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Foreword

Drugs cause significant harm to the mental and physical health of our citizens. Making the greatest efforts together to prevent drug harm has become the main goal of cooperation among governments of various countries in the world. With the changing situation of international drug crimes and the opening up of a diversified society in Taiwan, more and more new types of drugs are being introduced, causing harm to all levels of society and making the work of drug prevention even more difficult. In order to effectively cracking down on drug crimes, measures must be established and executed corresponding to the current drug crime situation to effectively reduce drug harm and ensure national health and benefits for the country.

In accordance with the government's anti-drug policy, declaring war on drugs, and based on the drug enforcement strategy of "interdicting at habitat, intercepting at disembarkation, wiping-out within inland", the MJIB actively conducts investigations on drug-related cases of "international sources of supplies, smuggling channels, distribution networks and manufacturing plants". The MJIB also reinforces to investigate the sources of drug crimes including drug trafficking, smuggling and manufacturing. In 2011, 99 cases of drug crimes were crack downed and various drugs with a gross weight of 2,747.412 kilograms were seized. Total 28 drug clandestine laboratories were identified.

With regard to the domestic drug crime situation, we continued to work with



the Department of Health, the Executive Yuan to prevent cold medicine from being used as raw materials to make methamphetamine. We also enhanced investigation of drug trafficking leads on campuses and worked with the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to conduct drug crackdown operations, with the expectation of effectively preventing drug abuses on the campuses.

This yearbook provides statistics, categorizations and analysis about the MJIB's work and results on drug crime prevention during the past year. It is applied as the basis for the establishment of corresponding prevention work in the future. It is also provided for reference for relative fields. We welcome your comments and appreciate your continued support.

Chang, Chí-Ping

May 2012



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 statistics, to better understand the crime situation, 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, project research report and chronicles. Data such as percentage and increase/decrease rate are arranged in chronological order based on their nature, and charts and diagrams are included. Photographs are also included for important cases of drug offenses in order to analyze related trends.
- (II) Figures in this report are compilations of data on the economic crime-related investigation and prevention work performed by the MJIB. Should there be any discrepancy with 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 (including precursor raw materials).



III.Guidelines

- (I)The units of calculation in this annual report use the following as 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.
- (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 the following:
- means no data or data known
 - NA 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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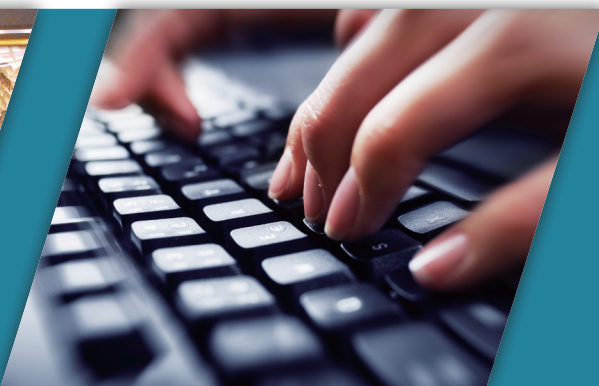
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1

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 the 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 6, 1968.

In response to the spread of drug crimes, the Executive Yuan declared a “war on drugs” on May 12, 1993, with the aim of reducing drug crimes, protect public security, and maintain the health of the commonwealth. With approval from the Executive Yuan,

the MJIB formed the Drug Enforcement Center (DEC) on April 1, 1994 to combat drug crimes. On October 30, 1998, the Executive Yuan changed the sixth function of the eleventh statutory functions, “Matters concerning eradication of drug addiction”, into the fifth function 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 with Article 3 of the Act, the MJIB established the Drug Enforcement Division (DED).

II. Organization and Functions

In accordance with Clause 4, Paragraph 1, Article 4 of “the MJIB Affairs Handling Regulations announced” in Directive Fa-Ling-Tze# 0970803813 by the Ministry of Justice on October 17, 2008, the DED consists of three sections. Article 8 of the Regulations specifies the DED shall 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 the Drug Enforcement Division (DED) consists 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: Investigation Section, which specializes in the case work of drug investigations.

Section 3: Integration Operations 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.



2

Performance Overview



I. Priority Enforcement Measures of the MJIB

(I) Drug Enforcement

(1) Significant results:

In 2011, the MJIB solved 99 cases, arrested 213 drug offenders, seized a total of 2,747.412 kg (gross weight, the same applies hereafter) of 104 drugs in various Schedules, and uncovered 28 drug-making clandestine labs, which included 18 Schedule 2 methamphetamine clandestine labs, 2 Schedule 3 nimetazepam clandestine labs and 8 Schedule 4 ephedrine clandestine labs. Compared to 2010, in which 112 cases were solved, 222 drug offenders were arrested, 3,645.387 kg of Schedule 1-4 drugs were seized, and 31 drug-making clandestine labs were uncovered (24 Schedule 2 methamphetamine clandestine labs, 7 Schedule 4 ephedrine labs), the number of drug cases, the seizures, clandestine labs and suspects have all decreased.

During 2010 and 2011, as many as 47 clandestine labs were discovered in Taiwan that manufacture drugs from cold medicine (12 ephedrine clandestine labs and 35 methamphetamine clandestine labs). In order to prevent cold medicine from being used as drug manufacturing raw material, The Drug Enforcement Division requested the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Department of Health, Executive Yuan in various meetings to focus on this issue. The FDA immediately reinforced the monitoring of the anomalous volume of ephedrine used by drug manufacturers and auditing the sales flow of cold medicine. It also established a single desk with the Drug Enforcement Division and formed a project to carry out full-fledged cleansing and investigation of

illicit drug vendors (drug manufacturers) providing cold medicine. On 10 November 2010, the MJIB conducted a nationwide simultaneous operation and carried out large-scale raids on the three major illegal “drug laundering” groups in the Northern, Central and Southern districts of Taiwan. Many drug vendors and pharmacies were searched. Members of the groups, Huan X, Chang X and Chen X were asked to provide formal official statements for selling medicine. In the operation, the MJIB seized evidences including false proof of purchase from medical institutions and pharmacies, false export declarations and notebooks including manufacturing steps of methamphetamine. According to the statistics of the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Executive Yuan, the total volume of ephedrine used as raw material for drug manufacturing in Taiwan in 2009 was as high as 70,774 kilograms. However, in 2011, the volume sharply decreased to 18,266 kilograms, showing that preventive measures have achieved the expected effects.

(2)Major Focal Work on Drug Enforcement Aspects:

The main aspects of cases solved in 2011 were in the order of 28 cannabis cases, 23 methamphetamine cases, 19 ketamine cases and 16 heroin cases and 8 ephedrine cases. The seizures were 971.774 kg of methamphetamine (including solutions) (net weight, 36.995 kg), 824.764 kg of ephedrine (net weight, 456.224 kg), 710.202 kg of ketamine (net weight, 653.56 kg), 226.388 kg of nimetazepam (net weight, 11.483 kg), 10.88 kg of heroin (net weight, 7.43 kg) and 1.142 kg of cannabis (net weight, 0.814kg). Heroin, methamphetamine and ketamine are still the most harmful drugs to the citizens of this country, thus, they are listed as the top investigative priority of the MJIB. Furthermore, the number of cases involving (pseudo)ephedrine extracted from cold medicines have



significantly increased, which requires the attentions of relevant authorities (see Table 2-01).

Table 2-01

Number of Drug Cases Investigated and Seizures (gross weight) by the MJIB in 2011

Name of Drug \ Type	Number of Cases	Percentage %	Seized (grams)	Percentage %
Heroin	16	16.16	10,880.32	0.40
Methamphetamine	23	23.23	971,774.37	35.37
Cannabis	28	28.28	1,141.60	0.04
Opium Poppy	1	1.01	190.00	0.01
Ketamine	19	19.19	710,202.09	25.85
Nimetazepam	2	2.02	226,388.00	8.24
4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy henethylamine	1	1.01	1,550.00	0.06
Zolpidem	1	1.01	60.00	0.00
Alprazolam			282.00	0.01
Nitrazepam			25.20	0.00
Diazepam			4.00	0.00
Hydroxylimine Hydrochloride			150.00	0.01
(Pseudo)Ephedrine	8	8.08	824,764.20	30.02
Total	99	100	2,747,411.78	100

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

2.If the number of cases is not indicated, it means two or more drugs were seized in the same case.

(II) International and Cross-Strait Collaboration

Under the effects of globalization, drug manufacturing and trafficking groups in Taiwan have developed new criminal methods. The types of drugs, their sources and trafficking routes have also been diversified and internationalized making investigation more and more difficult. In the National Anti-Drug Meeting of 2010, President Ma particularly stated that, “The judicial police agencies cannot let their guard down in terms of drug investigation. Cooperation with the Mainland and international areas should be reinforced in order to cut off the supply of drugs and raw material from overseas.” Considering 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 government instructions and the spirit of the UN Convention against Drugs and upon the basis of equality, reciprocity, mutual benefit, and mutual trust, the MJIB has actively established directly cooperative channels for intensified exchange of intelligence, simultaneous joint operation and upgrade of investigative skills. Currently, the MJIB has established direct contact channels with the counterparts of 25 countries and regions in Europe, the Americas, Hong Kong, Macau, Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia. In 2011, the MJIB exchanged 486 pieces of information



with foreign counterparts, assigned 172 persons to participate in 24 mutual visits, one officer to attend an international conference, and 77 officers to attend a training session. Moreover, there were four collaborative operations, arrested 24 suspects in overseas with cooperating law enforcement authorities. Total 798.4 kg of drugs (cocaine, methamphetamine, ephedrine and ketamine) were seized, among which, the MJIB solved two cases and arrested 12 persons in cooperation with Mainland China. The drug enforcement unit in Mainland China seized 14.15 kg of methamphetamine, 205 kg of ketamine and 238.78 kg of ephedrine.

(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 depository 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, and re-classifying the initial custody and managing of drugs under nine categories, which include heroin, morphine, and cocaine for Schedule 1 drugs, and opium, cocaine, and cannabis for Schedule 2 drugs. In addition, to complement the assembly of the annual Nationwide Anti-Drug Meeting, all drug evidences of settled cases need to be destroyed once convicted by court order 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

(1) The number of drug cases remained high and the situation of drug crimes was severe:

According to the “Statistics Summary” by the Ministry of Justice, total 74,151 new drug cases were solved by prosecutors’ offices in 2011, which was a decrease of 2.9% from 2010, mainly due to the decrease of Schedule 1 drug cases by 2,439 cases. 36,440 persons were convicted by district courts, among which 29,856 were repeated offenders, representing a high percentage of 81.9%. In 2011, there were 11,474 new prisoners for drug cases, representing an increase of 2.0% from 2010. At the end of 2011, there were 25,257 drug offenders in prison, representing 43.9% of the total number of inmates of 57,479. The large number of drug offenders and the high percentage of recidivists showed that the situation of drug crimes remained serious.

(2) Heroin, methamphetamine and ketamine were three mainstream drugs:

According to the “Statistics Summary” by the Ministry of Justice, a total of 17.8 kg of a Schedule 1 drug, heroin, was seized in 2011. Total 166.9 kg of Schedule 2 drugs including MDMA, cannabis and methamphetamine were seized, among which methamphetamine accounted for 140.9 kg. For Schedule 3 drugs, there was a total of 1,436 kg, among which ketamine represents 1,371.9 kg. This showed that drug crimes in 2011 were concentrated in heroin, methamphetamine and ketamine, considered as the



three mainstream drugs.

(3) Heroin drug crimes were gradually decreasing:

According to the “Statistics Summary” by the Ministry of Justice, among the new drug cases processed by prosecutors’ offices in various locations in Taiwan, there were 52,317 Schedule 1 drug cases in 2007, 49,707 cases in 2008, 36,652 cases in 2009, 30,016 cases in 2010 and 27,577 cases on 2011, which was a significantly lower number. It showed that methadone treatment was effective and that heroin drug crimes were gradually decreasing year by year.

(4) Manufacturing of methamphetamine from cold medicine was effectively under control:

In recent years, due to the difficulty in trafficking pseudoephedrine, the raw material for manufacturing methamphetamine, drug manufacturing syndicates have turned to purchase cold medicine from pharmaceuticals or drug stores to extract pseudoephedrine. The red phosphorus method is then used to make methamphetamine. Due to the simple of manufacturing technique, equipment and production process, end-product, methamphetamine, can be easily made in kitchen hardly being detected by law enforcement. As the result, the number of drug manufacturing clandestine labs increases. The MJIB discovered 17 such drug manufacturing clandestine labs in 2009, 31 in 2010 and 26 in 2011. Based on the “Statistics Summary” by the Ministry of Justice, 80% of methamphetamine is made in Taiwan. It showed that the use of cold medicine for extraction of drug manufacturing raw material by drug manufacturing syndicate has become part of the mainstream of methamphetamine manufacturing in Taiwan. To effectively curb such situation, the MJIB and the Food and Drug

Administration of the Department of Health cooperated together to reinforce monitoring on the anomalous usage of pseudoephedrine by domestic pharmaceuticals. In 2010 and 2011, 3,650,000 tablets of illegally sold cold medicine were discovered in Taiwan, and 29,000,000 tablets overseas. A total of 7 illicit cases, 19 drug vendors, 26 pharmacies and 54 persons were subject to legal pursuit, causing a warning and deterrence effect in the pharmaceutical industry. According to statistics from the Drug Administration Bureau, in 2009, the usage quantity of ephedrine as raw material for drug manufacturing reached 70,774 kg. In 2011, the quantity sharply decreased to 18,266 kg. It indicted that preventive measures have achieved their desired effects.

(5) Seizures of ketamine remained the highest among all drugs:

Since ketamine was upgraded to a Schedule 3 drug on January 23, 2002, seizures have gradually increased. The seizures of ketamine ranked number one among all levels of drugs in 2011. According to the statistics summary from the Ministry of Justice, a total of 598.7 kg of ketamine was seized in 2007, 799.5 kg in 2008, 1,186.4 kg in 2009, 2,594.3 kg in 2010 and 1,371.9 kg in 2011. The seizure remained high. In addition, according to the Drug Control Administration Bureau of the Department of Health, which collects urine samples from the potential criminal population nationwide, the percentage of positive ketamine results increased from 0.04% in 2003 to 4.66% in 2011, representing growth of 110 times in 9 years. The percentage of positive ketamine results in non-urine (blood) test increased from 5% in 2002 to 27% in 2010, representing five-fold growth. The upward trend both in terms of nationwide seizure and in terms of percentage of positive results from urine and non-urine sample testing showed the same growth trend. It meant that ketamine has become the most rampant drug in Taiwan and



has jeopardized campuses and affected seriously public safety as well as the physical and psychological health of the youth.

In 2011, total 1,371.9 kg of ketamine was seized nationwide, among which 947.6 kg was trafficked from Mainland China (69.07%). In the same year, the MJIB seized 710.202 kg of ketamine, among which 700.853 kg was smuggled from Mainland China, representing 98.68%, mostly smuggled by fishing boats, air and sea cargo containers, concealed by boat crew, travelers, and mail parcels. It indicated that the ketamine in Taiwan mainly is trafficked from overseas, especially mainly from the Guangzhou and Fujian areas of Mainland China. To achieve the goal of “interdicting drugs at habitat”, the drug enforcement authorities on both sides of the Taiwan Strait must reach consensus and develop cooperation to thoroughly stop ketamine trafficked to Taiwan.

(6) More new chemical synthetic drugs emerged:

New chemical synthetic drugs have lower cost and more profit. They are subject to less sanction. New types of chemical synthetic drugs are often introduced and gradually replace traditional drugs, such as heroin and methamphetamine. In 2010, the MJIB solved two cases of Mephedrone (“Meow Meow”). In 2011, 21 cases of K2 (synthetic cannabis) and one case of bk-MDMA were solved. In these cases, most purchases were done through the Internet, which is difficult to control. Other than reinforcing the investigation of leads, the MJIB also paid attention to all relative information regarding new chemical synthetic drugs that have not listed in the scope of control and provided such information to authorities such as the Department of Health, the Executive Yuan, the Ministry of Justice or the Drug Review Committee as reference for effective prevention those from spreading.

(II) Statistics of Drug Crime Cases

(1) Investigation on drug cases

In 2011, the MJIB uncovered 99 drug cases and arrested 213 suspects (including eight foreigners), among those, 16 cases involved Schedule 1 drugs with the amount of 10.88 kg, 52 involved Schedule 2 drugs with the amount of 973.106 kg, 22 involved Schedule 3 cases with the amount of 938.14 kg, 9 cases involved Schedule 4 drugs with the amount of 852.286 kg, as well as 18 methamphetamine clandestine labs, two nimetazepam clandestine labs, eight clandestine labs of Schedule 4 pseudoephedrine, 6 altered pistols, 135 bullets, 11,155,472 NTD and \$2,600 RMB of drug proceeds. When compared with 2010, the number of drug cases solved decreased by 13 cases, among which, Schedule 1 drug cases decreased by 13 cases, Schedule 2 drug cases decreased by 1 case, Schedule 3 cases increased by 1 cases and Schedule 4 cases remained the same as 2010, 9 cases. On seizure quantity, as compared with 2010, Schedule 1 drugs decreased by 61.078 kg, with a decrease of 84.88%. Schedule 2 drugs increased by 101.902 kg, with a increase of 11.70%. Schedule 3 drugs decreased by 343.145 kg, with a decrease of 26.78%, and Schedule 4 decreased by 595.655 kg, with a decrease of 41.92% (see Table 2-02).

(2) Drug cases handed to MJIB by various customs offices of The Ministry of Finance (MOF)

In 2011, 37 cases were handed to the MJIB for investigation by the various customs offices of The Ministry of Finance (MOF). Among these cases, there was one case from the Keelung Customs Office, 34 cases from the Taipei Customs Office, 1 case from the Taichung Customs Office and 1 case from the Kaohsiung Customs Office. As



Table 2-02

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

(unit: g)

Year	Total			Schedule 1 Drug			Schedule 2 Drug			Schedule 3 Drug			Schedule 4 Drug		
Type	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
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
2011	99	213	2,747,412	16	46	10,880	52	77	973,106	22	66	938,140	9	24	825,286

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

for nationality, there were 26 cases involving Taiwanese citizens, 4 cases involving US citizens, 4 cases involving Dutch citizens, 2 cases involving Canadian citizens and 1 case involving German citizens. On drug types, there was 1 case related to heroin, 1 case of opium poppy, three cases of methamphetamine, 24 cases of cannabis, 7 cases of ketamine and 1 case of ephedrine. A total of 386.355 kg of drugs were seized including 90 g of heroin, 190 g of opium poppy, 86 g of methamphetamine, 1.121 kg of cannabis, 49.788 kg of ketamine and 355.08 kg of ephedrine. (Table 2-03)

Table 2-03

Statistics of Cases Referred to MJIB by Various Customs Offices of MOF (2011)

Date	Authority	Nationality	Case	Drug Seized	Weight (g)
100/01/12	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Chang XX	Ketamine	25,400
100/01/19	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Chuan XX	Ketamine	2,130
100/01/26	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Wang XX	Cannabis	525
100/02/11	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Ling XX	Methamphetamine	5
100/02/24	Taipei Customs Office	USA	Drug smuggling case by C	Cannabis	4
100/03/15	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Cheng	Cannabis	2.35
100/03/25	Taipei Customs Office	Canada	Drug smuggling case by R	Cannabis	5
100/04/21	Taipei Customs Office	USA	Drug smuggling case by V	Cannabis	6
100/04/21	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Hsu XX	Cannabis	7
100/04/27	Taipei Customs Office	USA	Drug smuggling case by M	Cannabis	6
100/05/09	Taipei Customs Office	USA	Drug smuggling case by M	Cannabis	6
100/05/09	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Peng XX	Cannabis	4
100/05/10	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Liang XX	Cannabis	56
100/05/13	Taipei Customs Office	Holland	Drug smuggling case by P	Cannabis	25
100/05/16	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Bai XX	Methamphetamine	55
100/05/16	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Lu XX	Cannabis	2
100/05/16	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Chang XX	Ketamine	38
100/05/23	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Yang XX	Cannabis	10
100/05/27	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Wang XX	Cannabis	10
100/06/15	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Hong XX	Cannabis	232
100/07/05	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Chu XX	Cannabis	10
100/07/06	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Hsu XX	Ketamine	3,998
100/07/07	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Ling XX	Ketamine	2,040
100/07/12	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Chang XX	Ketamine	10,105
100/07/21	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by unknown person	Cannabis	8
100/08/04	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Sia XX	Cannabis	8
100/08/15	Taipei Customs Office	Canada	Drug smuggling case by S	Methamphetamine	26
100/08/15	Taipei Customs Office	Holland	Drug smuggling case by W	Cannabis	8
100/08/31	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Wu XX	Cannabis	110
100/08/31	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Ling XX	Heroin	90
100/09/13	Taipei Customs Office	Germany	Drug smuggling case by E	Opium Poppy	190
100/11/10	Taipei Customs Office	Holland	Drug smuggling case by A	Cannabis	12
100/11/10	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Chong XX	Cannabis	55
100/11/14	Taipei Customs Office	Holland	Drug smuggling case by W	Cannabis	8
100/11/16	Keelung Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Gao XX	Ephedrine	335,080
100/11/24	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Chang XX	Ketamine	6,077
100/12/15	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Drug smuggling case by Huang XX	Cannabis	2



(III) Sources of Drugs and Trafficking Methods

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

1. The main sources of heroin included Thailand (4.505 kg, 41.41%); Mainland China (3.744 kg, 34.41%); Vietnam (1.807 kg, 16.6%); Cambodia (0.09 kg, 0.83%); Myanmar (0.01 kg, 0.09%) and others (0.725 kg, 6.66%).
2. The main sources of methamphetamine included manufacturing in the domestic (967.383 kg, 99.55%); Mainland China (2.106 kg, 0.22%), Thailand (0.06 kg, 0.01%); Canada (0.026 kg, 0.01%); and others (2.199 kg, 0.23%).
3. The main sources of cannabis included Thailand (0.525 kg, 45.99%); United States (0.374 kg, 32.79%); the Netherlands (0.205 kg, 17.96%); Canada (0.015 kg, 1.31%); Mainland China (0.009 kg, 0.79%); Spain (0.008 kg, 0.7%) and others (0.005 kg, 0.46%).
4. The main source of ketamine (710.202 kg) was from Mainland China (700.853 kg, 98.68%) by trafficking and 9.348 kg from other sources (1.32%).
5. The nimetazepam was all from domestic manufacturing, with 226.388 kg. (see Table 2-03).

(2) Smuggling Methods:

A total of 41 cases involved postal packages and courier packages, including adding layers in cardboard boxes, cosmetics, pineapple custard boxes, stationary boxes, clothing, microphones, headsets, electronic devices and bicycle racks, etc. 9 cases involved concealment by travelers, including concealment in luggage, waist, thighs, soles of shoes, insertion into anus, swallowing into stomach or concealment in other

Table 2-04

Statistics of Sources of Drug Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2011

Source \ Type	Cases	%	Types of Drugs (unit: g)											
			Heron	%	Methamphetamine	%	Cannabis	%	Ketamine	%	Nimetazepam	%	Other Drugs	
China	19	19.19	3,743.60	34.41	2,105.97	0.22	9.03	0.79	700,853.44	98.68				
Thailand	6	6.06	4,505.14	41.41	60.00	0.01	525.00	45.99						
Vietnam	1	1.01	1,806.60	16.60										
Malaysia	1	1.01											Note3	
Cambodia	1	1.01	90.00	0.83										
Myanmar	1	1.01	10.00	0.09										
US	8	8.08					374.35	32.79						
Canada	3	3.03			26.00	0.00	15.00	1.31						
Germany	1	1.01											Note 4	
Holland	13	13.13					205.00	17.96						
Spain	1	1.01					8.00	0.70						
Domestic Manufacturing	31	31.31			967,382.99	99.55					226,388	100		
Others	13	13.13	724.98	6.66	2,199.41	0.23	5.22	0.46	9,348.65	1.32				
Total	99	100	10,880.32	100	971,774.37	100	1141.6	100	710,202.09	100	226,388	100		

Note:(1)The drugs listed in this table are in accordance with 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.

(3)On 16 November 2011, 335.08 kg of Schedule 4 drug Ephedrine smuggled by Malaysia cargo was seized.

(4)On 13 September 2011, 190 g of opium poppy smuggled from Germany was seized.



packages (cereal powder, tea bags, coffee can, chocolate) to smuggle through customs. 6 cases involved air and sea cargo containers including concealment in imported power supplies, power adapters, talc, teakwood desk, long-shaped couch. 1 case involved smuggling by sandstone cargo crew. 1 case involved fishing boat smuggling. The other 10 cases are described below:

1. Heroin was mainly smuggled through containers (3.923 kg, 36.06%), concealment by travelers (3.432 kg, 31.55%), courier packages (2.8 kg, 25.73%) and other methods (0.725 kg, 6.66%).
2. Methamphetamine was mainly manufactured domestically (967.383 kg, 99.55%). Other smuggling cases included concealment by travelers (2.094 kg, 0.22%), concealment by postal parcels (0.102 kg, 0.01%) and others (2.195 kg, 0.23%).
3. Cannabis was mainly smuggled through concealment in postal parcels (1.136 kg, 99.54%), others (0.005kg, 0.46%).
4. Ketamine was mainly smuggled by sea cargo container (583.5 kg, 82.16%), fishing boat (35 kg, 4.93%), boat crew (32.504 kg, 4.58%), air cargo container (25.4 kg, 3.58%), postal parcels (22.281 kg, 3.14%), travelers (2.168 kg, 0.31%) and other methods (9.349 kg, 1.32%).
5. Nimetazepam was all manufactured domestically (226.388 kg). (see Table 2-05)

Table 2-05

Statistics on Trafficking Methods of Drug Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2011

Source \ Type	Cases	%	Types of Drugs (unit: g)									
			Heroin	%	Methamphetamine	%	Cannabis	%	Ketamine	%	Nimetazepam	%
Air Cargo Container	1	1.01							25,400.00	3.58		
Sea Cargo Container	5	5.05	3,923.00	36.06					583,500.00	82.16		
Fishing Boats	1	1.01							35,000.00	4.93		
Postal Parcels	41	41.41	2,800.00	25.73	102.37	0.01	1,136.38	99.54	22,281.44	3.14		
Concealment by Travelers	9	9.09	3,432.34	31.55	2,093.60	0.22			2,168.00	0.31		
Concealment by Boat Crew	1	1.01							32,504.00	4.58		
Domestic Manufacturing	31	31.31			967,382.99	99.55					226,388	100.00
Others	10	10.10	724.98	6.66	2,195.41	0.23	5.22	0.46	9,348.65	1.32		
Total	99	100.00	10,880.32	100.00	971,774.37	100.00	1141.60	100.00	710,202.09	100.00	226,388	100.00

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



(IV) Significant Cases

(1) 25 kg of methamphetamine solution and 79 kg of ephedrine solution manufactured by Huang X

According to investigation intelligence, a drug manufacturing syndicate led by Huang X was extracting (pseudo)ephedrine from cold medicine in the Chang Hua area and manufacturing methamphetamine. The Southern Mobile Station with the MJIB searched Huang X's drug manufacturing clandestine lab in Lu Gang Town, Chang Hua County on 22 January 2011 and seized 25 kg of methamphetamine solution, 79 kg of ephedrine solution, 950 tablets of cold medicine, some equipments and chemicals for manufacturing. Huang X and Chen X, the chemists in charge of drug manufacturing, were arrested, as well as four other suspects including Wu X and Hsu X. Oh X, Drug dealer, was also intercepted on the highway and the main suspect, Huang X, was arrested in his residence. (Photo 2-01-1, Photo 2-01-2)

Photo 2-01-1



The scene of drug manufacturing clandestine lab handled by Huang X

Photo 2-01-2



The scene of drug manufacturing clandestine lab handled by Huang X

(2) 2.2 kg of methamphetamine, 495 kg of solution and 1.9 kg of ketamine manufactured by Yang X

The Kaohsiung City Investigation Division with the MJIB learned that the drug-making syndicate led by Yang X was manufacturing methamphetamine in a certain civil residence in Gang Shan District, Kaohsiung City. On 8 March 2011, based on the deposition of Yang X who was in Kaohsiung detention center due to law violation on 5 March 2011, the Division conducted a search operation at a house in Gang Shan District, Kaohsiung City. 2.2 kg of methamphetamine, 495 kg of solution, 1.9 kg of ketamine, some equipments and chemicals for manufacturing were seized on site. (Photo 2-02-1, Photo 2-02-2)



Photo 2-02-1



The scene of drug manufacturing handled by Yang X

Photo 2-02-2



The scene of drug manufacturing handled by Yang X

(3) 35 kg of ketamine Smuggled by Wu X

The Kaohsiung City Investigation Division learned that the drug smuggling group led by Wu X tried to smuggle ketamine by fishing boat from Mainland China to Taiwan for sale. At 16:00, 22 April 2011, the van driven by Wu X was intercepted in Chi Jing District, Kaohsiung City. 35 bags of ketamine packaged as “tea bags”, totaling 35 kg, were discovered in the van. Further search was conducted in the “X” fishing boat carrying drugs. Illegal income from transportation of ketamine of NTD 171,000 was discovered in the boat. Three suspects, Hsu X, Wu X and Chien X, were arrested. (Photo 2-03-1, Photo 2-03-2)

Photo 2-03-1



Concealed ketamine packaged as “tea bags” in drug smuggling case by Wu X



Photo 2-03-2



Ketamine in drug smuggling case by Wu X

(4) Case of 10 heroin bricks smuggled by Cheng X, total weight 3.923 kg

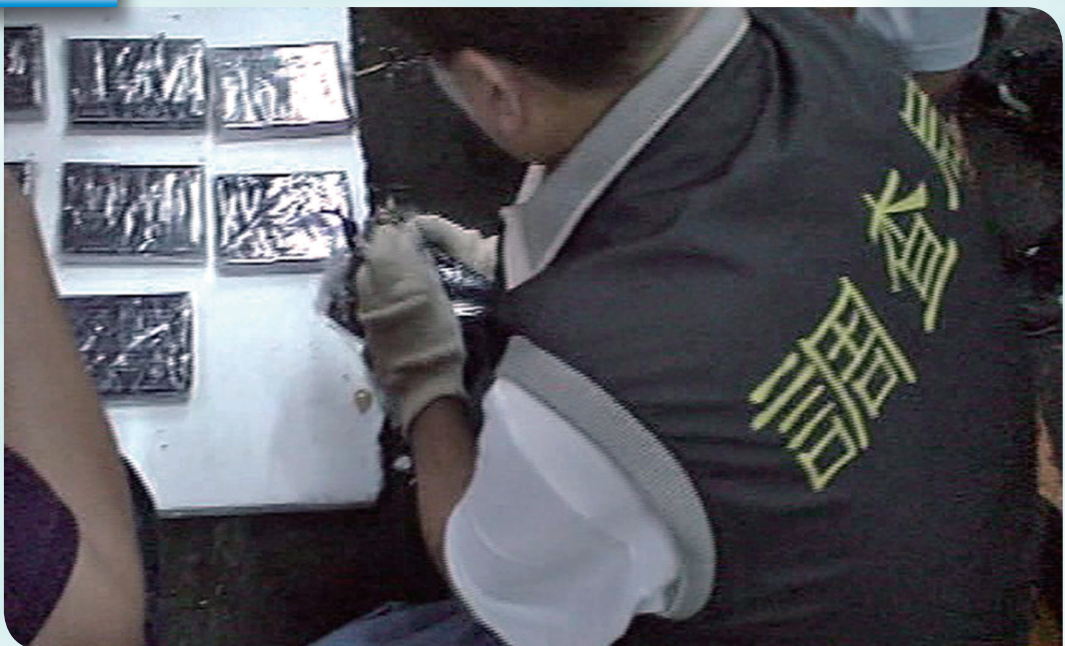
The Southern Mobile Station with the MJIB learned that the drug smuggling syndicate headed by Cheng X was smuggling heroin from Thailand to Taiwan for sale. At noon, 18 May 2011, The Southern Mobile Station together with staff from the Keelung Customs Office, 10 heroin bricks totaling 3.923 kg were discovered inside high-quality teakwood desks in a container yard in Shi Chi District, New Taipei City. At the same time, Cheng X, who was about to flee to overseas, was arrested in the departure hall of Taoyuan International Airport. Later, co-offenders Zhou X and Hsu X were arrested in Hua Tang Town, Chang Hua County and Chung Li City, Taoyuan County, respectively. (Photo 2-04-1, Photo 2-04-2)

Photo 2-04-1



Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Cheng X

Photo 2-04-2



Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Cheng X



(5) Case of 0.5 kg of methamphetamine and 91 kg of ephedrine manufactured by Hou X

The Marine Affairs Investigation Division with the MJIB learned that the drug manufacturing syndicate headed by Hou X was manufacturing methamphetamine in Chia Yi District. At noon, 28 May 2011, a search was conducted in the drug manufacturing lab in Pu Zhi City, Chia Yi County. 500 g of (pseudo)ephedrine, 80 kg of methamphetamine semi-product solution, 2,042 tablets of cold medicine, 1.5 kg of ketamine, some equipments and chemicals for manufacturing were seized. Hou X was also arrested on the spot. (Photo 2-05-1, Photo 2-05-2)

Photo 2-05-1



Evidence of drug manufactured by Hou X

Photo 2-05-2



Evidence of drug manufactured by Hou X

(6) Case of 498 kg of ketamine smuggled by Teng X

The Kaohsiung City Investigation Division with the MJIB learned that the drug smuggling group led by Teng X was smuggling ketamine from Mainland China to Taiwan. On 29 May 2011, 25 bags of ketamine totaling 498 kg were concealed in a container with talc in the Chang Rong cargo area, Chien Cheng District, Kaohsiung City. On 31 May, after the cargo cleared customs, it was placed in a large warehouse in the Ren De industrial area in Tainan County. At 7:00 p.m., when Teng X tried to open the cargo, the task force arrested him in the raid. (Photo 2-06-1, Photo 2-06-2)



Photo 2-06-1



Press Conference of Drug Smuggling Case by Teng X

Photo 2-06-2



Evidence of drugs smuggled by Teng X

(7) Case of 75.5 kg of methamphetamine solutions, 3.9 kg of (pseudo)ephedrine and 82.5 kg of (pseudo)ephedrine solutions manufactured by Su X

The Southern Mobile Station with the MJIB learned that the drug manufacturing group headed by Su X was manufacturing methamphetamine in New Taipei area. In the evening of 8 September 2011, a search was carried out in the drug manufacturing plant in Wu Gu District, New Taipei City. 75.5 kg of methamphetamine solution, 3.9 kg of (pseudo)ephedrine, 82.5 kg of (pseudo)ephedrine solution, 32 kg of cold medicine and some equipments and chemicals for manufacturing were seized. Three suspects, Su X, Liu X and Li X, were arrested on the spot. (Photo 2-07-1, Photo 2-07-2)

Photo 2-07-1



Scene of seizure of drug manufactured by Su X



Photo 2-07-2



Raw materials for drug manufacturing by Su X

***(8) Case of 184.37 kg of nimetazepam (1,088,500 tablets)
manufactured by Yeh X***

The New Taipei Investigation Division with the MJIB learned that the drug manufacturing group headed by Yeh X was manufacturing nimetazepam in the New Taipei Area. At 19:00 on 29 September 2011, a search was carried out at the drug manufacturing lab in Banqiao District, New Taipei City and 1,088,500 tables of nimetazepam, total weight 45 kg, 139.336 kg of nimetazepam powders and some equipments and chemicals for manufacturing were seized. Two suspects, Yeh X and Liu X, were caught red-handed. (Photo 2-08-1, Photo 2-08-2)

Photo 2-08-1



Evidence of drug manufacturing case by Yeh X

Photo 2-08-2



Drug manufacturing machinery by Yeh X



(9) Case of 85.5 kg of ketamine smuggled by Cheng X and Chen X

The Chia Yi County Investigation Station with the MJIB learned that the drug smuggling group headed by Cheng X was smuggling ketamine from Mainland area to Taiwan for sale. At 21:00 on 1 October 2011, it was discovered that 45.5 kg of ketamine was smuggled through concealment in power adapter boxes in Tai Ping District, Taichung City. Seven suspects, Cheng X, Hsieh X, Jiang X, Yang X, Ling X, Hsieh X and Li X were caught. On 11 October 2011 in a certain cargo station in Keelung City, 40 kg of smuggled ketamine was discovered concealed inside a cargo of power suppliers imported from Mainland China. In the afternoon of 12 October, after the cargo cleared customs, it was transported to Chu Tian Town, Pingdong County, the designated delivery location. At 8:00 p.m., Chen X was arrested red-handed when he came to receive the products. (Photo 2-09-1, Photo 2-09-2)

Photo 2-09-1



Scene of seized drug smuggled by Chen X

Photo 2-09-2



Scene of seized drug smuggled by Cheng X

(10) Case of 150 kg of methamphetamine and 33.7 kg of ephedrine manufactured by Chang X

The Pingdong County Investigation Station with the MJIB learned that the drug manufacturing group headed by Chang X was manufacturing methamphetamine in Pingdong area. At 4:00 p.m. on 21 October 2011, a search was carried out in accordance with law in the drug manufacturing lab in Wang Dan Village, Pingdong County and 206 kg of methamphetamine, 150 kg of solution, 33.7 kg of ephedrine and some equipments and chemicals for manufacturing were seized. (Photo 2-10-1, Photo 2-10-2)



Photo 2-10-1



Press Conference of drug manufacturing case by Chang X

Photo 2-10-2



Scene of seizure of drug manufacturing case by Chang X

III. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration

In response to the difficult situation of the diplomatic environment for the Country, the MJIB adopts a practical principle in terms of drug enforcement international cooperation and 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 priority cooperative countries. Strategic establishment of channels, experience exchanges, information exchanges, project meetings, cooperative investigations, and tracking of criminals were adopted. Moreover, depending on the domestic drug crime situation, cooperation with related countries was facilitated.

(I) Communication, Visits and Exchange of Intelligence

- (1) On 11 January 2011, Deputy Director Chung-Shan Su from the Drug Enforcement Division, MJIB received nine visitors from the Public Security Bureau of Chuhai City, Guangdong Province, Mainland China and hosted a working meal. During the visit, both sides exchanged opinions about the drug crime situation in Taiwan and China and joint crackdown on drug crimes.
- (2) On 31 January 2011, Sian-Shan Chang, Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues to conduct a working session in the MJIB with Andrew Malanga, Director of the Hong Kong Country Office, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States.
- (3) In the afternoon of 10 March 2011, Ren-Cheng Wang, Section Chief of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues and held a project working meeting with four people visiting Taiwan: Iijima Yoshiyuki, Deputy Head of the



National Customs Offense Investigation Center, Asia Pacific Drug Intelligence Officer Kashima Yasuhiko, Nakagawa Hsinigi from the Osaka Customs Offense Investigation Center and Naohiro Tamura from the Japan Interchange Association.

- (4) On 23 March 2011, Ren-Cheng Wang, Section Chief of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues to hold a project working meeting with two officials visiting Taiwan: Kasuga Tsuyoshi from the Narcotics Control Department, Kiusui Regional Bureau of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Government of Japan and Okumura Norihiro from the Yokohama Division of the Narcotics Control Department, Kanto-Shinetsu Regional Bureau.
- (5) On 31 March 2011, Sian-Shan Chang, Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues to hold a working meeting with the following visitors to reach a consensus for reinforcement of drug enforcement cooperation between the two parties: Imai Muneo from the National Police Agency, Japan, Naohiro Tamura from Japan Customs and Gyoji Kunio from the Japan Coast Guard.
- (6) On 7 April 2011, Sian-Shan Chang, Director of the Drug Enforcement Division led relevant colleagues to hold a working meeting with Andrew Malanga, Director of the Hong Kong Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States, investigator Shannon Artinsinger and Jilian Melenkevitz, investigator from the Miami Bureau.
- (7) On 14 April 2011, the Drug Enforcement Division held a “MJIB 2011 Roundtable for Drug Crime Prevention”. The topic was “Cross-Border (Territory) Drug Crime and Non-Traditional Security Threats”. Six scholars were invited to participate in the meeting: Chung-Wen, Hou, Principal of National Taipei University, Ming-Sien Weng, President of Tamkang University

Graduate School of War Strategy, Su-Sien Chou, President of National Taipei University Graduate School of Criminology, Chung-Yong Chang, President of Fo Guang University Public Affairs Department, Jing-Chi Chu, professor of Central Police University and Chun-Yuan Ding, partner of Hao Rang Hua Hang Law Office. Discussion Topics including the meaning of non-traditional security threats, threat of drug crimes on the security of each country, anti-drug trends and development in international society, domestic anti-drug strategies and practices, cross-border drug crime trends and crackdown measures, possible issues from crackdowns on cross-border (territory) drug crimes and the theories and practice of corresponding measures were actively discussed. Feasible policy recommendations were proposed as reference for the establishment of policy and handling of relevant questions by superior authorities in the future. (Photo 2-3-1)

Photo 2-3-1



Director Chang of MJIB addresses the Roundtable



- (8) On 21 April 2011, Section Chief of the Drug Enforcement Division, Ren-Cheng Wang led relevant colleagues to hold a project working meetings with superintendent Eda Ryosuke and inspector Hibi Shuji from the Drugs and Firearms Division of the National Police Agency Japan, Araki Toru from the Osaka Drugs and Firearms Division and Imai Muneo and Hirose Kenkichi, contract officers from the Japan Police Agency in Taiwan.
- (9) On 25 April 2011, Sian-Shan Chang, Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues to hold a working meetings with nine visitors from the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ministry of Public Security of Mainland China, including its deputy director Xu-Fu Chen.
- (10) On 21 May 2011, Fu-Ling Wang, the Deputy Director-General of the MJIB, led relevant colleagues to meet with 21 visitors including Guan-Yao Rong, Deputy Chairman of the Narcotics Control Commission of Macau and Director of the Macau Social Work Bureau. In addition to listening to our presentations and visiting the anti-drug Exhibition Hall, the visitors also exchanged opinions with all relative officials of the MJIB about drug enforcement and prevention in Taiwan and Macau. The parties agreed to further exchange and cooperation in relation to crackdowns on drug crimes in both places.(Photo 2-3-2)
- (11) On 23 May 2011, Chung-Shan Su, the Deputy Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues to hold a project working meetings with visitors from the office of the Narcotic Control Board, M.O.J. of Thailand, including its Deputy Director Arkart Panyaem.
- (12) On 8 June 2011, Tong-De Chen, the Director of the MJIB Fujian Province Investigation Division, visited the Fujian area of Mainland China and had a

Photo 2-3-2



The MJIB Deputy Director-General Wang and the Delegation from Narcotics Control Commission of Macau

project work meeting with the Narcotics Control Division, Fujian Provincial Security Department and relevant drug enforcement authorities such as the customs and frontier crops command.

- (13) On 26 July 2011, Sian-Shan Chang, the Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues to hold a working meeting with visitors from the Japan Coast Guard Criminal Investigation Division, including Ide Hisatoshi, with regard to ongoing cooperative investigations.
- (14) On 9 August 2011, Chung-Shan Su, the Deputy Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues to hold a work meeting with Andrew Malanga, Director of the Hong Kong Division, Drug Enforcement



Administration, Department of Justice of the United States. Discussions were held about ongoing cooperative investigations and opinions were exchanged about the future investigation directions.

(15) On 26 August 2011, the Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, Sian-Shan Chang, led relevant colleagues to hold a work meeting with six visitors from the Anti-Smuggling Bureau of GACC of Mainland China, including the Director of Intelligence Division Wei Wang. The parties reached the consensus of joint crackdown on drug crimes and reinforcement of intelligence exchanges, visits and other exchanges.

(16) From 5 to 9 of September 2011, Sian-Shan Chang, Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues to visit Cambodia and Vietnam and visited the Cambodia Drug Enforcement Bureau, the International Criminal Police Department of the Cambodia Ministry of the Interior, the Narcotics Police Department of Vietnam and relevant authorities of drug prevention and crime committees. Discussions were held about the reinforcement of cooperative drug enforcement. (Photo 2-3-3, Photo 2-3-4)

(17) On 28 September 2011, Sian-Shan Chang, Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues to hold a work meeting with Yamada Masahiro from the Japan Coast Guard Transnational Organized Crime Strike Force, analyst Maruoka Futoshi, investigator Watanabe Yutaro and Nakamura Masahige from the General Affairs Department of the Japan Interchange Association. The parties exchanged intelligence about drug cases investigated under cooperation.

(18) On 18 October 2011, Sian-Shan Chang, Director of the Drug Enforcement

Photo 2-3-3



Photo of Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, Sian-Shan Chang, with Two Deputy Directors of Cambodia's International Criminal Police Department

Photo 2-3-4



Photo of Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, Sian-Shan Chang, with Deputy Director of Narcotics Police Department of Vietnam



Division led relevant colleagues to host a work meeting with Ching-Lian Li, Deputy Director of the Ministry of Public Security Counter Narcotics Police Department of Vietnam, You-Cai Fang, Deputy Director of the Foreign Drug Investigation Team, and contact officer Wen-Chian Ruan.

(19) On 18 October 2011, Jiang-Jun Liu, Deputy Director of the Southern Mobile Station with the MJIB, visited Indonesia under the invitation of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Ministry of Justice of the United States and the Narcotics Prevention Committee of Indonesia to have a project meeting for “Case of Illegal Drug Manufacturing by Taiwanese Citizen Huang X in Indonesia” with the Narcotics Prevention Committee of Indonesia.

(20) On 31 October 2011, Sian-Shan Chang, Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues to fly to Hong Kong and Macau to have meetings with drug enforcement authorities such as the Customs Drug Investigation Bureau of the Hong Kong Customs & Excise Department, Hong Kong Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States, Hong Kong Division of the Australia Federal Police, Hong Kong office of the Canadian Police Department, Drug Prevention Committee of the Government of Macau Special Administrative Region and the Policia Judiciaria of Macau to reinforce drug enforcement cooperation with relevant authorities in Hong Kong and Macau areas.

(21) On 23 November 2011, Pei-Sian Shang and Dong-Liang Shi, Section Chiefs of the Drug Enforcement Division led relevant colleagues to hold a work meeting with six visitors from the Indonesian Drug Prevention Committee Drug Enforcement Division, including its investigator Yulies Andri Pratiwi, about

the “Case of Drug Manufacturing by Taiwanese Citizen Huang Xin Indonesia”.
(22) On 4 December 2011, Chung-Shan Su, Deputy Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues to visit Mainland China, had meetings and exchanged investigation opinions about cases under cooperation and drug crime trends with the Narcotics Control Division, Fujian Provincial Security Department, Frontier Corps Command of Fujian Province, the Customs of Fujian Province, Narcotics Control Bureau of Guangdong Province, Narcotics Control Bureau of Yunnan Province and the Narcotics Control Police Training Base of the Ministry of Public Security of Mainland China. (Photo 2-3-5)

Photo 2-3-5



Seminar between our Drug Enforcement Division and Narcotics Control Bureau, Fujian Provincial Security Department



(23) On 16 December 2011, Sian-Shan Chang, Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues to hold a working meeting with visitors from the Narcotics Suppression Bureau of the Thai Ministry of Justice, including its Deputy Secretary Narong Rattananugul.

(24) On 22 December 2011, Sian-Shan Chang, Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, led relevant colleagues to hold a working meeting with Imai Muneo and Hirose Kenkichi from the National Police Agency of Japan, Naohiro Tamura from Japan Customs, Nakamura Masahige from the Japan Coast Guard and Ageishi Emiko, Chief of the Visa Section of the Japan Interchange Association.

(II) Cases Solved through International Cooperative Operations

(1) International Cooperation:

1. The MJIB cooperated with the Hong Kong Country Office of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Ministry of Justice, the United States and the Customs Drug Investigation Bureau of Hong Kong to investigate together the “Case of Illegal Smuggling of Drugs by Chilean Cargo M”. With MJIB’s assistance of monitoring during opening of Cargo M after arriving at Keelung harbor, the Hong Kong Customs successfully seized 290 kg of cocaine on 19 and 20 January 2011.
2. The MJIB cooperated with the Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States and BNN of Indonesia to investigate the “Case of Illegal Drug Manufacturing by Taiwanese Huang X in Indonesia”. On 11 September 2011,

BNN staff discovered two methamphetamine manufacturing clandestine labs in the Northern District of Jakarta, Indonesia. 450 g of methamphetamine, 20 kg of pseudoephedrine, eight bottles of red phosphorus, 26.5 kg of iodine and some chemicals and drug manufacturing tools were seized. 12 suspects were arrested, including nine Taiwanese citizens such as Huang X.

(2) Significant Cases Solved through Cross-Strait Cooperation:

1. The MJIB cooperated with the Narcotics Control Bureau of Guangdong Province of Mainland China to investigate the “Case of Drug Manufacturing by Taiwanese Citizen Ling X”. On 15 March 2011, based on intelligence provided by the MJIB, the Mainland authority discovered two methamphetamine manufacturing clandestine labs in Guangdong and seized 14.157 kg of methamphetamine, 238.78 kg of pseudoephedrine and two pistols.
2. The MJIB cooperated with the Frontier Corps Command of Fujian Province, Mainland China on the “Case of Drug Smuggling to Taiwan by Chen X”. On 22 October 2011, 205 kg of ketamine disguised as tea bags to be smuggled to Taiwan by fishing boats were seized. Three suspects, including Taiwanese citizen Liang X, were arrested.

(III) International and Cross-Strait Meetings

- (1) The Section Chief of the Drug Enforcement Division with the MJIB, Dong-Liang Shi, participated in the “2011 Japan Drug Crime Investigation Seminar” held in Tokyo, Japan from 26 September to 7 October 2011. The participants were from 8 countries: the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, Mexico, South Africa, Nigeria and Turkey. Since 1994, the MJIB has been attending this meeting as an observer. (Photo 2-3-6)



Photo 2-3-6



The MJIB Drug Enforcement Division Representative Participating in the “2011 Japan Drug Crime Investigation Seminar”

(2)The MJIB and the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Ministry of Justice, the United States co-hosted the “2011 Taiwan-USA GPS Investigation Practice Seminar”. At 2:00 p.m., 29 September 2011, the seminar was held in the MJIB. A total of 77 members from the Coast Guard Administration of the Executive Yuan, the National Police Agency of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Aviation Police Bureau, and the Directorate General of Customs of the Ministry of Finance as well as MJIB members participated in the meeting. Robert Penland and Brian Murphy, senior instructors from the DEA, gave lessons about how GPS technology is used to assist with case investigation, effectively improving knowledge about relevant application of “GPS Tracking” investigation techniques for participants. (Photo 2-3-7, Photo 2-3-8)

Photo 2-3-7



“2011 Taiwan-USA GPS Investigation Practice Seminar”

Photo 2-3-8



The MJIB Deputy Director-General Want with Director Andrew Malanga and instructors from the DEA Hong Kong Country office



IV. Custody and Managing of Drug Evidence from Solved Cases

(I) Custody of Drug Evidence

In 2011, there were 5,742 pieces of drug evidence transferred from judiciary and military law units, tested and forwarded within the chain of custody, totaling 46,499.67g. At the end of 2011, 33,030 pieces of drug evidence were under the MJIB's custody, with a total weight of 2,393,661.77g (see Tables 2-06, 2-07, 2-08).

Table 2-06

Seizures from Drug Cases under Custody in 2011

(Unit: g)

Schedule	Schedule 1 Drug						Schedule 2 Drug		Other		Total	
Type	Heroin		Morphine		Cocaine		Opium					
Quantity	Weight	No. of Cases	Weight	No. of Cases	Weight	No. of Cases	Weight	No. of Cases	Weight	No. of Cases	Weight	No. of Cases
January	3,562.51	489	0.56	1			331.86	24	5.47		3,900.40	514
February	549.3	201					17.57	7	0		566.87	208
March	1,602.09	552			0.72	1	2,004.67	41	38.36	5	3,645.84	599
April	431.21	356					3.43	10	7.69	1	442.33	367
May	4,772.68	599	0.59	2			159.43	28	68.86	3	5,001.56	632
June	3,126.83	618	5.44				362.95	26	7,222.94	3	10,718.16	647
July	5,711.67	435					70.85	23	9.42	3	5,791.94	461
August	2,756.07	523	2.52	1			1,065.8	33	97.41	4	3,921.80	561
September	2,894.42	450					168.71	28	10.57	1	3,073.70	479
October	1,816.57	361					71.65	31	61.46	1	1,949.68	393
November	2,847.93	418	26.37	1			18.85	17	17.23	1	2,910.38	437
December	3,908.09	408			7.86	2	647.61	32	13.45	2	4,577.01	444
Total	33,979.37	5410	35.48	5	8.58	3	4,923.38	300	7,552.86	24	46,499.67	5,742

Note: 1. "Other" includes Schedule 1 drugs of Acetorphine, Desomorphine, Dihydroetorphine, Etorphine, Ketobemidone; Schedule 2 drugs of opium, cocaine, cannabis products, and instruments that are put in the inventory without examination such as inhalers, packaging, amphetamine mixed with heroin, and drugs that could not be sorted.

2. One case may include more than one type of drugs.



Table 2-07

Statistics on Drugs Seized by Various Units and Ordered to be Destroyed in 2011

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

Institution Name	Cases ordered by this unit	Cases ordered by other units	Total No. of Orders
Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office	24	48	610
Taiwan Shilin District Prosecutors Office	15	20	263
Taipei Banqiao District Court	1	0	12
Taipei Banqiao District Prosecutors Office	58	35	1,960
Taiwan Taoyuan District Court	0	4	8
Taiwan Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office	14	31	1,572
Taiwan HsinChu District Court	0	0	1
Taiwan HsinChu District Prosecutors Office	8	3	192
Taiwan Taichung District Court	0	0	25
Taiwan Taichung District Prosecutors Office	21	54	1,998
Taiwan Changhua District Court	1	0	54
Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutors Office	57	5	581
Taiwan Yunlin District Court	0	0	4
Taiwan Yunlin District Prosecutors Office	16	9	264
Taiwan Chiayi District Prosecutors Office	7	7	334
Taiwan Tainan District Court	1	1	2
Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office	5	32	404
Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court	2	0	16
Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office	36	19	4,261

Taiwan Pingdong District Prosecutors Office	16	4	467
Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office	5	4	26
Taiwan Hualien District Prosecutors Office	0	2	2
Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors Office	12	1	138
Taiwan Keelung District Prosecutors Office	12	17	586
Taiwan Penghu District Prosecutors Office	1	0	6
Kinmen District Prosecutors Office	0	0	2
Lienchiang District Prosecutors Office	0	0	1
Taiwan High Court	0	3	3
Taiwan Nantou District Prosecutors Office	5	15	243
Taiwan Nantou District Court	0	0	2
Taiwan Miaoli District Prosecutors Office	0	5	8
Taiwan Kaohsiung Juvenile Court	0	0	35
Ministry of National Defense Northern District Military Court Prosecutors Office	1	0	0
Ministry of National Defense Central District Military Court Prosecutors Office	0	0	1
Ministry of National Defense Southern District Military Court Prosecutors Office	1	0	10
Ministry of National Defense Eastern District Military Court Prosecutors Office	0	0	1
	319	319	14,092



Table 2-08

Drugs Handled and Destroyed in Past Years

Type Year	Schedule 1 Drug						Schedule 2 Drug						Others		Total		Remarks
	Heroin		Morphine		Opium		Cocaine		Poppy		Coca		Cannabis		Weight	No of Cases	
	Weight	No. of Cases	Weight	No. of Cases	Weight	No. of Cases	Weight	No. of Cases	Weight	No. of Cases	Weight	No. of Cases	Weight	No. of Cases	Weight	No. of 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 Lab 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	6,225	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Lab 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 Lab 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 Lab 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 Lab 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 Lab 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 Lab 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 Lab on May 17, 2002
2003	125,469.99	6,435	379.21	5					29.62	2	6.65	3	1,426.60	1	170,495.01	6,723	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Lab on May 16, 2003
2004	66,915.61	7,083	1,072.10	3			1.30	1	287.63	1	6.29	2	59.98	9	81,195.22	7,445	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Lab on May 26, 2004
2005	197,052.81	7,504	1.24	1			356.62	1	5.48	1	3.39	6	1,812.99	22	221,055.00	7,814	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Lab on May 23, 2005
2007	526,640.61	10,546	22.99	4			0.08	1			3.73	4	14,947.54	17	552,187.86	10,954	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Lab on May 19, 2006
2008	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 Lab on April 26, 2007
2009	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 Lab on April 16, 2008
2010	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 Lab on April 2, 2009
2011	593,596.22	13,278	33,247.71	65	26.6	2	165.05	3	2279.89	1		144,683.80	432	311	779,172.79	14,092	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Lab on 5 May 2011

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

(II) Seized Drug Disposal Process Supervising Committee

- (1) In order to ensure that the process for disposal of seized drugs is transparent, a Seized Drug Disposal Process Supervising Committee has been established. A meeting holds once a year before the date of drug destruction. In the meeting, in addition to report the status of custody of seized drugs, the seized drug destruction supervising representatives will also be elected to witness the seized drug destruction process in public together with the High Court Prosecutor.
- (2) There are 15 to 17 members in the committee. Members include representatives from the Judicial Yuan, the Executive Yuan, the National Security Bureau, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Health, the Department of Environmental Protection Administration, the Coast Guard Administration, the National Police Agency of the Ministry of Internal, the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, the Military Police Corps and the MJIB and two to four members of civil anti-drug groups. The Director of the MJIB serves as the chairman. One member from the Legislative and Control Yuan respectively act as advisors.
- (3) In 2011, the 12th meeting of the “Seized Drug Disposal Process Supervising Meeting” was held at 2:30 p.m., 19 April in the MJIB. The following resolutions were reached: (Photo 2-4-1)
- <1> To confirm that the 14,092 pieces of drug evidence, in the amount of 779,172g, that were ordered to be destroyed upon legal judgment, were destroyed.



<2>Consultant Li-yi Ling of the John Tung Foundation, Chao-fang Deng of the Foundation of Poison Control, and Chairman Jing-Sia Su of 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 26 to supervise the counting, sealing, and signing of the drugs needed to be destroyed. At 3 p.m. on May 5, they arrived at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Lab of the Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection to monitor the incineration process.

Photo 2-4-1



MJIB Director-General Chang chaired the 12th Seized Drug Disposal Process Flow Supervising Meeting

(III) Destroying Drug Evidence

In accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 18 of the Controlled Drug Act, “All drugs and specialized tools for their manufacturing or use, regardless of whether owned by the offender, shall be confiscated and destroyed.” In accordance with Article 14 of the Seized Object Disposal Process Flow Control Guidelines, “The Investigation Bureau shall publicly destroy seized drugs for which disposal orders have been granted together with the judicial, military and law enforcement authorities and other relevant authorities and staff.” To comply with the National Anti-Drug Meeting held on 3 June, the MJIB publicly destroyed drug evidence for which judgment orders had been granted.

In 2011, the MJIB spent three months to collect, box and seal drugs to be destroyed. At 1:30 p.m. on May 5, 2010, 319 boxes, totaling 779 kg of drugs, to be destroyed were transported by armored escort vehicle, and monitored by the Bureau's security force, air patrol helicopter, and police traffic control along the way, on the way to the Muzha Refuse Incineration Lab.

At 2:30 p.m., the procession of vehicles arrived at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Lab. Workers unloaded the drugs onto the platform next to the refuse pit on the fifth floor. After the supervising members audited the amount of boxes, and ensured the seals were intact, the boxes were lined up for destruction. At 3:30 p.m., Minister Tsen of the Ministry of Justice hosted the public drug evidence incineration ceremony for 2011. (see Photo 2-4-2)



Photo 2-4-2



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

V. Anti-Drug Promotion

The focus of anti-drug promotion is prevention. This is an important link in the work of drug prevention. To expand the anti-drug promotion work function and promote the national anti-drug campaign, the MJIB established the “Anti-Drug Exhibition Hall”, which is professional, knowledgeable, active and alive, providing more diversified anti-drug education and promotion. Since its opening in December 2005, all levels of the domestic public and international visitors have been able to visit the MJIB. Through professional explanations, visitors can acquire an on-site understanding of the hazards to mental and physical health from drugs, in order to achieve the anti-drug objective.

As of the end of December 2011, the number of visitors to the anti-drug Exhibition Hall reached 222,245, among which 45,207 were from government agencies, accounting for 20.34%, 39,013 were from civil organizations, accounting for 17.55%, and 138,025 were from academic groups (including school staff and students), accounting for 62.1%.

Also in accordance with large events held by government agencies or civil institutions, the MJIB and its filed stations in each location sent staffs to set up promotional standards in the event area for a total of 99 times. In addition to providing promotional documentation about drug hazards prevention, souvenirs with anti-drug warning texts printed thereon were also distributed in order to reinforce anti-drug awareness and reinforce anti-drug consensus. Pursuant to the requirements for various agencies, groups or schools, senior investigators were dispatched to give lectures and to promote anti-drug education. (see Photo 2-4-3, 2-4-4, 2-4-5)

Photo 2-4-3



Minister Tsen and General Prosecutor of Ministry of Justice visited the Anti-Drug Exhibition Hall on 9 August 2011



Photo 2-4-4



Shanghai City Judicial Appraisal Association visited the Anti-Drug Exhibition Hall on 15 February 2011

Photo 2-4-5



Anti-Drug Promotion Event



3

Analysis Overview



I. Statistical Overview of Domestic Drug Crimes

According to the Statistics Summary from MOJ:

(I) Investigation of Drug Cases

In 2011, the total number of newly received drug crime cases by all district prosecutors offices was 74,151 (37.2% involved Schedule 1 drugs, 59.2% Schedule 2 drugs, and others were Schedule 3 and 4 drugs), a decrease of 2.9% as compared with 2010, mainly because the number of cases involving Schedule 1 drugs decreased by 2,439. Among the newly received drug cases, 60,742 involved the use of drugs (including drug possession and drug use), which accounted for 81.9%, representing a decrease of 4.6% compared to last year.

In 2011, the total number of prosecuted persons by all district prosecutors offices was 42,960 (among which drug use represented 75.3%, Schedule 1 drug offenders represented 45%, Schedule 2 drug offenders represented 49.4% and Schedule 3 drug offenders represented 5.4%), representing a decrease of 1.7% compared with 2010. (see Table 3-11)

(II) Drug Case Judgments

In 2011, for drug cases handled by all levels of court, 36,440 suspects were convicted and referred to the prosecutorial units for executing the sentences, an increase of 2.8% compared to 2010, among which 16,614 were Schedule 1 drug offenders, representing 45.6%, and 18,007 Schedule 2 drug offenders. Among the convictions, 29,351 persons were pure drug users, representing 80.5%, an increase of 0.3% over

Table 3-11

Statistics by MOJ on the Status of Investigation of Drug Cases

Case	Newly Investigated Drug Cases					Suspects Prosecuted				
	Total		Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Total		Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug
	Number of Cases	Drug Use				Number of Cases	Drug Use			
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
2011	74,151	60,742	27,577	43,869	2,392	42,960	32,356	19,337	21,202	2,318
As compared to previous year	-2.9%	-4.4%	-8.1%	-0.3%	12.0%	-1.7%	-5.6%	-9.4%	3.8%	26.9%

2010; 4,514 pure sellers and transporters, representing 12.4%, an increase of 30.1% compared to 2010. Among all repeated offenders, 29,856 had a prior criminal record related to drug abuse, and the ratio of conviction of suspects in drug crimes was 81.9%, a decrease of 0.6% from 2010. (see Table 3-12)



Table 3-12

Statistics on the Status of Judgment Passed on Drug Cases

Unit: Person

Item	Total	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Pure Sellers and Transporters	Sellers, Transporters and Users	Pure Users	Drug Offenders			
							First Offenders	Repeat Offenders		
								Total	Similar Offense	Similar Offense %
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	3,203	32,257	29,271	82.5%
2011	36,440	16,614	18,007	4,514	4	29,351	3,442	32,998	29,856	81.9%
Rate of increase / decrease compared to previous year	2.8%	-9.1%	12.6%	30.1%	33.3%	-0.3%	7.5%	2.3%	2.0%	-0.6%

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 2011, the total net weight of drugs seized by the authorities was 2,340.1kg, which was 1,138.7kg or 32.7% less than the previous year, among which, 17.8kg were Schedule 1 drugs, 166.9kg were Schedule 2 drugs, 1,436kg were Schedule 3 drugs and 719.4kg were Schedule 4 drugs. All levels of drugs decreased compared with

2010. The types of drugs seized, in the order of quantity, were 1,371.9kg of ketamine, 421.5kg of ephedrine (including methyl ephedrine and (pseudo)ephedrine), 140.6kg of methamphetamine, 23.9kg of MDMA and 17.8kg of heroin. In terms of sources of drugs, Mainland China is the primary source, accounting for 41.51%. Information shows that the main source of ketamine and MDMA drugs is Mainland China. Methamphetamine is mainly manufactured and sold in Taiwan. During the same period, there were a total of 88 drug manufacturing clandestine labs that were qualified by the “Drug Manufacturing Clandestine Lab Determination Standard”. (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 1 Drug		Schedule 2 Drug					Schedule 3 Drug		Schedule 4 Drug			
		Total	Heroin	Total	M D A	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Semi-finished products of Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl Ephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
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
2011	2,340.1	17.8	17.8	166.9	23.9	1.6	140.6		1,436.0	1,371.9	719.4	4.9	87.3	329.3
Rate of increase / decrease compared to previous year	-32.7	-79.1	-78.7	-38.9	305.1	-92.4	-42.1	-	-45.2	-47.1	43.3	145.0	-36.0	37.2



Table 3-13-2

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

Unit: kg

Item	Total	Schedule 1 Drug		Schedule 2 Drug					Schedule 3 Drug		Schedule 4 Drug			
		Total	Heroin	Total	M D M A	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Semi-finished Products of Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl Ephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
Taiwan	666.8	5.6	5.6	81.5	0.6	-	80.3	-	361.2	299.0	218.5	3.1	29.8	181.6
Mainland China	971.4	0.7	0.7	23.1	23.1	-	-	-	947.6	947.6	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	8.6	0.3	0.3	1.7	-	-	1.7	-	6.6	5.1	-	-	-	-
Thailand	3.8	3.3	3.3	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	295.6	2.7	2.7	0.5	-	0.3	-	-	0.9	0.9	291.5	-	-	-
Unknown	393.9	5.2	5.2	59.7	0.3	0.7	58.6	-	119.6	119.3	209.4	1.8	57.4	147.6

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

3.The figures in this table are first calculated in grams and then rounded up and displayed in kilograms. The final digit is rounded up or down. Thus the subtotals may have minor inconsistencies with the relevant total numbers.

4.The figures of Schedule 1 drug opium, and Schedule 2 non-syndicated drugs such as opium poppy, cocaine and cannabis are calculated by net weight.

(IV) Overview of Drug Case Prisoners

At the end of 2011, there were 25,257 drug offenders in prison, accounting for 43.9% of the total 57,479 prisoners. Among imprisoned drug offenders, there were

13,198 drug users (52.3%), 337 drug sellers/makers/shippers and users (1.3%), and 10,502 drug sellers/makers/shippers (41.6%). 11,474 were new drug prisoners, representing an increase of 2% compared with 11,247 of the previous year. 5,544 were Schedule 1 drug offenders (48.3%), and 5,205 Schedule 2 drug offenders (45.4%). 8,565 persons were newly imprisoned offenders under observation, representing a decrease of 936 persons or 9.9% compared with 9,501 persons during the previous year. A total of 1,094 persons were newly imprisoned for rehabilitation, representing a decrease of 376 persons or 25.6% compared to 1,470 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/ Trafficking	Make/Sell/ Trafficking/Use	Use	Drug Offenders	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Observation	Rehabilitation
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
2011	57,479	25,257	10,502	337	13,198	11,474	5,544	5,205	8,565	1,094
Rate of increase / decrease compared with the previous year	0.7%	3.2%	21.3%	-18.2%	-7.1%	2.0%	-11.9%	18.0%	-9.9%	-25.6%



II. Analysis of Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2011

(I) Gender

In 2011, among the 213 suspects in investigated drug cases, 186 were male (87.32%), and 27 were female (12.68%); among Schedule 1 drug offenders, 40 were male and six were female; among Schedule 2 drug offenders, 69 were male and eight were female; among Schedule 3 drug offenders, 55 were male and 11 were female; among Schedule 4 drug offenders, 22 were male and two were female (see Table 3-21).

Table 3-21

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

Unit: Person

Type Gender	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug
Male	44	45	40	8	61	89	51	28	51	77	47	28	40	69	55	22
Female	5	11	2	1	11	18	12	22	2	9	5	3	6	8	11	2
Total	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31	46	77	66	24

(II) Age

In 2011, among the investigated drug cases, the majority of suspects were 30-40 years old (86 persons, 38%), followed by 40-50 years old (57 persons, 26.76%), 20-30 years old (48 persons, 22.54%), and 50-60 years old (15 persons, 7.04%). The age range was mainly concentrated between 20 to 50 years old. The main reason for this was that drug cases investigated by the MJIB mainly involved 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

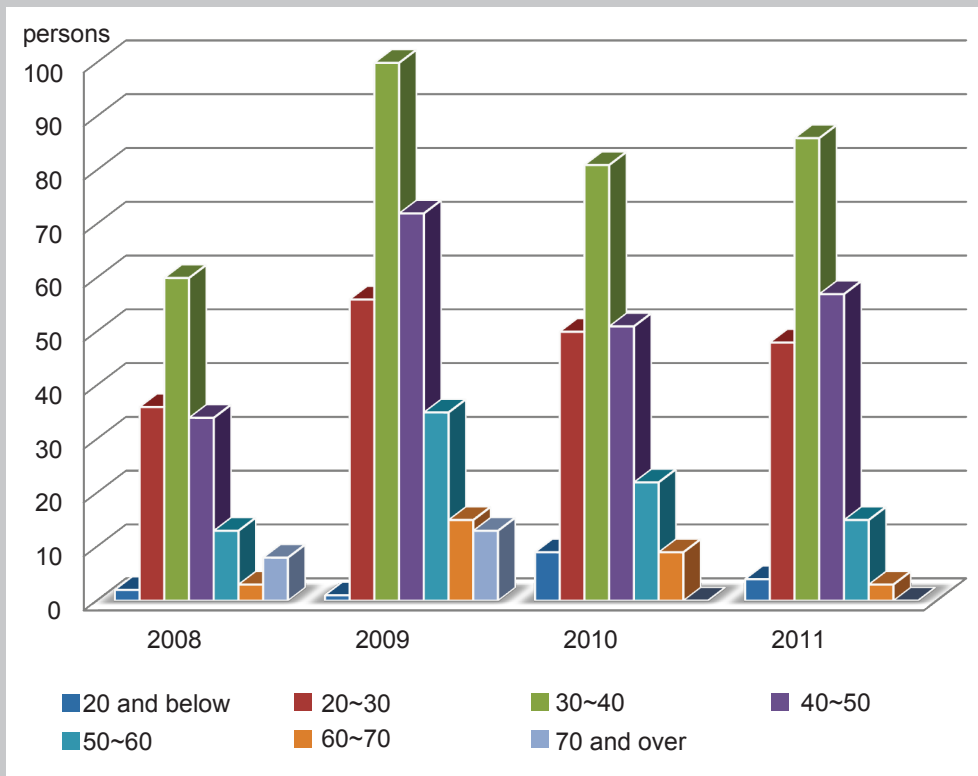
Unit: Person

Type Gender	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug
20 and under	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	0
20-30	7	12	16	1	15	22	14	5	14	19	10	7	4	18	25	1
30-40	24	24	8	4	22	42	20	16	17	34	21	9	24	30	21	11
40-50	12	12	7	3	18	26	16	12	12	21	9	9	16	19	12	10
50-60	6	6	1	0	14	11	6	4	6	5	7	4	1	9	4	1
60-70	0	1	1	1	3	3	4	5	3	5	1	0	0	0	2	1
70 and over	0	1	7	0	0	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31	46	77	66	24



Figure 3-22

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



(III) Education

In 2011, among the investigated drug cases, the majority of suspects had an educational level of high school (115 persons, 53.99%), followed by junior high school (73 persons, 34.27%), college (19 persons, 8.92 %), and elementary school or below (6 persons, 2.82%). (see Table 3-23, Figure 3-23)

Table 3-23

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

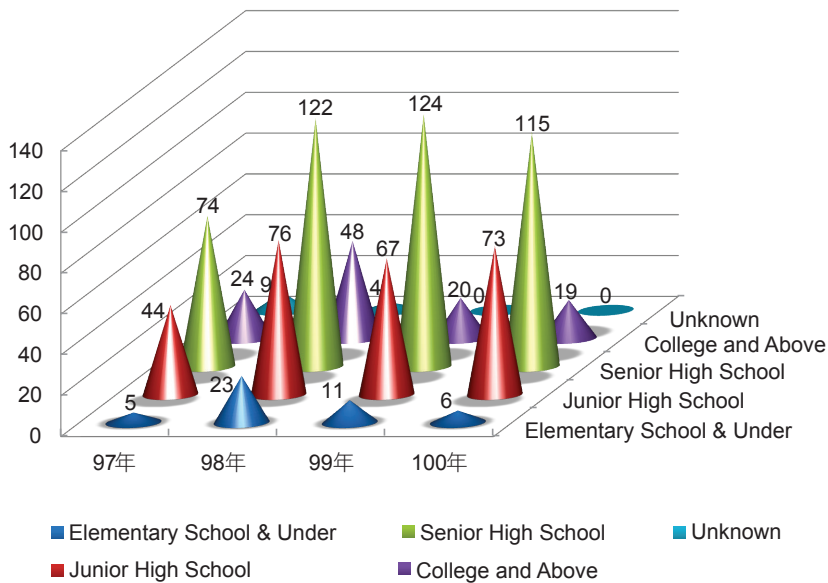
Unit: Person

Type Educational Level	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug
Elementary School and Under	2	2	1	0	2	3	13	5	2	5	3	1	0	3	3	0
Junior High School	16	18	7	3	19	28	20	9	19	20	18	10	15	21	29	8
Senior High School	23	20	27	4	29	49	27	17	29	50	30	15	31	38	31	15
College and Above	4	11	7	2	3	23	3	19	3	11	1	5	0	15	3	1
Unknown	4	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	49	56	42	9	53	107	63	50	53	86	52	31	46	77	66	24



Figure 3-23

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



(IV) Occupation

In 2011, among the drug cases solved, the majority of suspects were unemployed (including unknown) (128 persons, 60.09%); followed by 35 industrial workers (16.43%); 14 merchants (6.57%); 11 in other (5.16%); 10 in the service industry (4.69%), 5 in the military and public service industry (2.35%), four in each of agricultural/fishing/dairy industry and self-employed (each 1.88%) and two in the transportation industry (0.94%). 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

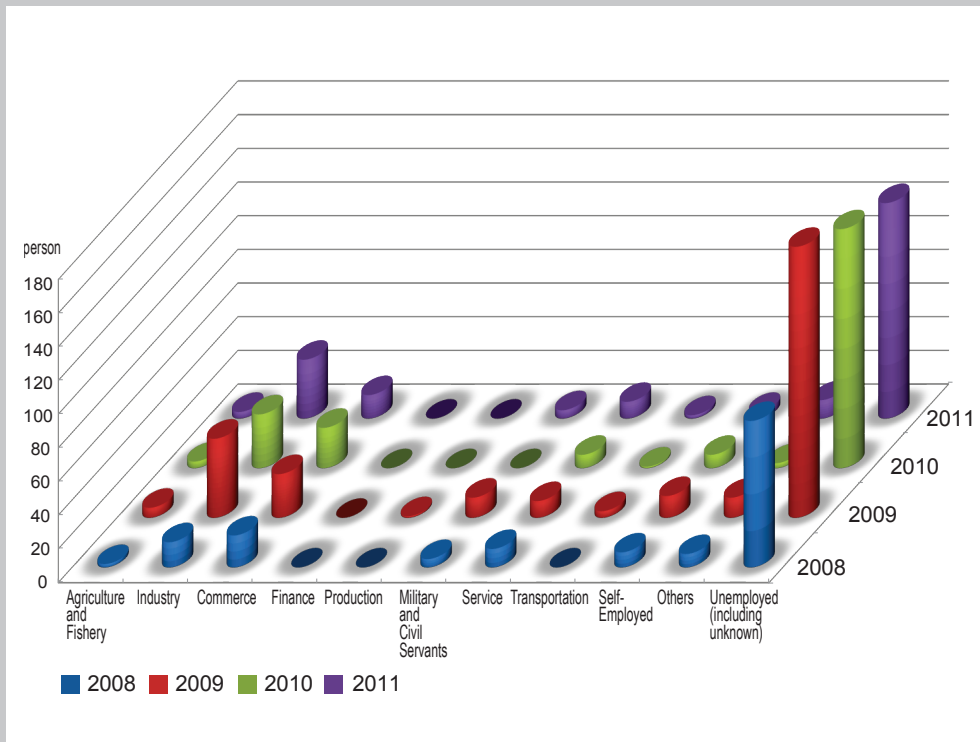
Unit: Person

Type Occupation	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug
Agriculture and Fisheries	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	0
Industry	4	10	1	0	9	8	15	15	12	9	8	3	4	15	15	1
Commerce	7	3	6	3	4	8	9	5	5	11	5	3	1	8	4	1
Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military and Civil Service	0	4	1	0	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Service	0	5	6	0	0	5	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	4	4	1
Transportation	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Self-Employed	4	4	1	0	4	3	3	3	1	4	3	0	0	4	0	0
Other	0	0	8	0	1	10	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	2
Unemployed (including unknown)	34	30	18	5	53	64	25	19	32	57	29	24	36	36	38	18
Total	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31	46	77	66	24



Figure 3-24

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



(V)Source of Cases

In 2011, among the 99 drug cases solved, 49 cases were uncovered by the MJIB's initiation (49.49%), 37 were referred by domestic authorities (37.37%), 11 reported by informants (11.11 %), and one referred by the prosecutor and one assigned by a superior (each 1.01%%). (see Table 3-25, Figure 3-25)

Table 3-25

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

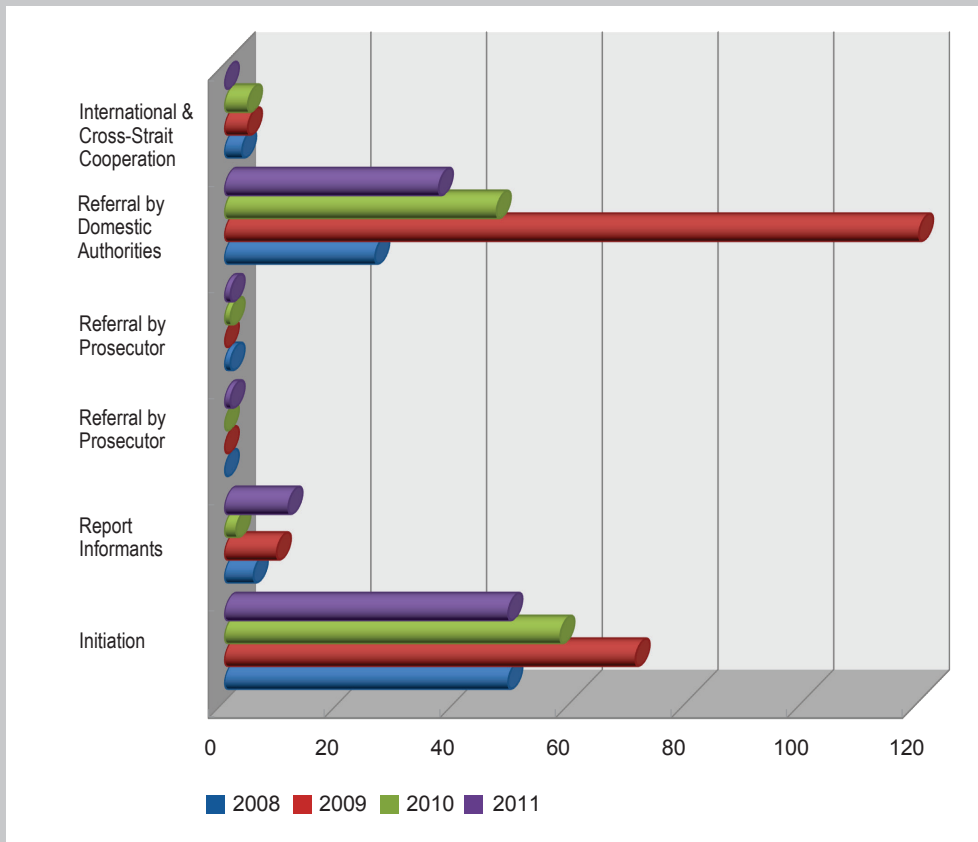
Unit: Case

Source \ Type	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug
Initiation	19	14	14	2	24	25	18	4	16	24	13	5	12	26	8	3
Report by Informants	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	4	5	1
Referral by Prosecutor													0	0	0	1
Referral by Superior	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Referral by Domestic Authorities	3	15	5	3	11	54	13	42	10	26	7	4	3	22	8	4
International & Cross-Strait Cooperation	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	30	22	6	41	82	33	48	29	53	21	9	16	52	22	9



Figure 3-25

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



(VI) Area of Committed Crime

In 2011, among the 99 drug cases solved, the highest percentage of cases occurred in New Taipei City (22 cases, 22.22%); followed by Kaohsiung City (13 cases, 13.13%); Taoyuan County (12 cases, 12.12%); Taipei City (11 cases, 11.11%); Taichung City (10 cases; 10.10%); Keelung City (6 cases; 6.06%); Changhua County and Tainan City (each 5 cases, 5.05%); Hsinchu County and Jiayi County (each 3 cases, 3.03%); Miaoli County, Pingdong County and Jiayi City (each 2 cases, 2.02%); and Yilang County,

Yunlin County and Jingmen County (each 1 case, 1.01%). Although the distribution was different from the statistics of the previous three years, the crimes were still concentrated in densely populated metropolitan areas, airports and ports. (see Table 3-26, Figure 3-26)

Table 3-26

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

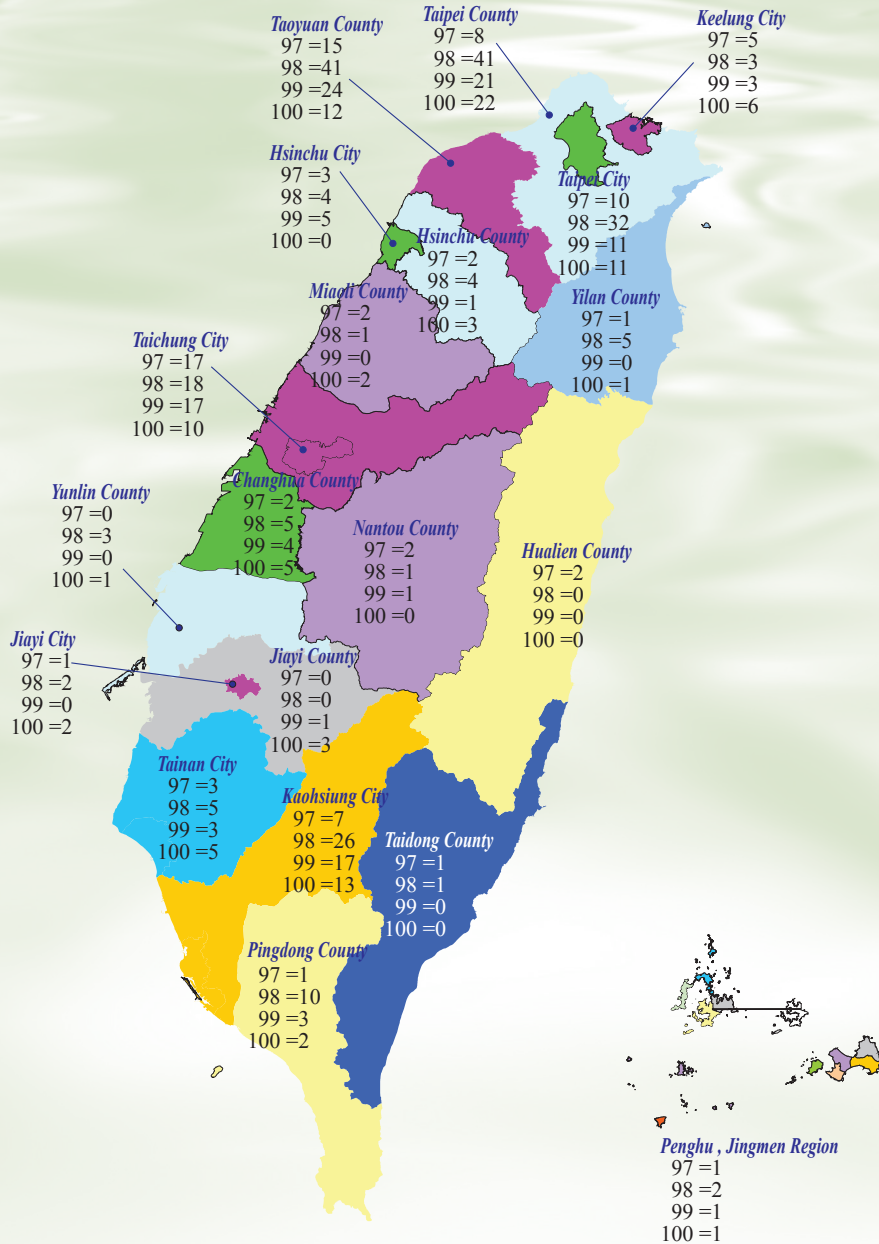
Unit: Case

Region \ Type	2008				2009				2010				2011			
	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug
Taipei City	2	7	0	1	3	10	3	16	5	5	1	0	1	8	0	2
New Taipei City	0	3	4	1	4	24	7	6	3	15	0	3	3	11	5	3
Taichung City	10	4	3	0	5	8	3	2	8	4	4	1	3	6	1	0
Tainan City	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	0
Kaohsiung City	3	1	2	1	7	11	6	2	1	11	4	1	2	7	4	0
Keelung City	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	3	1
Yilan County	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Taoyuan County	8	1	4	2	15	9	8	9	12	5	7	0	4	2	4	2
Hsinchu City	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hsinchu County	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Miaoli County	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Changhua County	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	0
Nantou County	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Yunlin County	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jiayi City	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Jiayi County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Pingdong County	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	4	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
Taidong County	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hualien County	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu , Jingmen Region	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	26	31	20	6	41	82	33	48	29	53	21	9	16	52	22	9



Figure 3-26

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





4 Future Perspective



I.Strengthening the Investigation of Drug Crimes

1.Strengthen the investigation of serious drug cases, effectively combat drug crimes:

Adhering to the government anti-drug policy of “declaring war on drugs”, based on the drug enforcement strategy of “interdicting at habitat, intercepting at disembarkation, wiping-out within inland”, the MIIB will positively enhance the investigations on drug-related crime leads such as fishing boats, cargo containers, postal parcels and drug manufacturing clandestine labs actively, and concentrate on serious drug crimes, including international drug traffickers, transportation channels, sales network, and drug labs.

2.Combine with actions by the competent authority and prevent illicit use of cold medicine:

In 2011, 18 methamphetamine clandestine labs and 8 clandestine labs for extracting (pseudo)ephedrine from cold medicine were uncovered, indicating that domestic production of drugs was serious. To implement the “Establishment of Usage Control and Early Warning Mechanism for Controlled Drugs”, the core task of the Drug Enforcement Meeting of the Executive Yuan, the MJIB and the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health of the Executive Yuan was to establish a single desk for each other. Any large-quantity shipping by any drug manufacturer or pharmacist would be immediately reported to the MJIB. Investigations would be conducted on illicit drug manufacturing clandestine labs, medical institutions, drug

vendors and pharmacists with regard to large-scale sale of cold medicine containing (pseudo)ephedrine. All parties also agreed to make 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.

3.Highlight anti-drug focus and make efforts to achieve campus drug prevention:

Campus drug sales are becoming a serious problem, causing mental and physical harm to young students and affecting their social development. Campus drug stop is also a current focus of the Ministry of Justice. In addition to reinforcing drug trafficking leads in campus, the MJIB also will report to the prosecution authority as soon as any campus drug trafficking intelligence is discovered in any investigation cases, especially leads about drug vendors. Crackdowns continuously will be undertaken together with the High Court Prosecution Office.

4.Uncovering intelligence on new drugs, and curbing drug abuse:

New chemical compound drugs are less expensive and more profitable than Schedule 1 and 2 drugs, while involving less criminal liability. Thus, new chemical compound drugs, such as ketamine and nimetazepam, are now widespread in the drug market. Besides trafficking from overseas, drug syndicates also manufacture new chemical synthetic drugs domestically, causing harm to students on campuses. In addition to reinforcing collection of information about the abuse of new chemical synthetic drugs abroad and future trends, the MJIB will also file reports continuously to



the “Drug Review Committee” about the physical harm, psychological dependence and abuse of such drugs. If approved by the Committee, the Executive Yuan will make a public announcement to add the drugs onto the list of control.

5. Execute communication surveillance in accordance with the law and establish internal control mechanism:

In investigating drug crime cases and executing communications surveillance, properly carry out relevant provisions under the “Communications Protection and Surveillance Act”. To reinforce internal management mechanism, the MJIB will use a communications monitoring management system to carry out control and audit in order to implement execution of communications monitoring tasks.

6. Enhancing the intelligence analysis capability and promoting regional combination:

The MJIB will continue to enrich the drug case database, effectively to utilize intelligence analysis software, to understand drug trafficking network structure, to rebuild historical tracking of drug vendor’s activities, to analyze cases and to improve case consolidation capability. Through the promotion of project alliance and regional combination, cooperation is carried out across divisions, through consolidation of manpower resources, to develop a maximum combat force.

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

With the development of the Internet, mobile communications technology continues to progress. Drug trafficking syndicates not only use traditional modes of communications, but also rely on mobile device and Internet connection functions as communications contact tools. The MJIB will continue to update technological evidence collection equipment, reinforce digital evidence identification skills and enhance investigation and evidence collection capabilities in order to overcome investigation bottlenecks.

8. Continuously organize specialized seminars and workshops, strengthen professional abilities:

The MJIB will continue to organize specialized seminars and workshops based on new drug information and the latest trends, situations, and methods of drug crimes, to share investigation experience, communication work concepts, improve staff professionalism and improve overall work performance.

9. Continuous promotion of international and cross-strait drug enforcement cooperation, effectively preventing drug crimes:

Based on the principles of reciprocity, mutual benefit, trust, and interest, the MJIB will continue to maintain two-way communications and intelligence exchange with cooperating countries or regions, especially locations of drug sources such as Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia and Mainland China to discover the source of drug cases and cooperate in investigation in order to improve the effectiveness of crackdowns on drug crimes through international cooperation. Furthermore, the MJIB will actively



develop direct contact channels with central authorities of Mainland China such as the Narcotics Control Bureau and Anti-Smuggling Bureau of GACC in order to improve the results of cooperation and effectively prevent drug crimes on both ends of the strait.

II. Tracking down fugitives

1. The MJIB will continuously establish computer files for wanted drug fugitives based on the Fugitive's List of the High Prosecutors Offices and actively track the movements of fugitives overseas.
2. During case investigation, should it be discovered that suspects involved have absconded from the country, the MJIB will immediately proceed with monitoring operations together with corresponding overseas drug enforcement authorities.

III. International and Cross-Strait Drug Enforcement Cooperation

1. Improve drug enforcement knowledge and skills through mutual exchanges:

The purpose of international cooperation is to learn advanced knowledge and skills and to improve our own drug enforcement capabilities. The MJIB will continue to take learning and training opportunities with the United States, Japan and Australia and to improve our drug enforcement skills and provide drug enforcement experience to Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa, training and exchange of skills and improve our cooperation relationships as well.

2. Plan visit trips and improve cooperation efficacies:

Based on the current situation of drug crimes, the MJIB will prepare visits to relevant drug-producing countries and regions each year to discuss cases face-to-face, to prepare cooperative investigation methods and to improve international cooperation.

3. Combine practical diplomacy and break through the international diplomatic difficulty:

During international drug enforcement cooperation, the MJIB will continuously work with our overseas counterparts and reinforces substantial bilateral or multilateral diplomatic relationships.

4. Establish cross-strait drug crime database:

To effectively stop drug crimes on both sides of the strait, a database will be established including the background, crime types, crime methods and crime networks of drug crime organizations on both sides of the strait to effectively crack down on drug crimes through cooperation and strict monitoring of the movements of drug traffickers.

IV. Enhancing Custody Managing of Drugs

1. Since 1993, under the instruction of the Executive Yuan, the MJIB has taken the responsibility for custody and processing of seized drugs for 20 years as of today. The hardware equipment of the drug custody depository has been outdated, requiring modernization in order to ensure that drug evidence will be guarded safely in the best possible condition.



2. Before re-establishing the drug custody depository, the MJIB will continue to reinforce the control process and audit procedure on drug evidence to prevent any errors, to achieve the target of zero error on drug evidence and effectively support the judicial and prosecution authorities to review drug cases swiftly.
3. The MJIB will continuously reinforce on-the-job training for drug custody staff to improve the management work performance. Regular urine tests and integrity control procedures will also continuously be conducted to avoid human error.



5

Project Research Report



Analysis of Ketamine Drug Crime Situation in Taiwan

Daniel P. Shan, Drug Enforcement Division

Summary

In the three areas surrounding the strait (Mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan), the abuse of ketamine in Chinese society is serious, a special phenomenon in the world of substance abuse. In recent years, ketamine has become a mainstream drug in Taiwan. The rapidly deteriorating situation cannot be ignored.

Ketamine causes people to become helpless, unconscious of their environment, lose coordination and reduce awareness of pain to a serious degree. This usually puts drug users in an extremely dangerous situation. Long-term use will cause irreversible harm to the nervous and urinary systems.

The main reason for the price drop of ketamine in Taiwan is the change of source location. Before 2007, most ketamine in Taiwan came from India, Malaysia and the Philippines. After 2007, this started to change. In 2011, Mainland China has become the most important source of ketamine in Taiwan. The price of ketamine and the volume of seizure in Taiwan also increased accordingly, showing that even if law enforcement is effective, the price of ketamine will continue to drop. Enhanced enforcement cannot effectively reduce the supply of ketamine.

Faced with this situation, the government should carry out consolidated legislative change, drug enforcement, investigation and national anti-drug strategy, with reference to practices by advanced countries, and build and consolidate various anti-drug strategies in order to effectively solve the problem of ketamine drug crime.

Key Words: Ketamine, Anti-Drug Mechanism



100 年毒品犯罪防制工作年報 ►

◀ DRUG CRIME PREVENTION WORK YEARBOOK, 2011



6

Chronology of Major Events in 2011



Chronology of Major Events in 2011

Date	Details
100/01/08	The Taipei City Investigation Division with the MJIB solved the drug manufacturing case by Liu X. One methamphetamine clandestine lab was discovered. 4.192 kg of methamphetamine, 5.707 kg of methamphetamine semi-product solution and 60 g of ephedrine were seized.
100/01/12	The Taoyuan County Investigation Station with the MJIB solved the drug trafficking case by Chang X and 25.4 kg of ketamine was seized.
100/01/14	The Taipei City Investigation Division with the MJIB solved the drug manufacturing case by Wang X. One methamphetamine clandestine lab was discovered and 3.646 kg of methamphetamine was seized.
100/01/16	The Central Mobile Station with the MJIB solved the drug manufacturing case by Liu X. One methamphetamine clandestine lab was discovered and 65 kg of methamphetamine solution was seized.
100/01/19	The Taoyuan County Investigation Station with the MJIB and Taipei Customs Office seized 2.13 kg of ketamine.
100/01/20	The MJIB cooperated with Hong Kong Country Office of Drug Enforcement Administration, Ministry of Justice, the United States and Customs Drug Investigation Bureau of Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department and seized 290 kg of cocaine in Hong Kong.

Date	Details
100/01/22	The Southern Mobile Station with the MJIB solved the drug manufacturing case by Huang X. One methamphetamine clandestine lab was discovered. 25 kg of methamphetamine semi-product solution and 79 kg of ephedrine solution were seized.
100/01/31	The Kaohsiung City Investigation Division with the MJIB solved the drug manufacturing case by Ling X. One methamphetamine clandestine lab was discovered and 3.4 kg of methamphetamine semi-product solution and 3.5 kg of ephedrine solution were seized.
100/01/31	Three officials from Hong Kong Country Office, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States including Andrew Malanga visited the MJIB and had work meetings.
100/02/28	The Taipei City Investigation Division with the MJIB busted the drug trafficking case by Chen X and 489 g of heroin was seized.
100/03/08	The Kaohsiung City Investigation Division with the MJIB solved the drug manufacturing case by Yang X. One methamphetamine clandestine lab was discovered. 2.245 kg of methamphetamine, 495.2 kg of methamphetamine semi-product solution, 1.9 kg of ketamine and 70 g of ephedrine were seized.
100/03/10	The New Taipei City Investigation Division with the MJIB and Banqiao Military Police Corps solved drug manufacturing case by Yang X. 2 methamphetamine clandestine labs were discovered. 16.47 kg of ephedrine and 21.027 kg of ephedrine solution were seized.



Date	Details
100/03/25	Cross-strait cooperation on drug manufacturing case by Ling X. One methamphetamine clandestine lab was discovered in Mainland China and 80 kg of ephedrine solution was seized.
100/03/25	Two officials from Kiusui Narcotics Control Department, Regional Bureau of Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare Government of Japan including Kasuga Tsuyoshi visited the MJIB and had work meetings.
100/03/30	The Northern Mobile Station with the MJIB busted drug trafficking case by Chen XX and seized 450 g of heroin.
100/03/31	Five officials from National Police Agency Japan, Japan Customs and Japan Coast Guard including Imai Muneo visited the MJIB and had work meetings.
100/04/03	The Jiayi Investigation Station with the MJIB solved drug trafficking case by Ho X and seized 2.04 kg of methamphetamine.
100/04/07	Three people from Hong Kong Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States including its director Andrew Malanga visited the MJIB and had work meetings.
100/04/09	The Southern Mobile Station with the MJIB solved drug manufacturing case by Jien X, discovered one methamphetamine clandestine lab and seized 64.02 kg of methamphetamine semi-product solution and one kg of ephedrine.

Date	Details
100/04/14	The MJIB invited six scholars, Chung-Wen, Hou, Principal of National Taipei University, Ming-Sien Weng, President of Tamkang University Graduate School of War Strategy, Su-Sien Chou, President of National Taipei University Graduate School of Criminology, Chung-Yong Chang, President of Fo Guang University Public Affairs Department, Jing-Chi Chu, professor of Central Police University and Chun-Yuan Ding, partner of Hao Rang Hua Hang Law Office to hold the “MJIB 2011 Roundtable for Drug Crime Prevention”.
100/04/19	12th consultation meeting of the “Seized Drug Disposal Process Supervising Meeting”.
100/04/21	Six officials from Drugs and Firearms Division of National Police Agency Japan including its superintendent Eda Ryosuke visited the MJIB and had work meetings.
100/04/22	The Kaohsiung City Investigation Division with the MJIB solved drug manufacturing case by Huang X, discovered one methamphetamine clandestine lab and seized 38.4 kg of methamphetamine semi-product solution.
100/04/22	The Kaohsiung City Investigation Division, with the MJIB solved drug trafficking case by Wu X and seized 35 kg of ketamine.
100/04/24	9 officials from Narcotics Control Bureau, Ministry of Public Security of Mainland China, including its deputy director Xu-Fu Chen, visited the MJIB and had work meetings.



Date	Details
100/04/26	A total of 14,092 pieces of drug evidence, in the amount of 779,172.79 g were ordered by judicial and military law authorities to be destroyed upon legal judgment under the 2011 plan and were packaged into 319 boxes. Consultant Li-yi Ling of John Tung Foundation, Chairman Jing-Sia Su of the Consumer's Foundation and Chao-fang Deng of Foundation of Poison Control served as representatives of the supervising committee and accompanied by prosecutor Hang-Lian Chen designated by Taiwan's High Prosecutors Office to supervise the counting, sealing, and signing of the drugs being destroyed
100/05/05	The Minister Yong-Fu Tsen of the Ministry of Justice hosted the public drug evidence incineration ceremony for 2011 including a total of 14,092 pieces of drug evidences, in the amount of 779,172.79 g in the Muzha Refuse Incineration Lab.
100/05/16	The New Taipei City Investigation Division with the MJIB solved the drug manufacturing case by Cheng X, discovered one nimetazepam clandestine lab and seized 42.02 kg of nimetazepam.
100/05/18	The Southern Mobile Station with the MJIB solved drug trafficking case by Cheng X and seized 3,923 g of heroin.
100/05/23	The MJIB invited two officials from Narcotic Control Board, M.O.J. of Thailand, including its Deputy Director Arkart Panyaem to participate in the project meeting of "Cross-Border Drug Trafficking Group Drug Smuggling Case by Huang X".

Date	Details
100/05/23	21 officials from Narcotics Control Commission of Macau including its Deputy Chairman Guan-Yao Rong visited the MJIB and had work meetings.
100/05/27	The Kaohsiung City Investigation Division with the MJIB busted the drug manufacturing case by You X, discovered one methamphetamine clandestine lab and seized 5.3 kg of methamphetamine, 55.5 kg of methamphetamine semi-product solution and 430 g of ephedrine.
100/05/28	The Aviation Investigation Division with the MJIB solved the drug manufacturing case by Hou X, discovered a methamphetamine clandestine lab and seized 10 g of ketamine, 500 g of methamphetamine, 80 kg of methamphetamine semi-product solution and 11 kg of ephedrine solution.
100/05/29	The Kaohsiung City Investigation Division with the MJIB and Kaohsiung Customs Office seized 498 kg of ketamine.
100/06/08	Tong-De Chen, Director of the Fujian Province Investigation Division, led six members of MJIB including Deputy Director Chung-Shan Su in project meetings in Fuzhou, Mainland China.
100/06/17	The Taichung City Investigation Division with the MJIB solved drug trafficking case by Liu X and seized 1.8 kg of heroin.



Date	Details
100/06/22	The Aviation Investigation Division with the MJIB solved drug manufacturing case by Chang X, discovered one ketamine lab and seized 4.815 kg of ketamine and 150 g of hydroxylamine hydrochloride.
100/07/04	The Aviation Investigation Division with the MJIB busted drug trafficking case by Liu X and seized 1.1 kg of ketamine and 60 g of nimetazepam.
100/07/05	The Taoyuan County Investigation Station with the MJIB and Taipei Customs Office of Ministry of Finance seized 3.998 kg of ketamine.
100/07/06	The Taoyuan County Investigation Station with the MJIB and Taipei Customs Office of Ministry of Finance seized 2.04 kg of ketamine.
100/07/07	Shannon Artinsinger and other members of the Hong Kong Office of Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States visited the MJIB and held work meetings.
100/07/11	The Taoyuan County Investigation Station with the MJIB and Taipei Customs Office of Ministry of Finance seized 10.105 kg of ketamine.
100/07/18	The MJIB held the “2011 Drug Enforcement Seminar” training.
100/07/20	The Kaohsiung City Investigation Division with the MJIB solved drug manufacturing case by Chiu X, discovered one methamphetamine clandestine lab and one ephedrine clandestine lab and seized 100 g of methamphetamine, 10 kg of methamphetamine semi-product solution and 50 kg of ephedrine solution.

Date	Details
100/07/21	The Central Mobile Station with the MJIB busted drug manufacturing case by Wu X, discovered one methamphetamine clandestine lab and seized 280 g of methamphetamine, 100 g of methamphetamine semi-product solution and 35 kg of ephedrine solution.
100/07/26	Three officials from Japan Coast Guard Criminal Investigation Division, including its strategy officer Ide Hisatoshi, visited the MJIB and held work meetings.
100/08/09	The Taipei City Investigation Division with the MJIB busted drug trafficking case by Wang X and seized 32.504 kg of ketamine.
100/08/09	Three officials from Hong Kong Country Office of Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States including its director CA Andrew Malanga came to visit the MJIB to have work meetings.
100/08/17	12 officials from Muzha Refuse Incineration Lab including its director Chung-Chu Tsai visited the MJIB to have a seminar regarding drug destruction.
100/08/18	28 officials from Taipei City South Western Rotary Association including its director Ke-Li Yang visited the MJIB and held a seminar.
100/08/26	Six officials from the Anti Smuggling Bureau of GACC visited the MJIB and held a seminar.



Date	Details
100/09/05	Four members of the MJIB including the Drug Enforcement Division Director Sian-Shan Chang visited drug enforcement authorities in Cambodia and Vietnam to discuss drug enforcement case cooperation.
100/09/8	The Southern Mobile Station with the MJIB busted drug manufacturing case by Liu X, discovered one methamphetamine clandestine lab and seized 75.5 kg of methamphetamine semi-product solution, 82.5 kg of ephedrine solution and 3.9 kg of ephedrine.
100/09/13	The Aviation Investigation Division with the MJIB solved drug trafficking case by Wen X and seized 705.72 g of heroin and 17.3 g of methamphetamine.
100/09/20	The Southern Mobile Station with the MJIB solved drug manufacturing case by Chen X, discovered one methamphetamine clandestine lab and seized 11.2 kg of methamphetamine, 45 g of ephedrine and 2.6 kg of ephedrine solution.
100/09/26	The Section Chief of the Drug Enforcement Division with the MJIB, Dong-Liang Shi, flew to Japan to participate in “2011 Drug Crime Enforcement Seminar”.
100/09/28	Four officials from Japan Coast Guard Transnational Organized Crime Strike Force including Yamada Masahiro visited the MJIB and held work meetings.

Date	Details
100/09/29	The New Taipei City Investigation Division with the MJIB busted drug manufacturing case by Yeh X, discovered one nimetazepam clandestine lab and seized 45 kg of nimetazepam, 136 kg of mixed power that was not yet made into tablets and 3,366 g of nimetazepam powder.
100/09/29	The MJIB held “2011 Taiwan-USA GPS Investigation Seminar” with Drug Enforcement Administration, Ministry of Justice of the United States.
100/10/01	The Jiayi County Investigation Station with the MJIB solved drug trafficking case by Hsieh X and seized 45.5 kg of ketamine.
100/10/04	The Central Mobile Station with the MJIB busted drug manufacturing case by Tsen X, discovered one ephedrine clandestine lab and seized 33 kg of ephedrine solution.
100/10/11	The Jiayi County Investigation Station with the MJIB solved drug trafficking case by Chen X and seized 40 kg of ketamine.
100/10/11	The MJIB cooperated with Indonesian police to solve “International Drug Trafficking Case by Huang X” in the suburbs of Jakarta, discovered two methamphetamine labs and seized 450 g of methamphetamine and 20 kg of ephedrine.
100/10/14	The Taichung City Investigation Division with the MJIB solved drug trafficking case by Hsu X and seized 771.2 g of heroin.



Date	Details
100/10/18	Three officials from Ministry of Public Security Counter Narcotics Police Department of Vietnam including its Deputy Director Ching-Lian Li visited the MJIB and had work meetings.
100/10/24	The Aviation Investigation Division with the MJIB and Keelung Customs Office seized 335.08 kg of ephedrine.
100/10/31	Five the MJIB members including the Drug Enforcement Division Director Sian-Shan Chang went to Hong Kong and Macau to have work meetings with relevant drug enforcement authorities.
100/11/20	The Tainan City Investigation Division with the MJIB solved drug trafficking case by Chen X and seized 2.059 kg of methamphetamine.
100/11/22	The Taoyuan County Investigation Station with the MJIB and Taipei Customs Office of the Ministry of Finance seized 6.077 kg of ketamine.
100/11/23	Six officials from Narcotics Prevention Committee of Indonesia (BNN) including investigator Yulies Andri Pratiwi visited the MJIB and held project meetings.
100/11/24	The Taipei City Investigation Division with the MJIB busted drug transportation case by Sun X and seized 2.97 kg of cocaine.
100/12/04	Six the MJIB members including the Drug Enforcement Division Deputy Director Chung-Shan Su visited Fujian, Guangdong and Yunnan in Mainland China to have case meetings with relevant drug enforcement authorities.

Date	Details
100/12/14	Five officials from ONCB of Thai Ministry of Justice including Vice Secretary Narong Rattananugul visited the MJIB and held working meetings.
100/12/22	The North Mobile Station with the MJIB solved drug trafficking case by You X and seized 2.03 kg of heroin.
100/12/22	The Director of The Drug Enforcement Division with the MJIB, Sian-Shan Chang, and Deputy Director, Chung-Shan Su, had work meetings with six officials from Japan Interchange Association including Imai Muneo.