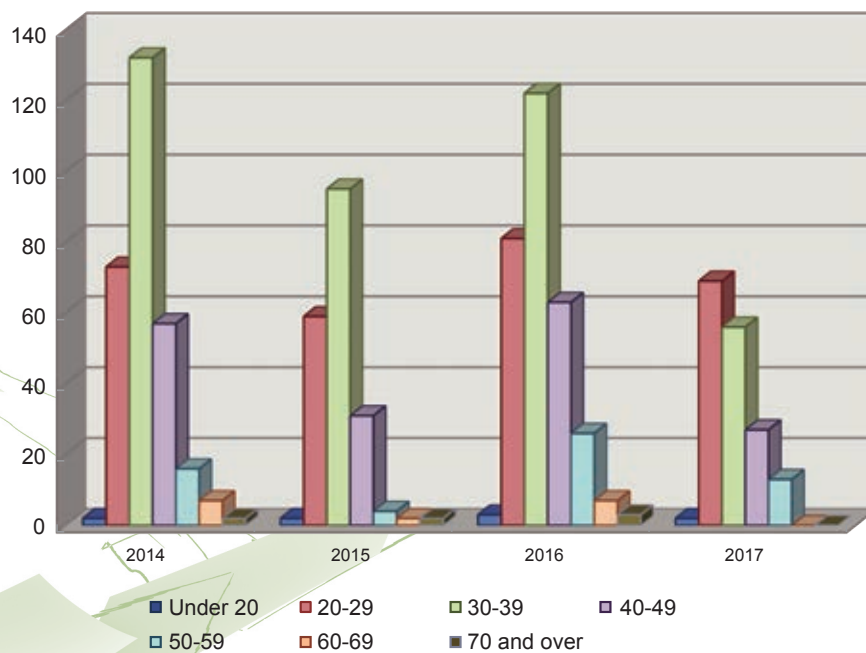


**Table 3-2-2 Statistics on Age of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years**

Unit: Person

Schedule Age	2014				2015				2016				2017			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Under 20	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0
20-29	2	8	19	44	7	9	8	35	1	35	9	36	4	44	16	5
30-39	8	17	10	97	8	11	15	61	4	38	10	70	4	32	18	2
40-49	9	6	8	34	4	15	6	6	1	15	3	44	3	17	3	4
50-59	3	5	2	6	1	0	2	1	4	7	6	9	0	12	0	1
60-69	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
70 and Over	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</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>	<b>11</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>

Unit : Person



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

### 3. Education

Among the drug cases investigated in 2017, the majority of 105 suspects (62.87%) received education up to the level of high school (including vocational high school); 41 suspects (24.55%) received education to the level of college degree; 20 suspects (11.98%) received education to the level of junior high school; 1 suspect (0.60%) 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 Education of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years**

Unit: Person

Schedule  Level of Education	2014				2015				2016				2017			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Elementary School or Lower	1	1	1	24	0	0	0	19	0	1	1	32	0	1	0	0
Junior High School	3	7	12	55	6	9	4	44	2	13	7	38	0	11	2	7
Senior (Vocational) High School	14	12	22	78	14	25	21	40	8	53	19	61	6	64	30	5
College or Higher	5	20	5	29	2	4	7	0	0	29	2	39	5	31	5	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</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>	<b>11</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>



Unit : Person

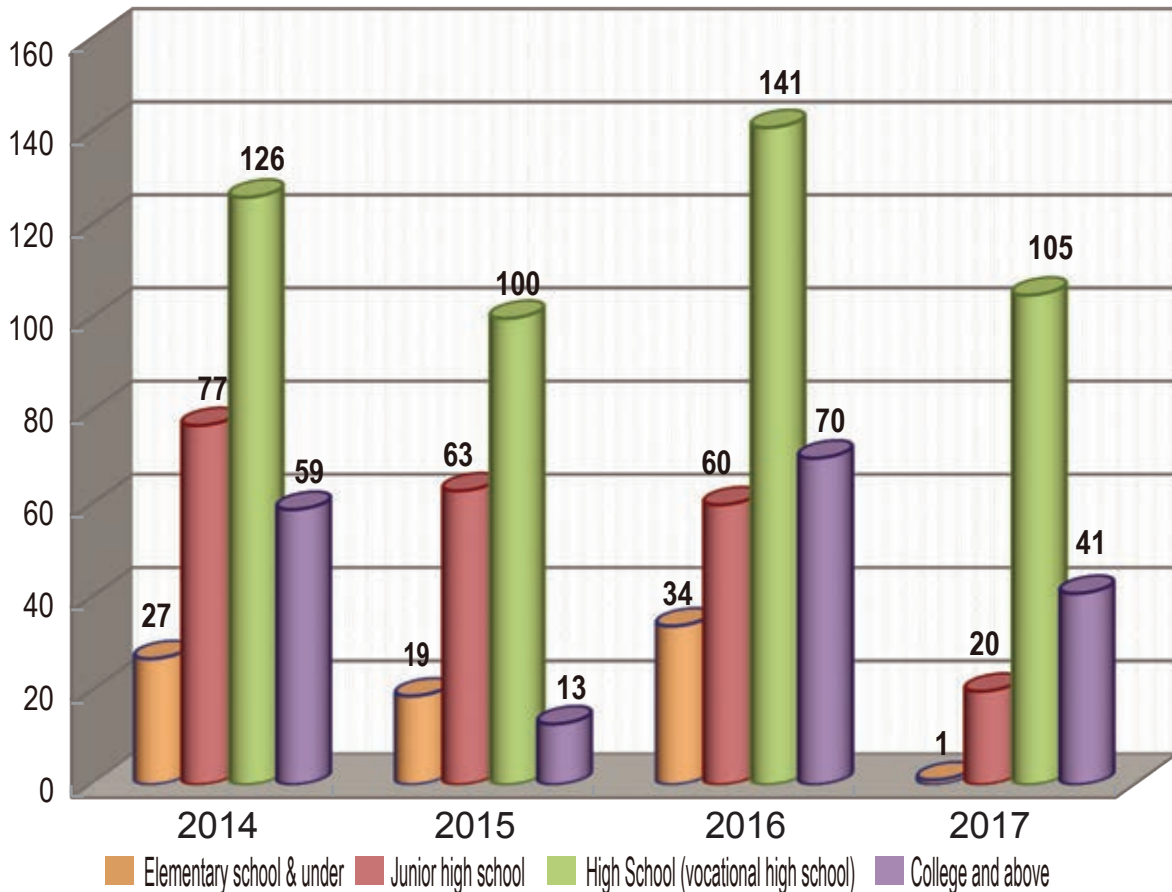


Figure 3-2-3 Education of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

## 4. Occupation

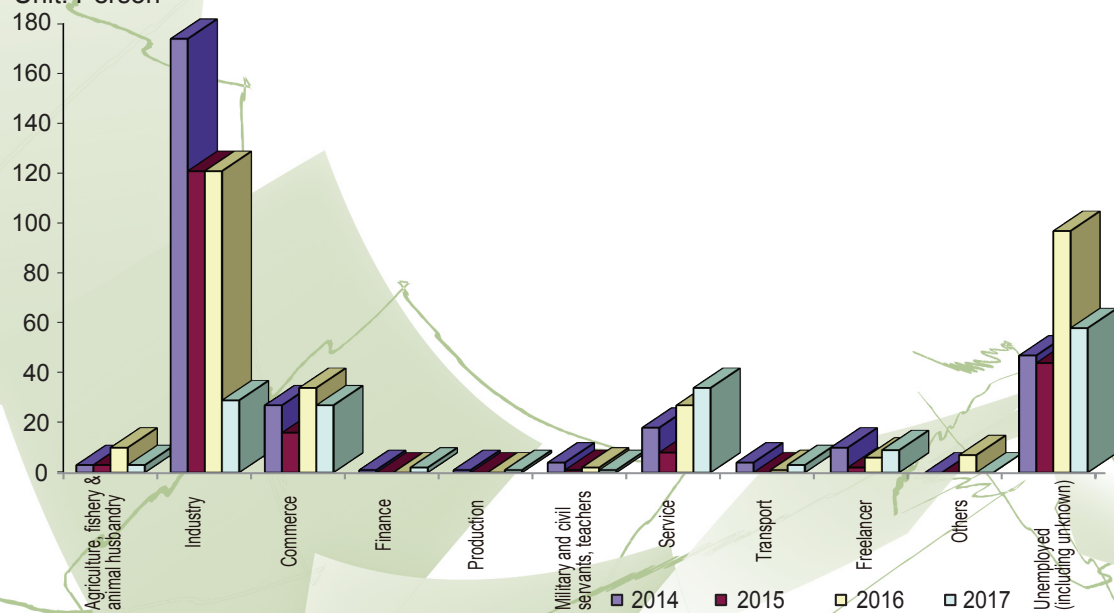
Among the drug cases investigated in 2017, 58 suspects (34.73%) were unemployed (including unknown) , constituting the majority; 34 suspects (20.36%) worked in the service industry; 29 suspects (17.37%) worked in industrial jobs; 27 suspects (16.17%) worked in commercial jobs; 9 suspects worked as freelancers (5.39%); 3 suspects (1.8%) worked in the agriculture, fishery and husbandry and transportation industries each; 2 suspects worked in the banking industry (1.2%); and 1 suspect (0.6%) worked in the military, civil service and education each. It is notwithstanding that suspects who were unemployed and who worked in the service industry and industrial jobs accounted for the majority of the drug cases (Table 3-2-4 and Figure 3-2-4).

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

Unit: Person

Schedule  Occupation	2014				2015				2016				2017			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Agriculture, Fishery and Husbandry	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	3	4	0	3	0	0
Industry	3	7	10	154	6	8	6	101	0	20	2	99	0	19	4	6
Commerce	2	14	6	5	4	6	5	1	2	13	3	16	1	16	8	2
Finance	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Production	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Military, Civil Service and Education	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Service	4	1	7	6	3	3	2	0	1	11	8	7	3	19	11	1
Transportation	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Freelancer	2	5	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	1	7	1	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0
Unemployment (including Unknown)	12	8	11	16	8	18	17	1	7	41	11	38	5	39	11	3
<b>Total</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>	<b>11</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>

Unit: Person



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





## 5. Case Sources

Of the 133 drug cases investigated in 2017, 109 cases (81.95%) were provided by domestic authorities, and 12 cases were discovered under the initiation by the Bureau and reported by informants (9.2%) each (Table 3-2-5 and Figure 3-2-5).

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

Unit: Case

Schedule  Source of Case	2014				2015				2016				2017			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Discovered by the Bureau	8	5	7	1	3	3	3	0	3	7	5	1	1	6	5	0
Informant	1	4	6	0	1	7	5	0	1	9	5	0	1	5	5	1
Handed over by Prosecutors	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	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	3	25	10	201	6	9	12	109	3	62	9	185	6	91	9	3
International and Cross-strait Collaboration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</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>	<b>8</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>

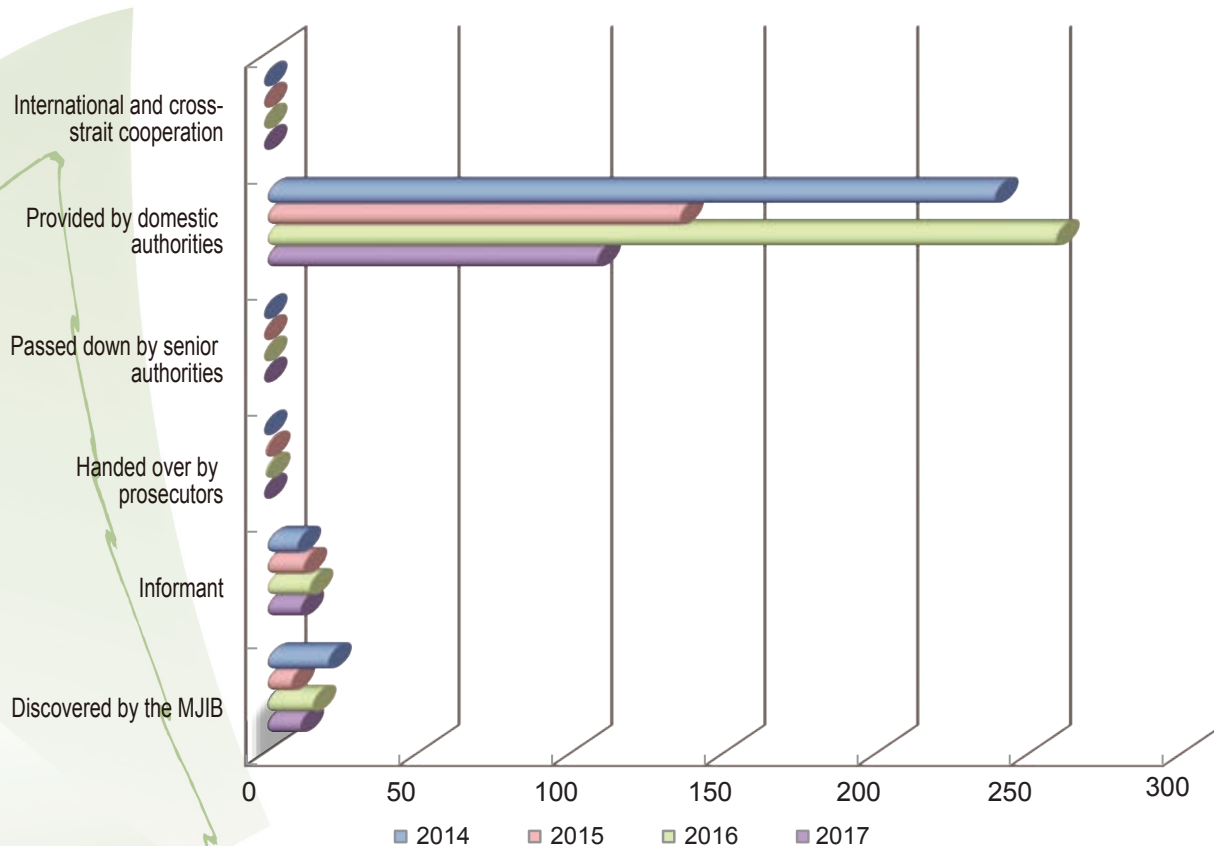


Figure 3-2-5 Sources of Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

## 6. Crime Regions

In 2017, the Bureau solved 133 drug cases, among which 54 cases (40.60%) were located in Taoyuan City, constituting the majority; 25 cases (18.80%) in Taipei City; 15 cases (11.29%) in Kaohsiung City; 12 cases (9.02%) in Taichung City; 9 cases (6.77%) in New Taipei City; 3 cases (2.26%) in Hsinchu County and Pingtung County each; 2 cases (1.50%) in Tainan City, Keelung City, Hsinchu City and Changhua County each; 1 case (0.75%) in Yilan County, Nantou County, Chiayi City and Taitung County each. 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 Bureau over the Past 4 Years**

Unit: Case

Schedule Crime Region	2014				2015				2016				2017			
	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	2	15	2	17	1	1	1	2	1	20	3	16	3	22	0	0
New Taipei City	0	2	2	28	1	3	3	1	0	17	2	24	1	6	2	0
Keelung City	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	0
Yilan County	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	0	1	1	10	1	0	0	0
Taoyuan City	4	2	4	14	3	5	3	4	4	15	4	11	0	46	6	2
Hsinchu City	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0
Hsinchu County	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0
Miaoli County	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Taichung City	1	4	5	36	4	2	3	25	1	6	2	18	2	7	3	0
Changhua County	1	0	3	15	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	8	0	2	0	0
Nantou County	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0
Yunlin County	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0
Chiayi City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0
Chiayi County	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tainan City	0	3	2	12	0	2	3	22	0	4	0	25	0	2	0	0
Kaohsiung City	4	4	1	38	0	5	4	22	1	6	4	36	1	8	4	2
Pingtung County	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	10	0	1	2	0
Taitung County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hualien County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Penghu County, Kinmen and Matsu	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</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>	<b>8</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>

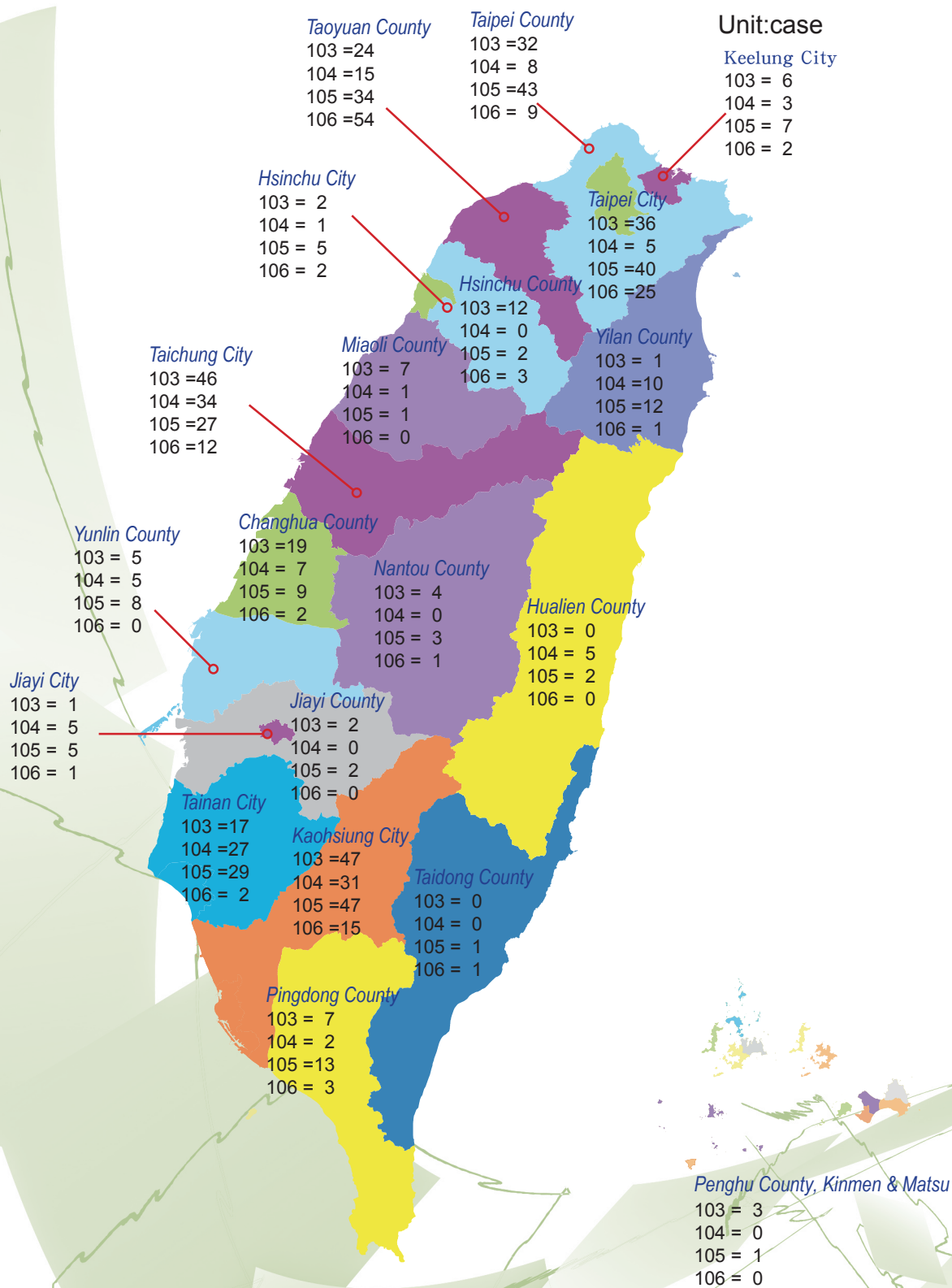


Figure 3-2-6 Crime Regions of Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years





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

#### 1. The domestic drug market seems to face restructuring

The 2017 legal affairs statistics revealed that the amount of heroin seized increased significantly compared to the previous year, showing a growth of 60% or more except for 1,800 blocks of heroin seized by the Coast Guard Administration in May 2017 (gross weight of 692.9KG and net weight of 492.6KG); the amount of marijuana seized soared by 22 times compared to the previous year, showing the increasing demand for marijuana in Taiwan. Methamphetamine and ketamine showed slight fluctuations, while Schedule-4 drug precursor materials (Chloropseudoephedrine and hydroxylamine HCL) remained flat.

According to the aforesaid data, the habits and trends of Schedule-1 and Schedule-2 drug users in Taiwan seem to face restructuring. The abnormal increase in heroin and marijuana was not as significant as that of emerging drug cases. The dark figure of crime should increase. The Bureau will look into the causes and take preventive measures.

#### 2. Seizures of drugs have increased significantly in the past 2 years with the main sources from Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao

The drug seizures nationwide were 4,339.5KG in 2014, 4,840.2KG in 2015, 6,767.1KG in 2016, and 6,449.9KG in 2017. In the past two years, a large amount of Schedule-4 drug precursor material, Chloropseudoephedrine, was seized. In 2017, the main sources of drugs were Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao with the seizures of drugs totaling 2,730.8KG, accounting for 42.34% of the total seizures. In terms of drug type, the majority were Schedule-3 drug ketamine and Schedule-4 drug precursor materials in Taiwan. In North America and Europe, however, the majority of drug cases were marijuana concealed via postal.

#### 3. Seizures of marijuana have soared with the main source from North America

In 2016, the seizures of marijuana nationwide were 22.6KG; in 2017, the seizures of marijuana

nationwide soared to 499.1KG. Based on the cases investigated by the Bureau, marijuana was mostly smuggled from the U.S. and Canada through online purchase and concealed in containers; in addition, the Bureau also seized the first case on high-quality marijuana smuggled from China through fishing boats in 2017, showing that domestic demand for marijuana has increased and that the habits and trends of drug users in Taiwan have changed partly due to the legalization of marijuana in some Western countries.

#### **4. Seizures of precursor materials decreased slightly with concern for the dark figure of drug laboratories**

In 2016, the seizures of Schedule-4 precursor materials were 4,829.7KG; in 2017, the seizures of Schedule-4 precursor materials were 3,356.5KG. A large amount of precursor materials was mainly imported to Taiwan, and the majority was Chloropseudoephedrine, showing the concern for the revival of domestic drug laboratories and the huge demand for raw materials. It is reasonably estimated that amphetamine and ketamine laboratories will revive.

#### **5. The new inmates from investigations of drug cases have increased year by year**

In 2017, the number of new drug users from cases investigated by district courts nationwide was 95,705, showing an increase of 7.49% compared to 89,038 in 2016; the number of drug users in 2017 was 77,399, showing an increase of 6.60% compared to 72,610 in 2016. In 2017, the number of suspects convicted was 43,281, showing an increase of 6.54% compared to 40,625 in 2016; in addition, the number of inmates totaled 28,320 by 2017, showing an increase of 2.07% compared to 27,745 in 2016.

#### **6. Types of emerging drugs have increased**

In recent years, traditional drugs have been rampant, and new types of drugs appear from time to time. Mixed drugs are attractive for drug users. In particular, emerging drugs are packed in coffee bags, milk-tea bags, candy, and plum candy with lower prices, which seduces young people to use drugs out of curiosity. Although emerging mixed drugs contain a small amount of drug ingredients,



the mixed use of multiple drugs in a short period of time may result in overdosed and unpredictable hazards with a high mortality rate. There have been many cases of sudden death due to the mixed use of drugs.

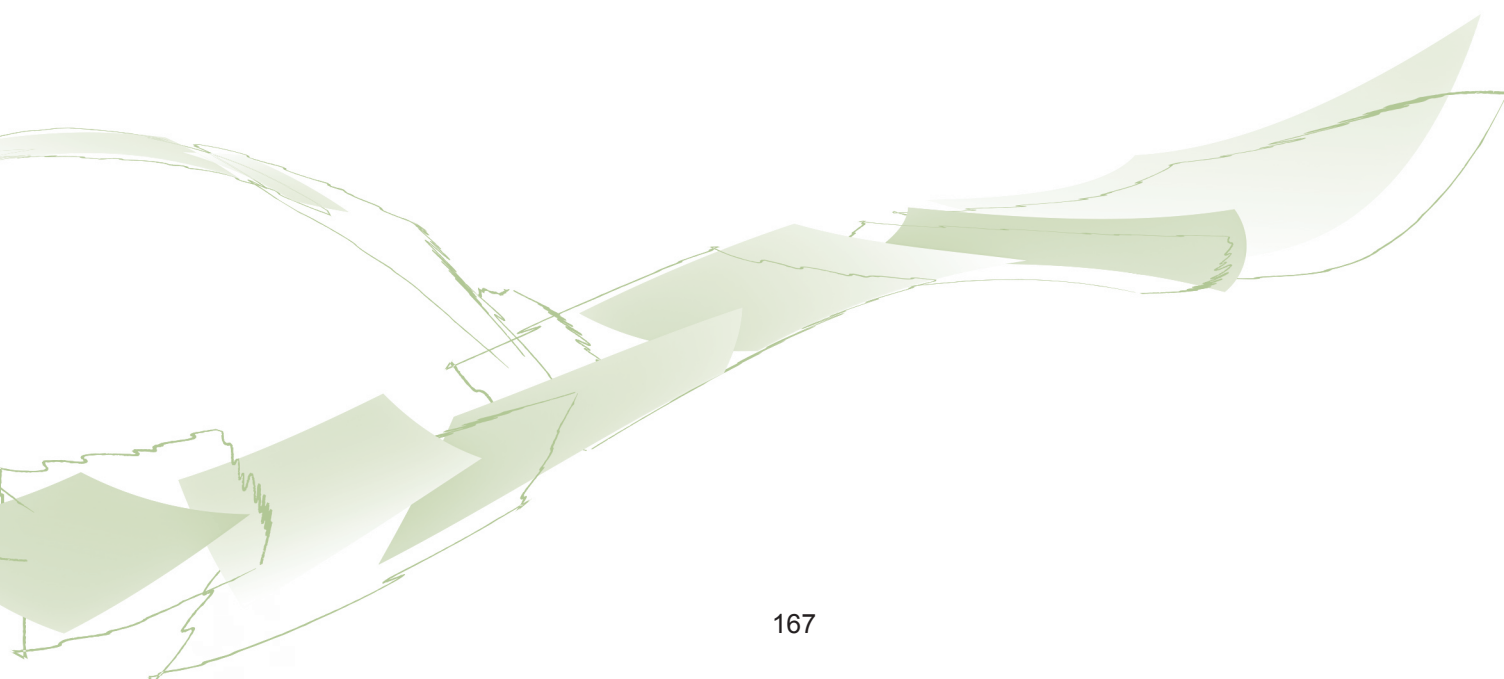
## **7. The age of drug users has turned younger and the number of nationals involved in international drug cases has increased**

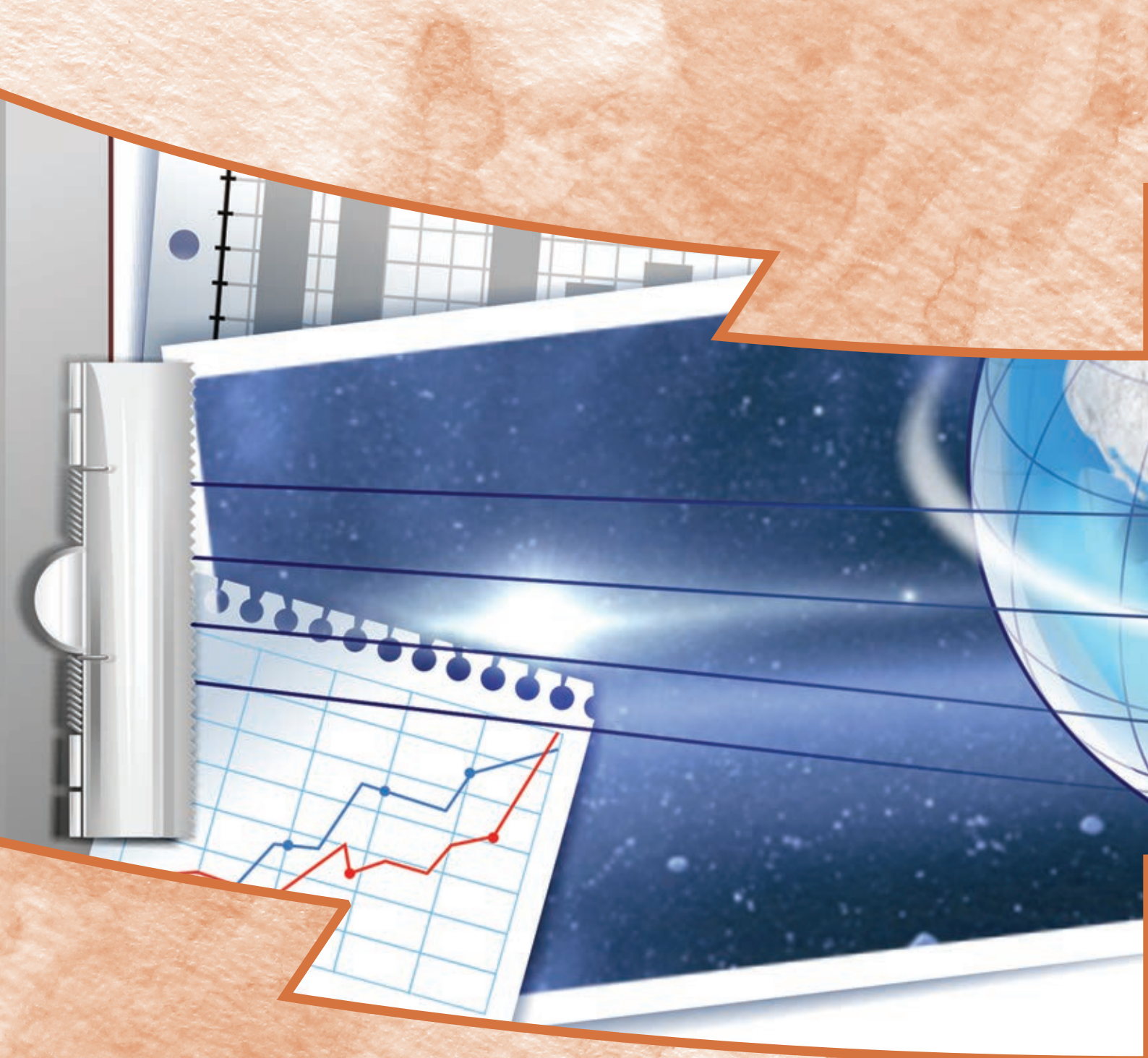
- (1) In recent years, the age of drug users has turned younger, and the age of people involved in drug cases has hit new lows. Among major drug cases investigated by the Bureau in 2017, the minors and students involved in drug manufacturing and trafficking have increased; there were even high school students who purchased marijuana overseas through Internet. The number of young people who were offered free trips and high pay by the group trafficking groups to smuggle drugs to high-priced countries and were apprehended overseas has also increased. The Bureau will promote the awareness of drug abuse to prevent young people from heavy punishments overseas.
- (2) Drug cases are tending towards a transitional period. The composition and operation of drug trafficking groups are internationalized, specialized and corporatized, and their production areas, market segments, transshipment areas, and transportation routes are all different from previous drug trafficking networks. The role of domestic drug trafficking groups involved in international drug trafficking has also changed. In the past, domestic drug trafficking groups mainly smuggled drugs to Taiwan for profit with regional restrictions. Today, domestic drug trafficking groups form a partnership with international drug trafficking groups, resulting in the significant increase in the nationals involved in international drug trafficking. Taiwan is surrounded by the sea, and the oceanic fishery and shipbuilding industries are well developed. It has repeatedly used by international drug trafficking groups as a base for drug transshipment. At present, the nationals play an important role in the international drug trafficking routes in Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia; however, these people involved in drug trafficking overseas are not domestic criminals as the crimes involved are often spread across many countries. The extensive international cooperation on drug investigations has become a top priority.

## 8. Seizing unlawful proceeds and tracing money laundering pipelines have become the main focus

Although drug trafficking groups are internationalized, specialized and corporatized, their nature is a combination of interests from illegal profits; therefore, in addition to the seizures of drugs and drug trafficking groups, the fatal blow is to trace money laundering pipelines and seize unlawful proceeds. At present, international drug trafficking is linked to major international issues, such as counter-terrorism and anti proliferation of weapon. To engage the world, the Money Laundering Control Act and the Criminal Code (Chapter 5-1 Confiscation) have been amended. Seizing unlawful proceeds and tracing money laundering pipelines will become an important trend of drug investigation in Taiwan.







# 4

## Direction of Future Work





21 % *głównie*  
7 % *być może*  
62 % *nie wiem*





## I. Reinforcement of Drug-related Crime Investigations

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

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

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

The investigation authorities have seized a large number of Schedule-4 drug precursor material, Chloropseudoephedrine (used to make methamphetamine), and outbound methamphetamine smuggling cases in the past two years, showing that methamphetamine laboratories have revived in Taiwan. The investigation is of great urgency.

### 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 identification and investigation of emerging





## **and mixed drug laboratories to curb drug exploitation**

Due to low costs and high profit margins in making emerging mixed drugs, young people are highly susceptible to seduction. The nature of mixed or unspecified drugs is extremely unstable, which seriously jeopardizes social order with physical and mental damage brought on young people. The government has listed mixed drug laboratories as the key objectives of raids.

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

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

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

The Bureau will continue to hold specialist workshops or regional meetings to provide information on drug-related crime trends and new drugs, emerging drug information, new patterns of crime approaches, addition and amendment to laws and regulations, communication of work concepts and sharing of investigation experience, in order to enhance the investigation skills of the Bureau's staff, reach breakthrough in investigation and improve the overall performance in drug investigation.

## **7. Strengthen horizontal communication and teamwork**

The Bureau will strengthen communication with district prosecutors offices and allies and work with Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to prevent drugs from entering schools nationwide.

## II. International and Cross-strait Collaboration Practice

### 1. International Collaboration

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

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

#### *(2) Implement international collaborative mechanisms to combat against drug-related crimes*

The Bureau will continue to bilaterally communicate and exchange intelligence with countries to facilitate the combat against drug-related crimes.

#### *(3) Adjust strategies for drug investigation based on the international trends of drug crimes*

The trend of emerging drug abuse in Taiwan corresponds to the global trend. The Bureau will pay closer attention to the latest cases on foreign drug crimes and develop countermeasures and adjust strategies accordingly.

#### *(4) Identify the clues of international major cases*

The Bureau will collect information on the nationals involved in drug smuggling through fishing boats in Southeast Asia seas and Chinese drug smuggling groups and work actively with foreign drug investigation agencies to advance marine intelligence skills and block funding of drug trafficking groups.

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

The Bureau will continue to collaborate with 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 Collaboration

The 2017 legal affairs statistics revealed that the majority of drugs seized in Taiwan originated from Mainland China, showing that cross-strait drug crimes are still rampant. To curb the spread of drugs from China to Taiwan, the current situation highly requires breakthrough and cooperation on intelligence exchange and investigations.

## III. Future Prospects for Forensic Drug Testing

### 1. Full support for the various requirements under the investigation of drug cases conducted by the Bureau with highlights on the application value of technology assisted 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) The Bureau applies for extension of certification from the Taiwan Accreditation Foundation in every three years to assure the operation of laboratory with maximum quality.
- (2) Strengthen education and training for employees and improve the testing quality through internal audit, correction, improvement, and prevention as well as other valid behaviors in laboratory.

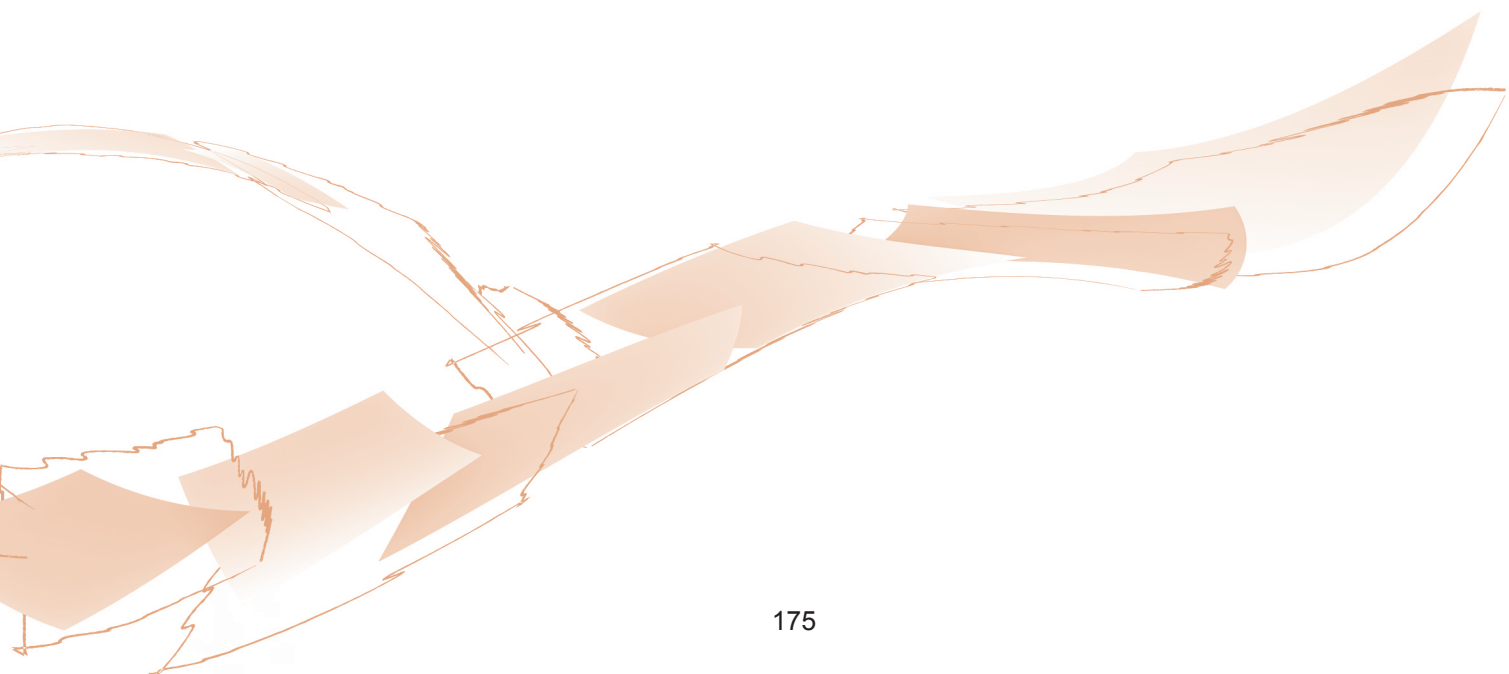
### 3. Continue to upgrade research level and advance in drug testing technology

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

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

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







5

**Major Events**







## I. Drug Prevention

Date	Description
2017/01/17	Southern District Mobile Station investigated the “Chuang and others drug case”, seizing 149.059KG of methamphetamine.
2017/01/18	Tainan City Field Division co-investigated the “Huang and others drug case” with Kaohsiung Customs, seizing 9.242KG of marijuana and 601.7g of cocaine.
2017/01/22	Taoyuan City Field Division investigated the “Hsu and others drug case”, seizing 140.820KG of ketamine.
2017/03/29	Southern District Mobile Station investigated the “Kuo and others drug case”, seizing 740g of heroin, 108KG of methamphetamine, 40KG of solution, and 15g of marijuana <sup>15</sup> .
2017/04/12	Keelung Field Office of Maritime Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Chen and others drug case” with Keelung Customs, seizing 52.250KG of marijuana.
2017/04/13	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Hsu and others drug case” with Taipei Customs, seizing 1.849KG of heroin.
2017/04/17	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “J. drug case” with Taipei Customs, seizing 15.98KG of marijuana.
2017/04/25	Convened the 18th Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee”.
2017/05/04	Executed the counting, sealing and attestation process of 2017 drug evidence waiting to be destroyed.
2017/05/16	A total of 4,338 drug exhibits for destruction before the 2017 National Anti-Drug Conference weighed a total of 89KG and 413.34 grams, where the Minister of Justice Chiu hosted the public destruction ceremony at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant.





Date	Description
2017/05/27	Keelung Field Office of Maritime Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Hsiao and others drug case” with Taipei Customs, seizing 2.503KG of marijuana.
2017/06/02	Southern District Mobile Station co-investigated the “Ho and others drug case” with Kaohsiung City Field Office, raiding 1 hydroxylamine HCL laboratory and seizing 30g of ketamine and 5KG of liquid and raiding 1 ketamine laboratory and seizing 100g of crystal ketamine and 26.8KG of liquid, 139.5g of methamphetamine, and 347g of hydroxylamine HCL.
2017/06/03	The Bureau worked with the PDEA to seize 50KG of methamphetamine.
2017/06/12	Investigators of DEA Hong Kong Office visited the Bureau.
2017/06/27	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Wang drug case” with Taipei Customs, seizing 1.29KG of marijuana.
2017/07/12	Southern District Mobile Station investigated the “Hsia and others drug case”, seizing 270KG of marijuana.
2017/07/18	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Tseng and others drug case” with Taipei Customs, seizing 6.64KG of marijuana.
2017/08/05	Keelung Field Office of Maritime Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Wu and others drug case” with Keelung Customs, seizing 828KG of Schedule-3 drug Nimetazepam (Erimine).
2017/08/24	Northern District Patrol Station co-investigated the “Chang drug case” with Taipei Customs, seizing 7.39KG of marijuana.
2017/08/24	Kaohsiung City Field Office co-investigated the drug smuggling group led by Chen suspected of drug manufacturing with Kaohsiung City Police Department, raiding 2 methamphetamine laboratories and seizing 400g of methamphetamine and 16KG of solution and 80g of ketamine.

Date	Description
2017/08/29	Kaohsiung Field Office of Maritime Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Li and others drug case” with Taipei Customs, seizing 17.850KG of Schedule-3 Cathine and other drugs.
2017/08/29	Five staff from the Bureau attended the work meeting on the “Wang drug smuggling case” in Guangzhou City.
2017/08/30	The Bureau organized the 2017 Drug Investigation Workshop.
2017/09/08	Keelung Field Office of Maritime Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Wang and others drug case” with Keelung Customs, seizing 70KG of hydroxylamine HCL.
2017/09/11	Northern District Patrol Station investigated the “Chang drug case”, seizing 3.086KG of MDMA.
2017/08/28-9/12	The Bureau appointed representatives to attend the “2017 Japan Drug-Related Crime Prevention Seminar” held in Tokyo, Japan.
2017/09/13-15	The Bureau appointed representatives to attend the 3rd Cross-strait, Hong Kong and Macao Symposium on Drug Enforcement held in Hong Kong.
2017/09/20	Kaohsiung Field Office of Maritime Affairs Field Division investigated the “Li and others drug case”, seizing 1,260KG of Chloropseudoephedrine.
2017/09/20	Keelung Field Office of Maritime Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Tseng and others drug case” with Keelung Customs, seizing 6.8KG of ketamine.
2017/09/27	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Tu and others drug case” with Taipei Customs, seizing 30.5KG of heroin.
2017/10/02-05	Five staff from the Bureau went to Malaysia to have a case meeting with the Narcotics Crime Investigation Department, Malaysia.



Date	Description
2017/10/18	Taoyuan City Field Division worked with the Narcotics Crime Investigation Department, Malaysia to seize 254KG of ketamine.
2017/10/19	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Huang and others drug case” with Taipei Customs, seizing 2.248KG of ketamine.
2017/10/20	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Liu and others drug case” with Taipei Customs, seizing 2.012KG of ketamine.
2017/10/31	New Taipei City Field Office investigated the “Hung and others drug case”, seizing 15.071KG of MMA solution.
2017/11/01	The Bureau co-investigated the “Wei and others drug smuggling case” with Anti-smuggling Department of General Administration of Customs of the People’s Republic of China, seizing 60KG of methamphetamine.
2017/11/10	Taichung Field Office of Maritime Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Lin and others drug case” with Taichung Customs, seizing 14KG of heroin.
2017/11/16	Keelung Field Office of Maritime Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Chen and others drug case” with Keelung Customs, seizing 55KG of Nimetazepam (Erimine).
2017/11/30	Northern District Patrol Station co-investigated the “Chen and others drug case” with Keelung Customs and Mobile Division, seizing 195.842KG of ketamine.
2017/12/01	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Wang and others drug case” with Taipei Customs, seizing 2.54KG of Pentylone.
2017/11/29-12/01	The Bureau appointed representatives to attend the 1st International Conference on Drug Enforcement held in Naha City, Okinawa.
2017/12/13	Kaohsiung City Field Office investigated the drug smuggling group led by Li suspected of drug manufacturing, raiding 1 ketamine laboratory and seizing 11.5KG of liquid.



Date	Description
2017/12/14	Executed the destruction of Schedule-3 and Schedule-4 drugs in 2017, and a total of 324.86KG of drugs were destroyed.
2017/12/21	The Bureau worked with Australian Federal Police to seize 1.2 tons of methamphetamine.
2017/12/24	Central District Patrol Station investigated the drug smuggling group led by Lin suspected of drug manufacturing, raiding 1 ketamine laboratory and seizing 423.46KG of liquid.



## II. Forensic Drug Testing

DATE	Description
2017/01/09	Forensic Science Department assisted Taipei Veterans Hospital in testing the emerging drug, FUB-PB-22, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2017/03/20	Forensic Science Department tested the emerging drug, methiopropamine, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2017/04/12	The Bureau's Drug Abuse Laboratory underwent extension appraisal.
2017/04/17	Forensic Science Department tested the emerging drug, Ephedrine, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2017/04/20	Forensic Science Department tested the emerging drug, 6-Nor-allyl-LSD, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2017/10/05	Forensic Science Department tested the emerging drug, 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-tert-butylcathinone, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2017/10/23	Forensic Science Department tested the emerging drug, Diclazepam, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2017/11/14	Forensic Science Department tested the emerging drug, 1P-LSD, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2017/12/06	Forensic Science Department tested the emerging drug, $\alpha$ -PVT, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2017/12/13	Forensic Science Department tested the emerging drug, CXT-54, abused in Taiwan for the first time.

# 毒品犯罪防制工作年報

## 2017 年

編 印 者：法務部調查局

地 址：新北市新店區中華路 74 號

電 話：(02) 2911-2241

發 行 人：蔡 清 祥

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地 址：臺北市環河南路 2 段 211 號

電 話：(02) 23021170~2

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