

# 毒品犯罪防制工作年報

法務部調查局104年

Report on Drug Control and Prevention

## 2015







# Report on Drug Control and Prevention

## 2015



法務部調查局  
Investigation Bureau,  
Ministry of Justice  
中華民國 105 年 8 月 出版  
GPN : 4710501658



# Preface

Drug abuse is one major issue that damages the public health, which crimes derived impact the family, jeopardize the campus and seriously threaten social disorder. Moreover, cases of emerging outrageous social violence are closely related to drug abuse issues, suggesting the importance of drug prevention project. To curb the current spread of drugs, it is necessary to integrate the central and local administrative resources and combine civil powers to join fights against drug-related crimes, in addition to promote various anti-drug projects before effectively build a dense social safety network and establish a drug-free healthy homeland.

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 2015, the Bureau handled 159 drug cases, arrested 195 suspects, seized 4,564 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” became the first drug laboratory certified by ISO/IEC 17025 laboratory in Taiwan, a special drug testing organization with multiple testing capacities. The laboratory not only effectively supports forensic drug testing for courts at different levels and prosecutor office in the investigation and trial of cases but also establishes the latest emerging drug abuse analytical database. Furthermore, the laboratory intends to combine the strengths of all drug testing organizations in Taiwan for the early detection of trends in emerging drug abuse and thereby serve as reference for 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.

June, 2016





# Editor's Notes

## I. Objectives

This yearbook presents the 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

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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

- (1) 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.
- (2) All statistics referred to in percentages are rounded off to the nearest whole number.
- (3) 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)
- (4) The drug offenses refer to violation cases of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.

# CONTENTS

## Table of Contents

142	Preface
144	Editor's Notes
146	Table of Contents
150	List of Tables
152	List of Figures and Photos

### Part 1

## Organization Overview

158	I. Establishment Basis
159	II. Organization and Operation Overview
160	III. Forensic Drug Testing

### Part 2

## Performance Overview

164	I. Focus of MJIB's Drug Enforcement Efforts
164	1. Drug Investigations
166	2. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration
167	3. Custody and handling of drugs
167	II. Investigation of drug cases
167	1. Trend analysis of drug crimes
169	2. Statistics of drug-related crime cases
182	3. Sources of drugs and smuggling methods
184	4. Major cases



190	III. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration
191	1. Communication, visits and exchange of intelligence
192	2. Cases solved through international and cross-strait collaboration
196	IV. Custody and handling of drug evidence from solved cases
196	1. Custody of drug evidence
197	2. Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee
201	3. Destruction of drug evidence
202	V. Forensic drug testing
202	1. Drug testing
203	2. New psychoactive substance (NPS) testing
205	3. Clandestine laboratories testing
207	4. Drug metabolite testing
209	5. Research & Development
211	6. Academic Collaboration

## Part 3

### Analysis of Case Overview

214	I. Statistical overview of domestic drug-related crimes
214	1. Investigation of drug cases
214	2. Drug case conclusion
216	3. Drug case convictions

# CONTENTS

217	4. Quantity of drugs seized
218	5. Overview of drug case prisoners
219	6. Implementatin overview of observation/abstention and mandatory rehabilitation
221	II. Analysis of drug-related cases investigated by the MJIB in 2015
221	1. Gender
222	2. Age
223	3. Education
224	4. Professionalism
226	5. Case Sources
227	6. Crime Regions

## Part 4

### Direction of Future Work

232	I. Reinforcement of drug-related crime investigations
234	II. International and Cross-Strait Drug Collaboration Promotion
234	1. International Collaboration
235	2. Cross-Strait Cooperation
237	III. Future prospects for forensic drug testing
238	IV. Improvement on the custody and handling of drug evidence



## Part 5 | Major Events

242 I. Drug Enforcement

247 II. Forensic Drug Testing



# CONTENTS

## List of Tables

165	Table 2-1	Number of drug cases investigated and the amount of drugs seized by the MJIB in 2015
170	Table 2-2	Statistics on the comparison of drug-related crime cases investigated by the MJIB over the last ten years
172	Table 2-3	Statistics on 2015 drug seizures by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance as a result of investigations conducted by the MJIB
183	Table 2-4	Statistics on major drug sources in 2015
184	Table 2-5	Statistics on smuggling methods for major drug cases investigated in 2015
196	Table 2-6-1	Statistics on monthly drug evidence warehoused in 2015
198	Table 2-6-2	Statistics on drug evidence ordered by various authorities to be destroyed in 2015
200	Table 2-6-3	Statistics on amount of drugs destroyed by the MJIB in previous years
204	Table 2-7-1	List of NPSs tested by MJIB in 2015
210	Table 2-7-2	Funding application from MJIB to Ministry of Science and Technology in previous years
214	Table 3-1-1	Statistics for the investigation and trial of drug cases
215	Table 3-1-2	Statistics on drug case conclusions
216	Table 3-1-3	Statistics on the number of people convicted of drug offenses

217	Table 3-1-4-1	Statistics on amount of drugs seized – net weight of pure drugs based on most recent appraisals
218	Table 3-1-4-2	Statistics on source regions of various drug types
219	Table 3-1-5	Statistics on overview of drug offenders in prison
220	Table 3-1-6-1	Status and characteristics of new entrants under observation and abstention
221	Table 3-1-6-2	Status and characteristics of people newly admitted for rehabilitation
222	Table 3-2-1	Statistics on gender of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years
222	Table 3-2-2	Statistics on age of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years
223	Table 3-2-3	Statistics on level of education of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years
225	Table 3-2-4	Statistics on the professions of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years
226	Table 3-2-5	Statistics on sources of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years
228	Table 3-2-6	Statistics on crime regions of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years



# CONTENTS

## List of Figures and Photos

185	Figure 2-01-1	Jiang and others smuggled drugs concealed via luggage
185	Figure 2-01-2	Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Jiang
185	Figure 2-02-1	Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Xu
185	Figure 2-02-2	Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Xu
186	Figure 2-03-1	Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Wu
186	Figure 2-03-2	Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Wu
186	Figure 2-04-1	Scenes of investigation on drug smuggling by Shi
186	Figure 2-04-2	Scenes of investigation on drugs smuggled by Shi
187	Figure 2-05-1	Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Guan
187	Figure 2-05-2	Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Guan
187	Figure 2-06-1	Fan and others smuggled drugs concealed via fish yields
187	Figure 2-06-2	Fan and others smuggled drugs concealed via fish yields
188	Figure 2-07-1	Exhibits of drugs produced by Yen and others
188	Figure 2-07-2	Scenes of laboratory where Yen and others produced drugs
189	Figure 2-08-1	Scenes of tools for manufacturing drugs by Chen and others
189	Figure 2-08-2	Exhibits of drugs produced by Chen and others
189	Figure 2-09-1	Wen smuggled drugs concealed via filter
189	Figure 2-09-2	Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Wen
190	Figure 2-10-1	Exhibits of drugs produced by Chen



190	Figure 2-10-2	Exhibits of drugs produced by Chen
192	Figure 2-3-1	“Drug smuggling case by Chen via Philippines,” where Philippines narcotics specialists broke the umbrella concealed with drugs
193	Figure 2-3-2	Press release on Zheng and others smuggling drugs
193	Figure 2-3-3	Description of scenes of drug smuggling by Zheng
194	Figure 2-3-4	Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Zhuang and Gong
195	Figure 2-3-5	Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Liang and others
195	Figure 2-3-6	MJIB assigned staff to participate in the “2015 Japan Drug Related Crime Prevention Seminar.”
198	Figure 2-4-1	The 16 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisor Committee” held in 2015
201	Figure 2-4-2	Ministry of Justice Minister Luo, former MJIB Director Wang, Dept. of Environmental Protection of TCG Commissioner, former Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection Director Liu launched the 2015 drug destruction ceremony
202	Figure 2-4-3	Scenes of 2015 Seized Drug Destruction Process Site
205	Figure 2-5-1	4'-Chloro- $\alpha$ -Pyrrolidinopropiophenone
205	Figure 2-5-2	GHB
205	Figure 2-5-3	Electronic cigarette containing cannabis tincture
205	Figure 2-5-4	HPLC-Orbitrap Mass Spectrometry

# CONTENTS

206	Figure 2-5-5	Clandestine Laboratory Exhibit
206	Figure 2-5-6	Clandestine Laboratory Exhibit
207	Figure 2-5-7	Immunoassay
207	Figure 2-5-8	Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS)
208	Figure 2-5-9	Hair Type: Hair, Armpit Hair, Pubic Hair
208	Figure 2-5-10	Hair Sectioning Procedures
209	Figure 2-5-11	Hair Cleaning Procedures
209	Figure 2-5-12	Hair Grinding, Cutting and Dissolving Procedures
209	Figure 2-5-13	Solid-Phase Extraction or Liquid-Phase Extraction Procedures
223	Figure 3-2-2	Age of suspects in cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years
224	Figure 3-2-3	Level of education of suspects in cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years
225	Figure 3-2-4	Professions of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years
227	Figure 3-2-5	Sources of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years
229	Figure 3-2-6	Crime regions of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years









The background is a vibrant blue with various shades of blue and white. It features a complex pattern of white, curved, and straight lines that sweep across the frame, creating a sense of motion and flow. Scattered throughout are numerous small white dots and larger, semi-transparent white circles, some of which appear to be part of the line patterns. The overall effect is a dynamic, futuristic, and high-tech aesthetic.

**1**

# **Organization Overview**





## I. Establishment Basis

On August 27, 1956, the Executive Yuan promulgated the ten professional responsibilities of the MJIB<sup>1</sup>. Among the responsibilities, the sixth 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<sup>2</sup>. 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 the name of the law was changed to “Organizational Act for Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice.”<sup>3</sup> The second statute of this law established 20 professional responsibilities 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.

<sup>1</sup> It was approved pursuant to official letter Tai-45-Nei-Zi No. 4711 of the Executive Yuan, dated August 27, 1956.

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

<sup>3</sup> The Organizational Regulations was amended and promulgated with the change of name and 16 Articles pursuant to the President Hua-Zong-Yi-Yi-Zi No. 09600170531, dated December 19, 2007. The Executive Yuan announced the date of article correction and implementation. The Executive Yuan issued the Yuan-Shou-Yen-Zong-Zi No. 0972260225, dated March 20, 2008, to promulgate the implementation of the regulations on March 1, 2008.





## II. Organization and Operation Overview

The Ministry of Justice amended and promulgated the “Ministry of Justice Investigations Bureau Service Procedures” on October 17, 2008<sup>4</sup>. 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 has 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. The division of operations is described as follows:

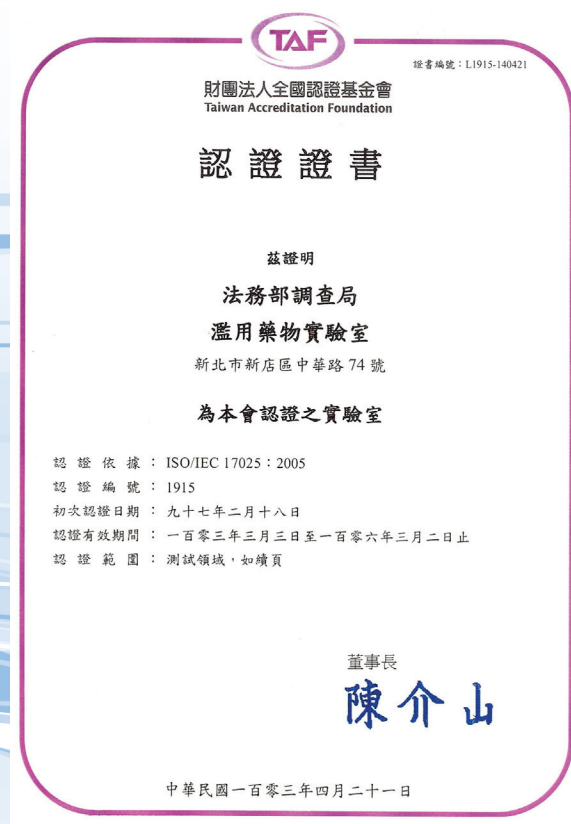
- (1) Cross-border Investigation Section: Responsible for working with foreign drug enforcement agencies in the investigation on matters related to drug crimes.
- (2) Case Investigation Section: Especially responsible for domestic investigation of drug related crimes.
- (3) Control Research and Analysis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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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 clue finding, investigation and prosecution.

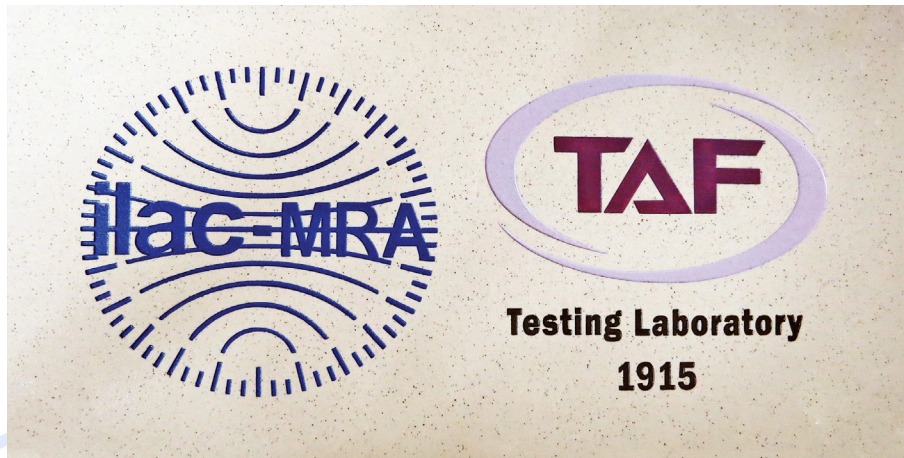
### III. Forensic Drug Testing

The MJIB Forensic Science Division undertakes affairs such as the testing on drugs, new psychoactive substances, clandestine laboratories, drug urines, and drug hairs as well as relevant technical consultation and R&D work. The division is the first drug testing laboratory in Taiwan certified by ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory Certification<sup>5</sup> and accredited by 90 certification institutes from 74 countries. The laboratory is also known as “Institute on Drug Abuse, MJIB” and the special drug testing agency with most diverse testing capacities and most case handling capacity.



<sup>5</sup> TAF (Taiwan Accreditation Foundation) is a member of International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation, which forensic results are concurrently recognized by the ILAC members.













**2**

## **Performance Overview**



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

### 1. Drug Investigations

#### *(1) Investigation status*

In 2015, the MJIB solved a total of 159 cases and arrested 195 suspects (including 112 foreigners). In particular, 22 cases were investigated by initiative, one case was transferred from the prosecutors' office, 1 case was reported by the supervisory unit, and 135 cases were seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and transferred to MJIB for investigation (mostly consisting of foreign workers) from other country, were seized by the Customs Administration. Notably, 115 cases comprised public (mostly foreign workers) sending cold medicine, pain killer, sleeping and sedative pills from overseas. The gross weight (same below) of seizures of the drugs from Category, 1, 2, 3, and 4, was 4,563.973 kilograms. Eight drug laboratories were raided, including 4 Category 2 drug methamphetamine laboratories, 2 marijuana drug laboratory, 1 Category 3 drug Erimine (Nimetazepam) laboratory, and 1 ketamine laboratory. Compared with 2014, 271 cases were investigated, 289 suspects arrested, a total of 5,918.197 kilograms of Category 1, 2, 3, and 4 drugs was seized, 8 drug laboratories were raided (4 Category 2 Drug amphetamine laboratories, 1 marijuana laboratory, 1 MDMA laboratory, 1 Category 3 Drug Erimine laboratory, 1 Category 4 Drug pseudoephedrine laboratory), the number of drug cases, suspects and amount of seizure were all reduced. The number of drug laboratories was identical to that of 2014.

#### *(2) Focus of investigations*

The following is the ranking for the number of cases solved in 2015 in descending order: phenylpropanolamine-47 cases, ergotamine-21cases, pseudoephedrine- 21 cases, ketamine-11 cases, Methamphetamine – 9 cases, marijuana - 9 cases, heroin - 8 cases, Tramadol – 7 cases, codeine (Category 3) – 4 cases, modafinil-3 cases, Clonazepam -3cases, cocaine (Category 2)-2 cases, Nimetazepam -2 cases, Alprazolam -2 cases, modafinil – 3 cases, Clonazepam – 3 cases, cocaine – 2 cases, codeine (Category 2) – 2 cases, Nimetazepam – 2 cases, Alprazolam – 2 cases, Methedrone, Butalbital, Flunitrazepam, 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone (Ethylone), Diazepam, Estazolam, Zolpidem, 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine, chloride pseudoephedrine each with 1 case. The amount of seizures is listed as follows: ketamine-2,269.598kg, Methamphetamine (including solution)- 1,455.262 kilograms, Nimetazepam- 386.56 kilograms, (Pseudo)ephedrine -299.709 kilograms, marijuana - 58.272 kilograms, chloride pseudoephedrine -54.65 kilograms, heroin -





23.695 kilograms, 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone (Ethylone) – 5 kilograms, Methedrone -4.097 kilograms, cocaine - 3.034 kilograms, Phenylpropanolamine -2.409 kilograms (Table 2-1).

Heroin, methamphetamine, and ketamine are still account for the most serious threats to citizens of Taiwan and are the primary targets of MJIB's investigations.

**Table 2-1 Number of drug cases investigated and the amount of drugs seized by the MJIB in 2015**

Unite: Grams (G.W.)

Category	Name of Drug	No. of Cases	Percentage %	Seizure	Percentage%	Notes
Category 1 Drug	Cocaine	2	1.26	3,034.00	0.07	
	Heroin	8	5.03	23,695.80	0.52	
Category 2 Drug	Marijuana	8	5.03	58,272.09	1.28	
	Codeine	2	1.26	64.20	0.00	(Note 1)
	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)			2.00	0.00	(Note 2)
	Methamphetamine	9	5.66	1,455,261.60	31.89	
	Methedrone	1	0.63	4,097.00	0.09	
	Butalbital	1	0.63	15.60	0.00	
Category 3 Drug	Codeine	4	2.52	192.80	0.00	(Note 3)
	Flunitrazepam	1	0.63	6.00	0.00	
	Ketamine	11	6.92	2,269,598.00	49.73	
	Nimetazepam	2	1.26	386,560.00	8.47	
	3,4- Methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone (Ethylone)	1	0.63	5,000.00	0.11	
	Alprazolam	2	1.26	88.56	0.00	
Category 4 Drug	Clonazepam	3	1.89	76.40	0.00	
	Diazepam	1	0.63	5.64	0.00	
	Estazolam	1	0.63	4.20	0.00	
	Lorazepam			21.60	0.00	(Note 2)
	zolpidem	1	0.63	80.00	0.00	
	Modafinil	3	1.89	440.00	0.01	
	Tramadol	7	4.40	82.86	0.00	
	5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine	1	0.63	12.92	0.00	
	Pseudoephedrine	21	13.21	299,709.49	6.57	
Precursor Materials of Category 4 Drug	Ergotamine	21	13.21	593.60	0.01	
	Methylephedrine	47	29.56	2,408.65	0.05	
	Chloride pseudoephedrine	1	0.63	54,650.00	1.20	
<b>Total</b>		<b>159</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4,563,973.01</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

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 and less than 5 grams per 100 milliliters or 100 grams.



## 2. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration

Drug-related issues and the continuous spread of drugs have drawn extensive attention from the international communities throughout the world. All nations review drug-related crime as one of the serious threats to public order and regard drug offenses as key targets of investigations and seizures. In view of the gravity of drugs to countries worldwide and cross-border nature 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 collaboration to combat drug-related crimes. Taiwan is surrounded by water on all sides, and drugs primarily come from outside of its borders. In recent years, situations of narcotics hazard have not been mitigated while working together with the international communities to combat the proliferation of drugs becomes an indispensable part of Taiwan's anti-drugs efforts, which is also Taiwan's obligations as a member of the international community.

The Bureau follows government policy directives and the philosophy 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. Today the Bureau has established contact channels with 25 countries or regions in Europe, America, Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia and Hong Kong, Macao. In 2015, the Bureau has already exchanged intelligence for 239 cases with foreign counterparts, conducted work meeting with 47 people through 13 sessions, participated in one international meeting for one person, collaborated in investigation for 6 cases, and arrested 32 suspects. MJIB has seized a variety of drugs (heroin, Methamphetamine Ephedrine, Ketamine, and Nimetazepam) in the amount of 2,465.286 kilograms. In particular, MJIB has collaborated with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China, Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Thailand, and the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Cambodia to co-investigate on one case consisting of 4 suspects. The Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Cambodia seized chemical materials of 26,323.21 kilograms, which consisting 2,150 kilograms of controlled substance. Moreover, the MJIB collaborated with Malaysia to investigate on one case consisting of 7 people, where the Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division of Royal Malaysia Police seized 1.786 kilograms of cocaine in Malaysia and 1.03 million





tablets of (206.5 kilograms) in Malaysia.

### 3. Custody and handling of drugs

MJIB has established the drug custody depositary 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 Category 1 Drugs including heroin, morphine and cocaine and the 8 items of drugs such as opium, cocaine and marijuana as listed in Category 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 cases

### 1. Trends analysis of drug crimes

The following are the analysis conducted according to data from the “Statistical Abstract of Justice” issued by the Ministry of Justice:

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

Heroin, methamphetamine and ketamine remain the three major mainstream drugs seized by authorities. In 2015, the authorities seized 55.7kg of heroin, accounting for 1.15% of total seizure, 506kg of methamphetamine, accounting for 10.45%, 1,767.9kg of ketamine, accounting for 36.53%, and 2,510.6kg of other drugs, accounting for 51.87%. In particulate, 1,766.9kg of (pseudo) ephedrine accounted for the majority and the seizure of ketamine still accounted for the highest among all categories of drugs.



## ***(2) Increasing trend in the amount of drug seized annually***

The amount of drugs seized was 2,622.4kg for 2012, 3,656.5kg for 2013, 4,339.5kg for 2014, and even reached 4,840.2kg in 2015. Among the different categories of drugs, Category 3 Drug accounted for the highest ratio and has exceeded over 60% since 2009, reaching a record high of 85.5% in 2012, followed by 76.11% in 2014. Nonetheless the amount of drugs seized in 2015 was 1,455.7kg, which exceeds the seizure of Category 3 drugs and merits special attention.

## ***(3) Sources of drugs mainly come from mainland China and Hong Kong***

In 2015, Taiwan seized 1,222.4kg of drugs from mainland China, accounting for 25.26% of the gross weight of total seizure of 4,840.2kg. The seized amount from Hong Kong was 2,319.8kg, accounting for 47.93%, 13.3kg for Thailand, accounting for 0.27%, 41.4kg from other regions, accounting for 0.86%, and 222.6kg from regions unknown, accounting for 4.6%. The rest was domestically manufactured with a total amount seized amount of 1,020.7kg, accounting for 21.09%.

## ***(4) Drastic increase in international smuggling of ephedrine and the amphetamine laboratory is making a comeback***

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 the illicit use of (pseudo) ephedrine by domestic pharmaceutical companies, which mitigated the situations of drug making groups extracting (pseudo) ephedrine from cold medicine for the production of methamphetamine. In 2013, MJIB seized 106.2kg of (pseudo) ephedrine, 406.1kg in 2014, and drastically increased to 1,766.9kg in 2015. MJIB has conducted a series of crackdown on international massive smuggling of (pseudo) ephedrine and drug laboratory cases, which sufficiently suggests the gradual increase of drug making groups that come to Taiwan to manufacture methamphetamine through (pseudo) ephedrine smuggling.

## ***(5) Inward smuggling of ketamine is still serious***

The quantity of ketamine seizure has been exceeding over thousand kilograms each year since 2009. In 2012, the seizure of ketamine by authorities in Taiwan was 2,111.1kg, accounting for





80.5% of all drugs seized, the seizure in 2013 was 2,393.3kg, accounting for 65.45% of all drugs seized, the seizure in 2014 was 3,302.8kg, reaching the record high and accounting for 76.11% of all drugs seized. Although the quantity of seizure was down to 1,767.9kg in 2015, the quantity was still considered massive and it suggests that the illicit and abuse of ketamine in Taiwan is still very serious.

## 2. Statistics of drug-related crime cases

### *(1) Case Investigation*

In 2015, the MJIB solved 10 cases related to Category 1 drugs with a total amount of 26.73kg seized, 20 cases related to Category 2 drugs with a total amount of 1,517.697kg seized, 20 cases related to Category 3 drugs with a total amount of 2,661.372kg seized, and 109 cases related to Category 4 drugs with a total amount of 358.174kg seized. The bureau raided 4 methamphetamine drug laboratories, 1 marijuana laboratory, 1 nimetazepam laboratory, and 1 ketamine laboratory, with an illegal proceed of NTD 9,914,000. Compared with the drug cases investigated in 2014, the figure was down 112 cases and among which the Category 1 Drug case was decreased by 2, Category 2 drug was decreased by 14 cases, Category 3 drug was decreased by 3 cases, and Category 4 drug was increased by 93 cases (all cases involved foreign immigrant workers sending cold medicine by post, painkiller, sleeping and sedative pills). The seized amount of Category 1 drug was decreased by 5.61kg, down 17.35%. Category 2 drug was increased by 875.498kg, up 136.33%. Category 3 drug was increased by 862.115kg, up 47.92% while Category 4 drug was reduced by 3,086.227kg, down 896.01% (Table 2-2).

### *(2) Drug cases seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and transferred to the MJIB for investigation*

In 2015, 135 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 1,768.704kg. Among the cases, Category 1 drugs cocaine accounted for 3.034kg, heroin accounted for 9.599kg, Category 2 drugs marijuana accounted for 48.27kg, codeine (Category 2) accounted for 0.064kg,



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

Unit: Grams

Category  Year	Total			Category 1 Drug			Category 2 Drug			Category 3 Drug			Category 4 Drug		
	No. Cases	No. of criminals	Amount Seized	No. Cases	No. of criminals	Amount Seized	No. Cases	No. of criminals	Amount Seized	No. Cases	No. of criminals	Amount Seized	No. Cases	No. of criminals	Amount Seized
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
2015	159	195	4,563,973	10	22	26,730	20	38	1,517,697	20	32	2,661,372	109	103	358,174

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





methamphetamine accounted for 0.004kg, methoxymethcathinone accounted for 4.097kg, Category 3 drugs butalbital accounted for 0.016, codeine (Category 3) accounted for 0.193kg, flunitrazepam accounted for 0.006kg, ketamine accounted for 1,345.247kg, Category 4 drugs alprazolam accounted for 0.089kg, clonazepam accounted for 0.076kg, diazepam accounted for 0.006kg, estazolam accounted for 0.004kg, lorazepam accounted for 0.022kg, zolpidem accounted for 0.08kg, modafinil accounted for 0.44kg, tramadol accounted for 0.083kg, 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine accounted for 0.013kg, Category 4 drug precursor material Ephedrine accounted for 299.123kg, Ergotamine accounted for 0.594kg, methylephedrine accounted for 2.409kg, pseudoephedrine accounted for 0.586kg, chloride pseudoephedrine accounted for 54,65 kg...etc., as divided in the follows:

1. Divided by smuggling method: Concealed via luggage-4 cases, concealed via body – 1 case, concealed via container – 8 cases, concealed via postal – 5 cases, and 117 cases of public postal (consisting mainly of foreign workers sending cold medicine, pain killer, and sedatives sent via post from overseas).
2. Divided by customs office: Taipei Customs Office -38 cases, Taichung Customs Office -18 cases, Taichung Customs Office -25 cases, and Kaohsiung Customs Office -54 cases.
3. Divided by nationality: Taiwan – 28 cases, Hong-Kong – 2 cases, the Philippines – 8 cases, Vietnam- 5 cases, Thailand-27 cases, Cambodia – 1 case, Malaysia – 2 cases, Indonesia – 49 cases, U.S.A.- 3 cases, Canada – 1 case, Brazil – 1 case, Czech Republic 1 case, nationality unknown – 7 cases.
4. Divided by source of drugs: Mainland China – 3 cases, Hong Kong- 9 cases, the Philippines – 8 cases, Thailand -34 cases, Vietnam – 5 cases, Cambodia – 2 cases, Burma – 1 case, Malaysia – 2 cases, Indonesia – 58 cases, India – 2 cases, South Africa – 1 case, U.S.A. -6 cases, Canada – 3 cases, Brazil – 1 case.
5. Divided by drug type: Category 1 Drug cocaine – 2 cases, heroin 4 cases, Category 2 Drug marijuana -6 cases, codeine (Category 2) -2 cases, methamphetamine -1 case, methoxymethcathinone-1 case, Category 3 drug butalbital- 1 case, codeine (Category 3) -4 cases, flunitrazepam -1 case, ketamine 5 cases, Category 4 drug alprazola- 2 cases,



clonazepam -3 cases, diazepam- 1 case, estazolam- 1 case,. lorazepam- 1 case, zolpidem-1 case, modafinil-3 cases, tramadol -7 cases, 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine -1 case. Category 4 drug precursor material (pseudo) ephedrine-21 cases, ergotamine-21 cases, methylephedrine-47 cases, and chloride pseudoephedrine-case.

**Table 2-3 Statistics on 2015 drug seizures by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance as a result of investigations conducted by the MJIB**

Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20150202	Taipei Customs Office	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Thailand	Unknown persons suspected of drug smuggling.	Marijuana	931.09
20150205	Taipei Customs Office	Concealed via container	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Xu suspected of drug smuggling.	Ephedrine	299,040
20150209	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	C suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	4.2
20150215	Keelung Customs Office	Concealed via container	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Wu suspected of drug smuggling.	Ketamine	667,400
20150310	Taichung Customs Office	Concealed via body	Taiwan	Cambodia	Wu and others suspected of drug smuggling.	Heroin	2,245
20150316	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	Y suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	4.4
20150318	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	K suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	101
20150324	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	Y suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	26.8
20150410	Keelung Customs Office	Concealed via container	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Shi suspected of drug smuggling.	Ketamine	312,000
20150413	Keelung Customs Office	Concealed via container	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Tang suspected of drug smuggling.	Ketamine	304,800





Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20150416	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	11
20150417	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	H suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	25.6
20150418	Taipei Customs Office	Concealed via luggage	U.S.A.	Hong Kong	L suspected of drug smuggling.	Marijuana	10
20150421	Taipei Customs Office	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Mainland China	Wang and others suspected of drug smuggling.	Methamphetamine Methoxymethcathinone	3.9 4,097
20150421	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	P suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	35
20150424	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	M suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine Pseudoephedrine	25.6 28
20150430	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	B suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	6.45
20150430	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	V suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	32.4
20150502	Taichung Customs Office	Concealed via luggage	Malaysia	Malaysia	Wang suspected of drug smuggling.	Heroin	2,432
20150504	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Guan suspected of drug smuggling.	Marijuana	7,125
20150504	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	B suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	7.2
20150504	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	J suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	21
20150506	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Canada	Cai suspected of drug smuggling.	Cocaine	133
20150507	Keelung Customs Office	Concealed via container	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Zheng and others suspected of drug smuggling.	Ketamine	8,303



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20150508	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Thailand	Wang suspected of drug smuggling.	Alprazolam	8.56
20150508	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	W suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	8.4
20150511	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	R suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine Methylephedrine	3.92 2.8
20150511	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	H suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	21
20150511	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	G suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	70
20150512	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	P suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	6.7
20150512	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	K suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	16.08
20150513	Taipei Customs Office	Concealed via luggage	Czech Republic	Cambodia	T suspected of drug smuggling.	Heroin	3,382
20150513	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	E suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	6.6
20150513	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	57.5
20150515	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	M suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	132
20150515	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	U suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	26.8
20150520	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Unknown	Thailand	Unknown persons suspected of drug smuggling.	Clonazepam	30.68
20150521	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	M suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	680





Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20150526	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	A suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	2.6
20150526	Keelung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Ephedrine	58
20150529	Keelung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	M suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	14.6
20150529	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	T suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine Methylephedrine	6.4 5.28
20150529	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	T suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	10
20150601	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Indonesia	Hong suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	56
20150601	Keelung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	D suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	4.8
20150602	Keelung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	L suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	4.8
20150602	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	J suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	109
20150616	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	P suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	23
20150616	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	W suspected of drug smuggling.	Tramadol	24
20150622	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	N suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	40.2
20150622	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Thailand	Dong suspected of drug smuggling.	Alprazolam	80
20150624	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Indonesia	Lin suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	128



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20150630	Keelung Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Chen suspected of drug smuggling.	Butalbital	15.6
20150630	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	C suspected of drug smuggling.	Tramadol	8.61
20150630	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	T suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	4.4
20150709	Keelung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	T suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	137
20150717	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	M suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	4.8
20150727	Keelung Customs Office	Concealed via container	Canada	Canada	Lei suspected of drug smuggling.	Marijuana	39,800
20150727	Taipei Customs Office	Concealed via luggage	Malaysia	Malaysia	C suspected of drug smuggling.	Heroin	1,540
20150731	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	D suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	12.8
20150807	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Unknown	Thailand	Unknown suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	11.5
20150807	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Clonazepam Lorazepam	19.2 21.6
20150810	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Thailand	Lin suspected of drug smuggling.	Modafinil	190
20150810	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Vietnam	Vietnam	Song suspected of drug smuggling.	Codeine (Category 3)	14.4
20150810	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Burma	Burma	H suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	5.6
20150811	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	P suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	8.8





Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20150812	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	28
20150819	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	6.6
20150819	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	3.2
20150819	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Indonesia	Chen suspected of drug smuggling.	Ephedrine	11.95
20150820	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	C suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	28.8
20150820	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	T suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	50.5
20150820	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	B suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	4.4
20150828	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	E suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	14.2
20150831	Keelung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	You suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	11.36
20150831	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	67
20150831	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	6.7
20150901	Taipei Customs Office	Concealed via postal	Brazil	Brazil	He suspected of drug smuggling.	Cocaine	2,901
20150904	Keelung Customs Office	Concealed via container	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Huang suspected of drug smuggling.	Chloride Pseudoephedrine	54,650
20150904	Keelung Customs Office	Concealed via container	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Lin suspected of drug smuggling.	Ketamine	52,744



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20150908	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Unknown	U.S.A.	Unknown persons suspected of drug smuggling.	Clonazepam	26.52
20150911	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Mainland China	Deng suspected of drug smuggling.	5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine	12.92
20150914	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Indonesia	Cai suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	66
20150921	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Indonesia	Gao suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	67
20150921	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	India	Liang suspected of drug smuggling.	zolpidem	80
20150921	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	D suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	25.6
20150921	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Unknown	South Africa	Unknown persons suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	67
20150923	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	A suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	2.52
20150930	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Mainland China	Liang suspected of drug smuggling.	Estazolam	4.2
20150930	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	E suspected of drug smuggling.	Ephedrine	7.8
20150930	Keelung Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Ni suspected of drug smuggling.	Flunitrazepam	6
20151008	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Indonesia	Hong suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine Pseudoephedrine	66 88
20151008	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Wang suspected of drug smuggling.	Modafinil	52
20151014	Taichung Customs Office	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Li suspected of drug smuggling.	Marijuana	123





Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20151022	Keelung Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Indonesia	Deng suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	30.8
20151027	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	H suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	25
20151027	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Canada	Liao suspected of drug smuggling.	Codeine (Category 2)	50
20151027	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	13.2
20151027	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	U suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	25.2
20151028	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Tramadol	2.85
20151028	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	Y suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	13.4
20151028	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Unknown	Indonesia	Unknown persons suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	10.08
20151029	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	H suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	8.64
20151029	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	E suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	8.64
20151029	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	The Philippines	The Philippines	K suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	16.64
20151029	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	T suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	12.5
20151030	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	J suspected of drug smuggling.	Tramadol	6.6
20151030	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	A suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	14



Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20151110	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	Zhan suspected of drug smuggling.	Marijuana	281
20151116	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Vietnam	Vietnam	Ruan suspected of drug smuggling.	Codeine (Category 3)	6.8
20151116	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	D suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	11.52
20151116	Keelung Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	Indonesia	Chen suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	72
20151117	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Vietnam	Vietnam	Li suspected of drug smuggling.	Codeine (Category 3)	158.4
20151119	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	K suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	4.8
20151123	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Tramadol	25
20151124	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	K suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	11.52
20151125	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	B suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	24
20151130	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	290
20151208	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Taiwan	India	Zhong suspected of drug smuggling.	Modafinil	198
20151208	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	14.4
20151209	Keelung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	N suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	20.7
20151214	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	A suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	72





Date	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs seized	Weight (gram)
20151214	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	N suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	56.8
20151214	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	F suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	27.6
20151214	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Vietnam	Vietnam	N suspected of drug smuggling.	Codeine (Category 3)	13.2
20151214	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	Deng suspected of drug smuggling.	Ephedrine	5.64
20151215	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	W suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	4.4
20151222	Taichung Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	N suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	7.8
20151223	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	P suspected of drug smuggling.	Diazepam	5.64
20151225	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Vietnam	Vietnam	Huang suspected of drug smuggling.	Codeine (Category 2)	14.2
20151225	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	N suspected of drug smuggling.	Pseudoephedrine	67
20151229	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	K suspected of drug smuggling.	Ergotamine	9.6
20151229	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Unknown	Thailand	Unknown persons suspected of drug smuggling.	Tramadol	7
20151229	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Public postal	Thailand	Thailand	T suspected of drug smuggling.	Tramadol	8.8
20151231	Taipei Customs Office	Public postal	Indonesia	Indonesia	S suspected of drug smuggling.	Methylephedrine	163.2

Note: In some cases, two types of drugs were seized.



### 3. Sources of drugs and smuggling methods

#### *(1) Sources of drugs are described below:*

1. The main sources of heroin were as follows: Malaysia- 9.802kg, accounting for 41.37%, Cambodia-7.945kg, accounting for 33.53%, Thailand-5.948kg, accounting for 25.1%.
2. The main sources of methamphetamine consisted of the follows: seizure of domestic production - 1,041.814kg, accounting for 71.59%, Mainland China - 70.374kg, accounting for 4.84%, and others- 343.074kg, accounting for 23.57%.
3. The main sources of marijuana included the follows: Canada-39.8kg, accounting for 68.3%, mainland China - 7.135kg, accounting for 12.24%, Thailand -0.931kg, accounting for 1.6%, U.S.A. – 0.404kg, accounting for 0.69%, and domestic production – 10kg, accounting for 17.16%.
4. The main sources of ketamine: Mainland China -2,203.356kg, accounting for 97.08% while domestic production consisted of domestic production - 9.24kg, accounting for 0.41%.
5. The source of nimetazepam comes from domestic production - 126.27kg, accounting for 32.67%. Others -260.69kg, accounting for 67.33% (Table 2-4).

#### *(2) Smuggling Methods:*

There were 10 cases where drugs were concealed in 121 postal packages or express delivery packages. Smuggling methods included hiding drugs in portable backpack, shoe bottom, and body; there were among the 12 cases of ocean and air container, which methods of smuggling included concealing in the filter of water dispense, shelves, scooter handle, mobile phone protective cover, freezer containers, polishing wax plastic container, and mid-layer of wooden box' 1 case of fishing boat and 9 cases of others, as described below:

1. Heroin was mainly smuggled by: hand-carry by travelers – 23.696kg.
2. Methamphetamine was mainly domestically produced - 1,041.814kg (69.73%) seized, smuggling via ocean cargo – 138kg (9.48%), smuggling via fishing boat -70.37kg (4.84%), smuggling via hand-carry– 5.104kg (0.35%), and others - 226.97kg (15.6%).



Table 2-4 Statistics on major drug sources in 2015

Unit: Grams

Type  Source	Type of Drugs									
	Heroin	Percentage %	Methamphetamine	Percentage %	Marijuana	Percentage %	Ketamine	Percentage %	Nimetazepam	Percentage %
Mainland China			70,373.90	4.84	7,135.00	12.24	2,203,356	97.08		
Thailand	5,948.40	25.10			931.09	1.60				
Cambodia	7,945.00	33.53								
Malaysia	9,802.40	41.37								
U.S.A					404.00	0.69				
Canada					39,800.00	68.30	20	0.00		
Made in Taiwan			1,041,814.00	71.59	10,000.00	17.16	9,240	0.41	126,270	32.67
Others			343,073.70	23.57	2.00	0.00	56,982	2.51	260,290	67.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,695.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,455,261.60</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>58,272.09</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,269,598</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>386,560</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

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

3. Marijuana was primarily smuggled via ocean container -39.8kg (68.3%), domestically produced – 10kg (17.16%), concealed via postal -8.46kg (14.52%), hand-carry by passengers – 0.01kg (0.02%).

4. Ketamine was primarily smuggled using ocean containers 2,203.272kg (97.08%), domestic production -9.24kg (0.41%), and others -56.982kg (2.51%).

5. Nimetazepam consisted of domestic production – 126.27kg (32.67%) and others -260.29kg (7.33%). (Table 2-5)





**Table 2-5 Statistics on smuggling methods for major drug cases investigated in 2015**

Unit: Grams

Type  Method	No. of Cases	Percentage %	Type of Drugs									
			Heroin	Percentage %	Methamphetamine	Percentage %	Marijuana	Percentage %	Ketamine	Percentage %	Nimetazepam	Percentage %
Carried by Travelers	10	6.29	23,695.80	100.00	5,103.50	0.35	10.00	0.02				
Ocean Container	11	6.92			138,000.00	9.48	39,800.00	68.30	2,203,272.00	97.08		
Air Container	1	0.63										
Fishing Boat	1	0.63			70,370.00	4.84			104.00	0.00		
Postal Packages	121	76.10			3.90	0.00	8,460.09	14.52				
Produced in Taiwan	6	3.77			1,014,814.00	69.73	10,000.00	17.16	9,240.00	0.41	126,270.00	32.67
Others	9	5.66			226,970.20	15.60	2.00	0.00	56,982.00	2.51	260,290	67.33
Total	159	100.00	23,695.80	100.00	1,455,261.60	100.00	58,272.09	100.00	2,269,598.00	100.00	386,560	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.

3. Air container refers to the smuggling of ephedrine from Hong Kong on February 5, 2015, 299.04kg.

## 4. Major cases

### (1) 5.83kg of heroin smuggled by Jiang

The MJIB-New Taipei City Office investigated the drug smuggling group led by Jiang, who were suspected of smuggling drugs from Malaysia to Taiwan for sale. On January 24, 2015, the



MJIB seized 2.2kg of heroin on Wanhua District, Taipei City and arrested Jiang and Zhu at site, followed by seizing 3.63kg more of heroin at the “Chang X Hotel” where Jiang was accommodated. The MJIB later arrested 5 drug traffickers and the case was transferred to the Taipei District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.



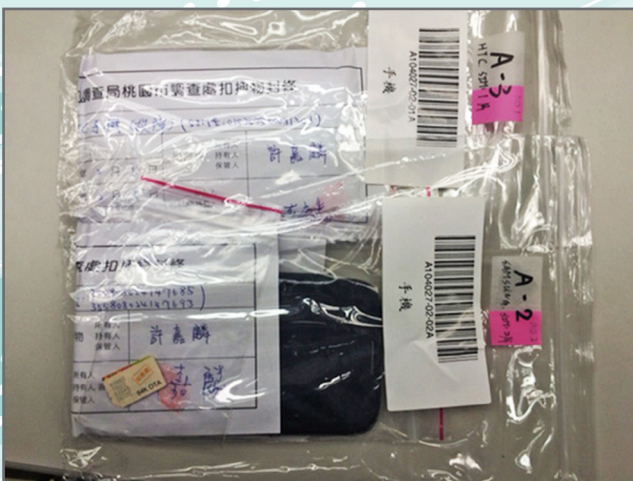
**Figure 2-01-1** Jiang and others smuggled drugs concealed via luggage



**Figure 2-01-2** Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Jiang

## **(2) Xu smuggled 299.04kg of ephedrine**

The MJIB Taoyuan Office received reporting from the Taipei Customs Office, Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance and seized 299.04kg of ephedrine smuggled from Hong Kong to Taiwan at the Taoyuan International Airport Far Glory Express Zone on February 4, 2015. The cargo consignee Xu was arrested in Taoyuan District of Taoyuan City. The case was transferred to Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.



**Figure 2-02-1** Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Xu



**Figure 2-02-2** Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Xu



### (3) *Wu smuggled 667.4kg of ketamine*

The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office received reporting from the Keelung Customs Offices to seize 667.4kg of ketamine smuggled from Dongguan via ocean cargo in “Lian X Container Field” in Keelung on February 12, 2015. The Cargo consignee Wu was arrested in Qigu District of Tainan City later. The case was transferred to Keelung District Prosecutors’ Offices for prosecution.



Figure 2-03-1 Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Wu



Figure 2-03-2 Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Wu

### (4) *Shi smuggled 312kg of ketamine*

The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office received reporting from the Keelung Customs Offices to seize 312kg of ketamine smuggled from Hong Kong via ocean cargo in “Zhong X Container Field” in Keelung on April 8, 2015. The Cargo consignee Shi was arrested in Dashe District of Kaohsiung City later. The case was transferred to Keelung District Prosecutors’ Offices for prosecution.



Figure 2-04-1 Scenes of investigation on drug smuggling by Shi



Figure 2-04-2 Scenes of investigation on drugs smuggled by Shi





### ***(5) Guan smuggled 307kg of ketamine***

The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office received reporting from the Keelung Customs Offices to seize 307kg of ketamine smuggled from Hong Kong via ocean cargo in “Zhong X Container Field” in Keelung on May 21, 2015. The Cargo consignee Guan was arrested in Huwei Township of Yunlin County later. The case was transferred to Keelung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.



**Figure 2-05-1** Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Guan



**Figure 2-05-1** Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Guan

### ***(6) Fang and others smuggled 138kg of methamphetamine***

Southern District Patrol Station investigated the drug smuggling group led by Fan, who was suspected of smuggling drugs concealed via tuna fish's belly overseas. The Station seized 138kg of methamphetamine in Kaohsiung Port on July 21, 2015 and later arrested three suspects, including Fa, Zuo and Ke, in Fangliao Township of Pingtung County. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.



**Figure 2-06-1** Fan and others smuggled drugs concealed via fish yields



**Figure 2-06-2** Fan and others smuggled drugs concealed via fish yields



### ***(7) Yen and others produced 71.265kg of methamphetamine finished products and 611.81kg of solution***

The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Kaohsiung City Field Office investigated the drug manufacturing group led by Yen, who was suspected of producing methamphetamine for sale in Kaohsiung area. On July 21, 2015, the Office and the Third Special Police Corps, National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior, seized 71.265kg of methamphetamine finished products, 611.81kg of solution and drug manufacturing tools, one batch of chemical ingredients, and arrested six suspects, including Yen, Yu, Shen, Su, Wang, and Lu who were producing drugs at the time, in one metal-sheet house in Alian District of Kaohsiung City. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.



**Figure 2-07-1** Exhibits of drugs produced by Yen and others

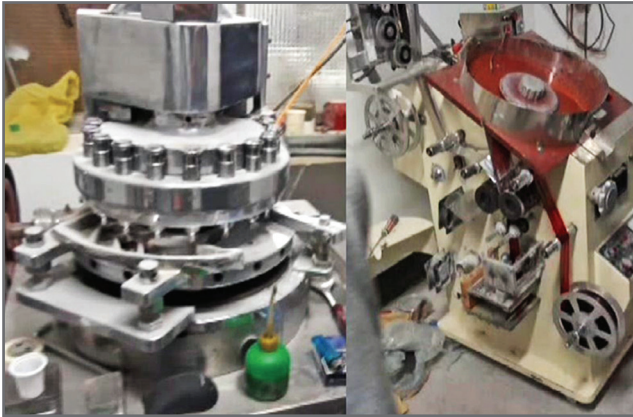


**Figure 2-07-2** Scenes of laboratory where Yen and others produced drugs

### ***(8) Chen and others produced 430,000 tablets of erimine***

The Maritime Affairs Field Division-New Taipei City Field Office investigated the drug manufacturing group led by Chen, who was suspected of producing erimine for sale in New Taipei City area. On September 26, 2015, the Office and the police, military police and coastal guard agencies, seized 430,000 tablets of erimine (weight: 87.17kg), refinished powder product 39.1kg and drug manufacturing tools, one batch of chemical ingredients, and arrested Chen at the site, followed by arresting key suspect Chen. The case was transferred to Shilin District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.





**Figure 2-08-1** Scenes of tools for manufacturing drugs by Chen and others



**Figure 2-08-2** Exhibits of drugs produced by Chen and others

### ***(9) Wen smuggled 451kg of ketamine***

The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office received was reported of the drug smuggling group led by Wen, who was suspected of smuggling drug from China to Taiwan for sale. The Office seized 451kg of ketamine at Keelung Port and arrested key cargo consigner Wen in Xinhua District of Tainan City on November 3, 2015. The case was transferred to the Keelung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.



**Figure 2-09-1** Wen smuggled drugs concealed via filter



**Figure 2-09-2** Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Wen

### ***(10) Chen and others produced 147.7kg of methamphetamine and 134kg of solution***

Southern District Patrol Station investigated the drug smuggling group led by Chen, who was suspected of producing methamphetamine in Kaohsiung area. On December 18, 2014 at about





14:00, the Station seized 147.7kg of methamphetamine, 134kg of solution and drug manufacturing tools, batch of chemical ingredients, and arrested Chen and Xu in the process of producing drugs in a residence in Renwu District, Kaohsiung City. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.



Figure 2-10-1 Exhibits of drugs produced by Chen



Figure 2-10-2 Exhibits of drugs produced by Chen

### III. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration

According to the objective of “weeding out the source and stopping supply” in Taiwan's efforts to enforce drug laws and considering the difficulties faced by the country in foreign relations, the bureau has adopted a pragmatic principle of “real cases and real strength” in international collaboration to combat drug-related crimes, giving priority to upstream countries of Taiwan's drug sources and drug manufacturing ingredients, and countries in favor of Taiwan's anti-drug projects as the cooperative partners. In practice, Taiwan executes through specific methods as “setting up channels, sharing experiences, sharing intelligence, holding conferences, collaborating in handling cases, and tracking down criminals” to cope with the situations of domestic drug-related crimes and promote collaboration with relevant countries and regions.



## 1. Communication, visits and exchange of intelligence

- (1) The three offices of Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China formed delegates of 10 narcotics prevention officers from Guangdong, Fujian, Shanghai, and Chongqing, who visited Kinmen between February 11 and 13 in 2015 to conduct work conference and visit the drug investigations.
- (2) Five officials from Hong Kong Narcotics Bureau visited MJIB between March 9 and 11, 2015 for work seminar.
- (3) The Drug Enforcement Division staff implemented work conference for collaborative investigation with the American DEA Southeast Asian, Hong Kong Office on April 22, 2015.
- (4) The Drug Enforcement Division staff implemented work conference for collaborative investigation on the issue of “MJIB Joining International Drug Prevention Annual Assembly” with the American DEA Southeast Asian, Hong Kong Office on May 19, 2015.
- (5) The Drug Enforcement Division staff went to Fujian Province and Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China and Fujian Province Public Security Department Narcotics Prevention Corp to conduct project work conference.
- (6) The Drug Enforcement Division staff implemented work conference for with the American DEA Southeast Asian, Hong Kong Office and Tokyo Office staff on August 25, 2015.
- (7) The Drug Enforcement Division staff implemented work conference for bilateral drug prevention intelligence exchange and drug manufacturing precursor chemicals control and other issues with the American DEA Southeast Asian, Hong Kong Office on September 2, 2015.
- (8) The Drug Enforcement Division staff visited Fujian Province, China between November 25 and 27, 2015 to discuss the promotion conducts for Cross-Strait collaborating projects.
- (9) The Drug Enforcement Division staff implemented work conference for collaborative investigation with the American DEA Southeast Asian, Hong Kong Office on December 10, 2015 to exchange intelligence, projects collaboration, and hold seminar and other



issues of opinion exchange.

- (10) The Drug Enforcement Division and Maritime Affairs Field Division staff visited Hong Kong and Guangdong Province of China between December 21 and 24, 2015, to conduct work conference on the ongoing case investigation and drug smuggling related crime situations and patterns with Hong Kong Narcotics Bureau, Narcotics Control Bureau of Guangdong Provincial Public Security in China, and Guangdong Province Public Security Department Smuggling.

## 2. Cases solved through international and cross-strait collaboration

### (1) *International Collaboration:*

1. The MJIB cooperated with Philippines PDEA and PNP on the “Drug smuggling case by Chen and Xue”. The Philippines has initiated drug investigations in IMUS near Manila, Philippines, on January 31, 2015, with a total of 3kg of amphetamine (approximately NTD10,000,000) and arrested 3 Philippines suspects.



**Figure 2-3-1** “Drug smuggling case by Chen via Philippines,” where Philippines narcotics specialists broke the umbrella concealed with drugs





2. The MJIB and the Royal Malaysia Office to co-investigated on Drug smuggling case suspected of 「Zhen」 Through the drug prevention and collaborative mechanism. Malaysia initiated investigation in Selangor State on July 13, 105 and seized a total of 1.786kg of Cocaine and 1,032,000 tablets of erimine (206.5kg) in addition to arresting 7 suspects (including five Taiwan nationals).



**Figure 2-3-2** Press release on Zheng and others smuggling drugs



**Figure 2-3-3** Description of scenes of drug smuggling by Zheng

3. The MJIB has collaborated with Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China, Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Thailand, and the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Cambodia to co-investigate on one case consisting case of “Liu and others smuggled drugs.” Through drug prevention and collaboration mechanism, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Cambodia seized precursor chemical compound materials of 26,323.21 kilograms in NAMSAN, Cambodia on July 30, 2015. In particular, the chemicals consisted 2,150 kilograms of controlled substance, “dibenzalacetone” and 2 trucks. Four people were arrested, including the Cambodian truck driver.

## ***(2) Cross-Strait Collaboration:***

1. The MJIB collaborated with Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China, Police Badge, P. R. China, and Fujian Province Public Security Department for the



investigation on “Drug smuggling by Zhuang and Gong.” The drug prevention collaboration mechanism helps China to seize 1,366kg of methamphetamine in Xintang Town, Jingjiang City, Fujian Province on March 18, 2015, in addition to confiscating 2 drug transport trucks and intercepted the two rubber boats by the waters of Shishi City in addition to arresting 12 suspects.



**Figure 2-3-4** Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Zhuang and Gong

2. The MJIB received report that suspect Wu and others concealed the drugs inside fire extinguishers to smuggle from Guangdong China to the Philippines. After reporting to Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China, Fujian Province Public Security Department Narcotics Prevention Corp, Narcotics Prevention Department, Public Security departments in Guangdong Province and other agencies, the MJIB started collaborative investigation. China took action in Dongguan of Guangdong in the early morning of May 15, 2015. A total of 460kg of methamphetamine was seized with 6 people arrested.
3. The MJIB co-investigated the “Drug smuggling case by Liang” with Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China, Fujian Province Public Security Department Narcotics Prevention Corp and Narcotics Prevention Department, Public Security departments in Guangdong Province. China initiated action in the afternoon of July 18, 2015 to intercept 2 SUVs at the Shantou Interexchange of Guangdong Provincial Highway, seizing approximately 428kg of ketamine and arrested 4 suspects of Chinese nationals.





Figure 2-3-5 Exhibits of drugs smuggled by Liang and others

### *(3) International and Cross-Strait Collaboration Seminar*

MJIB assigned personnel to participate in the “2015 Japan Drug-Related Crime Prevention Seminar” held in Tokyo, Japan between August 30 and December 13, 2015, where 16 countries all assigned participants, including the Philippines, Mexico, Peru, Malaysia, Uruguay, Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia, Jordan, Cambodia, South Africa, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Maldives, Bhutan, and the Republic of Namibia.



Figure 2-3-6 MJIB assigned staff to participate in the “2015 Japan Drug Related Crime Prevention Seminar.”





## IV. Custody and handling of drug evidence from solved cases

### 1. Custody of drug evidence

In 2015, 5,005 items of drug evidence weighing a total of 182,009.18 grams (Table 2-6-1) that had been confiscated by the judiciary authorities were under the custody of the MJIB after these items were inspected. As of the end of 2015, a total of 26,187 items of drug evidence weighing 1,929,480 grams have been placed under the custody of the MJIB.

**Table 2-6-1 Statistics on monthly drug evidence warehoused in 2015**

Category	Category 1 Drugs						Category 2 Drugs				Others		Total	
Type	Heroin		Morphine		Cocaine		Opium Poppy		Marijuana					
QTY	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	5,865.58	330							111.34	25	1,336.98	4	7,313.90	359
February	17,500.58	241	0.11	1					11,312.05	20	37.49	1	28,850.23	263
March	9,352.07	341							159.81	41	53.22	2	9,565.10	384
April	2,911.61	354	0.31	1					190.62	29	207.87	4	3,310.41	388
May	6,417.09	122							2,355.6	21	113.42	1	8,886.11	144
June	12,157.21	590	1.92	1		1			9,481.82	58	59.15	2	21,700.10	652
July	33,591.44	462	0.33	1	100.53		15.3	1	6,374.87	55	315.37	6	40,397.84	525
August	4,657.96	384	4.70		110.85	2			6,998.63	33	41.21	4	11,813.35	423
September	7,105.54	379							138.53	33	58	1	7,302.07	413
October	9,501.84	501	0.33	1					64.16	40	516.3	7	10,082.63	549
November	3,032.17	416	3.88	2					56.05	22	65.41		3,157.51	440
December	3,099.91	419	0.57	1					26,496.44	41	33.01	4	29,629.93	465
Total	115,193	4,539	12.15	8	211.38	3	15.3	1	63,739.92	418	2,837.43	36	182,009.18	5,005

Note: 1. The "Other" fields show examination results of the Category 1 drugs acetorphine, desomorphine, dihydroetorphine, etorphine, and ketobemidone, and the Category 2 drugs poppy straw, coca leaves, cannabis resin, cannabis extract, cannabis tincture, etc., as well as the drug inhalation tools (butt), packaging device (residue bag), and the amphetamine mixed with heroin and drugs without sufficient quantity for testing and without clear categorization that have been stored into the warehouse without the testing by the MJIB in the early days.

2. One case could include more than one drug.



## 2. Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee

- (1) In order to ensure that the process for disposal of seized drugs is transparent, a “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” has been established. A meeting of the committee shall be held once a year prior to the date of drug destruction. At the meeting, in addition to reporting status of custody of seized drugs, representatives for supervising the seized drug destruction also will be elected to witness the destruction process of seized drugs in public together with the High Court Prosecutor.
- (2) There are 15 to 17 committee members, including representatives from the Judicial Yuan, the Executive Yuan, the National Security Bureau, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Health, the Environmental Protection Administration, the Coast Guard Administration, the National Police Agency of the Ministry of Interior, the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, the Military Police Command and the MJIB. Two to four members from civil anti-drug groups also will be elected to serve as members of the committee. The Director General of the MJIB shall serve as the convener of the committee meeting. One member from the Legislative Yuan and the Control Yuan respectively shall act as advisors.
- (3) The 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the 2015 “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” was held at 2:30 pm on April 14, 2015 at the MJIB (see Figure 2-4-1). The following resolutions were made at the meeting:
  1. An order to destroy 4,534 items of confiscated drugs weighing a total of 119,973.97 grams had been confirmed (Table 2-6-2, Table 2-6-3).
  2. CEO Deng Zhao-fang of the Foundation for Poison Control and Chairman Chang-Yun Lu of the Consumer’s Foundation were elected as representatives of the Supervisory Committee to visit the MJIB in the morning of April 23 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 5<sup>th</sup>, 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.





Figure 2-4-1 The 16<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” held in 2015

**Table 2-6-2 Statistics on drug evidence ordered by various authorities to be destroyed in 2015**

Period of Data: January 1<sup>st</sup>-December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014

Agency Code	Authority Name	No. of Agencies Issued	No. of Cases Issued by Other Agencies	Total Cases of Disposal Order
01	Taiwan Taipei District Court	0	0	1
02	Taipei District Prosecutors Office	11	23	263
03	Taiwan Shi-Lin District Court	0	0	3
04	Shi-Lin District Prosecutors Office	13	16	140
06	New Taipei City District Prosecutor	30	27	669
07	Taiwan Taoyuan District Court	0	2	3
08	Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office	30	23	875
10	Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office	6	5	213



Agency Code	Authority Name	No. of Agencies Issued	No. of Cases Issued by Other Agencies	Total Cases of Disposal Order
12	Taichung District Prosecutors Office	3	11	129
13	Taiwan Changhua District Court	0	1	2
14	Changhua District Prosecutors Office	8	5	290
16	Yunlin District Prosecutors Office	6	6	140
17	Taiwan Chiayi District Court	0	1	1
18	Chiayi District Prosecutors Office	6	4	140
20	Tainan District Prosecutors Office	6	12	236
22	Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office	18	5	709
24	Pingtung District Prosecutors Office	6	7	239
26	Taitung District Prosecutors Office	2	1	19
30	Yilan District Prosecutors Office	6	1	92
31	Taiwan Keelung District Court	0	1	1
32	Keelung District Prosecutors Office	3	4	151
34	Penghu District Prosecutors Office	2	0	2
36	Kinmen District Prosecutors Office	0	0	2
97	Nantou District Prosecutors Office	11	1	132
98	Taiwan Nantou District Court	1	0	0
99	Miaoli District Prosecutors Office	1	3	53
B2	NMD Prosecutors' Office, Military High Court	0	0	1
B4	NMD Prosecutors' Office, Military High Court Kaohsiung District	1	0	1
C2	MND Northern Taiwan Military District Prosecutors Office	0	1	1
D2	MND Central Taiwan Military District Prosecutors Office	0	4	4
E2	MND Southern Taiwan Military District Prosecutors Office	1	7	22
Total Number of Cases		171	171	4,534



**Table 2-6-3 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		Gram	Item	Date	incinerator plant
	Gram	Item	Gram	Item	Gram	Item	Gram	Item	Gram	Item	Gram	Item	Gram	Item				
1994	122,546.94	3,858	5,096.50	557			1.40	2					14,900.21	79	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	170,495.01	6,728	05/16/2003	Mucha
2004	66,915.61	7,083	1,072.10	3			1.30	1	287.63	1	6.29	2	12,852.31	349	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					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	127,964.14	5,265	128.32	5			1,150.18	3			0.13	1	17,930.51	326	147,684.06	5,614	05/06/2014	Mucha
2015	111,658.43	4,199	2.52	2			420.66	4	0.54	1			6,163.33	313	119,973.97	4,534	05/05/2015	Mucha

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



### 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 equipment 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 3rd, 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. On May 5, 2014, drugs were packed into 90 boxes for a total of 119,973.97 grams, 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.

After the procession of vehicles arrived at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant, workers unloaded the drugs onto the platform next to the refuse pit on the fifth floor. The drug boxes were lined up waiting for destruction right after the supervising members audited the amount of boxes and ensured that the seals were intact, and then Minister Luo of the Ministry of Justice personally hosted the drug evidence destruction ceremony of 2015 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 Department of Environmental Protection Director Liu launched the 2015 drug destruction ceremony





Figure 2-4-3 Scenes of 2015 Seized Drug Destruction Process Site

## V. Forensic drug testing

### 1. Drug testing

The Forensic Science Division accepts the drug testing cases submitted by the operation station of MJIB, seized drugs from all levels of courts and prosecutor offices (referring to the 17 controlled drugs in the “Regulations Governing the Control Operation of Seized Drugs Disposal Process” promulgated by the Executive Yuan”) for testing, and the other cases of drug testing. In 2015, MJIB has accepted a total of 2,099 cases and 13,391 tests for drugs appraisal submitted by all levels of courts and prosecutors’ offices; as well as the 406 cases and 4,203 tests of other types of drugs appraisal submitted by the operation station of MJIB, all levels of courts and prosecutor offices, Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, and the Correction Center of Ministry of Justice.

The key instrument commonly used for forensic drug testing includes GC/MS, NMR, HPLC-TOF/MS, automatic pretreatment robot system, while the drug origin characterization cases require other instrument such as IRMS with GC and pyrolyzer inlet system), Ion Chromatography, ICP/MS, FTIR, and Raman spectrometer.



## 2. New psychoactive substance (NPS) testing

The Forensic Science Division constantly establishes database of NPS analysis 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 applies power from all drug testing agencies in Taiwan and the early discovery of abuse trends to thereby provide reference as drug listing for the Narcotics Review Committee for effective prevention of abuse and popularity in these NPSs. In 2015, the following 9 NPSs have been discovered in Taiwan for the first time, including TH-PVP (2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)-1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)pentan-1-one)、TH-PBP (2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)-1-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)butan-1-one)、2-MAPB (N,α-dimethyl-2-benzofuranethanamine)、5-APDB (2,3-dihydro-α-methyl-5-benzofuranethanamine)、5-MAPB (N,α-dimethyl-5-benzofuranethanamine)、3-Methoxymethcathinone (1-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2-(methylamino)propan-1-one)、4-Chloromethcathinone (1-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(methylamino)-1-propanone)、Noopept (Ethyl 1-(phenylacetyl)-L-prolylglycinate)、4'-Chloro-α-Pyrrolidinopropiophenone (1-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1-propanone), in addition to entering the MJIB emerging drug abuse database. Additionally MJIB assisted the Taipei Veterans General Hospital (hereinafter referred to as Taipei Veterans Hospital), 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 17 NPSs including AB-CHMINACA. (Table 2-7-1)

NPSs often could not be determined directly by instrument analysis without relevant database. The NPSs have to be purified by separation technology and the chemical structures of the NPSs can be determined by using GC/MS, HPLC-TOF/MS and NMR. Due to the difficulty of technology, the Forensic Science Division often is obliged to assist relevant testing agencies to identify the NPSs in attempt to contribute efforts to the prevention and control of domestic drugs.



**Table 2-7-1 List of NPSs tested by MJIB in 2015**

Date	Description of Assistance
2015/01/12	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of AB-CHMINACA.
2015/01/26	Assisted Tsaotun Psychiatric Center to test the substance of Methcathinone and Ethylone.
2015/02/26	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of chloride pseudoephedrine.
2015/04/16	Assisted AXIN Lab to test the substance of PMA, Methylone and Ethylone.
2015/04/21	Assisted Tsaotun Psychiatric Center to test the substance of 3-Methoxymethcathinone.
2015/04/22	Assisted Tsaotun Psychiatric Center to test the substance of PMA, Methylone, Ethylone, MDPV, Ketamine, Erimine, Methymethcathinone, and bromomethcathinone(Note 1).
2015/04/29	Assisted Taipei Veterans Hospital to test the substance of Ethylone.
2015/05/26	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of 4-Chloromethcathinone (Note 1).
2015/07/13	Assisted AXIN Lab to test the substance of 4-Chloromethcathinone.
2015/07/15	Assisted Aviation Medical Center to test the substance of Methedrone.
2015/07/30	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital to test the substance of 2-MAPB (Note 1).
2015/07/30	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital to test the substance of 4-Chloromethcathinone.
2015/08/07	Assisted Tsaotun Psychiatric Center to test the substance of $\gamma$ -Butyrolactone (Note 2).
2015/10/05	Assisted Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital to test the substance of bk-MDDMA (Note 1).
2015/10/29	Assisted AXIN Lab to test the substance of MAPB.
2015/11/11	Assisted Tsaotun Psychiatric Center to test the substance of Ephedrine, chloride pseudoephedrine ingredients.
2015/12/03	Assisted Tsaotun Psychiatric Center to test the substance of $\gamma$ -Butyrolactone.

Note 1: cathinone analogue

Note 2: GHB analogue



Figure 2-5-1 4'-Chloro-α-Pyrrolidinopropiophenone



Figure 2-5-2 GHB



Figure 2-5-3 Electronic cigarette containing cannabis tincture



Figure 2-5-4 HPLC-Orbitrap Mass Spectrometry

### 3. Clandestine laboratories testing

The types of clandestine laboratories seized by the MJIB over the years include methamphetamine, pseudoephedrine, marijuana, ketamine, phenazepam, MDMA, and NPSs 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 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 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 2015 the Forensic Science Division has accepted a total of 12 cases for drug laboratory testing cases submitted by operational station of 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. Among the drug manufacturing laboratories seized in 2015, a total of approximately 900 kilograms of precursor chemicals including methylamine, red phosphorus, Palladium chloride, Toluene, Hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, ether, acetone and p-propenylanisole, and 4-Methoxyphenylacetone(uncontrolled), were seized. Such investigation work will prevent the further utilization and manufacturing of drug from the precursor materials or chemicals.

The most frequent important instrument and equipment 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 equipment mainly used in the analysis of inorganic elements or compounds, which can be used as important evidence for reading by drug process. The remaining equipment is used for the analysis of organic ingredient from byproduct of raw materials, solvents, reagent, equipment, semi-finished products, finished products, and process.



Figure 2-5-5 Clandestine Laboratory Exhibit



Figure 2-5-6 Clandestine Laboratory Exhibit



## 4. Drug metabolite testing

### *(1) Drug Urine Testing*

The Forensic Science Division has accumulated considerably rich experiences in urine testing technology since its first case on drug urine testing in 1954. Currently due to the division of labor and except for the preliminary case for testing submitted by the operational station of MJIB, the Division only accepts secondary testing cases from courts of all levels and prosecutor office. In 2015, the Division has accepted a total of 34 cases and 148 pieces from drug urine test cases submitted by the operational station of MJIB. The total number of drug urine test cases summed to 100 cases and 147 pieces submitted by the district courts of all levels and prosecutors office with commission for secondary testing.

Drug urine testing includes screening by immunoassay and confirmation by GS/MS. In recent years the Division has applied LC/MS/MS with higher sensitivity and GC/MS/MS to identify the traces of drug metabolite and concentration from the urine. The testing targets include opiates and amphetamines and may also conduct testing on the drug metabolites of marijuana, cocaine, ketamine, sedatives or NPSs. Currently the MJIB is the only forensic testing unit in Taiwan with the technical capacity to accept urine testing of NPSs.



Figure 2-5-7 Immunoassay



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



## (2) Drug Hair Testing

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 2015, the Division has accepted a total of 89 cases and 228 pieces for drug hair testing cases submitted by the operational division of the MJIB, district courts at all levels and prosecutors office.

The drug hair of opiates, amphetamines, and ketamine are determined by GC/MS. GC/MS/MS and HPLC-TOF/MS. The sedative and marijuana metabolites are determined by GC/MS/MS. The metabolites of other drugs or NPSs are determined by LC/MS/MS or GC/MS.



Figure 2-5-9 Hair Type: Hair, Armpit Hair, Pubic Hair

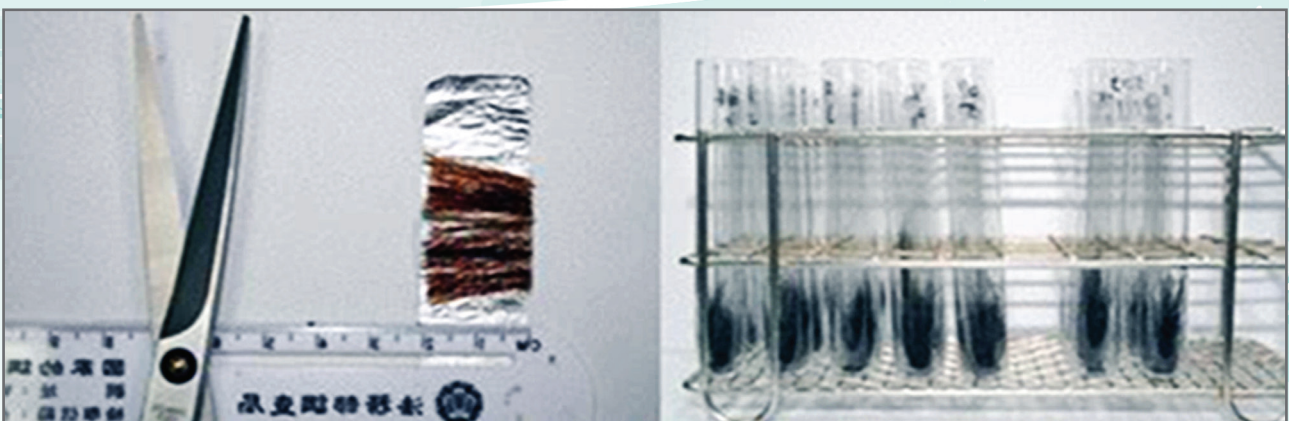


Figure 2-5-10 Hair Sectioning Procedures





Figure 2-5-11 Hair Cleaning Procedures

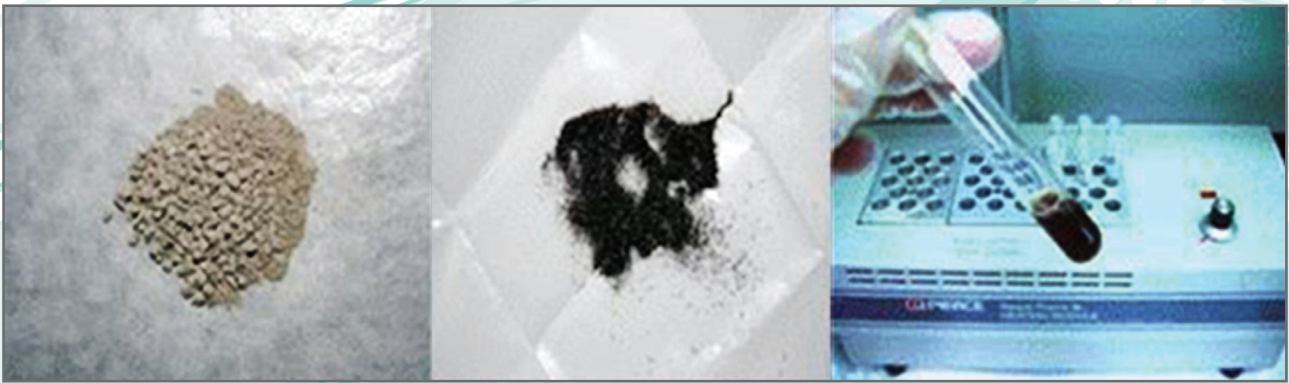


Figure 2-5-12 Hair Grinding, Cutting and Dissolving Procedures

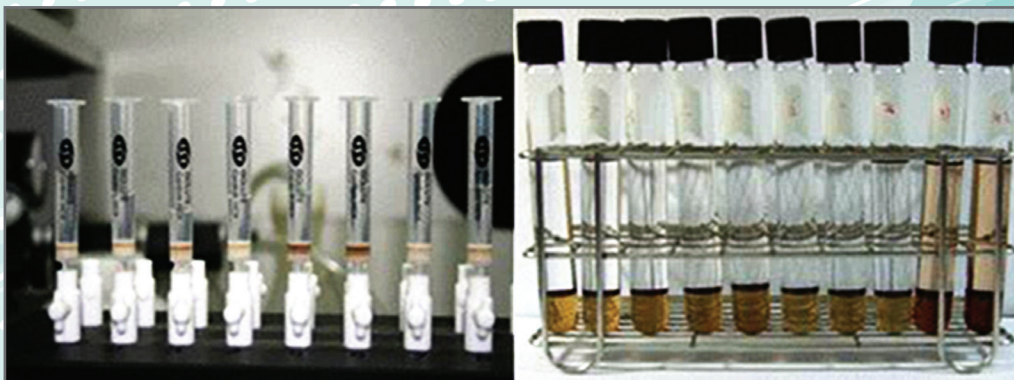


Figure 2-5-13 Solid-Phase Extraction or Liquid-Phase Extraction Procedures

## 5. Research & Development

Due to the recent financial difficulty with national finance, the MJIB laboratory is short of funding to replace and upgrade equipment 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 instrument and equipment. The Division has accumulated over NTD107,281,000 in funding from the application to the Ministry of Science and Technology (Table 2-7-2) since 2006.

**Table 2-7-2 Funding application from MJIB to Ministry of Science and Technology in previous 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 Hydroxylamine 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)	5,365
12	2016	Emerging Drug Abuse and the Metabolites Testing Technology Advancement Program (4/4)	16,000
Total			107,281



## 6. Academic Collaboration

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 MJIB, the Division also helps training for the inspector or drug investigation related personnel for the forensic laboratories of diplomatic countries.





The background is a vibrant green with various shades of green and white. It features abstract, flowing white lines that sweep across the frame, creating a sense of movement. There are also numerous white circles of different sizes, some solid and some with a dotted or textured interior, scattered throughout the design. The overall effect is modern and dynamic.

# 3

## **Analysis of Case Overview**





# I. Statistical overview of domestic drug-related crimes

## 1. Investigation of drug cases

In 2015, 75,620 drug cases were collected by the District Prosecutors' Offices (in particular 25.7% involved Category 1 drugs, and 68.8% involved Category 2 drugs, with the remainder involving Category 3 and 4 drugs), up 20.3% compared with the previous year. Cases involving Category 1 drugs were up 7.8% and cases involving Category 2 drugs were up 26.2%. Of the new drug cases received, users with use account for 80.4%, a total of 60,772 pieces, up 22.4% compared with last year (Table 3-1-1).

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

Unit: Pieces

Item	Total		Category 1 Drug		Category 2 Drug		Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Others
	No. of Cases	Use	No. of Cases	Percentage	No. of Cases	Percentage			
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
2015	75,620	60,772	19,464	25.7%	52,058	68.8%	3,370	144	584
Change compared to the previous year	20.3%	22.3%	7.8%	-10.4%	26.2%	4.9%	15.7%	-15.8%	29.8%

## 2. Drug case conclusion

In 2015 the district court prosecutors' office has concluded 70,799 drug cases with 73,391



people, up 8,739 cases and 8,316 people compared with last year. There were 42,364 people indicted after the conclusion of investigation (persons involving Category 1 Drug accounted for 34.6%, persons involving Category 2 Drug accounted for 59.7%, persons involving Category 3 Drug accounted for 5.5%), accounting for 57.7% of the total number of persons by conclusion, up 12.1% compared with last year. The number of non-prosecutorial disposition was 15,760 people (in particular 7,440 people were determined without the inclination of continue use of drugs after observation and abstention while 731 people have completed the rehabilitation period), up 2,152 people and 15.8% compared with last year. The number of deferred prosecution was 2,873 people, up 8.2% compared with 5,655 people from last year. The number of persons sent for rehabilitation was 1,032 people, up by 8.2% compared with 907 people from last years. As for the number of people concluded by other reasons (including circular order, transfer of jurisdiction, and transfer of court for consolidated trial) was 11,362 people, up 12.2% compared with last year (Table 3-1-2).

**Table 3-1-2 Statistics on drug case conclusions**

Unit: Persons

Items	Total	Indictment					Deferred Prosecution	Non-prosecutorial disposition	Rehabilitation	Others
		Total		Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug				
		No. of Cases	Use							
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
2015	73,391	42,364	33,215	14,669	25,304	2,345	2,873	15,760	1,032	11,362
Change compared to the previous year	12.8%	12.1%	16.6%	6.9%	18.5%	-11.6%	8.2%	15.8%	13.8%	12.2%





### 3. Drug case convictions

In 2015, 35,960 people involved in drug cases were convicted and ruled by the courts of all levels for transfer to the prosecuting authorities, representing an increase of 3.7% compared to the previous year. Among the drug cases, 10,907 people were convicted of Category 1 drugs and accounted for 30.3% while 23,043 people were convicted of Category 2 drugs and accounted for 64.1%. Among the convicted criminals, 29,484 people were pure drug users, up 8.4% compared with last year while 3,540 people involved strictly in drug production and trafficking, accounted for 9.8%, down 19.9% compared with last year (Table 3-1-3).

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

Unit: Persons

Item	Total	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Manufacturing, sales, transport			Use		
					No. of Persons	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	No. of Persons	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug
2011	36,440	16,614	18,007	1,747	4,518	1,648	1,820	29,351	14,281	15,070
2012	36,410	15,753	18,558	2,023	4,973	1,520	2,271	28,553	13,507	15,046
2013	36,096	13,592	19,796	2,629	4,868	1,419	2,214	27,705	11,525	16,180
2014	34,672	11,038	21,203	2,388	4,421	1,199	1,943	27,199	9,254	17,945
2015	35,960	10,907	23,043	1,973	3,540	928	1,629	29,484	9,410	20,074
Change compared to the previous year	3.7%	-1.2%	8.7%	-17.4%	-19.9%	-22.6%	-16.2%	8.4%	1.7%	11.9%



## 4. Quantity of drugs seized

According to the current appraisal, the pure net weight of drugs confiscated in 2015 was 4,840.2kg, representing an increase of 500.7kg (11.5%) compared to the previous year. Among the pure net weight of appraised drugs, there were 55.8kg of Category 1 drugs (such as heroin), 551.4kg of Category 2 drugs (such as amphetamines), 1,777.4kg of Category 3 drugs (such as ketamine), and 2,455.7kg of Category 4 drugs (such as pseudoephedrine). To distinguish by source regions of drugs, the majority, accounting for 47.9%, originated from Hong Kong. Moreover during the same period, 24 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	Grand Total	Category 1 Drug		Category 2 Drug				Category 3 Drug		Category 4 Drug			
		Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methylephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
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
2015	4,840.2	55.8	55.7	551.4	1.0	39.9	506.0	1,777.4	1,767.9	2,455.7	0.0	1,317.9	449.0
Change compared to the previous year	500.7	-30.9	-31.0	71.4	-1.3	29.2	44.1	-1,563.7	-1,534.9	2,023.9	-2.4	924.8	436.0



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

Unit: Kilograms

Items	Grand Total	Category 1 Drug		Category 2 Drug				Category 3 Drug		Category 4 Drug			
		Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methylephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
Taiwan	1,020.7	23.2	23.2	219.5	0.8	4.2	212.8	81.1	77.1	696.7	0.0	7.9	0.1
China	1,222.4	0.0	0.0	135.6	-	-	133.2	58.1	58.1	1,028.8	-	1,028.8	-
Hong Kong	2,319.8	-	-	7.0	-	7.0	-	1,582.6	1,582.6	730.2	-	281.3	448.9
Thailand	13.3	12.4	12.4	0.9	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Region	41.4	13.7	13.6	27.7	-	27.7	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Region Unknown	222.6	6.4	6.4	160.6	0.2	0.1	160.0	55.5	50.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Notes: 1. Statistics for regions of drug source are determined according to the packaging discovered by the confiscating authority, the source region of smuggling, or the confession of the drug criminal. "Source" can include the transfer point and does not only refer to the place of origin. Regions that could not be determined will be listed under "Undetermined Regions."

2. "Undetermined Regions" include materials seized from drug criminals during a street deal, those found from holding and using the seized drugs without determinable data of source.

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 minor discrepancies.

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

## 5. Overview of drug case prisoners

In 2015 there were 9,739 new inmates related to drug cases, up 58 people or 0.6% compared with the 9,681 people from last year. Among the 9,739 new inmates related to drug cases, 3,759 people were convicted for Category 1 drug, accounting for 38.6%, while 5,117 people were convicted for Category 2 drug, accounting for 52.5%. In terms of crime behavior, 7,270 people were classified under drug users and accounted for 74.6% while 1,907 people were classified under strictly drug producing, dealing or trafficking, accounting for 19.6%.

As of the end of 2015, the number of drug inmates was 27,007 people, which accounted for 47.4% of the 56,948 inmates. Among the drug inmates, 9,628 pure users accounted for 35.7%, 6,238



people involved drug producing, dealing or trafficking accounted for 60.1% (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	Manufacturing, Sales, Transport	Percentage	Use	Percentage	Grand Total	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Manufacturing, Sales, Transport	Use	Others
2011	57,479	25,257	10,840	42.9%	13,197	52.3%	11,474	5,544	5,205	2,006	8,917	551
2012	58,674	26,326	12,910	49.0%	12,141	46.1%	10,971	5,083	5,023	2,244	8,160	567
2013	58,565	26,779	14,622	54.6%	10,947	40.9%	10,434	4,775	4,789	2,237	7,648	549
2014	57,633	26,683	15,661	58.7%	9,808	36.8%	9,681	3,913	4,868	2,063	7,083	535
2015	56,948	27,007	16,238	60.1%	9,628	35.7%	9,739	3,759	5,117	1,907	7,270	562
Rate of change compared to the previous year	-1.2%	1.2%	3.7%	1.4%	-1.8%	-1.1%	0.6%	-3.9%	5.1%	-7.6%	2.6%	5.0%

## 6. Implementation overview of observation/abstention and mandatory rehabilitation

The 6,715 new inmates placed under observation and abstention in 2015, the number of persons was up 723 people or 12.3% compared with the 5,978 people from last year. Among the 6,408 outgoing inmates under observation and abstention during the same period, 622 people were determined to continue using drugs and shall be transferred for rehabilitation, accounted for 9.7%. Among the 6,715 new inmates placed under observation and abstention in 2015, male accounted for 85.4% and female accounted for 14.6%. In terms of age distribution, the majority of age group fell on those aged between 30 and 40, accounting for 35.5% and those aged between 18 and 24, accounting for 21.0%. The majority of education fell on junior high school and senior high school (vocational senior high school), accounting for 85.9% (Table 3-1-6-1).



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

Unit: Persons

Item			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New Entrants	Total		8,565	6,969	6,700	5,978	6,715
	Gender	Male	7,107	5,728	5,531	5,045	5,736
		Female	1,458	1,241	1,169	933	979
	Age	Under 18	134	112	83	86	57
		18 - 23	1,726	1,359	1,289	1,259	1,413
		24 - 29	1,974	1,532	1,504	1,124	1,310
		30 - 39	3,006	2,541	2,432	2,160	2,381
		40 - 49	1,251	1,059	1,035	982	1,122
		50 and above	474	366	357	367	432
	Education	Junior High School	3,623	2,946	2,703	2,488	2,703
		Senior High (Vocational) School	3,836	3,124	3,089	2,720	3,063
		University/college or higher	537	451	558	447	554
		Others	569	448	350	323	395
	Abstention Center	No. of People actually leaving		8,471	6,912	6,692	5,881
Continued using drugs and transferred for rehabilitation		1,086	771	653	607	622	
Stopped using drugs		7,394	6,148	6,039	5,273	5,787	
No. of people under treatment at the end of the year		883	823	727	717	922	

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

The number of people newly admitted to the center for rehabilitation was 623 people in 2015, up 14 people or 2.3%, compared with the 609 people from last year. During the same period, the number of people completing rehabilitation was 620 people, among those 610 people stopped rehabilitation, accounting for 98.4% while 10 finishing the term accounted for 1.6%. During the same period, among the 623 people newly admitted for rehabilitation, male accounted for 85.6% and female accounted for 14.4%. The age distribution between 40 and 50 years old accounted for 46.5% and the age between 30 and 40 years accounted for 25.2%. The majority of education fell on junior high school and senior high school (including vocational senior high school), accounting for 83.9% (Table 3-1-6-2).



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

Unit: Persons

Item			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New Entrants	Total		1,094	793	664	609	623
	Gender	Male	982	672	591	539	533
		Female	112	121	73	70	90
	Age	14 - 17	6	5	8	8	1
		18 - 23	26	22	26	15	11
		24 - 29	59	44	37	27	19
		30 - 39	371	248	184	179	157
		40 - 49	409	314	261	257	290
		50 and above	223	160	148	123	145
		Education	Junior High School	535	375	355	323
	Senior High (Vocational) School		383	278	204	191	232
	University/college or higher		38	28	21	28	24
	Others		138	112	84	67	76
Rehabilitation Center	No. of people actually leaving		1,344	940	743	651	620
	Term finished		35	11	12	13	10
	Stop Rehabilitation		1,309	929	731	638	610
No. of people under treatment at the end of the year			734	572	474	430	439

Note: The number of people actually leaving the rehabilitation center includes 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, and stopped rehabilitation.

## II. Analysis of drug-related cases investigated by the MJIB in 2015

### 1. Gender

In 2015, among the 195 suspects investigated for drug cases, of whom 121 suspects (62.05%) were male and 74 suspects (37.95%) were female. Suspects involving Category 1 Drug comprised of 20 males and 2 females. Suspects involving Category 2 Drug comprised of 31 males and 7 females. Suspects involving Category 3 Drug comprised of 25 males and 7 females. Suspects involving Category 4 Drug comprised of 45 males and 58 females (Table 3-2-1).





**Table 3-2-1 Statistics on gender of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last 4 years**

Unit: Persons

Category  Gender	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug
Male	33	36	16	18	16	68	46	42	19	34	35	77	20	31	25	45
Female	6	5	3	3	3	15	6	20	4	6	5	109	2	7	7	58
Subtotal	39	41	19	21	19	83	52	62	23	40	40	186	22	38	32	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>				<b>216</b>				<b>289</b>				<b>195</b>			

## 2. Age

In the investigation on drug cases solved in 2015, 95 (48.72%) suspects aged 30-40 constituted the majority; 59 suspects (30.26%) were aged 20-30; 31 suspects (15.9%) were aged 40-50; 4 suspects (2.05%) were aged 50-60; 2 suspects (1.03%) were aged 60-70 and 2 suspects (1.03%) were aged under 20. (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 4 years**

Unit: Persons

Category  Age	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug
Under 20	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
20-29	7	6	5	5	1	12	18	17	2	8	19	44	7	9	8	35
30-39	10	21	4	6	7	29	15	26	8	17	10	97	8	11	15	61
40-49	11	10	5	6	6	27	9	14	9	6	8	34	4	15	6	6
50-59	9	4	5	4	2	13	2	4	3	5	2	6	1	0	2	1
60-69	1	0	0	0	3	2	6	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	0
70 and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>103</b>

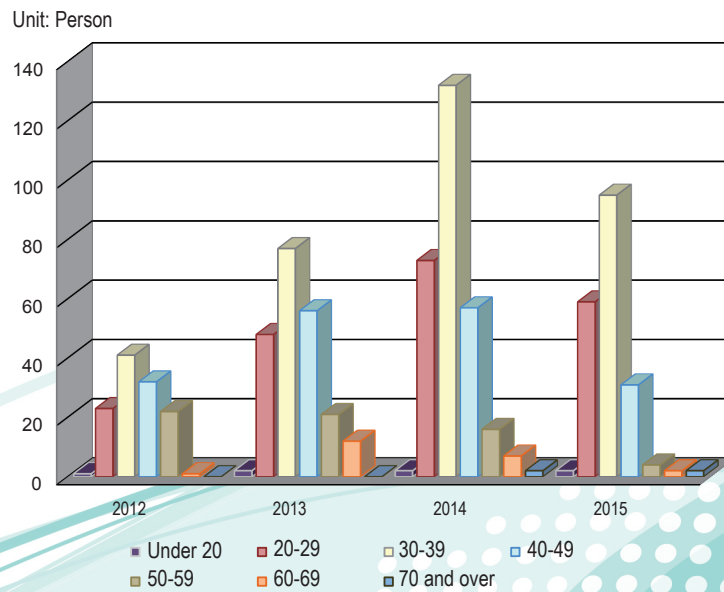


Figure 3-2-2 Age of suspects in cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

### 3. Education

Among the drug cases investigated in 2015, the majority of 100 suspects (51.28%) received education up to the level of high school (including vocational high school); 63 suspects (32.31%) received education to the level of junior high school; 19 suspects (9.74%) held elementary school diploma (9.74%) and 13 people held a bachelor's degree or higher (66.67%) (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 4 years

Unit: Persons

Category	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug
Education																
Elementary School (inclusive) or lower	1	3	0	1	1	2	4	12	1	1	1	24	0	0	0	19
Junior High School	22	15	5	9	5	19	17	16	3	7	12	55	6	9	4	44
Senior High (Vocational) School	11	14	8	9	10	34	24	18	14	12	22	78	14	25	21	40
University/college (inclusive) or higher	5	9	6	2	3	28	7	16	5	20	5	29	2	4	7	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>103</b>



Unit: Person

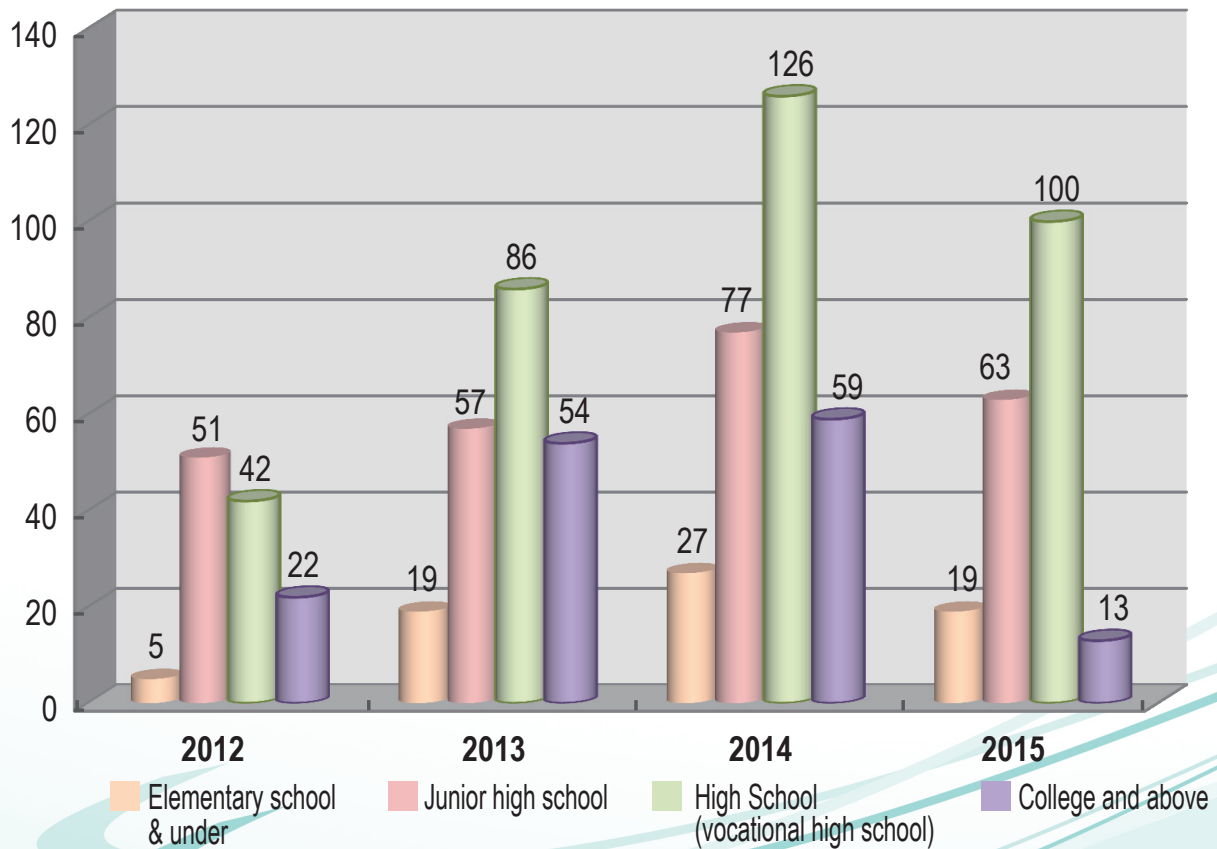


Figure 3-2-3 Level of education of suspects in cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

## 4. Professionalism

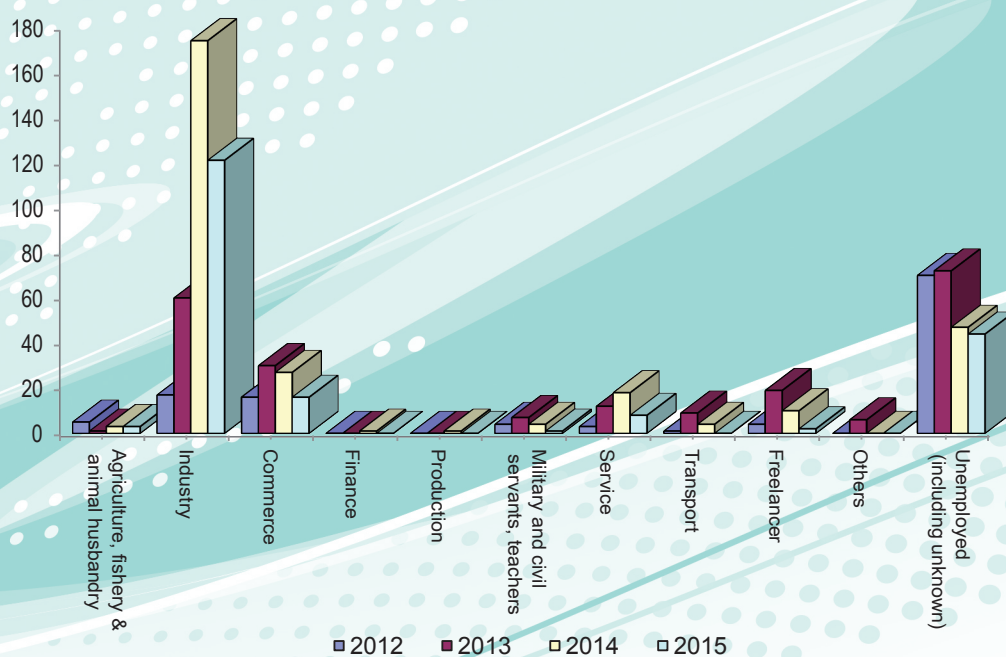
Among the drug cases investigated in 2015, 121 suspects (62.05%) worked in industrial jobs, constituting the majority; 44 suspects (22.56%) were unemployed (including unknown); 16 suspects (8.21%) worked in commercial jobs; 8 suspects (4.1%) worked in the service industry; 3 suspects (1.54%) worked in the agriculture, fishery and husbandry (1.54%); 2 suspects worked as freelancers (1.03%); and 1 suspect worked in the military, civil service and education (0.51%). It is notwithstanding that suspects in industrial industry and unemployed section accounted for the majority of the drug cases (Table 3-2-4, Figure 3-2-4).



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

Unit: Persons

Category	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug
Professionalism																
Agriculture, fishery & animal husbandry	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0
Industry	3	3	1	10	1	8	9	42	3	7	10	154	6	8	6	101
Commerce	3	5	8	0	3	12	10	5	2	14	6	5	4	6	5	1
Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Military and civil servants, teachers	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
Service	0	0	2	1	0	6	5	1	4	1	7	6	3	3	2	0
Transport	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Freelancer	0	2	2	0	0	11	4	4	2	5	1	2	0	0	2	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployed (Including Unknown)	27	28	6	9	14	41	11	6	12	8	11	16	8	18	17	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>103</b>



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



## 5. Case Sources

Of the 159 drug cases investigated in 2015, 136 cases (85.53%) were provided by domestic authorities and 13 cases were reported by informants (8.18%), 9 cases (5.66%) were actively initiated by the MJIB, and 1 case transferred from the prosecutor (0.63%) (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 4 years**

Unit: Cases

Category  Case Source	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug
Discovered by the MJIB	15	12	6	4	7	12	12	3	8	5	7	1	3	3	3	0
Informant	0	3	3	2	0	5	7	0	1	4	6	0	1	7	5	0
Handed over by prosecutors	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Passed down by senior authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provided by domestic authorities	5	12	2	7	4	31	4	54	3	25	10	201	6	9	12	109
International and cross-strait collaboration	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>109</b>



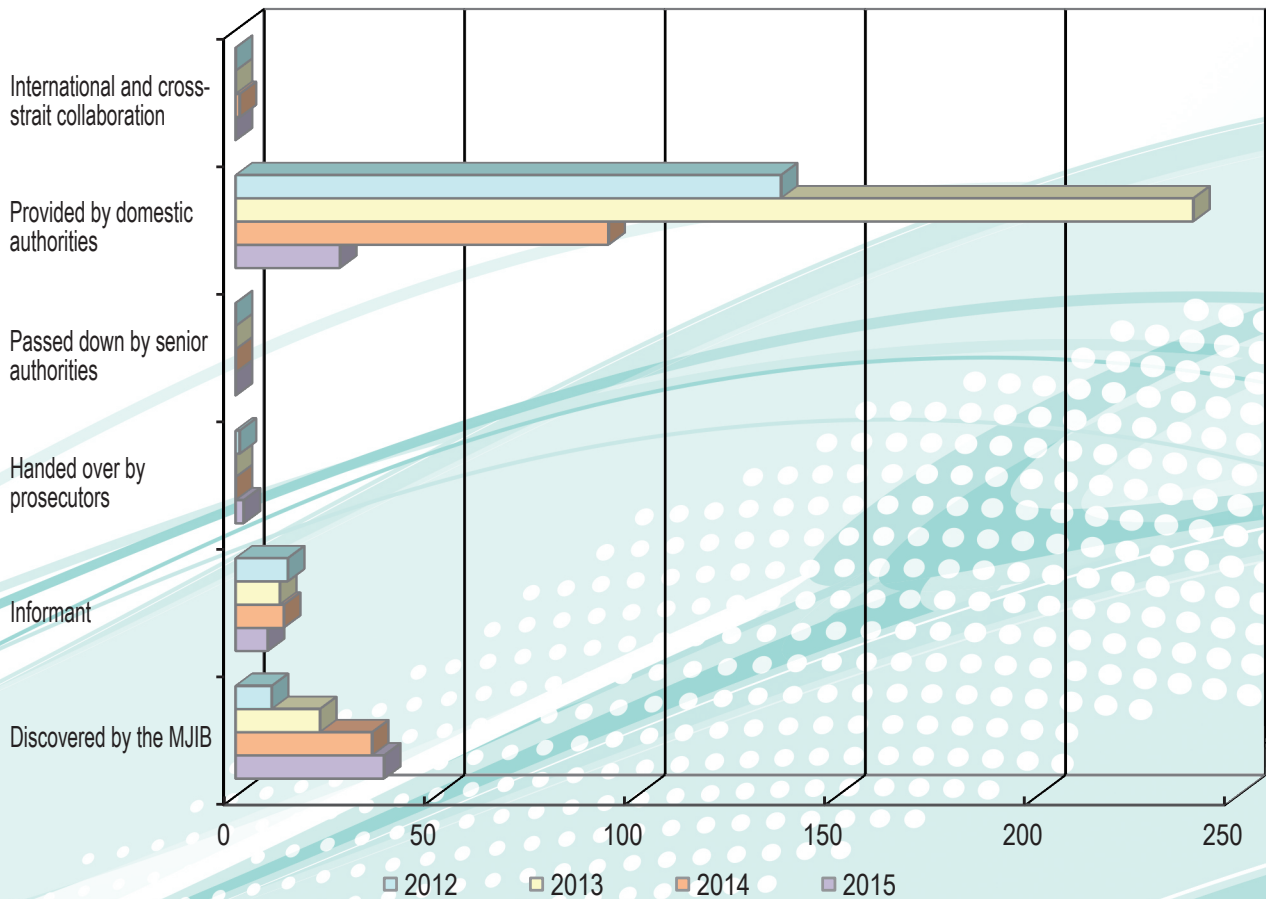


Figure 3-2-5 Sources of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

## 6. Crime Regions

In 2015, the MJIB solved 159 drug cases and of which 34 cases (21.38%) were located in Taichung City, 31 cases in Kaohsiung City (19.5%), 27 cases in Tainan City (16.98%), 15 cases in Taoyuan City (9.43%), 10 cases in Yilan County (6.29%), 8 cases in New Taipei City (5.03%), 7 cases in Changhua County (4.4%), and 5 cases in Taipei City, Yunlin County, Chiayi County, and Hualien County (3.14% each), 3 cases in Keelung City (1.89%), 2 cases in Pingtung County (1.26%), and 1 case each in Hsinchu City and Miaoli County (0.63% each). The statistics were slightly different from those 3 years ago but still focused on the 6 municipalities with dense population, airport, and port (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 4 years**

Unit: Cases

Crime Region	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug	Category 1 Drug	Category 2 Drug	Category 3 Drug	Category 4 Drug
Taipei City	3	3	3	1	1	17	1	3	2	15	2	17	1	1	1	2
New Taipei City	3	3	1	0	2	7	3	8	0	2	2	28	1	3	3	1
Keelung City	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	1
Yilan County	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9
Taoyuan City	4	1	4	3	3	6	1	7	4	2	4	14	3	5	3	4
Hsinchu City	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Hsinchu county	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Miaoli County	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0
Taichung City	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	10	1	4	5	36	4	2	3	25
Changhua County	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	6	1	0	3	15	0	1	0	6
Nantou County	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Yunlin County	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	4
Chiayi City	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Chiayi County	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tainan City	0	2	0	0	0	4	3	8	0	3	2	12	0	2	3	22
Kaohsiung City	5	4	0	4	2	6	3	7	4	4	1	38	0	5	4	22
Pingtung County	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	2
Taitung County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hualien County	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Penghu County Kinmen & Matsu	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>109</b>

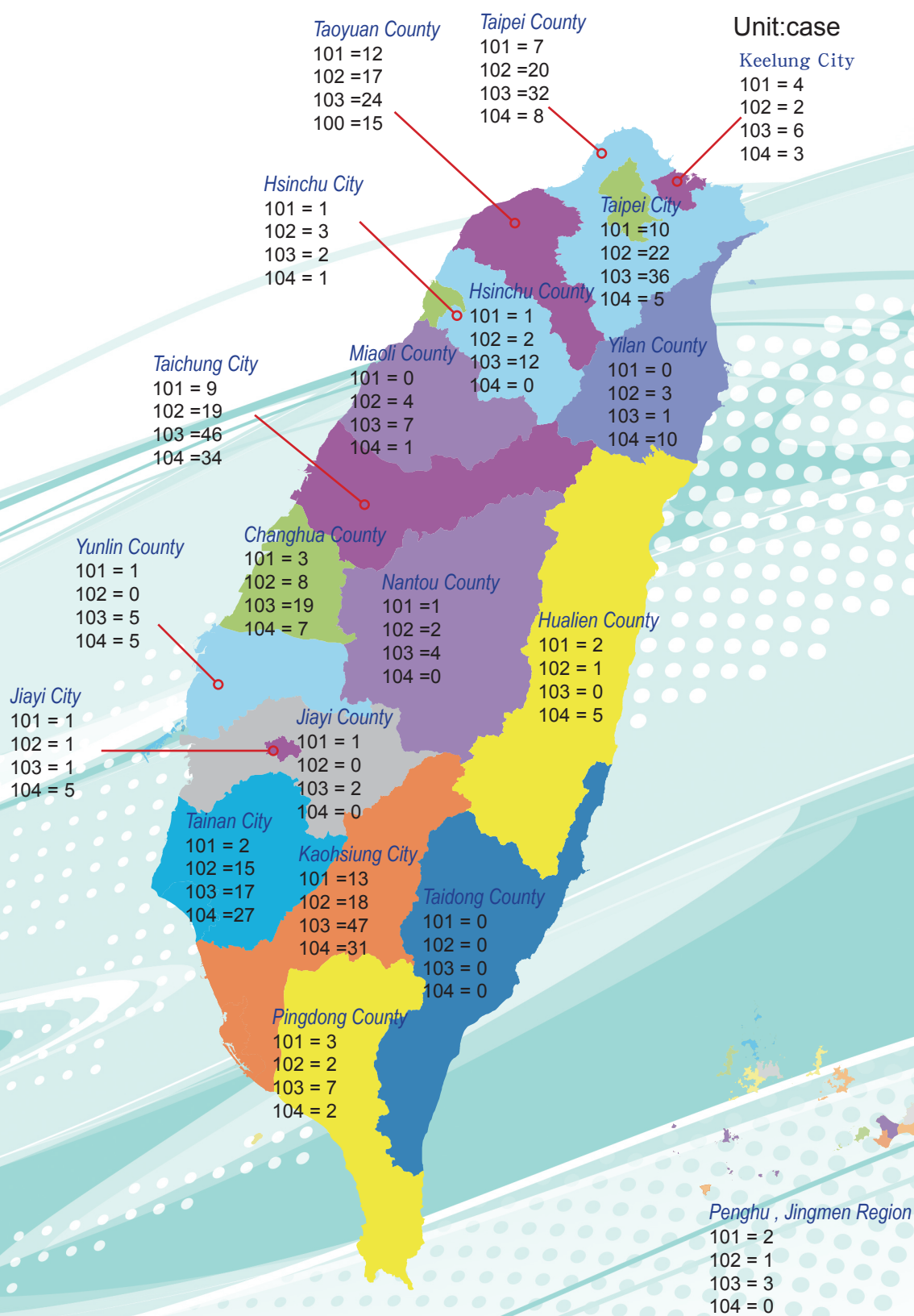


Figure 3-2-6 Crime regions of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years







**4**

**Direction of Future Work**





## **I. Reinforcement of drug-related crime investigation**

### **1. Uncover sources of major drug cases and actively engage in 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 groups and organization based drug syndicate crime cases with concentration on “international drug traffickers, transportation channels and drug laboratories.” The MJIB particularly emphasizes on major drug smugglings via fishing boats and containers, and cases on drug laboratories with investigation on mainstream drugs such as heroin, methamphetamine and ketamine.

### **2. 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 24 drug laboratories uncovered in 2015 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, actively prevent the inflow of illegitimate drug producing materials into drug laboratories, thereby cutting drug sources from the root and preventing spread of drugs in advance.

### **3. Strengthen funding investigation and confiscate illegitimate revenue from drug trafficking to cut off the funding**

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





of funds and prevent repeated occurrences.”

#### **4. Strengthen uncovering clues to emerging drugs and curb drug exploitation**

Due to low costs and high profit margins, it is serious jeopardy to social order and extremely easy for young curious people to become addicted to new emerging drugs. The government has listed emerging drugs as the key objectives of raids, which awaits for active discovering and the focus on source of drugs and distribution warehouse can effectively curb the spread of emerging drugs.

#### **5. 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 drugs.

#### **6. 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, emerging drug information, new patterns of crime approaches, addition and amendment to laws and regulations, communication of work concepts and sharing of investigation experience, in order to enhance the investigation skills of MJIB's staff, break bottleneck during investigation and improve the overall performance in drug investigation.



## II. International and Cross-Strait Drug Collaboration Promotion

### 1. International Collaboration

#### *(1) Implement international drug prevention collaborative mechanism*

In response to current trends in Taiwan's foreign relation environment, the principle of pragmatism has been adopted in international drug enforcement. Taiwan will collaborate 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 "set up channels, share experiences, share intelligence, hold conferences, collaborate in handling cases, and track down criminals" to collaborate with related countries or regions in order to implement international drug prevention collaborative mechanism.

#### *(2) Strengthen the cooperation with the law enforcement agencies in 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, and Southeast Asian countries. 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) Continue strengthening and integrating multilateral 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 necessary to join forces with neighboring countries. To effectively block drug smuggling and





trafficking, Taiwan recently formed a multi-country and cross-border drug enforcement strategy aimed at heroin, amphetamine, and specific emerging drugs such as ketamine and erimine. The aim is to maximize the power to combat drugs by bringing Taiwan's maximum power into full play and block drug exploitation.

#### *(4) Continue active participation in international drug investigation organization*

To expand Taiwan's space for collaboration of drug investigation and constantly promote the participation of International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC), thereby promoting Taiwan's anti-drug experience and accomplishment to timely learn from international drug investigation strategies and objectives, highlighting our promotion in anti-drug image and enhance international visibility.

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

The MJIB will continue to collaborate 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) 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 25th on the same year. Since then, the platform of cross-strait drug enforcement system has been established, enabling narcotics agencies of both sides to directly and quickly exchange intelligence so as to cooperate fully with investigation of drug crimes. The cooperation also has expanded to the level of





mutual legal assistance, which is greatly beneficial for curbing cross-border drug activities on both sides and breaking down cross-strait drug syndicates. At the present time, the MJIB will continue to abide by the principles of “overall control and separate development” in cross-strait contact and cooperation to be in line with the nature of drug cases.

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

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

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

Although drug enforcement agencies on both sides have close interaction, it is inevitable that there are differences on legal cognition, terms used on drug cases, investigation handling skills and writing of intelligence content, resulting in an impact on the progress of drug case investigation. Therefore, drug enforcement agencies on both sides should conduct joint investigations at any time on major drug cases, and hold face-to-face meetings to exchange views on investigations and eliminate the gap in order to effectively combine forces and solve major cases.

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

To facilitate the handling and coordination of cross-strait drug-related cases, the MJIB will strengthen public friendship exchange and mutual trust with the mainland China and 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. Fully support the various requirements under the investigation of drug cases conducted by MJIB and highlight the application value of technology assisted cases

- (1) Organize cases of forensic drug testing with emergency.
- (2) Support external agencies 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) For cases that require the station of professional talents, the Forensic Science Division can send staff to the executing site of the case and assist with evidence survey and confiscation.
- (4) Purchase or distribute drug screening reagents for use by operation stations.

#### 2. Maintain the normal operation of certification laboratory and expands the certification scale of laboratories

- (1) 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) MJIB is scheduled to apply for the ISO/IEC 17025 laboratory in drug hair testing technology.

#### 3. 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) 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) MJIB will implement and apply the research outcome of new development drug testing technology on routine case appraisal.
- (4) 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.

## 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. MJIB does not tolerate any negligence in the custody of drug evidence. Hence 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. The drug custody warehouse has been used for more than 20 years with relatively obsolete equipment. The MJIB not only upgraded the anti-theft server and sensor system but also purchased air cleaning cleaners to improve the environment and continue to strengthen the relevant management behavior.
4. MJIB active clears the old cases over 10 years old and will list these cares into the annual destruction in case of disposal order has been issued. The MJIB shall sent letters of request





to all court prosecutor office for disposal for those not yet received disposal order in order to effectively utilize the warehouse space.







**5**

**Major Events**





## I. Drug Enforcement

DATE	EVENTS
2015/01/15	Taipei City Field Office investigated on the suspect Chen of drug transport and seized 2.172kg of heroin.
2015/01/15	Taoyuan City Field Office and other departments investigated on suspect Li of drug transport and seized 20kg of ketamine.
2015/01/24	New Taipei City Field Office and other departments investigated on suspect Jiang of drug transport and seized 5.83kg of heroin.
2015/01/25	Tainan City Field Office and other departments investigated on suspect Lin and others of drug transport, raided 2 Methamphetamine laboratories and seized 48 grams of Methamphetamine and 50 kilograms of solution.
2015/02/04	Taoyuan City Field Office and Taipei Customs Office, Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, investigated on suspect Xue of drug transport case and seized 299.04kg of Ephedrine.
2015/02/12	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and the Keelung Customs Office investigated the suspected drug transport by Wu and seized 667.4kg of ketamine.
2015/02/13	Southern District Patrol Station investigated the suspected drug transport by Ong and seized 20kg of ephedrine.
2015/03/09	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Taichung Field Office and the Keelung Customs Office investigated on the suspected drug transport by Wu from Malaysia and investigated 2.245kg of heroin.
2015/03/09-11	Five people from Hong Kong Narcotics Bureau visited MJIB.
2015/03/17	MJIB collaborated with Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China and Fujian Province Public Security Department Narcotics Prevention Corp to investigate on suspect Zhuang of drug transport case, and seized 1,366 kilograms of methamphetamine.



DATE	EVENTS
2015/04/08	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and the Keelung Customs Offices investigated the suspected drug transport by Shi and seized 312kg of ketamine.
2015/04/09	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and the Keelung Customs Offices investigated on the suspected drug transport by Tang and seized 304kg of ketamine
2015/04/14	Called the 16 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of “Seized Drug Handling Process Supervisory Committee.”
2015/04/22	The staff of Hong Kong Country Office, DEA visited The MJIB.
2015/04/23	The 2015 drugs exhibits waiting for destruction were counted, sealed and examined.
2015/05/02	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Taichung Field Office and other offices investigated on the suspected drug transport by Wang and seized 2.432kg of heroin.
2015/05/05	A total of 4,534 drug exhibits for destruction before the 2015 National Anti-Drug Conference weighed a total of 119,973.97 grams, where the Minister Luo of the Ministry of Justice hosted the public destruction ceremony at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant.
2015/05/05	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and the Keelung Customs Office investigated on the suspected drug transport by Lin and seized 8.308kg of ketamine.
2015/05/11	Taipei City Field Office investigated on suspect Lin of drug transport case and seized 3.776 kilograms of heroin.
2015/05/13	Taoyuan City Field Office and the Taipei Customs Office, Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, investigated on a male passenger of Czech Republic nationality who was suspected of transporting drugs, and seized 3.83j kilograms of heroin.



DATE	EVENTS
2015/05/15	MJIB collaborated with Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China, Fujian Province Public Security Department Narcotics Prevention Corp and Narcotics Control Commission Office of Guangdong Province to investigate on suspect Wu of drug transport case, and seized 460kg of methamphetamine.
2015/05/19	The staff of Hong Kong Country Office, DEA visited The MJIB.
2015/05/20	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and the Keelung Customs Office investigated on the suspected drug transport by Gen and seized 100kg of ketamine.
2015/05/21	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and the Keelung Customs Offices investigated on the suspected drug transport by Guan and seized 307kg of ketamine.
2015/05/27-28	Four staff from Drug Enforcement Division, MJIB went to Fujian City, Fujian Province, China to attend project work conference.
2015/06/13	Taipei City Field Office investigated on the suspect Li of drug transport and seized 5.104kg of Methamphetamine.
2015/07/06	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and the Keelung Customs Offices investigated on the suspected drug transport by Liu and seized 40kg of marijuana.
2015/07/13	The MJIB collaborated with the Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division of Royal Malaysia Police to investigate on suspect Zheng' s drug transport case and seized 1.786kg of cocaine and 206.5kg of erimine.
2015/07/14	The staff of Hong Kong Country Office, DEA visited The MJIB.
2015/07/18	MJIB collaborated with Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China and Fujian Province Public Security Department Narcotics Prevention Corp to investigate on suspect Liang of drug transport case, and seized 428 kilograms of ketamine.

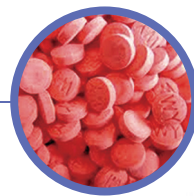




DATE	EVENTS
2015/07/21	Southern District Patrol Station and other agencies investigated the suspected drug transport by Fan and seized 138kg of methamphetamine.
2015/07/21	The Kaohsiung City Field Office co-investigated on suspect Yu od drug transport with Second Brigade, Third Special Police Corps, National Police Agency of Ministry of the Interior, raided 1 Methamphetamine laboratory and seized 71,265kg of Methamphetamine and 611.81kg of solution.
2015/07/30	The MJIB has collaborated with Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China, Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Thailand, and the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Cambodia to co-investigate on one case consisting case of “Luo and others smuggled drugs, seizing 26,323.21 kilograms of precursor chemical compound materials, including “Dibenzalacetone.”
2015/08/23	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office investigated on the suspected drug transport by Li and seized 2.318kg of heroin.
2015/08/25	The staff of Hong Kong Country Office, DEA visited The MJIB.
2015/09/01	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and the Keelung Customs Offices investigated on the suspected drug transport by He and seized 2.901kg of cocaine.
2015/09/02	The staff of Hong Kong Country Office, DEA visited The MJIB.
2015/09/04	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and the Keelung Customs Offices investigated on the suspected drug transport by Huang and seized 54.65kg of ephedrine.
2015/09/04	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and the Keelung Customs Offices investigated on the suspected drug transport by Lin and seized 52.744kg of ketamine.
2015/09/22	The staff of Hong Kong Country Office, DEA visited The MJIB.



DATE	EVENTS
2015/09/26	New Taipei City Field Office and other departments investigated on the suspect Chen of drug transport and seized 87.17kg of erimine and 39.1kg of semi-finished powder.
2015/09/28-10/02	Staff from Drug Enforcement Division, MJIB went to Japan to attend work conference.
2015/10/03	Southern District Patrol Station and other agencies investigated the suspected drug transport by Hong and seized 20.236kg of methamphetamine, 52.91kg of ketamine and 31kg of erimine.
2015/10/03	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Taichung Field Office and other offices investigated on the suspected drug transport by Cai and seized 30kg of Erimine.
2015/10/31	The Maritime Affairs Field Division-Keelung Field Office and other offices investigated on the suspected drug transport by Wen and seized 451kg of Ketamine.
2015/11/16	Southern District Patrol Station and other agencies investigated the suspected drug transport by Jiang and seized 110.535kg of methamphetamine, 96.16kg of solution and 200kg of erimine.
2015/11/25-27	Staff from Drug Enforcement Division, MJIB went to Fujian Province, China to attend work conference.
2015/12/10	The staff of Hong Kong Country Office, DEA visited The MJIB.
2015/12/18	Southern District Patrol Station investigated suspected drug transport by Chen and others and seized 147.7kg of methamphetamine and 134kg of solution.
2015/12/21-24	Staff from Drug Enforcement Division, MJIB went to Hong Kong and Guangdong Province, China to attend work conference.



## II. Forensic Drug Testing

DATE	DESCRIPTION
2015/03/06	TH-PVP was first tested in Taiwan by Forensic Science Department.
2015/03/06	TH-PBP was first tested in Taiwan by Forensic Science Department. Forensic Science.
2015/03/17	2-MAPB was first tested in Taiwan by Forensic Science Department.
2015/03/27	5-APDB was first tested in Taiwan by Forensic Science Department.
2015/04/08	5-MAPB was first tested in Taiwan by Forensic Science Department.
2015/04/21	Forensic Science Department assisted Tsaotun Psychiatric Center to first test 3-Methoxy-methcathinone in Taiwan.
2015/04/29	4-Chloromethcathinone was first tested in Taiwan by Forensic Science Department.
2015/10/22	MJIB Drug Abuse Laboratory passed the annual supervisor assessment.
2015/10/23	Noopept was first tested in Taiwan by Forensic Science Department.
2015/12/14	4'-Chloro- $\alpha$ -Pyrrolidinopropiophenone was first tested in Taiwan by Forensic Science Department.



# 毒品犯罪防制工作年報

## 2015 年

編印者：法務部調查局

地址：新北市新店區中華路 74 號

電話：(02) 2911-2241

發行人：汪 忠 一

出版單位：法務部調查局

地址：新北市新店區中華路 74 號

電話：(02) 2911-2241

出刊日期：中華民國 105 年 8 月出版

設計公司：文匯印刷資訊處理有限公司

地址：臺北市環河南路 2 段 211 號

電話：(02) 23021170~2

版權所有，如有引用，請詳載出處





法務部調查局  
Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice  
Republic of China