

# 2010

## *Drug Crime Prevention*

### **WORK YEARBOOK**



*The Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice (MJIB)*  
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## Foreword

Since the government declared the “War on Drugs”, on May 12, 1993, great results have been realized in drug enforcement under the efforts of the government and commonwealth, and our efforts have been recognized by local society and the global community. The drug crimes in Taiwan are still serious, thus MJIB will continue to actively cooperate with drug enforcement agencies of other countries to combat drug trafficking, and strengthen the works on investigating domestic crimes. In 2009, 204 drug related crimes were investigated, with 292 suspects arrested, and 4,953.888 kg of Schedules 1, 2, 3, and 4 drugs seized, while 33 illicit labs were uncovered, including 24 methamphetamine (Schedule 2 drug) labs, 2 nimetazepam (Schedule 3 drug) labs, and 7 ephedrine (Schedule 4 drug) labs. The seizures of drugs of all Schedules are twice higher than the seizures in 2008, which is an excellent achievement.

Drugs crime statistics of 2009 indicate that, the seizures of heroin decreased in comparison to 2008, and domestic manufacturing of methamphetamine remains serious, new drugs are diversified, and the demand for ketamine and nimetazepam is increased. Regarding the



seizures of drug, ketamine ranked the highest. Regarding the method of trafficking, the most common method was by fishing boats, followed by postal parcel and concealment by travelers. The main source of drugs was still trafficking from foreign countries. In 2009, the percentage of repeat offenders remained high. The situation is a growing concern and it is essential that authorities in charge take preventive measures; otherwise, great harm will come to society and the nation.

This annual report is provided to the public for referencing the works of MJIB over the past year, including the status and results of economic and drug countermeasures carried out, as well as statistics, illustrations, and comparisons with previous years regarding execution and analysis. We welcome your comments and thank you for your continued encouragement.

*Wu Jing*

Director General, Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

May 2010

## Editor's Notes

### *A. Objectives of this Report*

This Report presents information on the efforts of 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. Several case reports by our colleagues are provided for the reference of the general public.

### *B. Content*

- (1) This annual report is divided into six parts: organization overview, performance overview, analysis overview, directions of future work, special report, and chronicles. Data such as percentage and increase/decrease rate are arranged in chronological order based on their nature, and charts and diagrams are included. Photographs are also included for important cases of drug offenses in order to analyze the trend.
- (2) Figures in this report are compilations of data on the economic crimes related investigation and prevention work performed by the MJIB. Should there be any discrepancy from previously published statistics, the data provided in this annual report shall take precedence.





- (3) The drugs mentioned in this annual report are classified into four types based on their levels of addiction, abuse, and social risk, as defined in the Against Narcotics Act, totaling 272 classifications of items (including raw materials).

### ***C. Guidelines***

- (1) The units of calculation in this annual report use the following as the standards: solar calendar for year, case for number of cases, person for number of suspects, New Taiwan Dollars for 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 the various statistical tables of this annual report represent:
- means no data or data known
  - NA means unable to calculate
- (4) The drug offenses refer to the violations of the Statute for Narcotic Hazards Control (SNHC)

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# › › › *Part 1*

## *Organization Overview*



## &gt;&gt;&gt; 1. Legal Basis

Article 2 of MJIB Organizational Ordinance states: “MJIB is in charge of investigation and prevention of matters endangering national security and violating national interest. The items to be investigated are determined by the Executive Yuan.”

The Executive Yuan announced the ten statutory functions of MJIB in Directive Tai-45(Nei)-Tze-#4711 on August 27, 1956 as follows:

- (1) Matters concerning control of internal insurgence;
- (2) Matters concerning prevention of foreign attack;
- (3) Matters concerning prevention of leak of national secrets;
- (4) Matters concerning violation of National General Mobilization Act;
- (5) Matters concerning corruption and

dereliction of duty;

- (6) Matters concerning eradication of drug addiction;
- (7) Matters concerning impairment of national currency;
- (8) Matters concerning obstruction to transportation and telecommunication equipment and protection of facilities during wartime;
- (9) Matters concerning violation of telecommunications administration;
- (10) Special matters for investigation and prevention as instructed by higher authorities

A clause “matters concerning investigation of tax evasion” was added as the eleventh function on December 12, 1968.

In response to the spread of drug crimes, the Executive Yuan declared





“War on Drugs” on May 12, 1993, with the aim to reduce drug crimes, protect the public security, and maintain the health of commonwealth. With the approval from the Executive Yuan, MJIB formed the DEC (Drug Enforcement Center) on April 1, 1994, to combat drug crimes. On October 30, 1998, the Executive Yuan changed the sixth function of the eleven statutory functions, “Matters concerning eradication of drug addiction”, into the fifth functions of “Matters concerning narcotics control”, and clearly specified narcotics control as the statutory function of MJIB.

On November 30, 2007, the Legislative Yuan amended the MJIB Organizational Ordinance to MJIB Organization Act, the amendment was

announced by the President of the Republic of China in Directive Hua-Tzong-Yi-Yi-Tze#09600170531 on December 19, 2007. In accordance to Article 3 of the Act, MJIB established DED (Drug Enforcement Division).

## 》》》 2. Organization and Functions

In accordance to Clause 4, Paragraph 1, Article 4 of the MJIB Affairs Handling Regulations announced in Directive Fa-Ling-Tze# 0970803813 by Ministry of Justice on October 17, 2008, DED is consisted of three sections. Article 8 of the Regulations specifies DED to handle the following matters:

- (1) Planning and execution of the investigation work of DED;
- (2) Gathering, analysis, handling and application of intelligence on drug cases;
- (3) Exchanging intelligence with domestic and overseas drug enforcement agencies, coordinating in communications, and cooperating in case investigations;

- (4) Procedures and centralized custody of seized drugs from investigation cases;
- (5) Computer filing, statistical analysis and application of information related to drug crimes;
- (6) Research on crime prevention related to drug cases;
- (7) Compilation of Annual Report and Work Manual;
- (8) Other matters related to drug enforcement.

The organization of Drug Enforcement Division (DED) is consisted of: one director, responsible for all operational affairs, two deputy directors, 3 section chiefs, and one to two senior specialists or supervisors. The DED has three sections: Section



1 is the International Cooperation Section, which handles all cooperation matters with foreign drug enforcement agencies; Section 2 is the Investigation Section, which specializes in the case work of drug investigations; Section 3 is the Integration Operations and Drug Custody Section, which handles the centralized custody of all seized drugs and managing procedures.

In order to strengthen the mobile crime-fighting capacity of MJIB towards drug crimes, special teams are established in all field stations, offices and regional mobile stations to fully follow up all leads to uncover, detect, and investigate drug crimes.





## › › › *Part 2*

# *Performance Overview*



## >>> I. Priority Enforcement Measures of the MJIB

### 1. Drug Enforcement

#### (1) Significant results:

In 2009, MJIB investigated 204 cases, arrested 292 drug offenders, seized a total of 4,953.888kg (gross weight, the same applies hereafter) of Schedules 1-4 drugs, and uncovered 33 drug-making labs, which included 24 methamphetamine labs (Schedule 2), 2 nimetazepam labs (Schedule 3), and 7 ephedrine (extracted from cough medicines) labs (Schedule 4). Compared to 2008, in which 83 cases were investigated, 156 drug offenders were arrested, 2,344.834 kg of Schedules 1-4 drugs were seized, and 23 drug-making labs were uncovered, which included 10 methamphetamine labs (Schedule 2), 9 ketamine labs (Schedule 3), 3 nimetazepam labs (Schedule 3), and 1 ephedrine lab

(Schedule 4), the seizures, illicit labs, suspects, and offenses were still high.

#### (2) Major Aspects of Investigation:

The main types of cases investigated in 2009 were in the order of 42 cannabis cases, 36 heroin cases, 32 methamphetamine cases, 25 ketamine cases, and 14 ephedrine cases. The seizures were 2.089kg of cannabis (purity: 0.514kg), 50.031kg of heroin (purity: 34.076kg), 1,200.513kg of methamphetamine (purity: 80.022kg), 916.253kg of ketamine (purity: 573.28kg), 1,791.894kg of ephedrine (purity: 107.372kg). Heroin, methamphetamine, and ketamine are still the most harmful drugs to the citizens of this country, thus, they are listed as the top goal of investigation by MJIB. Furthermore, the seizures of ketamine, hydroxylamine (ingredient of ketamine), and ephedrine



and nimetazepam (ingredient of methamphetamine) increased significantly, showing a growing

emerging market that deserves more attention (see Table 2.01).

Table 2.01

## Number of Drug Cases Investigated and Seizures (gross weight) by the MJIB in 2009

Name of Drug	Type	Number of Cases	Percentage %	Seized (grams)	Percentage %
Heroin		36	17.65	50,031.12	1.01
Cocaine		4	1.96	302.00	0.01
Morphine		1	0.49	12.50	0.00
Methamphetamine		32	15.69	1,200,512.76	24.23
Cannabis		42	20.59	2,089.90	0.04
MDMA		1	0.49	11,318.30	0.23
Oxycodone		4	1.96	424.00	0.01
Codeine (Schedule 2)		1	0.49	18.00	0.00
Diphenoxylate		1	0.49	4.00	0.00
Pholcodine		1	0.49	86.00	0.00
Ketamine		25	12.25	916,253.13	18.50
Nimetazepam		3	1.47	462,800.00	9.34
Codeine (Schedule 3)		5	2.45	476.00	0.01
FM2				2.00	0.00
Buprenorphine				1.00	0.00
Tramadol		3	1.47	94.00	0.00
Alprazolam		6	2.94	197.00	0.00
Zopiclone		2	0.98	38.00	0.00
Lorazepam		1	0.49	16.00	0.00
Nordiazepam		1	0.49	74.00	0.00
Temazepam		2	0.98	48.00	0.00
Prazepam		1	0.49	20.00	0.00
Clonazepam		1	0.49	5.00	0.00
Phentermine		1	0.49	24.00	0.00
Zolpidem		9	4.41	128.00	0.00
Ativan		5	2.45	114.00	0.00
Ephedrine		14	6.86	1,791,894.00	36.17
Hydroxylamine		2	0.98	516,905.00	10.43
Total		204	100	4,953,887.71	100

Note: The drugs listed in this table are in accordance to the Statute for Narcotic Hazards Control (SNHC) and do not include fake or banned substances.

## **2. International and Cross-strait Collaboration**

Given the serious nature of the global harm caused by drugs, and the involvement of multiple countries in drug crimes, combating these crimes cannot be achieved by one nation. Thus, the international community has reached a consensus concerning cooperative efforts to fight drug crimes. The 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances regulated signatory countries to fulfill their obligations of cooperative relationships in cross-national drug enforcement. Although not a member of the U.N., as a member of international society, Taiwan strives to follow the principles of the Convention and exert full efforts in international cooperation. Upon

the basis of equality, mutual trust, and mutual benefits, MJIB has actively established cooperative channels, strengthened information exchange, synchronization of the enhanced procedures of case processing, improved investigative skills, and up to date with the latest intelligence, which are all considered key points in international cooperation. Currently, Taiwan has established direct channels of communication/cooperation with 24 countries or regions in Europe, the Americas, Hong Kong and Macau, Southeast Asia, and Northeast Asia, in order to contain the damages caused by drugs. In 2009, MJIB exchanged 436 pieces of information with overseas drug enforcement agencies, assigned 109 officers to participate in 30 mutual visits, 6 officers to attend 4 international



conferences, and 9 officers to attend 1 training session. It conducted 15 collaborative investigations, arrested 61 suspects, uncovered 2 labs, and seized a total of 4,965.6kg of drugs. Among which, MJIB investigated 5 domestic cases, arrested 8 suspects, and seized 12.942kg of heroin, 366kg of ketamine, and 14kg of methamphetamine; as well as 7 foreign cases under international cooperation, arrested 34 suspects, uncovered 2 drug-making labs, and seized 7.76kg of heroin, 51.9kg of methamphetamine, 1,662kg of methamphetamine, and 2,260kg of pseudoephedrine. MJIB also cooperated with Mainland China to investigate 4 cases, arrested 21 suspects; the drug enforcement unit in Mainland China seized 588.63kg of ketamine and 2.42kg of ephedrine in China.

### 3. Custody and Managing of Drugs

Since July 15, 1993, following the directive of the Executive Yuan regarding the Procedures of Control for Seized Drug Managing, MJIB has established a centralized storage compound for the safekeeping of drugs, and provided guidelines and directions for the managing of all drugs seized for evidence, as referred by various judicial and military law enforcement agencies. On May 20, 1998, the Statute for Narcotic Hazards Control was promulgated with the main points of the amendment focusing on the Procedures of Control for Seized Drug Managing, re-classifying the initial custody and managing of drugs under nine categories, which include heroin, morphine, and cocaine for the Schedule 1 drugs; and opium, cocaine, and

cannabis for the Schedule 2 drugs. In addition, to complement the assembly of the annual Nationwide Anti-Drug Meeting, all drug evidences of settled cases were ordered destroyed and broadcasted throughout the media to enhance the effects of anti-drug efforts.

1.093kg from Singapore (2.18%), and 3.465kg were of unknown origins (6.92%); the main methods for traffickings were 39.085kg by tourist luggage (78.12%), 4kg by marine containers (8%), 2.517kg by mail (5.03%), and 1.29kg by fishing boats (2.58%)..

## > > > II. Cases of Drug Crimes

### 1. Trend Analysis of Drug Crimes

**(1) The Seizures of heroin is decreased, as compared to the 141.442kg seized in 2008:**

A total of 50.031kg of heroin were seized in 2009, including 15.51kg from Thailand (31%), 10.42kg from Vietnam (20.83%), 6.413kg from Mainland China (12.82%), 5.157kg from Burma (10.31%), 4.3kg from Malaysia (8.59%), 2.919kg from Cambodia (5.83%),

**(2) Domestic manufacturing of methamphetamine remains a serious issue:**

In 2009, 24 labs of methamphetamine were uncovered with 1,200.513kg of methamphetamine (including 492.093kg of finished products, and 708.42kg of semi-finished products) seized. Among which, 1,190.939kg (99.2%) of methamphetamine products were manufactured in Taiwan, indicating the serious nature of the situation. MJIB





strives toward the goal of uprooting the sources of drug supplies to stop the domestic production and spread of methamphetamine. It is worthy of note that, MJIB investigated the case of Chang X et al. of XX Co., suspected of legally importing ephedrine, but for illegal uses, and seized 5,400 kg of ephedrine on July 6, 2005, which eliminated a source of raw material for methamphetamine drug labs. This resulted in a significant decline of finished and semi-finished methamphetamine seized in Taiwan in 2006 and 2007. To obtain ingredients for manufacturing methamphetamine, the drug dealers extracted pseudoephedrine from cough medicine, anti-allergic medicine, and rhinitis capsules that contain pseudoephedrine, and then used red phosphorus to produce

methamphetamine for domestic consumption. In 2009, 7 labs that extracted pseudoephedrine (Schedule 4) from cough medicines and several methamphetamine labs. Therefore, MJIB proposed the topic for “How to strengthen the drug enforcement on medicine containing high percentage of pseudoephedrine to prevent using for manufacturing methamphetamine” or discussion on the National Anti-drug Conference held on June 3, 2009. The government authorities are urged to amend related laws to prevent the use of these drugs for additional purposes.

### **(3) Diversification of recent drug markets and the increase in the demand for ketamine and nimetazepam:**

In recent years, many new types of

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drugs have been uncovered. The seizure of MDMA has decreased significantly, however, ketamine and nimetazepam have gradually taken its place. The seizures of Schedule 3 drugs, such as ketamine and nimetazepam, have been steadily increasing, and are circulated in pubs, KTVs, hostess clubs, dance clubs, and private gatherings for the youth. The spread of these drugs has grown worse, and is leading to great harm to the health of the youth. In 2009, there were 25 cases of ketamine investigated, with 916.253kg seized. Comparing to the 16 cases uncovered in 2007 and 1,352.798kg seized, the number of cases increased by 11, and seizures remained high. A total of 3 cases of nimetazepam were uncovered in 2009, and 462.8kg were seized, which increased significantly, as compared to the 4 cases, with 190.802kg seized in

2008. The data indicate that the demand for new drugs has risen by a significant degree, and these new drugs have become the primary products of the market.

### **(4) The seizures of ketamine remained the highest among all drugs:**

Since ketamine was upgraded to a Schedule 3 drug on January 23, 2002, the seizures have gradually increased. A total 14 cases were investigated in 2005, and 202.49kg were seized; 12 cases were investigated in 2006, and 410.18kg were seized, which is doubled that of 2005; 27 cases were investigated in 2007, and 1,579.38kg were seized, which is four times higher than the numbers reported in 2006; 16 cases were investigated in 2008, 9 labs were uncovered, and 1,352.38kg



were seized; 25 cases were investigated in 2009, and 916.253kg were seized, which remains high. It is worthy of note that, as a Schedule 3 drug, the possession and usage of ketamine does not lead to legal prosecutions or rehabilitations, thus ketamine abusers are an increasing trend. In addition, the drug has penetrated campuses and affected public safety as well as the youth. To protect the health of the commonwealth and maintain social order, possession or use of ketamine without justified cause is strictly prohibited. Therefore, the amendment of Statute for Narcotic Hazards Control (SNHC), announced on May 20, 2009, added Paragraph 1 of Article 11. Item 2 of Paragraph 1 of Article 11 states that, “Those who possess or use Schedule 3 or Schedule 4 without justified cause shall be fined with a penalty

of NT\$10,000 to NT\$50,000, and be mandated to received a 4 to 8-hour drug abuse lessens.” This article became in effect on November 20, 2009, in order to suppress the spread of ketamine.

In 2009, MJIB seized 916.253kg of ketamine, among 822.773kg was trafficking from Mainland China (90.12%), 81.525kg from India (8.9%), 5.265kg from South Africa (0.57%), 2.317kg from Malaysia (0.25%), 0.124kg from the US (0.01%), 0.056kg from Canada (0.01%), and 1kg manufactured domestically (0.11%). In 2007 and 2008, MJIB each uncovered 9 ketamine labs, indicating that ketamine is mostly manufactured domestically to supply the drug market. Since hydroxylimine, the ingredient of ketamine, has been listed as a Schedule 4 drug on December 21, 2007, the MJIB did not uncover any

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ketamine labs in 2009. The combat on the spread of ketamine labs has seen some successes. In 2009, 90.12% of the seized ketamine were from Mainland China, and 96.76% of which were smuggled by fishing boats, air cargo, containers, concealed by travelers, and mail parcels. It is shown that the ketamine market in Taiwan has shifted from domestic manufacturing to trafficking from overseas, and mainly from Mainland China, which should be concerned.

**(5) The most common method of trafficking is concealing in parcels, followed by concealing by travelers:**

In 2009, a total of 106 cases of concealed drugs in parcels (including ordinary parcels and express), and 36

cases of concealing by travelers were uncovered in 2009. This is because concealments in parcels are fairly difficult to detect, and concealing by travelers is highly mobile. The spreading method has been commonly used by drug syndicates as a way of trafficking. Drug syndicates form a specialized drug transportation network utilizing vagrants, unemployed people, and those with debt from underground banks or gambling debts, to transport the drugs in their luggage or body (inserting into anus or swallowing) for exorbitant profits to avoid detection of customs. Drug syndicates also smuggle by cross-strait cargo or direct transportation channels, which should be concerned by related agencies.

**(6) Diverse sources of drug cases:**



In 2009, the sources of 204 uncovered cases included 33 domestic manufacturers, 40 from Mainland China, 27 from the US and Holland, respective, 19 from Thailand, 13 from England, 6 from Canada, 3 from Malaysia and Cambodia, respectively, 2 from the Philippines and Belgium, respectively, and 1 from Singapore and South Africa, respectively. Among the 33 cases of domestic manufacturers, 24 were methamphetamine labs, 2 were nimetazepam labs, and 7 were Schedule 4 drug labs.

## 2. Statistics of Drug Crime Cases:

(1) In 2009, MJIB investigated 204 drug cases and arrested 292 suspects (including 27 foreigners), among those, 41 cases involved Schedule 1 drugs

with the amount of 50.346kg, 82 involved Schedule 2 drugs with the amount of 1,214.453kg, 33 involved Schedule 3 drugs with the amount of 1,379.53kg, 48 involved Schedule 4 drugs with the amount of 2,309.557kg, as well as 24 methamphetamine labs, 2 nimetazepam labs, 7 Schedule 4 drug labs, 6 pistols, 25 bullets, \$822,230 NTD of drug proceeds, \$27,000 HKD, \$22,400 RMB, and \$800 USD. The number of drug cases investigated as compared to 2008 was increased by 121 cases, among which, Schedule 1 drug cases were increased by 15, Schedule 2 drug cases were increased by 52, Schedule 3 drug cases were increased by 12, and Schedule 4 drug cases were



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increased by 42. As compared to 2008, the amount of seized Schedule 1 drugs reduced by 164.758kg, with a decrease of 427.25%, that of Schedule 2 drugs increased by 1,065.168kg, with an increase of 813.51%, that of

Schedule 3 drugs decreased by 164.096kg, with a decrease of 117.90%, and that of Schedule 4 drugs increased by 1,872.738kg, with an increase of 528.73% (see Table 2.02).

Table 2.02

Statistics on Drug Crime Cases Investigated by the MJIB in Recent Ten Years (unit: g)

Type Year	Total			Schedule 1 drug			Schedule 2 drug			Schedule 3 drug			Schedule 4 drug		
	No. of cases	Offenders	Seizure	No. of cases	Offenders	Seizure	No. of cases	Offenders	Seizure	No. of cases	Offenders	Seizure	No. of cases	Offenders	Seizure
2000	37	72	504,312	21	39	201,616	14	27	299,796	2	6	2,900			
2001	57	105	706,497	24	44	265,833	31	58	440,371	2	3	293			
2002	77	156	1,123,670	35	68	98,678	30	67	853,197	12	21	171,795			
2003	134	292	2,223,996	79	177	201,104	37	89	1,994,744	18	26	78,148			
2004	98	195	3,886,094	54	102	284,708	35	78	3,282,161	9	15	105,679			208,920
2005	85	165	9,460,369	35	62	77,707	31	76	2,919,283	15	20	203,124	4	7	6,260,255
2006	123	213	1,923,607	42	70	147,677	60	96	510,951	13	25	543,615	8	22	721,364
2007	104	202	2,941,699	31	55	99,063	39	70	704,814	31	74	1,818,196	3	3	319,626
2008	83	156	2,344,834	26	49	215,104	30	56	149,285	21	42	1,543,626	6	9	436,819
2009	204	292	4,953,888	41	72	50,346	82	107	1,214,453	33	63	1,379,532	48	50	2,309,557

Note: Statute for Narcotic Hazards Control (SNHC) was promulgated on May 20, 1998, and on July 9, 2003, Schedule 4 drugs were added, and came into effect on January 9, 2004.





(2) In 2009, 121 cases were referred to the MJIB for investigation by the various customs offices of the MOF (some cases involved individuals who could not purchase controlled medicines that contain Schedule 3 or Schedule 4 drugs for medical use, thus asked relatives or friends to bring in from foreign countries, thus violating the Against Narcotics Act), as detailed below:

1.2009.01.01 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 192,000g of hydroxylimine were uncovered.

2.2009.01.06 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Tian X, suspected in drug trafficking;

795.6g of methamphetamine were uncovered.

3.2009.01.08 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Yeh X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

4.2009.01.08 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

5.2009.01.09 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Tsai X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of cannabis were uncovered.

6.2009.01.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 170g of ketamine were uncovered.

7.2009.01.17 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign

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national D X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of cannabis were uncovered.

8.2009.01.19 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Huang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 58g of codeine were uncovered.

9.2009.01.23 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national C X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

10.2009.01.23 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national J X, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.

11.2009.02.06 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 28g of ephedrine were uncovered.

12.2009.02.11 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,171g of heroin were uncovered.

13.2009.02.17 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chian X, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.

14.2009.02.26 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Shih X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

15.2009.03.04 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 10g of cannabis were uncovered.

16.2009.03.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 11,484g of heroin were uncovered.

17.2009.03.30 Taipei Customs Office



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referred the case of foreign national L X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of cannabis were uncovered.

18.2009.03.31 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national L X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

19.2009.04.06 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national L X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

20.2009.04.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

21.2009.04.20 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

22.2009.04.20 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 26g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

23.2009.04.20 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 3g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

24.2009.05.05 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national I X, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.

25.2009.05.05 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national C X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

26.2009.05.07 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chu X, suspected in drug trafficking;

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- 3,670g of ketamine were uncovered.
- 27.2009.05.10 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,037g of ketamine were uncovered.
- 28.2009.05.11 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Yeh X, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 29.2009.05.13 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national H X, suspected in drug trafficking; 18g of codeine were uncovered.
- 30.2009.06.01 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,829g of heroin were uncovered.
- 31.2009.06.04 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Fan X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 32.2009.06.04 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 33.2009.06.05 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national L X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 34.2009.06.05 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national R X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 35.2009.06.09 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of He X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,093g of heroin were uncovered.
- 36.2009.06.10 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 995g



- of ketamine were uncovered.
- 37.2009.06.18 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lai X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 38.2009.06.23 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national D X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 39.2009.06.25 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 40.2009.06.26 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 8g of codeine were uncovered.
- 41.2009.07.01 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national T X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 42.2009.07.03 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Feng X, suspected in drug trafficking; 26g of Temazepam were uncovered.
- 43.2009.07.03 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Su X, suspected in drug trafficking; 108g of codeine were uncovered.
- 44.2009.07.06 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Liu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 16g of Lorazepam were uncovered.
- 45.2009.07.07 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chou X, suspected in drug trafficking; 103.99g of cocaine were uncovered.
- 46.2009.07.09 Taichung Customs Office referred the case of Wen

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- X, suspected in drug trafficking;  
4,300g of heroin were uncovered.
- 47.2009.07.15 Taipei Customs  
Office referred the case of Wu X,  
suspected in drug trafficking; 74g  
of Nordiazepam were uncovered.
- 48.2009.07.15 Taipei Customs  
Office referred the case of Yeh X,  
suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of  
cannabis were uncovered.
- 49.2009.07.16 Taipei Customs Office  
referred the case of Huang X,  
suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of  
cannabis were uncovered.
- 50.2009.07.20 Taipei Customs Office  
referred the case of foreign  
national J X, suspected in drug  
trafficking; 20g of Prazepam were  
uncovered.
- 51.2009.07.27 Taipei Customs Office  
referred the case of Chen X,  
suspected in drug trafficking; 18g  
of Alprazolam were uncovered.
- 52.2009.07.28 Taipei Customs Office  
referred the case of foreign national  
P X, suspected in drug trafficking;  
23g of Ativan were uncovered.
- 53.2009.07.28 Taipei Customs Office  
referred the case of foreign  
national L X, suspected in drug  
trafficking; 2g of cannabis were  
uncovered.
- 54.2009.07.29 Taipei Customs Office  
referred the case of Kuo X,  
suspected in drug trafficking; 259g  
of codeine were uncovered.
- 55.2009.07.31 Taipei Customs Office  
referred the case of Yang X,  
suspected in drug trafficking; 22g  
of Temazepam were uncovered.





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56.2009.07.31 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national C X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

57.2009.07.31 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 198g of cocaine were uncovered.

58.2009.08.10 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national B X, suspected in drug trafficking; 26g of Zopiclone were uncovered.

59.2009.08.12 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,297g of heroin were uncovered.

60.2009.08.13 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lai X,

suspected in drug trafficking; 30g of Alprazolam were uncovered.

61.2009.08.14 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national D X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of methamphetamine were uncovered.

62.2009.08.14 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national P X, suspected in drug trafficking; 18g of Ativan were uncovered.

63.2009.08.19 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Cheng X, suspected in drug trafficking; 24g of Phentermine were uncovered.

64.2009.08.19 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of drug trafficking; 18g of Ativan were uncovered.

65.2009.08.20 Taipei Customs Office

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referred the case of Shih X,  
suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of  
cannabis were uncovered.

65.2009.08.20 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Shih X,  
suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of  
cannabis were uncovered.

66.2009.08.21 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Cheng X,  
suspected in drug trafficking; 5g of  
Clonazepam were uncovered.

67.2009.08.26 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Chen X,  
suspected in drug trafficking; 16g  
of cannabis were uncovered.

68.2009.08.27 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Chang X,  
suspected in drug trafficking; 5g of  
Alprazolam were uncovered.

69.2009.08.28 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of foreign  
national S X, suspected in drug  
trafficking; 68g of Tramadol were  
uncovered.

70.2009.08.31 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Wang X,  
suspected in drug trafficking; 13g  
of cannabis were uncovered.

71.2009.08.31 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Chang X,  
suspected in drug trafficking;  
1,900g of cannabis were  
uncovered.

72.2009.09.07 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Wang X,  
suspected in drug trafficking; 99g  
of Alprazolam were uncovered.

73.2009.09.08 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of foreign  
national W X, suspected in drug



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trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

74.2009.09.08 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of methamphetamine, 4g of, and 1g of ketamine were uncovered.

75.2009.09.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national P X, suspected in drug trafficking; 14g of Tramadol were uncovered.

76.2009.09.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Yeh X, suspected in drug trafficking; 10g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

77.2009.09.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Su X, suspected in drug trafficking; 43g of codeine were uncovered.

78.2009.09.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 28g of ephedrine were uncovered.

79.2009.09.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national B X, suspected in drug trafficking; 25g of Ativan were uncovered. .

80.2009.09.17 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 52g of oxycodone were uncovered.

81.2009.09.18 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wei X, suspected in drug trafficking; 18g of oxycodone and 8g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

82.2009.09.21 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Shen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 17g

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of Zolpidem were uncovered.

83.2009.09.23 Taipei Customs

Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

84.2009.09.25 Taipei Customs

Office referred the case of An X, suspected in drug trafficking; 10g of Ativan were uncovered.

85.2009.10.12 Kaohsiung Customs

Office referred the case Ruan X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,678g of heroin were uncovered.

86.2009.10.13 Taipei Customs

Office referred the case of Hsu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 20g of Alprazolam were uncovered.

87.2009.10.14 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of foreign national S X, suspected in drug trafficking; 28g of ephedrine were

uncovered.

88.2009.10.19 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of foreign national R X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

89.2009.10.21 Taipei Customs

Office referred the case of An X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of diphenoxylate were uncovered.

90.2009.10.21 Taipei Customs

Office referred the case of Luo X, suspected in drug trafficking; 253g of ketamine were uncovered.

91.2009.10.28 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of cannabis were uncovered.

92.2009.10.28 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of foreign national K X, suspected in drug trafficking; 25g of Alprazolam were uncovered.



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93.2009.11.01 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,317g of ketamine were uncovered.

94.2009.11.02 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national P X, suspected in drug trafficking; 86g of pholcodine were uncovered.

95.2009.11.04 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,052g of ketamine were uncovered.

96.2009.11.09 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national T X, suspected in drug trafficking; 28g of pseudoephedrine were uncovered.

97.2009.11.13 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national R X, suspected in drug

trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.

98.2009.11.13 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Han X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

99.2009.11.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Hsu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 756g of heroin were uncovered.

100.2009.11.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national A X, suspected in drug trafficking; 54g of ephedrine were uncovered.

101.2009.11.17 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Yu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 12g of Zopiclone were uncovered.

102.2009.11.17 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 43,200g of

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ketamine were uncovered.

103.2009.12.06 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Shi X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,496g of ketamine were uncovered.

104.2009.12.11 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national N X, suspected in drug trafficking; 54g of ephedrine were uncovered.

105.2009.12.11 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Fan X, suspected in drug trafficking; 12g of Tramadol were uncovered.

106.2009.12.14 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national A X, suspected in drug trafficking; 161g of oxycodone were uncovered.

107.2009.12.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national J X, suspected in drug trafficking;

5g of cannabis were uncovered.

108.2009.12.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Hsu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 33g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

109.2009.12.17 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national J X, suspected in drug trafficking; 21g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

110.2009.12.18 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national B X, suspected in drug trafficking; 20g of Ativan were uncovered.

111.2009.12.18 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Yeh X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

112.2009.12.24 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Tsai X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,046g of ketamine were uncovered.





113.2009.12.24 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Pan X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,044g of ketamine were uncovered.

114.2009.12.24 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,032g of ketamine were uncovered.

115.2009.12.29 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national P X, suspected in drug trafficking; 35g of ephedrine were uncovered.

116.2009.12.29 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Jin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 12.5g of poppy seeds were uncovered.

117.2009.12.29 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national T X, suspected in drug trafficking; 3g of cannabis were uncovered.

118.2009.12.29 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Liao X, suspected in drug trafficking; 15g of cannabis were uncovered.

119.2009.12.30 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 20g of cannabis were uncovered.

120 2009.12.31 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national W X, suspected in drug trafficking; 55g of ephedrine were uncovered.

121.2009.12.31 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national A X, suspected in drug trafficking; 35g of ephedrine were uncovered.

### 3. Sources of Drugs and Trafficking

#### Methods:

**(1) The main sources of seized drugs are listed as follows:**

1.The main sources of heroin

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- included: Thailand (15.51kg, 31%); Vietnam (10.42kg, 20.83%); Mainland China (6.413kg, 12.82%); Burma (5.157kg, 10.31%); Malaysia (4.3kg, 8.59%); Singapore (1.093kg, 2.18%); the Philippines (0.756kg, 1.51%); and others (3.465kg, 6.92%).
2. The main sources of methamphetamine included: domestic manufacturing (1,190.939kg, 99.2%); Mainland China (2.916kg, 0.24%); the Philippines (3kg, 0.25%); and others (3.658kg, 0.3%).
3. The main sources of cannabis included: Mainland China (1.9kg, 90.91%); Holland (0.107kg, 5.12%); England (0.054kg, 2.58%); the US (0.017kg, 0.81%); Canada (0.006kg, 0.285%); and others (0.006kg, 0.285%).
4. The main source of ketamine was trafficking, and 916.253kg seized, which included 825.773kg from Mainland China (90.12%); 81.525kg from Holland (8.9%); 5.265kg from South Africa (0.57%); 2.317kg from Malaysia (0.25%); 1kg manufactured domestically (0.11%); 0.191kg from other sources (0.02%).
5. The main source of nimetazepam was domestic manufacturing, followed by trafficking, with 462.8kg seized, which included 14kg from Mainland China (3.03%); the remaining of 448.8kg seized were all manufactured domestically (96.97%) (see Table 2.03).



Table 2.03

Statistics on Sources of Drug Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2009

Type Source	Cases	%	Types of Drugs (unit: g)									
			Heroin	%	Methamphetamine	%	Cannabis	%	Ketamine	%	Nimetazepam	%
China	40	19.61	6,412.95	12.82	2,915.60	0.24	1,900	90.91	825,773.00	90.12	14,000	3.03
Thailand	19	9.31	15,508.0	31.00								
Burma	2	0.98	5,157	10.31								
Philippines	2	0.98	756.0	1.51	3,000.0	0.25						
Vietnam	9	4.41	10,420.60	20.83								
Malaysia	3	1.47	4,300.0	8.59					2,317.00	0.25		
Cambodia	3	1.47	2,919.0	5.83								
Singapore	1	0.49	1,093.0	2.18								
Canada	6	2.94					6.0	0.29	56.00	0.01		
US	27	13.24					17.0	0.81	124.00	0.01		
England	13	6.37					54.0	2.58	2.00	0.00		
Holland	27	13.24					107.0	5.12				
Belgium	2	0.98										
India									81,525.00	8.90		
South Africa	1	0.49							5,265.00	0.57		
Domestic manufacturing	33	16.18			1,190,939.00	99.20			1,000.00	0.11	448,800	96.97
Others	16	7.84	3,464.57	6.92	3,658.16	0.30	5.90	0.28	191.13	0.02		
Total	204	100	50,031.12	100	1,200,512.76	100	2,089.90	100	916,253.13	100	462,800.00	100

Note: (1) The drugs listed in this table are in accordance to the Statute for Narcotic Hazards Control (SNHC) and do not include fake or banned substances.

(2) Mainland China referred in this table includes Hong Kong and Macao regions.

## **(2) Trafficking methods:**

A total of 36 cases involved concealment by travelers, including concealing at the waist, legs, private parts (inserting into the anus, or swallowing into the stomach), soles of shoes, luggage, or other packaging ways (coffee bag, milk powder, chewing gum case, Que X milk powder container, Hei X toothpaste, foil bags, etc.) to smuggle through the customs. There were 106 cases involved postal packages and courier packages (concealing coffee bags, blow dryers, jeans, watches, computer mainframes, prosthetic knee joints, etc.), 4 involved containers (claimed as metal molds), 4 involved fishing boats, and 16 were others. The details are as follows:

1.The trafficking methods of heroin included: concealing by travelers

(39.085kg, 78.12%); containers (4kg, 8%); courier packages (2.517kg, 5.03%); fishing boats (1.29kg, 2.58%); and others (3.14kg, 6.28%).

2.The trafficking methods of methamphetamine included: domestic manufacturing (1,190.939kg, 99.2%); containers (3kg, 0.25%); concealing by travelers (2.202kg, 0.18%); courier packages (0.796kg, 0.07%); and others (3.576kg, 0.3%).

3.The trafficking methods of cannabis included: courier packages (2.084kg, 99.72%); and others (0.006kg, 0.28%).

4.The trafficking methods of ketamine included: fishing boats (624.255kg, 68.13%); air cargo (133.598kg, 14.58%); containers



(60kg, 6.55%); concealing by travelers (34.374kg, 3.75%); courier packages (34.374kg, 3.75%); domestic manufacturing (1kg, 0.11%); and others (28.652kg, 3.13%).

5.The trafficking methods of nimetazepam included: domestic manufacturing (448.8kg, 96.97%); fishing boats (14kg, 3.03%) (see Table 2.04).

Table 2.04

## Statistics on Trafficking Methods of Drug Cases Investigated by MJB in 2009

Type Source	Cases	%	Types of Drugs (unit: g)									
			Heroin	%	Methamphetamine	%	Cannabis	%	Ketamine	%	Nimetazepam	%
Traveler	36	17.65	39,084.6	78.12	2,202.0	0.18			34,374	3.75		
Containers	5	2.45	4,000.0	8.00	3,000.0	0.25			60,000	6.55		
Air cargo	4	1.96							133,598	14.58		
Fishing boats	4	1.96	1,290.0	2.58					624,255	68.13	14,000	3.03
Postal packages	106	51.96	2,517.0	5.03	795.6	0.07	2,084.0	99.72	34,374	3.75		
Courier packages	33	16.18			1,190,939.0	99.20			1,000	0.11	448,800	96.97
Domestic manufacturing	16	7.84	3,139.5	6.28	3,576.16	0.30	5.90	0.28	28,652	3.13		
Others	204	100	50,031.12	100	1,200,512.76	100	2,089.90	100	916,253.13	100	462,800.00	100

Note: The drugs listed in this table are in accordance to the Statute for Narcotic Hazards Control and do not include fake or banned substances.

### 》》》III. *International and Cross-strait Collaboration*

To deal with diplomatic difficulties encountered by Taiwan, MJIB focused its international cooperation in drug enforcement on “Solid cases, competent abilities”. The MJIB cooperates with the countries known to supply drugs and raw materials to Taiwan, as well as countries with significant influence on anti-drug works in Taiwan, as their priority cooperative countries. Strategic establishment of channels, experience exchanges, information exchanges, project meetings, cooperative investigations, and tracking of criminals were adopted, and depending on the domestic drug crime situation, cooperation with related countries was facilitated.

#### 1. **Communication, Visits, and Exchange of Intelligence**

- (1) On January 13, 2009, Mr. Robert Ring, Liaison Officer of Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Hong Kong attended a drug enforcement meeting with S.S.A Gui-ping Liu and S.A. Jeff Lin of DED. Both parties exchanged information about the trafficking of cannabis and Taiwan-made precursor chemicals between Canada and Taiwan, quantity-based sentencing laws in Canada, and anti-drug information.
- (2) On January 20, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Pol.Maj.Gen. Aditep Panjmanond, Vice Deputy of Royal Thai Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau. They





exchanged opinions about the three recent cases, “The Case of Huang X”, “The Case of Li X”, and “The Case of Kuo X”, investigated by MJIB, and reached consensus on combating trans-border trafficking.

(3) On January 11, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Mr. Mark Royka, Office of Training of DEA, US Department of Justice, and other officers. In the meeting, both parties drew up details about hosting a “Lecture on Precursor Chemicals Regulation” in March 2009 in Taiwan, and shared information about drug-producing procedures in Taiwan's methamphetamine labs.

(4) On February 23, 2009, Director

Hua-fu Wang of DED led staffs to attend the spring reception in Grand Hyatt Taipei, and exchanged with officers of AIT Taipei Office and General Affairs Consulate of Interchange Association of Japan.

(5) On March 2, 2009, S.S.A. Shou-yuan Kuo and S.A. Jeff Lin of DED accompanied S.A. Margaret Bodolla and members of DEA Special Operation and Response Team to visit the Field Office in Kaohsiung City. The former chief, Li-cheng Wu, received them and exchanged valuable information about the case of Rao X involving an international drug syndicate.

(6) On March 25, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Imai Muneo and Hideaki Ito,

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appointed by the Japan National Police Agency, Imai Muneo, General Affairs Supervisor of the Interchange Association (Japan), and Hideaki Ito, Supervisor of Consulate -General of the Interchange Association (Japan). They exchanged information with MJIB about the current drug enforcement operations in Taiwan, and cooperation between Taiwan and Japan.

- (7) On April 1, 2009, former Section Chief Lawrence Chu, Section Chief Chian-cheng Huang, S.S.A. Chian-cheng Huan, S.S.A. Daniel Shan, and Mr. Rippon, Liaison Officer of Hong Kong, AFP (Australian Federal Police) attended the meeting for “Mei X Case.” Participants shared

intelligence directed at the case. Mr. Rippon especially showed gratitude to MJIB for supporting the investigation of the case, and made a promise on future cooperation.

- (8) On April 1, 2009, Deputy Director General Chi-ping Chang of MJIB received Yaki Oved, Liaison Officer of Consulate of Israel, Asia Pacific, and Ami Sharon, Director of Israel Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei. After listening to the working brief, S.A. Jeff Lin of DED accompanied them to visit the Anti-drug Museum.
- (9) Accompanied by Director Hua-fu Wang of DED, and Section Chief Curt Lee of the International Operations Division, Director General Wu of MJIB bid farewell



to Narcotics Attache Gene Goon, S.A. Dominic Ricciardella, and Brian Flemming, of the DEA Hong Kong Country Office in the afternoon of April, 8, 2009. During their tenure, they assisted MJIB in investigating the case of “Min X fishing boat trafficking drugs”, and seized 240 kg of ketamine in 2006. In 2007, MJIB and Indonesian police jointly investigated the case of “Wang X producing methamphetamine,” and seized 610kg of methamphetamine and 1400kg raw material of drugs in Batam. They also assisted MJIB in hosting training activities including “Safety Tactics Seminnar in Southern District of Taiwan,” “Action Task Force

Seminnar,” “Internatioanl Asset Forfeiture Seminnar,” and “Seminnar of Precursor Chemicals Regulation,” where they introduced DEA's concept of task force action and practical procedures into MJIB.

- (10) Deputy Director Hsiang-shan Chang of DED led S.S.A. Andrew Chu and Gui-ping Liu, and S.A. Jeff Lin to Singapore and Malaysia for attending the special case meeting on drug trafficking cases with Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) and Narcotics Crime Investigation Department (NCID) of Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) from May 15 to 23, 2009.



Photo 2.11

▲ Deputy Director Hsiang-shan Chang of DED/MJIB and ZulhasnanNajib Baharuddin, Director General of NCID/RMP, discussed the international collaboration on combating drug trafficking

(11) On May 20, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Narcotics Attache Gene Goon, S.A. Steven Bowler, and Chemical Diversion Investigator Nancy Jackson of DEA Hong

Kong Country Office.

(12) On June 1, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Deputy Secretary-General Hoang Anh Tuye and others from Office of Narcotic Control Board,



Vietnam Public Security Bureau.

In the meeting, MJIB presented their current work and discussed trans-border crime activities. Deputy Secretary-General Hoang paid respect to the achievement of MJIB, and anticipated to strengthen the international cooperation in curbing trans-border trafficking operations. Both parties agreed to establish a system of direct contact and notification windows for precursor chemicals trafficking. Also, MJIB will provide information about drug destroying mechanisms and procedures for the Vietnamese police bureau.

- (13) On June 2, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Secretary General of ONCB and

other staffs. In the meeting, both parties exchanged information about the “Chen X Case,” other cases under cooperation, and future directions.

- (14) On June 23, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs attended the meeting with General Affairs Supervisor Rika Tohkai of the Japanese Customs Office in Taiwan, and the new supervisor Tamura Shoji. On behalf of Director General Wu of MJIB, Director Wang expressed his gratitude to Ms. Rika Tohkai for her assistance in the past two years, and welcomed her successor, Mr. Tamura Shoji. Concerning Taiwan's current situation, MJIB exchanged information about drug enforcement cooperation with the



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Japanese customs over the years.

(15) On July 1, 2009, S.A. Paul Hsueh of DED accompanied Maj.Gen. Nicanor A. Bartolome, Director-General of Information Services Department, Philippine National Police and others to visit the Anti-drug Museum. The drug enforcement outcomes achieved jointly by Taiwan and the Philippines made a deep impression on the team.

(16) On July 14, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with the former Director Ito Hideaki, Taipei Office of Interchange Association (Japan) and the new Director Hirose Kenkichi. On behalf of Director General Wu of MJIB, Director Wang gave

a present to Hideaki Ito upon completion of his term, which was to thank him for his support in the last three years. Both parties discussed future cooperation plans and tasks directed at current drug trafficking cases.

(17) On July 16, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Raegan Stewart, Liaison Officer of AFP, Hong Kong. In the meeting, both parties discussed the recent “Mei X Case”, the trend of local drug trafficking, and future cooperation details. Director Wang especially emphasized his future support for Australia in cracking the trafficking of heroin and precursor chemicals cross borders. In return, Mr. Stewart





expressed gratitude to MJIB for the generous support and expected closer cooperation between the two parties in the future.

- (18) On July 22, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Jarungkiat Paseepol, Deputy Director-General of Drug Litigation Division, Thailand Attorney General's Department and others about the legal cooperation. In the meeting, Director Wang stressed that MJIB will provide all legal documents with the permission of Ministry of Justice to Thailand. Jarungkiat Paseepol expressed gratitude to the legal assistance of MJIB. In the afternoon of July 23, 2009, MJIB delivered legal evidence organized by the

Ministry of Justice and Taipei District Prosecutors Office to the Thai delegation. All cases have been successfully solved.

- (19) On August 24, 2009, S.S.A. James Hsieh, S.A. Steven Lee of DED received Holland congressman Fred Teeven and Kees Van Der Staaij, and exchanged opinions on the judicial transfer between Taiwan and Holland, cooperation between the two parties, money laundry prevention, new trend of drug, and international collaboration on crime investigation.
- (20) On August 31, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Zhi Wang, Deputy Director General Trafficking Enforcement Bureau of China Customs who

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was invited by Taiwan Customs Association, at Taipei Howard Hotel. In the meeting, both parties exchanged drug enforcement experience.

(21) On October 1, 2009, Director Hua-

fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Sekita Minoru, Vice Director of Office of Organized Crime Prevention, Japan Coast Guard and others. In the meeting, they discussed cases under cooperation.



Photo 2.12

▲ Director Hua-fu Wang of DED received Sekita Minoru, the Vice Director of Office of Organized Crime Prevention, Japan Coast Guard



(22) On October 6, 2009, Deputy Director General Chung-yuh Tsai of MJIB received the new Narcotics Attache Andrew Malanga, S.A. Steven Bolwer and Chemical Diversion Investigator Nancy Jackson of DEA Hong Kong Country Office in the VIP briefing room in Technology Building. Later on, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with DEA officers in the Anti-drug Gallery conference room. On October 7, 2009, S.S.A. Cheng-rong Huang and S.A. Jeff Lin of DED escorted DEA officers to Kaohsiung City Division of MJIB and met with drug enforcement officers in the south district.

(23) On October 29, 2009, along with International Operations

Department, S.S.A. James Hsieh of DED received Hernan Flores, Ecuador's advisor of Prosecutor General, in Chung Hwa Building. Hernan Flores listened to the briefing of MJIB and visited Zuan Bao Exhibition Room and Anti-drug Museum. Later, Mr. Flores briefed on the current situation of money laundry and drug trafficking in Ecuador. Both parties exchanged information about drug enforcement in the meeting.

(24) On October 30, 2009, Director General Wu of MJIB received Professor Bertha K. Madras Phd., the former Assistant Director of White House Office of National Drug Control Policy. After the briefing and the visit to the Anti-drug Museum, both parties

exchanged information about anti-drug policies, and attended the lunch reception.

(25) On November 5, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED received and held drug case meeting with Assistant Director Zakaria Bin Sudin and Chief Insp. Tan Chong Ling of Investigation Division of NCID/ Royal Malaysia Police.

(26) From November 9 to 13, 2009, Section Chief Ren-cheng Wang, S.S.A. Andrew Chu, and S.A. Wei-cheng Lin of DED attended the case meeting held in Thailand.

(27) On December 21, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Director Hideaki Ito of Japan National Police Agency Drug Enforcement Division and others in the meeting room of

Chung Hua Building.

## **2. Cases Solved through International Cooperative Measures**

(1) On January 1, 2009, “Chen X Case” investigated by MJIB and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) of Thailand was closed. The head of the trafficking syndicate, Liao X, and other important Thailand criminals, Huang X, Ting X, and Sha X were captured in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, and Bangkok, respectively. After the syndicate was dismantled, it surrendered 1.42 kg of heroin and \$600,000 Baht.

(2) MJIB and Vietnam Police Drug Enforcement Bureau investigated the case of “Tzeng X's violation of the Against Narcotics Act”, and



discovered that Taiwanese drug dealer Tzeng X (sought shelter in Vietnam habitually) was involved in abetting drug traffickers to smuggle heroin in soles of shoes from Vietnam to Taiwan. The drug trafficking syndicate was found arranging the drug carrier, Wu X, to trafficking drugs from Vietnam to Taiwan. MJIB and Police Drug Enforcement Bureau cooperated to monitor Wu X's travelling activities. In the night of March 7, 2009, Wu X was apprehended for trafficking two packages of heroin weighting 493g in his shoe soles. He was arrested as an active criminal and was transferred to Taoyuan District Prosecutor Office.

(3) MJIB and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB)

of Thailand co-investigated “Chen X Case” and located Taiwanese ringleader, Liao X, as an important source of information for the cross-border drug trafficking syndicate. Liao X travelled frequently between Thailand and Taiwan, and was apprehended for trafficking drugs at Taoyuan International Airport on March 16, 2009. Taoyuan County Field Station and officers of Taipei Customs Office seized 11.484kg of heroin concealed in 8 boxes of NesX instant beverage. Liao X was transferred to Taoyuan District Prosecutor Office for further trial.



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(4) On March 19, 2009, MJIB and the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) of the Philippines co-investigated a case involving Taiwanese, Filipino, and Chinese drug dealers working in a large-scale methamphetamine lab in Tondo, Philippines. A total of 5.7kg

methamphetamine, 36.2 unfinished products, and 70 barrels of new fridges, reaction mixers, and flasks were seized, costing around \$200 million peso (nearly \$140 million NTD). Due to the severity of crime committed by the Taiwanese drug maker Wu X and the Chinese





suspects Chen X, and Hong X, the Chief of NBI, Medellin and Abrams, the President of the

committee on drugs, House of Representatives, came to visit the scene.



Photo 2.14

▲ MJIB and NBI co-investigated the case involving Wu X drug syndicate

(5) On March 22, 2009, MJIB and Malaysia's Narcotics Crime Investigation Department (NCID/RMP) uncovered a case involving a nimetazepam lab owned by Chugn X drug syndicate in Negeri

Johor, the suburban area of Kuala Lumpur. Ten drug manufacturers were seized, including four Taiwanese subjects, Chung X, Chang X, Chang X, Wu X, and other six Malaysian subjects.

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A total of 6,137,300 tablets of Schedule 3 drug nimetazepam, 235kg of powder, and 200kg of chunks (the chunks could be made into 2,170,500 tablets; the weight per tablet is 0.2g) was seized by the police. The amount of drug material could produce 8,312,300 tablets of nimetazepam. Other equipment seized includes mixer, shaker, dyer, tablet machine, packaging machine, and printing machine. The lab was the largest nimetazepam factory in the history of Malaysia, as well as in the world.

(6) On March 25, 2009, MJIB, Fujian Provincial Public Securities Department, and Fujian Frontier Corps co-investigated “The Drug Trafficking Case involving

Taiwanese suspect Hsu X.” They started conducted searching in Sidu Town, Chao-an County, Zhangzhou City, Fujian Province, and found 189.63kg of ketamine, 2.42kg of ephedrine, and two drug shipping cars. Six Taiwanese suspects Hsu X, Lin X, Wang X, Chuang X, He X, Chung X and three Chinese suspects were arrested.

(7) On April 16, 2009, MJIB and Fujian Frontier Defense Corps co-investigated the “drug trafficking case involving suspects Li X and Lin X. MJIB and Fujian Frontier Defense Corps seized 55kg of ketamine and over 10,000 tablets of “Maji” (mixture of methamphetamine and heroin), and arrested seven suspects including Lin X and Wu X.



(8) On May 6, 2009, the task force team constituted by MJIB, ONCE, NSB, and DEA arrested ringleaders of Thailand, including Chi X, Chi X, and Hsing X in Chiang Mai after over one year of investigation. The team seized illegal profit amounting to \$10 million Baht. The international drug syndicate completely collapsed. This was the first time for the international task force team to target at the upstream trafficking ring. To support the team, Thai police mobilized the special force and mountain border guards. Chi X et al. were Thai drug smugglers, who were also important members of Myanmar drug trafficking syndicate. Due to their language proficiency in Chinese, they were in close

association with Taiwanese drug dealers. The heroin trafficking syndicate they belonged to was the most organized one in the Golden Triangle area. The syndicate's common trafficking strategies include concealing drugs in containers, abetting drug dealers to swallow drugs, or inserting drug into the rectum. The trafficking syndicate started to attract MJIB's attention due to its massive trafficking operations. After a series of investigation, MJIB sought international cooperation and cracked the trafficking ring. According to the statistics, the trafficking syndicate was found to be implicated in nine cases involving the trafficking of heroin amounting to 133 kg.

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Photo 2.15-1

▲ MJIB and Thailand ONCB co-investigated “Chen X Case.” Thai Police investigated the crime scene in Chiang Rai Province.



Photo 2.15-2

▲ MJIB and Thailand ONCB co-investigated “Chen X Case.” Thai Police investigated the crime scene in Chiang Rai Province.





(9) On June 1, 2009, MJIB, Narcotics Control Bureau of Ministry of Public Security (NCB/MPS) of Fujian Province, and DEA co-investigated “Hong X drug trafficking case,” and found that the trafficking syndicate concealed drugs in the fishing boat “Shin X.” Along with the arrest of prime suspect Hong X and the captain Hsu X, 366kg of ketamine and 14 kg of MDMA were seized by the police.

(10) On June 3, 2009, MJIB and Australian Federal Police (AFP) co-investigated “Mei X Case” involving the trafficking of precursor chemicals. In Sydney, the AFP inspected a few suspicious containers and found 2.26 tons of 5

kinds of precursor chemicals including pseudoephedrine, which were used to produce methamphetamine. The AFP arrested six prime suspects from the trafficking ring (two Australians and four Chinese). The case was the major achievement of MJIB through international support.

(11) MJIB Central Mobile Station investigated the “Trafficking Case of Tsai X” for a long time, and uncovered the syndicate's plan to smuggle heroin from Vietnam to Taiwan. On July 8, 2009, the drug carrier Wu X was found inserting 375g of heroin in his rectum in Taichung Airport. The case was transferred to Taichung District Prosecutor Office.

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(12) MJIB, ONCB, and DEA co-investigated a cross-border trafficking case involving a drug syndicate led by Taiwanese Li X in the Golden Triangle area. On August 27, 2009, the Thai special case team seized 6.34kg of heroin

concealed in 394 bicycle pedals and \$500,000 Baht, which was about to be smuggled to Taiwan by air cargo. Thai suspect Li X, Taiwanese suspect Hsu X, Huang X, and other four were arrested at the scene.



Photo 2.16

▲ The scene of MJIB and Thailand ONCB co-investigating the “Li X case involved in drug trafficking.”





(13) MJIB and the NCB/MPS of Fujian Province co-investigated a trafficking case involving a Taiwan-based drug syndicate led by Li X. On September 15, 2009, two Taiwanese suspects Ruan X and Liu X, and a Chinese suspect were arrested when they smuggled 344kg of ketamine from Guangdong to Zhangzhou.

(14) On November 5, 2009, MJIB and Yokohama Division, Kanto-Shinetsu Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan cracked a drug syndicate in trafficking of methamphetamine, concealed in Buddha statues and delivered to Japan through courier service. Taiwanese suspect Chu X was arrested on the scene along

with 10kg of methamphetamine concealed in 2 gypsum statues.

### **3. International and Cross-strait meetings**

(1) From March 16 to 20, DEA Office of Training hosted the Chemical Diversion Investigation Seminar in Westin Hotel, Taipei. Sponsoring institutions include MJIB, CIB (Criminal Investigation Bureau), Directorate General of Customs, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Bureau of Medical Affairs, and Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs. Forty people attended the seminar. The theme of the seminar was about the regulation

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and abuse of precursor chemicals, investigation of drug-related crimes, and anti-drug laws. Head Prosecutor Cheng-Sheng Lai of Taipei District Prosecutors Office was invited to deliver a two-hour lecture directed at the management of precursor chemicals in Taiwan. The lecture was beneficial to future regulation and crime investigation.

Director Hua-fu Wang of DED was invited to host the commencement ceremony, and present certificates to participants, along with Director Robert Reid of DEA Office of Training on March 20. On behalf of DEA, Robert Reid bestowed certificate of appreciation upon MJIB.



Photo 2.17

▲ Director Hua-fu Wang of DED was invited to attend the “Chemical Diversion Investigation Seminar” held by DEA Office of Training, hosted the commencement ceremony, and delivered certificates to participants with Director Robert Reid



(2) From April 20 to 25, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED led the former Director Chian-cheng Huang, S.S.A. Daniel Shan, S.A. Paul Hsueh, and the Head of Fujian Investigation Bureau to China to attend the meeting on

combating drug-related crimes. Other participants of the meeting include Trafficking Enforcement Bureau of China Customs Xiamen TEB Xiamen Public Security Department, and Fujian Armed Police Corps of Frontier Defense.



▲ Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs visited the Trafficking Enforcement Bureau of China Customs in Beijing

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(3) On May 26, 2009, S.S.A. Andrew Chu of DED and the Head of Fujian Investigation Bureau Wodi Li went to Matsu to attend the meeting with the Chief of Fujian Armed Police Corps of Frontier Defense, Bing Wang, about the “Hsu X case involving trafficking of 189kg of ketamine.” Chief Wang bestowed a certificate of appreciation to MJIB and emphasized the future cooperation on combating cross-border drug trafficking.

(4) S.S.A. Andrew Chu of DED attended the 2009 Asia Pacific Anti-Drug Conference held by the Anti-drug Campaign Association in Taipei International Convention Center from September 9 to 10, 2009. The theme of the conference

was “encouraging youth to say No to drugs”. Fiona Oakes, the Training Manager of Asian Harm Reduction Network, was invited to deliver a speech concerning harm reduction in 2009. International and domestic professionals, scholars, and associated personnel were also invited to present their research in the conference.

(5) From September 24 to October 10, 2009, Section Chief Ren-cheng Wang of DED was appointed to attend the 2009 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences in Japan. In total, 18 participants from 15 countries attended the conference, and presented reports on the recent trends of drug-related crime. Section Chief Wang presented the report on the “Trend of Drug-





Related Crimes and Coping Strategies in Taiwan.”

- (6) From December 15 to 16, 2009, Deputy Director General Chung-yuh Tsai and staffs of MJIB attended the “4th Police Studies Conference for China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau”. More

than 200 law enforcement officers from these countries attended the conference. Directed at the goal of “promoting police cooperation and combating crimes jointly,” speakers presented their research and exchanged ideas during the two-day conference.



Photo 2.19

▲ Section Chief Ren-cheng Wang of DED attended the 2009 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences held in Japan



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(7) From December 27 to 30, 2009, S.S.A.s Andrew Chu, Shou-yuan Kuo of DED, and Unit Chief Wo-di Li of Fuchien Province Field Office attended the “Conference on Combating Drug-Related Crimes for China and Taiwan.” Participants included representatives from the Office for Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, the Anti-Drug Department, the Border Control Department, the Anti-Trafficking Department, the Anti-Drug Corps of Fujian Provincial Public Security Department, the Anti-Drug Corps of Yunnan Provincial Public Security Department, the Anti-Drug Corps of Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department, the Anti-Drug Corps of Zhejiang Provincial

Public Security Department, the Anti-Drug Corps of Shanghai Provincial Public Security Department, and Xiamen Anti-Drug Group. In total, there were 54 participants from nine provinces. On behalf of MJIB, S.S.A. Andrew Chu presented the report on “Combating Drug-Related Crimes in China and Taiwan.” In the conference, MJIB also attended the cooperative meeting with Bing Wang of Fujian Provincial Public Security Department, Central Narcotics Bureau, and Drug-banning Police Forces of Fujian Province.



## 》 》 》 *IV. Custody and Managing of Drug Evidence from Solved Cases*

### **1. Custody of Drug Evidences**

In 2009, there were 9,477 various types of evidence, in the amount of 284,631.71g, transferred from respective judiciary and military law units, tested and forwarded within the chain of custody. At end of 2009, after deducting the amount of drugs that were publicly destroyed in accordance with law, there were still 49,611 pieces of drug evidences, in the amount of 4,3842,747.74g (see Tables 2.05, 2.06, 2.07).

Table 2.05

Seizures from Drug Cases under Custody in 2009

Schedule	Schedule 1 drug								Schedule 2 drug		Others		Total	
Type	Heroin		Morphine		Opium		Cocaine		Cannabis					
Qty Mo.	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases
1	4,713.6	552							1,164.34	20			5,877.94	572
2	2,292.79	654							40,631.81	28	234.34	5	43,158.94	687
3	26,988.56	1237		1					129.41	42	7,152.03	3	34270	1,283
4	15,843.93	961							41,139.23	43	38.9	2	57,022.06	1,006
5	8,352.72	540							207.27	26	14.42		8,574.41	566
6	13,976.68	789							252.23	20	751.58		14,980.49	809
7	11,378.53	733							7,846.61	44	46.89	1	19,272.03	778
8	10,565.67	789			18.63	1	103.99	1	55,195.21	33	23.57	2	65,907.07	826
9	6,462.56	820							2,393.43	35	38.25	3	8,894.24	858
10	4,850.39	693							64.53	22	38.1	1	4,953.02	716
11	9,334.39	608	3.15				17.06	1	5,254.68	36	63.1	1	14,672.38	646
12	6,939.63	697	0.91	2					86.25	28	22.34	3	7,049.13	730
Total	121,699.45	9,073	4.06	3	18.63	1	121.05	2	154,365.00	377	8,423.52	21	284,631.71	9,477

Note: 1. "Others" include Schedule 1 drugs of Acetorphine, Desomorphine, Dihydroetorphine, Etorphine, Ketobemidone; Schedule 2 drugs of opium, cocaine, cannabis products, and instruments that are put in the inventory without examinations such as inhalers, packaging, amphetamine mixed with heroin, and drugs couldn't be sorted.  
2. One case may include more than one type of drugs.



Table 2.06

## Statistics on Drugs Seized by Various Units and Ordered to be destroyed in 2009

Time of information: Jan. 1, 2008–DEC. 31, 2008

Code	Name	Cases ordered for other units	Cases ordered by other units	Cases ordered for this unit	Cases ordered by this unit
01	Taipei District Court	1	0	0	1
02	Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office	579	28	86	607
03	Shihlin District Court	1	0	0	1
04	Shihlin District Court Prosecutors Office	586	52	30	638
05	Banciao District Court	14	0	1	14
06	Banciao District Court Prosecutors Office	3226	78	43	3304
07	Taoyuan District Court	1	0	0	1
08	Taoyuan District Court Prosecutors Office	1500	18	26	1518
10	Hsinchu District Court Prosecutors Office	241	12	14	253
11	Taichung District Court	3	0	2	3
12	Taichung District Court Prosecutors Office	1712	28	16	1740
14	Changhua District Court Prosecutors Office	947	16	28	963
15	Yunlin District Court	5	0	0	5
16	Yunlin District Court Prosecutors Office	333	36	16	369
18	Chiayi District Court Prosecutors Office	183	14	11	197
20	Tainan District Court Prosecutors Office	427	10	14	437
21	Kaohsiung District Court	0	0	2	0
22	Kaohsiung District Court Prosecutors Office	2501	25	25	2526
23	Pingtung District Court	1	0	1	1
24	Pingtung District Court Prosecutors Office	330	13	6	343
26	Taitung District Court Prosecutors Office	32	13	2	45
28	Hualien District Court Prosecutors Office	199	7	1	206
30	Yilan District Court Prosecutors Office	111	2	2	113
32	Keelung District Court Prosecutors Office	0	0	9	0
34	Penghu District Court Prosecutors Office	3	0	0	3
36	Kinmen District Court Prosecutors Office	4	0	0	4
96	Taiwan High Court	0	0	1	0
97	Nantou District Court Prosecutors Office	231	1	10	232
99	Miaoli District Court Prosecutors Office	222	6	15	228
B2	MND Military High Court Prosecutors Office	1	0	0	1
C2	MND Northern District Military Prosecutors Office	1	1	0	2
D2	MND Central District Military Prosecutors Office	1	1	0	2
E2	MND Southern District Military Prosecutors Office	4	0	0	4
Total		13400	361	361	13761

Note: Cases ordered by other units are for reference only.

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Table 2.07

Drugs Handled and Destroyed in Past Years

Drugs Handled and Destroyed in Past Years																				
Type Yr	Schedule 1 drug				Schedule 2 drug				Others				Total			Remarks				
	Heroin		Morphine		Opium		Cocaine		Poppy		Coca		Cannabis		Total					
	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g		Cases	g	Cases	
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	Destroyed in Nethu Incineration Plant on May 22, 1995.	
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		
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		Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 17, 1996.
1997	216,698.17	3,004	638.20	29			33.97	1					10,917.00	44	246.87	32	228,534.21	3,110		Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 16, 1997.
1998	155,646.91	3,911	298.31	12			574.50	1					2,263.71	50	27.27	21	158,810.70	3,995	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 15, 192009.	
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	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 19, 1999.	
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	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 14, 2001.	
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	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 17, 2002.	
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	6,723	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 16, 2003.	
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	7,445	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 26, 2004.	
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	7,814	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 23, 2005.	
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	10,954	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 19, 2006.	
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	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on April 26, 2007.	
2008	257,576.69	9,197					455.47	6					17,143.93	299	10,491.51	29	285,667.60	9,531	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on April 16, 2008.	
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	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on April 2, 2009.	
Total	3,507,968.89	102,915	22,705.92	1,012	2.8	1	25,562.20	45	322.73	4	20.06	15	260,552.30	3,114	47,432.96	914	3,864,567.86	108,020		

Note: 2000 National Anti-drug Conference was not held.





## 2. Destroying of Drug Evidences

In accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 18 of the Controlled Drug Act, “All drugs and specialized tools for its manufacturing or use, regardless whether owned by the offender, shall be confiscated and destroyed.” To correspond to the 2009 National Anti-drug Conference, MJIB convened the 10th Seized Drugs Managing Procedures Supervisory Committee on March 17, 2009, and reached the following resolutions:

- (1) To confirm the 13,761 pieces of drug evidences, in the amount of 402,429.99g that were ordered to be destroyed upon legal judgment, are destroyed.
- (2) Consultant Li-yi Ling of John Tung Foundation, Chao-fang Deng of Foundation of Poison Control, and a representative

from the Consumer's Foundation were elected as members of the supervisory committee, and accompanied by the prosecutor sent by Taiwan's High Prosecutors Office. They arrived at MJIB on the morning of March 10 to supervise the counting, sealing, and signing of the drugs being destroyed. At 3p.m. on April 2, they arrived at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant of Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection to monitor the incineration process.

At 1:30p.m., on April 2, 2009, 116 boxes of drugs to be destroyed were transported by armored drug transportation vehicle, and monitored by the Bureau's security force, air patrol helicopter, and undercover agents, on its way to

Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant.

At 2:30p.m., the procession of vehicles arrived at Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant. Workers unloaded the drugs to the platform next to the refuse pit on the fifth floor. After the supervising members audited the amount of boxes, and ensured the seals were intact, the boxes were lined up for queuing of destruction. At 3:15p.m., former Minister Wang of MOJ, accompanied by Director General Wu of MJIB, and Deputy Director Sheng-chung Wu of Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection, together hosted the public drug evidence incineration ceremony for 2009.

The electronic ball display was activated by former Minister Wang, Director General Wu,

and Deputy Director Wu, which displayed the text “Anti-drug with love for a healthy life”. The incinerator grab, filled with the drugs, slowly deposited them into the incinerator under witness. The flames quickly burned the drugs into ashes, thus beginning the 2009 National Anti-drug Meeting.



▲ Former Minister Wang of MOJ, Director General Wu of MJIB, and Deputy Director General Wu of Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection pressed the button together to destroy the drugs.



› › › *Part 3*  
*Analysis Overview*





## >>> I. Statistical Overview of Domestic Drug Crimes

According to the Statistics Abstract from MOJ:

### 1. Newly received drug cases for investigation:

In 2009, the total number of newly received drug crime cases by all district prosecutors offices were 71,483 cases (51.3% involved Schedule 1 drugs,

46.4% involved Schedule 2 drugs, and others were Schedules 3, 4 and other drugs), which Decreased by 14.1%, as compared to 2008. The number of cases involved Schedules 3 and 4 drugs increased over 60%. Among the newly received drug cases, 61,139 involved the use of drugs (including drug possession and drug use), which accounted for 85.5% (see Table 3.01).

**Table 3.01**

Statistics by MOJ on the Status of Investigation of Drug Cases Nationwide

Case	Newly Investigated Drug Case			Suspects Found Guilty	
Year	Number of cases	As compared to previous year	Cases of drug use	Number of people	As compared to previous year
2005	85,970	+ 25.1%	79,076	22,540	+ 54.0%
2006	76,068	− 11.5%	67,944	24,545	+ 8.9%
2007	86,281	+ 13.4%	76,838	27,199	+ 10.8%
2008	83,187	− 3.6%	74,096	41,120	+ 51.2%
2009	71,483	− 14.1%	61,139	36,758	− 10.6%

### 2. Number of persons found guilty:

In 2009, for drug cases handled

by all levels of court, 36,758 suspects were convicted and referred to the prosecutorial units for executing the



sentences, which decreased by 10.6%, as compared to 2008 (see Table 3.01). Among all repeated offenders, 31,437 had prior crime record in drug abuse,

and the ratio of conviction on suspects in drug crimes is as high as 85.5% (see Table 3.02).

Table 3.02

Statistics by MOJ on Status of Judgment Passed on Drug Cases and Repeat Offenders

Year	Convicted Offender	Repeat Offender	Similar Offense	Percentage (similar offence / convicted offender)
2005	22,540	19102	15873	70.4%
2006	24,545	21536	18568	75.6%
2007	27,199	24531	21775	80.1%
2008	41,120	38533	35732	86.9%
2009	36,758	34140	31437	85.5%

Note: 1. "Similar Offense" refers to the same criminal charge as last time.

2. "Repeat Offender" refers to repeat and accumulative offender with previous drug records (found guilty) statistics.

### 3. Quantity of drugs seized:

In 2009, the total weight of the pure drug material seized by the authorities was 1,900.7kg, which was 10.3kg more than last year. Among which, 62.5 kg were Schedule 1 drugs (heroin), 179.2kg were Schedule 2 drugs (methamphetamine, cannabis),

1,201.8kg of Schedule 3 drugs (ketamine), and 457.2kg of Schedule 4 drugs (hydroxylamine). The weight of Schedule 3 drugs had the highest increase among all four Schedules, in the amount of 401.1 kg, while the amount of Schedule 4 drugs decreased by 388.9kg (see Table 3.03).

Table 3.03

Statistics by MOJ on the Region of Source for the Various  
Types of Drugs Seized Nationwide

(Unit: Kg)

Type  Region	Total	Schedule 1 Drugs		Schedule 2 Drugs					Schedule 3 Drugs		Schedule 4 Drugs				
		Schedule 1 drugs total	Heroin	Schedule 2 drugs total	MDMA	Cannabis	Methamphetamine	Semi-finished methamphetamine	Schedule 3 drugs total	Ketamine	Schedule 4 drugs total	Methylephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine	
2005	13,133.4	341.9	341.1	5,229.0	141.0	45.4	1,728.6	3,300.1	443.7	441.2	7,118.8	835.1	371.4	5,400.0	
2006	1,992.7	204.4	203.5	214.1	2.6	28.0	181.4	0.1	1,046.2	827.9	528.0	0.0	338.0	-	
2007	1,634.7	139.0	137.7	262.3	17.9	22.3	124.3	95.5	810.2	598.7	423.2	7.5	412.4	7.5	
2008	1,890.4	194.9	130.5	48.6	0.9	13.2	28.4	0.3	800.7	799.5	846.1	1.0	66.4	489.6	
2009	1,900.7	62.5	62.4	179.2	2.0	61.1	107.0	-	1,201.8	1,186.4	457.2	1.6	77.7	70.8	
% compared to the previous year	0.5	-67.9	-52.2	268.8	125.1	362.3	277.2	-	50.1	48.4	-46.0	58.7	17.0	-85.5	
Drug Sources	Taiwan	290.0	4.9	4.9	89.5	0.1	0.1	80.6	-	83.2	69.3	112.4	0.0	76.4	35.9
	Mainland China	1,260.6	5.0	5.0	44.1	1.7	40.0	2.3	-	905.7	905.7	305.8	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	46.8	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	46.4	46.4	-	-	-	-
	Thailand	20.8	20.6	20.6	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
	Burma	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	107.0	21.7	21.6	17.9	0.0	12.7	4.8	-	67.0	66.9	0.4	-	0.1	-
	Unknown	172.2	6.4	6.4	27.8	0.2	8.3	19.3	-	99.5	98.1	38.5	1.5	1.1	34.9

Note: 1. The region or criminal sources for the drugs seized was compiled by the various investigating agencies based on the offenders' confession, including transshipment point, but does not refer to the original producing region. Any uncertainties were listed in the unknown region section.

2. The unknown region section includes street side drug transactions or information on source of seized drugs unable to be ascertained.



## 4. Overview of the prisons

### holding drug offenders

At the end of 2009, there were a total of 23,636 drug offenders in prison, accounting for 42.8% of the total 55,225 prisoners. Among the imprisoned drug

offenders, there were 14,970 drug users (63.3%), 536 drug sellers/makers/users (2.3%), and 6,986 drug makers/sellers/traffickers (29.6%) (see Table 3.04)

Table 3.04

Statistics by MOJ on Types of Offenders Serving Sentences for Drug Cases

Year	Drug Offenders	Make/Sell/Trafficking	%	Make/Sell/Trafficking/Use	%	Drug Use Only	%
2005	19,775	4,868	24.6	1,663	8.4	12,267	62
2006	20,671	5,115	24.7	1,264	6.1	13,201	63.9
2007	14,162	5,429	38.3	903	6.4	6,942	49
2008	20,933	6,231	29.8	697	3.3	12,893	61.6
2009	23,636	6,986	29.6	536	2.3	14,970	63.3

Note: The 536 offenders who make/sell/trafficking/use drugs and 6,986 offenders who only make/sell/traffic drugs included Schedules 1-4 drugs.

## 》》 II. Analysis of Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2009

### 1. Gender

In 2009, among the 292 suspects in the investigated drug cases, 229 were male (78.42%), and 63 were female (21.58); among Schedule 1 drug offenders, 61 were male, and

11 were female; among Schedule 2 drugs offenders, 89 were male, and 18 were female; among Schedule 3 drug offenders, 51 were male, and 12 were female; among Schedule 4 drug offenders, 28 were male, and 22 was female (see Table 3.05 and Figure 3.01).

**Table 3.05**

**Statistics on Gender of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years** (Unit: person)

Gender Type	Total				Male				Female			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	213	202	156	292	186	177	137	229	27	25	19	63
Schedule 1 Drugs	70	55	49	72	56	47	44	61	14	8	5	11
Schedule 2 Drugs	96	70	56	107	84	65	45	89	12	5	11	18
Schedule 3 Drugs	25	74	42	63	24	63	40	51	1	11	2	12
Schedule 4 Drugs	22	3	9	50	22	2	8	28	0	1	1	22





Fig 3.01

Statistics on Gender of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years (Unit: person)



## 2. Age

In 2009, among the investigated drug cases, the majority group of suspects was 30~40 years old (100 people, 34.25%), followed by 40~50 years old (72 people, 24.66%), 20~30 years old (56 people, 19.18%), and 50~60 years old (35 people, 11.99%). The age group was mainly concentrated

from 20 to 50 years old. The main reason for this is that the drug cases investigated by the MJIB mainly involve international and cross-strait drug trafficking, selling and domestic manufacturing, while less investigation work was concentrated on general use of drugs (see Table 3.06 and Figure 3.02).

Table 3.06

Statistics on Age of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years

(Unit: person)

Age Type	Type				Under 20				Over 20				Over 30			
									Under 30				Under 40			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	213	202	156	292	6	4	2	1	46	61	36	56	77	59	60	100
Schedule 1 Drugs	70	55	49	72	1	1	0	0	13	14	7	15	26	22	24	22
Schedule 2 Drugs	96	70	56	107	4	0	0	0	26	12	12	22	36	25	24	42
Schedule 3 Drugs	25	74	42	63	0	3	2	1	4	35	16	14	11	10	8	20
Schedule 4 Drugs	22	3	9	50	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	4	2	4	16

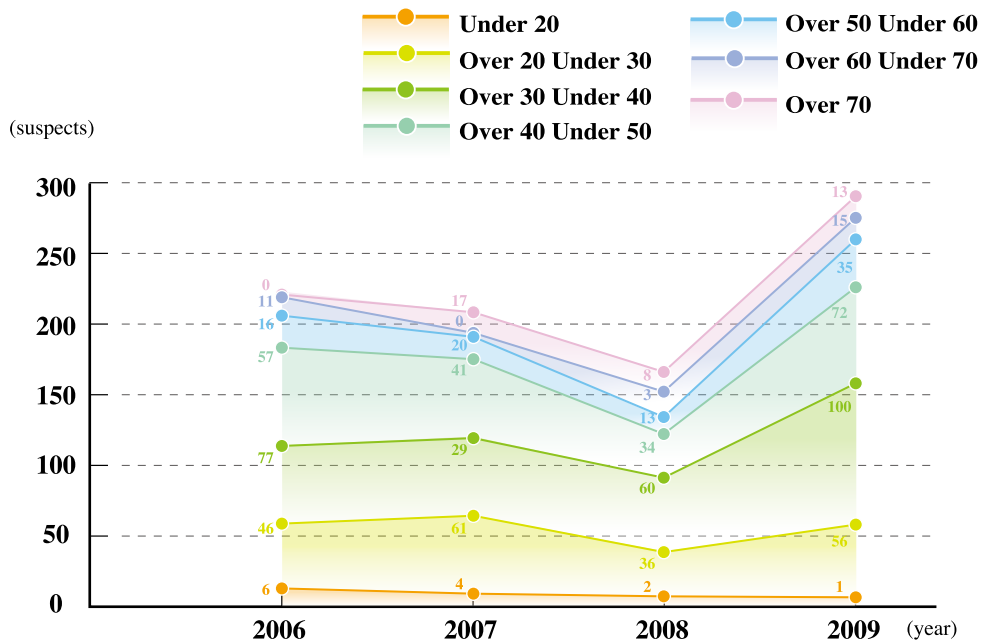
Age Type	Over 40				Over 50				Over 60				Over 70			
	Under 50				Under 60				Under 70							
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	57	41	34	72	16	20	13	35	11	0	3	15	0	17	8	13
Schedule 1 Drugs	22	9	12	18	6	7	6	14	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
Schedule 2 Drugs	21	18	12	26	5	8	6	11	4	0	1	3	0	7	1	3
Schedule 3 Drugs	6	14	7	16	2	4	1	6	2	0	1	4	0	8	7	2
Schedule 4 Drugs	8	0	3	12	3	1	0	4	3	0	1	5	0	0	0	8



Fig 3.02

Statistics on Age of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years

(Unit: person)



### 3. Education

In 2009, among the investigated drug cases, the majority group of suspects had educational level of senior high school (134 people, 45.89%), followed by junior high school (75

people, 25.68%), college (49 people, 16.78%), and elementary school or below (25 people, 8.56%) (see Table 3.07 and Figure 3.03)

Table 3.07

Statistics on Education of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years (Unit: person)

Edu. Type	Total				Elementary school or below				Junior high school			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	213	202	156	292	20	11	5	25	61	60	44	75
Schedule 1 Drugs	70	55	49	72	5	4	2	4	23	26	16	18
Schedule 2 Drugs	96	70	56	107	12	5	2	3	24	10	18	28
Schedule 3 Drugs	25	74	42	63	2	2	1	13	5	24	7	20
Schedule 4 Drugs	22	3	9	50	1	0	0	5	9	0	3	9

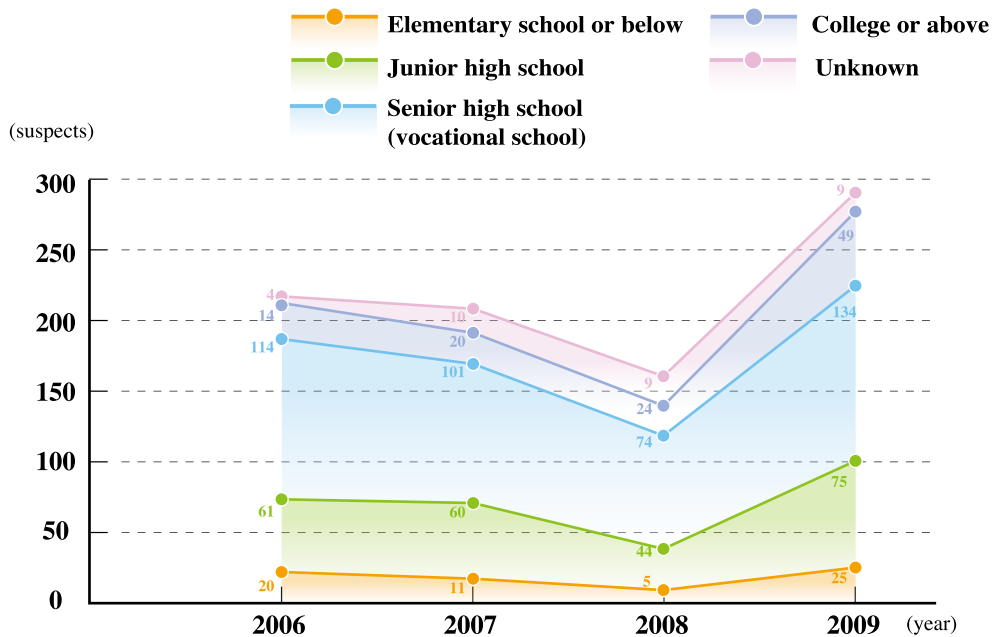
  

Edu. Type	Senior high school (vocational school)				College or above				Unknown			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	114	101	74	134	14	20	24	49	4	10	9	9
Schedule 1 Drugs	38	23	23	41	4	2	4	4	0	0	4	5
Schedule 2 Drugs	52	38	20	49	5	11	11	23	3	6	5	4
Schedule 3 Drugs	15	37	27	27	3	7	7	3	0	4	0	0
Schedule 4 Drugs	9	3	4	17	2	0	2	19	1	0	0	0



Fig 3.03

Statistics on Education of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years (Unit: person)



#### 4. Occupation

In 2009, among the drug cases investigated, the majority group of suspects were unemployed (including unknowns) (161 people, 55.14%); followed by 47 industrial workers (16.1%); 26 in the business industry (8.9%); 13 are self-employed (4.45%); 12 are military or civil servants

(4.11%)); 10 in the service industry (3.42%); 6 in the agricultural or fishery industry (2.05%), 4 in the transportation industry (1.37%); 1 in the manufacturing industry (0.34%). It is worth noting that unemployed suspects are the majority in the drug cases (see Table 3.08 and Figure 3.04).



## Drug Crime Prevention WORK YEARBOOK

Table 3.08

Statistics on Occupation of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years (Unit: person)

Occ. Type	Total				Agriculture, fishery, farming				Industrial workers			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	213	202	156	292	13	4	2	6	32	16	15	47
Schedule 1 Drugs	70	55	49	72	0	4	0	0	7	2	4	9
Schedule 2 Drugs	96	70	56	107	8	0	0	0	18	5	10	8
Schedule 3 Drugs	25	74	42	63	4	0	1	5	3	9	1	15
Schedule 4 Drugs	22	3	9	50	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	15

Occ. Type	Business				Finance				Manufacturing			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	31	19	19	26	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
Schedule 1 Drugs	14	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Schedule 2 Drugs	12	7	3	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Schedule 3 Drugs	3	8	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schedule 4 Drugs	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Table 3.08

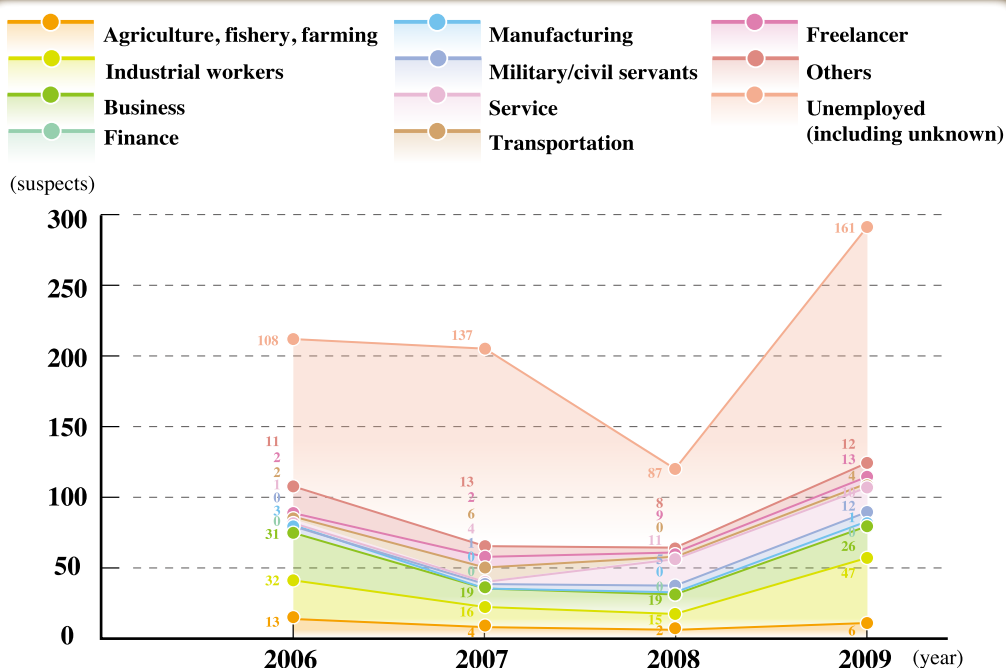
Statistics on Occupation of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years (Unit: person)

Occ. Type	Military/civil servants				Service				Transportation			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	0	1	5	12	1	4	11	10	2	6	0	4
Schedule 1 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1
Schedule 2 Drugs	0	1	4	6	0	1	5	5	0	0	0	2
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	0	1	1	1	1	6	3	0	3	0	1
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0

Occ. Type	Freelancer				Others				Unemployed (including unknown)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	12	2	9	13	11	13	8	12	108	137	87	161
Schedule 1 Drugs	4	1	4	4	4	0	0	1	38	40	34	53
Schedule 2 Drugs	7	0	4	3	3	4	0	10	46	52	30	64
Schedule 3 Drugs	1	1	1	3	1	7	8	1	12	45	18	25
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	12	0	5	19

Fig 3.04

Statistics on Occupation of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years (Unit: person)



## 5. Source of Cases

In 2009, among the 204 drug cases investigated, 124 cases were referred by related bureaus (such as the customs offices and international cooperation), among which, 54 cases involved individuals mailing controlled drugs that contain Schedule 3 or 4 drugs

for family or friends for medical use.

Excluding the 54 cases, the number of cases investigated was 150, including 70 cases referred by related bureaus (46.67%), 71 cases uncovered by initiation (47.33%), and 9 cases were reported by informants (6%) (see Table 3.09 and Figure 3.05).



Table 3.09

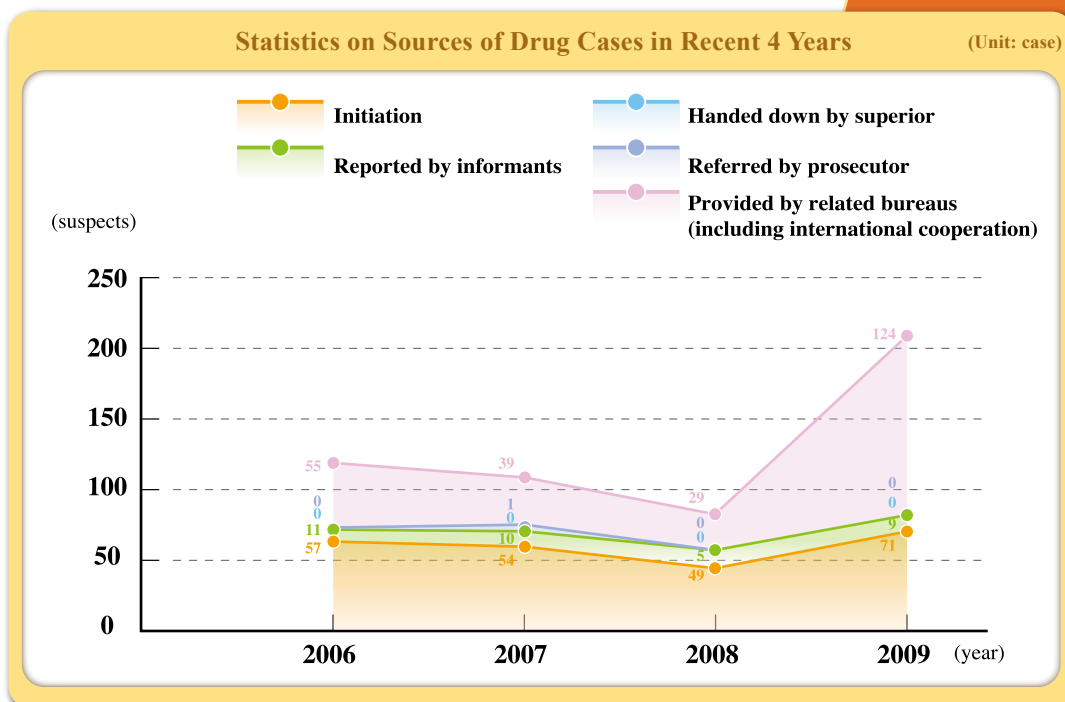
## Statistics on Sources of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years

(Unit: case)

Source Type	Total				Initiation				Reported by informants			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	123	104	83	204	57	54	49	71	11	10	5	9
Schedule 1 Drugs	42	31	26	41	27	11	19	24	2	4	1	2
Schedule 2 Drugs	60	39	30	82	20	21	14	25	6	3	1	3
Schedule 3 Drugs	13	31	21	33	5	20	14	18	2	3	2	2
Schedule 4 Drugs	8	3	6	48	5	2	2	4	1	0	1	2

Source Type	Handed down by superior				Referred by prosecutor				Provided by related bureaus (including international cooperation)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	55	39	29	124
Schedule 1 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	6	15
Schedule 2 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	15	15	54
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	7	5	13
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	42

Fig 3.04



## 6. Area of Committed Crime

In 2009, among the 204 drug cases investigated, the highest percentage of cases occurred in Taoyuan County and Taipei County (41 cases, 20.1%, respectively); followed by Taipei City

(32 cases, 15.69%); Kaohsiung City (20 cases, 9.8%); Pingtung County (10 cases, 4.9%); Taichung City and Taichung County (9 cases, 4.41%, respectively); Kaohsiung County (6 cases, 2.94%); Yilan County and





Changhua County (5 cases, 2.45%, respectively); Hsinchu County and Hsinchu City (4 cases, 1.96%, respectively); Keelung City, Yunlin County, and Tainan County (3 cases, 1.47%, respectively); Chiayi City, Tainan City, and Kinmen County (2 cases, 0.98%, respectively). Although the distribution was different from the statistics of the previous three years, the crimes were still concentrated in densely populated metropolis, airports and ports. The high percentage of crimes (16.87%) in Taoyuan County and Taipei County is worth noting (see Table 3.10 and Figure 3.06).

Table 3.10

Statistics on Area of Committed Crimes in Recent 4 Years

(Unit: case)

Region Type	Total				Taipei City				Kaohsiung City				Taipei County			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	123	104	83	204	17	11	11	32	27	4	5	20	18	11	8	41
Schedule 1 Drugs	42	31	26	41	3	1	2	3	10	1	3	6	3	2	0	4
Schedule 2 Drugs	60	39	30	82	13	7	8	10	12	1	0	7	10	4	3	24
Schedule 3 Drugs	13	31	21	33	1	3	0	3	5	2	2	5	3	5	4	7
Schedule 4 Drugs	8	3	6	48	0	0	1	16	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	6

Region Type	Keelung City				Yilan County				Taoyuan County				Hsinchu City			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	3	6	5	3	1	0	1	5	40	22	14	41	0	3	3	4
Schedule 1 Drugs	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	21	13	7	15	0	0	0	1
Schedule 2 Drugs	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	4	15	2	1	9	0	3	2	1
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	4	8	0	0	1	1
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	9	0	0	0	1

Region Type	Hsinchu County				Miaoli County				Taichung City				Taichung County			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	0	1	2	4	0	1	2	1	4	8	12	9	1	4	4	9
Schedule 1 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	1	1	2	3	4
Schedule 2 Drugs	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	6	0	1	1	2
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	1
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2



Table 3.10

## Statistics on Area of Committed Crimes in Recent 4 Years

(Unit: case)

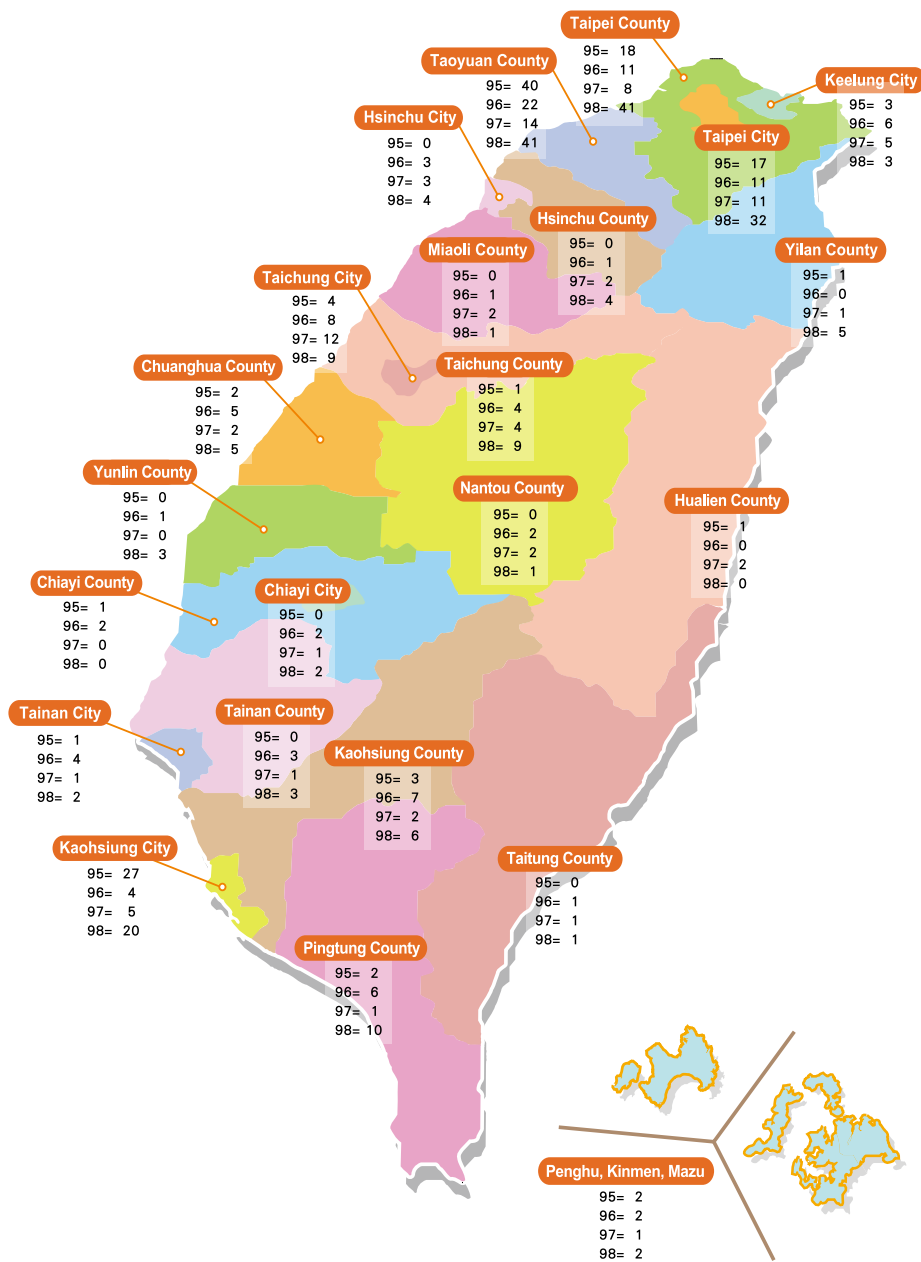
Region Type	Chuanghua County				Nantou County				Yunlin County				Chiayi City			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	2	5	2	5	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	2
Schedule 1 Drugs	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Schedule 2 Drugs	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Region Type	Chiayi County				Tainan City				Tainan County				Kaohsiung County			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	1	2	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	3	1	3	3	7	2	6
Schedule 1 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Schedule 2 Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	6	1	4
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Schedule 4 Drugs	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Region Type	Pingtung County				Taitung County				Hualien County				Penghu, Kinmen, Mazu			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	2	6	1	10	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	2
Schedule 1 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Schedule 2 Drugs	2	2	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fig 3.06

Statistics on Area of Committed Crimes in Recent 4 Years









## › › › Part 4

# *Direction of Future Work*



## › › › I. Strengthening the Investigation of Drug Crimes

1. Strengthen the investigation of serious drug cases, effective combat crimes: Adhering to the governmental policy on “War on Drugs”, following the enforcement principles of “blocking drugs at the far shores, intercepting drugs at customs, and seizing drugs on land”, initiating investigations actively, and concentrating on serious drug crimes, including international drug traffickers, trafficking channels, Internet sales and drug labs.
2. Tracking illegal proceeds: Following the governmental policy on anti-drug, actively tracking the cash flow and illegal proceeds of drug syndicates, cutting off the funding

of drug syndicates, in order to disintegrate the drug syndicates and strike down drug crimes effectively.

3. Eliminating drug labs at source: In the past five years, the situation of methamphetamine labs in Taiwan remained serious. In 2009, 7 methamphetamine labs were uncovered, indicating that the domestic production of drugs was very serious. DED needs to revise its deployment, actively investigate, strengthen the enforcement on methamphetamine raw materials and extraction of pseudoephedrine from cough medicines, collaborate with health authorities on formulating countermeasures to prevent the illegal sale of cough medicines,



in order to eliminate the domestic production of methamphetamine from the root, and preventing it from spreading.

4. Uncovering intelligence on new chemical compound drugs, and curbing the drug abuse: New chemical compound drugs are less expensive and more profitable than Schedules 1 and 2 drugs, while involving less criminal liabilities. Thus, new chemical compound drugs, such as ketamine and nimetazepam, have been wide spread in the drug market. Besides trafficking from overseas, drug syndicates also manufacture new chemical compound drugs domestically. This will remain the key focus of enforcement to safeguard the health of the public

and social security.

5. Investigation of cases executed in accordance to law, emphasizing the procedures of justice: The legitimacy and rationality of legal procedures during the course of investigation have been demanded increasingly. The defining of evidence by courts has become stricter, illegal searches or improperly obtained evidence will no longer be accepted as court evidence. Thus, with the execution of cases, each step shall be in accordance to law, and all evidences shall be obtain legally, so as to minimize suspicion or prevent the offenders being out of the reach of law.

6. Enhancing the intelligence analysis capability and case integration

ability: Establish communication surveillance, investigation case database, and cross-examination inquiry system, in order to improve the case integration ability, strengthen the drug crimes trend and case analysis, support investigations with full force, and avoid overlapping intelligence that may interfere with case investigation.

7. Continuously organizing specialized seminars and workshops, strengthen the investigation and evidence collection abilities: MJIB will continue to organize specialized seminars and workshops to grasp the latest trends, situations, and methods of drug crimes, probe into the causes of new drugs and new crime patter, propose

corresponding strategies for the reference of field agents, enhance the investigation skills of agents, strengthen their investigation and evidence collection abilities. Enhance the safety training for mobile works, in order to ensure the safety of all colleagues during investigation.

8. Using technological equipment to gather evidence, strengthen the investigation and evidence collection abilities: The tactics of drug traffickers are continuously evolving as they utilize the Internet, email, messages, satellite communications, and mobile phones. MJIB has strengthened the procurement of high-tech evidence collection equipment, in order to assist field units in evidence



》 》 》 Part 4 Direction of Future Work

collection, enhance investigation ability through science, and breaking through the bottlenecks of investigations.

9. Maximizing the human resources of drug enforcement, drug enforcement with specialized teams and specialized operations: Strengthening the deployment specialized teams and specialized operations, continuously promoting the six drug enforcement teams and key stations as the main drug enforcement units, carrying on the regional model of cooperation in investigation, concentrating the manpower to strengthen the uncovering and investigation of serious drug crimes, in order to enhance the drug enforcement conditions of the Bureau, and

achieve the goal of “cutting off the source, obstructing the supply” ..

10. Realizing communication surveillance, reporting and destroying the record in accordance to law: Since December 11, 2007, the authority over communication surveillance has been transferred to courts of law, and applications for communication surveillance shall be carried out in accordance to law. The procedures of reporting to the court, not notifying the party under surveillance, and destroying the surveillance records shall be strictly followed. MJIB will continue to urge the field agents to comply with the regulations specified in the investigation manual and follow-up regularly.

**>>> II. Tracking down Fugitives**

1. Continuing to support the work of the High Prosecutors Offices, establishing the computer file for wanted drug fugitives, and actively tracking down on the movements of fugitive overseas.
2. During case investigation, should it be discovered that the suspects involved have absconded from the country, immediately list the suspects as the wanted fugitives and proceed with tracking down work.
3. Through international cooperation, actively tracking down fugitives overseas.

**>>> III. Intensifying International Cooperation on Drug Enforcement**

1. Strengthening the cooperation system with other countries: Training the existing personnel that are in charge of international collaborations.
2. Reinforcing intelligence analysis capacity: Intelligence analysis is an important task in developed countries, and MJIB is also working to ensure such capacity in Taiwan is sufficient. Agents have been sent to the U.S., Japan, and Australia for training and establishing intelligence analysis procedures, in order to respond to international anti-drug efforts.
3. Intensive exchange of knowledge on anti-drug efforts: Continuing





international exchanges and collaborations with 24 countries in Europe, America, Southeast Asia, and Northeast Asia, including Mainland China, Macau, and Hong Kong, to exchange new knowledge and skills on drug enforcement, improve the anti-drug capacities of MJIB, and jointly combat trans-border drug crimes.

4. Visiting partner countries:

Visitations to partner nations are arranged each year in order to exchange information on the cooperation cases, develop new cooperation and investigation methods, and reinforce international collaboration.

5. Participating in regional project seminar: Regional project seminars are effective in cross-national anti-

drug efforts. DEA Hong Kong Country Office has invited MJIB to participate in project seminars and exchange intelligence on specific cases, in order to exchange information and reinforce collaboration.

6. Adjusting directions based on trends in drug offenses: New chemical compound drugs have become a popular trend. Besides the use of heroin, methamphetamine and MDMA, the market for ketamine has grown significantly over the past few years. To address this issue, MJIB is working with the countries of origins to strengthen drug enforcement.

7. Diplomatic relations through anti-drug efforts: During international

anti-drug efforts, MJIB works with Taiwan's diplomatic agencies to promote Taiwan's relations with the partner nations.

#### 〉〉〉 *IV. Opening up Cross-Strait*

##### *Drug Enforcement Channels*

1. In March 2006, MJIB established the Cross-strait Task Force Team and formulated the key points in MJIB's Cross-strait Anti-drug Efforts, which have been reviewed by Mainland Affairs Council, to facilitate the execution of cross-strait drug enforcement. Straits Exchange Foundation and Association for Relations across the Taiwan Straits signed the agreement for jointly crackdown cross-Straits crimes and mutual legal assistance in Nanjing, China,

on April 26, 2009, which became effective on June 25, 2009. This Agreement has opened a new chapter in cross-strait mutual legal assistance. In the future, MJIB will follow the terms of the Agreement to strengthen cross-strait drug enforcement.

2. In response to the direct flights between China and Taiwan, MJIB has progressively established direct communication channels with central and local government agencies of China, including the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, Trafficking Enforcement Bureau of China Customs, the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security, and its border drug enforcement agencies, in



order to enhance the collaboration efficiency and effectively prevent the cross-strait drug crimes.

### 》 》 》 *V. V. Enhancing Custody Managing of Drugs*

1. Using the computer control system to continuously strengthening the control and audit of drug evidences, and preventing any oversight.
2. Aiding the prosecutors in the process of drug cases with the concept of “Active, Professional, and Service” .
3. Improving the facilities of drug custody warehouses, simplifying the procedures, and improving efficiency.



› › › *Part 5*  
*Chronicles*



# Drug Crime Prevention WORK YEARBOOK

## >>> 2009 Chronicle of DED

Date	Details
2009.01.05	Kaohsiung County Field Station investigated the case of Chen X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 6kg (gross weight, the same below) of methamphetamine, 10kg of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.
2009.01.10	MJIB cooperated with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) of Thailand to investigate the “Chen X Case”, which involved a cross-border drug trafficking syndicate led by Liao X. A total of 1.42 kg of heroin and \$600,000 Baht were seized in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, and Bangkok.
2009.01.12	Taipei County Field Station investigated the case of Huang X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 6.5kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 10g of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.
2009.01.16	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Sun X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 92.2kg of ephedrine and uncovered 1 ephedrine lab.
2009.01.20	Pol.Maj.Gen. Aditep Panjmanond of Royal Thai Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau and other visited MJIB for meeting.
2009.02.06	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Wu X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 203kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 9kg of ephedrine, and 1 methamphetamine lab.





Date	Details
2009.02.16	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Tsai X et al., suspected in drug trafficking; seized 173.81kg of hydroxylamine.
2009.02.17	Central Mobile Station investigated the case of Chen X et al., suspected in drug trafficking, seized 81.52kg of ketamine and 11.26kg of MDMA.
2009.02.20	Central Mobile Station investigated the case of Bai X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 24.8kg of finished methamphetamine products, 45.4kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 1,800g of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.
2009.03.02	S.S.A. Shou-yuan Kuo and S.A. Jeff Lin of DED escorted S.A. Margaret Bodolla and members of DEA Special Operation and Response Team to visit the Kaohsiung Field office of MJIB.
2009.03.17	The 10 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the Seized Drugs Managing Procedures Supervisory Committee was held on March 17, 2009, and hosted by Director General Wu. The committee determined to carry out the counting, sealing, and signing of the drugs being destroyed at 9:00am on March 24; and incineration of the drugs at 2:00pm on April 2, at Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant.

# Drug Crime Prevention WORK YEARBOOK

Date	Details
2009.03.18	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Yang X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 43.5kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 59.8kg of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine and 1 ephedrine lab.
2009.03.19	DED/MJIB cooperated with PDEA, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab in Manila City, seized finished 5.7kg of methamphetamine products, 36.2kg of semi-finished products, and 70 barrels of chemical ingredients.
2009.03.23	Taipei County Field Station investigated the case of Liu X et al., suspected in drug trafficking, seized 2.866kg of heroin.
2009.03.24	MJIB carried out the counting, sealing, and signing of the drugs being destroyed for 2009. The amount of drug evidences to be destroyed was 13,761 pieces, weighted 402.43kg, and packed into 116 boxes.
2009.03.25	General Affairs Supervisor Imai Muneo of the Interchange Association of Japan, assigned by the Japan National Police Agency, Supervisor Hideaki Ito of General Affairs Consulate of the Interchange Association of Japan visited DED/MJIB.



Date	Details
2009.03.31	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Wang X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 1.1kg of finished methamphetamine products, 16.3kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 73kg of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine and 1 ephedrine lab.
2009.04.02	At 3:15p.m., former Minister Wang of MOJ, accompanied by Director General Wu of MJIB, and Deputy Director Sheng-chung Wu of Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection, together hosted the public drug evidence incineration ceremony for 2009, and destroyed 13,761 pieces of drug evidences, weighted 402.43kg (in 116 boxes).
2009.04.03	Maritime Affairs Field Office investigated the case of Chen X et al., suspected in drug trafficking, seized 60.5kg of ketamine.
2009.04.08	Narcotics Attache Gene Goon of DEA Hong Kong Country Office, S.A. Dominic Ricciardella and Brian Flemming visited MJIB.
2009.04.16	MJIB and Fujian Frontier Defense Corps co-investigated the “drug trafficking case involving suspects Li X and Lin X. MJIB and Fujian Frontier Defense Corps seized 55kg of ketamine and over 10,000 tablets of “Maji” (mixture of methamphetamine and heroin).

# Drug Crime Prevention WORK YEARBOOK

Date	Details
2009.04.20 } 2009.04.25	Director Hua-fu Wang of DED/MJIB led former Section Chief Chian-cheng Huang, S.S.A. Daniel Shan, S.A. Paul Hsueh, Director Wo-di Li of Fujian Investigation Bureau, and President Fang-gu Peng of the Foundation for Poison Control to to China to attend the meeting on combating drug-related crimes. Mr. Chian-cheng Huang passed away in line of duty in Beijing.
2009.04.29	Central Mobile Station investigated the case of Chao X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 7.8kg of ephedrine and uncovered 1 ephedrine lab.
2009.05.06	The task force team constituted by MJIB, ONCB, NSB, and DEA Chi X et al. in Chiang Mai, and seized illegal profit amounting to \$10 million Baht.
2009.05.19 } 2009.05.23	Deputy Director Hsiang-shan Chang of DED/MJIB led S.S.A. Andrew Chu and Gui-ping Liu, and S.A. Jeff Lin to Singapore and Malaysia for attending meetings.
2009.05.19	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Lin X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 581.5g of methamphetamine, 8kg of semi-finished products, uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.



Date	Details
2009.05.20	Narcotics Attache Gene Goon of DEA Hong Kong Coutry Office, and others visited MJIB for meeting.
2009.05.27	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Yeh X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 4kg of heroin.
2009.05.27	Taoyuan County Field Station investigated the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 15kg of ketamine.
2009.05.31	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Hsu X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 366kg of ketamine and 14kg of nimetazepam.
2009.06.01	Deputy Secretary-General Hoang Anh Tuye and others from Office of Narcotic Control Board, Vietnam Public Security Bureau visited MJIB.
2009.06.02	Secretary General Krisna of ONCB and 3 staffs visited MJIB.
2009.06.03	The 2009 National Anti-Drug Conference was held from 9:00am to 5:00pm at the International Conference Center, National Taiwan University hospital. Former Premier Chao-hsuan Liu of the Executive Yuan hosted the opening ceremony. Director General Wu of MJIB led Deputy Director General Tsai and staffs to attend the conference.

## Drug Crime Prevention WORK YEARBOOK

Date	Details
2009.06.04	MJIB and Australian Federal Police (AFP) co-investigated “Mei X Case” involving the trafficking of precursor chemicals. In Sydney, the AFP seized 2.26 tons of 5 kinds of precursor chemicals including pseudoephedrine, which were used to produce methamphetamine.
2009.06.21	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Cao X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 1.435kg of heroin.
2009.06.23	General Affairs Supervisor Rika Tohkai of the Japanese Customs Office in Taiwan and others visited MJIB for meeting.
2009.06.25	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Shen X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 3.722kg of heroin.
2009.07.14	The former Director Hideaki Ito of Taipei Office of Interchange Association of the Japan and the new Director Hirose Kenkichi visited MJIB for meeting.
2009.07.21 } 2009.07.23	Director Hua-fu Wang of DED/MJIB and S.S.A. Andrew Chu accompanied Jarungkiat Paseepol, Deputy Director-General of Drug Litigation Division, Thailand Attorney General’s Department and others to attend the “Taiwan-Thailand Legal Cooperation Case on Drug Enforcement”, and completed legal cooperation cases.





Date	Details
2009.07.25	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 8 heroin blocks, weighting 3.114kg.
2009.08.02	Taoyuan County Field Station investigated the case of Huang X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 50,000 tablets of nimetazepam, weighting 15kg.
2009.08.03	S.A. Steven Bolwer of DEA Hong Kong Country Office and others visited MJIB.
2009.08.05	Director Hsian-hui Li of Integrated Investigation Division, Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China and others visited the DED and Maritime Affairs Field Office, and held a case seminar.
2009.08.06	Northern Mobile Station investigated the case of Ting X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 10.53kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 3.88kg of ephedrine, and uncovered 2 methamphetamine labs.
2009.08.13	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 50kg of ketamine.

# Drug Crime Prevention WORK YEARBOOK

Date	Details
2009.08.13	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Yang X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 23.4kg of finished methamphetamine products, 89kg of semi-finished products, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.
2009.08.27	MJIB, ONCB, and DEA co-investigated a cross-border trafficking case involving a drug syndicate led by Li X in the Golden Triangle area. The Thai special case team arrested the prime suspect Li X, and seized 6.34kg of heroin and \$500,000 Baht.
2009.08.31	Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Zhi Wang, Under Secretary of China Shanghai Customs Anti-trafficking Bureau at Taipei Howard Hotel.
2009.09.09	S.S.A. Andrew Chu of DED attended the 2009 Asia Pacific Anti-Drug Conference held by the Anti-drug Campaign Association.
2009.09.15	MJIB and the NCB/MPS of Fujian Province co-investigated the drug trafficking case involving a drug syndicate led by Li X, and seized 344kg of ketamine in Zhangzhou City Fujian Province.



Date	Details
2009.09.24 } 2009.10.10	Section Chief Ren-cheng Wang of DED attended the 2009 Seminar on Control of Drug offences held in Tokyo, Japan.
2009.09.27	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Di X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 80kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products and uncovered 1 lab
2009.09.28	Taipei County Field Station investigated the case of Lin X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 196.2kg (1.09 million tablets) of finished nimetazepam products and uncovered 1 lab.
2009.10.01	Sekita Minoru, Vice Director of Office of Organized Crime Prevention, Japan Coast Guard and others visited MJIB.
2009.10.03	Taichung City Field Station investigated the case of Wu X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 3.303kg of finished ephedrine products, 111.54kg of semi-finished products, and uncovered 1 lab.
2009.10.06	Narcotics Attache of DEA Hong Kong Country Office, Andrew Malanga, and others visited MJIB.

## Drug Crime Prevention WORK YEARBOOK

Date	Details
2009.10.12	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Chu X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 50kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 3kg of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.
2009.10.28	Taipei County Field Station investigated the case of Gao X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 44.65kg of finished methamphetamine products, 2.5kg of semi-finished products, 600g of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.
2009.10.30	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Ou X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 140kg of ketamine.
2009.10.30	Former Assistant Director Bertha K. Madras of White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and other visited MJIB, and exchanged ideas on anti-drugs operation.
2009.10.31	Maritime Affairs Field Office investigated the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 2,160 plastic screw drivers, which concealed 43.2kg of ketamine.



Date	Details
2009.11.03 } 2009.11.07	Zakaria Bin Sudin, Assistant Director of Royal Malaysia Police and Chief Insp. Tan Chong Ling visited MJIB.
2009.11.09 } 2009.11.10	Central Mobile Station and Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Chen X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, uncovered 1 ephedrine lab and 1 methamphetamine lab, seized 261g of heroin, 247.66kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, and 90.15kg of ephedrine.
2009.11.09 } 2009.11.13	Section Chief Ren-cheng Wang, S.S.A. Andrew Chu, and S.A. Wei-cheng Lin of DED attended the case meeting held in Bangkok and Chiang Mai, Thailand, with ONCB, Royal Thai Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau, and Department of Special Investigation.
2009.11.24	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Kuo X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 77kg of methamphetamine and uncovered 1 lab.
2009.11.26	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Hsu X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 65.26kg of ketamine and 151.1kg of hydroxylamine, which is the ingredient of ketamine.

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Date	Details
2009.12.08	Incineration of Schedules 3 and 4 drugs, of a gross weight of 97kg (net weight of 75kg) was carried out at Hsindien Refuse Incineration Plant.
2009.12.14	Taipei County Field Station investigated the case of Cheng X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 237.6kg (1.32 million tablets) of finished nimetazepam products, and uncovered 1 lab.
2009.12.14	Tainan County Field Station investigated the case of Wu X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 7.075kg of finished methamphetamine products, 107.99kg of semi-finished products, 62kg of ephedrine, and uncovered 2 methamphetamine labs.
2009.12.21	Tainan County Field Station investigated the case of Chen X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 40kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products and uncovered 1 lab.
2009.12.21	Director Hideaki Ito of Japan National Police Agency Drug Enforcement Division and others visited MJIB for meeting.
2009.12.25	Chiayi County Field Station investigated the case of Liang X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 53kg of ketamine.





Date	Details
2009.12.27 } 2009.12.30	S.S.A.s Andrew Chu, Shou-yuan Kuo of DED, and Wo-di Li, Chief of Fujian Investigation Bureau attended the “Conference on Combating Drug-Related Crimes for China and Taiwan.”
2009.12.28	Kaohsiung County Field Station investigated the case of Chen X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 4.5kg of finished ephedrine products, 3.5kg of semi-finished products, and uncovered 1 lab.