

2010

Drug Crime Prevention Work Yearbook



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Foreword

Drug crime issues have become one of society's main focal points. In order to prevent rampant drug use, the government and all relevant agencies have given significant social resources to focus on drug crime crackdown. However, it has not yet reduced the hazard of drugs. In the National Anti-Drug Meeting of 3 June 2010, President Ma remarked, "The law enforcement agencies cannot let their guard down on drug enforcement actions. It is necessarily that to cooperation with the Mainland and international should be reinforced in order to cut off the supplies of drugs and raw materials from overseas." During the Cross-Agency Drug Prevention Meeting of 14 December 2010, Executive Yuan Premier Wu also emphasized that "The spread of drugs issue has become one of the top 10 complaints from the public. To solve the problem must be the government's priority security issue." For effectively cracking down on drug crimes, measures must be established and executed corresponding to the current drug crime situation.

In accordance with the government's anti-drug policy and under the drug enforcement strategies of "interdicting drugs at habitat; intercepting drugs at disembarkation; wiping-out drugs within inland", reinforced active investigations were conducted on significant cases of "drug sources, international drug suppliers, smuggling channels and manufacturing plants" in order to achieve the objectives of "cutting off the source of supply". In 2010, the MJIB had an outstanding drug enforcement work performance. A total of 112 cases of drug crimes were investigated and various drugs with a gross weight of 3,645.387 kilograms were discovered. 31 drug laboratories were identified. Through international and cross-

strait cooperation, 11 significant cases of international drug smuggling were investigated and various drugs with a gross weight of 3,964.388 kilograms were discovered, cutting off a significant amount of drugs smuggling to Taiwan.

Based on the “Summary on Statistics of Ministry of Justice”, in 2010, total 11,247 new drug criminals were imprisoned, representing a decrease of 9.6% from 12,440 persons in 2009. This showed that drug crimes had reduced when compared with the previous year. However, at the end of 2010, there were a total of 24,480 drug criminals in prison, representing 42.88% of the total of 57,088 prisoners. The percentage was still higher than 40%. The Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB) will continue to make efforts to reinforce the investigation of significant drug smuggling, trafficking and manufacturing cases and aim to cut off drug supplies and reduce drug crimes.

This yearbook shows for the MJIB’s work and results on drug crime prevention during the past year. It will be used as the basis for establishment of corresponding prevention work in the future. It is also provided for reference by various fields. We welcome your comments and thank you for your continued support.

Chang, Chi-Ping

May 2011



Editor's Notes

I.Objectives of this report

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

II.Content

- (I) This annual report is divided into six parts: organization overview, performance overview, analysis overview, directions of future work, 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.
- (II) 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.
- (III) 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.

III.Guidelines

- (I)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 monetary amount, kilograms or grams for weight, or as otherwise depicted in special circumstances.
- (II)All statistics referred to in percentages are rounded off to the nearest whole number.
- (III)The symbols used in the various statistical tables of this annual report represent:
- means no data or data unknown
 - N/A means Not Available (unable to calculate)
- (IV)The drug offenses refer to the violations of the Statute for Narcotic Hazards Control (SNHC).



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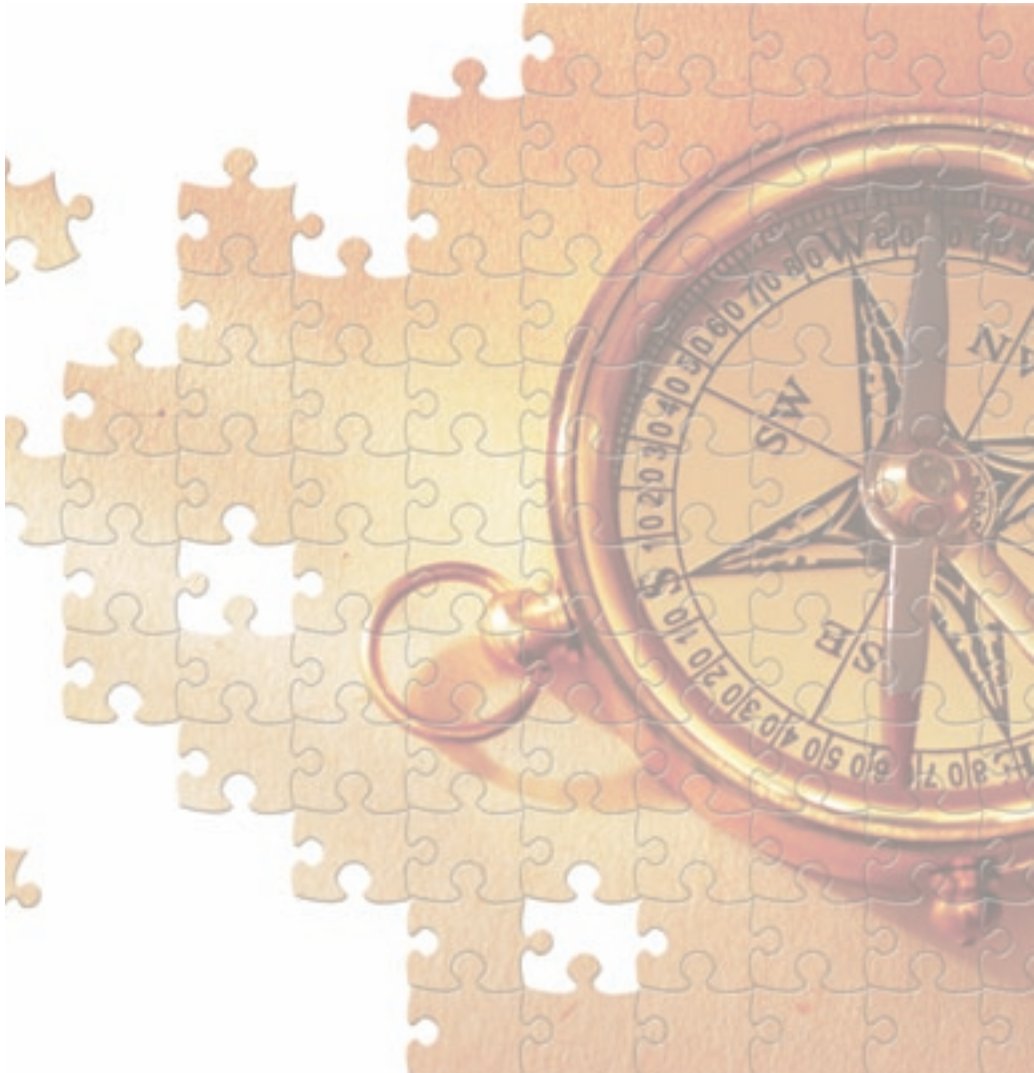
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1

Organization Overview





I. Legal Basis

Article 2 of the MJIB Organizational Ordinance states: “The 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 the MJIB in Directive Tai-45(Nei)-Tze-#4711 on August 27, 1956 as follows:

- (1)Matters concerning control of internal insurgency;
- (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 a “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,

the 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 the MJIB.

On November 30, 2007, the Legislative Yuan amended the MJIB Organizational Ordinance to the 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).

II. 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; one to two Deputy Directors, assisting the Director with all affairs; and one to two senior specialists or supervisors. The DED has three sections:

Section 1: International Cooperation Section, which handles all cooperation matters with foreign drug enforcement agencies.

Section 2: Domestic Investigation Section, which specializes in the case work of drug investigations.

Section 3: Integration Operations General Affairs and Drug Custody Section, which handles the centralized custody of all seized drugs and managing procedures, as well as consolidated affairs and general administrative affairs.

In order to strengthen the mobile crime-fighting capacity of the 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.

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Performance Overview





I. Priority Enforcement Measures of the MJIB

I. Drug Enforcement

(I) Significant results:

In 2010, the MJIB investigated 112 cases, arrested 222 drug offenders, seized a total of 3,645.387 kg (gross weight, the same applies hereafter) of Schedules I, II, III and IV drugs, and uncovered 31 clandestine labs, which included 24 Schedule II methamphetamine labs and 7 Schedule IV ephedrine (extracted from cough medicines) labs. Compared to 2009, in which 204 cases were investigated, 292 drug offenders were arrested, 4,953.888 kg of Schedule I to IV drugs were seized, and 33 clandestine labs were uncovered (24 Schedule II methamphetamine labs, 2 Schedule III ketamine labs and 7 Schedule IV ephedrine labs), although the number of drug cases has decreased, the seizures, clandestine labs and suspects were still high.

(II) Major Aspects of Investigation:

The main aspects of cases investigated in 2010 were in the order of 29 heroin cases, 29 methamphetamine cases, 21 cannabis cases, 19 ketamine cases and 8 ephedrine cases. The seizures were 1,420.741 kg of ephedrine (purity wt. 162.233 kg), 1,178.009 kg of ketamine (purity wt. 1,162.868 kg), 853.758 kg of methamphetamine (purity wt. 78.649 kg), 94.275 kg of nimetazepam (purity wt. 15.145 kg), 71.958 kg of heroin (purity wt. 55.116 kg) and 8.94 kg of cannabis (purity wt. 6.539 kg). 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 the MJIB. Furthermore, the number of

cases involving ephedrine extracted from cough medicines has significantly increased, which is worth the attention of relevant authorities (see Table 2-01).

Table 2-01

Number of Drug Cases Investigated and Seizures (gross weight) by the MJIB in 2010

Type Name of Drug	Number of Cases	Percentage %	Seized (grams)	Percentage %
Heroin	29	25.89	71,957.59	1.97
Methamphetamine	29	25.89	853,757.60	23.42
Cannabis	21	18.75	8,936.92	0.25
MDMA	2	1.79	8,507.25	0.23
Opium Poppy	1	0.89	2.00	0.00
Ketamine	19	16.96	1,187,009.30	32.56
Nimetazepam	2	1.79	94,275.30	2.59
Zolpidem	1	0.89	200.00	0.01
Ephedrine	8	7.14	1,420,741.49	38.97
Total	112	100	3,645,387.45	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.



II. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration

Under the globalization effect, the members of drug trafficking organization developed new criminal methods. The types of drugs, their sources and trafficking routes have also been diversified and internationalized, making the investigation more and more difficult. In the National Anti-Drug Meeting of 3 June 2010, President Ma particularly instructed that “The judicial police agencies cannot let their guard down in terms of drug investigation. Cooperation with the Mainland and international areas and should be reinforced in order to cut off the supply of drugs and raw materials from overseas.” 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 fulfill its international obligation in combating drugs.

In accordance with President’s Ma’s instructions and the spirit of the UN Convention against Drugs and upon the basis of equality, mutual trust and mutual benefits, the MJIB has actively established cooperative channels, strengthened intelligence exchange, and enhanced procedures of cooperation, 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, Macau, South East Asia and North East Asia, in order to contain the damages caused by drugs. In 2010, the MJIB exchanged 592 pieces of information with overseas drug enforcement agencies, assigned 88 persons to participate in 26 mutual visits, 2 officers to attend 2 international conferences, 2 officers to attend 1 training session. It conducted 11 collaborative investigations, arrested 43 suspects, and seized a total of 3,964.4 kg of drugs (heroin, methamphetamine, pseudoephedrine, ketamine and K5). Among which, the MJIB investigated 4 domestic cases, arrested 6 suspects, and seized 2.802 kg of heroin and 4.013 kg of methamphetamine; as well as 3 foreign cases under international cooperation, arrested 17 suspects, uncovered 1 batch of methamphetamine manufacturing equipment, seized 15 kg of ketamine, 368 kg of K5 and 3,208.572 kg of pseudoephedrine. The MJIB also cooperated with Mainland China to investigate 4 cases, arrested 20 suspects; the drug enforcement unit in Mainland China seized 366 kg of ketamine in China.

III.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, the 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 I drugs; and opium, cocaine, and cannabis for the Schedule II drugs.



In addition, to complement the assembly of the annual Nationwide Anti-Drug Meeting, all drug evidences of settled cases were ordered destroyed and the information was broadcast through the media to enhance the effects of anti-drug efforts.

II.Cases of Drug Crimes

I.Trend Analysis of Drug Crimes

(I)The heroin market is decreasing:

According to the statistics by the Ministry of Justice, a total of 76,363 new drug cases were investigated by prosecutors' offices nationwide in 2010, which is an increase of 6.8% from 2009. Among these cases, Schedule I drug cases (30,016 cases) decreased by 18.1% compared to 2009 (36,652 cases). Other Schedule II and Schedule III drug cases have increased compared to 2009. This shows that Schedule I drug market is decreasing.

(II)Domestic labs to produce methamphetamine remains a serious issue:

In 2010, 24 labs of methamphetamine and 7 labs of pseudoephedrine were uncovered with 853.758 kg of methamphetamine (including 38.864 kg of finished products and 814.894 of semi-finished products) and 1,420.741 kg of pseudoephedrine. Among which, 819.179 kg of methamphetamine products were manufactured in Taiwan, representing 95.95% of the total amount seized during the year, indicating the serious nature of the situation. It is worthy of note that, due to the cut-off of sources for pseudoephedrine as raw materials for making methamphetamine, the drug dealers

extracted pseudoephedrine from cough medicine, anti-allergy medicine and rhinitis capsules that contain pseudoephedrine, and then used red phosphorus to produce methamphetamine. The characteristics of the crime are that the production amount is low, and production processing can be done in several stages and in several locations. The technical barrier of this production is low, the equipment is simple and the raw materials can be obtained easily. Production may be hidden in apartment buildings. This has increased the difficulty of investigation and a rampant increase of domestic drug-making labs. Making drugs out of cold medicine has become the mainstream of illicit methamphetamine production in Taiwan.

In 2010, 7 labs that extracted pseudoephedrine (Schedule IV) from cough medicines and 24 methamphetamine labs were uncovered. Considering that domestic drug dealers extract pseudoephedrine from cold medicine as raw materials to make methamphetamine, the MJIB continuously established mutual reporting mechanism with the Food and Drug Administration of the Executive Yuan to reinforce investigation on illicit sale of pseudoephedrine by illegal drug manufacturers and pharmacists in order to control the source and cut off upstream raw materials from drug making groups. Traces of underground drug making labs were also discovered and actively investigated.

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

In recent years, many new types of drugs have been uncovered and circulated in pubs, KTVs, hostess clubs, dance clubs, and private gatherings, and even sold in schools to youths, leading to great harm to the health of our youth. In 2010, there were 19 cases of ketamine investigated, with 1,187.009 kg seized. Compared to the 25 cases in 2009



and 916.253 kg seized, the increase is significant. In 2010, 2 cases of nimetazepam were discovered, and 94.275 kg seized, which remains high compared to 3 cases, with 462.8 kg seized in 2009. This 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.

(IV) The seizures of ketamine remained the highest among all drugs:

Since ketamine was upgraded to a Schedule III drug on January 23, 2003, the seizures have gradually increased. A total of 27 cases were investigated in 2007, with a total of 9 labs uncovered and 1,579.38 kg seized. In 2008, 16 cases were investigated, with 9 labs uncovered and 1,352.8 kg seized. In 2009, 25 cases of ketamine were investigated, with 916.253 kg seized. In 2010, 19 cases of ketamine were investigated, with 1,187.009 kg seized. The seizures remained high. It is worthy of note that ketamine remains the most rampant drug in Taiwan and ketamine abusers are an increasing trend. In addition, the drug has penetrated campuses and affected seriously public safety as well as the physical and psychological health of 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 III or Schedule IV 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 came in effect on November 20, 2009, in order to suppress the spread of ketamine.

In 2010, the MJIB seized 1,187.009 kg of ketamine, among 1,174.124 kg was trafficking from Mainland China (99.91%), 7.126 kg from Malaysia (0.6%), 2.465 kg from India (0.21%) and 0.254 kg manufactured domestically (0.02%). In 2007 and 2008, the MJIB each uncovered 9 ketamine labs, indicating that ketamine is mostly manufactured domestically to supply the drug market. Since hydroxylimne, the ingredient of ketamine, has been listed as a Schedule IV drug on December 21, 2007, the MJIB did not uncover any ketamine labs in 2009. The combat on the spread of ketamine labs has seen some successes. In 2010, 99.91% of the seized ketamine was from Mainland China, and 91.13% was smuggled by fishing boats, 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 is most concerning.

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

In 2010, a total of 40 cases of concealed drugs in parcels (including ordinary parcels and express), and 21 cases of concealing by travelers were uncovered. This is because concealments in parcels are fairly difficult to detect, and concealing by travelers is highly mobile. Drug syndicates lured people who are in desperate need of money to transport the drugs in their body or luggage, even trying to avoid the customs and smuggle them into Taiwan by life-endangering methods such as inserting into their anus or swallowing, which is of some concern by related agencies.

(VI)Diverse sources of drug cases:

In 2010, the sources of 112 uncovered cases included 31 domestic manufacturers,



25 from Mainland China, 8 from Thailand, 6 from Cambodia and Holland each, 4 from Canada, England and Vietnam each, and 1 from Malaysia and India each. Among the 31 cases of domestic manufacturers, 24 were methamphetamine labs, and 7 were Schedule IV pseudoephedrine labs.

II. Statistics of Drug Crime Cases

(I) In 2010, the MJIB investigated 112 drug cases and arrested 222 suspects (including 8 foreigners), among those, 29 cases involved Schedule I drugs, with the amount of 71.958 kg, 53 involved Schedule II drugs with the amount of 871.204 kg, 21 involved Schedule III cases with the amount of 1,281.285 kg, 9 involved Schedule IV drugs with the amount of 1,420.941 kg, as well as 24 methamphetamine labs, 7 labs of Schedule IV pseudoephedrine, 4 pistols, 28 bullets, \$72,343,707 NTD of drug proceeds, \$84 USD, \$2,020 HKD, \$2,355 RMB, \$1,470 Philippine Pesos and 2 vehicles. The number of drug cases investigated as compared to 2009 decreased by 92 cases, among which, Schedule I drug cases were decreased by 12 cases, Schedule II drug cases were decreased by 29 cases, Schedule III cases were decreased by 12 cases and Schedule IV cases were decreased by 39 cases. As compared to 2009, the amount of seized Schedule I drugs increased by 21.612 kg, with an increase of 42.93%, that of Schedule II drugs decreased by 343.249kg, with a decrease of 28.26%, that of Schedule III drugs decreased by 98.247 kg, with a decrease of 7.12% and that of Schedule IV decreased by 888.616kg, with a decrease of 28.48% (see Table 2-02).

Table 2-02

Statistics on Drug Crime Cases Investigated by the MJIB in the Recent Ten Years

(unit: g)

Type Year	Total			Schedule I Drug			Schedule II Drug			Schedule III Drug			Schedule IV Drug		
	No. of Cases	Offenders	Seizures	No. of Cases	Offenders	Seizures	No. of Cases	Offenders	Seizures	No. of Cases	Offenders	Seizures	No. of Cases	Offenders	Seizures
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
2010	112	222	3,645,387	29	53	71,958	53	86	871,204	21	52	1,281,285	9	31	1,420,941

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



(II) In 2010, 43 cases were referred to the MJIB for investigation by the various customs offices of the MOF, as detailed below:

1. 2010.01.04 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national C, suspected in drug trafficking; 35g of cannabis were uncovered.
2. 2010.01.09 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chiu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,058g of ketamine were uncovered.
3. 2010.01.14 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national A, suspected in drug trafficking; 30g of cannabis were uncovered.
4. 2010.01.14 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Hsieh X, suspected in drug trafficking; 7,125.8g of ketamine were uncovered.
5. 2010.01.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Yu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,725g of ketamine were uncovered.
6. 2010.01.19 Keelung Customs Office referred the case of Yu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 48,960g of ketamine were uncovered.
7. 2010.01.20 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Hsiou X, suspected in drug trafficking; 516g of heroin were uncovered.
8. 2010.01.28 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national H, suspected in drug trafficking; 1g of cannabis were uncovered.
9. 2010.01.29 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Ou X, suspected in drug trafficking; 9g of cannabis were uncovered.
10. 2010.02.04 Taichung Customs Office referred the case of Liu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,988g of heroin were uncovered.
11. 2010.02.10 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Hong X, suspected in drug trafficking; 7,851g of ketamine were uncovered.

- 12.2010.02.12 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 900g of ketamine were uncovered.
- 13.2010.03.09 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 14g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 14.2010.03.11 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 15.2010.03.12 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of unknown person, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 16.2010.03.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Mei X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,000g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 17.2010.03.22 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Ming X, suspected in drug trafficking; 3,405.2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 18.2010.03.22 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national D, suspected in drug trafficking; 10g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 19.2010.03.23 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national L, suspected in drug trafficking; 5g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 20.2010.04.07 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,585g of ketamine were uncovered.
- 21.2010.04.08 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,239g of methamphetamine were uncovered.
- 22.2010.04.22 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 21g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 23.2010.05.22 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Ke X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4,483g of heroin were uncovered.



- 24.2010.05.26 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Ling X, suspected in drug trafficking; 140g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 25.2010.05.26 Keelung Customs Office referred the case of Lai X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of opium poppy were uncovered.
- 26.2010.05.26 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national L, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,760g of heroin were uncovered.
- 27.2010.06.05 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,780g of heroin were uncovered.
- 28.2010.06.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national Y, suspected in drug trafficking; 5g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 29.2010.06.24 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national H, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 30.2010.07.06 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national M, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,465g of ketamine were uncovered.
- 31.2010.07.07 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 32,841g of heroin were uncovered.
- 32.2010.07.25 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,573g of ketamine were uncovered.
- 33.2010.07.26 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national M, suspected in drug trafficking; 5g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 34.2010.08.25 Taichung Customs Office referred the case of Song X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,590g of heroin were uncovered.
- 35.2010.08.25 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national L, suspected in drug trafficking; 39g of methamphetamine and 48g of MDMA

were uncovered.

36.2010.09.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Di X, suspected in drug trafficking; 8,030g of MDMA and 3g of ketamine were uncovered.

37.2010.09.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Ling X, suspected in drug trafficking; 12g of cannabis were uncovered.

38.2010.09.21 Kaohsiung Customs Office referred the case of Tsai X, suspected in drug trafficking; 97,271g of ketamine were uncovered.

39.2010.10.01 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Ling X, suspected in drug trafficking; 50g of methamphetamine were uncovered.

40.2010.10.11 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 67g of cannabis were uncovered.

41.2010.10.13 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,420g of heroin were uncovered.

42.2010.10.25 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Tsai X, suspected in drug trafficking; 41g of heroin and 0.2010g of methamphetamine were uncovered.

43.2010.12.14 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chou X, suspected in drug trafficking; 73g of cannabis were uncovered.

III.Sources of Drugs and Trafficking Methods

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

1. The main sources of heroin included: Vietnam (35.488 kg, 49.32%); Thailand (25.458 kg, 35.38%); Cambodia (9.055 kg, 12.58%); Mainland China (1.387 kg, 1.93%); and others (0.57 kg, 0.79%).



2. The main sources of methamphetamine included: domestic manufacturing (819.179 kg, 95.95%); Mainland China (2.916 kg, 0.34%), United States (0.05 kg, 0.01%); Canada (0.039 kg, 0.01%); and others (31.574 kg, 3.7%).
3. The main sources of cannabis included: Canada (3.541 kg, 39.62%); United States (2.34 kg, 26.18%); Mainland China (2.195 kg, 24.56%); England (0.109 kg, 1.22%); Holland (0.056 kg, 0.63%); and others (0.696 kg, 7.78%).
4. The main sources of ketamine was trafficking, and 1,187.009 kg seized, which include 1,174.124 kg from Mainland China (98.91%); 7.126 kg from Malaysia (0.6%); 2.465 kg from India (0.21%); 0.254 kg manufactured domestically (0.02%); 3.04 kg from other sources (0.26%).
5. The main source of nimetazepam was domestic manufacturing, with 94.275kg seized, which included 88 kg from domestic manufacturing (93.34%) and 6.275 kg from other sources (6.66%) (see Table 2-03).

Table 2-03

Statistics of Sources of Drug Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2010

Source	Type	Cases	%	Types of Drugs (unit: g)									
				Heron	%	Methamphetamine	%	Cannabis	%	Ketamine	%	Nimetazepam	%
China		25	22.32	1,386.60	1.93	2,915.60	0.34	2195.22	24.56	1,174,124.02	98.91		
Thailand		8	7.14	25,458.03	35.38								
Vietnam		4	3.57	35,488.00	49.32								
Malaysia		1	0.89							7,125.80	0.60		
Cambodia		6	5.36	9,055.00	12.58								
Canada		4	3.57			39.00	0.00	3541.20	39.62				
US		5	4.46			50.00	0.01	2340.00	26.18				
England		4	3.57					109.00	1.22				
Holland		6	5.36					56.00	0.63				
India		1	0.89							2,465.00	0.21		
Domestic Manufacturing		31	27.68			819,179.33	95.95			254.20	0.02	88000.00	93.34
Others		17	15.18	569.96	0.79	31,573.67	3.70	695.50	7.78	3,040.28	0.26	6275.30	6.66
Total		112	100	71,957.59	100	853,757.60	100	8936.92	100	1,187,009.30	100	94275.30	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 Macau regions.



(II) Trafficking Methods:

A total of 40 cases involved postal packages and courier packages, including carving out hardcover books, spice packs, DVDs, cans, candy and cookie boxes, instant coffee packs, etc. 21 cases involved concealment by travelers, including concealment in luggage, waist, legs, bras, crotches, soles of shoes, insertion into anus, swallowing into stomach or other packages (cereal powder, tea bags, chocolate and egg tart boxes, DVD players, etc.) to smuggle through the customs. 8 cases involved containers including claiming to be metal molds, artistic stone balls, cabbages, bread powder, plastic balls, and inside screw driver handles. 1 case involved fishing boat smuggling. Other 18 cases are detailed as follows:

1. Heroin was mainly trafficked by containers (32.841kg, 45.64%), concealment travelers (25.937 kg, 36.04%), courier packages (12.143 kg, 16.87%) and others (1.037 kg, 1.44%).
2. Methamphetamine was mainly manufactured domestically (819.179 kg, 95.95%). The seized 34.578 kg from other smuggling cases included concealing by travelers (10.984 kg, 1.29%), smuggling by containers (3 kg, 0.35%), concealing by postal parcels (0.091 kg, 0.01%) and others (20.503 kg, 2.4%).
3. Cannabis was mainly trafficked by concealment in postal parcels (6.087 kg, 68.11%), container smuggling (2.16 kg, 24.17%) and others (0.69 kg, 7.72%).
4. Ketamine was mainly trafficked by fishing boat smuggling (847.3 kg, 71.38%), container smuggling (204.431 kg, 17.22%), concealment by postal parcels (20.578 kg, 1.73%), concealment by travelers (9.446 kg, 0.8%) and others (105.253 kg, 8.87%).

5. Nimetazepam was mainly manufactured domestically (88 kg, 93.34%) and others (6.275 kg, 6.66%) (see Table 2-04)

Table 2-04

Statistics on Trafficking Methods of Drug Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2010

Source \ Type	Cases	%	Types of Drugs (unit: g)									
			Heron	%	Methamphetamine	%	Cannabis	%	Ketamine	%	Nimetazepam	%
Concealment by Travelers	21	18.75	25,937.00	36.04	10,984.00	1.29			9,446.00	0.80		
Containers	8	7.14	32,841.00	45.64	3,000.00	0.35	2160.22	24.17	204,431.42	17.22		
Fishing Boats	1	0.89							847,300.00	71.38		
Postal Parcels	40	35.71	12,142.63	16.87	91.29	0.01	6087.20	68.11	20,578.40	1.73		
Domestic Manufacturing	31	27.68			819,179.33	95.95					88,000	93.34
Others	11	9.82	1,036.96	1.44	20,502.98	2.40	689.50	7.72	105,253.48	8.87	6,275.3	6.66
Total	112	100	71,957.59	100	853,757.60	100	8936.92	100	1,187,009.30	100	94,275.3	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.



IV. Significant Cases

(I) Smuggling of 847.3 kg of ketamine by Kao X

After learning that drug trafficking group led by Kao X planned to smuggle ketamine from Mainland China into Taiwan for sale, the Southern Mobile Station formed a task force for investigation. At 11:00 a.m. of January 13, 2010, while persons including Kao were getting prepared to move ketamine drugs at the side of the fishing boat, the task force arrested co-offenders Kao X, Chang X, pilot Chen X, seaman Chen X and 1 seaman from the Philippines, totaling 5 persons. Co-offenders Bei X and Liu X who stayed in the hotel were also arrested. The task force then seized a total of 41 bags of ketamine on Ming X Fishing board, with total gross weight of 847.3 kg. The case was referred to the Kaohsiung Prosecutor's Office (Photo 2-01-1, 2-01-2)

Photo 2-01-1



The scene of seizure of ketamine smuggled by Kao X

Photo 2-01-2



The scene of seizure of ketamine smuggled by Kao X

(II) 403 kg of pseudoephedrine manufactured by Chung X

After learning that the drug-making group led by Chung X planned to extract Schedule IV pseudoephedrine from cold medicine to seek profit in the northern region, the Marine Affairs Division formed a task force to conduct an active investigation. In the afternoon of February 4, 2010, members of the group Lai X and Hsiao X was about to drive away from the drug-making plant in Guaishan Town, Taoyuan County when they were arrested as red-handed offenders by the task force. A total of 403 kg of finished products and semi-finished products of Schedule IV pseudoephedrine, 24 boxes of cold medicine (approximately 1,300,000 tablets) and drug-making tools were seized in the drug-making plant. This also led to the arrest of co-offender Chaun X in Tuchen City, Taipei County, with NT\$5,800,000 of cash and one vehicle seized. Following



further investigation, the task force discovered that illegal proceeds of approximately \$65,000,000 from the manufacturing and sale of drug by Chung X since 2007 were deposited into accounts of nominees “Hsu X” and “Cheng X”. A report was made to the prosecutor’s office to freeze such in accordance with the law. The case was referred to the Taipei Prosecutor’s Office. (see Photo 2-02-1, 2-02-2)

Photo 2-02-1



Pseudoephedrine manufacturing case by Chung X

Photo 2-02-2



Cold medicine seized from pseudoephedrine manufacturing case by Chung X

(III) Smuggling of 102 kg of ketamine by Kuo X

After learning that the drug transportation group led by Kuo X planned to smuggle ketamine from Mainland China to Taiwan for sale, the Southern Mobile Station formed a task force with the police for active investigation. At 2:00 p.m. on April 8, 2010, the task force searched the drug distribution warehouse in Wandang Town, Pingdong County in accordance with the law and seized 102 zipped bags of ketamine, with a gross weight of 102 kg. Kuo X was arrested. The case was referred to the Kaohsiung Prosecutor's Office. (see Photo 2-03-1, 2-03-2)



Photo 2-03-1



Scene of seized ketamine smuggled by Kuo X

Photo 2-03-2



Drug evidence of ketamine smuggled by Kuo X

(IV) Case of 6.85 kg of methamphetamine, 22 kg of semi-finished products and 4 kg of pseudoephedrine manufactured by Lai X

After learning that the drug-making group led by Lai X planned to extract pseudoephedrine from cold medicine in the northern region for manufacturing of methamphetamine and sale for profit, the Taipei County Field Station formed a task force to conduct an active investigation. On April 7, 2010, Lai X's drug-making plant in Xinqu Town, Hsinchu County was searched in accordance with the law. 145 kg of methamphetamine, 16.7 kg of solution, 4 kg of pseudoephedrine, 9.7 kg of cold medicine powder, illegal proceeds from drug sale of NT\$205,000, drug-making tools and chemical raw materials were seized on the site. Red-handed offenders Chang X and Yang X were arrested. On April 9, further search was performed in Lai X's drug-making plant in Nuan-nuan District, Keelung City and 6.7 kg of methamphetamine and 5.3 kg of semi-finished products were seized. On April 13, Lai's residence in Ruifang Town, Taipei County was also searched and illegal proceeds from the sale of drugs in the amount of \$4,391,000 was seized. Lai X was arrested on April 14. The case was referred to the Shilin District Prosecutor's Office (see Photo 2-02-1, 2-04-2).



Photo 2-04-1



Scene of seized drugs manufactured by Lai X

Photo 2-04-2



Scene of seized drugs manufactured by Lai X

(V) Case of 17.3 kg of heroin smuggled by Cheng X

After learning that the drug smuggling group in the northern region planned to smuggle heroin from Thailand to Taiwan for sale to seek profits through trafficking by Cheng X and Bei X, the Marine Affairs Division formed a task force with the Taipei Customs Bureau to conduct an active investigation. When Chen and Bei took an airplane from Hong Kong to Taiwan on July 17, 2010, 6 bags of heroin concealed in cereal powder were found in each of the 2 person's carry-on luggage, totaling 12 bags with a gross weight of 17.3 kg. The case was referred to the Banqiao District Prosecutor's Office (see photo 2-05-1, 2-05-2).

Photo 2-05-1



Evidence of heroin drug smuggled by Cheng X



Photo 2-05-2



Evidence of heroin drug smuggled by Cheng X

(VI)Smuggling case of “Shi Bi Li Ding” cold medicine by Yuan X Industrial Co., Ltd.

On the second half of June 2010, the Marine Affairs Division was informed by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health that Yuan X Industrial Co., Ltd. had filed an application for large quantities of “Shi Bi Li Ding”, cold medicine containing pseudoephedrine to be exported to Malaysia. The Administration considered that it may have been a false exportation and the products may be actually used by underground drug-making plants. A task force was thus formed to conduct an active investigation. Through international cooperative investigation, it was discovered that the company exported only empty boxes to Malaysia, without any medicine inside. The goods had been switched. Further investigation showed that Yuan X Industrial Co.,

Ltd. purchased 40 boxes (2,000,000 tablets) of “Shi Bi Li Ding” cold medicine from pharmaceutical companies in the name of another biotechnology company. Empty boxes were exported to Malaysia on July 26. The actual medicine stayed in Chung X Container Yard. The task force, together with the Keelung Customs Bureau, seized such batch of “Shi Bi Li Ding” cold medicine when they were about to be switched under the name of returned goods by the company on August 10. Co-offenders Yang X, Chen X, Tsen X and Cao X were interrogated and all 4 persons admitted to have taken a total of 4,000,000 tablets of “Shi Bi Li Ding” cold medicine in 2 batches through false exportation and return of goods for resale to drug-making groups in Taiwan. The case was referred to the Keelung District Prosecutor’s Office for suspects of document falsification (see Photo 2-06-1, 2-06-2).

Photo 2-06-1



Illegal Shi Bi Li Ding seized involving Yuan X Industrial Co., Ltd.



Photo 2-06-2



Illegal Shi Bi Li Ding seized involving Yuan X Industrial Co., Ltd.

(VII) Case of 13.68 kg of methamphetamine smuggled by Ling X and Singaporean national L

The Taipei Field Division learned that Singaporean national L took an airplane from Singapore to Taiwan in the afternoon of August 18, 2010. Lodging arrangements were made by the drug-selling group by Ling X. Methamphetamine was hidden inside boxes of chocolates, egg tarts, coffee and DVD players for L to bring overseas by air. When L tried to leave the border in the morning of August 23, methamphetamine was discovered on the spot with a gross weight of approximately 4,771 g. On 21 September 2010, the task force also arrested Ling X as a red-handed offender when he took the high speed train to return to Wuri Station after having gone to Kaohsiung to take the goods.

8,243 g of methamphetamine was seized. Ling X's residences in Fenyuan County, Changhua County and Chungli City were searched and 668.5 g of methamphetamine was further seized. The case also led to the arrest of co-offender Chou X in Taipei City and the seizure of illegal proceeds of NT154,000. The case was referred to the Taipei District Prosecutor's Office (see Photo 2-07-1, 2-07-2).

Photo 2-07-1



Scene of seized methamphetamine smuggled by Ling X



Photo 2-07-2



Scene of seized methamphetamine smuggled by Ling X

(VIII) Case of 1.8 kg of methamphetamine, 4.3 kg of semi-finished products and 100 kg of semi-finished products of pseudoephedrine manufactured by Wen X

After learning that the drug-making group led by Wen X planned to extract pseudoephedrine from cold medicine to manufacture methamphetamine in the northern region, the Mid Region Mobile Station formed a task force to conduct an active investigation. At dawn of October 7, 2010, the task force stopped Wen X together with police from the Third Security Team when he was about to leave the drug-making plant in Shiding Village, Taipei County. The drug-making plant was searched and 1.757 kg of finished products and 4.3 kg of semi-finished products of methamphetamine, 100 kg

of semi-finished products of pseudoephedrine and 1 batch of drug-making tools were seized. Wen X and Liu X were arrested as red-handed offenders. The case was referred to the Taipei District Prosecutor's Office (see Photo 2-08-1, 2-08-2).

Photo 2-08-1



Scene of seized methamphetamine manufactured by Wen X



Photo 2-08-2



Scene of seized methamphetamine manufactured by Wen X

(IX) Case of 46.2 kg of ketamine smuggled by Wang X

After learning that the drug-making group of Wang X planned to smuggle ketamine from Mainland area to Taiwan to for sale and seek profit by concealing the drug in containers, the Tainan County Field Station formed a task force to conduct an active investigation. At 1:00 p.m. on October 31, 2010, containers in arriving at Kaohsiung port was opened for inspection together with the Kaohsiung Customs Bureau. Among the imported emery, 46.2 kg of hidden ketamine was discovered. 4 persons including Wang X was arrested by the task force on November 1 in Kaohsiung City in accordance with the law. The case was referred to the Kaohsiung District Prosecutor's Office (see Photo 2-09-1, 2-09-2).

Photo 2-09-1



Scene of seized ketamine smuggled by Wang X

Photo 2-09-2



Scene of seized ketamine smuggled by Wang X



(X) Case of 88 kg of nimetazepam (K5) smuggled by Wei X

After learning that the drug dealing group of Wei X planned to send K5 to Malaysia from Taiwan for sale to seek profit considering that the price of nimetazepam had significantly increased in Malaysia, the Southern Regional Mobile Station formed a task force to conduct an active investigation. On December 20, 2010, the task force arrested 3 persons including Wei X and co-offender Chang X when the relevant co-offenders completed the sending of the courier and forwarded the bills. At 6:00 p.m. on December 20, 336,000 tablets of nimetazepam ready for shipping, with total weight of 88 kg, were seized in the cargo station of Taoyuan Airport. The case was referred to the Taoyuan District Prosecutor's Office (see photo 2-10-1, 2-10-2).

Photo 2-10-1



Scene of seized nimetazepam smuggled by Wei X

Photo 2-10-2



Scene of seized nimetazepam smuggled by Wei X



III. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration

The 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.

I. Communication, Visits and Exchange of Intelligence

- (I) On February 22, 2010, Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, MJIB(DED/MJIB) led relevant colleagues to conduct a working session with 4 persons including Andrew Malanga, Narcotics Attache, Hong Kong Country Office, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States(HKCO/DEA) and reached the consensus to reinforce cooperation with regard to the “case of large quantities of pseudoephedrine exported to Honduras by Dan X Company”.
- (II) On February 25, 2010, Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB welcomed 4 persons including Miyajima Shin, Director of International Intelligence, Drug Enforcement Division, Kanto-Shinetsu Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Health and Takei Shotaro, Director of Tokyo Office, Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States to conduct a working session about “case of smuggling of methamphetamine to Japan by Chu X”.

- (III) On March 24, 2010, Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB welcomed 5 persons including Eda Yoshisuke, Director of Drug and Firearm Control Division, Japanese Metropolitan Police Department and Imai Omune, Director of General Affairs Division, Interchange Association of Japan. In addition to making arrangements for a visit of the anti-drug display museum of the DED, a working session was also conducted.
- (IV) From 10 to 14 June 2010, 9 persons including Yin, Cheng-Jun, Director of Border Control Department of Ministry of Public Security and Bing Wang, Director of Fujian Border Control Department of Mainland China, visited Taiwan for 5 days. Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to conduct a cross-strait drug investigation working session with Director Yi. Arrangements were also made for the guests to visit the cross-strait cooperation civil and military agencies such as the Ministry of Justice, the Coast Guard Administration, criminal police stations and the National Immigration Agency. The Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security and Fujian Border Control Department of Mainland China were invited to Taiwan this time to perform first exchange of activities following the signature of the cross-strait joint crackdown on crimes and mutual judicial assistance agreement. It was a significant meeting for the establishment of joint criminal crackdown mechanism.
- (V) On June 28m 2010, Herman Chang, Deputy Director of DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to hold a working session with 3 persons including Willima Kearney, S.A., HKCO/DEA, about the “case of drug transportation by Malaysian national Yao X”.



- (VI) On August 20, 2010, Herman Chang, Deputy Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to hold a working session with Shannon Argetsinger, S.A., HKCO/DEA, about the “case of drug transportation by group of Taiwanese national Wang X”.
- (VII) From 23 to 27 August, 2010, 4 persons including Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB visited Cambodia and Vietnam. Agencies including the Vietnamese Police Drug Enforcement Bureau, the Cambodian National Drug Prevention Department and the Cambodian International Criminal Police Department were visited to discuss international cooperation.
- (VIII) On September 9, 2010, Chi-Ping Chang, Director General of MJIB welcomed 3 persons including Andrew Malanga, Narcotics Attache, HKCO/DEA, accepted DEA’s gratitude about the DED’s assistance with the discovery of the “case of exportation by Dang X Company of high quantity of pseudoephedrine to Honduras”. A certificate of gratitude was awarded.
- (IX) On 28 September, 2010, Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to have a working session with 4 persons including Nakanishi Naraji, Director of International Organized Crime Strategy Office of Japan Maritime Security Department and Nakamura Masashige, Director of General Affairs Department of Interchange Association of Japan.
- (X) On October 5, 2010, Chi-Yang Chen, Deputy Director General of MJIB welcomed 2 persons including Zakaria Bin Sudin, Deputy Director of the Malaysian Royal Police Drug Enforcement Bureau and accepted the certificate of gratitude on behalf of DED from Tan Sri Musa Bin Tan Sri Haji Hassan, Director General of the Malaysian Royal Police for cooperative discovery of

the “drug transportation case by Li X”. Herman Chang, Deputy Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to hold a working session with ZAkaria Bin Sudin.

(XI) On 19 October 2010, Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to hold a working session about the current status and prevention of drug transportation between Taiwan and Vietnam with 3 persons including Jiang Ruan, secretariat of Vietnam Drug Prevention and Crime Committee.

(XII) From 23 October to 2 November 2010, 4 persons including Ren-Cheng Wang, Section Chief of DED/MJIB went to Gambia to participate in the Drug Investigation Professional Training Seminar. This training was provided under first cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Bureau of Gambia for the purpose of training 25 drug investigation staff of the Drug Enforcement Bureau, Immigration Bureau and Police Department of Gambia. The training included international drug development trend, introduction to drugs and underground drug-making plants, drug case investigation practice, identification of drugs and inspection practices.

(XIII) On 9 November 2010, Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to hold a working session with 6 persons including Dionisio R. Santiago, Director of the Philippines Drug Enforcement Administration and reached the consensus of reinforced cooperation and crackdown on drug crimes.

(XIV) On 16 November 2010, Herman Chang, Deputy Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to welcome 7 persons including SIVAPORN, Director of Thailand Special Investigation Bureau. In addition to visiting the



drug storage of the MJIB and observing practical drug maintenance, a “Drug Maintenance Activity Discussion Meeting” was also held.

(XV) From 29 to 30 December 2010, 3 persons including Paul Hsueh, S.A., DED/MJIB visited the Philippines and had a working session with Eduardo P Acierto, executive Director of the Philippines Police Department Anti-Drug Team and Robert Cash, Director of the Manila Office of Drug Enforcement Division, Department of Justice of the United States (see Photo 2-21).

Photo 2-21



Drug Investigation Project Meeting between MJIB and Philippines Police Department Anti-Drug Team and DEA

(XVI) From 6 to 13 December 2010, 5 persons including Herman Chang, Deputy Director of the DED/MJIB went to Fujian Province, Guangdong Province and Yunnan Province of Mainland China to visit drug enforcement authorities and hold working sessions (see Photo 2-22).

Photo 2-22



Cross-Strait Drug Investigation Meeting between MJIB and Guangdong Anti-Drug Bureau of Mainland China



II. Cases Solved through International Cooperative Measures

(I) International Cooperation:

1. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB and the Hong Kong Country Office of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, United States jointly investigated the “case of large quantities of pseudoephedrine exported to Honduras by Dan X Company”. On March 8, 2010, following the report by the DEA, law enforcement staff of Honduras started investigation work and seized 29,798,999 tablets (3,209 kg) of high-dose pseudoephedrine illegally imported in a container to be exported from Taiwan to Honduras (see Photo 2-23-1, 2-23-2).

Photo 2-23-1



Scene of seized “cross-country drug smuggling case by Dang X Company” under cooperative investigation by the MJIB and the US Drug Enforcement Administration

Photo 2-23-2



Scene of seized “cross-country drug smuggling case by Dang X Company” under cooperative investigation by the MJIB and the US Drug Enforcement Administration

2. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB investigated the “case of drug transportation by Malaysian national Yao X” together with the Hong Kong Country Office of the Drug Enforcement Administration of the US Department of Justice. The case was reported in time by the DEA and the Hong Kong Customs Drug Investigation Division. The Taoyuan County Field Station of the MJIB formed a task force with the Northern Mobile Station. On 22 April 2010, when Yao X went through customs to go to the Philippines, 4,013 g of methamphetamine was discovered in the checked luggage. Yao X was arrested in accordance with the law and referred to the Taoyuan District Prosecutor’s



Office.

3. The MJIB cooperated with the Philippine National Police, Anti-Illegal Drugs Operation Task Force to investigate the “drug-making case by Lan X group in the Philippines”. On 19 May 2010, based on intelligence provided by the MJIB, the Philippine police and customs authority seized large quantities of drug-making equipment and chemical raw materials in two containers shipped by the group to the Manila port. The discovery of the case was announced by press conference by Napoleon Morales, Director of Philippine Customs authority and Eduardo Acuna, Deputy Director of Police Department (see Photo 2.24).

Photo 2-24



Scene of seizure by MJIB and Philippine National Police, Anti-Illegal Drugs Operation Task Force of drug-making case in the Philippines by Lang X

4. The MJIB worked with the Malaysia Royal Police Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division(RMP/NCID) and the Ministry of Public Security Border Control Department of Fujian Province, Mainland China. On August 12, 2010, the NCID discovered the “cross-border drug transportation case by Li X” in Johor, Malaysia. A total of 824,500 tablets of nimetazepam (K5) and 15 kg of ketamine were discovered and a bank account with 2,500,000 Malaysian Ringgits was frozen. A total of 17 suspects were (including 9 Malaysian nationals, 4 Taiwanese nationals, 3 Singaporean nationals and 1 Indonesian national). On August 19, 2010, 1,015,500 tablets of K5 drug were discovered in containers shipped from Mainland China to Kuala Lumpur (see Photo 2-25-1, 2-25-2).

Photo 2-25-1



Drug evidence from “cross-border drug smuggling case by Li X” under cooperative investigation by MJIB and RMP/NCID



Photo 2-25-2



Press Release of “cross-border drug smuggling case by Li X” under cooperative investigation by MJIB and RMP/NCID

5. Based on information reported by the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) of Thailand that certain cross-border drug transportation group was to smuggle heroin to Taiwan by concealment in postal parcels, the MJIB stopped express postal parcels at each customs control point through the Taipei Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and 3 cases were discovered:
- (1) On June 11, together with the Taichung Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, the Marine Affairs Division of the MJIB discovered 663g of heroin concealed in emptied books in parcels posted from Thailand to Taiwan. On

June 16, 2010, Thai nationals Y and S of the group were arrested. The case was referred to the Taichung District Prosecutor's Office.

(2) On July 3, 2010, together with the Taipei Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, the Marine Affairs Division of the MJIB discovered 720g of heroin concealed in emptied books in parcels posted from Thailand to Taiwan. On July 6, Thai national Chang X of the group was arrested in Taiwan. The case was referred to the Taipei District Prosecutor's Office.

(3) On September 8 and 16, 2010, together with the Taipei Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, the Marine Affairs Division of the MJIB discovered 1,420g of heroin concealed in hollowed-out books in parcels posted from Thailand to Taiwan. On October 12, Wen X and Dai X of the group were arrested in Taiwan. The case was referred to the Taipei District Prosecutor's Office.

III. Significant Cases Solved through Cross-Strait Cooperation

1. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB investigated the “drug transportation case by Taiwanese national Chen X” together with the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Fujian, Mainland China. On January 23, 2010, the Mainland authorities uncovered 119kg of ketamine in Changzhou City, Fujian Province. 7 suspects were arrested (including 4 Taiwanese nationals). 1 smuggling boat and 2 vehicles were seized. During the “2009 Cross-Strait Drug Crime Crackdown Seminar” held in Xiamen, Mainland China from December 27 to 30, 2009, this case was listed as one of the top three cases of cooperation across the strait in 2010.



2. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB investigated the “drug transportation case by Taiwanese national Wang X” together with the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Fujian, Mainland China. On March 5, 2010, the Mainland authorities uncovered 150 kg of ketamine in Changzhou City, Fujian Province. 4 persons including Taiwanese nationals LOU X, Yang X, Wang X and Fang X were arrested. The main suspect Wang X was arrested by the Mainland authorities on March 23.
3. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB investigated the “drug transportation case by Taiwanese national Chen X” together with the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Fujian, Mainland China. On August 11, 2010, the Mainland authorities uncovered 19 kg of ketamine in Xiamen. 5 suspects were arrested, including 3 Taiwanese nationals.
4. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB investigated the “drug transportation case by Shui X” together with the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Fujian, Mainland China. On November 2, 2010, the Mainland authorities uncovered 78 kg of ketamine in Chaozhou City, Guangdong Province. 3 suspects were arrested, including 2 Taiwanese nationals.

IV. International and Cross-Strait Meetings

1. From 23 to 24 September 2010, 2 persons including Steve Lee, S.A. of Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB participated on behalf of the MJIB in the “Customs Investigation International Seminar” held by the Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, National Homeland Security and Immigration and Customs Law Enforcement Bureau, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the

American Institute in Taiwan.

2. Between 27 September and 8 October 2010, Paul Hsueh, S.A. of Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB participated in the “2010 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences” held in Tokyo, Japan. The seminar included representatives from 12 countries including the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Columbia, Brazil and Uzbekistan. The MJIB has been participating in this seminar since 1994 as an observer. (see Photo 2-26)

Photo 2-26



Paul Hsueh, S.A. of Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB participated in the “2010 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences” held in Tokyo, Japan



3. 6 persons including Hua-Fu Wang, Director of Drug Enforcement Division, Gui-Sing Jiang, Director of the Economic Crime Prevention Division and Li-Sing Liu, Director of Cross-Strait Situation Research and Analysis Division of the MJIB participated on behalf of the MJIB in the “5th Cross-Strait, Hong Kong and Macau Police Study Seminar” held between 18 and 22 October 2010 in Suzhou, Mainland China.

IV. Custody and Managing of Drug Evidence from Solved Cases

I. Custody of Drug Evidence

In 2010, there were 6,752 pieces of drug evidence transferred from judiciary and military law units, tested and forwarded within the chain of custody, totaling 159,327.23g. At the end of 2010, a total of 41,359 pieces of drug evidence were under the MJIB’s custody, with total weight of 3,126,314.58g (see Table 2-04-1).

Table 2-04-1

Seizures from Drug Cases under Custody in 2010

Schedule	Schedule I Drug						Schedule II Drug		Others		Total	
Type	Heroin		Morphine		Cocaine		Opium					
Quantity	G	Cases	G	Cases	G	Cases	G	Cases	G	Cases	G	Cases
January	4,360.37	432					6,463.88	30	4.24	2	10,828.49	464
February	2,494.97	282					906.24	19	0.09		3,401.30	301
March	8,210.07	799			1.16	1	2,326.57	50	747.81	2	11,285.61	852
April	7,306.60	605			4.86	1	2,516.11	20	278.05	7	10,105.62	633
May	1,311.69	548					23,525.73	31	0.87	1	24,838.29	580
June	11,435.08	558	2.29	1	425.89	3	3,914.69	26	127.53		15,905.48	588
July	14,993.06	620	0.63	1			3,359.22	29	504.46	4	18,857.37	654
August	21,263.08	472					103.48	28	11.66		21,378.22	500
September	4,743.85	523					176.52	14	382.56	5	5,302.93	542
October	28,877.45	533			1.27		989.04	21	2.45	1	29,870.21	555
November	5,292.88	547			0.4	1	289.70	26	63.78	2	5,646.76	576
December	1,743.81	487					157.87	19	5.27	1	1,906.95	507
Total	112,032.91	6,406	2.92	2	433.58	6	44,729.05	313	2,128.77	25	159,327.23	6,752

Note: 1. "Others" include Schedule I drugs of Acetorphine, Desomorphine, Dihydroetorphine, Etorphine, Ketobemidone; Schedule II 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.



II. Destroying Drug Evidence

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 Antidrug Conference, MJIB convened the 11th Seized Drugs Managing Procedures Supervisory Committee on April 20, 2010, and reached the following resolutions:

(I) To confirm the 15,013 pieces of drug evidences, in the amount of 1,415,841.95g that were ordered to be destroyed upon legal judgment, are destroyed (see Table 2-04-2, 2-04-3).

(II) 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 prosecutor Hang-Lian Chen designated by Taiwan's High Prosecutors Office. They arrived at the MJIB on the morning of April 27 to supervise the counting, sealing, and signing of the drugs being destroyed. At 3p.m. on May 5, 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 May 5, 2010, 120 boxes and 116 buckets, totaling 236 pieces 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. Worker s 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 ensuring the seals were intact, the boxes were lined up for queuing of destruction. At 3:15p.m., Director General Tsen of the Ministry of Justice hosted the public drug evidence incineration ceremony for 2010, thus beginning the National Anti-Drug Meeting. (see Photo 2-31).

Photo 2-31



Minister Tsen of Ministry of Justice, Director Wu of Investigation Bureau and Deputy Director Wu of Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection started the drug destruction ceremony together



Table 2-04-2

Statistics on Drug Seized by Various Units and Ordered to be Destroyed in 2010

Time of Information: Jan. 1 2010 to Dec. 31 2010

Code	Name	Cases ordered by this unit	Cases ordered by other units	Total
02	Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office	1,142	29	1,171
03	Taiwan Shilin District Court	-	1	1
04	Taiwan Shilin District Court Prosecutors Office	447	37	484
05	Taipei Banqiao District Court	3	-	3
06	Taipei Banqiao District Court Prosecutors Office	1,810	64	1,874
07	Taiwan Taoyuan District Court	-	-	-
08	Taiwan Taoyuan District Court Prosecutors Office	1,884	36	1,920
10	Taiwan Shinchu District Court Prosecutors Office	452	10	462
11	Taiwan Taichung District Court	1	-	1
12	Taiwan Taichung District Court Prosecutors Office	2,003	37	2,040
14	Taiwan Changhua District Court Prosecutors Office	923	21	944
16	Taiwan Yunlin District Court Prosecutors Office	237	12	249
17	Taiwan Jiayi District Court	1	-	1
18	Taiwan Jiayi District Court Prosecutors Office	192	8	200
20	Taiwan Tainan District Court Prosecutors Office	1,244	20	1,264
22	Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court Prosecutors Office	1,804	21	1,825
23	Taiwan Pingdong District Court	-	-	-
24	Taiwan Pingdong District Court Prosecutors Office	416	15	431
26	Taiwan Taidong District Court Prosecutors Office	35	14	49
28	Taiwan Hualien District Court Prosecutors Office	-	-	-
30	Taiwan Yilan District Court Prosecutors Office	1	-	1
32	Taiwan Keelung District Court Prosecutors Office	1,261	15	1,276
34	Taiwan Penghu District Court Prosecutors Office	3	-	3
36	Jufian Jingmen District Court Prosecutors Office	1	-	1
96	Taiwan High Court	1	-	1
97	Taiwan Nantou District Court Prosecutors Office	265	-	265
99	Taiwan Miaoli District Court Prosecutors Office	534	13	547
Total		14,660	353	15,013

Table 2-04-3

Drugs Handled and Destroyed in Past Years

Year	Type	Schedule I Drug						Schedule II Drug						Others		Total		Remarks				
		Heroin		Morphine		Opium		Cocaine		Poppy		Coca		Cannabis		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 Neihu Incineration Plant on June 3, 1994
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	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 22, 1995
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 Neihu 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 Neihu 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 Neihu Incineration Plant on May 15, 1998
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 Neihu 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 Neihu 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 Neihu 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 Neihu 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 Neihu 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 Neihu 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 Neihu 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 Neihu 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 Neihu 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 Neihu Incineration Plant on April 2, 2009
2010		379,883.08	14,021	4,991.69	226			85.59	6				1	979,786.40	484			51,095.19	275	1,415,841.95	15,013	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 5, 2010

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



V. Drug Prevention Promotion

The strategy and working focus of the current government anti-drug promotion is mainly on campus, then extended to families and communities, further to all levels of society in order to deepen national anti-drug education. In December 2005, in accordance with the promotion of drug prevention education, the MJIB established the “Anti-Drug Gallery”, which is open to all levels of the general public domestically as well as overseas visitors. Through professional explanations, one can have an on-site understanding of the drug hazard, in order to achieve the anti-drug objective. As of the end of December 2010, the number of visitors to the anti-drug gallery has reached 195,960, among which students accounted for 116,503 persons, representing 59.45%. Further, in response to the requirements by institutions and schools, senior speakers gave speeches in seminars. Also in accordance with large events held by government agencies or civil institutions, investigation bureaus and stations in each location send staff to set up promotional standards in the event area. In addition to providing promotional documentation about drug hazard, souvenirs with anti-drug warning texts printed thereon are also distributed in order to reinforce anti-drug education. (see Photo 2-41, 2-42, 2-43)

Photo 2-41



Overseas guests visit the anti-drug gallery

Photo 2-42



Students visit anti-drug gallery



Photo 2-43



Anti-drug promotional events

3

Analysis Overview





I. Statistical Overview of Domestic Drug Crimes

According to the Statistics Abstract from MOJ:

I. Investigation of Drug Cases

In 2010, the total number of newly received drug crime cases by all district prosecutors offices were 76,363 cases (39.6% involved Schedule I drugs, 57.6% Schedule II drugs, and others were Schedules 3, 4 and other drugs), an increase of 6.8% as compared to 2009. The number of cases involving Schedule I drugs decreased by 18.1%. Others increased compared to 2009. Schedules 2 and 3 drug cases increased by 32.5% and 45.7% respectively compared to 2009. Among the newly received drug cases, 63,521 involved the use of drugs (including drug possession and drug use), which accounted for 83.2%.

In 2010, the total number of prosecuted persons by all district prosecutors offices were 43,694 persons (among which drug use represented 78%, Schedule I drug offenders represented 48.8%, Schedule II drug offenders represented 46.8% and Schedule III drug offenders represented 4.2%), representing an increase of 8.0% compared to 2009. (see Table 3-11)

Table 3-11

Statistics by MOJ on the Status of Investigation of Drug Cases

Case	Newly Investigated Drug Case					Suspects Prosecuted				
	Total		Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Total		Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug
	Number of Cases	Drug Use				Number of Cases	Drug Use			
2006	76,068	67,944	48,854	26,393	490	28,842	24,001	20,396	8,050	333
2007	86,281	76,838	52,317	32,953	678	40,175	34,331	27,715	11,798	595
2008	83,187	74,096	49,707	32,461	860	47,469	41,215	34,017	12,588	821
2009	71,483	61,139	36,652	33,199	1,465	40,443	32,947	25,437	13,639	1,303
2010	76,363	63,521	30,016	44,002	2,135	43,694	34,280	21,338	20,429	1,827
As compared to previous year	6.8%	6.8%	-18.1%	32.5%	45.7%	8.0%	4.0%	-16.1%	49.8%	40.2%

II. Drug Case Judgments

In 2010, for drug cases handled by all levels of court, 35,460 suspects were convicted and referred to the prosecutorial units for executing the sentences, a decrease of 3.5% compared to 2009, among which 18,271 were Schedule I drug offenders, representing 51.5%, and 15,999 Schedule II drug offenders. Among the convictions, 29,428 persons were pure drug users, representing 83.0%, an increase of 8.2% over 2009; 3,470 pure sellers and transporters, representing 9.8%, an increase of 63.0% compared to 2009. Among all repeated offenders, 29,238 had prior crime record in drug abuse, and the ratio of conviction on suspects in drug crimes is 82.5%, a decrease of 3.6% from 2009 (see Table 3-12).



Table 3-12

Statistics on the Status of Judgment Passed on Drug Cases

Unit: Person

Item	Total	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Pure Sellers and Transporters	Sellers, Transporters and Users	Pure Users	Drug Offenders			
							First Offenders	Repeated Offenders		
								Total	Similar Offense	Similar Offense %
2006	24,545	16,342	8,003	1,276	14	21,324	3,009	21,536	18,568	75.6%
2007	27,199	18,341	8,577	1,522	4	23,444	2,668	24,531	21,775	80.1%
2008	41,120	28,286	12,401	2,008	15	36,563	2,587	38,533	35,732	86.9%
2009	36,758	24,624	11,504	2,129	4	32,046	2,618	34,140	31,437	85.5%
2010	35,460	18,271	15,999	3,470	3	29,428	3,225	32,235	29,238	82.5%
Rate of increase / decrease compared to previous year	-3.5%	-25.8%	39.1%	63.0%	-25.0%	-8.2%	23.2%	-5.6%	-7.0%	-3.6%

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

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

III. Quantity of Drugs Seized

In 2010, the total weight of the pure drug material seized by the authorities was 3,487.9kg, which was 1,587.2kg or 83.5% more than the previous year. Among which, 85.1kg were Schedule I drugs, 282.2kg were Schedule II drugs, 2,618.5kg were Schedule III drugs and 502.1kg were Schedule IV drugs. The weight of Schedule III

drugs increased by more than one time compared to the previous year and had the highest increase among all four Schedules. The types of drugs seized, in the order of quantity, were 2,594.3kg of ketamine, 378.5kg of 85.1kg of ephedrine (including methyl ephedrine and pseudoephedrine), 251.9kg of amphetamine, 85.1 kg of heroin, and 21kg of cannabis. In terms of source of drug, Mainland China is the first source, accounting for 68% (see Table 3-13-1, 3-13-2)

Table 3-13-1

Statistics on the Quantity of Drugs by Type — Based on appraised net weight

Unit: kg

Item	Total	Schedule I Drug		Schedule II Drug					Schedule III Drug		Schedule IV Drug			
		Total	Heroin	Total	M D M A	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Semi-finished products of Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl Ephedrine	ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
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	-	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	267.4	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
2010	3,478.8	85.1	83.6	273.1	5.9	21.0	242.7	3.5	2,618.5	2,594.3	502.1	2.0	136.4	240.1
Rate of increase / decrease compared to previous year	83%	36.2%	34%	52.4 %	195.0%	-65.6%	126.8%	-	117.9%	118.7%	9.8%	25.0 %	75.5%	239.1%



Table 3-13-2

Statistics on the Region of Source for Various Types of Drugs Seized

Item	Total	Schedule I Drug		Schedule II Drug					Schedule III Drug		Schedule IV Drug			
		Total	Heroin	Total	M D M A	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Semi-finished products of Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl Ephedrine	ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
Taiwan	441.9	4.9	4.9	143.0	0.4	0.1	139.0	3.5	49.2	34.0	244.8	1.5	122.2	121.2
Mainland China	2,357.1	2.9	2.9	1.9	-	1.9	-	-	2,229.1	2,229.1	123.2	-	-	-
Hong Kong	82.9	0.3	0.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	80.6	80.6	-	-	-	-
Thailand	25.5	25.5	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	198.2	42.4	41.0	12.8	4.5	8.3	-	-	143.0	143.0	-	-	-	-
Unknown	380.1	6.7	6.7	122.6	1.0	8.7	112.9	-	116.7	107.6	134.1	0.5	14.2	118.9

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.

IV.Overview of Drug Case Prisoners

At the end of 2010, there were a total of 24,480 drug offenders in prison, accounting for 42.9% of the total 57,088 prisoners. Among the imprisoned drug

offenders, there were 14,213 drug users (58.1%), 412 drug sellers/makers/users (1.7%), 8,660 drug sellers/makers/users (35.4%). 11,247 were new drug prisoners, representing a decrease of 9.6% compared to 12,440 of the previous year. 6,291 were Schedule I drug offenders (55.9%), 4,410 Schedule II drug offenders (39.2%). A total of 9,501 persons were newly imprisoned offenders under observation, representing an increase of 1,196 persons or 14.4% compared to 8,305 persons during the previous year. A total of 1,470 persons were newly imprisoned for rehabilitation, representing a decrease of 502 persons or 25.5% compared to 2,972 persons during the previous year (see Table 3-14)

Table 3-14

Statistics of the Types of Offenders Serving Sentences for Drug Cases

Unit: Person

Year	Drug Offenders	Offenders in Prison				New Offenders in Prison			Newly Imprisoned	
		Drug Offenders	Make/Sell/Tracking	Make/Sell/Trafficking/Use	Use	Drug Offenders	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Observation	Rehabilitation
2006	51,381	20,671	5,115	1,264	13,201	12,419	8,953	3,265	11,017	2,830
2007	40,461	14,162	5,429	903	6,942	10,093	7,531	2,388	10,959	3,510
2008	52,708	20,933	6,231	697	12,893	14,492	10,267	3,841	10,311	3,396
2009	55,225	23,636	6,986	536	14,970	12,440	8,685	3,395	8,305	1,972
2010	57,088	24,480	8,660	412	14,213	11,247	6,291	4,410	9,501	1,470
Rate of increase / decrease compared to the previous year	3.4%	3.6%	24.0%	-23.1%	-5.1%	-9.6%	-27.6%	29.9%	14.4%	-25.5%



II. Analysis of Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2010

I. Gender

In 2010, among the 222 suspects in the investigated drug cases, 203 were male (91.44%), and 19 were female (8.56%); among Schedule I drug offenders, 51 were male and 2 were female; among Schedule II drug offenders, 77 were male and 9 were female; among Schedule III drug offenders, 47 were male and 5 were female; among Schedule IV drug offenders, 28 were male and 3 were female (see Table 3-21, Figure 3-21).

Table 3-21

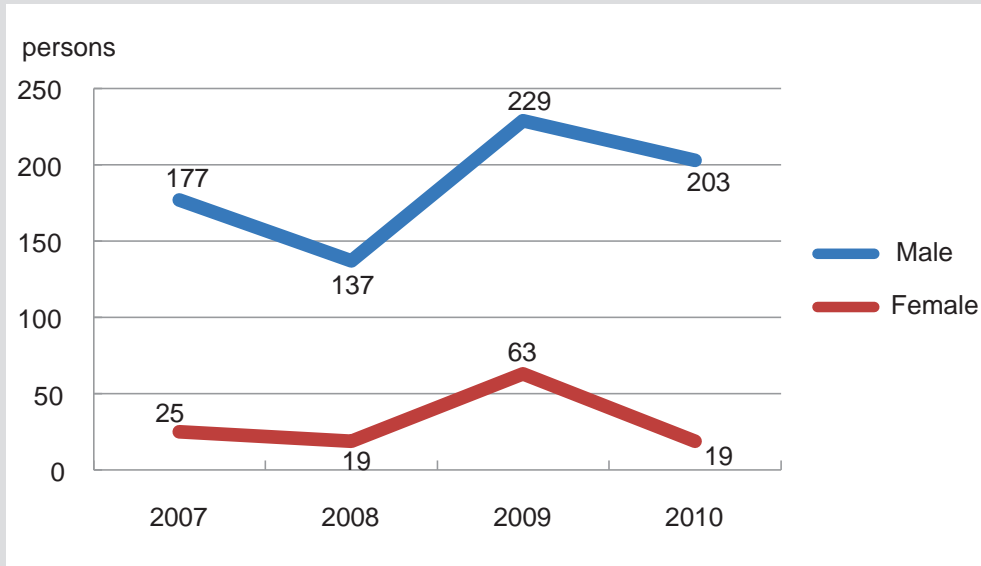
Statistics on the Gender of Suspects in Drug Cases in the Recent 4 years

Unite: Person

Type Gender	2007				2008				2009				2010			
	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug
Male	47	65	63	2	44	45	40	8	61	89	51	28	51	77	47	28
Female	8	5	11	1	5	11	2	1	11	18	12	22	2	9	5	3
Total	55	70	74	3	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31

Figure 3-21

Statistics on the Gender of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 years



II.Age

In 2010, among the investigated drug cases, the majority of suspects was 30-40 years old (81 persons, 36.49%), followed by 40-50 years old (51 persons, 22.97%), 20-30 years old (50 persons, 22.52%), and 50-60 years old (22 persons, 9.91%). 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 and possession of drugs (see Table 3-22, Figure 3-22).



Table 3-22

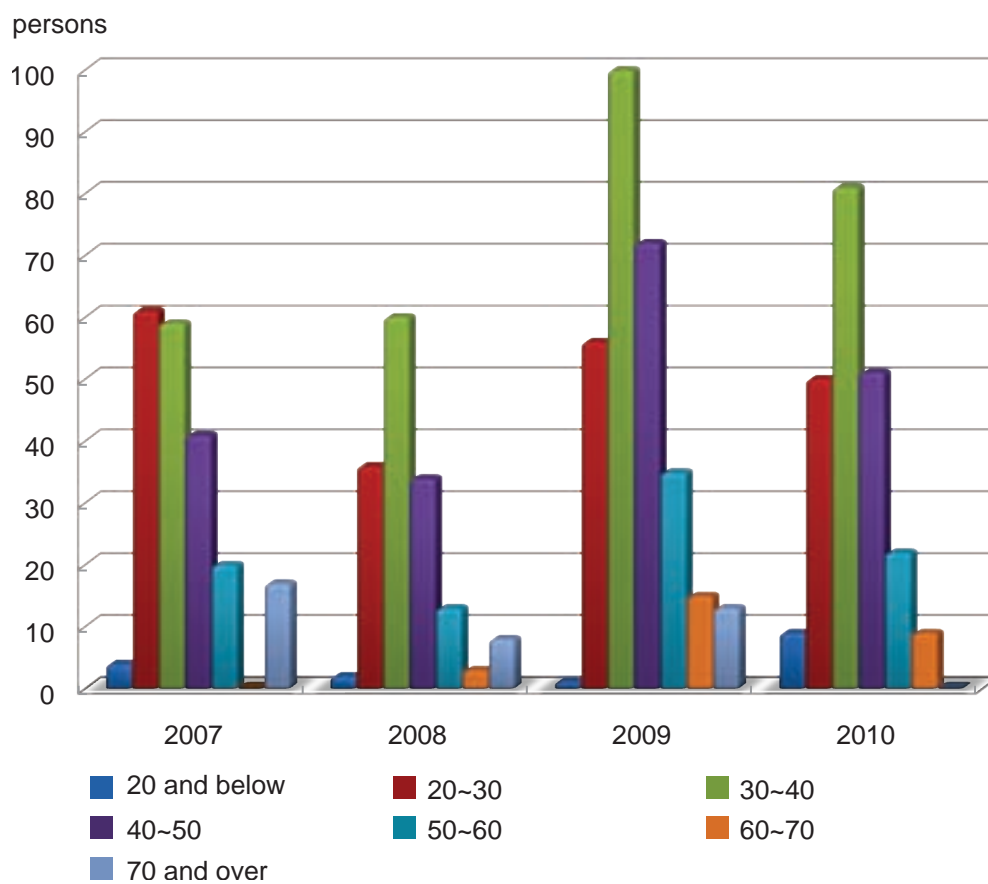
Statistics on the Age of Suspects in Drug Cases in the Recent 4 Years

Unit: Person

Type Gender	2007				2008				2009				2010			
	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug
20 and under	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	2
20-30	14	12	35	0	7	12	16	1	15	22	14	5	14	19	10	7
30-40	22	25	10	2	24	24	8	4	22	42	20	16	17	34	21	9
40-50	9	18	14	0	12	12	7	3	18	26	16	12	12	21	9	9
50-60	7	8	4	1	6	6	1	0	14	11	6	4	6	5	7	4
60-70	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	4	5	3	5	1	0
70 and over	2	7	8	0	0	1	7	0	0	3	2	8	0	0	0	0
Total	55	70	74	3	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31

Figure 3-22

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





III. Education

In 2010, among the investigated drug cases, the majority of suspects had an educational level of senior high schedule (124 persons, 55.86%), followed by junior high school (67 persons, 30.18%), college (20 persons, 9.01%), and elementary school or below (11 persons, 4.95%) (see Table 3-23, Figure 3-23).

Table 3-23

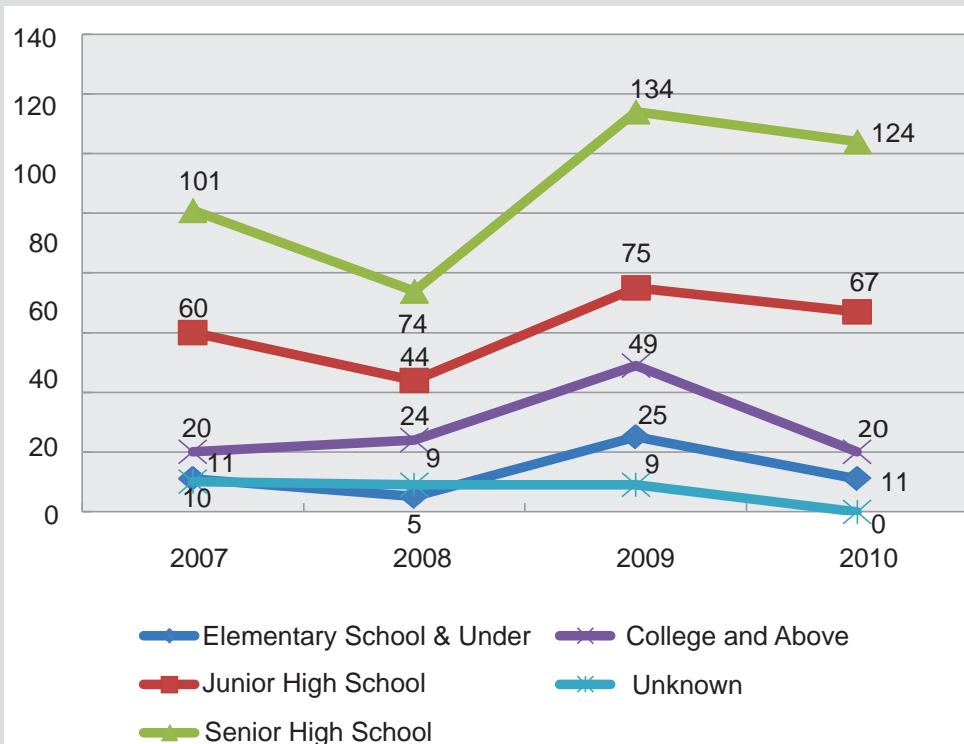
Statistics on the Education of Suspects in Drug Cases in the Recent 4 Years

Unit: Person

Type Educational Level	2007				2008				2009				2010			
	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug
Elementary School and Under	4	5	2	0	2	2	1	0	4	3	13	5	2	5	3	1
Junior High School	26	10	24	0	16	18	7	3	18	28	20	9	19	20	18	10
Senior High School	23	38	37	3	23	20	27	4	41	49	27	17	29	50	30	15
College and Above	2	11	7	0	4	11	7	2	4	23	3	19	3	11	1	5
Unknown	0	6	4	0	4	5	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	55	70	74	3	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31

Figure 3-23

Statistics on the Education of Suspects in Drug Cases in the Recent 4 Years



IV. Occupation

In 2010, among the drug cases investigated, the majority of suspects were unemployed (including unknowns) (142 persons, 63.96%); followed by 32 industrial workers (14.41%); 24 merchants (10.81%); 8 self-employed and in the service industry respectively (each 3.6%); 4 in the agricultural or fishery industry (1.8%); 3 in others (1.35%); and 1 in the transportation industry (0.45%). It is worth noting that unemployed suspects are the majority in drug cases (see Table 3-24, Figure 3-24).



Table 3-24

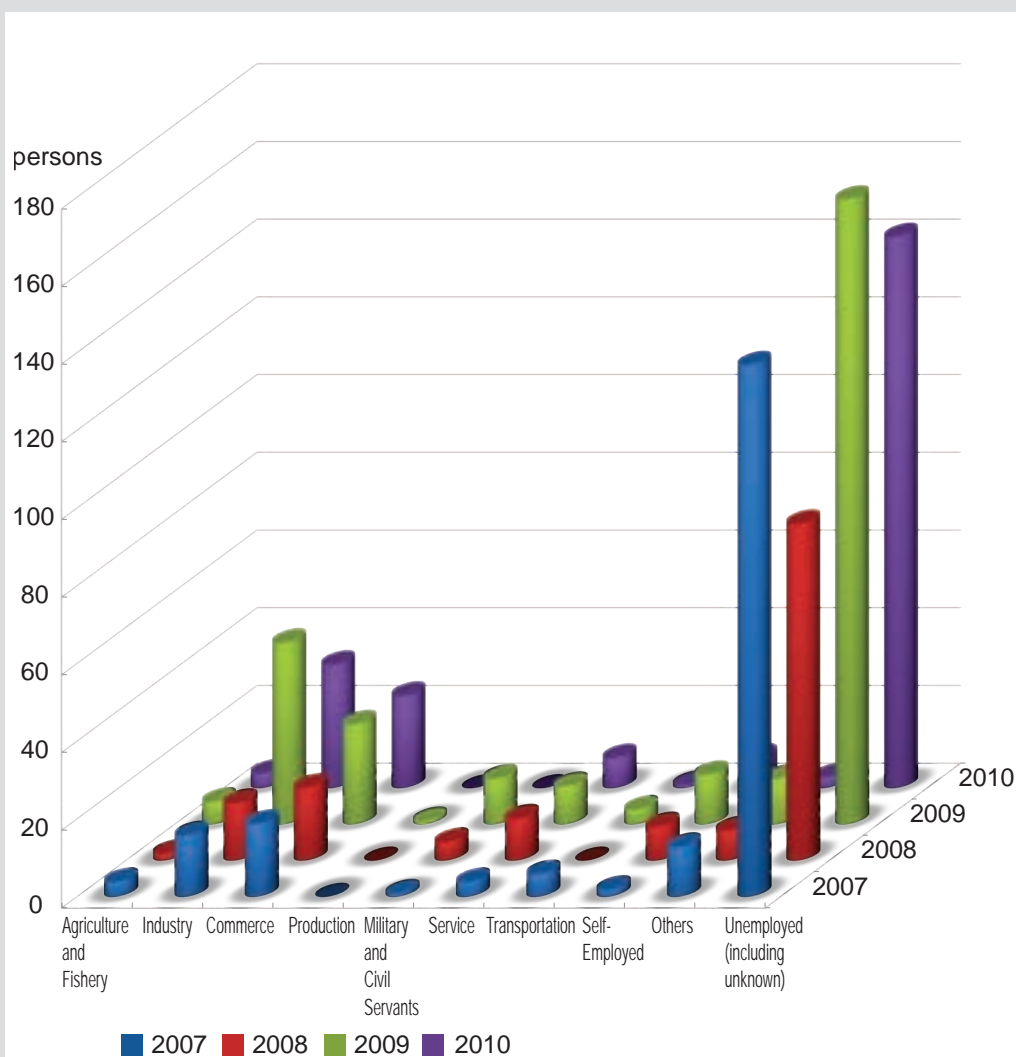
Statistics on the Occupation of Suspects in Drug Cases in the Recent 4 Years

Unit: Person

Type Occupation	2007				2008				2009				2010			
	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug
Agriculture and Fishery	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	2	2	0
Industry	2	5	9	0	4	10	1	0	9	8	15	15	12	9	8	3
Commerce	4	7	8	0	7	3	6	3	4	8	9	5	5	11	5	3
Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military and Civil Servants	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	0
Service	2	1	1	0	0	5	6	0	0	5	3	2	3	1	3	1
Transportation	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Self-Employed	1	0	1	0	4	4	1	0	4	3	3	3	1	4	3	0
Others	0	4	7	2	0	0	8	0	1	10	1	0	0	1	2	0
Unemployed (including unknown)	40	52	45	0	34	30	18	5	53	64	25	19	32	57	29	24
Total	55	70	74	3	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31

Figure 3-24

Statistics on the Occupation of Suspects in Drug Cases in the Recent 4 Years





V.Source of Cases

In 2010, among the 112 drug cases investigated, 58 cases were uncovered by initiation (51.79%), 47 were referred by domestic authorities (41.96%), 4 from international and cross-strait cooperation (3.57%), 2 reported by informants (1.79%), and 1 referred by the prosecutor (0.89%) (see Table 3-25, Figure 3-25).

Table 3-25

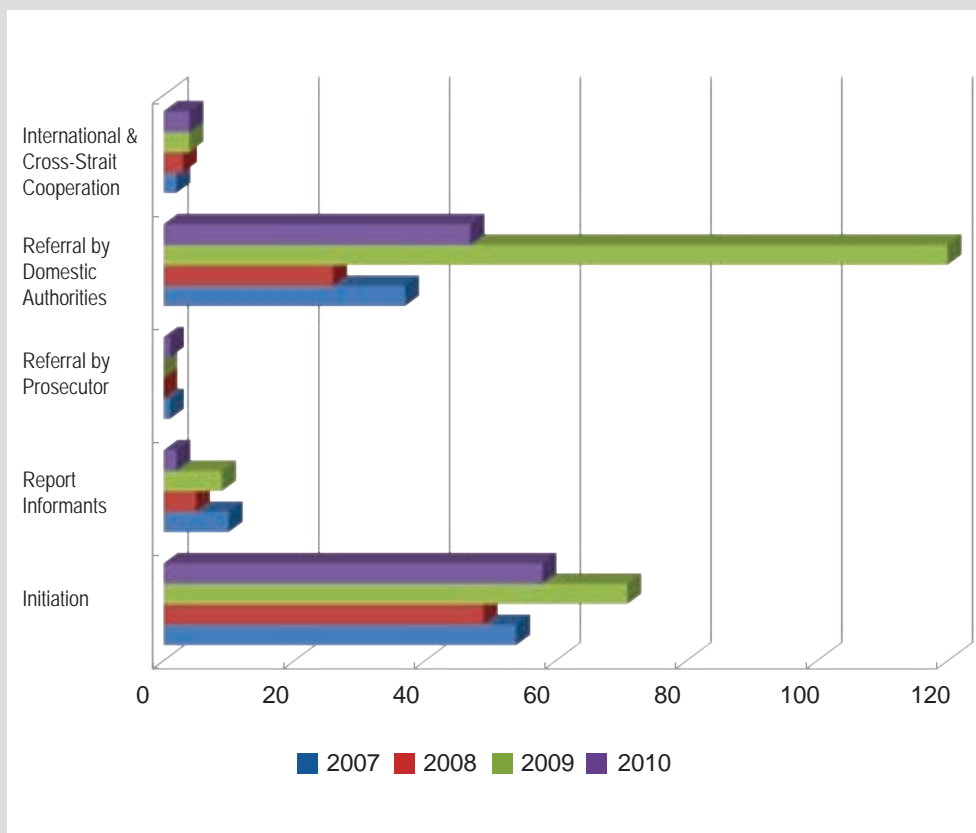
Statistics on the Sources of Drug Cases in the Recent 4 Years

Unite: Case

Source \ Type	2007				2008				2009				2010			
	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug
Initiation	11	21	20	2	19	14	14	2	24	25	18	4	16	24	13	5
Report by Informants	4	3	3	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	0	2	0	0
Referral by Prosecutor	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Referral by Domestic Authorities	14	16	7	1	3	15	5	3	11	54	13	42	10	26	7	4
International & Cross-Strait Cooperation	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Total	31	40	30	3	26	30	21	6	41	82	33	48	29	53	21	9

Figure 3-25

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





VI.Area of Committed Crime

In 2010, among the 112 drug cases investigated, the highest percentage of cases occurred in Taoyuan County (24 cases, 21.43%); followed by Taipei County (21 cases, 18.75%); Kaohsiung City (13 cases, 11.61%); Taichung City (12 cases, 10.71%); Taipei City (11 cases, 9.82%); Hsinchu City and Taichung County (5 cases and 4.46% each); Changhua County and Kaohsiung County (4 cases and 3.57% each); Keelung City and Pingdong County (3 cases and 2.68% each); Tainan County (2 cases, 1.79%), and Hsinchu County, Nantou County, Jiayi County, Tainan City and Jingmen County (1 case and 0.89% each). 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 percentages of crimes (19.64% and 16.96%) in Taoyuan County and Taipei County are worth noting (see Table 3-26, Figure 3-26).

Table 3-26

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

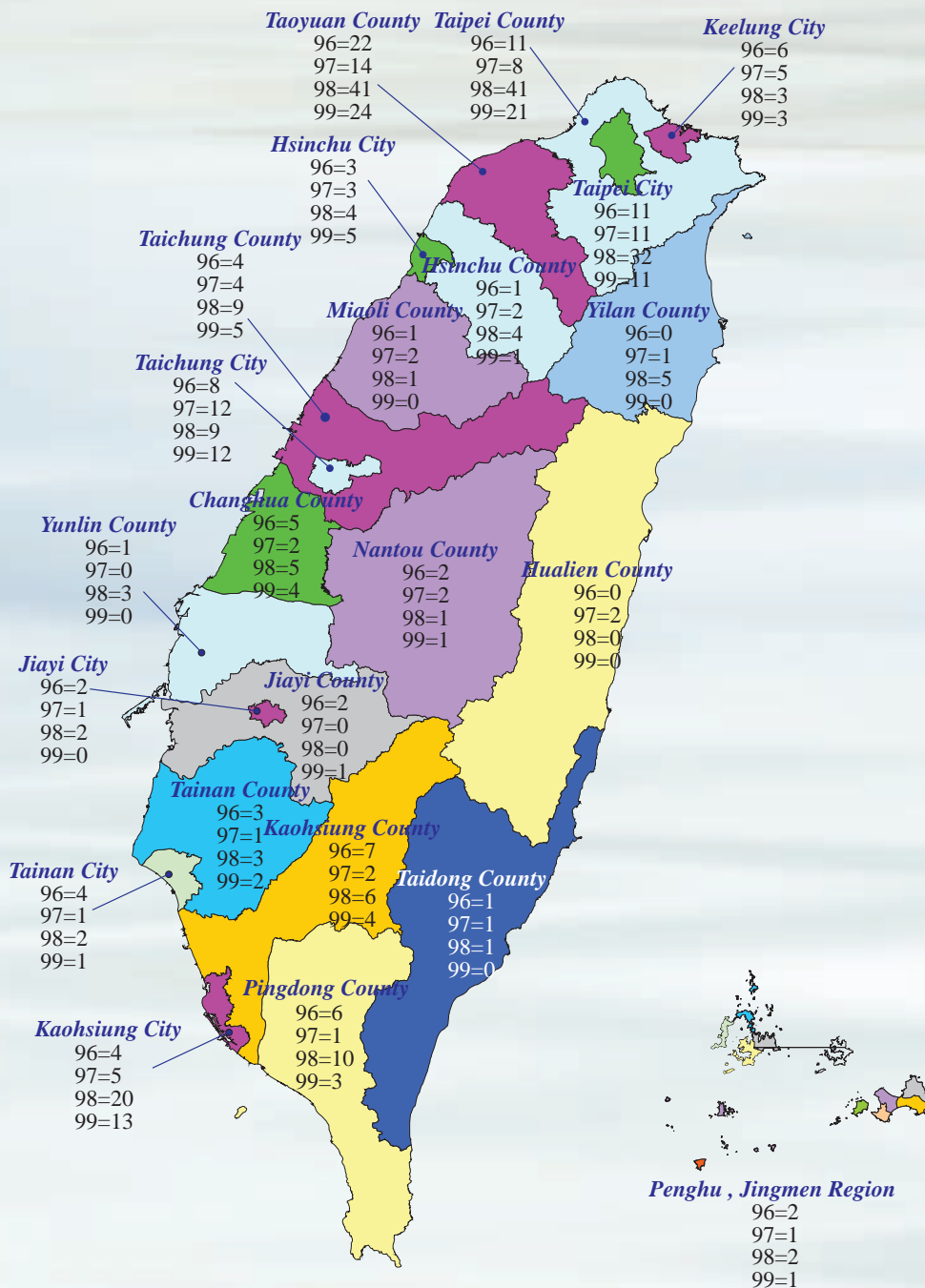
Unit: case

Region \ Type	2007				2008				2009				2010			
	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug
Taipei City	1	7	3	0	2	8	0	1	3	10	3	16	5	5	1	0
Kaohsiung City	1	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	6	7	5	2	1	7	4	1
Taipei County	2	4	5	0	0	3	4	1	4	24	7	6	3	15	0	3
Keelung City	0	3	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1
Yilan County	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Taoyuan County	13	2	6	1	7	1	4	2	15	9	8	9	12	5	7	0
Hsinchu City	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	1
Hsinchu County	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0
Miaoli County	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taichung City	4	2	1	1	6	3	3	0	1	6	2	0	4	3	4	1
Taichung County	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	4	2	1	2	4	1	0	0
Changhua County	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	4	0	0
Nantou County	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Yunlin County	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jiayi City	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Jiayi County	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tainan City	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Tainan County	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
Kaohsiung County	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	4	0	0
Pingdong County	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	4	0	1	2	0
Taidong County	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hualien County	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu , Jingmen Region	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	40	30	3	26	30	21	6	41	82	33	48	29	53	21	9



Figure 3-26

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



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, transportation channels, sales network, new drugs, drug sale on campus and drug labs.

2.Eliminating drug making groups at source:

In 2010, 24 methamphetamine labs and 7 labs extracting (pseudo)ephedrine from cold medicine were uncovered, indicating that the domestic production of drugs was very serious. The DED needs to strengthen the enforcement on methamphetamine raw materials and extraction of (pseudo)ephedrine from cold medicine to prevent the expansion of methamphetamine production, eliminate the domestic production from the root, and cut off the supply from the source.

3.Combine government agencies, establish reporting system for common prevention against drug making raw materials:

The MJIB and the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, the Executive Yuan established a single window contact channel. Any large-quantity, shipping by any drug manufacturer or pharmacist would be immediately reported to

the MJIB for tracing and investigation. Both parties also studies the measures against illegal sale of cold medicine and joint prevention of cold medicine containing (pseudo) ephedrine being used as raw material for drug making.

4.Uncovering intelligence on new 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 widespread 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.Cut off capital source to drug tracking group and prevent repeated offense:

Actively pursue capital flows and criminal proceeds of drug trafficking groups in order to cut off their financial support and seek to thoroughly dissolve drug trafficking groups and prevent repeated offenses.

6.Execute communication surveillance in accordance with the law and implement human rights protection:

In investigating drug crime cases and executing communications surveillance, properly carry out destruction of information from surveillance and notify persons under surveillance after the cases are closed in accordance with the relevant provisions



under the “Communications Protection and Surveillance Act”. If notification cannot be done due to case requirements or factually, a report shall be filed with the prosecutor, who shall seek approval from the court to waive the requirement to notify the persons under surveillance. In accordance with Article 27 of the “Enforcement Rules of the Communications Protection and Surveillance Act”, the review of whether notification will jeopardize the purpose of surveillance and whether the reason for which notification could not be done has disappeared should be carried out every two months. A report shall be filed with the prosecutor, who shall report to the court for review in order to implement human rights protection.

7.Enhancing the intelligence analysis capability and case integration ability:

Continue to enrich the drug case database, effectively use intelligence analysis software, perform audit and consultation comparison, support investigations with full force, and avoid overlapping intelligence that may interfere with case investigation.

8.Using technological equipment to gather evidence, strengthen the investigation and evidence collection abilities:

Drug trafficking groups utilize mobile phones, Internet visuals, emails, MSN, short messages and satellite communications. The tactics are continuously evolving. The MJIB has strengthened the upgrade of high-tech evidence collection equipment, in order to assist field units in evidence collection, enhance investigation ability through science, and breaking through the bottlenecks of investigations.

9. Continuously organize specialized seminars and workshops, strengthen the investigation and evidence collection abilities:

The MJIB will continue to organize specialized seminars and workshops to grasp the latest trends, situation, and methods of drug crimes, probe into the causes of new chemical compound drugs or crime patterns, propose corresponding strategies for the reference of field agents and enhance the investigation skills of agents.

II. Intensifying International Cooperation on Drug Enforcement

1. Cross-border regional consolidation and multi-nation cooperation on drug enforcement:

Drug trafficking is a public crime in all countries. Many recent international drug trafficking cases linked drug trafficking groups in several countries and transported drug through several countries in order to evade strict drug enforcement by various countries. Therefore, the enforcement agencies must combine and closely cooperate with several relevant countries for joint investigation and crackdown on international drug crimes in order to effectively cut off the source. Under the principle of international cooperation, the MJIB fulfilled its duties as a member of the international society, performed bilateral or multi-lateral cross-border consolidation in order to facilitate exchange of intelligence, develop drug case sources and, with the objective of simultaneous investigation, provide cooperation for media news publication and improve the results of cross-nation common crackdown on drug crimes.



2.Participate in international anti-drug cooperation meetings:

Seek to participate in international anti-drug organizations or meetings and promote the signatures of bilateral or multilateral memorandums of understanding. The purpose is to achieve common crackdown on international drug trafficking groups through the participation in anti-drug affairs of the international society. Hold drug enforcement seminars or hold meetings with drug enforcement authorities of relevant countries through cross-country drug enforcement cases that are investigated under cooperation to achieve mutual understanding of the latest cross-border drug crime patterns, exchange investigation skills and jointly prevent cross—border drug crimes.

3.Adjusting directions based on trends in drug offenses:

New compound drugs have become a popular trend. The market for ketamine has grown significantly over the past few years. To address this issues, the MJIB is working with countries of origins to strengthen drug enforcement, including the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia and Mainland China.

4.Continue the “Drug Source Analysis Plan”:

In 2002, the Ministry of Justice promulgated the “Rules for Management of Medical or Research Drugs and Tools”, providing enforcement authorities and foreign drug enforcement authorities the cooperation of drug source analysis. Based on these rules, part of the drug evidence samples seized may be sent to research laboratories to perform analysis and research through international cooperation (mainly the Drug Enforcement Administration of the US Department of Justice). The results are

categorized under a system and serve as the comparison information for drugs seized by law enforcement authorities in various locations in the world in order to understand the countries and regions where the drugs come from and the drug making and selling countries and regions.

5.Reinforce tracking down fugitives:

Continue to support the work of the High Prosecutors Offices, establish the computer file for wanted drug fugitives, and actively track down on the movements of fugitive overseas. 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 the tracking down work.

III.Intensifying Cross-Strait Drug Enforcement Channels

1. In March 2006, the MJIB established the Cross-strait Task Force Team and formulated the key points in MJIB's Cross-strait Antidrug Efforts, which have been reviewed by the Mainland Affairs Council, to facilitate the execution of cross-strait drug enforcement. The Straits Exchange Foundation and Association for Relations across the Taiwan Straits signed the agreement to jointly crack down cross-straits crimes and mutual legal assistance in Nanjing, China, on April 26, 2009, which became effective on June 25, 2009. In the future, MJIB will follow the terms of the Agreement to strengthen cross-strait drug enforcement.
2. Between 10 and 14, June 2010, 9 persons including Cheng-Jun Yi, Director of Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Mainland



China and Bing Wang, Director of Fujian Frontier Headquarters were invited to participate in the “Cross-Strait Drug Enforcement and Economic Crime Cooperation Meeting” in Taiwan, with substantial progress in intelligence exchange, activity communications and individual case cooperation. In the future, high level drug enforcement officers from both sides will continue to visit each other in order to expand their cooperation in drug enforcement.

3. In response to the direct flights between China and Taiwan, the MJIB has progressively reinforced contact with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, Trafficking Enforcement Bureau of Customs and the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Mainland China in order to effectively control drug crimes across the strait.

IV. Enhancing Custody Managing of Drugs

1. Obtain management and audit knowledge as well as innovation at all times to achieve the objectives of zero error and zero deficiency in the maintenance and destruction work of drug evidence.
2. Effectively support speedy review of drug cases with prosecutors authorities with professional service attitude.
3. Properly maintain and destroy drug evidence and expand anti-drug promotions with the new concepts of “team work, dedication, service, innovation and efficiency”.
4. Improve the facilities of drug custody warehouses, simplify the procedure of drug evidence maintenance process flow, reinforce security and risk management, regularly perform urine sample test for maintenance staff, perform strict audit control.

5

Chronicles





Chronicles of 2010

Date	Details
2010/01/09	Taipei Investigation Bureau investigated drug-making case by Huang X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine manufacturing plant, 1,000g of methamphetamine, 5,000g of semi-finished products and 25k of heroin.
2010/01/13	Southern Mobile Station investigated drug transportation case by Kao X and seized 847.3kg of ketamine.
2010/01/13	Marine Affairs division investigated drug transportation drug by Ling X and discovered 2,160.22g of cannabis, 2,000g of ketamine and 3,000g of ephedrine.
2010/01/18~21	The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB held the “2010 Drug Prevention and Action Safety Seminar” and gave training to a total of 146 drug investigation staff of the MJIB.
2010/01/23	Cooperation across the strait in the investigation of drug transportation drug by Chen X group led to the seizure of 119 kg of ketamine in Changzhou City, Fujian Province.
2010/02/02	5 persons including Imai Muneo, communications officer of the Japan Police Department, Tamura Naohiro, communications officer of the Japan Customs Authority in Taiwan and Akio, communications officer of Japan Maritime Security Department in Taiwan and had a working session.

Date	Details
2010/02/05	Marine Affairs Division investigated drug making case by Chung X and uncovered 1 ephedrine making plant and 403.69kg of ephedrine.
2010/02/07	Southern Area Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Hsu X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant, 542.66kg of semi-finished products and 33.8kg of ephedrine.
2010/02/10	Marine Affairs Division uncovered 7,851g of ketamine transported by Hong X together with Taichung Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.
2010/02/22	4 persons including Andrew Malanga, Director of the Hong Kong Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/02/25	4 persons including Miyajima Shin, Director of International Intelligence, Drug Enforcement Division, Kanto-Shinetsu Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Health and Takei Shotaro, Director of Tokyo Office, Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/03/05	Cross-strait cooperative investigation on drug transportation case by Wang X group led to the seizure of 150kg of ketamine in Changzhou City, Fujian Province.



Date	Details
2010/03/23	Marine Affairs Division uncovered 3,405.2g of cannabis transported by Ming X together with the Taichung Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.
2010/03/24	Taipei City Investigation division investigated drug transportation drug by Tsai X and seized 1,068g of heroin.
2010/03/24	6 persons including Eda Yoshisuke, Director of the Drug and Firearm Control Division, Japanese Metropolitan Police Department visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/04/01	Southern Area Mobile Station investigated drug transportation case by Chang X and seized 10 kg of ketamine.
2010/04/06	Kaohsiung City Investigation Division investigated drug making case by Tang X and uncovered 2 methamphetamine making plants, 400g of methamphetamine and 16.5 kg of semi-finished products.
2010/04/08	Southern Area Mobile Station investigated drug transportation case by Guo X and seized 102 kg of ketamine.
2010/04/09	Taipei County Investigation Division investigated drug making case by Lai X and uncovered 2 methamphetamine making plants, 6,845g of methamphetamine and 4 kg of ephedrine.
2010/04/20	The MJIB held the 11th consultation meeting of “Seized Drug Handling Process Supervision Committee”.

Date	Details
2010/04/22	Taipei City Investigation Division investigated drug making case by Tsai X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant, 350g of methamphetamine and 9,800g of semi-finished products.
2010/04/27	2010 plans to destroy 15,013 pieces of drug evidence following confirmed judgment and disposal order by judiciary and military law units, with total weight of 1,415kg and 841.95g, divided into 236 packages. Li-Yi Ling, consultant of the John Tung Foundation, Jing-Xia Su, vice chairman of the Consumers' Foundation, Chinese Taipei and Chao-Fang Deng, executive Director of the Drug Prevention Development Foundation served as representatives of the supervisory committee to count, seal and certify drug evidence to be destroyed in cooperation with Hang-Lian Chien, prosecutor designated by the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office.
2010/04/29	Changhua Country Investigation Station investigated drug sale case by Chao X and uncovered 540g of methamphetamine, 338.6g of MDMA, 42g of cannabis, 2,055.8g of ketamine, 10.3g of nimetazepam (K5) and 33.5g of Mephedrone).
2010/05/05	In 2010, 15,013 pieces of drug evidences, in the amount of 1,415,841.95g were destroyed in Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant. Director General Tsen of the Ministry of Justice hosted the public drug evidence incineration ceremony.



Date	Details
2010/05/11	Kaohsiung Investigation Bureau investigated drug making case by Li X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab. 35g of methamphetamine and 17.4kg of ephedrine.
2010/05/13	Taipei County Investigation Bureau investigated drug making case by Chang X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine plant, with 1.5kg of methamphetamine and 30kg of semi-finished products.
2010/05/17	Southern Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Sun X and uncovered 2 methamphetamine plants, 543g of methamphetamine and 8.9kg of semi-finished products.
2010/05/18	Tainan County Investigation Station investigated drug making case by Fong X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine plant, with 251g of methamphetamine, 1,900g of semi-finished products and 500kg of semi-finished products of ephedrine.
2010/05/22	Taoyuan Investigation Station investigated drug transportation case by Ke X together with the Taipei Customs Bureau and uncovered 4,483g of heroin.
2010/06/01	Marine Affairs Investigation Bureau investigated drug transportation case by Lou X together with Taipei Customs Bureau and uncovered 2,760g of heroin.

Date	Details
2010/06/04	Marine Affairs Investigation Bureau investigated drug transportation case by Wang X together with the Taipei Customs Bureau and uncovered 1,780g of heroin.
2010/06/14	Taipei City Investigation Division investigated drug making case by Wang X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine plant, with 1,500g of methamphetamine, 7,500g of semi-finished products and 5,300g of ephedrine.
2010/06/10	9 persons including Cheng-Jun Yi, Director of the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Mainland China and Bing Wang, Director of Fujian Frontier Headquarters were invited to participate in the “Cross-Strait Drug Enforcement and Economic Crime Cooperation Meeting” in Taiwan
2010/06/14	Based on intelligence provided by the Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) of Thailand, Marine Affairs Division seized 663g of heroin transported by yang X together with Taichung Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.
2010/06/23	The MJIB Drug Enforcement Division had a drug enforcement working session with 4 persons including Yao-Xing Liu, Deputy Director of the Cambodian International Criminal Police Department.



Date	Details
2010/06/28	Sian-Shan Chang, Deputy Director of the MJIB Drug Enforcement Division had a drug enforcement working session with 3 persons including Willima Kearney, investigator from the Hong Kong Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States.
2010/07/02	Toyuan County Investigation Station investigated drug transportation case by Lu X together with Taipei Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and uncovered 1,606g of ketamine.
2010/07/02	Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Wang X together with the Kaohsiung Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and uncovered 32.84kg of heroin.
2010/07/17	Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Cheng X and uncovered 17.3kg of heroin.
2010/07/22	Kaohsiung City Investigation Division investigated drug making case by Chou X and uncovered 2 methamphetamine plants and 105kg of semi-finished products.
2010/07/23	Southern Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Chen X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine and ketamine plant respectively, 2,038g of methamphetamine, 1,080g of semi-finished products, 6g of MDMA and 206g of ketamine.

Date	Details
2010/08/07	Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Huang X and uncovered 6,265g of methamphetamine, 638g of cannabis and 2g of MDMA.
2010/08/12	The MJIB cooperated with Malaysia and uncovered drug transportation case by Fang X, with 824,500 tablets of nimetazepam and 15kg of ketamine.
2010/08/16	Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB had a drug enforcement working session with 4 persons including Director Atitep of the Drug Enforcement Department of the Royal Thai Police.
2010/08/18	Taipei City Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Singaporean national Yaou X and uncovered 4,771g of methamphetamine.
2010/08/23	4 persons including Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB visited Vietnam and Cambodia to discuss about international cooperation.
2010/08/25	Central Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Wang X and uncovered 1 ephedrine making plant, 13.5kg of pseudoephedrine, 170kg of semi-finished products and 60kg of cold medicine.



Date	Details
2010/09/13	Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Tsai X together with the Kaohsiung Customs Bureau and uncovered 97.27kg of ketamine.
2010/09/15	Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Di X together with the Taipei Customs Bureau and uncovered 8,030g of MDMA and 3g of ketamine.
2010/09/27	Bao-Shu Shue, investigator from Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB participated in the “2010 Drug Crime Investigation Seminar” in Japan.
2010/09/28	4 persons including Nakanishi Yoshitsugu, Director of the Japanese Marine Security Department International Organized Crime Strategy Base and Nakamura Masashige from the General Affairs Department of Japan Exchange Association visited the MJIB and held a working session.
2010/09/29	Taipei City Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Cheng X and uncovered 1,573g of kegamine.
2010/10/07	Central Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Wen X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant, 1,757g of of methamphetamine, 4,300 g of semi-finished products, and 100kg of ephedrine semi-finished products.

Date	Details
2010/10/11	Tainan County Investigation Division investigated drug making case by Lu X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant, 300g of methamphetamine, 2,000g of semi-finished products and 116kg of ephedrine semi-finished products.
2010/10/12	Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Wen X together with the Taipei Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and uncovered 1,420g of heroin.
2010/10/12	Kaohsiung County Investigation Station investigated drug making case by Hsu X and uncovered 2 methamphetamine making plants, 11g of methamphetamine, 16.04kg of semi-finished products and 18.24kg of ephedrine semi-finished products.
2010/10/19	Sian-Shan Chang, Deputy Director of the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB lead relevant colleagues to meet with 3 persons including Jiang Ruan, Director of Vietnamese Drug Enforcement and Criminal Committee and had a working session.
2010/10/23	4 persons including Ren-Cheng Wang, division head of the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB went to Gambia to assist with drug enforcement training.
2010/10/27	Taipei County Investigation Station investigated drug making case by Hsu X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant, 1.5kg of methamphetamine, 40kg of semi-finished products and 15.2g of ketamine.



Date	Details
2010/10/31	Tainan County Investigation Station investigated drug transportation case by Wang X and uncovered 46.2kg of ketamine.
2010/11/02	Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB and Fujian Province Ministry of Public Security Frontier Headquarters in Mainland China jointly investigated the “drug transportation case by Shui X” and uncovered 78 kg of ketamine in Chaozhou City, Guangdong Province.
2010/11/09	3 persons including General Dionisio R. Santiago, Director of Philippines Drug Enforcement Administration visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/11/12	Southern Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Wu X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant and 560g of methamphetamine semi-finished products.
2010/11/16	7 persons including Sivaporn, Director of the Special Investigation Department of Thailand visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/11/10~22	Eastern Region Mobile Station investigated Bai X “money laundering” group case and uncovered 2,000,000 tablets of illegally sold “Bi Su Ke Ding” cold medicine containing ephedrine.

Date	Details
2010/11/29~30	3 persons including Bao-Shu Shue, investigator from Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB went to the Philippines to have a working session about a cross-country drug making group.
2010/12/01	Kaohsiung City Investigation Station investigated drug making case by Ling X and uncovered 1 ephedrine making plant and 64kg of ephedrine semi-finished products.
2010/12/06	5 persons including Sian-Shang Chang, Deputy Director of the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB went to Fujian, Guangdong and Yunnan areas of Mainland China and had working sessions with Ministry of Public Security, Drug Enforcement Headquarters, Frontier Control Headquarters and Customs Anti-Smuggling Bureaus.
2010/12/09	2 persons including Jaeschke, Director of Drug Enforcement Division of Kyushu Bureau of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Health visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/12/10	Taipei City Investigation Station investigated drug making case by Wu X and uncovered 1 ephedrine making plant and 16.87kg of ephedrine semi-finished products.



Date	Details
2010/12/13	6 persons including Tokunaga, strategy Director of Drug and Firearm Control Division, Japanese Metropolitan Police Department and Imai Omune, Director of General Affairs Division, Interchange Association of Japan visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/12/18	Southern Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Liang X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant and 1 ephedrine making plant, as well as 50g of methamphetamine and 1,500g of ephedrine.
2010/12/20	Southern Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Wei X and uncovered 336,000 tablets (88kg) of nimetazepam.