

2014
年報



Report on Drug Control and Prevention



Preface

Not only does drug abuse draw intense attention from the international communities, the problems derived from drug-related crimes now pose as a common challenge for countries worldwide. In view of the issue, countries have input massive resources and collaborated in the prevention of drug-related crimes in attempt to effectively reduce drug hazards. In recent years the situation of illegal abuse of emerging drugs in Taiwan is still on the rise, which seriously harms the mental and physical health of young students and people of Taiwan. To curb the spread of illicit drugs, apart from the continually powerful fight against drug-related crimes from the authorities, it will be relied on everyone's anti-drug collaboration to jointly establish a drug-free home.

In accordance with the investigation principles on “interdicting drugs at habitat, intercepting drugs at disembarkation, wiping-out drugs within inland,” the MJIB actively discovers and 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 2014, the Bureau handled 271 drug cases, arrested 289 suspects, seized 5,918 kg of various drugs and raided 8 drug laboratories, effectively preventing the flow of illicit drugs to the community. Moreover, the “MJIB Drug Abuse Laboratory”, a special drug identification laboratory with multiple testing capacities, became the first drug laboratory which got the ISO/IEC 17025 laboratory certification in Taiwan. The laboratory not only effectively supports forensic drug testing for courts at different levels and prosecutor offices in the investigation and trial of cases but also establishes the latest emerging drug abuse analytical database. In addition, the laboratory intends to cooperate with all drug testing laboratories in Taiwan for the early detection of trends in emerging drug abuse and thereby serves as reference



for the Narcotics Review Committee in the provision of drug control.

This yearbook provides an overview and outcome 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.

May 2015

Editor's Notes

I. Objectives

This yearbook presents information on the efforts of the Bureau of Investigation Ministry of Justice (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 discuss past cases and analyze trends of future development.
- (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 the follows:
 - “—” means no data or data unknown
 - “NA” 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 responsibilities¹ of the MJIB. Among the responsibilities, the sixth function on the “Elimination of narcotics” and the tenth function on the “Investigative and preventative matters specifically instructed by superior authorities,” formed the legal basis for the Bureau's to fight against drug-related crimes.

In view of the deteriorating drug-related crimes in Taiwan, the Executive Yuan declared a “War against Drugs” on May 12, 1993, in attempt to effectively curb drug offenses, ensure public order, and maintain the well-being of the national populace. In response to this directive, the “Drug Enforcement Center” was established on April 1, 1994 by the MJIB upon receiving approval from the Executive Yuan. Later on October 30, 1998, the Executive Yuan amended the functions of the MJIB to be nine functions.² In particular, the fifth function on “Drug prevention matters” explicitly stated that drug prevention was a legally-mandated responsibility of the Bureau. Furthermore, the ninth function was modified with wording into “investigative and preventative measures related to national security and national interests specifically instructed by superior authorities.”

On December 19, 2007, the President announced the amendment of the “Organizational Regulations of the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau” and name of the law was changed to “Organizational Act for Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice.”³ The second statute of this law established 20 professional responsibilities for the MJIB, of which the sixth item was “Drug Prevention” and the twentieth item was “Investigative and preventative measures related to national security and national interests specifically instructed by superior authorities.” The “Drug Enforcement Division” also was set up as the legal basis for the bureau's efforts to prevent drug-related crimes.

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 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.



II. Organization and Operation Overview

1. Drug Prevention

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

- (1) Planning, guidance, coordination and appraisal of drug-related investigations.
- (2) Guidance and review on the investigation of drug-related crime cases.
- (3) Exchange of criminal intelligence, coordination of contact, and cooperation regarding case investigations with domestic and foreign drug enforcement organizations.
- (4) Process flow control of drug seizures, centralized custody and destruction of seizures.
- (5) Archival, statistical compilation, analysis and application of drug crime data.
- (6) Studies regarding the prevention of drug-related crimes.
- (7) Compilation of annual reports and manuals for drug enforcement.
- (8) Other matters related to drug prevention and control.

The Drug Enforcement Division now have one Director who takes charge of the overall management of operations, one Deputy-Director to assist the Director in managing operations, and two committee members. There are three sections under the Division with division of operations 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

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.

seizures as well as relevant operations, such as filing, statistical compilation, research, analysis and application.

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

2. Forensic Drug Identification

The MJIB Forensic Science Division undertakes affairs such as the testing on drug and emerging drugs of abuse, drug laboratories, urine test for drugs, and hair test for drugs as well as relevant technical consultation and R&D work. The division is the first drug laboratory which got the ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory Certification in Taiwan and accredited by 85 certificated institutes from 70 countries. The laboratory, also known as “MJIB Drug Abuse Laboratory”, is the biggest special drug testing agency with most diverse testing capacities and most case handling capacity as well.



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董事長

陳 介 山

中華民國一百零三年四月二十一日

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第 1 頁，共 2 頁



2

Performance Overview



I. Focus of MJIB's Drug Enforcement Efforts

1. Drug investigations

(1) Enforcement status

In 2014, the MJIB solved a total of 271 cases and arrested 289 suspects (including 125 foreigners). In particular, 32 cases were initiatively investigated from criminal leads discoveries and informer tips while other 239 cases including 1 case of concealed through luggage, 7 cases of concealed through container, 22 cases of concealed through postal package, and 209 cases of the cold medicine, painkiller, and sedative medicine sent by the public (mostly consisting of foreign workers) from other countries were seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and transferred to MJIB for investigation. The gross weight (same below) of seizures of the drugs from Schedule 1, 2, 3, and 4 was 5,918.197 kg. Eight drug laboratories were raided, including 4 Schedule 2 drug methamphetamine laboratories, 1 marijuana drug laboratory, 1 MDMA drug laboratory, 1 Schedule 3 drug phenazepam laboratory, and 1 Schedule 4 drug pseudoephedrine laboratory, which compared with the 140 cases solved in 2013 and the 216 suspects arrested, a gross weight of seizures of the drugs from Schedule 1, 2, 3, and 4 was 4,069.635 kg, 11 drug laboratories were raided including 4 Schedule 2 drug methamphetamine laboratories, 1 marijuana drug laboratory, 4 Schedule 3 drug phenazepam laboratories, and 2 Schedule 4 drug pseudoephedrine laboratories. It showed that the number of drug cases, suspects, and seizure amount were substantially increased; however, the slight decreased in the number of drug laboratories.

(2) Focus of enforcements

The following is the ranking for the number of cases solved in 2014 in descending order: pseudoephedrine - 96 cases, ergotamine - 41 cases, pseudoephedrine - 31 cases, marijuana - 20 cases, ketamine - 14 cases, heroin - 12 cases, tramadol - 11 cases, methamphetamine - 10 cases, zolpidem - 8 cases, codeine (Schedule 3 Drug) - 6 cases, modafinil and lorazepam each with 3 cases, phenazepam, clonazepam, alprazolam, diazepam each with 2 cases, and MDMA, diphenoxylate,



Table 2-1 Number of cases investigated and amount of drugs seized by the MJIB in 2014

Unite: Gram (G.W.)

Schedule	Name of Drug	No. of Cases	Percentage %	Amount Seized	Percentage %
Schedule 1 Drug	Heroin	12	4.43	32,340.0	0.55
Schedule 2 Drug	Marijuana	20	7.38	13,880.8	0.23
	Codeine (Note 1)	1	0.37	80.0	0.00
	Diphenoxylate	1	0.37	18.0	0.00
	MDMA	1	0.37	214,015.0	3.62
	Methadone	1	0.37	17.0	0.00
	Methamphetamine	10	3.69	414,145.5	7.00
	Oxycodone (Note 2)			43.0	0.00
Schedule 3 Drug	Codeine (Note 3)	6	2.21	300.0	0.01
	Ketamine	14	5.17	1,670,741.0	28.23
	bk-MDMA(Note 2)			3.0	0.00
	AM-2201	1	0.37	913.0	0.02
	Phenazepam	2	0.74	127,300.0	2.15
Schedule 4 Drug	Alprazolam	2	0.74	35.0	0.00
	Clonazepam	2	0.74	61.0	0.00
	Tranquilizer	2	0.74	89.0	0.00
	Lorazepam	3	1.11	136.0	0.00
	Midazolam	1	0.37	73.0	0.00
	Phenobarbital	1	0.37	161.0	0.00
	Zopiclone	1	0.37	79.0	0.00
	Zolpidem	8	2.95	362.0	0.01
	Modafinil	3	1.11	177.0	0.00
	Tramadol	11	4.06	190.0	0.00
Precursor Materials of Schedule 4 Drug	Pseudoephedrine	31	11.44	3,433,016.0	58.01
	Ergotamine	41	15.13	1,159.0	0.02
	Phenylpropanolamine	96	35.42	8,863.0	0.15
Total		271	100.00	5,918,197.3	100.00

Note 1: Preparations with a content more than 5.0 grams per 100 milliliters or 100 grams.

Note 2: Seized from the same case.

Note 3: Preparations with a content more than 1.0 grams per 100 milliliters or 100 grams.

methadone, codeine (Schedule 2 Drug), AM-2201, phenobarbital, zopiclone, midazolameach with 1 case. The amount of seizures is listed as follows: pseudoephedrine - 3,433.016kg, ketamine - 1,670.741kg, methamphetamine (including solution) - 414.146kg, MDMA - 214.015kg, phenazepam - 127.3kg, heroin - 32.34kg, marijuana - 13.881kg, phenylpropanolamine - 8.863kg, ergotamine - 1.159kg, AM-2201 (Synthetic Cannabinoids) - 0.913kg. Heroin, methamphetamine, and ketamine still account for the most serious threats to citizens of Taiwan and are the primary target of MJIB's investigations. Additionally, the amount of seizures for ketamine remains substantially high and while the amount of seizures for Pseudoephedrine has increased considerable, and close attention should be paid to data relevant to those drugs (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 gravity of the threat posed by drugs to countries around the world, as well as the trans-border characteristics of drug-related crimes, drug-related criminal activities cannot be tackled by one country alone. As a result, the global communities have already reached a consensus on international cooperation to combat drug-related crimes. Because Taiwan is surrounded by the sea, drugs primarily are smuggled from foreign countries and regions via its borders. In recent years, situation of narcotics hazard has not been improved, and therefore, working together with the international community to combat the spread of drugs has played an important role in 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 from 25 countries or regions



including Europe and America, Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia, China, Hong Kong and Macao. In 2014, the Bureau exchanged 223 pieces of information with foreign drug enforcement agencies, conducted case meeting with 52 officials through 15 sessions, assigned one official to attend one international conference. Furthermore, there were 7 international cooperative cases, and 55 arrested suspects. The MJIB seized a variety of drugs (heroin, amphetamine, ephedrine, ketamine, and nimetazepam) in the amount of 3,728.148 kilograms.

3. Custody and Handling of Drugs

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

II. Investigation of Drug-Related Crime Cases

1. Trend Analysis of Drug-Related 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 2014, the authorities seized 86.7kg of heroin accounting for 1.99%, 461.9kg of methamphetamine accounting for 10.64%, 3,302.8kg of ketamine accounting for 76.11%, and 488.1kg of other drugs accounting for 11.25%, where ketamine had the highest percentage of 76.11%.

(2) Annual increase in the amount of drugs seized

According to data from the “Statistical Abstract of Justice” issued by the Ministry of Justice, the amount of drugs seized in 2011 was 2,340.1kg, 2,622.4kg for 2012, 3,656.5kg for 2013, and further increased to 4,339.5kg in 2014. Among the different schedules of drugs, Schedule 3 Drugs were accounted for the highest ratio and had been exceeded over 60% since 2009, reaching a record high of 85.5% in 2012, followed by 76.11% in 2014.

(3) Sources of drugs mainly come from regions of the mainland China

In 2014, the main source of drugs still came from the mainland China with seized amount of 3,432kg, accounting for 79.09% of the seized gross weight 4,339.5kg. The seized amounts from other regions or countries include 173.5kg from Hong Kong, accounting for 4%, 48.9kg from Thailand, accounting for 1.13%, 6.3kg from Myanmar, accounting for 0.15%, 41.9kg from other countries, accounting for 0.97%, and the 300.1kg from unknown region, accounting for 6.92% as well. The rest was domestically manufactured with a total amount seized to be 336.9kg, accounting for 7.76%.

(4) 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, Executive Yuan and Customs Administration to strengthen the monitoring and control of abnormalities in pseudoephedrine dosage by domestic pharmaceutical factories. The MJIB has conducted a series of crackdown operations on the illegitimate pharmaceuticals, pharmaceuticals and pharmacies to effectively cut off the supply of cold medicine. The MJIB learned from the



investigated cases that drug manufacturing groups were extremely difficult to obtain sources of cold medicine for the time being, and the cases related to using cold medicines to manufacture drugs were been decreased. It indicated that the drug manufacturing groups now instead directly smuggle finished products of methamphetamine to Taiwan or use ephedra to manufacture drugs. Cases of using ephedra to manufacture drugs have been discovering in recent three years. The data on “Statistical Abstract of Justice also showed that there were 52 drug laboratories recognized for conformance to drug laboratory recognition standards in 2012, 43 in 2013 and 32 in 2014, suggesting a decreasing trend annually and that the prevention and control measures have exhibited effectiveness.

(5) Increasingly serious situation of ketamine smuggling

Since 2006, ketamine has ranked first in the amount of seized drugs in Taiwan and its seizure amount proportion also has increased annually. In view of the large amount seized, domestic market demand of ketamine is extremely high. According to data released from the “Statistical Abstract of Justice”, 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 2,111kg, accounting for 80.5% of the total amount of seized drugs. In 2013, the total amount of ketamine seized also reached 2,393.3kg, accounting for 65.45% of the total amount of seized drugs. The total amount seized in 2014 was 3,302.8kg, reaching a record high and accounting for 76.11% of the total amounts of all drugs. The main source of ketamine came from the mainland Chinese area and it showed that the demand for ketamine in the drug market continues to expand in Taiwan, resulting in a relative increase in supply, which also suggests the increasingly serious situation with illegal abuse of ketamine.

(6) The trends of age younger on drug-related crimes and drugs campuses penetration increased

Data from the “Statistical Abstract of Justice” of the Ministry of Justice indicated that juvenile

criminals violating provisions of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act in the juvenile criminal cases under the trial through various district courts accounted for 25.07% of the total juvenile criminal cases in 2009 and have increased to over 50% since 2012, namely rising to 57.14% in 2012, 55.2% in 2013, and 53.44% in 2014. In addition, juveniles related to youth protection events in violation of 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 8.1% in 2014. Furthermore, media reports showed that drug-selling gangs used teenage dropouts to introduce drugs into middle schools. It is a common phenomenon, and it affects public order and has a huge impact on the mental and physical well-being of young people.

2. Statistics on Drug-Related Crime Cases

(1) Case Investigation

In 2014, the Bureau solved 12 cases related to Schedule 1 drugs with a total amount of 32.34kg seized, 34 cases related to Schedule 2 drugs with a total amount of 642.199kg seized, 23 cases related to Schedule 3 drugs with a total amount of 1,799.257kg seized, and 202 cases related to Schedule 4 drugs with a total amount of 3,444.401kg seized. The Bureau raided 4 methamphetamine drug laboratories, 1 MDMA drug laboratory, 1 phenazepam drug laboratory, and 1 pseudoephedrine drug laboratory, with an illegal income of NTD3,250,900. Compared with the drug cases investigated in 2013, 131 cases had increased and among which Schedule 1 Drugs cases were increased by one, Scheduled 2 drugs were reduced by 14 cases, Schedule 3 drugs were reduced by 1 case, and Schedule 4 drugs were increased by 145 cases.

The seized amount of Schedule 1 drugs were decreased by 84.024kg, down 72.21%. Schedule 2 drugs were decreased by 445.528kg, down 40.96%. Schedule 3 drugs were reduced by 391.366kg, down 17.87% while Schedule 4 drugs were increased by 2,769.48kg, up 410.34% (Table 2-2).



Table 2-2 Statistics on the comparison of drug-related crime cases investigated by the MJIB over the last ten years

Unit: Gram

Type Year	Total			Schedule 1 Drug			Schedule 2 Drug			Schedule 3 Drug			Schedule 4 Drug		
	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
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	3,645,388	29	53	71,958	53	86	871,204	21	52	1,281,285	9	31	1,420,941
2011	99	213	2,519,473	16	46	10,880	52	77	973,106	22	66	710,202	9	24	825,285
2012	73	120	1,761,549	21	39	114,653	28	41	227,068	11	19	924,187	13	21	495,641
2013	140	216	4,069,635	11	19	116,364	48	83	1,087,727	24	52	2,190,623	57	62	674,921
2014	271	289	5,918,197	12	23	32,340	34	40	642,199	23	40	1,799,257	202	186	3,444,401

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

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

In 2014, 239 cases seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance (MOF) were handed over to the MJIB for investigation. The total weight of seized drugs was 1,426.894kg. Among the cases, 11.927kg of cocaine for Schedule 1 drugs, 15.688kg of methamphetamine, 13.731kg of marijuana, 17 grams of Methadone, 80 grams of codeine (Schedule 2 Drug), 18 grams of diphenoxylate, 43 grams of hydrocodone for Schedule 3 drugs, 279.099kg of ketamine, 3 grams of bk-MDMA, 913 grams of AM-2201, 300 grams of codeine (Schedule 3 Drug) for Schedule 4 drugs, and 1,082.888kg of pseudoephedrine, 8.863kg of phenylpropanolamine, 1.159kg of ergotamine, 362 grams of zolpidem, 190 grams of tramadol, 177 grams of modafinil, 136 grams of lorazepam, 161 grams of phenobarbital, 89 grams of diazepam, 73 grams of midazolam, 61 grams of clonazepam, and 35 grams of clonazepam, for Schedule 4 drugs, described below:

1. Divided by case type: 1 case of concealed via luggage, 7 cases of concealed via container, and 22 cases of concealed via postal, and 209 cases of public (consisting mainly of foreign workers) sending cold medicine, pain killer, and sedatives sent via post from overseas.
2. Divided by customs office: 165 cases by Taipei Customs Office, 12 cases by Keelung Customs Office, 34 cases by Taichung Customs Office, and 28 cases by Kaohsiung Customs Office.
3. Divided by nationality: 53 case of Taiwanese, 93 cases on Indonesia, 53 cases of Thailand, 15 cases of Philippines, 6 cases of Vietnam, 5 cases of U.S.A., 1 case of Canada, 1 case of Australia, 1 case of Panama, 1 case of Dominique Republication, 1 case of Saint Vincent, 9 cases of unknown.
4. Divided by types of drugs: 96 cases of phenylpropanolamine, 41 cases of ergotamine, 30 cases pseudoephedrine, 19 cases of marijuana, 11 cases of tramadol, 8 cases, of zolpidem, 5 cases of codeine (Schedule 3), 4 cases of ketamine, 3 cases each for heroine, methamphetamine, modafinil, and lorazepam, 2 cases each for diazepam, clonazepam, alprazolam, 1 case each of Methadone, codeine (Schedule 2), diphenoxylate, AM-2201, Phenobarbital, zopiclone, midazolam. (Table 2-3).



Table 2-3 Statistics on 2014 drug seizures by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance as a result of investigations conducted by the MJIB

Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
01/06/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	E. suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	133
01/07/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Cai XX suspected of drug smuggling	Lorazepam	24
01/08/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	N. suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	23
01/13/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Lin XX suspected of drug smuggling	Diazepam Alprazolam	85 10
01/14/2014	Keelung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	P. suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	20
01/14/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	M. suspected of drug smuggling	Pseudoephedrine	335
01/16/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Gong XX suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	7
01/27/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	126
01/28/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed by postal	Fang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	1,308
02/05/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	L. suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	239
02/06/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling	Pseudoephedrine	375
02/07/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling	Pseudoephedrine Phenylpropanolamine	13 10
02/10/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	M. suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	14
02/11/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Cai XX suspected of drug smuggling	Zolpidem	58

Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
02/11/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	39
02/11/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	B. suspected of drug smuggling	Ergotamine	10
02/12/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	J. suspected of drug smuggling	Phenylpropanolamine	29
02/12/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	M. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Tramadol	9
02/12/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	12
02/13/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	D. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	12
02/13/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	K. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	26
02/14/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Unknown	Public postal	Unknown person suspected of drug smuggling case.	Tramadol	7
02/17/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	25
02/17/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	20
02/18/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	I. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	25
02/19/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	V. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	7
02/19/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	J. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	12
02/20/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	B. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	20
02/21/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	E. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	95
02/24/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Canada	Public postal	L. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	39



Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
02/24/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Xiang XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Tramadol	23
02/25/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via postal	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	8
02/26/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	134
02/27/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	N. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	684
02/27/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	W. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	35
03/04/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	128
03/05/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via post	Huang XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	4
03/06/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via post	Hu XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Heroin Methamphetamine	1,235 150
03/07/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	K. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Tramadol	14
03/10/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via post	Wu XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	1,469
03/10/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	W. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	17
03/11/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. and others suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	20
03/12/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. and others suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	24
03/13/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	U. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	27
03/14/2014	Keelung Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via container	Zhang XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ketamine	24,554
03/18/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenobarbital	18

Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
03/21/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Vietnam	Public postal	N. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenobarbital	161
03/24/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Shen XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	483
03/27/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	C. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	20
03/31/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Liu XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	244
04/01/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	M. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	64
04/03/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Zolpidem	51
04/03/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	B. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	5
04/07/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	P. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	21
04/08/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	L. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	10
04/08/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	T. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	10
04/08/2014	Keelung Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via container	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ketamine	134,400
04/10/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	47
04/10/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S1. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	54
04/10/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	M. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	278
04/11/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	H. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	278
04/14/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	B. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine Phenylpropanolamine	20 40



Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
04/15/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	20
04/16/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	K. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	10
04/16/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Saint Vincent	Public postal	T. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	30
04/18/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	M. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	11
04/21/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	C. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Clonazepam	46
04/22/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Tramadol	16
04/22/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via postal	Qu CC suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	568
04/22/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	23
04/25/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via luggage	Lin XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	527
04/28/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	M. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine Pseudoephedrine	50 25
04/28/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Vietnam	Public postal	Huang XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Codeine	43
05/01/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	F. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine Pseudoephedrine	29 10
05/01/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	118
05/02/2014	Keelung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	21
05/02/2014	Keelung Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via container	Cai XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ketamine	72,015
05/05/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	W. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	95

Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
05/06/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	M. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	30
05/08/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via postal	Wu XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	12
05/12/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Panama	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Zopiclone	9
05/13/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	30
05/15/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Unknown	Concealed via postal	Unknown person suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	1
05/16/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	42
05/19/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	P. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Tramadol	11
05/20/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	249
05/22/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	N. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	30
05/26/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	15
05/27/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	25
05/28/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	B. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	30
05/29/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	P. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	59
05/30/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	14
06/03/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Liao XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Zolpidem	41
06/03/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Vietnam	Public postal	Wu XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Codeine	50
06/04/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	H. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	48



Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
06/04/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	K. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	25
06/05/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	25
06/05/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	15
06/06/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	L. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	145
06/09/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	G. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	21
06/09/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	F. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	26
06/09/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Australia	Concealed via postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	138
06/10/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	Huang CC suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	257
06/11/2014	Taipei Customs Office	U.S.A.	Public postal	M. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Modafinil	18
06/11/2014	Keelung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	D. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	20
06/12/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	B. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	13
06/17/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	D. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	15
06/17/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Hou XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Zolpidem	86
06/17/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via postal	Ceng XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marjiana	743
06/17/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Tramadol	8
06/18/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	H. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	78

Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
06/19/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	T. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	10
06/19/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Su XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Alprazolam	5
06/20/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine Pseudoephedrine	181 91
06/23/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	M. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	136
06/23/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	Y. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	48
06/24/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via postal	Liu CC suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	2,651
06/24/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	D. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine Pseudoephedrine	6 50
06/24/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	V. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	50
06/25/2014	Taipei Customs Office	U.S.A.	Concealed via postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	4
06/25/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via postal	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	1,669
06/30/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Lin XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Codeine	32
07/01/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via postal	Liu XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	2,629
07/02/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	124
07/04/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	10
07/07/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	P. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	19
07/08/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	He XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	12



Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
07/10/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	71
07/11/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	J. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	14
07/17/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	D. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	70
07/18/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	F. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	70
07/22/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	90
07/24/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	M. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	200
07/25/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	49
07/28/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via postal	Dong XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Heroin	4,372
07/28/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	Y. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	16
07/30/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	C. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	47
07/31/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	40
08/01/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via postal	Wu XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Heroin	6,320
08/01/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Unknown	Public postal	Unknown person suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	125
08/01/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	80
08/04/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	P. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	50
08/04/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Unknown	Public postal	Unknown person suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	119

Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
08/06/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	49
08/07/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	C. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Diazepam	4
08/07/2014	Keelung Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via container	Luo XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ketamine	48,130
08/07/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	T. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	48
08/08/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	W. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	14
08/11/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	7
08/12/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Vietnam	Public postal	Hu XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Taramadol	28
08/18/2014	Keelung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	N. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine Taramadol	56 6
08/20/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	R. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	16
08/20/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	J. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	16
08/24/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	U. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	24
08/27/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	25
08/28/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	G. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	34
08/28/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	41
08/29/2014	Taipei Customs Office	U.S.A.	Public postal	B. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Hydrocodone Methadone	43 17
09/01/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Su XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Lorazepam	10



Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
09/02/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Wang XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Zolpidem Zopiclone	51 70
09/03/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Song XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	124
09/05/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Liu XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Clonazepam	15
09/09/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Alprazolam	20
09/09/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	L. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	10
09/10/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	19
09/10/2014	Keelung Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via container	Zhang XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Methamphetamine	13,563
09/11/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	H. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	31
09/12/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	P. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	20
09/15/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	B. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Taramadol	24
09/15/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	R. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	28
09/16/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	N. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	21
09/17/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Philippines	Public postal	B. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	35
09/18/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	W. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	54
09/19/2014	Taipei Customs Office	U.S.A	Concealed via postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	4
09/19/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Dominican Republic	Public postal	G. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	34

Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
09/22/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	E. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	33
09/22/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Lin XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	917
09/24/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via postal	Huang XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana Ok-MDMA	37 3
09/24/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	P. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	25
09/24/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	K. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	125
09/25/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	N. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Taramadol	19
09/29/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Lin XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Zolpidem	56
09/30/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Xie XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	165
09/30/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Vietnam	Public postal	C. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Codeine	44
09/30/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	Y. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine Pseudoephedrine	108 72
10/02/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	26
10/02/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Vietnam	Public postal	N. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Codeine	48
10/02/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	L. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	100
10/03/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	D. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	24
10/03/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	J. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	15
10/07/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Huang XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Zolpidem	12



Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
10/07/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Wu XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Codeine	80
10/09/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	P. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	25
10/09/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Zhao XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Modafinil	53
10/13/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	I. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine Pseudoephedrine	350 350
10/13/2014	Keelung Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Ceng XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	25
10/14/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	24
10/14/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	P. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	39
10/15/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	50
10/16/2014	Taipei Customs Office	U.S.A.	Public postal	R. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Modafinil	106
10/17/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	D. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	90
10/21/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Taramadol	25
10/22/2014	Taipei Customs Office	XX suspected of drug smuggling.	Concealed via postal	Unknown person suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	4
10/22/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	P. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	20
10/23/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	15
10/23/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	T. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine Pseudoephedrine	54 40
10/27/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	10

Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
10/27/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	146
10/28/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Unknown	Public postal	Unknown person suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	60
10/30/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	W. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	40
10/31/2014	Taipei Customs Office	XX suspected of drug smuggling.	Concealed via postal	Unknown person suspected of drug smuggling case.	Marijuana	15.8
10/31/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	15
11/03/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	B. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	285
11/03/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Zhu XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Midazolam	73
11/05/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	150
11/05/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Lin XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Lorazepam	102
11/06/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	A. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	38
11/07/2014	Taipei Customs Office	XX suspected of drug smuggling.	Concealed via postal	Unknown person suspected of drug smuggling case.	AM-2201	913
11/10/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	Y. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	53
11/12/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	29.6
11/12/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	30
11/19/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via container	Zhang XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Methamphetamine	1,974.5
11/20/2014	Keelung Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Huang XX suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine Pseudoephedrine	204 28



Date	Agency	Nationality	Category	Case Number	Drugs Seized	Weight (Gram)
11/24/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	49
11/25/2014	Taipei Customs Office	XX suspected of drug smuggling.	Public postal	Unknown person suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	32
12/05/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	S. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	19
12/08/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	W. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Phenylpropanolamine	19
12/10/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	I. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Pseudoephedrine	20
12/11/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	P. suspected of drug smuggling case.	Ergotamine	50
12/12/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	Y XX suspected of drug smuggling.	Phenylpropanolamine	87
12/15/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Lv XX suspected of drug smuggling.	Zolpidem	7
12/16/2014	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	M suspected of drug smuggling.	Phenylpropanolamine	10
12/23/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Zhang XX suspected of drug smuggling.	Phenylpropanolamine	237
12/23/2014	Keelung Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via container	Zehng XX suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	1,080,000
12/24/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Public postal	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling.	Codeine	83
12/25/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	C. suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	20
12/27/2014	Taichung Customs Office	Indonesia	Public postal	K. suspected of drug smuggling.	Phenylpropanolamine	150
12/27/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwan	Concealed via postal	Cai XX suspected of drug smuggling.	Marijuana	1,939
12/29/2014	Taipei Customs Office	Thailand	Public postal	M. suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	100

3. Sources of drugs and smuggling methods

(1) Sources of drugs are described below:

1. The main sources of heroin were: Thailand - 24.231kg (74.92%), Cambodia – 8.11kg (25.08%)
2. The main sources of methamphetamine consisted of the follow: domestically produced - 229.76kg (55.48%), The mainland China - 184.236kg (44.49%), and Thailand - 0.15kg (0.04%).
3. The main sources of Marijuana included the follows: U.S. -10.265kg (73.95%), Canada - 2.919kg (21.03%), The mainland China – 0.527kg (3.8%), domestically produced 0.15kg (1.08%), The Netherlands - 0.016kg (0.11%), and Spain 0.004kg (0.03%).
4. A total of 1,670.741kg were seized, and all came from The mainland China.
5. A total of 127.3kg of phenazepam were seized and all were domestically (Table 2-4).

(2) Smuggling Methods:

There were 231 cases that drugs were concealed in postal packages or express delivery packages. Smuggling methods included hiding drugs in electric capacity, chocolate container, LED light, computer hardware, and medicines. There were 9 cases of drugs being smuggled by travelers by hiding drugs in suitcases, candy wrap, shoe soles or body. Seventeen cases of drugs involved smuggling through air or sea freight containers, and 17 cases of smuggling methods included hiding drugs in Chinese wine, roller for conveyor belt, LED lights, books, bath salts, chemical ingredients, clothing, bamboo stick, decorations, small cloth bags, metallic project lamp, and hand-carry bag. There were also 2 cases involving fishing boats and 4 other cases, as described below:

1. Heroin was mainly smuggled by: hand-carry by travelers - 18.313kg (56.63%), postal - 11.927kg (36.88%), and other methods - 2.1kg (6.49%).
2. Methamphetamine was mainly domestically produced - 229.76kg (55.48%) seized, smuggling via ocean cargo - 177.261kg (42.8%), smuggling via fishing boat -5kg (1.21%), smuggling via air container - 1.975kg (0.48%), and postal package - 0.15kg (0.04%).



Table 2-4 Statistics on major drug sources in 2014

Unit: Grams

Type source	No. of Cases	Percentage %											
			Heroin	Percentage %	Methamphetamine	Percentage %	Marijuana	Percentage %	Ketamine	Percentage %	Phenazepam	Percentage %	Other drugs
The mainland China	25	9.23			184,235.50	44.49	527.00	3.80	1,670,741.00	100.00			Note 3, Note 4
Thailand	64	23.62	24,230.50	74.92	150.00	0.04							Note 3
Vietnam	7	2.58											Note 3
Philippines	16	5.90											Note 3
Indonesia	99	36.53											Note 3
Cambodia	4	1.48	8,109.50	25.08									
India	11	4.06											Note 3
U.S.A.	20	7.38					10,265.00						
Canada	6	2.21					2,919.00	21.03					
Spain	1	0.37					4.00	0.03					
Holland	1	0.37					15.80	0.11					
Domestically produced	8				229,760.00		150.00				127,300		
Others	9												Note 3
Total	271	100	32,340.00	100	414,145.50	100	13,880.80	100	1,670,741.00	100	127,300	100	

Note: 1. The data in this table is for drugs listed in the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, excluding counterfeit or forbidden medical drugs.

2. "The mainland China" in this table includes areas of Hong Kong and Macao.

3. Other drugs refer to the cold medicine and painkillers sent by the public via postal from overseas.

4. On December 23, 2014, 1,080kg of Schedule 4 pseudoephedrine smuggled to Taiwan from China were seized.

3. Marijuana was primarily smuggled using postal package - 13.204kg (95.12%), carried by travelers - 0.527kg (3.8%), and domestically produced - 0.15kg (1.08%).
4. Ketamine was primarily smuggled using ocean containers - 1,058.741kg (63.37%), fishing boat smuggling - 478kg (28.61%), air container - 94kg (5.63%), and other means - 40kg (2.39%).
5. Phenazepam was all domestically produced - 127.3kg (Table 2-5).

Table 2-5 Statistics on smuggling methods for major drug cases investigated in 2014

Unit: Grams

Type Method	No. of Cases	Percentage %	Type of Drugs									
			Heroin	Percentage %	Methamphetamine	Percentage %	Marijuana	Percentage %	Ketamine	Percentage %	Phenazepam	Percentage %
Carried by Travelers	9	3.32	18,313.00	56.63			527.00	3.80				
Ocean Container	14	5.17			177,261.00	42.80			1,058,741.00	63.37		
Air Container	3	1.11			1,974.50	0.48			94,000.00	5.63		
Fishing Boat	2	0.74			5,000.00	1.21			478,000.00	28.61		
Postal Packages	231	85.24	11,927.00	36.88	150.00	0.04	13,203.80	95.12				
Produced in Taiwan	8	2.95			229,760.00	55.48	150.00	1.08			127,300.00	100.00
Others	4		2,100.00						40,000.00			
Total	271	100.00	32,340.00	100.00	414,145.50	100.00	13,880.80	100.00	1,670,741.00	100.00	127,300	100.00

Note: 1. The data in this table is for drugs listed in the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, excluding counterfeit or forbidden medical drugs.

2. The number of postal packages includes cold medicine and painkillers sent by the public from overseas.



4. Major Cases

(1) Chen XX smuggled 378 kg of ketamine

The Southern Mobile Station was informed that the drug smuggling group led by Chen XX was suspected of smuggling drugs to Taiwan from the mainland China for sale by “Hai XX” fishing boat. At 9am on February 19, 2014, the Station with the Southern Reconnaissance Brigade of Coast Guard Administration conducted an intercept operation and escorted “Hai XX” fishing boat to Kaohsiung Harbor and seized 18 bags of ketamine in gross weight of 378kg from the secret cabin of the fishing boat in addition to arresting boat captain Chen XX and sailors Nian XX and Wang XX. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.



Figure 2-2-01-1 Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Chen XX **Figure 2-2-01-2** Scene of tools for manufacturing drugs by Chen XX and others

(2) Lin XX manufactured 150 kg of methamphetamine solution

The Taipei City Investigation Division was informed that the drug manufacturing group led by Lin XX was suspected to manufacture and sell methamphetamine in Tainan area. At 8am on February 24, 2014, the Division seized 150kg of methamphetamine solution and tools for manufacturing drugs in Douliu City, Yunlin County. At the same time, drug manufacturer Hu XX was arrested on the scene. Furthermore, the prime suspect Lin XX was arrested with warrant after his flight arrival from Japan to Taiwan in Taoyuan International Airport. The case was transferred to Yunlin District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.



Figure 2-2-02-1 Scenes of manufacturing site for drugs by Lin XX and others



Figure 2-2-02-2 Scene of manufacturing site for drugs by Lin XX and others

(3)Liang XX manufactured 2,150 kg of pseudoephedrine solution

The Kaohsiung City Investigation Division was informed that the drug manufacturing group led by Liang XX was suspected of manufacturing pseudoephedrine for sale in Kaohsiung area. At 18:00pm on February 25, 2014, the Investigation Division with police seized 2,150kg of pseudoephedrine solution, 57 bags of pseudoephedrine, the ingredients for drug manufacturing (G.W. 1,140kg) and a batch of tools for manufacturing drugs in Niasong District of Kaohsiung City. Meanwhile drug manufacturer Liang XX and Ding XX were arrested and the case was transferred to the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.



Figure 2-2-03-1 Scene of ingredients for manufacturing drugs by Liang XX



Figure 2-2-03-2 Scene of manufacturing site for drugs by Liang XX



(4) Wang XX manufactured 97.3 kg of phenazepam

The Southern Mobile Station and the New Taipei City Investigation Division were collectively informed that the drug manufacturing group led by Wang XX was suspected of manufacturing drugs to Taiwan from the mainland China for sales. On March 3, 2014, the Station and Division seized 3.6 kg of raw materials of phenazepam, mixed powder of 93.3kg, 0.4kg of phenazepam tablets, mixer, tablet maker and other tools for manufacturing drugs. Meanwhile Wang XX and Cao XX were arrested. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.



Figure 2-2-04-1 Scene of tools and machines for manufacturing drugs by Wang XX



Figure 2-2-04-2 Tools and machines for manufacturing drugs by Wang XX

(5) Shi XX smuggled 350 kg of ketamine

Taoyuan City Investigation Division was informed that the drug smuggling group led by Shi XX was suspected to smuggle drugs to Taiwan from the mainland China for sale. The Division, police and the military police seized a gross weight of 350kg of ketamine in Shulin District of New Taipei City on March 22, 2014 while arresting Shi XX and Jiang XX. The case was transferred to New Taipei District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.



Figure 2-2-05-1 Scene of press release on seized drugs Figure 2-2-05-2 Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Shi XX smuggled by Shi XX and others

(6) Shi XX smuggled 5 kg of methamphetamine and 100 kg of ketamine

The Central Mobile Station was informed that the drug smuggling group led by Shi XX was suspected of smuggling drugs to Taiwan from the mainland China for sales. At about 21:00 on June 24, 2014, in the car rented by Yang XX and Zhang XX at the intersection between Tainan City Highway No. 8 and Taiwan Provincial No. 19, the Station seized 5kg of methamphetamine and 100kg of ketamine and arrested Yang and Zhang. The Station further traced to arrest the Shi XX and Wang XX who arranged the fishing boat for smuggling the drugs. The case was transferred to Changhua District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.



Figure 2-2-06-1 Scene of press release on seized drugs Figure 2-2-06-2 Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Shi XX smuggled by Shi XX and others



(7) Wu XX smuggled 6.32 kg of heroine

The Taipei Customs Office of Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance seized a postal package from Thailand on August 1, 2014 with 18 packs of heroin hidden inside and containing a gross weight of 6.32kg. The case was transferred to the Marine Affairs Investigation Division for investigation. The Division delivered the package with the postal staff on August 1, 2014 and arrested the recipient, Zheng XX, red handed upon his appearance for acquisition of the package. The actual consignment owner at the scene was also arrested. The case was transferred to the Taipei District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.



Figure 2-2-07-1 Scene of press release on seized drugs **Figure 2-2-07-2** Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Wu XX
smuggled by Wu XX and others

(8) Yu XX manufactured 214 kg of MDMA solution

The Marine Affairs Investigation Division received a report that the drug manufacturing group led by Yu XX was suspected to manufacture drugs for sale in Pingtung Area. At September 30, 2014, the Office seized a batch of tools for manufacturing drugs and 214kg of solution containing MDMA while arresting the drug manufacturing maker Yu XX. The case was transferred to Pingtung District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.



Figure 2-2-08-1 Scene of press release on seized drugs



Figure 2-2-08-2 Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Yu XX and others

(9) Shen XX and others smuggled 118.378 kg of methamphetamine

The Taipei City Investigation Division was informed that the drug smuggling group led by Shen XX was suspected to smuggle drugs from the mainland China to Taiwan for sale. At about 16:00pm on November 21, 2014, when Wu XX appeared to acquire the consignment concealed with 118.378kg of methamphetamine in Dadu District of Taichung City, and was arrested on the scene. Prime suspect Shen XX and his accomplice Wei XX were traced down and arrested. The case was transferred to the New Taipei City District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.



Figure 2-2-09-1 Scene of seized drugs smuggled by Shen XX



Figure 2-2-09-2 Scene of press release on seized drugs smuggled by Shen XX and others



(10) Zheng XX and others smuggled 1,080 kg of pseudoephedrine

The Marine Affairs Investigation Division received a report from the Keelung Customs Office of Ministry of Finance and seized 1,080kg of pseudoephedrine concealed via container from Hong Kong in “XX Container Yard” in Keelung on December 23rd, 2014. The seized drugs were transported by the logistics company to Sanmin District, Kaohsiung City for delivery. When Zheng XX appeared to acquire that consignment, he was caught red-handed and the case was transferred to Keelung District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.



Figure 2-2-10 Scene of press release on seized drugs smuggled by Zheng XX and others

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 generate 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) Three members from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB held a work meeting with Japanese visiting officials, including Japan Coast Guard International Criminal Section Head Kiyoshi Katsuyama (勝山潔), Illegal Entry Countermeasure Officer Katsuhiro Ikegami (池上克浩), International Criminal Organization Countermeasure Base Deputy Director Toshikazu Ito (伊藤敏和), International Criminal Organization Countermeasure Base Analysis Officer Masatada Nakamura (中村正重), Japan Coast Guard Taiwan Office Contact Officer Kazuhisa Murata (村田一久) to strengthen the cooperation between both sides on January 9th, 2014.
- (2) Four officials from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB went to Northern Thailand to conduct case interview and cooperation in investigation between March 17 and 21, 2014.
- (3) The staff from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB invited Ministry of Public Security Bureau Narcotics Political Commissar Yang Lu, and two professors, including Wen-Feng Xue, from Shanghai Police College on March 25, 2014. Apart from arranging the visits to Anti-Drug Exhibition Hall and forensic drug testing equipment, both parties have exchanged opinions for the establishment of ant-drug exhibition hall and cross-strait drug-related crime trends.
- (4) Three officials from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB were invited by Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau Minister Harumi Seto (瀬戸晴海) to participate in the narcotics intelligence exchange meeting in Japan between May 26th and 30th of 2014, in addition to visiting the drug investigation authorities of police department, custom administration and Coast Guard of Japan to carry out work meeting.
- (5) The staff from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB invited Drug Enforcement Administration Hong Kong Office Director Andrew Malanga and Investigation Officer Shannon Argetsinger to held work meeting and conduct in-depth discussion on current cases of collaborative investigation between both parties in addition to exchanging opinions



in terms of future investigation direction on June 18, 2014.

- (6) To process the “Drug Source Appraisal and Analysis Program” regarding the “Case on Chen XX Suspected of Violation of Narcotics Hazards Prevention Act,” the Drug Enforcement Division officials of MJIB visited AIT on June 19, 2014 to submit 10 grams of the evidence sample of Schedule 1 Drug Heroin confiscated for the case to Drug Enforcement Administration Hong Kong Office Director Andrew Malanga and Investigation Officer Shannon Argetsinger.
- (7) The staff from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB visited Shanghai between July 29 and 30 of 2014 to hold a project work meeting on the “Case on Nie XX Suspected of Manufacturing and Smuggling of Drugs” with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China.
- (8) The staff from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB visited Beijing and Shanghai between August 11 and 15 of 2014, to hold work meeting for projects of collaborative investigation with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China, Police Badge, P. R. China, Custom Preventive Bureau and Department of Drug Enforcement of Shanghai Public Security Bureau.
- (9) The staff from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB visited American DEA Southeast Asian Deputy Director Peter M. Shigeta, Hong Kong Office Director Andrew Malanga and Investigation Officer Andrew Malanga to hold work meeting through the exchange of opinions on issues such as the restoration of Drug Source Appraisal and Analysis Program, China invitation for Taiwan to provide drug source appraisal and analysis, and assigning personnel to the United States for education and training on August 26, 2014.
- (10) The staff from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB invited 8 people from the delegate of Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China on September 3, 2014 to exchange investigation progress and study the deepening cooperation and exchange between both parties on the “Case on Nie XX Manufacturing

and Smuggling Drugs” and “Case on Xie XX Smuggling Drugs” under collaborative cooperation.

- (11) The staff from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB invited International Criminal Organization Countermeasure Base Analysis Officer of Coast Guard Japan Director Keizo Eguchi (江口圭三), Intelligence Analysis Officer Masatada Nakamura (中村正重) and Cost Guard Japan Taiwan Office Contact Officer Kazuhisa Murata (村田一久) on hold work seminar on September 11, 2014. The meeting was intended to enhance the discussion of current investigation under collaboration and to exchange opinion for future investigation direction.
- (12) The staff from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB invited DEA Hong Kong Office Investigation Officer Shannon Argetsinger and Chemical Investigation Officer John Pacella to hold work meeting on September 25, 2014 with emphasis on subsequent investigation and evidence for current collaborative investigation and precursor chemicals control as well as other issues.
- (13) The staff from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB invited DEA Hong Kong Office Investigation Officer Shannon Argetsinger on October 29, 2014 to hold work meeting with emphasis on the subsequent investigation and evidence of current cases under collaborative investigation to exchange opinions.
- (14) The staff from the Drug Enforcement Division of the was invited by the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China to participate in work meeting held by the drug prevention authorities in Xiamen City and Fuzhou City in Fujian Province, China. The staff also visited the Fujian Province Xiamen Customer Prevention Bureau, Xiamen City Public Security Brigade, Xiamen City Public Security Bureau, Fujian Border Corp, and Fujian Province Public Security Department between November 4th and 7th of 2014.
- (15) Four officials from the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB went to Malaysia to hold case meeting and collaboration of investigation with the narcotic competent authority November 17 and 21 of 2014.



Figure 2-3-1 Officials of Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB visiting Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division of the Royal Malaysia Police

2. Cases solved through international and cross-strait cooperation

(1) International Cooperation:

1. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB cooperated with Thailand Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) to investigate on the “Hong XX of Taiwan Nationality Suspected of Cross-Border Drug Smuggling.” Through the international cooperation mechanism, the Drug Enforcement Division learned that Hong XX was suspected of drug trafficking and seized 1.4kg of Schedule 1 Drug heroin from his luggage when Hong XX returned to Taiwan from Cambodia on June 2nd, 2014.
2. The MJIB cooperated with the Narcotics Crime Investigation Department of the Royal Malaysia Police (NCID) on “Peng XX and others suspected of violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention case.” The MJIB provided relevant intelligence to NCID through mutual cooperation mechanism. NCID then conducted actions in Negeri Sembilan on June 7, 2014. A total of Schedule 2 Drug MDMA 2,225 tablets, 835 ml of MDMA solution, 392,000 tablets (approximately 196kg) of Schedule 3 Drug nimetazepam, and 1.4kg of ketamine, with 3 Malaysian Chinese suspects arrested.

(2) Cross Strait Cooperation:

1. The MJIB and Brigade of Public Security Department of Fujian Province cooperated to investigate on “Xiaojiang and Qiudong suspected of drug smuggling case,” where the MJIB with Chinese authority for joint investigation. China first seized one drug laboratory manufacturing ephedrine, 650kg of ephedrine, and arrested 9 suspects of China nationality in Nanping City, Fujian Province between April 19 and 20, 2014. Later the Chinese authority seized 150kg of ephedrine scheduled for smuggling to Taiwan in Zhangpu County, Zhangzhou City, Fujian Province on May 17th, 2014. Five suspects of China nationality were arrested in this action with 1 drug transporting ship and two drug transporting vehicles confiscated.
2. The MJIB has cooperated with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China to investigate on the “Case on Nie XX manufacturing and smuggling drugs.” The MJIB jointed with Chinese authority and seized 1.04 tons (1,040kg) of Methcathinone, 1.6 tons (1,600kg) of Ephedrine, one reengineered gun, 6 bullets, NTD1.2 million, 4 drug transporting vehicles and arrested 20 some suspects (among them three were of Taiwan nationality) in Shenzhen and Dongguan of Guangdong, Jiangsu Huaian, Shandong Linyi, and Shanghai.
3. The MJIB provided intelligence regarding “Xie XX Drug Selling” to the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China and the Narcotics Control Bureau of Guangdong Province solved the case on October 22, 2014 with total amount of 27.435kg of drugs seized, including 17.5kg of methamphetamine, 7kg of ketamine, 2.6kg of semi-finished Magu (a tablet of combination of methamphetamine and caffeine), 323 grams of finished Magu, 12 grams of heroin, and 10 suspects arrested (5 people with Taiwan nationality and one person with Indonesia nationality).
4. The MJIB provided intelligence to the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China and Brigade of Narcotics Prevention Department of Public Security of Fujian Province to conduct Cross-Strait Cooperation on the investigation of “Zhuang XX and others suspected of violating Narcotics Hazard Prevention case”. The Brigade of Narcotics Prevention Department of Public Security of Fujian Province then conducted



operation on the case with seizure of 60kg of methamphetamine and 2 people of Taiwan nationality arrested on November 28, 2014.

(3) International and Cross Strait Cooperation Seminar

1. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB sent staff to participate in the “2014 Seminar on Control of Drug Offenses in Japan” held in Tokyo, Japan between August 31 and September 13, 2014. Participating countries included the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Kenya, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, and Bhutan.
2. On behalf of the MJIB, the Drug Enforcement Division staff attended the 9th Symposium on Police Studies of the Strait, Hong Kong and Macao in Kunming City, Yunnan Province in China between October 21st and 26, 2014. Apart from publishing the paper on “The Development and Cross-Strait Drug Prevention Cooperation Mechanism – Example of Investigation on “The Case of Sheng XX Smuggling Drugs via Cargo,” the Drug Enforcement Division also exchanged work experience and opinions with other attending delegates such as the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China, Narcotics Control Bureau of Department of Public Security of Yunnan Province, Brigade of Narcotics Prevention Department of Public Security of Fujian Province, Hong Kong Police Affairs Office and The Inspectorate of Macao Judiciary Police.



Figure 2-3-2 The Drug Enforcement Division of MJIB staff attending the “9th Symposium on Police Studies of the Strait, Hong Kong and Macao”

IV. Custody and handling of drug evidence from solved cases

I. Custody of drug evidence

In 2014, 4,206 items of drug evidence weighing a total of 216,219.57 grams that had been confiscated by the judiciary authorities were under the custody of the MJIB after these items were inspected. By the end of 2014, a total of 21,182 items of drug evidence weighing 1,747,470.82 grams have been placed under the custody of the MJIB (Table 2-6).

Table 2-6 Statistics on monthly drug evidence warehoused in 2014

Class	Schedule 1 Drugs						Schedule 2 Drugs				Others		Total	
Type	Heroin		Morphine		Cocaine		Opium Poppy		Marijuana					
Amount	Grams	No. of Case	Grams	No. of Case	Grams	No. of Case	Grams	No. of Case	Grams	No. of Case	Grams	No. of Case	Grams	No. of Case
January	13,068.52	328							69.09	35	208.82	1	13,346.43	364
February	8,032.45	259							21,584.55	26	7.26	1	29,624.26	286
March	1,139.58	316	0.48	1					76.06	30	58.74	1	1,274.86	348
April	20,032.38	275	0.27	1					2,289.84	28	8.53		22,331.02	304
May	9,065.14	394	216.68	2			20,429.64	1	898.71	38	28.66	2	30,638.83	437
June	6,449.63	274							1,514.88	34	75.55	2	8,040.06	310
July	11,485.88	284							715.44	27	129.07		12,330.39	311
August	8,152.94	305							1,094.91	32	0.20	1	9,248.05	338
September	30,243.98	314					453	1	15,073.42	36	83.32		45,853.72	351
October	5,699.60	361							11,585.65	37	123.80	2	17,409.05	400
November	12,358.81	183							4,625.14	25	21.25		17,005.20	208
December	8,809.90	490	0.33	1	0.61	1			168.58	54	138.28	3	9,117.70	549
TOTAL	134,538.81	3,783	217.76	5	0.61	1	20,882.64	2	59,696.27	402	883.48	13	216,219.57	4,206

Note: 1. The "Other" fields show examination results of the Schedule 1 drugs acetorphine, desomorphine, dihydroetorphine, etorphine, and ketobemidone, and the Schedule 2 drugs poppy straw, coca leaves, cannabis resin, cannabis extract, cannabis tincture, etc.

2. One case could include more than one drug.



2. Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee

- (1) In order to ensure transparent of the process for disposal of seized drugs, 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, except for 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 15th meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” was held at 2:30 pm on April 9, 2014 at the MJIB. The following resolutions were made at the meeting: (Figure 2-4-1)



Figure 2-4-1 The 15th Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” held in 2014

Table 2-7 Statistics on drug evidence ordered by various authorities to be destroyed in 2014

Date: 01/01/2013 – 12/31/2013

Code	Authority Name	Case orders	Case orders sent	Total no.
01	Taiwan Taipei District Court	0	0	16
02	Taipei District Prosecutors Office	5	29	249
03	Taiwan Shi-Lin District Court	0	0	3
04	Shi-Lin District Prosecutors Office	14	8	219
06	New Taipei City District Prosecutor Office	0	1	3
07	Taiwan Taoyuan District Court	30	19	727
08	Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office	0	1	4
10	Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office	12	22	605
12	Taichung District Prosecutors Office	5	7	110
13	Taiwan Changhua District Court	3	11	268
14	Changhua District Prosecutors Office	14	3	195
16	Yunlin District Prosecutors Office	0	0	1
17	Taiwan Chiayi District Court	5	9	105
18	Chiayi District Prosecutors Office	0	0	8
20	Tainan District Prosecutors Office	8	7	78
22	Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office	2	0	0
24	Pingtung District Prosecutors Office	13	28	363
26	Taitung District Prosecutors Office	0	2	2
30	Yilan District Prosecutors Office	26	13	931
31	Taiwan Keelung District Court	7	3	174
32	Keelung District Prosecutors Office	1	0	4
34	Penghu District Prosecutors Office	1	0	22
36	Kinmen District Prosecutors Office	0	2	2
97	Nantou District Prosecutors Office	10	0	74
98	Taiwan Nantou District Court	0	0	5
99	Miaoli District Prosecutors Office	11	4	1,107
B2	NMD Prosecutors' Office, Military High Court	0	1	32
B4	NMD Prosecutors' Office, Military High Court Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office	0	0	11
C2	MND Northern Taiwan Military District Prosecutors Office	4	3	98
D2	MND Central Taiwan Military District Prosecutors Office	4	2	192
E2	MND Southern Taiwan Military District Prosecutors Office	0	0	10
Total Number of Cases		175	175	5,618



Table 2-8 Statistics on amount of drugs destroyed by the MJIB in previous years

Type Year	Schedule 1 D rugs						Schedule 2 D rugs						Other		Total		Public Destruction	
	Heroin		Morphine		Opium		Cocaine		Opium Poppy		Coca		Marijuana		Gramm	Item	Date	incinerator plant
	Gramm	Item	Gramm	Item	Gramm	Item	Gramm	Item	Gramm	Item	Gramm	Item	Gramm	Item				
1994	122,546.94	3,858	5,096.50	557			1.40	2					14,900.21	79	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	170,493.01	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	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	221,055.00	7,821	05/23/2005	Mucha
2006	526,640.61	10,546	22.99	4			0.08	1			3.73	4	10,572.91	386	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	265,707.79	13,034	04/26/2007	Mucha
2008	257,576.69	9,197					455.47	6					17,143.93	299	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	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	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	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	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	449,030.51	6,552	05/07/2013	Mucha
2014	130,825.30	5,269	128.32	5			1,151.45	3			0.13	1	18,117.54	326	151,225.40	5,618	05/06/2014	Mucha

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

1. An order to destroy 5,618 items of confiscated drugs weighing a total of 151,225.4 grams had been confirmed. (Table 2-7, 2-8)
2. CEO Deng Zhao-fang of the Foundation for Poison Control and Chairman Zhang Zhi-gang of the Consumer's Foundation were elected as representatives of the Supervisory Committee to visit the MJIB in the morning of April 17 in cooperation with Prosecutor Qian Han-liang of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to supervise inventory-counting, sealing and examination of drug evidence to be destroyed. At 3p.m. in the afternoon of May 6th, the aforementioned parties visited the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant of the Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government, to supervise destruction operations of the drugs.

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, and the bureau publicly destroys drug evidence before the conference begins every year.

The MJIB spent three months to collect, box and seal drugs for destruction in 2014. At 1:30 pm on May 6, 2014, drugs were packed into 80 boxes for a total of 151.2kg, such drugs for destruction 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 15:30 pm, Minister Luo of the Ministry of Justice personally hosted the drug evidence destruction ceremony of 2014 in public. (Figure 2-4-2, 2-4-3)



Figure 2-4-2 Ministry of Justice Minister Luo, former MJIB Director Wang, Dept. of Environmental Protection of TCG Commissioner, former Taipei City Government Deputy Secretary-General Lin jointly launched the 2014 drug destruction ceremony



Figure 2-4-3 Confiscated drugs about to be destroyed in 2014

V. Forensic Drug Identification

1. Drug Testing

The Forensic Science Division accepts the drug testing cases submitted by the operation station of the MJIB, all levels of courts and prosecutors office, Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, and the Correction Center of Ministry of Justice. In 2014, the MJIB accepted a total of 419 cases and 13,828 tests for drugs appraisal submitted by the operation station of the MJIB and a total of 1,761 cases and 14,793 tests for drugs appraisal submitted by the courts at all levels and the prosecutor's office.

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



Figure 2-5-1 Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrophotometer (GC/MS)



Figure 2-5-2 Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry (IRMS)



2. Testing for Emerging Drugs

The Forensic Science Division constantly establishes emerging drugs analysis database with provision of use by other drug testing agencies in Taiwan from time to time in attempt to effectively upgrade the testing capacity of testing agencies. The Division cooperates with all drug testing agencies in Taiwan to early discover abuse trends of emerging drugs to thereby provide reference as drug listing for the Narcotics Review Committee for effective prevention of abuse. In 2014, the following 16 emerging drugs were discovered for the first time, and were input the MJIB emerging drugs database. They were as follows: Ethylphenidate, Norfludiazepam, 4-Methedrone, 1-(1,3-Benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(dimethylamino)butan-1-one (bk-DMBDB), 1-(1,3-Benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(dimethylamino)propan-1-one (bk-MDDMA), 2-(Pyrrolidin-1-yl)-1-(thiophen-2-yl)pentan-1-one (α -PVT), 1-(1,3-Benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)propan-1-one (MDPPP), 1-(1,3-Benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)butan-1-one (MDPBP), Quinolin-8-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1*H*-indole-3-carboxylate (5F-PB-22), 1-Phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)heptan-1-one (PV8), 1-Phenyl-2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)pentan-1-one (α -PVP), [1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-1*H*-indazol-3-yl](naphthalen-1-yl)methanone (THJ-2201), *N*-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1*H*-indazole-3-carboxamide (AB-CHMINACA), Methyl 2-({[1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1*H*-indazol-3-yl]carbonyl}amino)-3-methylbutanoate (5F-AMB), 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1-pentanone (4-Fluoro- α -PVP), 2-(Ethylamino)-2-(3-methoxyphenyl) cyclohexanone (Methoxetamine). Furthermore, the MJIB assisted the MOTC Civil Aeronautics Administration - Aviation Medical Center (hereinafter referred to as Aviation Medical Center), Tsaotun Psychiatric Center of Ministry of Health and Welfare (hereinafter referred to as Tsaotun Psychiatric Center), Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital (hereinafter referred to as Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital), AXIN Lab(hereinafter referred to as AXIN Lab), as well as other domestic drug testing agencies to test 21 emerging drugs such as Ethylphenidate (Table 2-5-1).

Table 2-5-1 List of emerging drugs of abuse tested by MJIB in 2014

Date	Description of Assistance
01/29/2014	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital to test the substance of Ethylphenidate ¹ .
02/18/2014	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital to test the substance of Methedrone ² .
02/20/2014	Assisted Tsaotun Psychiatric Center to test the substance of AM-2201 ³ and 2-Methoxy isomer of RCS-4 ³ .
03/14/2014	Assisted Tsaotun Psychiatric Center to test the substance of amphetamine, methamphetamine, Para-Chloroamphetamine, and ketamine.
03/31/2014	Assisted Tsaotun Psychiatric Center to test the substance of Norfludiazepam ⁴ .
04/18/2014	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of XLR-11 ³ .
04/29/2014	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of Methcathinone.
06/26/2014	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of 4-Methedrone ² .
06/26/2014	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of bk-DMBDB ² .
07/30/2014	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of 4-Fluoromethamphetamine.
07/30/2014	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of Methedrone.
07/30/2014	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of bk-MDDMA ² , α -PVT ² , MDPPP ² , and MDPBP ² .
08/26/2014	Assisted Tsaotun Psychiatric Center to test the substance of Ethylphenidate.
10/03/2014	Assisted AXIN Lab to test the substance of 5F-AKB48 ³ .
11/17/2014	Assisted AXIN Lab to test the substance of Butylone ² .
11/20/2014	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of Methoxetamine ⁵ .
11/20/2014	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of JWH-210 ³ .
12/01/2014	Assisted AXIN Lab to test the substance of AM-2201.
12/01/2014	Assisted AXIN Lab to test the substance of XLR-11, 5F-AKB48, 5F-PB-22 ³ .
12/10/2014	Assisted AXIN Lab to test the substance of AM-2201.
12/25/2014	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of ketamine and bk-DMBDB.

1. Ritalin (Methylphenidate).

2. Cathinone.

3. Synthesized marijuana.

4. Sedatives and sleeping pills.

5. Amphetamine.



Emerging drugs often could not determine the compounds from instrument analysis due to the lack of relevant analytical data. For identifications of those Emerging drugs, The Forensic Science Division will require impurity separation technology to purify the main ingredients of emerging drugs, then to use GC/MS to analyze the ion fracture, to use HPLC/TOF MS to analyze the precise molecules, and finally to analyze the correct chemical structure using NMR. Because of the difficulty of analysis technology, the Forensic Science Division often provides assistances to relevant testing agencies to identify the emerging drugs to contribute efforts for the prevention and control of drugs.

3. Testing for Drug Laboratories

The types of drug laboratories seized by the MJIB include methamphetamine, pseudoephedrine, marijuana, ketamine, phenazepam, MDMA, and various emerging drug (medicine) laboratories. In particular, methamphetamine drug laboratory accounts for the majority. In recent years the increasing violation of abuse in various drug manufacturing raw materials now are under strict control. The illegal drug laboratories continue to develop new process in replacement



Figure 2-5-3 High-Performance Liquid Chromatography/Time of Flight Mass spectrometry (HPLC/TOF MS)



Figure 2-5-4 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)

of traditional drug processing to solve the shortage in raw material or drug manufacturing, using other raw materials to replace traditional drug materials. It is most commonly seen in methamphetamine and ketamine drug laboratories. To assist the operational drug investigator of the MJIB with successful crackdown of drug laboratory investigation cases, the Forensic Science Division frequently provides consultation on relevant technology to solve the relevant chemical professional issues involved in drug manufacturing process.

In 2014 the Forensic Science Division accepted a total of 11 cases and 2,688 pieces for drug laboratory testing cases submitted by the field station of the MJIB. Due to the complex and massive amount of raw materials, solvents, reagents, equipment, semi-finished products, and finished products confiscated from each illegal laboratory sites, the inspectors will consume considerable time and efforts before completing the complete and detailed inspection report.

The most frequent important instruments used for drug laboratory in case identification includes GC/MS, HS-GC/MS, HPLC/TOF MS, NMR, ICP/MS, and Ion Chromatograph. In particular, ICP/MS and Ion Chromatograph are equipments mainly used in the analysis of inorganic elements or compounds, which can be used as important evidence for reading by drug process. The remaining equipments are used for the analysis of organic ingredients from byproduct of raw materials, solvents, reagents, equipments, semi-finished products, finished products, and processes.



Figure 2-5-5 Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP/MS)



Figure 2-5-6 Ion Chromatograph



4. Testing for Drug Metabolites

(1) Urine Test

The Forensic Science Division has accumulated considerably rich experiences in urine testing technology since its first case on drug urine test in 1954. Currently due to the division of labor and except for the preliminary case for testing submitted by the field station of the MJIB, the Division only accepts secondary testing cases from courts of all levels and prosecutor office. In 2014, the Division has accepted a total of 32 cases and 140 pieces from drug urine test cases submitted by the field station of the MJIB. The total number of drug urine test cases summed to 91 cases and 180 pieces submitted by the district courts of all levels and prosecutors office with commission for secondary testing.

The drug urine test includes preliminary test (Fluorescence Polarization Immunoassay, FPIA) and validation test (GS/MS). In recent years the Division has applied HPLC/TOF MS with higher sensitivity and GS/MS to identify the traces of drug metabolite ingredient and concentration from the urine. The testing targets include opium and amphetamine based drug testing and may also conduct testing on the drug metabolites of marijuana, cocaine, ketamine, and sedatives or the emerging drug abuse (medicine) and metabolites composition.



Figure 2-5-7 Fluorescence Polarization Immunoassay (FPIA)

(2) *Testing for Hair*

Urine specimen comes with advantages in easy access, high content of drugs, and convenient extraction process. Nonetheless due to the time of metabolism for drugs in human body, the general drugs could not be tested with drug metabolites from the urine after the implementation in 72 hours while testing on drug hair can be used to supplement drug urine testing through sectioned hair testing and understanding of the medication course of addicts since the period for testing is relatively longer. The Forensic Science Division has started accepting drug hair testing cases since 1997 and is the domestic testing agency in Taiwan with the most experiences. In 2014, the Division accepted a total of 62 cases and 124 pieces for drug hair testing cases submitted by the field division of the MJIB, district courts at all levels and prosecutors office.

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



Figure 2-5-8 Gas Chromatography-Tandem Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS/MS)



Figure 2-5-9 Liquid Chromatograph Tandem Mass Spectrometer (LC/MS/MS)



5. Research & Development

Due to the recent financial difficulty with national finance, the MJIB laboratory is short of funding to replace and upgrade equipments and hence the Forensic Science Division actively seeks for application of science research program from the Ministry of Science and Technology in attempt to use the funding from science program for purchasing necessary instruments. The Division has accumulated over NTD 91,266,000 in funding from the application to the Ministry of Science and Technology (Table 2-5-2).

Table 2-5-2 Funding application from the MJIB to Ministry of Science and Technology in preveious years

Item	Year	Program Name	Program Funding (NTD Thousand)
1	2006	Research on the Analysis of Impurities of Methamphetamine for Tracing of Sources	3,500
2	2007	Illegal Methamphetamine Laboratory Processing Appraisal and Analysis Program	3,840
3	2008	Development and Application of Drug (Medicine) Source Identification Technology	13,050
4	2009	Drug Source and In-Vivo Drug Metabolites Testing Technology Advancement Program	20,855
5	2010	Drug Investigation Energy Boosting Program (1/2)	8,700
6	2010	The Establishment of Fingerprint Database for Domestic Seizure of Drugs and Study on International Connection	7,156
7	2010	A Discussion on the Effect of Ketamine and Hydroxyimine Hydrochloride on the Non-Neurogenic Tissue Function of Human Body	6,670
8	2011	Drug Investigation Energy Boosting Program (2/2)	7,245
9	2013	Emerging Drug Abuse and the Metabolites Testing Technology Advancement Program (1/4)	9,200
10	2014	Emerging Drug Abuse and the Metabolites Testing Technology Advancement Program (2/4)	5,700
11	2015	Emerging Drug Abuse and the Metabolites Testing Technology Advancement Program (3/4)	5,350
Total			91,266

VI. Academic Cooperation

The Forensic Science Division sends staff to instruct drug professional courses at the Judges Academy of Judicial Yuan, Judges Academy of Ministry of Justice, Correction Personnel Training Institute, Training Institute, Ministry of Finance, and Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, in addition to organizing training for Ministry of Justice in the handing over to inspectors of other drug testing agencies in order to upgrade the testing standards of inspection agencies, thereby to jointly apply rigorous control over the prevention of domestic drugs. Additionally to cooperate with the Ministry of International Affairs and the International Affairs Division of the MJIB, the Division also helps to give trainings for the inspectors or drug investigation relative officials for the forensic laboratories of foreign countries.





3

Analysis of Case Overview



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I. Statistical overview of domestic drug-related crimes

1. Investigation of drug cases

In 2014, 62,842 drug cases were collected by the District Prosecutors' Offices (in particular 28.7% involved Schedule 1 drugs, and 65.7% involved Schedule 2 drugs, with the remainder involving Schedule 3 and 4 drugs), down 5.8% compared with the previous year. Cases involving Schedule 1 drugs were down by 12.0% and cases involving Schedule 2 drugs are down by 1.6%. Of the new drug cases received, implementation behaviors (including manufacturing, selling, transporting and using) consisted of 49,674 cases, accounting for 79.0% and down by 5.1% compared with last year (Table 3-1-1).

Table 3-1-1 Statistics for the investigation and trial of drug cases

Unit: Cases

Item	Total		Schedule 1 Drug		Schedule 2 Drug		Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Others
	No. of Cases	Implementation	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage			
2010	76,363	63,521	30,016	39.3%	44,002	57.6%	2,126	61	158
2011	74,151	60,742	27,577	37.2%	43,869	59.2%	2,383	87	235
2012	70,571	56,795	25,046	35.5%	42,399	60.1%	2,808	64	254
2013	66,712	52,359	20,515	30.8%	41,914	62.8%	3,833	51	399
2014	62,842	49,674	18,051	28.7%	41,258	65.7%	2,912	171	450
Change compared to the previous year	-5.8%	-5.1%	-12.0%	-2.0%	-1.6%	2.8%	-24.0%	235.3%	12.8%



2. Drug case closing

In 2014 the district court prosecutors' office has closed 62,060 drug cases with 65,075 people, reduced by 4,445 cases and 5,070 people compared with last year. There were 37,779 people indicted after the closing of investigation (persons involving Schedule 1 Drug accounted for 36.3%, persons involving Schedule 2 Drug accounted for 56.5%, persons involving Schedule 3 Drug accounted for 7.0%), accounting for 58.1% of the total number of persons by closing, down 6.3% compared with last year. The number of non-prosecutorial disposition was 13,608 people (in particular 6,480 people were determined without the inclination of continue using drugs after observation while 738 people have completed the rehabilitation period), reduced by 1,679 people and down 11.0% compared with last year. The number of deferred prosecution was 2,655 people, reduced by 3,228 people and down 17.8% compared with last year. The number of persons sent for rehabilitation was 907 people, reduced by 934 people and down 2.9%. As for the number closing the case through other reasons (including circular order, transfer of jurisdiction, and transfer of court for consolidated trial) was 10,126 people, down 2.6% compared with last year (Table 3-1-2).

Table 3-1-2 Statistics on drug case closings

Unit: Persons

Items	Total	Indictment					Deferred Prosecution	Non-prosecutorial disposition	Rehabilitation	Others
		Total		Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug				
		No. of Cases	Implementation							
2010	77,936	43,694	34,280	21,338	20,429	1,827	2,825	17,656	2,274	11,487
2011	77,934	42,960	32,356	19,337	21,202	2,313	4,457	17,485	1,675	11,357
2012	74,128	43,025	32,535	18,783	21,520	2,603	3,925	15,437	1,220	10,485
2013	70,150	40,305	29,075	15,429	21,297	3,517	3,228	15,287	934	10,396
2014	65,075	37,779	28,496	13,728	21,350	2,654	2,655	13,608	907	10,126
Change compared to the previous year	-7.2%	-6.3%	-2.0%	-11.0%	0.2%	-24.5%	-17.8%	-11.0%	-2.9%	-2.6%

3. Drug case convictions

In 2014, 34,672 people involved in drug cases were convicted and ruled by the courts of all levels for transfer to the prosecuting authorities, representing a decrease of 3.9% compared to the previous year. Among the drug cases, 11,038 convicted were convicted of Schedule 1 drugs and accounted for 31.8% while 21,203 people were convicted of Schedule 2 drugs and accounted for 61.2%. Among the convicted criminals, 27,199 people were pure drug users, accounting for 78.4% and down 1.8% compared to the previous year. 4,420 people involved strictly in drug production and trafficking, accounting for 12.7% and down 9.2% compared to the previous year (Table 3-1-3).

Table 3-1-3 Statistics on the number of people convicted of drug offenses

Unit: Persons

Item	Total	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Strictly Production, dealing and trafficking	Production, dealing and trafficking and part-time use	Pure Users		
							No. of Persons	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug
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
2014	34,672	11,038	21,203	2,388	4,420	1	27,199	9,254	17,945
Change compared to the previous year	-3.9%	-18.8%	7.1%	-9.2%	-9.2%	0.0%	-1.8%	-19.7%	10.9%



4. Quantity of drugs seized

According to the current appraisal, the pure net weight of drugs confiscated in 2014 was 4,339.5 kg, representing an increase of 683.0kg (18.7%) compared to the previous year. Among the pure net weight of appraised drugs, there were 86.7kg of Schedule 1 drugs such as heroin, 479.9kg of Schedule 2 drugs such as amphetamine, 3,341.0kg of Schedule 3 drugs such as ketamine, and 431.8kg of Schedule 4 drugs such as pseudoephedrine. To distinguish by source regions of drugs, the majority, accounting for 79.1%, originated from mainland China. Moreover during the same period, 32 drug laboratories, established in conformance to the “Standards for Determining Drug Manufacturing Laboratories,” were also uncovered (Table 3-1-4-1 and 3-1-4-2).

Table 3-1-4-1 Statistics on amount of drugs seized – net weight of pure drugs based on most recent appraisals

Unit: Kilograms

Items	Total	Schedule 1 Drug		Schedule 2 Drug				Schedule 3 Drug		Schedule 4 Drug			
		Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl ephedrine	Ephedra	Pseudoephedrine
2010	3,478.8	85.1	83.6	273.1	5.9	21.0	242.7	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	5.8	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	2,421.8	2,393.3	107.9	0.6	101.9	4.3
2014	4,339.5	86.7	86.7	479.9	2.3	10.7	461.9	3,341.0	3,302.8	431.8	2.5	393.1	13.0
Change compared to the previous year	683.0	-201.8	-201.6	-358.3	-18.1	-25.0	-313.9	919.2	909.5	323.9	1.9	291.2	8.7

Table 3-1-4-2 Statistics on source regions of various drug types

Unit: Kilograms

Items	Total	Schedule 1 Drug		Schedule 2 Drug				Schedule 3 Drug		Schedule 4 Drug			
		Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl ephedrine	Ephedra	Pseudoephedrine
Taiwan	336.9	4.0	4.0	196.0	2.1	0.1	192.9	70.2	64.9	66.7	0.6	34.9	10.4
China	3,432.0	0.2	0.2	140.5	-	-	136.5	3,004.8	2,975.4	286.5	-	286.5	-
Hong Kong	173.5	-	-	6.9	-	0.5	6.3	166.6	166.6	0.0	-	-	0.0
Thailand	48.9	47.2	47.2	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	-	1.1	-	0.1	0.7
Myanmar	6.3	6.3	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Region	41.9	25.9	25.9	10.1		10.1		1.2	0.7	4.7	1.9	0.3	0.4
Unknown Region	300.1	3.2	3.2	125.9	0.2	0.1	125.6	98.3	95.3	72.8	0.0	71.3	1.4

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 are computed in grams, and then 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.

5. Overview of drug case prisoners

In 2014 there were 9,681 new inmates related to drug cases, representing a decrease of 10,434 people and down 7.2% compared to previous year. Among the 9,681 new inmates related to drug cases, 3,913 people were convicted for Schedule 1 drug, accounting for 40.4%, while 4,868 people



were convicted for Schedule 2 drug, accounting for 50.3%. In terms of crime behavior, 7,084 people were classified under drug users (including both drug producing, dealing or trafficking and part-time use), accounting for 73.2% while 2,062 people were classified under strictly drug producing, dealing or trafficking, accounting for 21.3%.

As of the end of 2014, the number of drug inmates was 26,683 people, which accounted for 46.3% of the 57,633 inmates. Among the drug inmates, 9,808 pure users accounted for 36.8%, 152 people involving both drug producing, dealing or trafficking and part-time use accounted for 0.6% and the 15,509 people involving strictly drug producing, dealing or trafficking accounted for 58.1% (Table 3-1-5).

Table 3-1-5 Statistics on overview of drug offenders in prison

Unit: Persons

Item	Total No. of Inmates	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 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Strictly drug producing, dealing or trafficking	Both drug producing, dealing or trafficking and part-time use	Strictly users
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
2014	57,633	26,683	15,509	152	9,808	9,681	3,913	4,868	2,062	1	7,083
Rate of change compared to the previous year	-1.6%	-0.4%	7.6%	-28.0%	-10.4%	-7.2%	-18.1%	1.6%	-7.6%	-83.3%	-7.4%

6. Implementation overview of observation and mandatory rehabilitation

Of the 5,978 new inmates placed under observation in 2014, the number of persons compared with the 6,700 people from previous year was reduced by 722 people, or down 10.8%. Among the 9,082 outgoing inmates under observation during the same period, 607 people determined to continue using drugs and shall be transferred for rehabilitation, accounted for 6.7%. Among the 5,978 new inmates placed under observation, male accounted for 84.4% and female accounted for 15.6%. In terms of age distribution, the majority of age group fell on those aged between 30 and 39, accounting for 36.1% and those aged between 18 and 23, accounting for 21.1%. The majority of education fell on junior high school and senior high school (vocational senior high school), accounting for 87.1% (Table 3-1-6-1).

Table 3-1-6-1 Status and characteristics of new entrants under observation

Unit: Persons

Item			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Incoming	Grand Total		9,501	8,565	6,969	6,700	5,978
	Gender	Male	7,753	7,107	5,728	5,531	5,045
		Female	1,748	1,458	1,241	1,169	933
	Age	Under 18	171	134	112	83	86
		18 - 23	1,811	1,726	1,359	1,289	1,259
		24 - 29	2,374	1,974	1,532	1,504	1,124
		30 - 39	3,337	3,006	2,541	2,432	2,160
		40 - 49	1,331	1,251	1,059	1,035	982
		50 and above	477	474	366	357	367
	Education	Junior High School	4,104	3,623	2,946	2,703	2,488
		Senior High School (including Vocational Senior High School)	4,190	3,836	3,124	3,089	2,720
		Bachelor Degree and above	572	537	451	558	447
		Others	635	569	448	350	323
Outgoing	No. of People		9,445	9,703	10,397	10,046	8,082
	Continued using drugs		1,449	1,086	771	653	607
	Stopped using drugs		7,886	7,854	6,273	6,039	5,273
No. of people under rehabilitation at the end of the year			1,119	883	823	727	717

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



The number of people newly admitted to the center for rehabilitation was 609 people in 2014 and was reduced by 55 people compared with the 644 people from the previous year, down 8.3%. During the same period, the number of people completing rehabilitation was 651 people, among those 638 people stopped rehabilitation, accounting for 98.0% while 13 finishing the term accounted for 2.0%. Among the 609 people newly admitted to rehabilitation, male accounted for 88.5% and female accounted for 11.5%. The age distribution between 40 and 49 years old accounted for 42.2% and the age between 30 and 39 years accounted for 29.4%. The majority of education fell on junior high school and senior high school (including vocational senior high school), accounting for 84.4% (Table 3-1-6-2).

Table 3-1-6-2 Status and characteristics of people newly admitted for rehabilitation

Unit: Persons

Item			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Incoming	Grand Total		1,470	1,094	793	664	609
	Gender	Male	1,296	982	672	591	539
		Female	174	112	121	73	70
	Age	14 - 17	9	6	5	8	8
		18 - 23	29	26	22	26	15
		24 - 29	143	59	44	37	27
		30 - 39	535	371	248	184	179
		40 - 49	258	409	314	261	257
		50 and above	226	223	160	148	123
	Education	Junior High School	736	535	375	355	323
		Senior High School (including Vocational Senior High School)	503	383	278	204	191
		Bachelor degree and above	54	38	28	21	28
		Others	177	138	112	84	67
Outgoing	No. of people		1,737	1,344	940	743	651
	Term finished		55	35	11	12	13
	Stopped rehabilitation or exempt for continued rehabilitation		1,682	1,309	929	731	638
No. of people under treatment at the end of the year			1,011	734	572	474	430

Note: The number of people actually leaving the rehabilitation center, including those who finished their term for compulsory treatment execution, those who went into treatment to avoid prison sentences or disciplinary action, those who were continuing prison sentences or disciplinary action, those who extended rehabilitation period and was ruled for exemption of continued rehabilitation, and stopped rehabilitation and exempt for continued rehabilitation.

II. Analysis of drug-related cases investigated by the MJIB in 2014

1. Gender

In 2014, 289 suspects were seized involving drug cases, of whom 165 suspects (57.09%) were male and 124 suspects (42.91%) were female. Suspects involving Schedule 1 Drug comprised of 19 males and 4 females. Suspects involving Schedule 2 Drug comprised of 34 males and 6 females. Suspects involving Schedule 3 Drug comprised of 35 males and 5 females. Suspects involving Schedule 4 Drug comprised of 77 males and 109 females (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: Persons

Type Gender	2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug
Male	40	69	55	22	33	36	16	18	16	68	46	42	19	34	35	77
Female	6	8	11	2	6	5	3	3	3	15	6	20	4	6	5	109
Total	46	77	66	24	39	41	19	21	19	83	52	62	23	40	40	186

2. Age

In the investigation on drug cases solved in 2014, 132 (45.67%) suspects aged 30-39 constituted the majority; 73 suspects (25.26%) were aged 20-29; 57 suspects (19.72%) were aged 40-49; 16 suspects (5.54%) were aged 50-59; 7 suspects (2.42%) were aged 60-69; 2 suspects (0.69%) were aged each under 20 or above 70 (Table 3-2-2 and Figure 3-2-2).



Table 3-2-2 Statistics on age of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: Persons

Age \ Type	2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug
Under 20	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
20-29	4	18	25	1	7	6	5	5	1	12	18	17	2	8	19	44
30-39	24	30	21	11	10	21	4	6	7	29	15	26	8	17	10	97
40-49	16	19	12	10	11	10	5	6	6	27	9	14	9	6	8	34
50-59	1	9	4	1	9	4	5	4	2	13	2	4	3	5	2	6
60-69	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	6	1	1	3	1	2
70 and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	46	77	66	24	39	41	19	21	19	83	52	62	23	40	40	186

Unit: Person

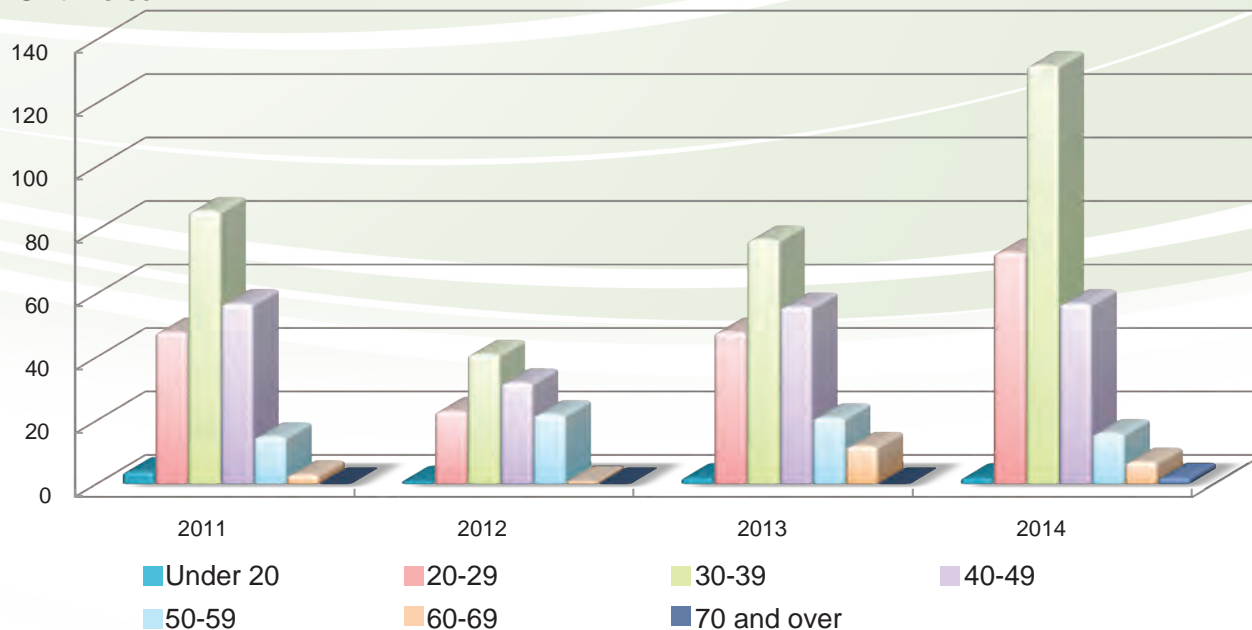


Figure 3-2-2 Age of suspects in cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

3. Education

Among the drug cases investigated in 2014, 126 suspects (43.6%) received education up to the level of high school (including vocational high school), constituting the majority; 77 suspects (26.64%) received education to the level of junior high school; 59 suspects (20.42%) held a bachelor's degree or higher; and 27 suspects (9.34%) received education to the level of primary school or under (Table 3-2-3 and Figure 3-2-3).

Table 3-2-3 Statistics on level of education of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: Persons

Education \ Type	2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug
Elementary School & Under	0	3	3	0	1	3	0	1	1	2	4	12	1	1	1	24
Junior High School	15	21	29	8	22	15	5	9	5	19	17	16	3	7	12	55
High School (Vocational High School)	31	38	31	15	11	14	8	9	10	34	24	18	14	12	22	78
College and above	0	15	3	1	5	9	6	2	3	28	7	16	5	20	5	29
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	77	66	24	39	41	19	21	39	41	19	21	23	40	40	186

Unit: Person

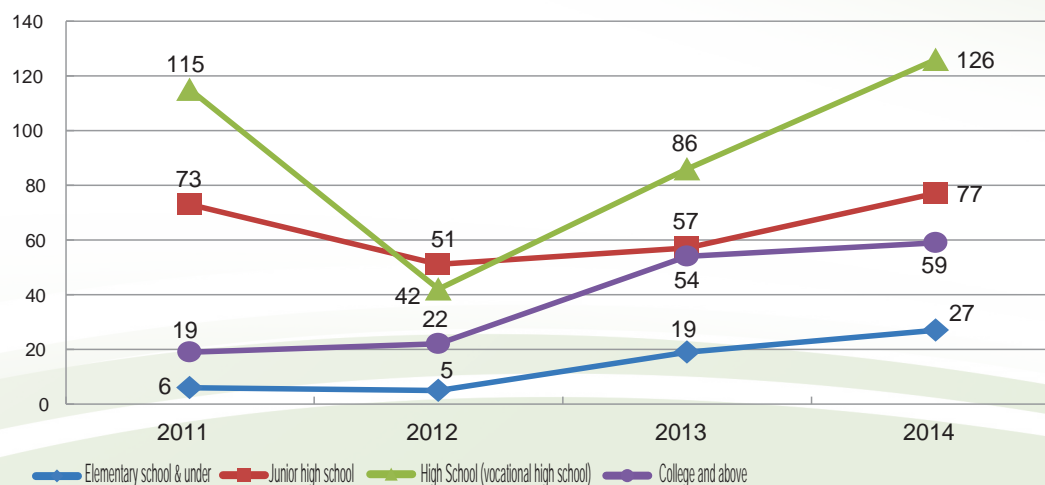


Figure 3-2-3 Level of education of suspects in cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years



4. Profession

Among the drug cases investigated in 2014, 174 suspects (60.21%) worked in industrial jobs, constituting the majority; 47 suspects (16.26%) were unemployed (including unknown); 27 suspects (9.34%) worked in commercial jobs; 18 suspects (6.23%) worked in the service industry; 10 suspects (3.46%) worked as freelancers; 4 suspects each (each accounting for 1.38%) worked in the transport industry and the military, civil service, or education; 3 suspects (1.04%) worked in the farming, fishing and animal husbandry; 1 suspect each (each accounting 0.35%) worked in the financial and production industries. It is notwithstanding that the majority of suspects fell on the persons working in industrial jobs or had no employment (Table 3-2-4 and Figure 3-2-4).

Table 3-2-4 Statistics on the professions of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: Persons

Profession	Type	2011				2012				2013				2014			
		Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug
Agriculture, fishery, animal husbandry		0	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Industry		4	15	15	1	3	3	1	10	1	8	9	42	3	7	10	154
Commerce		1	8	4	1	3	5	8	0	3	12	10	5	2	14	6	5
Finance		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Production		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Military and civil servants, teachers		1	4	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	2	0	2
Service		1	4	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	6	5	1	4	1	7	6
Transport		0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	3	1	0
Freelancer		0	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	11	4	4	2	5	1	2
Others		3	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployed (including unknown)		36	36	38	18	27	28	6	9	14	41	11	6	12	8	11	16
Total		46	77	66	24	39	41	19	21	19	83	52	62	23	40	40	186

Unit: Person

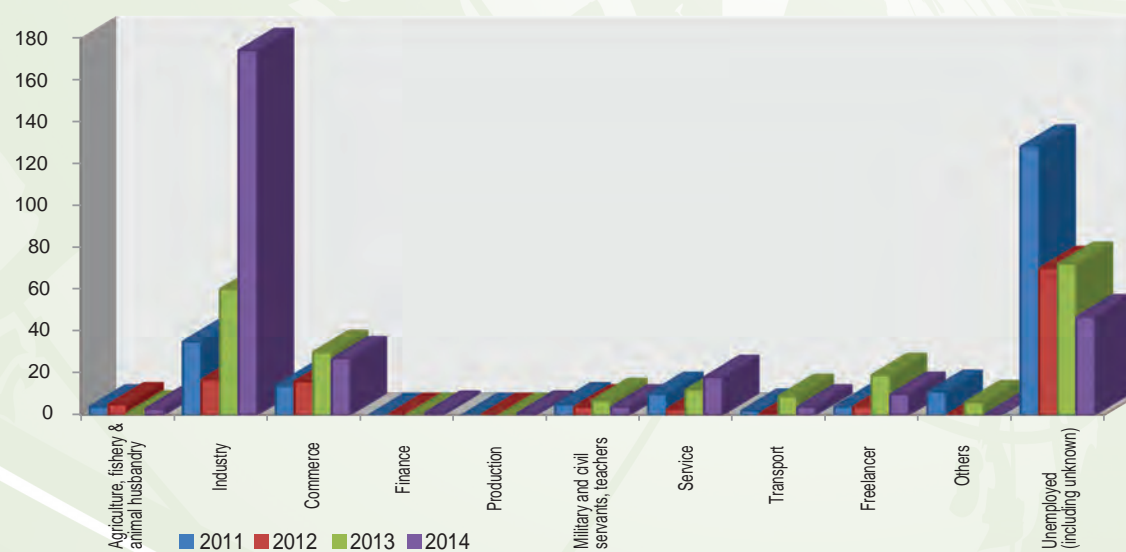


Figure 3-2-4 Professions of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

5. Case Sources

Of the 271 drug cases investigated in 2014, 239 cases (88.19%) were provided by domestic authorities and 21 cases (7.75%) were actively initiated by the MJIB; and 11 cases (4.06%) were the result of reporting by informant (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: Cases

Case Source \ Type	2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug
Discovered by the MJIB	12	26	8	3	15	12	6	4	7	12	12	3	8	5	7	1
Informant	1	4	5	1	0	3	3	2	0	5	7	0	1	4	6	0
Handed over by prosecutors	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passed down by senior authorities	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provided by domestic authorities	3	22	8	4	5	12	2	7	4	31	4	54	3	25	10	201
International and cross-strait cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	52	22	9	21	28	11	13	11	48	24	57	12	34	23	202

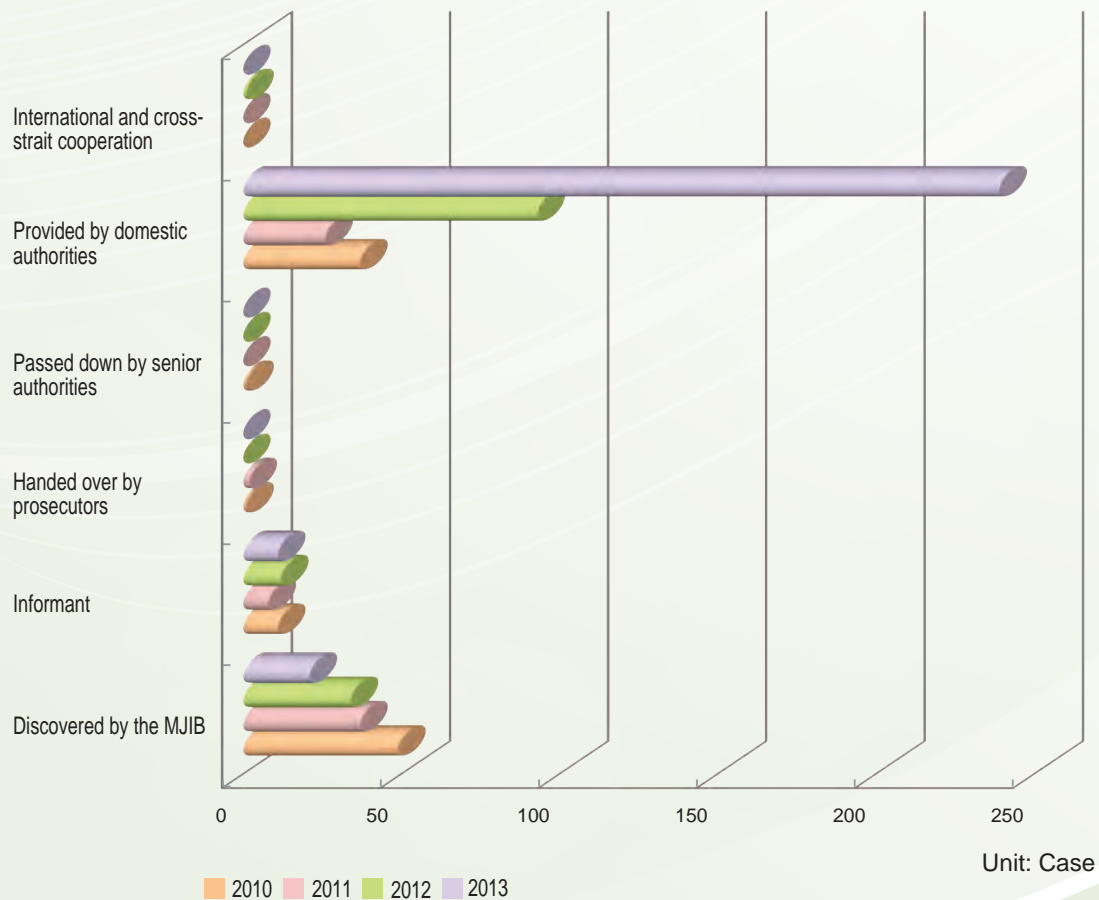


Figure 3-2-5 Sources of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

6. Crime Regions

In 2014, the MJIB solved 271 drug cases and of which 47 cases (17.34%) were located in Kaohsiung City, constituting the majority, 46 cases (16.97%) were in Taichung City, 36 cases (13.28%) were in Taipei City, 32 cases (11.81%) in New Taipei City, 24 cases (8.86%) in Taoyuan City, 19 cases (7.01%) in Changhua County, 17 cases (6.27%) in Tainan City, 12 cases (4.43%) in Hsinchu County, 7 cases each (2.58% each) in Miaoli County and Pingtung County, 6 cases (2.21%) in Keelung City, 5 cases (1.85%) in Yunlin County, 4 cases (1.48%) in Nantou County, 2 cases each (0.74% each) in Hsinchu City, Chiayi County, and Kinmen County, and 1 case each (0.37% each) in Yilan County, Chiayi City and Penghu County. These figures were slightly different from the previous three years, but cases were still concentrated in the six 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: Cases

Crime Region \ Type	2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Schedule 3 Drug	Schedule 4 Drug
Taipei City	1	8	0	2	3	3	3	1	1	17	1	3	2	15	2	17
New Taipei City	3	11	5	3	3	3	1	0	2	7	3	8	0	2	2	28
Keelung City	0	2	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	3
Yilan County	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Taoyuan City	4	2	4	2	4	1	4	3	3	6	1	7	4	2	4	14
Hsinchu City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
Hsinchu County	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	12
Miaoli County	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	7
Taichung City	3	6	1	0	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	10	1	4	5	36
Changhua County	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	6	1	0	3	15
Nantou County	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Yunlin County	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Chiayi City	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chiayi County	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tainan City	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	3	8	0	3	2	12
Kaohsiung City	2	7	4	0	5	4	0	4	2	6	3	7	4	4	1	38
Pingtung County	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	4
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	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu County Kinmen & Matsu	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	16	52	22	9	21	28	11	13	11	48	24	57	12	34	23	202

Note: Taoyuan County was upgraded to Municipal Taoyuan City on December 25th, 2014.

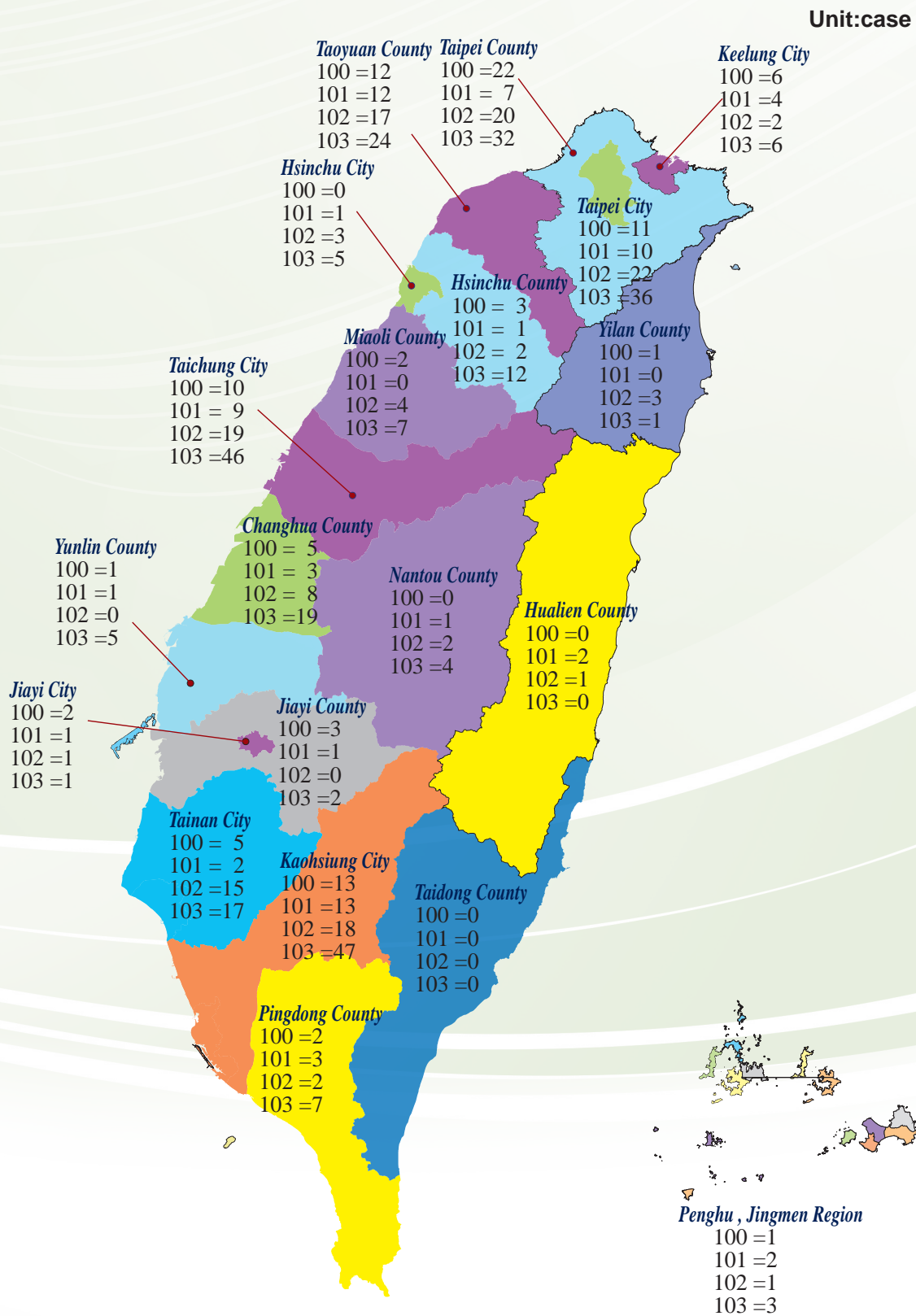


Figure 3-2-6 Crime regions of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years



4

Direction of Future Wo



rk

I. Reinforcement of drug-related crime investigation

1. To uncover sources of major drug cases and actively gather evidences for investigation

In compliance with 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 group and organization based drug syndicate crime cases with concentration on “international drug traffickers, transportation channels and drug laboratories,” particularly major drug smuggling via fishing boats and containers and cases on drug laboratories. The MJIB will focus the investigation on mainstream drugs such as heroin, methamphetamine and ketamine.

2. To prevent drug manufacturing syndicate in advance and positively cut drug sources

According to data from the “Statistical Abstract of Justice” released by the Ministry of Justice, there were 32 drug laboratories uncovered in 2014 that conformed to the Standards for Determining Drug Laboratories. The data indicate that the situation of domestically produced drugs is still serious and it is urgent to strengthen the investigation on drug laboratory cases, thereby to curb the diffusion of domestic drug production. The MJIB will continue to establish a reporting mechanism by coordinating health and custom competent authorities, to actively prevent the inflow of illegitimate cold medicines into drug laboratories, cutting drug sources from the root and preventing spread of drugs in advance.

3. To confiscate illegitimate revenue from drug trafficking and cut off the funding for drug trafficking

When investigating on drug cases, the MJIB will confiscate the revenue from crimes and trace the flow of funding for the drug trafficking group by freezing the relevant accounts “cut off the



source of funds and preventing repeated occurrences.”

4. To enhance uncovering clues to emerging drugs and curb drug exploitation

Due to easy synthesis, low costs, high profit margins, and light penalties, it is extremely easy for young curious people to become addicted to new emerging drugs. Apart from harming physical and mental well-being of youths, these drugs also pose a serious threat to students on campus, jeopardizing the security of the public order. To prevent proliferation of these drugs, the MJIB will continue to focus investigation on these drugs and strengthen the uncovering of clues with active investigation.

5. To strengthen intelligence analysis 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 analyze the cases to uncover sources of drug cases, boost the integration capacity for cases, and fully support external investigations of major cases. In addition, the MJIB will promote special case alliances and regional cooperation to implement inter-agency collaboration, integrate human resources and maximize its overall power to combat drug crimes.

6. To continue to organize specialist workshops and enhance professional investigation capacities

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

II. International and Cross-Strait Drug Enforcement Cooperation

1. International Cooperation

(1) To implement international cooperative mechanism by “cutting off drug from the source side”

In response to current trends in Taiwan’s foreign relation environment, the principle of pragmatism has been adopted in international drug enforcement. Taiwan will cooperate with upstream countries and regions related source of drugs and drug manufacturing materials supplied to Taiwan, as well as countries in favor of Taiwan’s operations in drug investigation. In terms of approach and depending on the requirement of evidence gathering for cases, the MJIB will cooperate with other countries or regions by implementing “cutting drugs from the source side” to effectively curb drug trafficking into Taiwan.

(2) To strengthen the cooperation with the law enforcement agencies of key countries

The MJIB will uphold the principles of equality, mutual trust, reciprocity, and mutual benefits as it continues to bilaterally communicate and exchange intelligence with countries such as the United States, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and other cooperating countries in Southeast Asia. The MJIB intends to uncover clues to the origin of drug cases before cooperate in investigation that will facilitate the combat against drug-related crimes and enhance the efficiency of cross-border cooperation.

(3) To continue strengthening and integrating multilateral counterparts collaboration in combats against drugs

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. To effectively block drug smuggling and trafficking, Taiwan recently formed a multi-countries and cross-border drug enforcement strategy aimed at heroin, amphetamine, ketamine and phenazepam. The aim is to maximize the power to combat drugs by bringing Taiwan's maximum power into full play and block drug exploitation.

(4) To continue strengthening the effort to track down criminal fugitives escaped overseas

The MJIB will continue to cooperate with the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to improve electronic files on drug criminal fleeing overseas and actively tracking their movements. Furthermore, if suspects have escaped overseas, they will be classified wanted overseas and international collaboration will be requested for further investigation.

2. Cross-Strait Cooperation

(1) To 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 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) To 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) To 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) To 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 establish a comprehensive exchange and contact channels through mutual visits 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. Future prospects for forensic drug testing

1. To fully support the various requirements under the investigation of drug cases conducted by the MJIB and highlight the application value of technology assisted cases

- (1) Limited time to handle and complete cases of forensic drug testing.
- (2) Support the field stations with the MJIB with flexibility through phone, email and fax to



provide various professional technology and information on drug manufacturing, drug testing, pharmacological effect, emerging drugs and types of drug abuse.

- (3) Required professional testing technologies assistances for cases, the Forensic Science Division can send staff to the scene of the case to assist the field stations with the MJIB with evidence survey and confiscation.
- (4) Purchase or distribute drug screening reagents to use for the field stations with the MJIB.

2. To maintain the normal operation of certification laboratory and expands the certification scale of laboratories

- (1) The MJIB applies for extension of certification from the Taiwan Accreditation Foundation to assure the operation of laboratory with maximum quality.
- (2) Strengthen education and training for employees and improve the testing quality through the internal audit, correction, improvement, and prevention as well as other valid behaviors in laboratory.
- (3) The MJIB is scheduled to apply for the ISO/IEC 17025 laboratory in drug hair testing technology.

3. To continue to upgrade research level and advance towards drug testing technology

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

drug testing agencies in order to strengthen the domestic first-line drug testing capacity.

- (5) Actively propose mid-range program and purchase new model of analyzer with more flexibility.

IV. Improvement on the 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. The MJIB does not tolerate any negligence in the custody of drug evidence. Hence the MJIB not only deliberately screens custody personnel but also establishes term system to list the managers also have to take compulsory urine tests on a regular basis in order to prevent abuse of drug evidence.
3. Due to the limited space of drug custody warehouse and the utilization rate of been maintained at 80% over the long run while most equipment has been used for 20 some years, the equipment is quite old. In addition to replacing anti-theft units and sensor system, The MJIB has purchased dehumidifier and air cleaning cleaners to improve the environment. Under limited space and funding, the MJIB continues to elaborate the use of warehouse and fulfill its responsibility in the management of drug evidence custody.





5

Major Event



2014 Major Events of Drug Enforcement Division, MJIB

DATE	EVENT
01/01/2014	The Chiayi County Investigation Station investigated Xu XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 19kg of ketamine.
01/03/2014	The Chiayi County Investigation Station investigated Zhou XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 75kg of ketamine.
01/06/2014	The Keelung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division and Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, Keelung Customs Office seized 20.006kg of ketamine.
01/09/2014	Japan Coast Guard International Criminal Section Head Kiyoshi Katsuyama (勝山潔), Illegal Entry Countermeasure Officer Katsuhiro Ikegami (池上克浩), International Criminal Organization Countermeasure Base Deputy Director Toshikazu Ito (伊藤敏和), International Criminal Organization Countermeasure Base Analysis Officer Masatada Nakamura (中村正重), Japan Coast Guard Taiwan Office Contact Officer Kazuhisa Murata (村田一久) visited the MJIB.
01/12/2014	The Taipei City Investigation Division investigated on Hu XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 30kg of phenazepam.
01/21/2014	The Northern Mobile Station investigated Shi XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 45.32kg of methamphetamine.
02/18/2014	The Southern Mobile Station investigated CHen XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 378kg of ketamine.
02/24/2014	The Taipei City Investigation Division investigated Lin XX suspected of drug manufacturing and raided one drug laboratory manufacturing methamphetamine, 45kg of methamphetamine solution, and drug making raw material and 2,700kg of Acetylphenylacetone.



DATE	EVENT
02/25/2014	The Kaohsiung City Investigation Division investigated Lin XX suspected of drug manufacturing and raided one drug laboratory manufacturing phedrine, 2,150 kg of phedrine solution, and 1,140kg of ephedra sinica.
03/02/2014	The Fujian Province Investigation Division and Custom Administration of Ministry of Finance Kaohsiung Custom Office investigated Ong XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 10kg of MDMA.
03/04/2014	The Kaohsiung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division and Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, Taipei Customs Office investigated on Hu XX suspected of drug trafficking and sieved 1.235kg of heroine, and 150 grams of methamphetamine.
03/10/2014	The Kaohsiung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division and Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, Taipei Customs Office co-investigated the case on Wu XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 1.469kg of Marijuana.
03/11/2014	The Keelung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division and Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, Keelung Customs Office co-investigated the case on Zhang XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 24.554kg of ketamine.
03/15/2014	The Taoyuan City Investigation Division investigated on Li XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 40kg of ketamine.
03/17-21/2014	Four staff of the Drug Enforcement Division attended a work meeting in northern Thailand.
03/18/2014	The Southern Mobile Station investigated on Yu XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 2.1kg of heroine.
03/18/2014	The Southern Mobile Station investigated on a Korean national suspected of drug trafficking and seized 4.499kg of heroine.

DATE	EVENT
03/26/2014	The Taoyuan City Investigation Division investigated on Shi XX and others suspected of drug trafficking and seized 550kg of ketamine.
04/01/2014	The Keelung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division and the Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, Keelung Customs Office investigated on Chen XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 134.4kg of ketamine.
04/01/2014	The Changhua County Investigation Station investigated on Huangi XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 79.102kg of ketamine.
04/06/2014	The Central Mobile Station, National Immigration Agency and Customs investigated on Liao XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 2.657kg of heroine.
04/09/2014	The Drug Enforcement Division convened the Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee.”
04/17/2014	Supervise inventory-counting, sealing and examination of drug evidence to be destroyed for 2014.
05/02/2014	The Keelung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated on Li XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 72.015kg of ketamine.
05/06/2014	Ministry of Justice Minister Luo, Ying-Xue hosted the drug evidence destruction for destroying 65,618 drug evidence, totaling 151kg and 225.4 grams at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant prior to the 2014 National Anti-Drug Meeting.
05/17/2014	The MJIB cooperated with Fujian Province Public Security Department, Fujian Border Corp to investigate on Xiaojiang and Qiudong and others suspected of drug smuggling and sized one phedrine drug laboratory and confiscated 800kg of phedrine.
05/26-30/2014	Three staff from the Drug Enforcement Division with the MJIB went to Japan to participate in the narcotics intelligence exchange meeting.



DATE	EVENT
06/02/2014	The Central Mobile Station investigated on Yu XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 1.48kg of heroine.
06/11/2014	The Taipei City Investigation Division investigated Wu XX suspected of drug smuggling and seized 1.402kg of heroine.
06/18/2014	The Pingtung County Investigation Station investigated Chen XX and others suspected of drug smuggling and seized 1 methamphetamine drug laboratory, confiscated 16.6kg of methamphetamine, 16kg of liquid methamphetamine, and 100kg of methamphetamine solution.
06/18/2014	The Hong Kong Country Office of DEA, Department of Justice of the U.S. Director Andrew Malanga and Investigation Officer Shannon Argetsinger visited the MJIB.
06/19/2014	The Kaohsiung City Investigation Division and Kaohsiung City Government Police Department investigated Wang XX suspected of drug smuggling and seized 1 methamphetamine drug laboratory, confiscated 85 grams of methamphetamine, 10kg of liquid methamphetamine, and 100kg of phedrine solution.
06/24/2014	The Central Mobile Station investigated on Yang XX suspected of drug smuggling and seized 100kg of ketamine and 5kg of methamphetamine.
06/24/2014	The Keelung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division and Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, Taipei Customs Office investigated the case on Liu XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 2.629kg of marijuana.
06/24/2014	The Keelung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division and Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, Taipei Customs Office investigated the case on Chen XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 1.699 kg of marijuana.

DATE	EVENT
07/11/2014	The Taipei City Investigation Division and Customs Administration, Taipei Customs and National Immigration investigated the case on Belgium national passenger suspected of drug trafficking and seized 1.803kg of marijuana.
07/29-30/2014	Three staff from the Drug Enforcement Division visited Shanghai China to told the project work meeting with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China.
08/01/2014	The Keelung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division and Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, Taipei Customs Office co-investigated the case on Wu XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 6.32kg of heroine.
08/07/2014	The Keelung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division and Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, Keelung Customs Office co-investigated the case on Luo XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 48.13 kg of ketamine.
08/11-15/2014	Five staff from the Drug Enforcement Division visited Beijing and Shanghai in China to hold case work meeting.
08/26/2014	American DEA Far East Region Deputy Director Peter M. Shigeta, Hong Kong Office Director Andrew Malanga and Investigation Officer Shannon Argetsinger visited the Drug Enforcement Division.
08/30/2014	The Taoyuan City Investigation Station and Taoyuan Military Police, Customs Administration, Taipei Customs Office investigated Lu XX suspected of drug smuggling and seized 2.436Kg of heroine.
09/01-13/2014	The MJIB assigned personnel to participate in the “2014 Japan Drug-Related Crime Suppression Seminar.”
09/03/2014	The Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China Execution Office Deputy Director Hai-Feng Huang and the Deputy Director Ze-Hui Guo from the Narcotics Control Department of Guangdong Province Public Security Bureau visited the MJIB.



DATE	EVENT
09/07/2014	The Central Mobile Station, The Kaohsiung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division, National Immigration Agency, and Customs Administration investigated on Jian XX suspected of drug smuggling and seized 2.57kg of heroine.
09/11/2014	The MJIB cooperated with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China to investigate the case on “Nie XX and others manufacturing and smuggling drugs.” Chinese authority seized 1,040 kg of Methcathinone and 2.57kg of heroin.
09/11/2014	International Criminal Organization Countermeasure Base Analysis Officer of Coast Guard, Japan Director Keizo Eguchi (江口圭三), Intelligence Analysis Officer Masatada Nakamura (中村正重) and Cost Guard Japan Taiwan Office Contact Officer Kazuhisa Murata (村田一久) visited the Drug Enforcement Division.
09/25/2014	The Hong Kong Country Office of DEA, Department of Justice of the U.S. Officer Shannon Argetsinger and Chemical Investigator Office John Pacella visited the Drug Enforcement Division.
09/30/2014	The Keelung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated on You XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 214.012kg of liquid MDMA and 3 grams of powered MDMA.
10/07/2014	The Taipei City Investigation Division investigated on Wu XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 68.4kg of ketamine.
10/16/2014	The New Taipei City Investigation Division investigated on Zhou XX suspected of drug trafficking, raided one drug laboratory for phenazepam and confiscated 10.024kg of phenazepam.
10/22/2014	The Taoyuan City Investigation Division and Custom Administration of Ministry of Finance, Taipei Custom Office investigated on Zhen XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 8.35kg of ketamine.

DATE	EVENT
11/04-07/2014	The Drug Enforcement Division sent 4 staff to hold case meeting in Fujian Xiamen and Fuzhou.
11/17-21/2014	The Drug Enforcement Division sent 4 staff to hold case meeting with the narcotics agency in Malaysia.
11/19/2014	The Taoyuan City Investigation Division and Custom Administration of Ministry of Finance, Taipei Custom Office investigated on Cheng XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 2.6kg of methamphetamine.
11/20/2014	The Taipei City Investigation Division investigated Wu XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 118.378kg of methamphetamine.
11/28/2014	The MJIB, Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China and the Brigade of Narcotics Prevention Department of Public Security of Fujian Province conducted a Cross-Strait cooperation on the investigation of “Zhuang XX and Jiang XXX suspected of violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act” and seized 60 kg of methamphetamine.
12/04/2014	The MJIB and the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China conducted a Cross-Strait cooperation on the investigation of “Xie XX Drug Selling” and seized 27.435kg of methamphetamine.
12/23/2014	The Keelung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division and Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, Keelung Customs Office co-investigated the case on Zheng XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 1,080 kg of Ephedrine.
12/26/2014	The Keelung Investigation Station with the Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated on You XX suspected of drug trafficking and seized 82.1kg of ketamine.

毒品犯罪防制工作年報

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