

# 毒品

法務部調查局 102 年

# 2013

## 犯罪防制工作年報

DRUG CRIME PREVENTION WORK YEARBOOK

法務部調查局

Investigation Bureau,

Ministry of Justice

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# 2013

## DRUG CRIME PREVENTION WORK YEARBOOK

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# Preface

Drugs not only hurt the mental and physical health of an individual but also affect family life and public security. Drugs also pose a direct threat to economic development and political stability of a country. In view of the issue, drug abuse has become a major concern for various nations of the world. To curb the spread of drugs is the common aspiration of people around the world, and the fight against drug-related crimes has become a more rigorous task faced by law enforcement authorities of many countries.

In recent years, a variety of new drugs were constantly manufactured and abused. Under the trend of globalization, many emerging drugs are smuggled via various channels easier than ever. Many national law enforcement agencies continue to develop all kinds of control strategies to effectively block the poison.

In accordance with the government's anti-drug policy and based on the drug enforcement principles of "interdicting drugs at habitat, intercepting drugs at disembarkation, wiping-out drugs within inland," the MJIB actively conducts investigations on major drug cases of "international sources of supplies, smuggling channels, distribution networks, and manufacturing laboratories." The MJIB aims to achieve the strategic objectives of "weeding out the source and cutting off the supply." In 2013, the Bureau handled 140 drug cases, arrested 216 suspects, seized 4069 kg of various drugs and raided 11 drug clandestine laboratories, effectively preventing drugs from flowing into the community.





This yearbook provides an overview of the Bureau's efforts in stopping drug crimes during the last year. Its statistics, classification, research and analysis will be used for formulating future drug prevention strategies, and can serve as a reference for other organizations. We welcome your comments and appreciate your continued support.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Fu Lin Wang".

May 2014

# Editor's Notes

## I.Objectives

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

## II.Content

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






### III.Guidelines

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

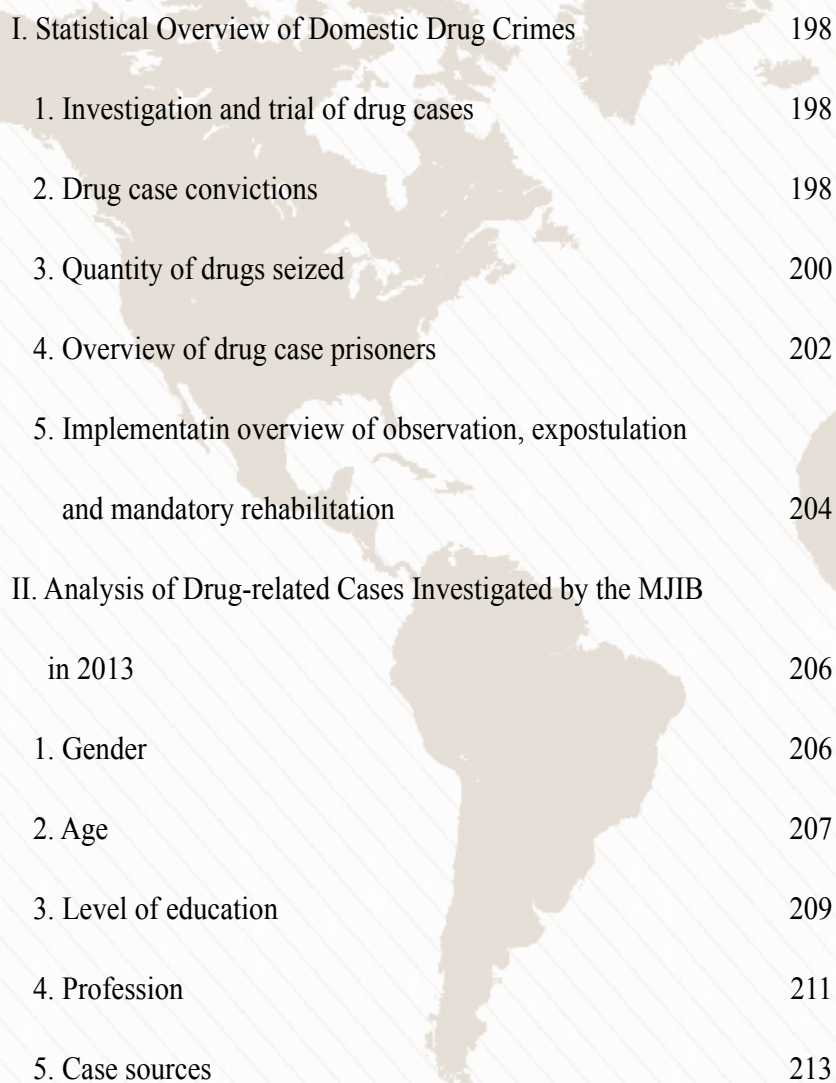


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1

## Organization Overview



## I. Establishment Basis

On August 27, 1956, the Executive Yuan promulgated the ten professional responsibilities of the MJIB<sup>1</sup>. Among the responsibilities, the sixth item was the “Elimination of narcotics” and the tenth item was the “Investigative and preventative matters specifically instructed by superior authorities,” which are the legal basis for the Bureau's efforts to fight drug-related crimes.

In view of the worsening drug-related crimes in Taiwan, the Executive Yuan declared a “War on Drugs” on May 12, 1993, expecting to effectively curb drug offenses, ensure public order, and maintain the well-being of the national populace. In response to this directive, the “Drug Enforcement Center” was established on April 1, 1994 by the MJIB after getting approval from the Executive Yuan. Later on October 30, 1998, the Executive Yuan amended the professional responsibilities of the MJIB to be nine items<sup>2</sup>, of which the fifth item, “Drug prevention matters,” explicitly stated that drug prevention was a legally-mandated responsibility of the Bureau. Furthermore, the ninth item was textually amended to “investigative and preventative measures relating to national security and national interests specifically instructed by superior authorities.”

On December 19, 2007, the President announced the amendment of the “Organizational Regulations of the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau” and name of the law was changed to “Organizational Act for Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice<sup>3</sup>.” The second statute of this law established 20 professional responsibilities

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1 It was issued by the Executive Yuan on August 27, 1956 pursuant to Tai-45-Nei-Zi Order No. 4711.

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

3 The law was amended and name was changed on December 19, 2007 pursuant to presidential decree Hua-Zong-Yi-Yi-Zi No. 09600170531 for a total of 16 clauses; enforcement date of the amended clauses shall be determined





for the MJIB, of which the sixth item was “Drug Prevention” and the twentieth item was “Investigative and preventative measures related to national security and national interests specifically instructed by superior authorities.” The “Drug Enforcement Division” also was set up as the legal basis for the Bureau's efforts to prevent drug-related crimes.

## II. Organization and Functions

The Ministry of Justice amended and promulgated the “Ministry of Justice Investigations Bureau Service Procedures”<sup>4</sup> on October 17, 2008, of which Subparagraph 4 of Paragraph 1 of Article 4 stated that the Drug Enforcement Division shall be established to include 3 sub-divisions. Provisions of Article 8 stated the responsibilities of the Drug Enforcement Division as follows:

1. Planning, guidance, coordination and appraisal of drug-related investigations.
2. Guidance and examination of drug offenses investigations.
3. Exchange of criminal intelligence, coordination of contact, and cooperation regarding case investigations with domestic and foreign drug enforcement organizations.
4. Process flow control of drug seizures as well as centralized custody and destruction of the said seizures.
5. Filing, statistical compilation, analysis and application of drug crime data.
6. Studies regarding the prevention of drug-related crimes.

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by the Executive Yuan; the law came into effect on March 1, 2008, pursuant to the Executive Yuan Decree Yuan-Shou-Yan-Zong-Zi No. 0972260255 issued on March 20, 2008.

4 The Service Procedures was amended and promulgated pursuant to the Ministry of Justice decree Fa-Ling-Zi No. 0970803813 dated October 17, 2008, with a total of 27 Articles, which were implemented on March 1, 2008.

7. Compilation of annual reports and manuals for drug enforcement.

8. Other matters related to drug prevention and control.

The Drug Enforcement Division shall have one Director to take charge of overall management of operations, one Deputy-Director to assist the Director in managing operations, and two committee members. There are three Sections in the Division and operations of each Section are described as follows:

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

Furthermore, in order to strengthen the mobility of the Bureau in fighting drug-related crimes, specialist teams and dedicated personnel were drawn from various investigative branches, stations and mobile work stations. They dedicated themselves to preventing drug-related crimes, including unearthing clues as well as investigating and prosecuting cases.











# 2

## Performance Overview



# I. Focus of the MJIB's Drug Enforcement Efforts

## 1. Drug investigations

### *(1) Situation regarding investigations*

In 2013, the MJIB solved a total of 140 cases and arrested 216 suspects (including 50 foreigners). The gross weight (same below) of seizures of the drugs from Schedule 1, 2, 3, and 4 was 4,069.635 kg. Eleven drug factories were also raided, including 4 factories producing the Schedule 2 drug methamphetamine, one factory producing marijuana, 4 factories producing the Schedule 3 drug erimin, and 2 factories producing the Schedule 4 drug pseudoephedrine. In comparison, 73 cases were investigated and 120 suspects were arrested in 2012. That year, the gross weight of seizures of Schedule 1, 2, 3, and 4 drugs was 1,761.55 kg, and 19 drug factories were raided (including 11 factories producing the Schedule 2 drug methamphetamine, one factory producing marijuana, 6 factories producing the Schedule 4 drug pseudoephedrine, and one factory producing hydroxyzine imine). Overall, total number of drug cases, gross weight of seized drugs, and total number of suspects arrested all significantly increased, excluding methamphetamine and pseudoephedrine where total number of production factory of the drugs apparently decreased.

### *(2) Focus of investigations*

The following is the number of cases solved in 2013 in descending order: marijuana – 27 cases, ketamine – 19 cases, ergotamine – 19 cases, methamphetamine – 16 cases, tramadol – 16 cases, heroin – 8 cases, amphetamine – 6 cases, MDMA – 4





Table 2-1

## Amount of drugs seized and number of cases investigated by the MJIB in 2013

Unit: Gram (gross weight)

Schedule	Name of Drug	No. of Cases	Percentage%	Amount Seized	Percentage%
Schedule 1 Drugs	Cocaine	1	0.71	18.00	0.00
	Heroin	8	5.71	115,936.00	2.85
	Morphine	2	1.43	410.00	0.01
Schedule 2 Drugs	Marijuana	27	19.29	26,803.30	0.66
	MDMA	4	2.86	300,966.00	7.40
	Methamphetamine	16	11.43	720,750.50	17.71
	Opium Poppy	1	0.71	39,204.00	0.96
	Psilocin	0	0.00	3.00	0.00
Schedule 3 Drugs	Ketamine	19	13.57	1,810,792.07	44.50
	Nimetazepam	3	2.14	243,805.00	5.99
	bk-MDMA	0	0.00	980.00	0.02
	TFMPP	1	0.71	46.00	0.00
	Phenazepam	1	0.71	135,000.00	3.32
Schedule 4 Drugs	Alprazolam	1	0.71	20.00	0.00
	Clonazepam	1	0.71	24.00	0.00
	Tranquilizer	2	1.43	39.50	0.00
	Lorazepam	1	0.71	22.00	0.00
	Phenobarbital	1	0.71	21.00	0.00
	Methylphenethylamine	1	0.71	12.60	0.00
	Zolpidem	4	2.86	235.00	0.01
	Modafinil	3	2.14	109.00	0.00
	Tramadol	16	11.43	314.00	0.01
Precursor Materials of Schedule 4 Drugs	Pseudoephedrine	2	1.43	673,354.00	16.55
	Ergotamine	19	13.57	691.70	0.02
	Phenylpropanolamine	6	4.29	78.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>140</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,069,634.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>

cases, zolpidem – 4 cases, nimetazepam – 3 cases, and modafinil – 3 cases. The amount of seizures were listed as follows: ketamine – 1,810.792 kg, methamphetamine – 720.751 kg (including semi-finished products), pseudoephedrine – 673.354 kg, MDMA – 300.966 kg, nimetazepam – 243.805 kg, phenazepam – 135 kg, heroin – 115.936 kg, opium poppy – 39.204 kg, marijuana – 26.803 kg, and bk-MDMA – 0.98 kg. Heroin, methamphetamine, and ketamine still pose the most serious threats to citizens of Taiwan and are the primary target of the Bureau's investigations. In addition, there has been a substantial increase in seizures of ketamine, and close attention should be paid to data relevant to that drug (Table 2-1).

## 2. International and cross-strait cooperation

Drug-related issues and the continuous spread of drugs have received a large amount of attention from the international communities throughout the world. Each country views drug-related crime as a serious threat to public order and regards drug offenses as targets of investigations and seizures. In view of the seriousness of the threat posed by drugs to countries around the world, as well as the intrinsic nature of drug-related crime as one that traverses the borders of different countries, drug-related criminal activities cannot be tackled by one country alone. As a result, the global communities have already reached a consensus on international cooperation to combat drug-related crimes. Taiwan is surrounded by water on all sides, and drugs primarily come from outside of its borders. In recent years, situation of narcotics hazard has not slowed down, and therefore, working together with the international community to combat the proliferation of drugs has become an indispensable element of Taiwan's anti-drugs efforts, as well as being part of Taiwan's obligations as a member of the





international community.

The Bureau follows government policy directives and the spirit of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, using the principles of equality, mutual trust, reciprocity, and mutual benefit to actively establish channels of contact and cooperation with equivalent foreign organizations. To date, the Bureau has already established contact channels with 25 countries or regions in Europe, the United States, Hong Kong and Macao regions, Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia. In 2013, the MJIB exchanged 296 pieces of information with foreign drug enforcement agencies, assigned 90 persons to participate in 19 mutual visits, one official to attend one international conference, and 5 officials to participate in a training session. Furthermore, there were 8 international cooperative cases, 35 arrested suspects, and 1,055.138 kg of various drugs (heroin, methamphetamine, ephedrine, ketamine and erimin) seized, where the MJIB cooperated with Thailand to investigate and solve 2 cases involving 7 suspects and the Thailand Central Bureau of Narcotics seized 248.80 kg of heroin in Thailand, and cooperated with Malaysia to investigate and solve 2 cases involving 10 suspects and the Narcotics Crime Investigation Department of Polis Diraja Malaysia seized 40.47 kg of heroin, 209.96 kg of amphetamine, 26.85 kg of MDMA (ecstasy) and 12.15 kg of ketamine in Malaysia.

### **3.Custody and handling of drugs**

On July 15, 1993, the Bureau established a special warehouse for the unified and centralized custody of drug evidence seized by judiciary and military authorities pursuant to provisions of the “Guidelines for Disposal Process Control of Seized Opium” ratified by the Executive Yuan. On May 20, 1998, following the promulgation



of the “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act,” the aforementioned Guidelines were amended as the “Guidelines for Disposal Process Control of Seized Drugs,” where the handling and custody of the original “opium” was amended to include nine Schedule 1 drugs, such as heroin, morphine and cocaine, and eight Schedule 2 drugs, such as opium poppy, coca and marijuana. In addition, to complement the assembly of the annual “National Anti-Drug Conference,” all drug evidences of settled cases were ordered destroyed and the information was broadcast through the media to enhance the effects of anti-drug efforts.

## II. Investigation of Drug Cases

### 1. Trend analysis of drug crimes

#### *(1) Heroin, methamphetamine and ketamine are still the three major mainstream drugs*

According to data from the “Statistical Abstract of Justice” issued by the Ministry of Justice, heroin, methamphetamine and ketamine remain the three major mainstream drugs seized by authorities. In 2013, the authorities seized 288.3 kg of heroin accounting for 7.88%, 775.9 kg of methamphetamine accounting for 21.22%, 2,393.3 kg of ketamine accounting for 65.45%, and 199 kg of other drugs accounting for 5.44%, where ketamine had the highest percentage among these drugs.

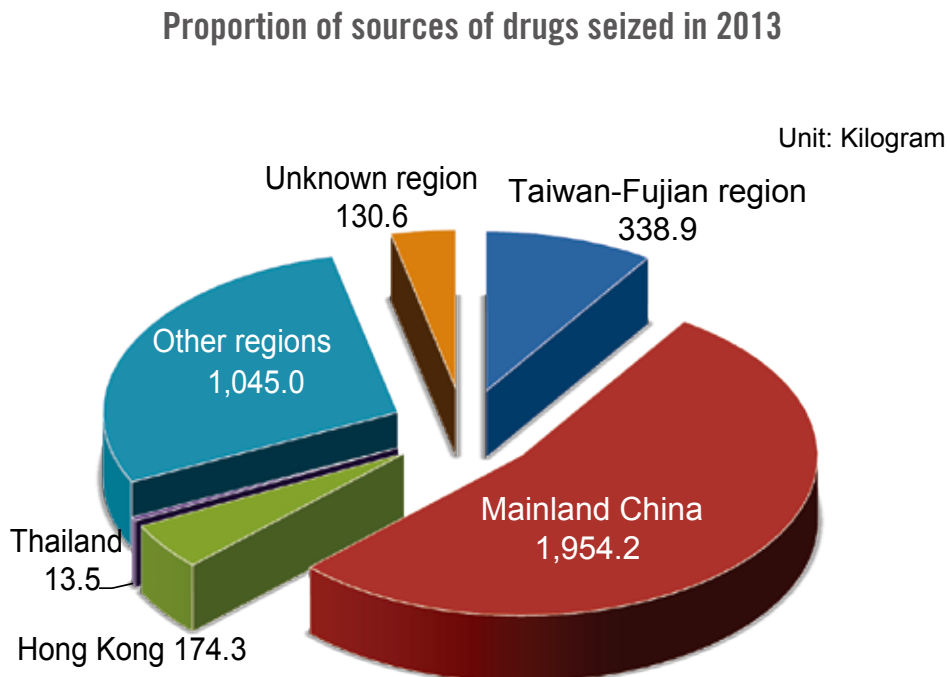
#### *(2) Sources of drugs mainly come from regions of mainland China*

In 2013, the main source of drugs still came from mainland China with seized amount of 1,954.2 kg, accounting for 53.44% of the seized gross weight 3,656.5 kg. In



other regions, 1,045 kg of drugs were seized mainly due to the case of the JinXChun No. 6 Fishing Boat which smuggled 490.4 kg (net weight) of pure methamphetamine from North Korea seized by the Coast Guard Administration. 174.3 kg of drugs smuggled from the Hong Kong area were seized, mainly due to the case of smuggled ketamine through ocean containers from Hong Kong which were seized in succession by the Bureau. (Figure 2-1)

Figure 2-1





### *(3) Decrease in the illegal use of cold medicine for manufacturing methamphetamine*

Since 2009, the MJIB has cooperated with the Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Executive Yuan to monitor and control pseudoephedrine dosage abnormalities of domestic pharmaceutical factories. In 2010, a wave of crackdown project on illegal pharmaceutical companies was launched by the Bureau to fight against drug manufacturing groups with striking results. The Bureau learned from among the investigated cases that it was extremely difficult for drug manufacturing groups to obtain sources of cold medicine at the present time, and cases of using cold medicines to manufacture drugs decreased. Drug manufacturing groups instead directly smuggled finished products of methamphetamine to Taiwan or used ephedra to manufacture drugs. Cases of using ephedra to manufacture drugs were discovered and seized in recent two years. Furthermore, according to statistics from the Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Executive Yuan, the quantity of ephedrine for pharmaceuticals used as the raw material for manufacturing methamphetamine in Taiwan had reached 70,774 kg in 2009, while in 2012 this figure dropped to 18,596 kg to get back to normal domestic annual supply, proving that drug enforcement measures have gradually been effective.

### *(4) Increasingly serious situation of ketamine smuggling*

Since 2006, ketamine has ranked first in the amount of seized drugs in Taiwan, and proportion also has increased year after year. In view of the large amount seized, domestic market demand of ketamine is extremely high. According to data of the “Statistical Abstract of Justice,” Schedule 3 drugs has significantly increased year





by year since 2009 in newly received investigated cases, final number of people in investigative cases, number of people found guilty and number of people imprisoned due to drug offenses. These people mostly were convicted due to manufacturing, transporting and selling drugs. The seized amount of ketamine has exceeded thousands of kilograms annually since 2009. In 2012, the total amount of ketamine seized by domestic authorities throughout the year reached 2,111 kg, accounting for 80.5% of the total amount of seized drugs. In 2013, the total amount of ketamine seized by domestic authorities also reached 2,393.3 kg, accounting for 65.45% of the total amount of seized drugs. The main source of ketamine came from mainland China area. It is obvious that demand of ketamine in the drug market continues to expand in Taiwan, resulting in a relative increase in supply, which indicates that illegal abuse of ketamine is very serious.

#### *(5) Younger victims of drug-related crimes increased; drugs already penetrated campuses*

Data from the “Statistical Abstract of Justice” of the Ministry of Justice shows that juvenile criminals violating provisions of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act in the juvenile criminal cases heard by various district courts accounted for 25.07% of the total juvenile criminal cases in 2009 and increased to 55.20% in 2013. In addition, juveniles in regard to youth protection events violating provisions of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act accounted for 6.01% of the total number of juveniles in youth protection events in 2009 and grew to 9.75% in 2013. Furthermore, media reports show that drug-selling gangs use teenage dropouts to introduce drugs into middle schools. This is not an uncommon phenomenon, and it affects public order and has a huge impact on the mental and physical well-being of young people.

## 2. Statistics of drug crime cases

### *(1) Investigation cases*

In 2013, the Bureau solved 11 cases relating to Schedule 1 drugs with a total weight of 116.364 kg seized, 48 cases relating to Schedule 2 drugs with a total weight of 1,087.727 kg seized, 24 cases relating to Schedule 3 drugs with a total weight of 2,190.623 kg seized, and 57 cases relating to Schedule 4 drugs with a total weight of 674.921 kg seized. The Bureau raided 4 methamphetamine factories, 1 marijuana factory, 4 erimin factories and 2 pseudoephedrine factories as well as obtained 1 standard handgun, 88 bullets, and NT\$20,840,600 of illegal money through the aforesaid investigations. Overall, there were 67 more investigative cases compared to 2012, where there was a decrease of 10 cases relating Schedule 1 drugs, an increase of 20 cases relating Schedule 2 drugs, an increase of 13 cases relating Schedule 3 drugs, and an increase of 44 cases relating Schedule 4 drugs. The seized amount of Schedule 1 drugs had an increase of 1.711 kg with a rise of 0.15%, an increase of 860.659 kg in Schedule 2 drugs with a rise of 379.03%, an increase of 1,266.436 kg in Schedule 3 drugs with a rise of 137.03%, and an increase of 179.28 kg in Schedule 4 drugs with a rise of 36.17%. (Table 2-2)





Table 2-2

## Statistics on comparison of drug cases investigated by the MJIB over the last ten years

Unit: Gram

Year	Total			Schedule 1 Drugs			Schedule 2 Drugs			Schedule 3 Drugs			Schedule 4 Drugs		
	No. of Cases	No. of Criminals	Amount Seized	No. of Cases	No. of Criminals	Amount Seized	No. of Cases	No. of Criminals	Amount Seized	No. of Cases	No. of Criminals	Amount Seized	No. of Cases	No. of Criminals	Amount Seized
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	710,202	9	24	825,285
2012	73	120	1,761,550	21	39	114,653	28	41	227,068	11	19	924,187	13	21	495,641
2013	140	216	4,069,635	11	19	116,364	48	83	1,087,727	24	52	2,190,623	57	62	674,921

Notes: The Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act was promulgated and enforced on May 20, 1998; on July 9, 2003, amendments to the Act to include Schedule 4 drugs were promulgated, and amendments were enforced on January 9, 2004.



## *(2) Drug cases seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance as a result of investigations by the MJIB*

In 2013, ninety-three cases seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance (MOF) were handed over to the MJIB for investigation. Among the cases, 70 cases were seized by the Taipei Customs Office, 4 cases seized by the Keelung Customs Office, 8 cases seized by the Taichung Customs Office, and 11 cases seized by the Kaohsiung Customs Office. To distinguish by nationality, 37 cases involved people of Taiwan, 38 cases involving Thailand, 5 cases involving the U.S., 5 cases involving the Philippines, 1 case involving Canada, 1 case involving Japan, 1 case involving North Korea, and 5 cases involving people of unknown countries. To distinguish by drug type, there were 26 marijuana cases, 19 ergotamine cases, 16 tramadol cases, 6 phenylpropanolamine cases, 4 ketamine cases, 4 zolpidem cases, 3 methamphetamine cases, 3 modafinil cases, 2 morphine cases, 2 tranquilizer cases, and one case of cocaine, opium poppy, TFMPP, pseudoephedrine, phenobarbital, methylphenethylamine, lorazepam and alprazolam respectively. The total weight of seized drugs was 268.367 kg, including 18 grams of cocaine and 410 grams of morphine for Schedule 1 drugs, 12.362 kg of methamphetamine, 23.842 kg of marijuana and 39.204 kg of opium poppy for Schedule 2 drugs, 114.939 kg of ketamine, 980 grams of bk-MDMA and 46 grams of TFMPP for Schedule 3 drugs, and 75 kg of pseudoephedrine, 314 grams of tramadol, 691.7 grams of ergotamine, 235 grams of zolpidem, 78 grams of phenylpropanolamine, 109 grams modafinil, 12.6 grams of methylphenethylamine, 20 grams of alprazolam, 24 grams of clonazepam, 39.5 grams of tranquilizer, 22 grams of lorazepam and 21 grams of phenobarbital for Schedule 4 drugs. (Table 2-3)



Table 2-3

### Statistics on 2013 drug seizures by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance as a result of investigations by the MJIB

Date	Agency	Nationality	Case Name	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
01/03/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Hung XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	723.1
01/04/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"K" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	8
01/05/2013	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Taiwan	Wang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Methamphetamine	1,053
01/07/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Song XX suspected of drug smuggling	Cocaine	18
01/09/2013	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Thailand	"Y" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	8
01/09/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Lai XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	18
01/11/2013	Taipei Customs Office	USA	"D" suspected of drug smuggling	Modafinil	41
01/28/2013	Taipei Customs Office	USA	"T" suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	28
01/29/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Philippine	"S" suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	14
02/26/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Li XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	391
02/19/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"J" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	126
03/12/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Gao XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	31
03/19/2013	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Taiwan	Huang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Pseudoephedrine	75,000
03/30/2013	Keelung Customs Office	Taiwan	Lin XX suspected of drug smuggling	Methamphetamine Ketamine	11,263 64,861
04/02/2013	Taipei Customs Office	N/A	Unknown identity suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	26
04/02/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Hong XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	7
04/08/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"N" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	51
04/09/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"T" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	15
04/10/2013	Taipei Customs Office	N/A	Unknown identity suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	26
04/15/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Guo XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	138

Date	Agency	Nationality	Case Name	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
04/23/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Philippine	"M" suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	26
04/25/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"R" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	23
04/26/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"K" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	8
05/01/2013	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	"S" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	30
05/06/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Dai XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	92
05/07/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Canada	"S" suspected of drug smuggling	Modafinil	17
05/14/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"T" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	20
05/15/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Lin XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	34
05/20/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Philippine	"W" suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	7
05/22/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"T" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	14
05/22/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"J" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	4
05/29/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"C" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	4
05/29/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Zhang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	29
05/31/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"K" suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	5
06/03/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Zhang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	4
06/04/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	114
06/04/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling	TFMPP	46
06/11/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"B" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	11
06/13/2013	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	"S" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	50
06/18/2013	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Taiwan	Wen XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	2
06/18/2013	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Thailand	"L" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	15
06/21/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Wu XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	3,267
06/21/2013	Taichung Customs Office	North Korea	Pu XX suspected of drug smuggling	Methylphenethylamine	12.6
06/23/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	1,619
06/24/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Yang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	19





Date	Agency	Nationality	Case Name	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
06/27/2013	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	"S" suspected of drug smuggling	Alprazolam Clonazepam	20 24
07/01/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"C" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	26
07/11/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Wang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	590
07/12/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"W" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	23
07/18/2013	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Thailand	"P" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	15
07/19/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"C" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	100
07/22/2013	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Thailand	"P" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	10
07/24/2013	Keelung Customs Office	Taiwan	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling	bk-MDMA Ketamine	980 980
08/01/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Zhang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	115
08/05/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"L" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	25
08/07/2013	Keelung Customs Office	Taiwan	Lu XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana Ketamine	14,757 29.5
08/14/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Gao XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	31
08/19/2013	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	"J" suspected of drug smuggling	Tranquilizer	32.5
08/19/2013	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	"J" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	30
08/26/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Li XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	38
08/26/2013	Taipei Customs Office	N/A	Unknown identity suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	123
08/29/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"T" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	8
08/30/2013	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Taiwan	Fang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	1,610
09/09/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Qiu XX suspected of drug smuggling	Ketamine	11,000
09/13/2013	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Thailand	"K" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	25
09/17/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"N" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	25
09/24/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Philippine	"Y" suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	5
09/26/2013	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	"C" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	30
10/01/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"N" suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	8

Date	Agency	Nationality	Case Name	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
10/01/2013	Taipei Customs Office	N/A	Unknown identity suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	18
10/07/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"S" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	15
10/11/2013	Taipei Customs Office	N/A	Unknown identity suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	12
10/11/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Zhou XX suspected of drug smuggling	Lorazepam	22
10/21/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling	Zolpidem	114
10/23/2013	Keelung Customs Office	Taiwan	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling	Morphine	175
10/23/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Ke XX suspected of drug smuggling	Ketamine	8,350
10/25/2013	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Taiwan	Wu XX suspected of drug smuggling	Morphine	235
10/31/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"Y" suspected of drug smuggling	Tranquilizer	7
11/11/2013	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	"S" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	30
11/11/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Ou-Yang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	12
11/20/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"P" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	61
11/22/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"A" suspected of drug smuggling	Zolpidem	25
11/25/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Yin XX suspected of drug smuggling	Zolpidem	36
11/25/2013	Taipei Customs Office	USA	"C" suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	128
12/04/2013	Taipei Customs Office	USA	"D" suspected of drug smuggling	Methamphetamine	46
12/04/2013	Kaohsiung Customs Office	USA	"C" suspected of drug smuggling	Zolpidem	60
12/06/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"Y" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	20
12/09/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Japan	"Higuchi" suspected of drug smuggling	Opium poppy	39,204
12/10/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"M" suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	7.7
12/11/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	"P" suspected of drug smuggling	Phenobarbital	21
12/12/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Liang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Modafinil	51
12/16/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Philippine	"L" suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	21
12/18/2013	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Lin X suspected of drug smuggling	Ketamine	29,718





### 3.Sources of drugs and smuggling methods

#### *(1)Drug sources are described as follows:*

- A. The main sources of heroin were: Vietnam - 103 kg (88.84%), Thailand - 11.212 kg (9.61%), Cambodia - 1.033 kg (0.89%), Myanmar - 0.161 kg (0.14%) and other sources - 0.53 kg (0.46%).
  - B. The main sources of methamphetamine were: domestically produced - 639.16 kg (88.68%), mainland China - 69.247 kg (9.61%), Thailand - 0.16 kg (0.02%), the U.S. - 0.046 kg (0.01%), and other sources - 12.138 kg (1.68%).
  - C. The main sources of Marijuana were: Canada - 15.057 kg (56.18%), the U.S. - 9.065 kg (33.82%), domestically produced - 2.574 kg (9.6%), Holland - 0.054 kg (0.2%), England - 0.046 kg (0.17%), and other sources - 0.007 kg (0.03%).
  - D. The main source of ketamine was primarily smuggled from foreign countries. A total of 1,810.792 kg were seized, among which 1,453.99 kg came from mainland China accounting for 80.3%, and 240 kg came from Vietnam accounting for 13.25%. 116.772 kg of ketamine came from other regions accounting for 6.45%.
  - E. A total of 243.805 kg of nimetazepam were seized, among which 241.125 kg were domestically produced accounting for 98.9% of total amount seized. 2.68 kg were seized from other regions, accounting for 1.1% of total amount seized.
- (Table 2-4)

Table 2-4

## Statistics on major drug sources in 2013

Unit: Gram

Source	Type	No. of Cases	Percentage										
				Heroin	Percentage	Methamphetamine	Percentage	Marijuana	Percentage	Ketamine	Percentage	Nimetazepam	Percentage
Mainland China		18	12.86			69,247	9.61			1,453,990.9	80.30		
Thailand		42	30.00	11,212	9.67	160	0.02						
Vietnam		2	1.43	103,000	88.84					240,000	13.25		
Philippine		5	3.57										Notes: 3-7
Cambodia		1	0.71	1,033	0.89								
Myanmar		1	0.71	161	0.14								
Korea		1	0.71										Notes:8
Japan		1	0.71										Notes:9
India		4	2.86										Notes: 10-13
USA		21	15.00			46	0.01	9,065.1	33.82				
Canada		7	5.00					15,057	56.18	29.5	0.00		
England		2	1.43					46	0.17				
Holland		5	3.57					54	0.20				
Produced in Taiwan		11	26.03			639,160	88.68	2,574	9.6			241,125	98.90
Others		19	13.57	530	0.46	12,137.5	1.68	7.2	0.03	116,771.67	6.45	2,680	1.10
TOTAL		140	100	115,936	100	720,750.5	100	26,803.3	100	1,810,792.07	100	243,805	100

## Notes:

- 1.The data in this table is for drugs listed in the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, excluding counterfeit or forbidden medical drugs.
- 2.“Mainland China” in this table includes areas of Hong Kong and Macao.
- 3.On January 29, 2013, 14 grams of the Schedule 4 drug phenylpropanolamine mailed to Taiwan from the Philippines were seized.
- 4.On February 22, 2013, 26 grams of the Schedule 4 drug phenylpropanolamine mailed to Taiwan from the Philippines were seized.
- 5.On March 21, 2013, 7 grams of the Schedule 4 drug phenylpropanolamine mailed to Taiwan from the Philippines were seized.
- 6.On September 24, 2013, 5 grams of the Schedule 4 drug phenylpropanolamine mailed to Taiwan from the Philippines were seized.
- 7.On October 20, 2013, 21 grams of the Schedule 4 drug phenylpropanolamine mailed to Taiwan from the Philippines were seized.
- 8.On June 21, 2013, 12.6 grams of the Schedule 4 drug methylphenethylamine mailed to Taiwan from Korea were seized.
- 9.On December 9, 2013, 39.204 kilograms of butter cookies imported to Taiwan from Japan were seized, where the cookies contained opium poppy seeds.
- 10.On January 11, 2013, 41 grams of the Schedule 4 drug modafinil mailed to Taiwan from India were seized.
- 11.On February 16, 2013, 17 grams of the Schedule 4 drug modafinil mailed to Taiwan from India were seized.
- 12.On September 4, 2013, 114 grams of the Schedule 4 drug zolpidem mailed to Taiwan from India were seized.
- 13.On September 20, 2013, 51 grams of the Schedule 4 drug modafinil mailed to Taiwan from India were seized.





## *(2)Smuggling methods:*

There were 94 cases where drugs were concealed in postal packages or express delivery packages. Smuggling methods included hiding drugs in extinguisher cylinders, acrylic sheets, LED lamps, coffee cans, computer hard drives, and impotence drugs. There were 6 cases of drugs being smuggled in by travelers by hiding drugs in suitcases, girdles, shoe soles or swallowing them. Fifteen cases of drugs involved smuggling through air or sea freight containers, and smuggling methods included hiding drugs in nylon traveling bags, paperweight decorations in sailboat shape, health products, thermal insulation lunch boxes, plastic sealing machines, butter cookies, spices, frozen taros, personal belongings and computer cases. There was also one case of drugs being smuggled into the country using fishing boat, and a further 13 cases using other methods. Statistics for smuggled drugs are given as follows:

- A. Heroin was smuggled by: sea freight container - 103 kg (88.84%), traveler - 12.406 kg (10.7%), fishing boat - 0.04 kg (0.03%), and other methods - 0.49 kg (0.42%).
- B. Methamphetamine was mainly domestically produced - 639.16 kg (88.68%). The remainder was smuggled into the country by air container – 55 kg (7.63%), ocean container - 11.263 kg (1.56%), fishing boat - 10.186 kg (1.41%), traveler - 3.228 kg (0.45%), postal package - 0.973 kg (0.13%), and other means - 0.94 kg (0.13%).
- C. Marijuana was primarily smuggled using ocean containers - 14.757 kg (55.06%), postal package - 9.465 kg (35.31%), domestically produced - 2.574 kg (9.6%), and other methods - 0.007 kg (0.03%).
- D. Ketamine was primarily smuggled using ocean containers - 1,341.557 kg (74.09%), air container - 328.334 kg (18.13%), postal package - 24.13 kg

(1.33%), and other means - 116.772 kg (6.45%).

E. Nimetazepam was mainly domestically produced - 241.125 kg (98.9%) and other methods - 2.68 kg (1.1%). (Table 2-5)

Table 2-5

### Statistics on smuggling methods in cases investigated in 2013

Unit: Gram

Type Methods	No. of Cases	Percentage	Type of Drugs									
			Heroin	Percentage	Methamphetamine	Percentage	Marijuana	Percentage	Ketamine	Percentage	Nimetazepam	Percentage
Carried by Travelers	6	4.29	12,406.0	10.70	3,228.0	0.45						
Ocean Container	13	9.29	103,000.0	88.84	11,263.0	1.56	14,757.0	55.06	1,341,556.50	74.09		
Air Container	2	1.43			55,000.0	7.63			328,333.90	18.13		
Fishing Boat	1	0.71	39.5	0.03	10,186.0	1.41						
Postal Packages	94	67.14			973.0	0.13	9,465.1	35.31	24,130.00	1.33		
Produced in Taiwan	11	7.86			639,160.0	88.68	2,574.0	9.60			241,125	98.90
Other	13	9.29	490.5	0.42	940.5	0.13	7.2	0.03	116,771.67	6.45	2,680	1.10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>115,936.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>720,750.5</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>26,803.3</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,810,792.07</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>243,805</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Notes: The data in this table is for drugs listed in the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, excluding counterfeit or forbidden medical drugs.





## 4. Major cases

### *(1) Case of 55 kg of methamphetamine and 165 kg of ketamine smuggled by Yue XX*

The Central Mobile Station of the MJIB learned that a drug smuggling syndicate led by Yue XX tried to smuggle drugs via air freight from Mainland China for sale in Taiwan. At 4:00 am on January 17, 2013, the Station conducted an operation and seized 55 kg of methamphetamine and 165 kg of ketamine at the Everter air freight terminal of Taoyuan County. At the same time, suspects Yue XX, Lu XX, Xu XX and Wang XX were arrested on the scene. The case was handed over to Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.

Photo 2-2-01-1



Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Yue XX



Photo 2-2-01-2



Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Yue XX

*(2) Case of 21,740 bottles of Magic Water and 64.6 kg of unbottled Magic Water for a total of 300 kg sold by Huang XX*

New Taipei City Investigation Division of the MJIB learned that a drug syndicate led by Huang XX manufactured the drug Magic Water in Sanchong District of New Taipei City for sale in Taiwan. At 4:00 pm on January 24, 2013, the Division officers, with the assistance of members of the police and the justice system, conducted an operation and seized 21,740 bottles of Magic Water and 64.6 kg of unbottled Magic Water, 14,200 tablets of erimin, 56,273 tablets of MDMA and 314.09 grams of ketamine for a total of 300 kg of drugs and NT\$3,020,000 earned from illegal sale of the drugs at the residence of Huang XX in Sanchong District of New Taipei City and the distribution warehouse located in the Zhongshan District of Taipei City. At the same time, suspects Huang XX, Jiang XX, and Guo XX were arrested on the scene. The case was handed over to Taipei District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.





Photo 2-2-02-1



Scene of press release on seized “Magic Water” sold by Huang XX

Photo 2-2-02-2



Scene of seized “Magic Water” sold by Huang XX



### *(3) Case of 107 kg of ketamine smuggled by Lin XX*

Taoyuan County Investigation Station of the MJIB learned that a drug smuggling syndicate led by Lin XX tried to smuggle drugs from the Mainland China for sale in Taiwan. In the evening on February 1, 2013, the Station conducted an operation and seized 105 kg of ketamine at the “XX Freight Company” located in Yanping N. Road of Taipei City. At the same time, suspects Lin XX and Xie XX were immediately arrested on the scene. In addition, a search also was conducted at the residence of Lin XX located in Beitun District of Taichung City, and 2 kg of ketamine was uncovered and seized. The case was handed over to Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.

Photo 2-2-03-1



Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Lin XX





Photo 2-2-03-2



Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Lin XX

#### *(4) Case of 500 kg of methamphetamine solution manufactured by Xu XX*

Changhua County Investigation Station of the MJIB learned that a drug syndicate led by Xu XX manufactured drugs in Changhua area for sale in Taiwan. On April 7, 2013, the Station officers, with the assistance of members of the police and the justice system, conducted an operation and seized 500 kg of methamphetamine solution, drug manufacturing tools and machines, and a batch of chemicals at a private residence located in Fuxing Township of Changhua County. At the same time, suspects Xu XX and Huang XX, who were manufacturing the drug at the time, were arrested on the scene. The case was handed over to Changhua District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.

Photo 2-2-04-1



Scene of seized drugs manufactured by Xu XX

Photo 2-2-04-2



Scene of seized drugs manufactured by Xu XX





### *(5) Case of 851,000 tablets of erimin manufactured by Zhang XX*

New Taipei City Investigation Division of the MJIB learned that a drug syndicate led by Zhang XX was suspected of manufacturing erimin in Tainan area for sale in Taiwan to seek profits. At about 12 pm on April 9, 2013, the Division officers, with the assistance of members of the police and the justice system, conducted an operation and seized 851,000 tablets of erimin weighing 177.91 kg and tens of kilograms of auxiliary materials at a factory built in iron sheets located in Dongshan District of Tainan City. Other equipments, including one mixer, one tablet making machine, one packing machine, one shredder, one pulverizer, one stripping machine and one dryer, also were seized inside the factory. At the same time, suspect Zhang XX, who was manufacturing the drug at the time, was arrested on the scene. The case was handed over to Tainan District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.

Photo 2-2-05-1



Scene of tools and machines for manufacturing drugs by Zhang XX



Photo 2-2-05-2



Scene of seized drugs manufactured by Zhang XX

### *(6) Case of 163 kg of ketamine smuggled by Lin XX*

Taichung City Investigation Division of the MJIB learned that a drug smuggling syndicate led by Lin XX tried to smuggle drugs from the Mainland China for sale in Taiwan. At about 3:00 pm on August 7, 2013, the Division conducted an operation and seized 163 kg of ketamine in Shengang District of Taichung City. At the same time, suspects Lin XX and Jiang XX were arrested on the scene. The case was handed over to Changhua District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.





Photo 2-2-06-1



Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Lin XX

Photo 2-2-06-2



Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Lin XX



### *(7) Case of 428.6 kg of pseudoephedrine solution manufactured by Liang XX*

Kaohsiung City Investigation Division of the MJIB learned that a drug manufacturing syndicate led by Liang XX was suspected of manufacturing drugs in Tainan area for sale in Taiwan to seek profits. At about 9:00 am on September 18, 2013, the Division conducted an operation in conjunction with police officers and seized 428.6 kg of pseudoephedrine solution, 150 kg of ephedra, which was the raw material for manufacturing the drug, and some drug manufacturing tools and machines at a private residence located in Dongshan District of Tainan City. At the same time, suspects Cai XX, Zhuang XX, Huang XX and Wang XX, who were manufacturing drugs at the time, were arrested on the scene. Prime suspect Liang XX of the case was arrested in Qieding District of Kaohsiung City. The case was handed over to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.

Photo 2-2-07-1



Scene of seized drugs manufactured by Liang XX





Photo 2-2-07-2



Scene of tools and machines for manufacturing drugs by Liang XX

### *(8)Case of 512 kg of ketamine smuggled through the “Shen X Freighter”*

The MJIB cooperated with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of mainland China and seized 512 kg of ketamine, more than 800 boxes of smuggled cigarettes and a batch of Chinese medicinal herbs in a secret compartment of the “Shen X Freighter” on September 27, 2013. At the same time, Captain Zhang XX and seafarers Xu XX, Zhong XX, Chen XX and Liu XX were arrested on the scene. The case was handed over to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.



Photo 2-2-08-1



Scene of press release on seized drugs smuggled through “Shen X Freighter”

Photo 2-2-08-2



Scene of news report on seized drugs smuggled through “Shen X Freighter”





### *(9) Case of 103 kg of heroin and 240 kg of ketamine smuggled by Chen XX*

Taipei City Investigation Division of the MJIB learned that a drug smuggling syndicate led by Chen XX tried to smuggle drugs from Vietnam for sale in Taiwan. On October 11, 2013, the Division conducted an operation with officers of the Kaohsiung Customs Office and seized 270 packs of heroin weighing 103 kg and 240 kg of ketamine at Pier 70 of the Kaohsiung Harbor. At the same time, suspects Chen XX and Huang XX were arrested on the scene. The case was handed over to New Taipei District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.

Photo 2-2-09-1



Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Chen XX



Photo 2-2-09-2



Scene of press release on seized drugs smuggled by Chen XX

### *(10) Case of 231 kg of ketamine smuggled by Yang XX*

Kaohsiung City Investigation Division of the MJIB learned that a drug smuggling syndicate led by Yang XX tried to smuggle drugs from mainland China for sale in Taiwan. At about 2:00 pm on December 19, 2013, the Division conducted an operation and seized 231 kg of ketamine in Linkou District of New Taipei City. At the same time, suspects Yang XX and Song XX were arrested on the scene, and NT\$380,000 earned from illegal sale of the drugs also was discovered in the travel backpack of Yang XX. The case was handed over to Pingtung District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.





Photo 2-2-10-1



Scene of press release on seized drugs smuggled by Yang XX

Photo 2-2-10-2



Modus operandi of seized drugs smuggled by Yang XX



### III. International and Cross-Strait Cooperation

According to the objective of “weeding out the source and stopping supply” in Taiwan's efforts to enforce drug laws and considering the difficulties faced by the country in foreign relations, the Bureau has adopted a pragmatic principle of “real cases and real strength” in international cooperation to combat drug-related crimes. Cooperation is promoted with relevant countries or regions in response to needs arising from trends in domestic drug-related crimes by giving priority to countries further up the drug supply chain that are beneficial to Taiwan's efforts to enforce drug laws and through implementing such specific methods as “setting up channels, sharing experiences, sharing intelligence, holding conferences, collaborating in handling cases, and tracking down criminals.”

#### 1. Communication, visits and exchange of intelligence

- (1) On January 17, 2013, officials from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB held a conference with visiting members of the Hong Kong Country Office of Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Department of Justice of the United States. Several topics were discussed in the conference, including the “Hong XX international drug smuggling case” and the “Evaluation and analysis on sources of drugs on the Zhuang XX heroin smuggling case” as well as international drug smuggling trends.
- (2) Three members from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB were invited by Director Harumi Setouchi of Narcotics Control Division, Kyushu Regional





Photo 2-3-1



Secretary-General Mr. Liu Yue-Jin of Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, China and delegates visited the MJIB

Bureau of Health and Welfare, Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare as well as Director Masahiro Yamada of the International Criminal Organization Countermeasure Base of Japanese Coast Guard to participate in narcotics intelligence exchange conference in Japan held from March 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> of 2013.

- (3) Members of the MJIB Drug Enforcement Division held a conference with personnel of Japanese Coast Guard stationed in Taiwan on subjects of enhancing future bilateral cooperation on March 26, 2013.



(4) The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB invited Secretary-General Mr. Liu Yue-Jin of Narcotics Control Bureau of the MPS of China and his staff as well as Narcotics Control Corps, Department of Public Security of Anhui Province, Narcotics Control Corps, Department of Public Security of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Narcotics Control Bureau, Department of Public Security of Yunnan Province for a total of eight people to visit Taiwan for six days from May 20<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> of 2013. Apart from attending conferences, the visiting group also visited Ministry of Justice, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, Kaohsiung Customs Office, Kaohsiung Harbor and Hualien private drug

Photo 2-3-2



Staff of Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB visited the Narcotics Crime Investigation Department, Polis Diraja Malaysia





rehabilitation center for conducting business and work exchanges.

- (5) On May 29, 2013, officials from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB held a conference with visiting members of the Hong Kong Country Office of DEA, Department of Justice of the United States. The conference covered several topics, including the “Hong XX international drug smuggling case” and the “Evaluation and analysis on sources of drugs on the Zhuang XX heroin smuggling case” as well as international drug smuggling trends.
- (6) Two members of the MJIB Drug Enforcement Division were invited by the Narcotics Control Bureau of the MPS of China to participate in the ad hoc meeting “Ah X and Lin XX drug smuggling case” held in Guangdong Province on May 29-30, 2013.
- (7) The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB invited Director Huang Hui of the Shanghai Drug Enforcement Agency of the Public Security Bureau, mainland China leading a group of 15 members of the Bureau to visit Taiwan for 7 days and 6 nights from June 17<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> of 2013. During their stay in Taiwan, they visited the MJIB, Criminal Investigation Bureau of the National Police Agency and Taipei City Police Department, and participated in conferences held by these authorities respectively. In addition, the group also paid visits to various areas, including Hualien, Yilan, Taichung, Nantou and Chiayi.
- (8) Five members of the Drug Enforcement Division and Southern Mobile Station of the MJIB visited Malaysia on July 1-5, 2013 to participate in individual case meetings held by Malaysia drug enforcement agencies, and to discuss cooperation matters on drug investigation and evidence.

- (9) Personnel of the MJIB Drug Enforcement Division received eight members of the “Drug Investigation Practices Study Group” from the MPS of China on July 10, 2013, and a conference was held at the MJIB. In addition to showing a film regarding destruction of drug evidence in 2013, in-depth exchange of views on practical issues, such as drug testing in hairs and postal parcel drug investigation, also were discussed. The visiting group later visited the Anti-Drug Gallery of the MJIB.
- (10) The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB dispatched personnel visiting Quanzhou City of Fujian Province, mainland China from July 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> of 2013 to participate in the 2<sup>nd</sup> ad hoc coordination meeting of the “Ah X drug smuggling case,” which was an collaborative investigation by authorities from both parties, including MJIB, Narcotics Control Bureau of the MPS of China, Narcotics Control Bureau of Guangdong Province, Narcotics Control Corps and Department of Public Security of Fujian Province. Discussion on how to investigate another drug smuggling activity of the Ah X smuggling syndicate was conducted at the meeting.
- (11) Personnel of the MJIB Drug Enforcement Division received Japan Customs personnel stationed in Taiwan on August 15, 2013. Personnel from both parties exchanged in-depth views on international drug smuggling trends and drug intelligence.
- (12) On September 5, 2012, personnel of the MJIB Drug Enforcement Division received 12 people of Tokyo Headquarters of the Narcotics Control Division, Japan Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Personnel from both parties





conducted discussions on special projects.

- (13) On September 26, 2013, officials from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB held a conference with two visiting members of the Hong Kong Country Office of DEA, Department of Justice of the United States. The conference covered several topics, such as the “Hong XX international drug smuggling case,” the “Evaluation and analysis on sources of drugs on the Zhuang XX heroin smuggling case,” the “Wang XX international drug smuggling case” and international drug smuggling trends.
- (14) Members of the MJIB Drug Enforcement Division held a conference with three members of the Chiang Rai Investigation Team of Thailand ONCB on October 16, 2013. Discussions were conducted at the conference on the collaborative case “Taiwanese Chen XX heroin transnational smuggling case involving Taiwan and Thailand.” The visiting group also paid a visit to the Southern Mobile Station of the MJIB on October 17<sup>th</sup>, and a narcotics cooperation talk was held.
- (15) On November 4-8, 2013, the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB dispatched personnel to visit the regions of Guangdong, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Yunnan, mainland China. Conferences were held in these regions respectively with authorities of combating drug-related crimes, including the Narcotics Control Bureau, Department of Public Security of Guangdong Province and Border Defense Corps, the Narcotics Control Corps, Department of Public Security of Guangxi Province, the Narcotics Control Bureau, Department of Public Security of Yunnan Province and

Border Defense Corps, as well as the Public Security Bureau of Kunming City. Several topics were discussed at meetings, including discussion on collaborative cases, developing relevant anti-drug strategies, ephedra being used as drug sources, and border drug smuggling investigation. Exchanges of work experience and drug enforcement technology were conducted as well.

- (16) A total of two members from the Drug Enforcement Division and the Taipei City Investigation Division Mobile Station of the MJIB visited the Philippine National Police, Anti-Illegal Drugs Special Operations Task Force on November 13-14, 2013. A conference was held regarding the collaborative case “Wang XX manufactured and smuggled drugs in the Philippines” to exchange views on the existing intelligence and information, and to study further investigation for tracking down the criminals as soon as possible.
- (17) The Drug Enforcement Division and the Central Mobile Station of the MJIB dispatched two members to visit Guangzhou of Guangdong Province from November 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> of 2013 due to investigation on the case “Zhao XX in violation of provisions of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act” to conduct investigation and evidence collection.
- (18) Director Masahiro Yamada of the International Criminal Organization Countermeasure Base of the Japanese Coast Guard and three other members visited Taiwan on November 25, 2013 and were received by the officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB. Meetings were held for both parties to discuss collaborative cases.
- (19) Personnel of the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB received four





members from the Investigation Department of the Japan Tokyo Customs on November 28, 2013, and discussed collaborative cases at meetings.

(20) On December 4-6, 2013, personnel of the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB conducted drug case talks with 14 members from the Narcotics Control Bureau of the MPS of China in Kinmen.

## **2.Cases solved through international and cross-strait cooperation**

### ***(1)International cooperation***

- A. The MJIB cooperated with the Thailand ONCB to investigate the “Jiang XX transnational drug smuggling case.” Through drug enforcement cooperation mechanism, the MJIB assisted the Thailand ONCB in seizing 233.8 kg of the Schedule 1 drug heroin and arresting 3 Taiwanese suspects and 1 Thailand suspect in Bangkok and Samut Prakan respectively on August 8, 2013.
- B. On August 29, 2013, the MJIB cooperated with the Narcotics Crime Investigation Department of the Polis Diraja Malaysia to investigate the “Malaysia Ah X transnational drug smuggling case,” and officials of Malaysia seized 1 kg of the Schedule 3 drug ketamine in Jinjang area of Kuala Lumpur and 11.15 kg of ketamine in Johor State, Malaysia respectively. A total of 12.15 kg of ketamine were seized and 5 Malaysian born Chinese suspects were arrested.
- C. The MJIB cooperated with the Narcotics Crime Investigation Department of Polis Diraja Malaysia to investigate the “Malaysia Ye XX transnational drug



Photo 2-3-3



Scene of drugs seized by Narcotics Crime Investigation Department, Polis Diraja Malaysia

smuggling case,” and officials of Malaysia conducted an operation in areas of Kuala Lumpur and Selangor State on September 9, 2013. The Malaysia officials seized 40.47 kg of the Schedule 1 drug heroin, 209.96 kg of the Schedule 2 drug amphetamine and 26.85 kg of MDMA (Ecstasy), and arrested 5 Malaysian born Chinese suspects.

D. The MJIB cooperated with the Chiang Rai Investigation Team of the Thailand ONCB to investigate the “Chen XX transnational drug smuggling case,” and officials of Thailand seized 15 kg (41 heroin bricks) of the Schedule 1 drug heroin and arrested one Taiwanese and two Thailand suspects on November 11, 2013.

## *(2) Cross-strait cooperation*

A. The MJIB cooperated with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the MPS of China to investigate the “Zhang XX and Yang XX syndicate drug manufacturing and smuggling case.” On March 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of 2013, officials of mainland China





seized 1.212 kg of amphetamine and 1.696 kg of amphetamine solution at a factory for manufacturing amphetamine in Quanzhou City of Fujian Province, China, and arrested 1 mainland China suspect and 4 Taiwanese suspects.

- B. The MJIB cooperated with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the MPS of China and Border Defense Corps of Fujian Province to investigate the “Hong XX smuggling case,” and officials of mainland China arrested 7 Taiwanese suspects in Xiamen on April 19, 2013.
- C. On September 27, 2013, the MJIB cooperated with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the MPS of China to jointly solve the case of “Shen X Freighter” for smuggling drugs. 512 kg of ketamine, more than 800 boxes of smuggled cigarettes and a batch of Chinese medicinal herbs were seized, and Captain Zhang XX and 5 Taiwanese seafarers were arrested.
- D. The MJIB took the initiative to explore and cooperate with the Hong Kong Customs and Japan Customs to perform an international cooperation to solve the case of Japanese “Suzuki XX” for smuggling amphetamine. On October 6, 2013, an operation was conducted by the Japan Customs at the Haneda Airport of Japan to check and stop Japanese “Suzuki XX.” The officials of Japan seized about 2 kg of amphetamine being hidden inside speakers and chocolates carried by the suspect.

### 3. International and cross-strait cooperation meeting

On September 2<sup>nd</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013, the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB dispatched officials to take part in Japan’s “2013 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences”

held in Tokyo, Japan. The Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Republic of Dagestan, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Turkey, and Nigeria all sent representatives to participate in the seminar. The MJIB has been attending the seminar as an observer since 1994.

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

### **1. Custody of drug evidence**

In 2013, 4,015 items of drug evidence weighing a total of 372,785.8 grams that had been confiscated by the judiciary and military authorities were under the custody of the MJIB after these items were inspected. By the end of 2013, 27,131 items of drug evidence weighing a total of 1,802,353.44 grams have been placed under the custody of the MJIB (Table 2-6, 2-7 & 2-8).





Table 2-6

## Statistics on drug evidence warehoused each month in 2013

Class	Schedule 1 Drugs						Schedule 2 Drugs				Other		Total	
Type	Heroin		Morphine		Cocaine		Opium Poppy		Marijuana					
Amount	Grams	No. of cases	Grams	No. of cases	Grams	No. of cases	Grams	No. of cases	Grams	No. of cases	Grams	No. of cases	Grams	No. of cases
January	3,319.92	366							561.03	29	12.19	1	3,893.14	396
February	551.38	170							2.92	9	1.86	1	556.16	180
March	6,290.23	457			918.38	2			342.94	40	338.80	1	7,890.35	500
April	3,059.45	300	101.00	1					96.62	30	32.27	2	3,289.34	333
May	11,850.05	269							490.07	22	4.06	1	12,344.18	292
June	2,086.85	316							575.17	37	8.06	1	2,670.08	354
July	6,238.10	369							2,869.84	32	6.03	3	9,113.97	404
August	511.13	242							476.41	15	334.11		1,321.65	257
September	2,697.77	323							4,957.83	36	32.90	4	7,688.50	363
October	7,353.71	285			0.19	1			2,002.22	24	24.42	2	9,380.54	312
November	99,779.38	320	0.11	1			2.37	1	154.55	25	53.75	1	99,990.16	348
December	211,109.53	253	0.92	1			0.54	1	3,322.44	20	214.30	1	214,647.70	276
TOTAL	354,847.50	3,670	102.03	3	918.57	3	2.91	2	15,852.04	319	1,062.75	18	372,785.80	4,015

Notes: 1.The "Other" fields show examination results of the Schedule 1 drugs acetorphone, desomorphone, dihydroetorphone, etorphone, and ketobemidone, and the Schedule 2 drugs poppy straw, coca leaves, cannabis resin, cannabis extract, cannabis tincture, etc., as well as drugs and tools that have been warehoused but not yet examined, including drug-smoking paraphernalia (pipes), wrappers (residue bags), amphetamines mixed with heroin and other amounts that are too small to identify.

2.One case may include more than one drug.

Table 2-7

## Statistics on drug evidence of various authorities ordered to be destroyed in 2013

Date: 01/01/2013 – 12/31/2013

Code	Authority Name	Case orders sent by this unit	Case orders sent by other unit	Total no. of orders
02	Taipei District Prosecutors Office	24	53	359
04	Shi-Lin District Prosecutors Office	28	12	602
06	New Taipei District Prosecutors Office	36	54	899
07	Taiwan Taoyuan District Court	0	5	5
08	Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office	38	13	1,089
09	Taiwan Hsinchu District Court	0	0	6
10	Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office	3	7	136
12	Taichung District Prosecutors Office	13	13	550
13	Taiwan Changhua District Court	0	0	1
14	Changhua District Prosecutors Office	16	7	303
16	Yunlin District Prosecutors Office	8	7	271
18	Chiayi District Prosecutors Office	9	8	129
19	Taiwan Tainan District Court	0	1	1
20	Tainan District Prosecutors Office	18	18	609
21	Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court	0	0	1
22	Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office	13	18	1,030
24	Pingtung District Prosecutors Office	16	4	328
26	Taitung District Prosecutors Office	1	1	22
28	Hualien District Prosecutors Office	0	2	2
29	Taiwan Yilan District Court	0	1	1
30	Yilan District Prosecutors Office	5	0	60
32	Keelung District Prosecutors Office	4	8	94
34	Penghu District Prosecutors Office	1	0	5
36	Kinmen District Prosecutors Office	0	0	3
97	Nantou District Prosecutors Office	5	3	42
99	Miaoli District Prosecutors Office	0	4	4
E2	MND Southern Taiwan Military District Prosecutors Office	1	0	0
<b>Total no. of cases</b>		<b>239</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>6,552</b>



Table 2-8

## Statistics on amount of drugs destroyed by the MJIB in previous years

Year	Type	Schedule 1 D rugs						Schedule 2 D rugs						Other		Total		Public Destruction			
		Heroin		Morphine		Opium		Cocaine		Opium Poppy		Coca		Marijuana		Gram	Item	Date	incinerator plant		
		Gram	Item	Gram	Item	Gram	Item	Gram	Item	Gram	Item	Gram	Item	Gram	Item						
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	06/03/1994	Neihu
1995		342,259.19	5,836	5,703.37	185			1,015.58	10					19,662.17	56	813.89	168	369,454.20	6,255	05/22/1995	Neihu
1996		391,138.80	4,879	2,170.28	55			0.54	4					5,301.64	64	2,634.78	89	401,246.04	5,091	05/07/1996	Mucha
1997		216,698.17	3,004	638.20	29			33.97	1					10,917.00	44	246.87	32	228,534.21	3,110	05/16/1997	Mucha
1998		155,646.91	3,911	298.31	12			574.50	1					2,263.71	50	27.27	21	158,810.70	3,995	05/15/1998	Mucha
1999		94,412.33	3,012	1,878.45	23			6.34	1					2,940.13	90	173.80	18	99,411.05	3,144	05/19/1999	Mucha
2001		211,363.44	6,826	4,743.81	128			0.32	1					42,882.75	136	1,999.31	30	260,989.63	7,121	05/14/2001	Neihu
2002		192,446.61	5,226	6.79	4			20,958.83	4					2,981.33	250	5,865.13	17	222,258.69	5,501	05/17/2002	Mucha
2003		125,469.99	6,435	379.21	5					29.62	2	6.65	3	43,182.94	282	1,426.60	1	170,495.01	6,728	05/16/2003	Mucha
2004		66,915.61	7,083	1,072.10	3			1.30	1	287.63	1	6.29	2	12,852.31	349	59.98	9	81,195.22	7,448	05/26/2004	Mucha
2005		197,052.81	7,504	1.24	1			356.62	1	5.48	1	3.39	6	21,822.47	286	1,812.99	22	221,055.00	7,821	05/23/2005	Mucha
2006		526,640.61	10,546	22.99	4			0.08	1					10,572.91	386	14,947.54	17	552,187.86	10,958	05/19/2006	Mucha
2007		242,544.17	12,679	691.24	3			1,175.86	4					21,291.16	330	5.36	18	265,707.79	13,034	04/26/2007	Mucha
2008		257,576.69	9,197					455.47	6					17,143.93	299	10,491.51	29	285,667.60	9,531	04/16/2008	Mucha
2009		365,256.62	12,919	3.43	3	2.8	1	981.39	8					31,837.64	413	4,348.11	417	402,429.99	13,761	04/02/2009	Mucha
2010		379,883.08	14,021	4,991.69	226			85.59	6				1	979,786.40	484	51,095.19	275	1,415,841.95	15,013	05/06/2010	Mucha
2011		593,596.52	13,278	33,247.71	65	26.6	2	165.05	3	2,279.89	1			144,683.80	432	5,173.27	311	779,172.79	14,092	05/05/2011	Mucha
2012		217,711.70	7,923	426,598.21	26	0.0	0	6.42	3	0.40	2	184.78	1	78,893.88	371	66,948.24	47	790,343.63	8,373	05/03/2012	Mucha
2013		232,616.10	6,089	264.22	39	0.0	0	8.58	3	0.00	0	0.00	0	207,940.13	381	8,201.48	40	449,030.51	6,552	05/07/2013	Mucha

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



## 2. Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee

- (1) In order to ensure that the process for disposal of seized drugs is transparent, a “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” has been established. A meeting of the committee shall be held once a year prior to the date of drug destruction. At the meeting, in addition to reporting status of custody of seized drugs, representatives for supervising the seized drug destruction also will be elected to witness the destruction process of seized drugs in public together with the High Court Prosecutor.
- (2) There are 15 to 17 committee members, including representatives from the Judicial Yuan, the Executive Yuan, the National Security Bureau, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Health, the Environmental Protection Administration, the Coast Guard Administration, the National Police Agency of the Ministry of Interior, the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, the Military Police Command and the MJIB. Two to four members from civil anti-drug groups also will be elected to serve as members of the committee. The Director General of the MJIB shall serve as the convener of the committee meeting. One member from the Legislative Yuan and the Control Yuan respectively shall act as advisors.
- (3) The 14<sup>th</sup> meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” was held at 2:30 pm on April 9, 2013 at the MJIB. The following resolutions were made at the meeting:
  - A. An order to destroy 6,552 items of confiscated drugs weighing a total of 449,030.51 grams had been confirmed.





B. Consultant Ling Li-yi of the John Tung Foundation, CEO Deng Zhao-fang of the Foundation for Poison Control, and Vice Chairman Zhang Zhi-gang of the Consumer's Foundation were elected as representatives of the Supervisory Committee to visit the MJIB in the morning on April 17<sup>th</sup> in cooperation with Prosecutor Qian Han-liang of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to supervise inventory-taking, sealing and examination of drug evidence awaiting to be destroyed. In the afternoon of May 3<sup>rd</sup>, they went to the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant of the Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government to supervise destruction operations of the drugs.

Photo 2-4-1



Director of MJIB Mr. Wang hosted the 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” in 2013

### 3. Destruction of drug evidence

In accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 18 of the “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act,” which states that “The seized drugs and drug-making equipments shall be confiscated and destroyed regardless of whether or not they belong to the offenders,” and Article 14 of the “Guidelines for Disposal Process Control of Seized Drugs,” which states that “The MJIB shall regularly and publicly destroy specified drug evidence in conjunction with the judicial and military authorities or other authorities and personnel...,” the MJIB convened the National Anti-Drug Conference on June 3, 2013, and the Bureau publicly destroyed drug evidence before the conference began.

The MJIB spent three months to collect, box and seal drugs for them to be destroyed. At 1:30 pm on May 7, 2013, drugs were packed into 81 boxes for a total of 449.3 kg, and these to be destroyed drugs were transported from the MJIB to the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant by armored escort vehicles and guarded by the Bureau’s security force in cooperation with the police traffic control along the way.

The procession of vehicles arrived at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant at 14:00. 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 that the seals were intact, the drug boxes were lined up waiting for destruction. At 3:30 pm, Minister Zeng of the Ministry of Justice personally hosted the drug evidence destruction ceremony of 2013 in public. (Photo 2-4-2, 2-4-3)





Photo 2-4-2



Minister of the Ministry of Justice Mr. Zeng, Director of the MJIB Mr. Wang and Commissioner of Dept. of Environmental Protection of TCG Mr. Wu jointly launched the 2013 drug destruction ceremony

Photo 2-4-3



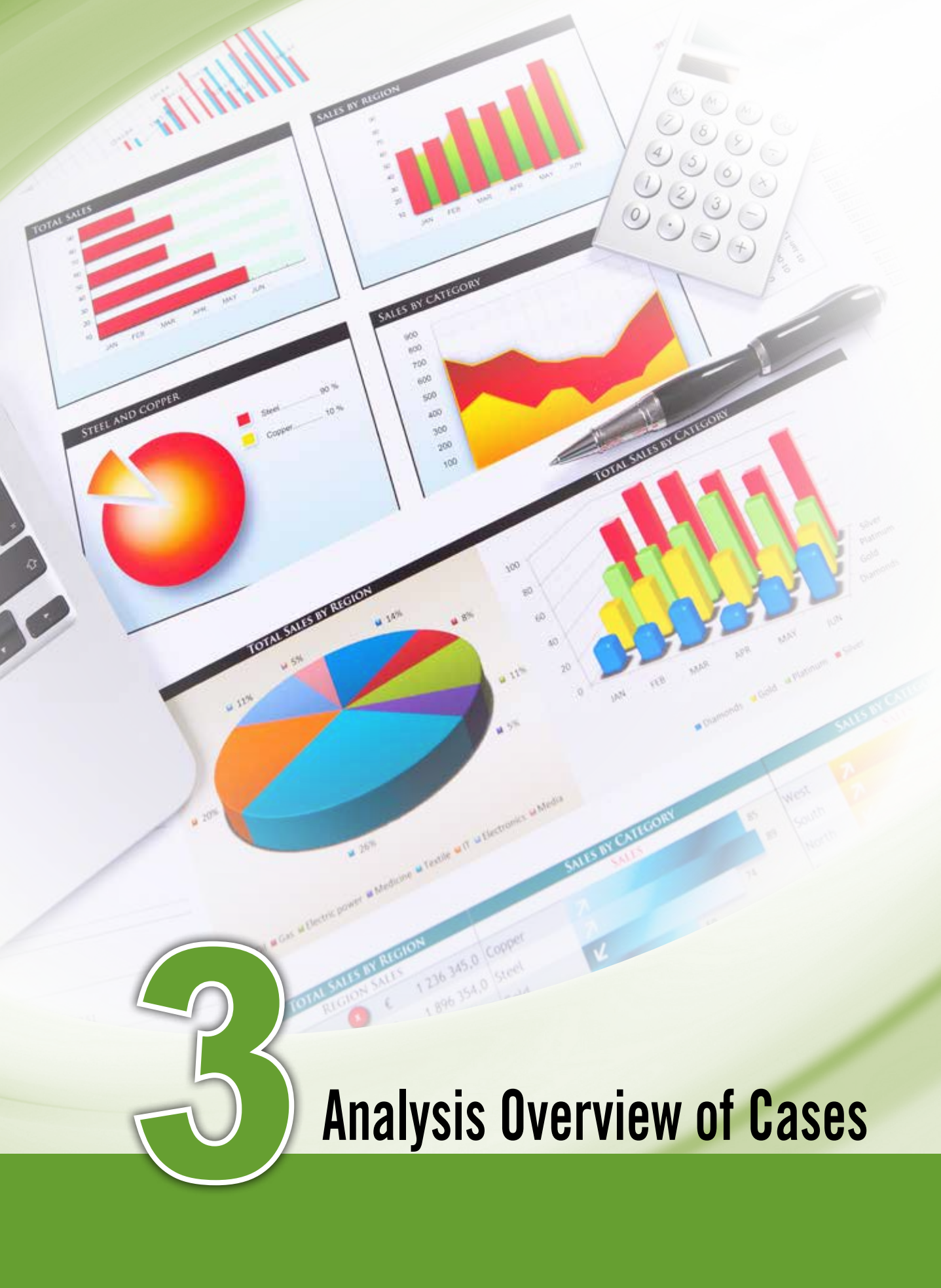
Confiscated drugs about to be destroyed in 2013





3

## Analysis Overview of Cases



# I. Statistical Overview of Domestic Drug Crimes

## 1. Investigation and trial of drug cases

In 2013, 66,712 drug cases were heard at the District Prosecutors Offices (of which 30.8% involved Schedule 1 drugs, and 62.8% involved Schedule 2 drugs, with the remainder involved Schedule 3 and 4 drugs), representing a 5.5% decrease compared to the previous year. Cases involved Schedule 1 drugs are decreased by 18.1% compared to the previous year, and cases involved Schedule 2 drugs are decreased by 1.1%. Of the cases heard in 2013, there were 52,359 cases (78.5%) involved drug users (including part-time drug users), which was a reduction of 7.8% compared to the previous year.

In 2013, 40,305 people involved in drug cases were prosecuted by the District Prosecutors Offices (of which 72.1% were drug users; 38.3% of cases involved Schedule 1 drugs, and 52.8% involved Schedule 2 drugs, and 8.7% involved Schedule 3 drugs), representing a decrease of 2,720 people compared to the previous year (Table 3-1-1).

## 2. Drug case convictions

In 2013, 36,096 people involved in drug cases were heard and convicted at the courts of all levels and were transferred to the prosecuting authorities, representing a decrease of 0.9% compared to the previous year. Among the drug cases, 13,592 convicted criminals involved Schedule 1 drugs accounting for 37.7%, and 19,796 convicted criminals involved Schedule 2 drugs accounting for 54.8%. Among the convicted criminals, 27,705 people were pure drug users accounting for 76.8%, which





Table 3-1-1

## Statistics for the investigation and trial of drug cases

Type	Cases Brought to Court					No. of Accused				
	Total		Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Total		Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs
	No. of Cases	Use				No. of People	Users			
2009	71,483	61,139	36,652	33,199	1,464	40,443	32,947	25,437	13,639	1,303
2010	76,363	63,521	30,016	44,002	2,126	43,694	34,280	21,338	20,429	1,827
2011	74,151	60,742	27,577	43,869	2,383	42,960	32,356	19,337	21,202	2,313
2012	70,571	56,795	25,046	42,399	2,808	43,025	32,535	18,783	21,520	2,603
2013	66,712	52,359	20,515	41,914	3,833	40,305	29,075	15,429	21,297	3,517
Change compared to the previous year	-5.5%	-7.8%	-18.1%	-1.1%	36.5%	-6.3%	-10.6%	-17.9%	-1.0%	35.1%

was a decrease of 3.0% compared to the previous year, and 4,867 people were purely for drug production and transport accounting for 13.5%, which was a decrease of 2.0% compared to the previous year (Table 3-1-2).

Table 3-1-2

## Statistics for No. of people convicted of drug offenses

Unit: Person

Item	Total	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Strictly Production, dealing and trafficking	Production, dealing and part-time use	Pure Users		
							No. of People	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs
2009	36,758	24,624	11,504	591	2,129	4	32,046	22,670	9,376
2010	35,460	18,271	15,999	1,136	3,470	3	29,428	15,933	13,495
2011	36,440	16,614	18,007	1,747	4,514	4	29,351	14,281	15,070
2012	36,410	15,753	18,558	2,023	4,966	7	28,553	13,507	15,046
2013	36,096	13,592	19,796	2,629	4,867	1	27,705	11,525	16,180
Rate of change compared to the previous year	-0.9%	-13.7%	6.7%	30.0%	-2.0%	-85.7%	-3.0%	-14.7%	7.5%

### 3.Quantity of drugs seized

According to the most recent appraisal, drugs with a pure net weight of 3,656.5 kg were confiscated in 2013, representing an increase of 1,034.0 kg (39.4%) compared to the previous year. Of these drugs, there were 288.5 kg of Schedule 1 drugs (Heroin, etc.), 838.2 kg of Schedule 2 drugs (amphetamines, etc.) 2,421.8 kg of Schedule 3





drugs (ketamine, etc.) and 107.9 kg of Schedule 4 drugs (pseudoephedrine, etc.). To distinguish by source regions, the majority, accounting for 53.4%, originated from the mainland China. During the same period, 48 drug factories, which were established as such according to the “Standards for Determining Drug Manufacturing Factories,” were also uncovered (Table 3-1-3-1 and 3-1-3-2).

Table 3-1-3-1

### Statistics on amount of drugs seized – net weight of pure drugs based on most recent appraisals

Unit: Kilogram

Item	Grand Total	Schedule 1 Drugs		Schedule 2 Drugs					Schedule 3 Drugs		Schedule 4 Drugs			
		Total	Heroin	Total	M D M A	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Semi-finished Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl ephedrine	Ephedra	Pseudoephedrine
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
2012	2,622.4	159.7	157.9	143.8	5.7	14.4	119.3	-	2,233.5	2,111.1	85.4	5.2	7.5	35.6
2013	3,656.5	288.5	288.3	838.2	20.4	35.7	775.8	0.1	2,421.8	2,393.3	107.9	0.6	101.9	4.3
Quantity change compared to the previous year	1,034.0	128.9	130.3	694.4	14.7	21.4	656.5	0.1	188.3	282.2	22.5	-4.6	94.4	-31.4

Table 3-1-3-2

## Statistics on source regions of various drug types

Unit: Kilogram

Item	Grand Total	Schedule 1 Drugs		Schedule 2 Drugs					Schedule 3 Drugs		Schedule 4 Drugs			
		Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Semi-finished Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl ephedrine	Ephedra	Pseudoephedrine
Taiwan	338.9	4.3	4.3	59.2	5.5	11.0	39.5	-	267.4	251.2	7.9	0.1	3.2	4.3
Mainland China	1,954.2	0.1	0.1	168.1	-	-	165.2	-	1,688.7	1,686.5	97.2	-	97.2	-
Hong Kong	174.3	-	-	66.4	-	-	66.4	-	108.0	108.0	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13.5	11.5	11.5	1.3	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-
Other Regions	1,045.0	259.7	259.4	513.8	-	23.3	490.4	-	271.4	271.3	0.1	-	-	-
Undetermined Regions	130.6	12.9	12.9	29.4	14.9	0.1	14.3	0.1	86.3	76.3	2.0	0.5	1.5	-

Notes: 1. Statistics for drug source are determined according to the packaging discovered by the confiscating authority, the source of smuggling, or the confession of the drug criminal. "Source" can include the transfer point and does not only refer to the point of production. If there is no way of telling the source, it is listed as "Undetermined Regions."

2. "Undetermined Regions" include materials seized from drug criminals during a street deal, those found on their persons, or those that they were using.

3. The data in this table is computed in grams, and then it is shown in kilogram. Kilograms involving the figures being rounded off may lead to discrepancies.

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

## 4. Overview of drug case prisoners

In 2013, 10,434 people were sent to prison for drug-related crimes, representing a 4.9% reduction compared to the previous year when this figure was 10,971 people. Among the 10,434 people, 4,775 people (45.8%) were sent to prison for crimes related to Schedule 1 drugs, and 4,789 people (45.9%) were sent to prison for crimes related to





Schedule 2 drugs. To distinguish by crime type, 7,654 people (73.4%) were pure users, and 2,231 people (21.4%) were drug producers, dealers or traffickers (including part-time users).

At the end of 2013, there were 26,779 drug offenders in prison, representing 45.7% of the total of 58,565 inmates. Among drug offenders in prison, 10,947 inmates (40.9%) were pure users, and 211 inmates (0.8%) were drug producers, dealers or traffickers and also part-time users, and 14,411 inmates (53.8%) were strictly drug producers, dealers or traffickers. (Table 3-1-4)

Table 3-1-4

### Statistics on overview of drug offenders in prison

Unit: Person

Item	Inmate Grand Total	Inmates				New Inmates					
		Grand Total	Strictly drug producing, dealing or trafficking	Both drug producing, dealing or trafficking and part-time use	Strictly users	Grand Total	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Strictly drug producing, dealing or trafficking	Both drug producing, dealing or trafficking and part-time use	Strictly users
2009	55,225	23,636	6,986	536	14,970	12,440	8,685	3,395	1,067	17	10,771
2010	57,088	24,480	8,660	412	14,213	11,247	6,291	4,410	1,550	15	9,110
2011	57,479	25,257	10,502	337	13,197	11,474	5,544	5,205	1,992	14	8,917
2012	58,674	26,326	12,643	267	12,141	10,971	5,083	5,023	2,240	4	8,160
2013	58,565	26,779	14,411	211	10,947	10,434	4,775	4,789	2,231	6	7,648
Rate of change compared to the previous year	-0.2%	1.7%	14.0%	-21.0%	-9.8%	-4.9%	-6.1%	-4.7%	-0.4%	50.0%	-6.3%

## 5. Implementation overview of observation, expostulation and mandatory rehabilitation

In 2013, 6,700 people were placed under observation and rehabilitation, representing a decrease of 269 people (3.9%) compared to the 6,969 people who received this therapy in the previous year. 10,046 people came out of therapy, of which 653 people (6.5%) were determined to continue using drugs. Of the 6,700 people that were placed under observation in 2013, 82.6% were males and 17.4% were females. The majority were aged from 30-39 (36.3%) or 24-29 (22.4%), and most of them had either a junior high school or senior high school (including vocational high school) level of education (86.4%). (Table 3-1-5)

Table 3-1-5

### Status and characteristics of new entrants under observation

Unit: Person

Item			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ingoing	Grand Total		8,305	9,501	8,565	6,969	6,700
	Gender	Male	6,847	7,753	7,107	5,728	5,531
		Female	1,458	1,748	1,458	1,241	1,169
	Age	Under 18	157	171	134	112	83
		18 - 23	1,258	1,811	1,726	1,359	1,289
		24 - 29	2,137	2,374	1,974	1,532	1,504
		30 - 39	2,934	3,337	3,006	2,541	2,432
		40 - 49	1,340	1,331	1,251	1,059	1,035
		50 and above	479	477	474	366	357
	Level of Education	Junior high school	3,646	4,104	3,623	2,946	2,703
		Senior high school (including vocational high school)	3,518	4,190	3,836	3,124	3,089
		Bachelor's degree and above	507	572	537	451	558
		Other	634	635	569	448	350
Outgoing	No. of people		8,355	9,445	9,703	10,397	10,046
	Continued using drugs		1,971	1,449	1,086	771	653
	Stopped using drugs		6,371	7,886	7,854	6,273	6,039
No. of people under therapy at the end of the year			1,063	1,119	883	823	727

Note: Figures are for all people leaving observation and rehabilitation centers, including those who stopped using drugs, those who continued using drugs and were sent to rehabilitation, those who refused rehabilitation, and those who were not admitted due to late application.





In 2013, 664 people entered rehabilitation, representing a reduction of 129 people (16.3%) compared to the 793 people that entered rehabilitation in the previous year. During the same period, 743 people completed rehabilitation, of which 731 people (98.4%) managed to avoid returning to drugs – leaving only 12 people (1.6%) that completed the rehabilitation program but still continued to using drugs. Of the 664 people newly admitted for rehabilitation in 2013, 89.0% were males and 11.0% were females. The majority were aged from 40-49 (39.3%) or 30-39 (27.7%), and most of them had either a junior high school or senior high school (including vocational high school) level of education (84.2%). (Table 3-1-6)

Table 3-1-6

### Status and characteristics of people newly admitted for rehabilitation

Unit: Person

Item			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ingoing	Grand Total		1,972	1,470	1,094	793	664
	Gender	Male	1,720	1,296	982	672	591
		Female	252	174	112	121	73
	Age	Under 18	17	9	6	5	8
		18 - 23	48	29	26	22	26
		24 - 29	218	143	59	44	37
		30 - 39	763	535	371	248	184
		40 - 49	664	258	409	314	261
		50 and above	262	226	223	160	148
	Level of Education	Junior high school	957	736	535	375	355
		Senior high school (including vocational high school)	695	503	383	278	204
		Bachelor's degree and above	56	54	38	28	21
		Other	246	177	138	112	84
Outgoing	No. of people		3,145	1,737	1,344	940	743
	Term finished		71	55	35	11	12
	Treatment stopped early		3,074	1,682	1,309	929	731
No. of people under therapy at the end of the year			1,306	1,011	734	572	474

Note: The number of people who left the Drug Abuser Treatment Center includes those who finished their term, those who went into treatment to avoid prison sentences or disciplinary action, those who were continuing prison sentences or disciplinary action, those who left upon ruling without completing the extended program, and those who left without completing the program.

## II. Analysis of Drug-related Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2013

### 1. Gender

In 2013, 216 suspects were seized involving drug cases, of which 172 suspects (79.63%) were males and 44 suspects (20.37%) were females. 16 male and 3 female suspects were seized involving Schedule 1 drug cases, 68 male and 15 female suspects involving Schedule 2 drug cases, 46 male and 6 female suspects involving Schedule 3 drug cases, and 42 male and 20 female suspects involving Schedule 4 drug cases. (Table 3-2-1)

Table 3-2-1

### Statistics on gender of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: Person

Type  Gender	2010				2011				2012				2013			
	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs
Male	51	77	47	28	40	69	55	22	33	36	16	18	16	68	46	42
Female	2	9	5	3	6	8	11	2	6	5	3	3	3	15	6	20
Total	53	86	52	31	46	77	66	24	39	41	19	21	19	83	52	62





## 2.Age

In cases solved in 2013, 77 (35.65%) suspects were aged 30-39, constituting the majority; 56 suspects (25.93%) were aged 40-49; 48 suspects (22.22%) were aged 20-29; and 21 suspects (9.72%) were aged 50-59 (Table 3-2-2 and Figure 3-2-2).

Figure 3-2-2

### Age of suspects in cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: Person

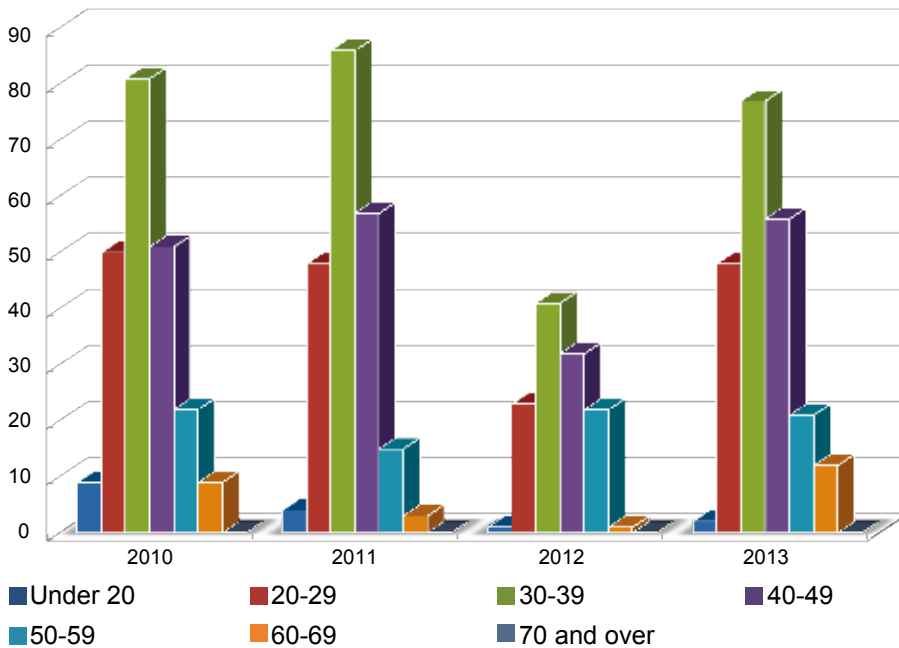


Table 3-2-2

### Statistics on age of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: Person

Age \ Type	2010				2011				2012				2013			
	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs
Under 20	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
20-29	14	19	10	7	4	18	25	1	7	6	5	5	1	12	18	17
30-39	17	34	21	9	24	30	21	11	10	21	4	6	7	29	15	26
40-49	12	21	9	9	16	19	12	10	11	10	5	6	6	27	9	14
50-59	6	5	7	4	1	9	4	1	9	4	5	4	2	13	2	4
60-69	3	5	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	6	1
70 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>





### 3.Level of education

In cases solved in 2013, 86 suspects (39.81%) were educated up to the level of high school (including vocational high school), constituting the majority; 57 suspects (26.39%) were educated to the level of junior high school; 54 suspects (25%) had a bachelor's degree or higher; and 19 suspects (8.8%) had an educational level of primary school or less (Table 3-2-3 and Figure 3-2-3).

Figure 3-2-3

Level of education of suspects in cases solved  
by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: Person

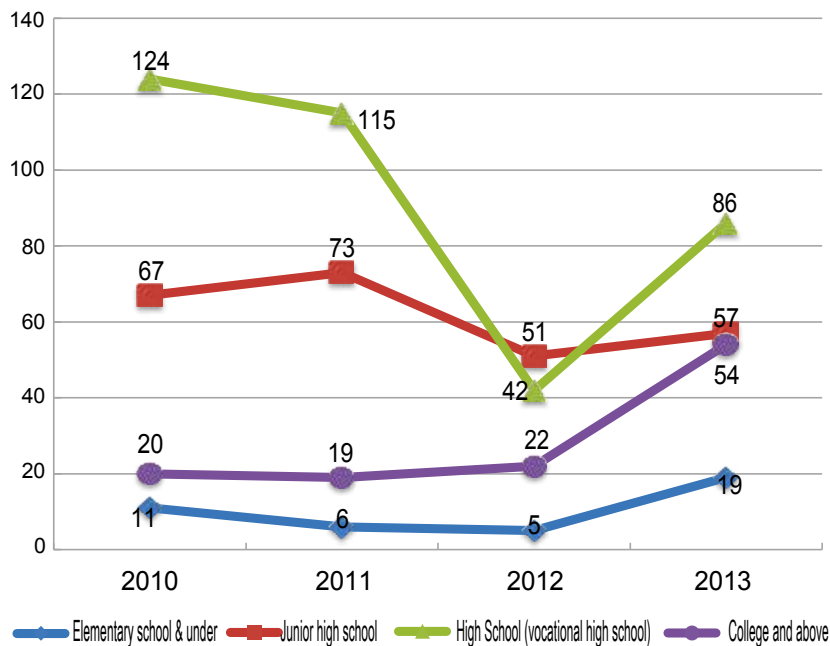


Table 3-2-3

### Statistics on level of education of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: Person

Type  Level of Education	2010				2011				2012				2013			
	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs
Elementary School & Under	2	5	3	1	0	3	3	0	1	3	0	1	1	2	4	12
Junior High School	19	20	18	10	15	21	29	8	22	15	5	9	5	19	17	16
High School (Vocational High School)	29	50	30	15	31	38	31	15	11	14	8	9	10	34	24	18
College and above	3	11	1	5	0	15	3	1	5	9	6	2	3	28	7	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>





## 4. Profession

In cases solved in 2013, 72 suspects (33.33%) were unemployed or had no known income, constituting the majority; 60 suspects (27.78%) worked in industrial jobs; 30 suspects (13.89%) worked in commercial jobs; 19 suspects (8.8%) worked as freelancers; 12 suspects (5.56%) worked in the service industry; 9 suspects (4.17%) worked in the transport industry; 7 suspects (3.24%) worked in the military, civil service, or education. Special attention should be paid to the fact that the majority of suspects had no employment (Table 3-2-4 and Figure 3-2-4).

Figure 3-2-4

**Professions of suspects in drug cases solved  
by the MJIB over the last four years**

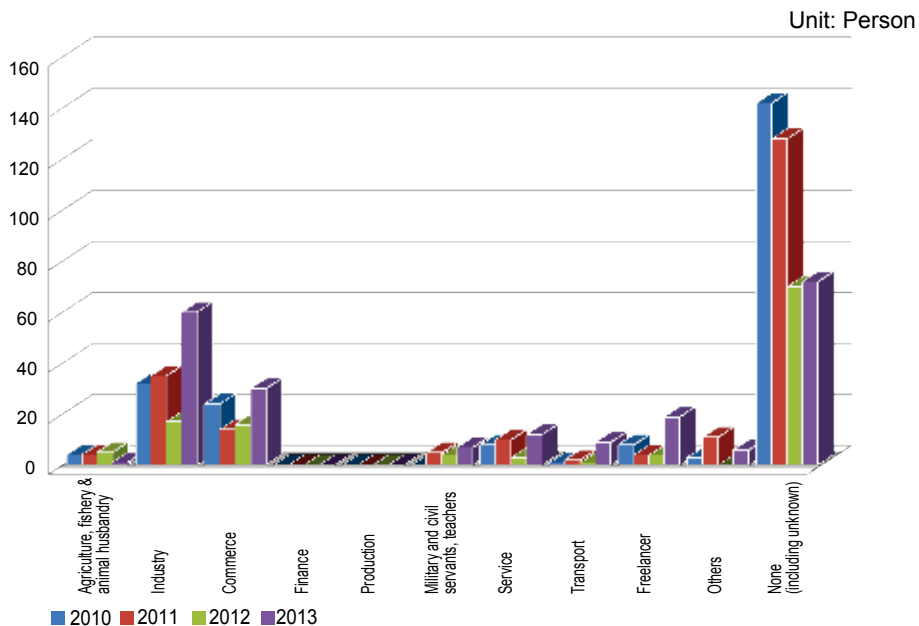


Table 3-2-4

### Statistics on professions of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: Person

Type  Profession	2010				2011				2012				2013			
	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs
Agriculture, fishery, animal husbandry	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Industry	12	9	8	3	4	15	15	1	3	3	1	10	1	8	9	42
Commerce	5	11	5	3	1	8	4	1	3	5	8	0	3	12	10	5
Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military and civil servants, teachers	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	4
Service	3	1	3	1	1	4	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	6	5	1
Transport	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	0
Freelancer	1	4	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	11	4	4
Others	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
Unemployed (including unknown)	32	57	29	24	36	36	38	18	27	28	6	9	14	41	11	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>





## 5. Case sources

Of the 140 drug cases solved in 2013, 93 cases (66.43%) were provided by domestic authorities (Customs Administration), and 34 cases (24.29%) were actively initiated by the MJIB; 12 cases (8.57%) were the result of tips, and 1 case (0.71%) was an international cooperation (Table 3-2-5 and Figure 3-2-5).

Table 3-2-5

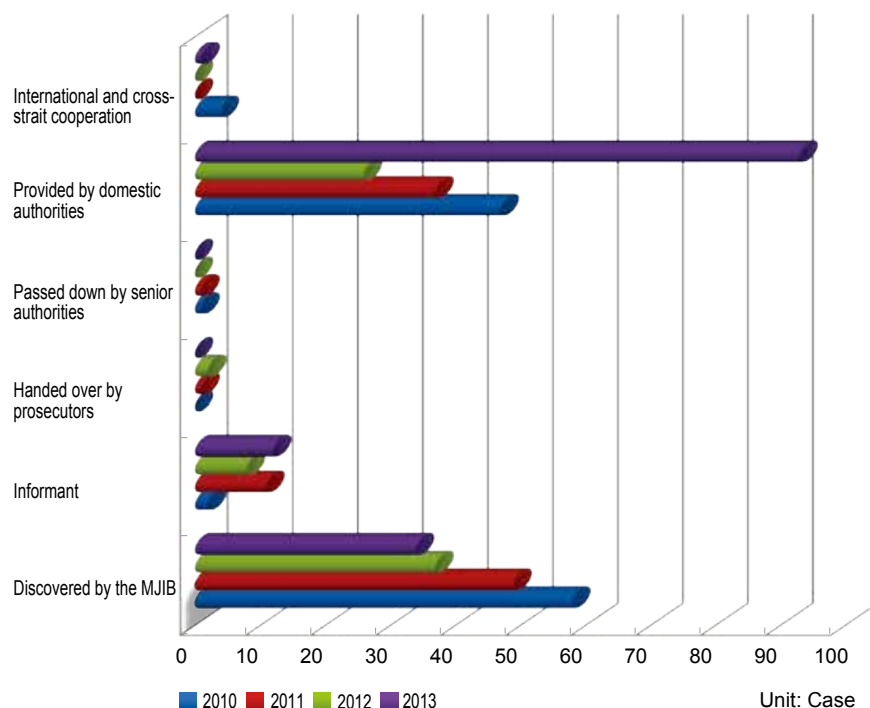
### Statistics on sources of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: Case

Case Source \ Type	2010				2011				2012				2013			
	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs
Discovered by the MJIB	16	24	13	5	12	26	8	3	15	12	6	4	7	12	12	3
Informant	0	2	0	0	1	4	5	1	0	3	3	2	0	5	7	0
Handed over by prosecutors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passed down by senior authorities	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provided by domestic authorities	10	26	7	4	3	22	8	4	5	12	2	7	4	31	4	54
International and cross-strait cooperation	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>57</b>

Figure 3-2-5

## Sources of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years



## 6. Crime regions

In 2013, the MJIB solved 140 cases, of which 22 cases (15.71%) were located in Taipei City, constituting the majority, and 20 cases (14.29%) were in New Taipei City, 19 cases (13.57%) in Taichung City, 18 cases (12.86%) in Kaohsiung City, 17 cases (12.14%) in Taoyuan County, 15 cases (10.71%) in Tainan City, 8 cases (5.71%) in Changhua County, 4 cases (2.86%) in Miaoli County, 3 cases (2.14%) in Yilan County and Hsinchu City respectively, 2 cases (1.43%) in Keelung City, Hsinchu County, Nantou County and Pingtung County respectively, one case (0.71%) in Chiayi City,





Hualien County and Kinmen County each. These figures are slightly different from the previous three years, but cases were still concentrated in the five urban cities with a dense population, airports and harbors (Table 3-2-6 and Figure 3-2-6).

Table 3-2-6

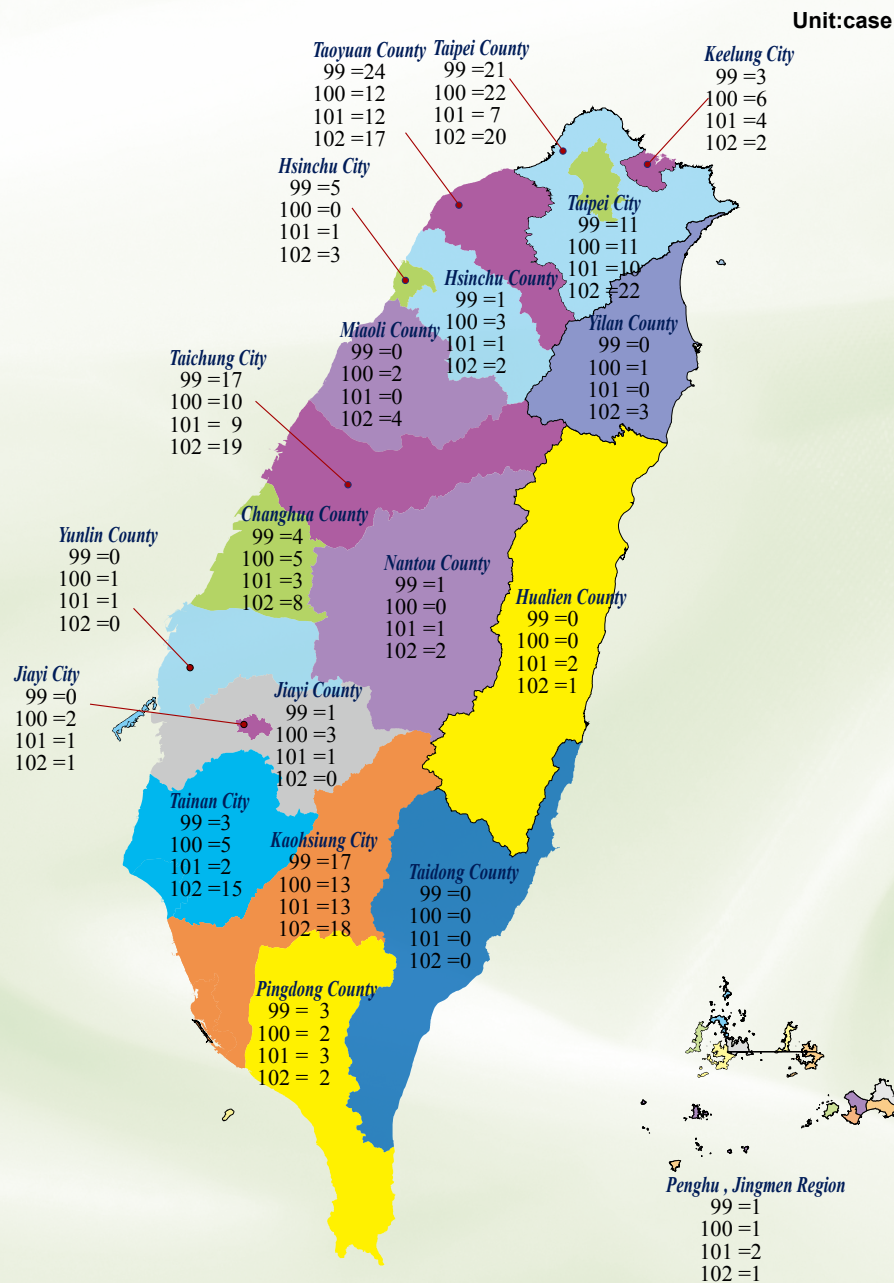
### Statistics on crime regions of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: Case

Crime Region	Type	2010				2011				2012				2013			
		Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs	Schedule 1 Drugs	Schedule 2 Drugs	Schedule 3 Drugs	Schedule 4 Drugs
Taipei City		5	5	1	0	1	8	0	2	3	3	3	1	1	17	1	3
New Taipei City		3	15	0	3	3	11	5	3	3	3	1	0	2	7	3	8
Keelung City		0	1	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0
Yilan County		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Taoyuan County		12	5	7	0	4	2	4	2	4	1	4	3	3	6	1	7
Hsinchu City		0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Hsinchu County		0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Miaoli County		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Taichung City		8	4	4	1	3	6	1	0	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	10
Changhua County		0	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	6
Nantou County		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yunlin County		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chiayi City		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Chiayi County		0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tainan City		0	1	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	3	8
Kaohsiung City		1	11	4	1	2	7	4	0	5	4	0	4	2	6	3	7
Pingtung County		0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
Taitung County		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hualien County		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Penghu County, Kinmen & Matsu		0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>57</b>

Figure 3-2-6

## Crime regions of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years













4

**Direction of Future Work**

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

### **1. Continue the investigation of major drug cases, and effectively combat drug-related crimes**

By adhering to the government anti-drug policy of “declaring war on drugs” and following the investigative principles of “interdicting at habitat, intercepting at disembarkation, wiping-out within inland,” the MJIB will actively explore and investigate on major drug syndicate crime cases with concentration on “international drug traffickers, transportation channels, sales network, new drugs, campus drug selling and drug labs.”

### **2. Prevent drug manufacturing syndicate in advance, and positively cut drug sources**

According to data from the “Statistical Abstract of Justice” issued by the Ministry of Justice, 48 drug factories, which were established as such according to the Standards for Determining Drug Manufacturing Factories, were uncovered in 2013. The data indicates that the situation of domestically produced drugs is still serious. There is an urgent need of adjustment and deployment on drug investigation. The MJIB will actively investigate drug cases and strengthen seizing of drug-making sources so as to curb the proliferation of drugs in Taiwan. In addition, the MJIB will continue to establish a notification mechanism by coordinating with competent authorities and guard against illegal use of cold medicine in order to achieve the goal of cutting drug sources and prevent spread of drugs in advance.





### **3.Enhance uncovering of evidence of new drugs, and cooperate to remove drugs from schools**

Due to easy making, low costs, high profit margins, cheap buying prices and light penalties, it is extremely easy for young people to become addicted to new synthetic drugs. Apart from harming physical and mental well-being of users, these drugs also pose a serious threat to public order. In order to prevent proliferation of these drugs, there is a pressing need to discover clues that point to new drugs and then actively carry out investigations. The focus should be placed on sources and distribution warehouse of these drugs in order to effectively curb the spread of drugs and selling in campus.

### **4.Strengthen checking of funds in drug cases, and confiscate illegal assets**

Confiscation of assets is an important method for preventing drug-related crimes, and stripping criminals of their illegal gains is more effective in stopping the occurrence of criminal activity. When investigating drug-related cases, there will be active investigation of the source of funds, account transactions and possible money laundering channels of drug-dealing gangs. This will cut off the gangs' source of funds and achieve the objective of "weeding out the sources, and preventing repeat occurrences."

### **5.Implement consulting placement, and explore drug trafficking clues**

By focusing on clues of major drug crimes, including bulk drug smuggling cases via fishing boats, shipping containers and postal packages as well as drug manufacturing

factories, the MJIB will strengthen consulting placement in related industries to effectively explore and grasp criminal intelligence in order to improve the ability to identify clues so as to prevent large quantities of drugs from entering Taiwan and to avoid endangering physical and mental health of the public.

## **6.Strengthen analysis of intelligence, and promote regional cooperation**

The MJIB will continue to enhance the database of drug cases to make effective use of intelligence analysis software, outline the drug network structure and re-establish course of drug-related activities so that drug cases can be analyzed by using the database to enhance its ability to integrate cases and support external investigations of major cases. In addition, the MJIB will promote methods, such as special case alliances and regional cooperation, in order to implement inter-agency collaboration. It will integrate human resources and maximize its power to combat drugs.

## **7.Organize specialist workshops, and strengthen professional abilities**

The MJIB will continue to hold specialist workshops and regional meetings to provide information on drug-related crime trends and new drugs. Investigative experience, new patterns in which drug-related crimes are conducted, and amendments to regulations will be shared, and work concepts will be communicated. This will enhance the investigative skills of personnel, thus enhancing the MJIB's overall performance to combat drugs.





## II. International and Cross-Strait Drug Enforcement Cooperation

### 1. International cooperation

#### *(1) Implement international cooperative drug enforcement mechanism*

In response to current trends in Taiwan's foreign relation environment, a principle of pragmatism has been adopted in international drug enforcement. Taiwan will cooperate with countries and regions relevant to the fight against drugs and set up international drug enforcement mechanisms by giving priority to countries further up the drug supply chain that are beneficial to Taiwan's efforts to enforce drug laws and through implementing specific methods, such as "establishing channels, sharing experiences, sharing intelligence, holding conferences, collaborating in handling cases, and tracking down criminals."

#### *(2) Continue enhancing cooperation with law enforcement agencies of key countries*

The MJIB will uphold the principles of equality, mutual trust, reciprocity, and mutual benefits as it continues to communicate and exchange information with countries such as the United States, Australia, Japan and those cooperative countries in Southeast Asia. It will maintain two-way communication and exchange of intelligence, and discover clues regarding the sources of drug-related cases and further cooperate in investigations in order to facilitate the battle against drug crimes and enhance the

efficiency of cross-border cooperation.

### *(3) Strengthen multilateral collaboration in fighting crimes*

Drug-related crime is characterized by its international nature, making it impossible for a single country to fully control the enforcement of the production, transport and sale of drugs and making it necessary to join forces with neighboring countries. In order to effectively block drug smuggling and trafficking, Taiwan recently formed a multi-country and cross-border enforcement strategy aimed at heroin, amphetamine and specific new drugs, such as ketamine and erimin. The aim is to maximize the power to combat drugs to achieve better results in the shared fight against drugs.

### *(4) Continue strengthening the effort to track down criminal fugitives escaped overseas*

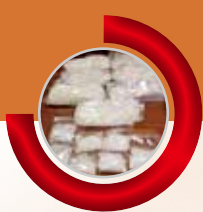
The MJIB will continue to assist the work of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to improve digital files on drug criminals fled overseas and actively track their movements. Furthermore, if criminals are discovered to have escaped overseas during the course of domestic investigations, they will be classified as such and international collaboration will be requested for further investigation.

## **2. Cross-strait cooperation**

### *(1) Strengthen existing cross-strait agreements*

On April 26, 2009, the Strait Exchange Foundation (SEF) and the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS) jointly signed the “Cross-strait Joint Fight against Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement,” and the Agreement became





effective on June 25<sup>th</sup> on the same year. Since then, the platform of cross-strait drug enforcement system has been established, enabling narcotics agencies of both sides to directly and quickly exchange intelligence so as to cooperate fully with investigation of drug crimes. The cooperation also has expanded to the level of mutual legal assistance, which is greatly beneficial for curbing cross-border drug activities on both sides and breaking down cross-strait drug syndicates. At the present time, the MJIB will continue to abide by the principles of “overall control and separate development” in cross-strait contact and cooperation to be in line with the nature of drug cases.

### *(2) Establish a direct platform for intelligence exchange*

The MJIB will continue enhancing the already established level-2 service desks with provincial (city)-level Public Security departments in Guangdong Province, Shanghai, Fujian Province, Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province to establish direct communication and intelligence cooperation regarding drug cases, and has expanded its service scope, including cooperation on drug source identification and analysis, sharing of partial data base and holding regular meetings, in order to fully achieve the goal of intelligence sharing.

### *(3) Hold flexible meeting regarding major cases, and exchange views on investigation*

Although drug enforcement agencies on both sides have close interaction, it is inevitable that there are differences on legal cognition, terms used on drug cases, investigation handling skills and writing of intelligence content, resulting in an impact on the progress of drug case investigation. Therefore, drug enforcement agencies on both sides should conduct joint investigations at any time on major drug cases, and hold

face-to-face meetings to exchange views on investigations and eliminate the gap in order to effectively combine forces and solve major cases.

#### *(4) Continue promoting all-around communication among cross-strait drug enforcement personnel*

To facilitate the handling and coordination of cross-strait drug-related cases, the MJIB will strengthen public friendship exchange and mutual trust with the mainland China and create a network of interpersonal relationships and contact channels by journeying across the straits to participate in seminars, or organizing visiting groups of specialists to have mutual visits, seminars or other exchange activities with related personnel of the mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao.

### **III. Improvement of Custody and Handling of Drug Evidence**

1. Since 1993, under the instruction of the Executive Yuan, the MJIB has taken the responsibility for custody and processing of seized drugs for 20 years as of today. During the period, the MJIB has never made any mistake in drug destruction or custody of drug evidence, and has effectively assisted national district courts and prosecuting offices in drug case hearings pursuant to provisions of the “Guidelines for Disposal Process Control of Seized Drugs.”
2. In addition to restrictions on terms of office, custody personnel also has to take compulsory urine tests on a regular basis in order to prevent abuse of drug evidence.
3. After twenty years of use, related equipments of the drug custody warehouse





are obviously very old. Apart from an update of the anti-theft host machine and the sensor system in 2012, dehumidifiers also were added to improve the environment. In addition, the MJIB continues to strengthen related management of drug evidence custody.

4. The MJIB is actively cleaning up old drug cases occurred 10 years ago or longer. Cases receiving disposal orders will be included in the destruction list of the year. For cases that have not received disposal orders, the MJIB has sent official letters to various district prosecutors offices for issuance of destruction order in order to make effective use of the warehouse space.







5

**Major Events**

## 2013 Major Events of Drug Enforcement Division, MJIB

DATE	EVENTS
01/05/2013	Fujian Province Investigation Department in conjunction with Kaohsiung Customs of Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance investigated the case of suspect Wang XX for transporting drugs, and seized 1,053 grams of methamphetamine.
01/14/2013	Fujian Province Investigation Department investigated the case of Huang XX suspected of transporting drugs, and seized 1,004 grams of methamphetamine.
01/17/2013	The Central Mobile Station of the MJIB investigated drug trafficking suspect Yue XX and seized 55 kg of methamphetamine and 165 kg of ketamine.
01/17/2013	Personnel of the MJIB held a meeting with the Hong Kong Office Director Andrew Malanga of DEA, Department of Justice of the U.S.
01/24/2013	New Taipei City Investigation Division of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Huang XX for transporting drugs and seized 21,740 bottles of Magic Water and 64.6 kg of unbottled Magic Water, 14,200 tablets of erimin, 56,273 tablets of MDMA, and 314.09 grams of ketamine for a total of 300 kg of drugs and NT\$3,020,000 earned from illegal sale of the drugs.





DATE	EVENTS
02/01/2013	Taoyuan County Investigation Station of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Lin XX for transporting drugs and seized 107 kg of ketamine.
03/11/2013   03/14/2013	Three officials of the MJIB were invited by the Narcotics Control Division, Kyushu Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare, Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare to participate in a conference regarding drug investigations and intelligence exchanges.
03/18/2013	Kaohsiung Station of the Marine Affairs Investigation Division of the MJIB in conjunction with the Kaohsiung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance investigated the case of suspect Gao XX for transporting drugs and seized 75 kg of methamphetamine.
03/22/2013	Taichung City Investigation Division of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Wu XX for manufacturing drugs, and uncovered one factory for manufacturing methamphetamine and seized 120 grams of methamphetamine, 30 kg of drug solution, and 180 grams of raw material ephedra for manufacturing drugs.
03/25/2013	The MJIB in conjunction with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the MPS of China investigated the “Zhang XX and Yang XX drug syndicate smuggling case” and seized 3 kg of drug ICE (methamphetamine) in Fujian Province.

DATE	EVENTS
03/26/2013	Kaohsiung City Investigation Division of the MJIB in conjunction with the Kaohsiung City Police Department investigated the case of suspect Wang XX for transporting drugs and seized 41 kg of ketamine.
03/26/2013	Keelung Station of the Marine Affairs Investigation Division in conjunction with the Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance investigated the case of suspect Lin XX for transporting drugs and seized 11.263 kg of methamphetamine and 64.861 kg of ketamine.
03/26/2013	The former and newly appointed liaison officers Nakamura Masashige and Murata Kazuhisa of the Japanese Coast Guard stationed in Taiwan attended their handover ceremony at the MJIB and the banquet.
04/07/2013	Changhua County Investigation Station of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Xu XX for manufacturing drugs, and uncovered one factory for manufacturing methamphetamine and seized 500 kg of methamphetamine solution.
04/09/2013	New Taipei City Investigation Division of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Zhang XX for manufacturing drugs, and uncovered one factory for manufacturing erimin and seized 177.91 kg of erimin.
04/15/2013	Keelung Station of the Marine Affairs Investigation Division of the MJIB in conjunction with the Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance investigated the case of suspect Lai XX for transporting drugs and seized 60.502 kg of ketamine.





DATE	EVENTS
04/16/2013	Performed inventory-taking, sealing and examination of 2013 drug evidence awaiting to be destroyed, and an order to destroy 6,552 items of confiscated drugs weighing a total of 449,030 grams had been confirmed by the judiciary and military authorities.
04/23/2013	Southern Mobile Station of the MJIB in conjunction with the Taichung City Government Police Bureau investigated the case of suspect Yang XX for transporting drugs and seized 11.212 kg of heroin and 160 grams of methamphetamine.
04/26/2013	Taoyuan County Investigation Station of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Huang XX for transporting drugs and seized 42 kg of ketamine.
05/01/2013	Keelung Station of the Marine Affairs Investigation Division of the MJIB in conjunction with the Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance investigated the case of suspect Lin XX for transporting drugs and seized 66.446 kg of ketamine.
05/07/2013	6,552 items of 2013 confiscated drugs weighing a total of 449,030.51 grams were to be destroyed before the National Anti-Drug Conference began. Minister Tseng Yung-fu of the Ministry of Justice presided over the public destruction ceremony at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant in Taipei City.
05/10/2013	Taichung City Investigation Division of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Zhuo XX for transporting drugs and seized 8.7 kg of ketamine.

DATE	EVENTS
05/14/2013	Southern Mobile Station of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Wang XX for manufacturing drugs, and uncovered one factory for manufacturing methamphetamine and seized 7 kg of methamphetamine.
05/15/2013	Taipei City Investigation Division of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Zhuang XX for manufacturing drugs, and seized 280,000 tablets of phenazepam and 79 kg of raw materials for manufacturing drugs.
05/20/2013   05/25/2013	The MJIB invited Secretary-General Mr. Liu Yue-Jin of Narcotics Control Bureau of the MPS of China and 7 other members to visit Taiwan.
05/29/2013   05/30/2013	Two officers of the MJIB were invited by the Secretary-General Mr. Liu Yue-Jin of Narcotics Control Bureau of the MPS of China to participate in an ad hoc meeting held in Guangdong Province, China regarding drug smuggling.
05/29/2013	Two officers of the Hong Kong Country Office of DEA, Department of Justice of the U.S. visited the MJIB.
06/17/2013   06/23/2013	The MJIB invited the Director Huang Hui of the Shanghai Drug Enforcement Agency of the Public Security Bureau leading a group of 15 people.





DATE	EVENTS
06/18/2013	Taipei City Investigation Division of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Zeng XX for transporting drugs and seized 2,574 grams of marijuana.
06/21/2013	Keelung Station of the Marine Affairs Investigation Division of the MJIB in conjunction with the Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance investigated the case of suspect Ding XX for transporting drugs and seized 3,267 grams of marijuana.
07/01/2013   07/05/2013	Five officers of the MJIB visited Malaysia to participate in a meeting regarding drug case investigation.
07/09/2013   07/10/2013	Two officers of the MJIB visited Quanzhou City of Fujian Province of China to participate in the case coordination meeting held by the Narcotics Control Bureau of the MPS of China regarding cross-strait cooperative investigations.
07/10/2013	Personnel of the MJIB received 8 members of the visiting group “Drug Investigation Practices Study Group” from the MPS of mainland China.
07/24/2013	Keelung Station of the Marine Affairs Investigation Division of the MJIB in conjunction with the Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance investigated the case of suspect Zhou XX for transporting drugs and seized 14.757 kg of marijuana.

DATE	EVENTS
07/27/2013	Chiayi County Investigation Station of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Cai XX for transporting drugs and seized 10.186 kg of methamphetamine and 39.5 grams of heroin.
08/07/2013	Taichung City Investigation Division of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Lin XX for transporting drugs and seized 163.334 kg of ketamine.
09/01/2013   09/15/2013	The MJIB dispatched officials to participate in the “2013 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences” held in Tokyo, Japan.
09/16/2013	Personnel of the MJIB attended the conference “Regulatory issues on domestic drug source related raw material drugs of controlled drugs and industrial raw materials of Precursor Chemicals for industrial use” hosted by the Member of the Control Yuan Shen Mei-zhen and two other members.
09/18/2013	Kaohsiung City Investigation Division of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Cai XX for manufacturing drugs, and uncovered one factory for manufacturing pseudoephedrine and seized 428.6 kg of pseudoephedrine solution and 150 kg of raw material ephedra for manufacturing drugs.
09/26/2013	Two officers of the Hong Kong Country Office of DEA, Department of Justice of the U.S. visited the MJIB.





DATE	EVENTS
09/27/2013	Southern Mobile Station of the MJIB in conjunction with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the MPS of China investigated the case of “Freighter XX” for smuggling ketamine, and seized 512 kg of ketamine, over 800 boxes of smuggled cigarettes and a batch of Chinese medicinal herbs.
10/06/2013	The MJIB in conjunction with the Hong Kong Customs and Japan Customs investigated the case of suspect “Suzuki XX” for smuggling amphetamine. The Japan Customs seized 2 kg of amphetamine at the Haneda Airport of Japan.
10/11/2013	Taipei City Investigation Division of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Chen XX for transporting drugs, and seized 270 heroin blocks weighing 103 kg, and seized 240 kg of ketamine.
10/15/2013   10/18/2013	The MJIB received Captain Kanison and two other members from the Chiang Rai Investigation Team of the Thailand ONCB.
10/22/2013	Taoyuan County Investigation Station of the MJIB in conjunction with the Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance investigated the case of suspect Ke XX for transporting drugs and seized 8.35 kg of ketamine.
10/28/2013	New Taipei City Investigation Division of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Chen XX for manufacturing drugs, and uncovered one factory for manufacturing erimin and seized 48.215 kg of erimin.

DATE	EVENTS
11/01/2013	Taoyuan County Investigation Station of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Qiu XX for transporting drugs, and seized 3,800 grams of ketamine.
11/04/2013   11/08/2013	Five officers of the MJIB visited regions of Guangdong, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Yunnan, and attended meetings held in each region respectively.
11/10/2013	Kaohsiung City Investigation Division of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Chen XX for manufacturing drugs, and uncovered one factory for manufacturing erimin and seized 1,300 tablets of erimin and 15 kg of raw materials for manufacturing the drugs.
11/13/2013   11/14/2013	A total of two officers from the MJIB and Taipei City Investigation Division visited the Anti-Illegal Drugs Special Operations Task Force of the Philippine National Police to attend an ad hoc meeting held by the Philippine police officials.
11/18/2013   11/19/2013	Two officers of the MJIB visited Guangzhou of Guangdong Province, China for investigation and evidence collection regarding the case “Suspect Zhao XX for smuggling drugs.”
11/25/2013	Director Masahiro Yamada of the International Criminal Organization Countermeasure Base of the Japanese Coast Guard and three other members visited the MJIB.





DATE	EVENTS
11/28/2013	Official Administrator Takashi Yoshikawa and three other members from the Investigation Department of the Japan Tokyo Customs visited the MJIB.
12/04/2013   12/06/2013	Four officers of the MJIB held a meeting in Kinmen with a visiting group of 14 members from the Narcotics Control Bureau of the MPS of China.
12/16/2013	Keelung Station of the Marine Affairs Investigation Division of the MJIB in conjunction with the Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance investigated the case of suspect Lin X for transporting drugs and seized 29.718 kg of ketamine.
12/20/2013	Kaohsiung City Investigation Division of the MJIB investigated the case of suspect Yang XX for transporting drugs and seized 231 kg of ketamine and NT\$3,800,000 earned from illegal sale of the drugs.
12/21/2013	Central Mobile Station of the MJIB investigated the case of Fang XX suspected of transporting drugs and seized 1,033 grams of heroin.
12/26/2013	Kaohsiung City Investigation Division of the MJIB in conjunction with the Kaohsiung City Police Department investigated the case of suspect Wang XX for transporting drugs and seized 55 kg of ketamine.

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