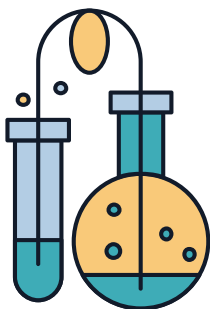
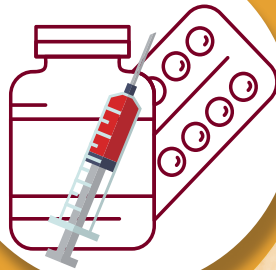


# Report on Drug Control and Prevention **2018**



法務部調查局

Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

中華民國108年6月出版

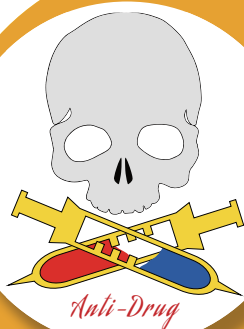
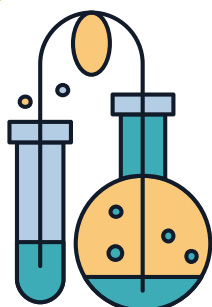
GPN : 4710800932



# 毒品犯罪 防制工作

# 2018 年報

Report on Drug Control and  
法務部調查局 107 年 Prevention



法務部調查局

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# Preface

Drug abuse has become rampant worldwide, which may affect public security and cause social corruption. To maintain the sustainable development of the country, preventing drug crimes has become an important key to public security. With the advancement of science and technology, the internet, and accessibility of information, drug manufacturing skills have spread rapidly and become easier. Methamphetamine, marijuana and various emerging drugs have been on the rise, and the domestic drug market is growing rapidly and diversifying, leading to serious challenges in drug suppression. It is imperative for the government to take active action to cut off the supply of drugs and reduce the harm of drugs.

In accordance with the investigation principles of “interdicting drugs at habitat, intercepting drugs at disembarkation, wiping-out drugs within inland”, Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (the Bureau) actively discovers and conducts investigations on major drug cases of “international sources of supplies, smuggling channels, distribution networks, and manufacturing laboratories.” The Bureau aims to achieve the strategic objectives of “weeding out the source and cutting off the supply.” In 2018, the Bureau handled 108 drug cases, apprehended 169 criminal suspects, and seized 15,382 kgs of various drugs and raided 20 drug laboratories, effectively preventing the flow of illicit drugs into the community. Moreover, the Bureau’s 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. Moreover, 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 serves 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 related crimes during the last year. Its statistics, classification, research, and analysis can serve as a reference for other organizations. In addition, project research reports on drug-related virtual currencies and drug laboratories are attached. We welcome your comments and appreciate your continued support

Sincerely Yours,



Weng-Jong Leu  
Director General

# Editor's Notes

## I. Objectives

This yearbook presents the information on the efforts of Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (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, major events, and project research report. 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
  - “N/A” means Not Available (unable to calculate)
- (4) The drug offenses refer to violation cases of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.



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# 1

## Organizational 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 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 Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau.”<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.

---

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

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

3 It 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 Investigation 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 Senior Specialists. 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.

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<sup>4</sup> The Ministry of Justice promulgated the decree Fa-Ling-Zi No. 0970803813 dated October 17, 2008, to amend 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 field divisions, field offices and mobile stations commit in the prevention of drug-related crimes in terms of clue finding, investigation and prosecution.

### III. Forensic Drug Testing

The Bureau's Forensic Science Division undertakes affairs such as the testing on drugs and emerging drugs of abuse, drug laboratories, urine test for drugs, and hair test for drugs as well as relevant technical consultation and R&D work. The laboratory is also known as the Bureau's Drug Abuse Laboratory and the biggest special drug testing agency with most diverse testing capacities and most case handling capacity. The division is the first drug abuse and hair test laboratory in Taiwan certified by ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory Certification and accredited by 102 certification bodies from 104 economies.



Figure As a Member of International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), TAF's (Taiwan Accreditation Foundation) Forensic Results Are Concurrently Recognized by the ILAC Members





# 2

## Performance Overview









## I. Focus of Drug Enforcement Efforts

### 1. Drug Investigations

#### *(1) Investigation status*

In 2018, the Bureau solved a total of 108 cases and apprehended 169 suspects (including 21 foreigners). In particular, 22 cases were investigated from spontaneous discovery and reporting and rest 86 cases were seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and transferred to MJIB for investigation. The gross weight (same below) of seizures of the drugs was 15,382.325 kilograms. Twenty drug laboratories were raided, including 4 methamphetamine laboratories, 4 marijuana laboratories, 3 dream coffee drug laboratories, 3 ketamine laboratories, 1 nimetazepam (Erinim) laboratory, 2 ephedrine laboratories, 1 chloropseudoephedrine laboratory, and 2 nitrazepam laboratories. Compared with 2017 (133 cases, apprehended 167 suspects, 3,846.382 kilograms of drugs seized, 2 methamphetamine laboratories, 2 marijuana laboratories, 1 MMA laboratory, 2 dream coffee drug laboratories, 3 ketamine laboratories, and 1 hydroxyimine hydrochloride laboratory), the number of drug cases decreased slightly, while the number of seizures and drug laboratories (by 9) increased significantly.

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

The following is the ranking for the number of cases (and the amount of seizure) solved in 2018 in descending order: 29 ketamine cases (9,688.97 kgs), 28 marijuana cases (50.63 kgs), 8 methamphetamine (including solvents) cases (294 kgs), 8 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) cases (7.19 kgs), 6 cannabis tinctures cases (2.52 kgs), 5 gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) cases (2.16 kgs), 5 pseudoephedrine cases (1,854.33 kgs), 4 nimetazepam cases (936.64 kgs), 2 cocaine cases (4.66 kgs), 2 heroin cases (44.4 kgs), 2 hydroxyimine HCL cases (1,935.72 kgs), 1 coca case (15 kgs), 1 opium poppy case (0.25 kg), 1 3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV) case (0.3 kg), 1 Pentylone case (2.54 kgs), 1 2C-B hydrochloride case (0.07 kg), 1 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylcathinone (Methylone, bk-MDMA) case (0.25 kg), 1

chloroethcathinone (CEC) case (102.79 kgs), 1 nitrazepam case (436.99 kgs), and 1 Zolpidem case (1.94 kgs) (see Table 2-1).

Heroin, methamphetamine, marijuana, and ketamine still accounted for the most serious threats to citizens of Taiwan and were the primary target of MJIB's investigations. In particular, the amount of seizure of pseudoephedrine and hydroxylamine HCL, precursors of amphetamine and ketamine, showed a significant increase, respectively.

**Table 2-1 Number of Drug Cases Investigated and Amount of Drugs (Gross Weight) Seized by the Bureau in 2018**

Schedule	Name of Drug	Number of Case	Percentage (%)	Amount of Seizure (Gram)	Percentage (%)
Schedule-1 Drugs	Cocaine	2	1.85	4,657.00	0.03
	Heroin	2	1.85	44,400.00	0.29
Schedule-2 Drugs	Marijuana	28	25.93	50,628.32	0.33
	Cannabis tinctures	6	5.56	2,520.12	0.02
	Coca	1	0.93	15,000.00	0.10
	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	8	7.41	7,194.00	0.05
	Methamphetamine	8	7.41	294,000.20	1.91
	Opium poppy	1	0.93	247.00	0.00
	Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB)	5	4.63	2,162.57	0.01
	3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV)	1	0.93	300.00	0.00
	Pentylone	1	0.93	2,539.50	0.02
Schedule-3 Drugs	Ketamine	29	26.85	9,688,970.13	62.99
	2C-B hydrochloride	1	0.93	67.00	0.00
	Nimetazepam	4	3.70	936,635.00	6.09
	3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylcathinone (Methylone, bk-MDMA)	1	0.93	250.00	0.00
	Chloroethcathinone (CEC)	1	0.93	102,787.50	0.67
Schedule-4 Drugs	Diazepam	0	0.00	987.79	0.01
	Nitrazepam	1	0.93	436,991.00	2.84
	Zolpidem	1	0.93	1,943.30	0.01
Schedule-4 Drugs Precursor	Hydroxylamine HCL	2	1.85	1,935,720.00	12.58
	Pseudoephedrine	5	4.63	1,854,325.00	12.05
<b>Total</b>		<b>108</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>15,382,325.43</b>	<b>100.00</b>



## 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 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. 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 obligation 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 27 countries or regions in Europe, America, China, Hong Kong, Macao, Southeast Asia, and Northeast Asia. In 2018, the Bureau has already exchanged data for 625 cases with offshore drug enforcements, conducted the work meeting with 71 people through 12 sessions, appointed 2 persons to participate in 2 international meetings, and collaborated in investigation for 8 cases, and apprehended 34 suspects. The Bureau has seized a variety of drugs (heroin, methamphetamine, ketamine, Erimine, and ephedrine) in the amount of 2,770.05 kilograms. In particular, the Bureau collaborated with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand (ONCB) and Fujian Province Drug Control Corps on the investigation of 2 cases, and collaborated with the Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division of Royal Malaysia Police (NCID), Philippine Drugs Enforcement Agency (PDEA), Anti-smuggling Bureau of Xiamen Customs, and Anti-smuggling Bureau of Huangpu Customs on the investigation of 1 case each.

## 3. Custody and Handling of Drugs

The Bureau has established the drug custody warehouse pursuant to the provisions prescribed



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

## II. Investigation of Drug-related Crime Cases

### 1. Statistics of Drug-related Crime Cases

#### *(1) Case investigation*

In 2018, the Bureau solved 4 cases related to Schedule-1 drugs with a total amount of 49.057 kgs seized, 59 cases related to Schedule-2 drugs with a total amount of 374.592 kgs seized, 36 cases related to Schedule-3 drugs with a total amount of 10,728.709 kgs seized, and 9 cases related to Schedule-4 drugs with a total amount of 4,229.967 kgs seized. The Bureau raided 4 methamphetamine laboratories, 4 marijuana laboratories, 3 dream coffee drug, 3 ketamine laboratories, 1 nimetazepam (Erinim) laboratory, 3 pseudoephedrine laboratories, and 2 nitrazepam laboratories with an illegal proceed of NT\$21,067,940, HK\$45,000, RMB4,100, and MYR6,400, 7 vehicles, 38 antiques, 2 guns, and 190 bullets.

Compared with 2017, the number of drug cases investigated was reduced by 25. In terms of the amount of seizure, Schedule-1 drugs increased by 0.662 kg (1.37%), Schedule-2 drugs decreased by 364.601 kgs (49.32%), Schedule-3 drugs increased by 9,000.364 kgs (520.75%), and Schedule-4 drugs increased by 2,899.518 kgs (217.94%) (See Table 2-2).

**Table 2-2 Statistics on Comparison of Drug-related Crime Cases Investigated by the Bureau over the Past Decade**

Schedule  Year	Total			Schedule-1 Drugs			Schedule-2 Drugs			Schedule-3 Drugs			Schedule-4 Drugs		
	Number of Cases	Number of Criminals	Amount of Seizure	Number of Cases	Number of Criminals	Amount of Seizure	Number of Cases	Number of Criminals	Amount of Seizure	Number of Cases	Number of Criminals	Amount of Seizure	Number of Cases	Number of Criminals	Amount of Seizure
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	39	1,517,697	20	33	2,661,372	109	101	358,174
2016	291	305	3,925,772	7	10	228,662	78	96	601,814	20	29	1,031,946	186	170	2,063,350
2017	133	167	3,846,382	8	11	48,395	102	107	739,193	19	37	1,728,345	4	12	1,330,449
2018	108	169	15,382,325	4	6	49,057	59	81	374,592	36	63	10,728,709	9	19	4,229,967

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



## *(2) Drug cases seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and investigated by the Bureau*

In 2018, 86 cases seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance (MOF) were handed over to the Bureau for investigation. The total weight of seized drugs was 5,169.314 kgs, including Schedule-1 cocaine 4.66 kgs and heroin 44.3 kgs, Schedule-2 marijuana 21.94 kgs, cannabis tinctures 2.52 kgs, coca 15 kgs, methamphetamine 18.28 kgs, opium poppy 0.25 kg, MDMA 7.19 kgs, and Pentylone 2.54 kgs, Schedule-3 ketamine 2,289.88 kgs, 2C-B 0.07 kg, nimetazepam 670.21 kgs, GHB 2.16 kgs, bk-MDMA 0.25 kg, and chloroethcathinone (CEC) 1.01 kgs, Schedule-4 Zolpidem 1.94 kgs, and Schedule-4 drug precursor pseudoephedrine 201.42 kgs, and hydroxyimine HCL 1,885.7 kgs.

1. By smuggling method: 6 cases concealed via luggage, 1 case concealed via air container, 10 cases concealed via marine container, and 69 cases concealed via postal.
2. By the Customs: 9 cases seized by Keelung Customs, 61 cases seized by Taipei Customs Office, 4 cases seized by Taichung Customs, and 12 cases seized by Kaohsiung Customs.
3. By nationality (crime suspects): 62 cases were Taiwanese, 4 cases were Malaysian, 1 case was Indonesian, 1 case was Nigerian, 1 case was Jordanian, 1 case was American, 1 case was Canadian, and 15 cases were unknown.
4. By source of drugs: 4 cases from Taiwan, 13 cases from Mainland China, 8 cases from Hong Kong, 1 case from Laos, 2 cases from Thailand, 1 case from Myanmar, 7 cases from Malaysia, 4 cases from Pakistan, 1 case from South Africa, 2 cases from the U.K., 8 cases from Germany, 6 cases from Netherlands, 1 case from Switzerland, 2 cases from Belgium, 1 case from Brazil, 1 case from Peru, 9 cases from Canada, and 15 cases from the U.S.
5. By type of drugs: 2 cocaine cases and 2 heroin cases (Schedule-1), 24 marijuana cases, 6 cannabis tinctures cases, 1 coca case, 8 MDMA cases, 4 methamphetamine cases, 1 opium poppy case, 5 GHB cases, 1 Pentylone case (Schedule-2), 2 nimetazepam cases, 25 ketamine cases, 1 bk-MDMA case, 1 2C-B case, 1 chloroethcathinone (CEC) case (Schedule-3), 1 Zolpidem case (Schedule-4), and 1 pseudoephedrine case and 2 hydroxyimine HCL cases (Schedule-4 drug precursor) (some drugs were seized in the same case).



**Table 2-3 Statistics on Drugs Seized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and Investigated by the Bureau in 2018**

Date (YYYY/ MM/DD)	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
2018/01/01	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Malaysia	Malaysia	Chen and others' drug case	Ketamine	6,633
2018/01/08	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Chien's drug case	Cannabis tinctures	215.44
2018/01/11	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Wang's drug case	MDMA	98
2018/01/11	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Wang's drug case	Methamphetamine	2.5
2018/01/15	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Wang's drug case	Cannabis tinctures	450
2018/01/18	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	U.S.A.	Unidentified drug case	Cannabis tinctures	573.52
2018/01/19	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Wu's drug case	Cannabis tinctures	638.16
2018/01/22	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Chang's drug case	GHB	15.28
2018/01/25	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Tsai's drug case	Cannabis tinctures	61
2018/01/25	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	U.S.A.	U.S.A.	P's drug case	Marijuana	6
2018/01/29	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Jordan	Netherlands	H and others' drug case	Marijuana	9.6
2018/01/31	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Mainland China	Li's drug case	Ketamine	240,340
2018/02/01	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Tai's drug case	GHB	25.1
2018/02/01	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Germany	Unidentified drug case	MDMA	20
2018/02/02	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Liu's drug case	Marijuana	106.5
2018/02/03	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Nigeria	South Africa	N and others' drug case	Marijuana	1,028

Date (YYYY/ MM/DD)	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
2018/02/05	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Mainland China	Chung's drug case	Hydroxylamine HCL	747,900
2018/02/05	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Lin's drug case	GHB	21.86
2018/02/05	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Netherlands	Wang's drug case	Marijuana	32
2018/02/07	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Hong Kong	Unidentified drug case	GHB	2,020
2018/02/08	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Mainland China	Lin's drug case	Hydroxylamine HCL	1,137,800
2018/02/09	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Lin's drug case	GHB	80.33
2018/02/14	Taichung Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Malaysia	Cheng's drug case	Ketamine	4,291
2018/02/21	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Yuan's drug case	Ketamine	453
2018/02/21	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Mainland China	Wang's drug case	Pentylone	2,539.5
2018/02/22	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Huang's drug case	Cocaine	540
2018/03/05	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Hung's drug case	Marijuana	0.5
2018/03/07	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Pakistan	Unidentified drug case	Ketamine	1,040
2018/03/09	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Li and others' drug case	Ketamine	4,910
2018/03/12	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	U.S.A.	Unidentified drug case	Opium poppy	247
2018/03/12	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Switzerland	Wu's drug case	Marijuana	25
2018/03/12	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Canada	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	1,270.78
2018/03/22	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	U.K.	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	17



Date (YYYY/ MM/DD)	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
2018/03/26	Taichung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Mainland China	Wu and others' drug case	Ketamine	260,504
2018/03/27	Taipei Customs	Concealed via air container	Unknown	Mainland China	Unidentified drug case	Pseudoephedrine	201,420
2018/03/29	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Taiwan	Lai's drug case	Nimetazepam	670,100
2018/03/30	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Yen's drug case	Ketamine	6,612
2018/04/03	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Mainland China	Liu and others' drug case	Ketamine	4,000
2018/04/09	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Mainland China	Hu's drug case	2c-B	67
2018/04/11	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Netherlands	Unidentified drug case	MDMA	15
2018/04/11	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Malaysia	Malaysia	Wen's drug case	Heroin	5,300
2018/04/19	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Kung's drug case	Marijuana	325.28
2018/04/23	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Canada	Chen's drug case	Marijuana	538
2018/05/01	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Mainland China	Chen's drug case	Marijuana	542
2018/05/02	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.K.	Shih and others' drug case	MDMA	14
2018/05/03	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Hsieh's drug case	Marijuana	1,280
2018/05/15	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Belgium	Chen's drug case	Ketamine	6,189
2018/05/16	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Mainland China	Liao's drug case	Bk-MDMA	250
2018/05/17	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Taiwan	Yeh's drug case	Methamphetamine	12,135
2018/05/22	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Yang's drug case	Marijuana	1,717
2018/05/22	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Shen's drug case	Marijuana	3,020

Date (YYYY/ MM/DD)	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
2018/05/22	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Shen's drug case	Marijuana	3,175
2018/05/29	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Mainland China	Kao and others' drug case	Ketamine	710,257
2018/06/07	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Chen's drug case	Ketamine	198,680
2018/06/08	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Mainland China	Yang's drug case	Chloroethcathinone (CEC)	1,007.5
2018/06/09	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Mainland China	Chen's drug case	Ketamine	301,800
2018/06/20	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Malaysia	Canada	C's drug case	Marijuana	1,268
2018/06/21	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Netherlands	Unidentified drug case	MDMA	52
2018/07/02	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Taiwan	Taiwan	Tsai and others' drug case	Methamphetamine	4,095
2018/07/12	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Canada	Liao's drug case	Marijuana	6
2018/08/01	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Brazil	Wu's drug case	Cocaine	4,117
2018/08/03	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Pakistan	Unidentified drug case	Ketamine	1,026
2018/08/03	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Pakistan	Unidentified drug case	Ketamine	1,028
2018/08/03	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Canada	Unidentified drug case	Marijuana	497.85
2018/08/13	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Hung and others' drug case	Ketamine	6,000
2018/08/14	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Chiu and others' drug case	Ketamine	200,000
2018/08/20	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Tseng's drug case	Ketamine	6,120
2018/08/21	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Canada	Canada	J's drug case	Marijuana	3.61



Date (YYYY/ MM/DD)	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
2018/08/24	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Wu's drug case	Marijuana	6,150
2018/09/12	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Chu's drug case	MDMA	820
2018/09/13	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Fang's drug case	Zolpidem	1,943.3
2018/09/20	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Chang's drug case	Cannabis tinctures	582
2018/09/26	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Netherlands	Unidentified drug case	MDMA	24
2018/10/04	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Yeh's drug case	Ketamine	6,150
2018/10/08	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Malaysia	Li's drug case	Marijuana	40
2018/10/24	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Yeh's drug case	Ketamine	6,300
2018/10/27	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Thailand	Chan's drug case	Heroin	39,000
2018/10/27	Keelung Customs	Concealed via marine container	Taiwan	Thailand	Chan's drug case	Ketamine	303,000
2018/11/14	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Indonesia	Laos	V's drug case	Methamphetamine	2,052
2018/11/15	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Thailand	Wu's drug case	Ketamine	5,666
2018/11/20	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Unknown	Pakistan	Unidentified drug case	Ketamine	1,097.13
2018/11/21	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Peru	Feng's drug case	Coca	15,000
2018/11/27	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Belgium	Chang's drug case	MDMA	6,151
2018/11/28	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Myanmar	Hsu's drug case	Ketamine	892
2018/12/17	Kaohsiung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Taiwan	Chen and others' drug case	Marijuana	372
2018/12/20	Taipei Customs	Concealed via luggage	Malaysia	Malaysia	L and others' drug case	Nimetazepam	106

Date (YYYY/ MM/DD)	Agency	Smuggling Method	Nationality	Source of Drugs	Case Title	Drugs Seized	Weight (Grams)
2018/12/20	Taipei Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	Germany	Lai's drug case	Ketamine	6,890
2018/12/21	Taichung Customs	Concealed via postal	Taiwan	U.S.A.	Huang and others' drug case	Marijuana	507.7

## 2. Sources of Drugs and Smuggling Method

### *(1) Source of drugs*

1. Heroin: The main source came from Thailand (39 kgs), accounting for 87.84%, Malaysia (5.3 kgs), accounting for 11.94%, and others (0.1 kg), accounting for 0.23%.
2. Methamphetamine: The main source came from Taiwan (286.035 kgs), accounting for 97.29%, Laos (2.052 kgs), accounting for 0.7%, and others (5.913 kgs), accounting for 2.01%.
3. Marijuana: The main source came from Taiwan (26.447 kgs), accounting for 52.24%, Canada (11.493 kgs), accounting for 22.07%, the U.S. (10.559 kgs), accounting for 20.86%, South Africa (1.028 kg), accounting for 2.03%, Mainland China (0.542 kg), accounting for 1.07%, Netherlands (0.042 kg), accounting for 0.08%, Switzerland (0.025 kg), accounting for 0.05%, the U.K. (0.017 kg), accounting for 0.03%, and others (0.436 kg), accounting for 0.86%.
4. Ketamine: The main source came from Taiwan (7,047.966 kgs), accounting for 72.74%, Mainland China (2,262.642 kgs), accounting for 23.35%, Thailand (308.666 kgs), accounting for 3.19%, Germany (38.132 kgs), accounting for 0.39%, Malaysia (16.287 kgs), accounting for 0.17%, Belgium (6.189 kgs), accounting for 0.06%, Pakistan (4.191 kgs), accounting for 0.04%, Myanmar (0.892 kg), accounting for 0.01%, and others (4.005 kgs), accounting for 0.04%.
5. Nimetazepam: The main source came from Taiwan (936.097 kgs), accounting for 99.94%, Malaysia (0.106 kg), accounting for 0.01%, and others (0.432 kg), accounting for 0.05% (see Table 2-4).



Table 2-4 Statistics on Major Drug Sources in 2018

Units: Grams

Type  Source	Number of Cases	Percentage (%)	Type of Drugs										
			Heroin	Percentage (%)	Methamphetamine	Percentage (%)	Marijuana	Percentage (%)	Ketamine	Percentage (%)	Nimetazepam	Percentage (%)	Other Drugs
Mainland China	24	22.22					542.00	1.07	2,262,642.00	23.35			
Thailand	2	1.85	39,000.00	87.84					308,666.00	3.19			
Malaysia	7	6.48	5,300.00	11.94			40.00	0.08	16,287.00	0.17	106.00	0.01	
Laos	1	0.93			2,052.00	0.70							
Myanmar	1	0.93							892.00	0.01			
Pakistan	4	3.70							4,191.13	0.04			
U.S.A.	16	14.81					10,559.48	20.86					
Canada	9	8.33					11,492.63	22.07					
Netherlands	6	5.56					41.60	0.08					
U.K.	2	1.85					17.00	0.03					
Switzerland	1	0.93					25.00	0.05					
Belgium	2	1.85							6,189.00	0.06			
Germany	8	7.41							38,132.00	0.39			
Brazil	1	0.93											Note 3
Peru	1	0.93											Note 4
South Africa	1	0.93					1,028.00	2.03					
Taiwan	16	14.81			286,035.00	97.29	26,447.00	52.24	7,047,966.00	72.74	936,097	99.94	
Others	6	5.56	100.00	0.23	5,913.20	2.01	435.61	0.86	4,005.00	0.04	432.00	0.05	
Total	108	100.00	44,400.00	100.00	294,000.20	100.00	50,628.32	100.00	9,688,970.13	100.00	936,635	100.00	

Note: 1. The data from the table include various drugs listed in the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, which excludes counterfeit or forbidden medicines.

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

3. On August 1, 2018, 4.117 kgs of cocaine (Schedule-1) smuggled from Brazil to Taiwan were seized.

4. On November 21, 2018, 15 kgs of coca (Schedule-2) smuggled from Peru to Taiwan were seized.

## *(2) Smuggling method*

Drugs were concealed via space bag, hydraulic jacking cylinder, heat treatment furnace, artificial stone board, imported garments, tea dryer, enamel rubber kneader, plastic granule, abrasive, rosewood, human body, sole, checked luggage, chocolate, fondant, health food, tea, LEGO, clothes, metal door handle, car audio speakers, coffee machine, and mold. There were 66 cases where drugs were concealed among postal packages and express delivery packages. There were 9 cases where drugs were carried by passengers. There were 13 cases where drugs were concealed via marine and air containers. There were 6 cases where drugs were smuggled via other methods. The smuggling methods for each type of drug are described below:

1. Heroin: 39 kgs were concealed via marine container, accounting for 87.84% of the total amount of seizure (same below), 5.3 kgs were concealed via postal, accounting for 11.94%, and 0.1 kg was smuggled via other methods, accounting for 0.23%.
2. Methamphetamine: 14.187 kgs were concealed via postal, accounting for 4.83%, 4.095 kgs were carried by passengers, accounting for 1.39%, and 5.913 kgs were smuggled via other methods, accounting for 2.01%.
3. Marijuana: 22.665 kgs were concealed via postal, accounting for 44.77%, 1.081 kgs were carried by passengers, accounting for 2.13%, and 0.436 kg was smuggled via other methods, accounting for 0.86%.
4. Ketamine: 2,537.642 kgs were concealed via marine container, accounting for 26.19%, 59.98 kgs were concealed via postal, accounting for 0.62%, 11.377 kgs were carried by passengers, accounting for 0.12%, and 32.005 kgs were smuggled via other methods, accounting for 0.33%.
5. Nimetazepam: 0.106 kg was carried by passengers, accounting for 0.01% and 0.432 kg was smuggled via other methods, accounting for 0.05% (see Table 2-5).



**Table 2-5 Statistics on Smuggling Methods for Major Drug Cases Investigated in 2018**

Units: Grams

Source	Type	Number of Cases	Percentage (%)	Type of Drugs									
				Heroin	Percentage (%)	Methamphetamine	Percentage (%)	Marijuana	Percentage (%)	Ketamine	Percentage (%)	Nimetazepam	Percentage (%)
Carried by passengers		9	8.33			4,095.00	1.39	1,080.50	2.13	11,377.00	0.12	106	0.01
Concealed via marine container		12	11.11	39,000.00	87.84					2,537,642.00	26.19		
Concealed via air container		1	0.93										Note 2
Postal packages		66	61.11	5,300.00	11.94	14,187.00	4.83	22,665.21	44.77	59,980.13	0.62		
Domestic manufacturing		14	12.96			269,805.00	91.77	26,447.00	52.24	7,047,966.00	72.74	936,097.00	99.94
Others		6	5.56	100.00	0.23	5,913.20	2.01	435.61	0.86	32,005.00	0.33	432	0.05
Total		108	100.00	44,400.00	100.00	294,000.20	100.00	50,628.32	100.00	9,688,970.13	100.00	936,635	100.00

Note: 1. The data in this table consist of drugs listed in the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, excluding counterfeit or forbidden medicines.

2. On March 27, 2018, 201.42 kgs of pseudoephedrine (Schedule-4) smuggled from Mainland China to Taiwan were seized.

### 3. Major Cases

#### *(1) Case on 747.9 kgs of hydroxylamine HCL smuggled by Chung and others*

On February 1, 2018, Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance reported the seizure of 747.9 kgs of hydroxylamine HCL concealed via container from Mainland



China to Taiwan and transferred the case to Maritime Affairs Field Division for investigation. On February 6, 2018, Chung and other 2 suspects, who appeared at a warehouse in Luzhu District, Taoyuan City to collect the drugs, were apprehended red-handed. The case was transferred to Keelung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



Figure 2-01-1 Machine Used in Chung and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



Figure 2-01-2 Evidence of Chung and Others' Drug Smuggling Case

## ***(2) Case on 1,137.8 kgs of hydroxylamine HCL smuggled by Lin***

On February 5, 2018, Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance reported the seizure of 1,137.8 kgs of hydroxylamine HCL concealed via container from Hong Kong to Taiwan and transferred the case to Maritime Affairs Field Division for investigation. On February 7, 2018, Lin, who appeared at a warehouse in Yangmei District, Taoyuan City to collect the drugs, was apprehended red-handed. The case was transferred to Keelung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



Figure 2-02-1 Press Release of Lin and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



Figure 2-02-2 Machine Used in Lin and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



### *(3) Case on 600 kgs of pseudoephedrine smuggled by Chen*

According to the investigation of Taipei City Field Division, a drug trafficking syndicate led by Chen was suspected of smuggling drugs from Mainland China to Taiwan for sale. On February 13, 2018, Chen, who appeared at a warehouse in Tanzi District, Taichung City to collect the drugs, was apprehended red-handed. The case was transferred to Keelung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-03-1** Evidence of Chen and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



**Figure 2-03-2** Press Release of Chen and Others' Drug Smuggling Case

### *(4) Case on 671 kgs of nimetazepam (Erinim) smuggled by Lai and others*

On March 16, 2018, Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance reported the seizure of 671 kgs of nimetazepam (Erinim) concealed via container to Malaysia from the Port of Taipei and transferred the case to Maritime Affairs Field Division for investigation. On March 29, 2018, Lai and Lin were arrested at Yong X Industrial Company Limited in Xizhi District, New Taipei City. The case was transferred to Keelung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-04-1** Evidence of Lai and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



**Figure 2-04-2** Seizure Scene of Lai and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



### *(5) Case on 710.26 kgs of ketamine smuggled by Kao and others*

On May 25, 2018, Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance reported the seizure of 710.26 kgs of ketamine concealed via container from Mainland China to Taiwan and transferred the case to Maritime Affairs Field Division for investigation. On May 29, 2018, Kao and Yu, who appeared at a warehouse in Linkou District, New Taipei City to collect the drugs, were apprehended red-handed. The case was transferred to Taipei Shilin District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-05-1** Evidence of Kao and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



**Figure 2-05-2** Concealment of Kao and Others' Drug Smuggling Case

### *(6) Case on 17.05 kgs of finished nitrazepam and 419.94 kgs of semi-finished nitrazepam manufactured by Chen and others*

According to the investigation of Central District Mobile Station, a drug trafficking syndicate led by Chen was suspected of manufacturing and selling drugs in Taichung. On July 12, 2018, Chen and another suspect were arrested at the residence in Taiping District, Taichung City, where 17.05 kgs of finished nitrazepam and 419.94 kgs of semi-finished nitrazepam and drug manufacturing machines were seized. Later, Chan and the accomplice Chen were arrested at the residence in Beitun District, Taichung City, where 6.89 catties of finished nitrazepam and drug manufacturing machines were seized. The case was transferred to Taichung District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.





**Figure 2-06-1** Seizure Scene of Chen and Others' Drug Manufacturing Case



**Figure 2-06-2** Press Release of Chen and Others' Drug Manufacturing Case

### *(7) Case on 8 kgs of pseudoephedrine and 560 kgs of solution manufactured by Lin and others*

According to the investigation of Taipei City Field Division, a drug trafficking syndicate led by Lin was suspected of manufacturing and selling drugs in Taichung. On July 18, 2018, Lin and other 5 suspects were apprehended red-handed at an iron sheet house in Taiping District, Taichung City, where 8 kgs of pseudoephedrine and 560 kgs of solution and drug manufacturing equipment were seized. The case was transferred to Nantou District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-07-1** Evidence of Lin and Others' Drug Manufacturing Case



**Figure 2-07-2** Seizure Scene of Lin and Others' Drug Manufacturing Case



***(8) Case on 8 kgs of ketamine, 5,260 kgs of solution, 35 kgs of chloroethcathinone (CEC) manufactured by Lin and others***

According to the investigation of Kaohsiung City Field Division, a drug trafficking syndicate led by Lin was suspected of manufacturing and selling drugs in Tainan. On August 10, 2018, Lin and other 4 suspects were apprehended red-handed at a factory in Baihe District, Tainan City, where 8 kgs of ketamine, 5,260 kgs of solution, 35 kgs of chloroethcathinone (CEC), 10 kgs of marijuana, and drug manufacturing machines were seized. The case was transferred to Tainan District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-08-1** Evidence of Lin and Others' Drug Manufacturing Case



**Figure 2-08-2** Seizure Scene of Lin and Others' Drug Manufacturing Case

***(9) Case on 257.37 kgs of nimetazepam manufactured by Chang and others***

According to the investigation of Central District Mobile Station, a drug trafficking syndicate led by Chang was suspected of manufacturing and selling drugs in Tainan. On September 11, 2018, Chang and Lin were apprehended red-handed at the residence in Rende District, Tainan City, where 257.37 kgs of nimetazepam and drug manufacturing machines were seized. Later, accomplices Chang and Huang were arrested in Taipei City and Tainan City, respectively. The case was transferred to Taipei District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.





**Figure 2-09-1** Seizure Scene of Chang and Others' Drug Manufacturing Case



**Figure 2-09-2** Seizure Scene of Chang and Others' Drug Manufacturing Case

### *(10) Case on 322.97 kgs of ketamine smuggled by Sun and others*

According to the investigation of Northern District Mobile Station, a drug trafficking syndicate led by Sun was suspected of smuggling drugs from Mainland China to Taiwan for sale. On November 20, 2018, Sun and other 2 suspects, who appeared at a place of receipt in Zhongli District, Taoyuan City to collect 322.97 kgs of ketamine from the carrier, were apprehended red-handed. The case was transferred to Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office for investigation according to the law.



**Figure 2-10-1** Seizure Scene of Sun and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



**Figure 2-10-2** Press Release of Sun and Others' Drug Smuggling Case



### 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 following the “New Generation Anti-drug Strategy” and the investigative principles of “interdicting at habitat, intercepting at disembarkation, wiping-out within inland”, 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 drugs 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 Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau and the 6-member delegation led by Takuya Fukumoto, Head of Transnational Organized Crime Strike Force Base, Japan Coast Guard, organized the work meeting on March 6, 2018 to share opinions on future cooperation.
- (2) The Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau visited the 24-hour monitoring center under the Fisheries Agency and organized the work meeting on May 22, 2018 to share opinions on future cooperation on the investigation into drug smuggling via fishing boats.
- (3) The Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau helped receive the 11-member congressional assistant delegation of the U.S. on August 29, 2018 to share opinions on the control over drugs.
- (4) The Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau and 4 officials from Malaysia's Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division organized the work meeting on September 3, 2018 to share opinions on future cooperation.
- (5) The Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau attended the 47<sup>th</sup> Asia Region Law Enforcement Management Program (ARLEMP) co-organized by the Australian Federal



Police (AFP) in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam on October 15, 2018 to lecture on the New Anti-drug Strategy - Taiwan's Efforts and Practices and attend the roundtable forum.

- (6) Nine officials of the Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Taiwan Shilin District Prosecutors Office, and the Bureau visited Xiamen from October 30 to November 1, 2018 and organized the work meeting with Anti-smuggling Bureau of Xiamen Customs, anti-smuggling Bureau of Huangpu Customs, and Fujian Province Drug Control Corps to share opinions on the investigation and evidence collection.
- (7) The Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau and the 7-member delegation of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of the U.S. organized the work meeting on November 5, 2018 to share opinions on cases under cooperation.
- (8) The Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau helped receive 20 officials of Indonesia's National Anti-Narcotics Agency on November 29, 2018 to share opinions on the control over drugs.
- (9) Six officials of the Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau visited Hong Kong from December 12 to December 14, 2018 and organized the work meeting with the Hong Kong Office of the DEA and custom officials in Hong Kong to share opinions on cases under cooperation.

## **2. Cases Solved through International Collaboration**

- (1) The Bureau co-investigated the "Yang and others' drug case" with the NCID. Through the drug investigation collaboration mechanism, the NCID seized 143.15 kgs of methamphetamine, 1 semi-automatic pistol, and 90 bullets in Selangor and Melaka and apprehended 6 Malaysian and Thai suspects on March 30, 2018.
- (2) The Bureau co-investigated the "Lin and others' drug case" with the PDEA. Through the drug investigation collaboration mechanism, the PDEA seized 23 boxes of drug materials and 40 kgs of unidentified liquids and amphetamine solution on a fishing boat at Infanta in Quezon and apprehended 4 suspects (including 3 Taiwanese suspects) on September 11, 2018.



- (3) The Bureau co-investigated the “Chiang and others’ drug case” with the ONCB and Zone V military. Through the liaison of the secretary stationed in Thailand, the ONCB seized 355 kgs of methamphetamine in Pattaya and apprehended 1 Taiwanese suspect on September 26, 2018.



**Figure 2-3-1** Evidence of Chiang and Others' Suspected Drug Case



**Figure 2-3-2** Evidence of Chiang and Others' Suspected Drug Case

- (4) The Bureau co-investigated the “Pao and others’ drug case” with the ONCB and the Narcotics Suppression Bureau (NSB). Through the drug investigation collaboration mechanism, the ONCB and the NSB seized 70 kgs of heroin in Chiang Mai and apprehended 3 Taiwanese suspects on October 30, 2018.



**Figure 2-3-3** Evidence of Pao and Others' Suspected Drug Case



**Figure 2-3-4** Evidence of Pao and Others' Suspected Drug Case



### 3. Cases Solved through Cross-strait Collaboration

- (1) The Bureau co-investigated the “Ship Lung’s drug case” with the Fujian Province Drug Control Corps. Through the drug investigation collaboration mechanism, the Fujian Province Drug Control Corps intercepted the ship in the South China Sea (north of Taiping Island) and apprehended 6 Taiwanese crewmen on May 30, 2018. Later, 1 Taiwanese main suspect was apprehended in Xiamen, and a total of 7 suspects were prosecuted by the authority of China for drug smuggling.
- (2) The Bureau worked with Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance to crack the drug smuggling case via container on May 25, 2018, where 710 kgs of ketamine were concealed in artificial stone plates, and apprehend 2 Taiwanese suspects. Through the drug investigation collaboration mechanism, the Bureau worked with Anti-smuggling Bureau of Xiamen Customs to apprehend 5 Taiwanese accomplices on June 24, 2018. A total of 7 suspects were apprehended in the case.
- (3) The Bureau seized 321 kgs of ketamine smuggled from Mainland China in the name of plastic granulation in Keelung and apprehended 3 suspects on November 18, 2018. Through the drug investigation collaboration mechanism, the Anti-smuggling Bureau of Huangpu Customs seized 1.9 kgs of ketamine in Changping Town, Dongguan City and apprehended 1 Hong Kong suspect on November 25, 2018. A total of 322.9 kgs of ketamine were seized, and 4 suspects were apprehended (including 3 Taiwanese suspects).
- (4) The Bureau co-investigated the “Chung and others’ drug case” with the Fujian Province Drug Control Corps. Through the drug investigation collaboration mechanism, the Fujian Province Drug Control Corps intercepted Ship Ming in the southeastern seas outside Sanya, Hainan Province, China and seized 550 kgs of heroin and 600 kgs of ketamine (1.15 tons in total) and apprehended 4 crewmen (including 1 Taiwanese crewman) and 3 accomplices onshore in November 2018.





**Figure 2-3-5** Evidence of Chung and Others' Suspected Drug Case



**Figure 2-3-6** Evidence of Chung and Others' Suspected Drug Case

## 4. International and Cross-strait Collaboration Seminars

The Drug Enforcement Division of the Bureau attended the 2018 Japan Drug-related Crime Prevention Seminar held in Tokyo, Japan, from September 2 to September 12, 2018, where 25 countries, including the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Egypt, and East Timor, delegated representatives to attend the seminar.

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

### 1. Custody of Drug Evidence

In 2018, 6,638 items of drug evidence weighing a total of 384 kgs and 276.35 grams that had been confiscated by the judiciary authorities were under the custody of the Bureau after these items were inspected. As of the end of 2018, a total of 30,950 items of drug evidence weighing 3,016 kgs and 300.33 grams have been placed under the custody of the Bureau (see Table 2-6-1).



**Table 2-6-1 Statistics on Monthly Drug Evidence Warehoused in 2018**

Schedule	Schedule-1 Drugs						Schedule-2 Drugs				Others		Total	
Type	Heroin		Morphine		Cocaine		Opium Poppy		Marijuana					
Quantity	Grams	Number of Cases	Grams	Number of Cases	Grams	Number of Cases	Grams	Number of Cases	Grams	Number of Cases	Grams	Number of Cases	Grams	Number of Cases
January	6,069.81	575	0.85	1	21.59	3			3,112.42	90	119.17	1	19,323.84	670
February	1,297.09	253			1.98	2			8,337.64	66	247.51	5	9,884.22	326
March	16,071.64	468	0.05	1	490.15	1	247.00	1	25,255.52	106	3,448.95	10	45,513.31	587
April	3,442.08	414	5.92	2	161.16	2			5,416.10	91	103.56	2	9128.82	511
May	1,676.43	499			11.10	5			9,103.91	120	4,014.71	13	14,806.15	637
June	2,759.18	395	3.28	4	8.25	1			8,314.61	91	292.06	3	11,377.38	494
July	1,963.87	473			39.75	5	244.90	1	5,034.66	99	671.21	5	7,954.39	583
August	3,950.97	423	3.76	2			1.00	1	48,973.44	115	10.10	4	52,939.27	545
September	4,038.98	455	1.53	2	12.41	3			79,014.58	113	80.64	4	83,148.14	577
October	5,295.05	532			1,884.91	5	131.00	2	28,614.37	127	85.81	10	36,011.14	676
November	5,790.60	487			2.95	3	120.00	1	27,475.01	109	146.90	8	33,535.46	608
December	37,573.59	320			3.14	2	20.00	1	23,038.14	96	19.36	5	60,654.23	424
Total	89,929.29	5,294	15.39	12	2,637.39	32	763.90	7	281,690.40	1,223	9,239.98	70	384,276.35	6,638

Note: 1. The field “Others” shows the examination results of Schedule-1 drugs, including acetorphine, desomorphine, dihydroetorphine, etorphine, and ketobemidone, and Schedule-2 drugs, including 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 Bureau in the early days.

2. A case could include more than one drug.

## 2. Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee

- (1) To ensure that the process for disposal of seized drugs is public and 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 Bureau 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 19th Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” in 2018 was held at 2:30 p.m. on April 24, 2018 at the Bureau. The following resolutions were made at the meeting:

1. An order to destroy 5,772 items of confiscated drugs weighing a total of 316 kgs and 571 grams was confirmed. (Table 2-6-3, 2-6-4)
2. CEO Deng, Chao-Fang of the Foundation for Poison Control and Vice Chairman Teng, Wei-Chung of the Consumer’s Foundation were elected as representatives of the Supervisory Committee to visit the Bureau in the morning of May 3, 2018 in cooperation with Prosecutor Wang, Kin-Tsung of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to supervise inventory counting, sealing and examination of drug evidence to be destroyed. At 3 p.m. in the afternoon of May 15, 2018, the aforementioned parties visited the Beitou Refuse Incineration Plant of the Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government, to supervise destruction operations of the drugs.



Figure 2-4-1 The 19<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the “Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee” in 2018



**Table 2-6-2 Statistics on Drug Evidence Ordered by Authorities to be Destroyed in 2018**

Period: January 1, 2017 ~ December 31, 2017

Authority Code	Name of Authority	Number of Cases Issued to Other Authorities	Number of Cases Issued by Other Authorities	Total Number of Cases Ordered
01	Taiwan Taipei District Court	0	1	2
02	Taipei District Prosecutors Office	20	27	591
03	Taiwan Shilin District Court	1	0	0
04	Shilin District Prosecutors Office	20	30	298
05	New Taipei City District Prosecutor	0	0	1
06	Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutors Office	32	25	783
07	Taiwan Taoyuan District Court	0	1	2
08	Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office	23	16	819
10	Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office	9	12	234
12	Taiwan Taichung District Prosecutors Office	15	14	834
14	Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutors Office	8	10	298
16	Taiwan Yunlin District Prosecutors Office	11	12	221
18	Taiwan Chiayi District Prosecutors Office	11	9	124
20	Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutors Office	10	1	272
22	Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office	9	54	469
24	Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutors Office	7	6	174
25	Taiwan Taitung District Court	0	1	1
26	Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutors Office	2	0	17
28	Taiwan Hualien District Court	0	2	85
30	Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors Office	4	2	86
32	Taiwan Keelung District Prosecutors Office	2	4	162
36	Fuchien Kinmen District Prosecutors Office	0	0	1
38	Fuchien Lienchiang District Prosecutors Office	0	0	2
46	Taiwan Ciaotou District Prosecutors Office	46	1	48
97	Taiwan Nantou District Prosecutors Office	8	11	177
99	Taiwan Miaoli District Prosecutors Office	4	3	71
<b>Total Number of Cases</b>		<b>242</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>5,772</b>

# Table 2-6-3 Statistics on Amount of Drugs Destroyed by the Bureau in Previous Years

Type Year	Schedule I Drugs						Schedule 2 Drugs						Other		Total		Public Destruction	
	Heroin		Morphine		Opium		Cocaine		Opium Poppy		Coca		Marijuana		Gramms	Count	Date	incinerator plant
	Gramms	Count	Gramms	Count	Gramms	Count	Gramms	Count	Gramms	Count	Gramms	Count	Gramms	Count				
1994	122,546.94	3,858	5,096.50	557			1.40	2					14,900.21	79	2,579.82	26	1994/06/03	Neihu
1995	342,259.19	5,836	5,703.37	185			1,015.58	10					19,662.17	56	813.89	168	1995/05/22	Neihu
1996	391,138.80	4,879	2,170.28	55			0.54	4					5,301.64	64	2,634.78	89	1996/05/07	Mucha
1997	216,698.17	3,004	638.20	29			33.97	1					10,917.00	44	246.87	32	1997/05/16	Mucha
1998	155,646.91	3,911	298.31	12			574.50	1					2,263.71	50	27.27	21	1998/05/15	Mucha
1999	94,412.33	3,012	1,878.45	23			6.34	1					2,940.13	90	173.80	18	1999/05/19	Mucha
2001	211,363.44	6,826	4,743.81	128			0.32	1					42,882.75	136	1,999.31	30	2001/05/14	Neihu
2002	192,446.61	5,226	6.79	4			20,958.83	4					2,981.33	250	5,865.13	17	2002/05/17	Mucha
2003	125,469.99	6,435	379.21	5					29.62	2	6.65	3	43,182.94	282	1,426.60	1	2003/05/16	Mucha
2004	66,915.61	7,083	1,072.10	3			1.30	1	287.63	1	6.29	2	12,852.31	349	59.98	9	2004/05/26	Mucha
2005	197,052.81	7,504	1.24	1			356.62	1	5.48	1	3.39	6	21,822.47	286	1,812.99	22	2005/05/23	Mucha
2006	526,640.61	10,546	22.99	4			0.08	1			3.73	4	10,572.91	386	14,947.54	17	2006/05/19	Mucha
2007	242,544.17	12,679	691.24	3			1,175.86	4					21,291.16	330	5.36	18	2007/04/26	Mucha
2008	257,576.69	9,197					455.47	6					17,143.93	299	10,491.51	29	2008/04/16	Mucha
2009	365,256.62	12,919	3.43	3	2.8	1	981.39	8					31,837.64	413	4,348.11	417	2009/04/02	Mucha
2010	379,883.08	14,021	4,991.69	226			85.59	6					979,786.40	484	51,095.19	275	2010/05/06	Mucha
2011	593,596.52	13,278	33,247.71	65	26.6	2	165.05	3	2,279.89	1			144,683.80	432	5,173.27	311	2011/05/05	Mucha
2012	217,711.70	7,923	426,598.21	26	0.0	0	6.42	3	0.40	2	184.78	1	78,893.88	371	66,948.24	47	2012/05/03	Mucha
2013	232,616.10	6,089	264.22	39	0.0	0	8.58	3	0.00	0	0.00	0	207,940.13	381	8,201.48	40	2013/05/07	Mucha
2014	127,964.14	5,265	128.32	5			1,150.18	3			0.13	1	17,930.51	326	510.78	14	2014/05/06	Mucha
2015	111,658.43	4,199	2.52	2			420.66	4	0.54	1			6,163.33	313	1,728.49	15	2015/05/05	Mucha
2016	529,276.91	3,738	217.88	4			3.58	1	20,432.01	2			26,775.37	359	1,154.47	16	2016/05/10	Mucha
2017	59,611.35	4,052	5.63	3	0	0	101.14	1	15.30	1	0	0	28,878.55	259	801.37	22	2017/05/16	Mucha
2018	235,866.16	5,239	7.51	5			1.93	3					42,580.20	494	3,008.65	31	2018/05/15	Beitou

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



### 3. Destruction of Drug Evidence

According to Paragraph 1, 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 Bureau shall regularly and publicly destroy specified drug evidence in conjunction with the judicial and military authorities or other authorities and personnel...,” the Bureau publicly destroys drug evidence based on the order every year.

The Bureau spent three months collecting box and sealing drugs for destruction in 2018. At 1:30 p.m. on May 15, 2018, drugs were packed into 100 boxes, weighing at 316 kgs and 571 grams, such drugs for destruction were transported from the Bureau to the Beitou Refuse Incineration Plant by armored escort vehicles and guarded by the Bureau’s security force and the investigators of the Northern District Mobile Station in cooperation with the police traffic control along the way.

The vehicles arrived at the Beitou Refuse Incineration Plant at 2:00 p.m. The staff unloaded the drugs onto the platform next to the refuse pit on the fifth floor. After the supervising members audited the amount of boxes and ensured that the seals were intact, the drug boxes were lined up waiting for destruction. At 3:30 p.m., Political Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai, Pi-Chung personally hosted the drug evidence destruction ceremony of 2018 in public (see Figure 2-4-2).



**Figure 2-4-2** Political Deputy Minister of Justice Tsai, Former Director General Tsai of the Bureau, and Director Wu of Beitou Refuse Incineration Plant Initiate the Drug Destruction Ceremony





Figure 2-4-3 Scene of Seized Drug Destruction in 2018

## V. Forensic Drug Testing

### 1. Drug Testing

The Forensic Science Division accepts the drug testing cases submitted by the operation station of the Bureau, 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 2018, the Bureau accepted a total of 2,787 cases and 17,830 tests for drugs appraisal submitted by all levels of courts and prosecutors offices; as well as the 627 cases and 6,096 tests of other types of drugs appraisal submitted by the operation station of the Bureau, all levels of courts and prosecutors offices, Customs Administration of Ministry of Finance, and the Correction Center of Ministry of Justice.

The key instrument and equipment commonly used for forensic drug testing includes GC/MS, NMR, HPLC/TOF MS, automatic specimen processing robotic arm, while the testing of drug source cases require other instrument such as IRMS (including the gas and thermal crack as well



as different sample feeding system), Ion. Chromatography, ICP/MS, infrared spectrum, and laser raman spectrometer.

## 2. Testing for Emerging Drug Abuse

The Forensic Science Division constantly establishes emerging drug abuse analysis database with provision of use by other drug testing agencies in Taiwan from time to time in attempt to effectively upgrade the testing capacity of testing agencies. The Division 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 emerging drugs. In 2018, the following 17 emerging drugs of abuse were discovered in Taiwan for the first time (based on the drug abuse non-urine test reporting system of the Ministry of Health and Welfare) and reported to domestic inspection institutions (organizations), including 7 types of Cathinone (Isohexedrone, 4-Chloro-Isohexedrone, 4-Methyl-Isohexedrone, 4-Ethylethcathinone, N-Ethylnorpentedrone, N-Butylhexedrone, and  $\alpha$ -Pyrrolidinopropiophenone), 2 types of phenethylamine (N-Butyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)- $\alpha$ -methylbenzeneethanamine and 2C-H), 3 types of ketamine and Phencyclidine (Deschloro-N-ethyl-ketamine, 2-Fluoro Deschloroketamine, and methoxy PCP), 1 type of Tryptamine (4-Acetoxy MET), 1 type of stimulants (3-Fluorophenmetrazine), and 3 types of precursor (N-Boc-Norketamine (for manufacturing ketamine), BMK Glycidic acid (P2P precursor), and 2-Bromo-4-methylpropiophenone (for manufacturing mephedrone), in addition to entering the MJIB emerging drug abuse database. Additionally, the Bureau assisted Civil Aviation Medical Center, C.A.A., M.O.T.C. (Aviation Medical Center), Tsaotun Psychiatric Center of Ministry of Health and Welfare (Tsaotun Psychiatric Center), and AXIN Lab (AXIN Lab), as well as other domestic drug test agencies to test 15 emerging drugs, including Chlorodimethylcathinone (see Table 2-7-1).

**Table 2-7-1 List of Emerging Drugs of Abuse Tested by the Bureau in 2018**

Date (YYYY/MM/DD)	Description
2018/02/27	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing Chlorodimethylcathinone, Methyl- $\alpha$ -ethylaminopentiophenone, N-Ethylpentylone, and caffeine.
2018/03/20	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing MDPHP.
2018/03/20	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing Deschloro-N-ethyl-Ketamine.
2018/03/20	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing ketamine and FUB-AMB.
2018/03/20	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing N-Ethylhexylone.
2018/03/22	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing 4-Hydroxy MET.
2018/03/22	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing 4-Hydroxy MIPT.
2018/03/28	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing PMA, N-Ethylhexedrone, N-Ethylpentylone, and MMMP.
2018/03/28	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing UR-144, AB-PINACA, and MT-45.
2018/03/29	Assisted the AXIN Lab in testing fluoromethamphetamine, ketamine, 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)-4-methylpiperidine, and caffeine.
2018/04/03	Assisted Tsaotun Psychiatric Center in testing 4-Acetoxy DMT and Psilocine.
2018/07/06	Assisted the AXIN Lab in testing GBL.
2018/07/13	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing Phenazepam, MMMP, and N-Ethylpentylone.
2018/09/10	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing 2-Fluoro Deschloroketamine.
2018/09/14	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing MDPHP.



Emerging drug abuse often could not determine the compounds from instrument analysis when relevant analytical data are not saved in the instrument analysis database but will require impurity separation technology to purify the main ingredients of emerging drug abuse, followed by using GC/MS to analyze the ion fracture, using HPLC/TOF MS to analyze the precise molecules, and finally analyzing the correct chemical structure using NMR. Due to the difficulty of analysis technology, the Forensic Science Division often is obliged to assist relevant testing agencies to identify the emerging drug abuse in attempt to contribute efforts to the domestic drug prevention and control.



Figure 2-5-1 4-Methylpentedrone



Figure 2-5-2 Cannabis Flower



Figure 2-5-3 Marijuana Cookies



Figure 2-5-4 Cannabis Extracts

### 3. Drug Laboratories Testing

The types of drug laboratories raided and seized by the Bureau over the years include methamphetamine, pseudoephedrine, marijuana, ketamine, Erimine, MDMA, and various



emerging drug (medicine) laboratories. In particular, methamphetamine drug laboratory accounts for the majority. In recent years the increasing violation of abuse in various drug manufacturing raw materials now are under strict control. The illegal drug laboratories continue to develop new process in replacement of traditional drug processing to solve the shortage in raw material or drug manufacturing, using other raw materials to replace traditional drug materials. It is most commonly seen in methamphetamine and ketamine drug laboratories. To assist the operational drug investigator of the Bureau 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 2018, the Forensic Science Division has accepted a total of 20 cases for drug laboratory testing cases submitted by operational station of the Bureau, including 4 methamphetamine laboratories, 4 marijuana laboratories, 3 dream coffee drug laboratories, 3 ketamine laboratories, 2 nitrazepam laboratories, 1 nimetazepam laboratory, 2 ephedrine laboratories, and 1 chloropseudoephedrine laboratory; 2 nitrazepam laboratories used 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzophenone to manufacture nitrazepam, which was the first manufacturing method found in Taiwan; 2 ephedrine laboratories extracted ephedrine from ephedra and cold medicine; 1 ketamine laboratory used N-Boc-Norketamine to manufacture ketamine, which was the new manufacturing method in Taiwan. 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. About 20,000 kgs of precursors, including hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, toluene, diethyl ether, acetone, ethyl benzoate, sulfoxide dichloride, palladium chloride, red phosphorus, iodine, and phenylacetonitrile, were seized in drug laboratories in 2018 to prevent precursors or chemicals from being used to manufacture drugs.

The most frequent and important instrument and equipment used for drug laboratory in case identification of drug manufacturing laboratories 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 in 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.

## **4. Drug Metabolites Testing**

### ***(1) Drug urine test***

The Forensic Science Division has accumulated considerably rich experiences in urine testing technology since its first case on drug urine test in 1954. Currently due to the division of labor and except for the preliminary case for testing submitted by the operational station of the Bureau, the Division only accepts secondary testing cases from courts of all levels and prosecutors office. In 2018, the Division has accepted a total of 126 cases and 3,654 pieces from drug urine test cases submitted by the operational station of the Bureau and the district courts of all levels and prosecutors office with commission for secondary testing.

Drug urine test includes preliminary test (Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA) and validation test (GS/MS). In recent years, the Division has applied LC/MS/MS with higher sensitivity and GS/MS to identify the traces of drug metabolite substance and concentration from the urine. The testing targets include opium and amphetamine based drug testing and may also conduct testing on the drug metabolites of marijuana, cocaine, ketamine, and sedatives or the emerging drug abuse (medicine) and metabolites composition.

In 2017, Ministry of Justice appointed the Bureau's laboratory to be in charge of urine tests for more than 400 types of emerging drugs in Central Taiwan (including Yunlin County) and East Taiwan, which will take effect on February 1, 2018. Starting from July 2018, the laboratory has supported urine tests for emerging drugs in North Taiwan. In 2018, the laboratory helped conduct



urine tests for 2,574 emerging drug cases.

## ***(2) Drug testing in hair***

Urine specimen comes with advantages in easy access, high content of drugs, and convenient extraction process. Nonetheless due to the time of metabolism for drugs in human body, the general drugs could not be tested with drug metabolites from the urine after the implementation in 72 hours while testing on drug hair can be used to supplement drug urine testing through sectioned hair testing and understanding of the medication course of addicts since the period for testing is relatively longer. The Forensic Science Division has started accepting drug hair testing cases since 1997 and is the domestic testing agency in Taiwan with the most experiences. In 2018, the Division has accepted a total of 93 cases and 539 pieces for testing cases of drug in hair submitted by the operational division of the Bureau, district courts at all levels and prosecutors office.

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

## **5. Research and Development**

Due to the recent financial difficulty with national finance, the MJIB laboratory is short of funding in the replacement 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 NT\$126,795,000 in funding from the application to the Ministry of Science and Technology since 2006 (see Table 2-7-2).



**Table 2-7-2 List of Technology Research Project Funding Applications from the Bureau to Ministry of Science and Technology in Previous Years**

No.	Year	Project Name	Funding (NT\$1,000)
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
13	2017	A Study of Applying Quick Screening Technology in the Testing of Harmful Substance in Food (1/2)	7,681

No.	Year	Project Name	Funding (NT\$1,000)
14	2017	Development and Application of Identification Technology for Drugs and the Source of Metabolites (1/2)	4,518
15	2018	A Study of Applying Quick Screening Technology in the Testing of Harmful Substance in Food (2/2)	3,507
16	2018	Development and Application of Identification Technology for Drugs and the Source of Metabolites (2/2)	3,808
17	2019	Development of Nano drug Screening Reagent (Paper) (1/2)	2,270
<b>Total</b>			<b>129,065</b>

## 6. Academic Collaboration

Each year, 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 Foreign Affairs and the International Operations Division of the Bureau, the Division also helps training for the inspector or drug investigation related personnel for the forensic laboratories of diplomatic countries.



# 3

## Analysis of Case Overview





11.00	5983.00	37.80%
12.00	5118.00	31.62%
13.00	5191.38	27.20%
14.00	5268.98	12.60%
15.00	5284.34	8.60%
16.00	5216.11	0.60%
17.00	5173.03	38.60%
18.00	5151.07	18.60%
19.00	5935.75	21.60%
20.00	5877.95	24.00%
21.00	5746.48	



Region	Sales	Trend
West	85	↑
South	89	↑
North	74	↓
East	50	↑
Other	50	↑



# I. Statistical Overview of Domestic Drug-related Crimes

## 1. Investigation of Drug Cases

In 2018, 92,943 drug cases were investigated and accepted by the District Prosecutors' Offices (in particular 25.2% involved Schedule-1 drugs, and 71.6% involved Schedule-2 drugs, with the remaining cases involving Schedule-3 and Schedule-4 drugs), down 2.9% compared with the previous year. Cases involving Schedule-1 drugs were up 4.7% and cases involving Schedule-2 drugs were down 5.6%. Of the new drug cases received, drug users account for 79.7%, a total of 74,099 pieces, down 4.3% compared with the previous year (see Table 3-1-1).

**Table 3-1-1 Statistics on the Investigations and Trials of Drug Cases**

Unit: Case

Schedule / Year	Total		Schedule-1 Drugs		Schedule-2 Drugs		Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Others
	Number of Cases	Use	Number of Cases	Percentage (%)	Number of Cases	Percentage (%)			
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
2016	89,038	72,610	22,044	24.8%	63,972	71.8%	2,334	165	523
2017	95,705	77,399	22,334	23.3%	70,507	73.7%	2,383	117	364
2018	92,943	74,099	23,384	25.2%	66,547	71.6%	2,610	110	292
Change Compared to the Previous Year	-2.9%	-4.3%	4.7%	{1.8%}	-5.6%	{-2.1%}	9.5%	-6.0%	-19.8%

Note: The figure inside {} refers to the change in the percentage and shall apply to the following tables.

## 2. Drug Case Conclusion

In 2018, the district court prosecutors office has concluded 92,668 drug cases with 95,890

suspects, down 905 cases and 798 suspects compared with the previous year. There were 53,356 people indicted after the conclusion of investigation (persons involving Schedule-1 drugs accounted for 30.4%, persons involving Schedule-2 drugs accounted for 65.3%, and persons involving Schedule-3 drugs accounted for 4.2%), accounting for 55.6% of the total number of persons by conclusion, up 4.6% compared with the previous year. The number of non-prosecutorial disposition was 17,663 people (in particular 6,612 people were determined without the inclination of continued use of drugs after observation and abstention while 740 people have completed the rehabilitation period), down 2,103 people and 10.6% compared with the previous year. The number of deferred prosecution was 9,245 people, up 6.1% compared with 8,713 people from the previous year. The number of persons sent for rehabilitation was 861 people, down by 22.8% compared with 1,115 people from the previous years. As for the number of people concluded by other reasons (including arrest by order, transfer of jurisdiction, and transfer of court for consolidated trial) was 14,765 people, down 8.1% compared with the previous year (see Table 3-1-2).

**Table 3-1-2 Statistics on Drug Case Conclusions**

Unit: Person

Type / Year	Total	Indictment					Deferred Prosecution	Non-prosecutorial disposition	Rehabilitation	Others
		Total		Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs				
		Number of Cases	Use							
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
2016	89,860	50,179	39,902	16,135	31,958	2,006	3,864	18,647	1,147	16,023
2017	96,688	51,020	39,904	15,699	33,471	1,767	8,713	19,766	1,115	16,074
2018	95,890	53,356	41,032	16,239	34,817	2,216	9,245	17,663	861	14,765
Change Compared to the Previous Year	-0.8%	4.6%	2.8%	3.4%	4.0%	25.4%	6.1%	-10.6%	-22.8%	-8.1%



### 3. Drug Case Conviction

In 2018, 44,541 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 2.9% compared to the previous year. Among the drug cases, 11,914 people were convicted of Schedule-1 drugs and accounted for 26.7% while 31,145 people were convicted of Schedule-2 drugs and accounted for 69.9%. Among the convicted criminals, 36,930 people were pure drug users, accounting for 82.9% and up 1.1% compared with the previous year, while 4,187 people involved strictly in drug production and trafficking, accounted for 9.4%, up 22.5% compared with the previous year (see Table 3-1-3).

**Table 3-1-3 Statistics on the Number of People Convicted of Drug Offenses**

Unit: Person

Item / Year	Total	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Manufacturing, Deals and Trafficking			Use		
					Number of People	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Number of People	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs
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
2016	40,625	11,717	26,924	1,961	3,292	855	1,555	33,972	10,245	23,727
2017	43,281	11,942	29,943	1,369	3,419	859	1,931	36,535	10,358	26,177
2018	44,541	11,914	31,145	1,430	4,187	1,008	2,241	36,930	10,163	26,767
Change Compared to the Previous Year	2.9%	-0.2%	4.0%	4.5%	22.5%	17.3%	16.1%	1.1%	-1.9%	2.3%

## 4. Quantity of Drugs Seized

According to the current appraisal, the pure net weight of drugs confiscated in 2018 was 6,122.7 kgs, representing a decrease of 327.1 kgs or down 5.1% compared to the previous year. There were 36.2 kgs of Schedule-1 drugs, 1465.4 kgs of Schedule-2 drugs, 1,330.1 kgs of Schedule-3 drugs, and 3,291.1 kgs of Schedule-4 drugs. By region, the majority, accounting for 39.6%, originated from Mainland China. Moreover, during the same period, 65 drug laboratories, established in conformance to the Standards for Determining Drug Manufacturing Laboratories, were also uncovered, showing an increase of 10 compared to the previous year (see Table 3-1-4-1 and Table 3-1-4-2).

**Table 3-1-4-1 Statistics on the Amount of Drugs Seized – Net Weight of Pure Drugs Based on Most Recent Appraisals**

Unit: Kg

Schedule / Year	Total	Schedule-1 Drugs		Schedule-2 Drugs			Schedule-3 Drugs		Schedule-4 Drugs					
		Total	Heroin	Total	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Precursor	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine	Chloroephedrine	Chloropseudo ephedrine
2014	4,339.5	86.7	86.7	479.9	10.7	461.9	3,341.0	3,302.8	431.8		393.1	13.0		
2015	4,840.2	55.8	55.7	551.4	39.9	506.0	1,777.4	1,767.9	2,455.7	2,437.6	1,317.9	449.0	305.7	4,284.9
2016	6,767.1	65.0	57.5	641.3	22.6	616.0	1,213.4	1,188.3	4,847.4	4,829.7	239.0	0.0	137.5	2,365.3
2017	6,449.9	771.0	584.8	1,047.6	499.1	525.1	1,274.8	1,249.1	3,356.6	3,356.5	31.8	26.0	47.5	563.9
2018	6,122.7	36.2	32.8	1,465.4	88.8	1,333.4	1,330.1	1,111.2	3,291.1	3,240.9	1,311.9	9.9	47.5	563.9
Change Compared to the Previous Year	-327.1	-734.8	-552.1	417.8	-410.3	808.2	55.3	-137.9	-65.4	-115.5	1,280.1	-16.1	-90.0	-1,801.4



Table 3-1-4-2 Statistics on Source Regions of Drug Types

Unit: Kg

Source of Drugs	Total	Schedule-1 Drugs					Schedule-3 Drugs		Schedule-4 Drugs					
		Total	Heroin	Total	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Precursor	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine	Chloroephedrine	Chloropseudoephedrine
Taiwan	1,591.9	7.3	7.3	589.8	20.8	567.8	337.9	177.4	656.9	606.7	515.9	9.2	0.2	79.5
Mainland China	2,425.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.5	0.4	700.8	696.1	1,722.0	1,722.0	719.2	-	45.0	429.8
Hong Kong	1,005.8	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	189.6	147.2	814.7	814.7	-	-	-	36.7
Thailand	11.7	11.7	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	790.5	5.0	1.6	743.8	33.9	687.9	41.7	41.7	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	297.1	12.2	12.2	127.3	32.1	77.2	60.1	48.7	97.6	97.6	76.8	0.7	2.3	17.8

Note: 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 of Drugs" 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 "Unknown." "Unknown" includes materials seized from drug criminals during a street deal, those found from holding and using the seized drugs without determinable data of source.

- The data in this table are computed in grams, and then shown in kilogram. Hence, kilograms involving the figures being rounded off may lead to minor discrepancies.
- For the correctness of data, the number of drugs seized in cases investigated by several units is not repeated.
- Non-synthetic drugs, including opium (Schedule-1), opium poppy, cocaine, and marijuana (Schedule-2), are calculated in net weight; amphetamine includes methamphetamine; seeds are excluded from this table.
- Statistics on Schedule-4 drugs precursors, such as chloroephedrine and chloropseudoephedrine, are only available since August 11, 2015.

## 5. Overview of Drug Case Inmates

In 2018, there were 10,948 new inmates relating to drug cases, down 751 people or 6.4% compared with 11,699 people from the previous year. Among 10,948 new inmates relating to drug

cases, 3,407 people were convicted for Schedule-1 drugs, accounting for 31.1%, while 6,768 people were convicted for Schedule-2 drugs, accounting for 61.8%. By criminal behavior, 8,413 people used drugs, accounting for 76.8%, while 1,674 people conducted drug manufacturing, dealing or trafficking, accounting for 15.3%. As of the end of 2018, the number of drug inmates was 28,808 people, which accounted for 49.6% of the 58,059 inmates. Among the drug inmates, 10,296 pure users accounted for 35.7%, and 17,089 people involved in drug manufacturing, dealing or trafficking accounted for 59.3% (see Table 3-1-5).

**Table 3-1-5 Statistics on the Overview of Drug Offenders in Prison**

Unit: Person

Item / Year	Number of Inmates	Inmates					New Inmates					
		Total	Manufacturing, Dealing and Trafficking	Percentage	Use	Percentage	Total	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Manufacturing, Dealing and Trafficking	Use	Others
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%	9,740	3,760	5,117	1,907	7,271	562
2016	56,066	27,745	16,251	58.6%	10,272	37.0%	10,933	3,930	6,244	1,674	8,619	640
2017	56,560	28,320	16,270	57.5%	10,706	37.8%	11,699	3,924	7,079	1,616	9,320	763
2018	58,059	28,808	17,089	59.3%	10,296	35.7%	10,948	3,407	6,768	1,674	8,413	861
Change Compared to the Previous Year	2.7%	1.7%	5.0%	{1.9%}	-3.8%	{-2.1%}	-6.4%	-13.2%	-4.4%	3.6%	-9.7%	12.8%



## II. Analysis of Drug-related Cases Investigated by the Bureau in 2018

### 1. Gender

In 2018, among the 169 suspects investigated for drug cases, of whom 149 suspects (88.17%) were male and 20 suspects (11.83%) were female. Suspects involving Schedule-1 drugs comprised of 6 males and 0 female. Suspects involving Schedule-2 drugs comprised of 66 males and 15 females. Suspects involving Schedule-3 drugs comprised of 58 males and 5 females. Suspects involving Schedule-4 drugs comprised of 19 males and 0 female (see Table 3-2-1).

**Table 3-2-1 Statistics on Gender of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years**

Unit: Person

Schedule  Gender	2015				2016				2017				2018			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Male	20	31	25	45	8	88	27	70	11	87	35	12	6	66	58	19
Female	2	7	7	58	2	8	2	100	0	20	2	0	0	15	5	0
Subtotal	22	38	32	103	10	96	29	170	11	107	37	12	6	81	63	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>				<b>305</b>				<b>167</b>				<b>169</b>			

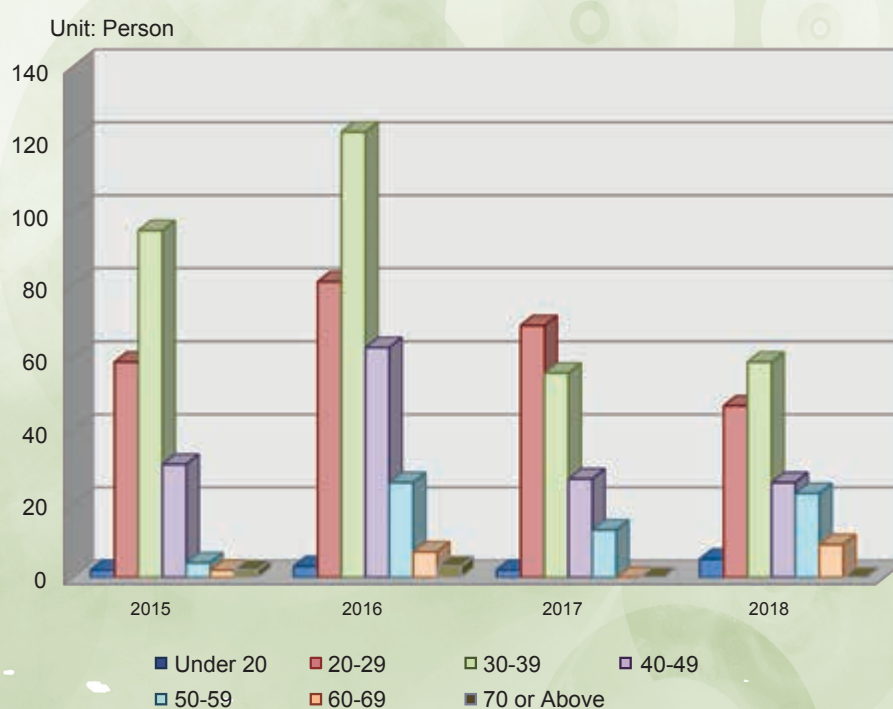
### 2. Age

In the investigation on drug cases solved in 2018, 56 (33.14%) suspects aged 30~40 constituted the majority; 47 suspects (27.81%) were aged 20~30; 26 suspects (15.38%) were aged 40~50; 23 suspects (13.61%) were aged 50~60; 9 suspects (5.33%) were aged 60~70; 5 suspects (2.96%) were aged under 20 (see Table 3-2-2 and Figure 3-2-2).

**Table 3-2-2 Statistics on Age of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years**

Unit: Person

Schedule Age	2015				2016				2017				2018			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Under 20	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	0
20-29	7	9	8	35	1	35	9	36	4	44	16	5	2	22	20	3
30-39	8	11	15	61	4	38	10	70	4	32	18	2	3	36	16	4
40-49	4	15	6	6	1	15	3	44	3	17	3	4	0	10	11	5
50-59	1	0	2	1	4	7	6	9	0	12	0	1	0	9	9	5
60-69	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2
70 or Above	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>19</b>



**Figure 3-2-2 Age of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years**



### 3. Education

Among the drug cases investigated in 2018, the majority (89 suspects, 52.66%) received education up to the level of senior high school (including vocational high school); 40 suspects (23.67%) received education to the level of junior high school; 36 suspects (21.3%) received education to the level of college degree; 4 suspects (2.37%) received education to the level of elementary school or below (see Table 3-2-3 and Figure 3-2-3).

**Table 3-2-3 Statistics on Education of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years**

Unit: Person

Schedule  Education	2015				2016				2017				2018			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Elementary School or Below	0	0	0	19	0	1	1	32	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Junior High School	6	9	4	44	2	13	7	38	0	11	2	7	4	14	16	6
Senior (Vocational) High School	14	25	21	40	8	53	19	61	6	64	30	5	2	42	35	10
College or Above	2	4	7	0	0	29	2	39	5	31	5	0	0	24	9	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>19</b>

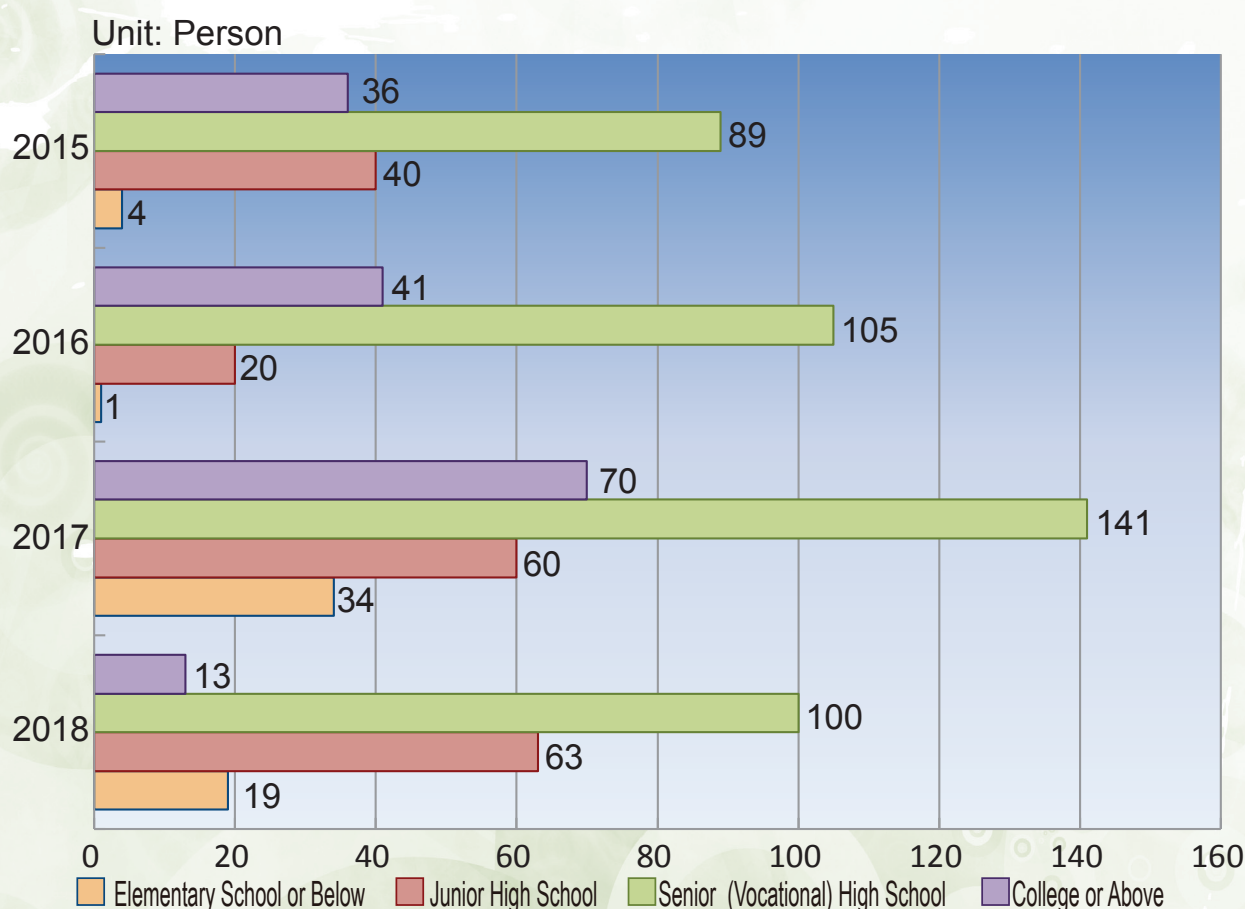


Figure 3-2-3 Education of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

## 4. Occupation

Among the drug cases investigated in 2018, 57 suspects (33.73%) were unemployed (including unknown), constituting the majority; 48 suspects (28.4%) worked in industrial jobs; 20 suspects (11.83%) worked in commercial jobs; 15 suspects (8.88%) worked in the service industry; 15 suspects worked as freelancers (8.88%); 4 suspects (2.37%) worked in transportation and other industries each, 3 suspects (1.78%) worked in the agriculture, fishery and husbandry industry; 2 suspects (1.18%) worked in the military, civil service and education; and 1 suspect worked in the production industry (0.59%). It is notwithstanding that suspects who were unemployed and who worked in industrial jobs and commercial jobs accounted for the majority of the drug cases (see Table 3-2-4 and Figure 3-2-4).

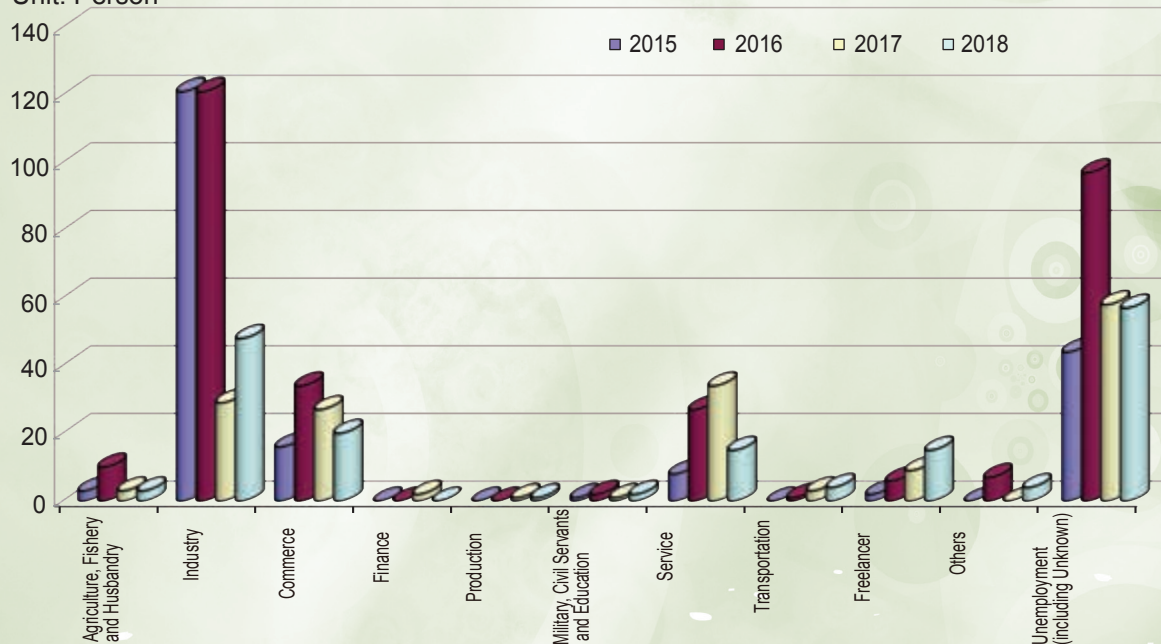


**Table 3-2-4 Statistics on Occupation of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years**

Unit: Person

Schedule  Occupation	2015				2016				2017				2018			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Agriculture, Fishery and Husbandry	1	2	0	0	0	3	3	4	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Industry	6	8	6	101	0	20	2	99	0	19	4	6	1	20	24	3
Commerce	4	6	5	1	2	13	3	16	1	16	8	2	1	8	7	4
Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Military, Civil Service and Education	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Service	3	3	2	0	1	11	8	7	3	19	11	1	1	8	6	0
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	0
Freelancer	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	1	7	1	0	0	10	3	2
Others	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Unemployment (including Unknown)	8	18	17	1	7	41	11	38	5	39	11	3	3	27	18	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>19</b>

Unit: Person



**Figure 3-2-4 Occupation of Suspects in Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years**

## 5. Case Sources

Of the 108 drug cases investigated in 2018, 86 cases (79.63%) were provided by domestic authorities, 12 cases (11.11%) were discovered under the initiation by the Bureau, and 10 cases reported by informants (9.26%) (see Table 3-2-5 and Figure 3-2-5).

**Table 3-2-5 Statistics on Sources of Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years**

Unit: Case

Schedule  Source of Case	2015				2016				2017				2018			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Discovered by the Bureau	3	3	3	0	3	7	5	1	1	6	5	0	0	8	2	2
Informant	1	7	5	0	1	9	5	0	1	5	5	1	0	5	4	1
Handed over by Prosecutors	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provided by Domestic Authorities	6	9	12	109	3	62	9	185	6	91	9	3	4	46	30	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>



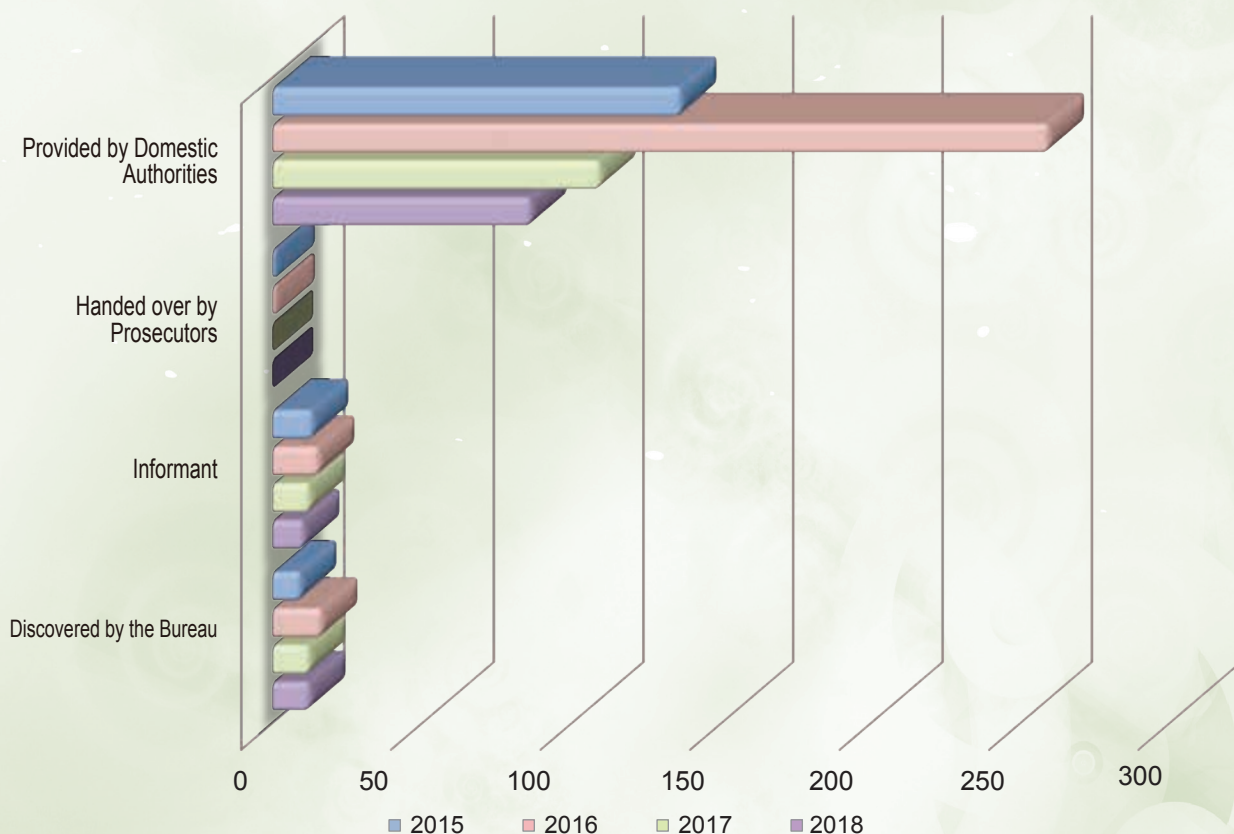


Figure 3-2-5 Sources of Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

## 6. Crime Regions

In 2018, the Bureau solved 108 drug cases, among which 43 cases (39.81%) were located in Taoyuan City, constituting the majority; 15 cases (13.89%) in Taipei City; 11 cases (10.19%) in New Taipei City; 8 cases (7.41%) in Kaohsiung City; 7 cases (6.48%) in Taichung City and Pingtung County each; 4 cases (3.7%) in Changhua County; 3 cases (2.78%) in Tainan City; 2 cases (1.85%) in Hsinchu County and Hsinchu City each; and 1 case (0.93%) in Keelung City, Yilan County, Nantou County, Chiayi County, Chiayi City, and Hualien County each. The statistics were slightly different from those in the past 3 years but still concentrated in 6 municipalities with the dense population, airports, and ports (see Table 3-2-6 and Figure 3-2-6).

**Table 3-2-6 Statistics on Crime Regions of Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years**

Unit: Case

Schedule Crime Region	2015				2016				2017				2018			
	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs	Schedule-1 Drugs	Schedule-2 Drugs	Schedule-3 Drugs	Schedule-4 Drugs
Taipei City	1	1	1	2	1	20	3	16	3	22	0	0	1	11	3	0
New Taipei City	1	3	3	1	0	17	2	24	1	6	2	0	0	6	4	1
Keelung City	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Yilan County	0	0	1	9	0	1	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Taoyuan City	3	5	3	4	4	15	4	11	0	46	6	2	3	25	10	5
Hsinchu City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Hsinchu County	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Miaoli County	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taichung City	4	2	3	25	1	6	2	18	2	7	3	0	0	2	3	2
Changhua County	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Nantou County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Yunlin County	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chiayi City	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chiayi County	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tainan City	0	2	3	22	0	4	0	25	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Kaohsiung City	0	5	4	22	1	6	4	36	1	8	4	2	0	4	3	1
Pingtung County	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	10	0	1	2	0	0	3	4	0
Taitung County	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hualien County	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Penghu County, Kinmen and Matsu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>



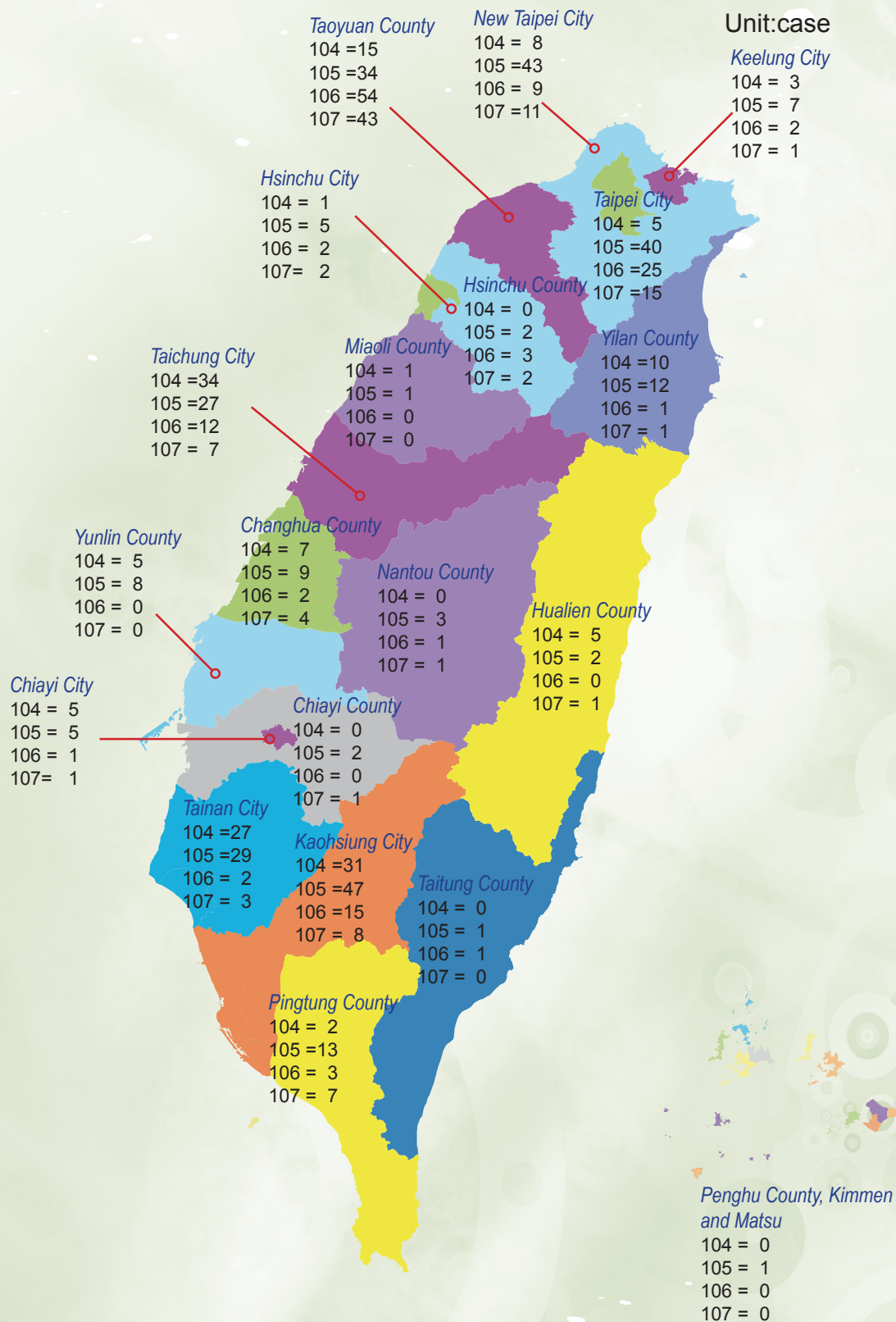


Figure 3-2-6 Crime Regions of Drug Cases Solved by the Bureau over the Past 4 Years

### III. Trend Analysis of Drug-related Crimes in Taiwan

#### 1. The seizure of drugs has increased significantly in the past 3 years with the main sources from Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao

According to the statistics, The drugs seized nationwide were 4,840.2 kgs in 2015, 6,767.1 kgs in 2016, 6,449.9 kgs in 2017, and 6,122.7 kgs in 2018. In the past 3 years, a large amount of Schedule-4 drugs precursors, pseudoephedrine and chlorpseudoephedrine, was seized. In 2018, the main sources of drugs were Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao with the seizure of drugs totaling 23,431.6 kgs, accounting for 56.05% of the total seizure. In terms of drug type, the majority were ketamine (Schedule-3) and precursors for Schedule-4 drugs in Taiwan.

#### 2. The seizure of Schedule-3 drugs has soared due to large market demand

The Bureau seized 10,728.709 kgs of Schedule-3 drugs in 2018, showing a significant increase from 2017. In Schedule-3 drugs seized, ketamine accounted for 9,688.97 kgs, an increase of 8,874.17 kgs from 2017. This showed the large demand for ketamine; however, the number of ketamine users and recidivism rate decreased. The reason for this gap might be that the use of Schedule-3 drugs involved no criminal responsibility; users avoided administrative punishment on purpose, which caused the gap in statistics conducted by the law enforcement.

#### 3. The seizure of precursors has soared

The Bureau seized 4,229.967 kgs of precursors in 2018, showing a significant increase of 2,899.518 kgs from 1,330.448 kgs in 2017, of which hydroxylamine HCl for manufacturing ketamine accounted for the majority (45.7%), followed by pseudoephedrine and chlorpseudoephedrine (43.8%) for manufacturing amphetamine (Schedule-2). In 2018, the seizure of amphetamine and ketamine laboratories increased by 5 from 2017, accounting for 50% of total



laboratories. This showed the concern for the revival of drug laboratories and the large domestic demand for amphetamine and ketamine, which was consistent with the increasing number of Schedule-2 drugs and drug users and the number of ketamine cases and seizure referred to in the preceding paragraph. To curb the growth of the aforementioned demand for drugs, the amendment to the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act was drafted and under review of the Legislative Yuan. The amendment, if passed, should be a curb on this phenomenon.

#### **4. The number of inmates and suspects convicted increases year by year**

The number of inmates totaled 28,808 in 2018, showing an increase of 1.7% compared to 28,320 in 2017; the number of suspects convicted was 44,541, showing an increase of 2.9% compared to 43,281 in 2017. This shows that the drug problem in Taiwan is getting worse.

#### **5. The seizure of Schedule-1 and Schedule-2 drugs (marijuana) and market demand have changed significantly**

- (1) According to the 2018 legal affairs statistics, heroin users in Taiwan decreased year by year; in the seizure of heroin cases in 2018, smuggling via fishing boats and containers and the seizure increased in particular, showing a possible change in the market and sale of heroin in Taiwan; the seizure of cocaine grew 67 times from 2017 (a case where 164.831 kgs of cocaine were transferred to Australia was excluded), showing an increase in market demand and cocaine users in Taiwan.
- (2) Although the seizure of marijuana in 2018 was reduced significantly from 2017, it remained high compared to the past years, showing a certain degree of domestic demand for marijuana. Cannabis seeds smuggled to Taiwan via postal also grew, along with the number of marijuana plantations at home and abroad, and the number of foreigners and students involved was on the rise as well.
- (3) In summary, there may be a chance of restructuring of Schedule-1 drugs users, habits, and



trends in Taiwan. The seizure of heroin and cocaine has shown an abnormal increase, which is inconsistent with new drug cases; it should be followed up and analyzed carefully as a precaution and investigation against such drug cases.

## **6. The type of precursors for emerging drugs has increased with diverse manufacturing methods**

- (1) In recent years, raw materials of Schedule-2 and Schedule-3 drugs have been listed as precursors for Schedule-4 drugs. To avoid investigation, new types of drug manufacturing skills have been developed. In 2018, the Bureau and allies seized new raw materials of ketamine, academically known as quasi-ketamine. The production process and refining results of quasi-ketamine were more simplified and unregulated. New drug manufacturing machines were imported from Mainland China. In the seized cases, Chinese masters were employed to manufacture drugs in Taiwan. A variety of process modes can be input in the new machines to manufacture ketamine with quasi-ketamine or hydroxylamine HCL. Although several types of quasi-ketamine have been included in controlled drugs, it has limited contribution to the control over isomers derived from related precursors.
- (2) In 2018, the Bureau cracked 3 drug laboratories that used self-developed nitrazepam to manufacture Erimine for the first time in Taiwan. In the past, more than 80% of raw materials of drugs were imported. Nimetazepam was smuggled from Mainland China to Taiwan to manufacture Erimine. This case showed that Erimine could be manufactured with self-developed materials in Taiwan, which requires in-depth analysis.
- (3) The global drug investigation has been strengthened in recent years. Although traditional drugs still have a market, they are difficult to obtain with high risks. Therefore, chemical compounds with the same medicinal properties as traditional drugs emerge from time to time. Although these compounds are not controlled drugs, their pharmacological nature is not far from that of controlled drugs, and their toxicity is far more violent than that of traditional drugs. There have been cases where drug dealers have mixed the aforementioned



new chemical compounds into dream coffee drugs or various forms of emerging drugs in replacement of traditional drug, causing greater damage to the health of young people in Taiwan. As they are not officially controlled, it is difficult to regulate them under the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, causing manufacturers and users to get away with the regulation and lead to greater damage to the country and society.

## **7. The drug production area tends to shift, and drug market segmentation no longer exists**

- (1) Since 2017, the Bureau has uncovered increasing cases on MDMA or ketamine concealed via postal from major industrial countries in Europe and shared opinions on the regulation of such drug cases with foreign investigation authorities; unfortunately, related cases soared in Taiwan and neighboring countries or regions in 2018, showing that drug market segmentation in the past has gradually collapsed due to market demand and profit. To crack the drug trafficking syndicates of such drug cases requires transnational cooperation. Before international cooperation channels are established, such drug cases are likely to grow.
- (2) In the past, the majority of drugs smuggled to Taiwan via fishing boats or containers were produced in Mainland China. The drug smuggling cases seized in 2018 showed that the origin of various drugs has gradually shifted from Mainland China to Indochina, the Golden Triangle. The Bureau has continuously worked with foreign drug investigation authorities to monitor whether the shift of drug origins is caused by the increasing regulation of drugs in Mainland China or changes in market demand as the shift will also change the members, operations, intermediaries, and funds of drug trafficking syndicates.

## **8. Seizing unlawful proceeds and tracing money laundering pipelines have become the main focus**

Although drug trafficking syndicates have become internationalized and specialized, their main purpose is to seek for unlawful proceeds in different forms of criminal behavior. To seize

drugs and drug trafficking syndicates, the first line of defense is to prevent drug crimes; the second line of defense is to trace money laundering pipelines and uncover the members of drug trafficking syndicates; the third line of defense is to seize unlawful proceeds. Only through the cooperation with international drug investigation units and three lines of defense can international drug trafficking syndicates be cracked.



# 4

## Direction of Future Work







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

### **1. Uncover sources of major drug case and actively engage in investigation**

In compliance with the government anti-drug policy of “New Generation Anti-drug Strategy” and following the investigative principles of “interdicting at habitat, intercepting at disembarkation, wiping-out within inland,” the Bureau will actively discover and investigate on major group and organization based drug syndicate crime cases with concentration on “international drug traffickers, transportation channels and drug laboratories.” The Bureau particularly emphasizes on major drug smuggling via fishing boats and containers, and cases on drug laboratories.

### **2. Strengthen the investigation on drug laboratories and cut off drug supply**

The investigation authorities have seized a large number of Schedule-4 drug precursors, chloropseudoephedrine and hydroxyimine HCL, and outbound amphetamine smuggling cases in the past two years; in addition, many ketamine laboratories were seized in 2018, showing that drug laboratories have revived in Taiwan. The investigation is of great urgency.

### **3. Implement the Plan for Investigation of Major Drug Cases to root out drug crime**

The Bureau will implement the Plan for Investigation of Major Drug Cases made by the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to investigate the accomplices, heads, and sponsors of drug cases.

### **4. File and track drug masters to prevent recidivism**

Drug masters are highly likely to recommit crime after being released from jail or bailed out of jail. To avoid recidivism, the Bureau will file and track drug masters to control their dynamics and collect evidence if necessary.



## **5. Strengthen the fund investigation and confiscate unlawful proceeds from drug trafficking**

Confiscation of unlawful proceeds from drug dealings is an important measure to crack drug trafficking syndicates. During the investigation of drug-related crime cases, tracing the source of funds, bank accounts, and possible money laundering pipelines of drug trafficking syndicates will cut off the funds and illegal proceeds from drug dealings.

## **6. Strengthen the identification and investigation of emerging and mixed drug laboratories to curb drug exploitation**

Due to attractive packages and low costs, emerging mixed drugs are popular among young. The nature of such mixed or unspecified drugs is extremely unstable, which can seriously jeopardize the health of people. In 2018, a model died at W Hotel due to abuse of mixed drugs.

The Bureau has listed mixed drug laboratories as the key objective of raids.

## **7. Strengthen intelligence analysis and promote regional cooperation**

The Bureau will continue to enhance the database of drug cases to make effective use of intelligence analysis software, 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 Bureau will promote special case alliances and regional cooperation to implement inter-agency collaboration, integrate human resources and maximize its overall power to combat drugs.

## **8. Continue to organize specialist workshops and enhance professional investigation capacities**

The Bureau 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 the Bureau's staff, reach breakthrough in investigation and improve the overall performance in drug investigation.

## 9. Strengthen horizontal communication and teamwork

The Bureau will strengthen communication with district prosecutors offices and allies and work with Taiwan High Prosecutors Office to investigate the sources of funds and drug materials at home and abroad.

## 10. Strengthen cross-border cooperation on drug suppression

The Bureau will strengthen the cooperation with the origins of drugs to control intelligence on drug smuggling to Taiwan and investigate drug cases across borders.

# II. International and Cross-strait Collaboration Practice

## 1. International Collaboration

### *(1) Enhance the capacity and timeliness for overseas drug investigation*

The Bureau will sign the protocol (agreement) with foreign agencies on crime prevention according to the Action Plan for New Generation Anti-drug Strategy and communicate directly with law enforcement to enhance cooperation on investigations.

### *(2) Strengthen cooperation with international drug suppression authorities*

The Bureau will continue to bilaterally communicate and exchange intelligence with the U.S., Australia, Japan, and Southeast Asian countries to identify the sources of drug cases and combat against drug-related crimes.

### *(3) Identify the clues of international major cases*

The Bureau will collect information on the nationals involved in drug smuggling through



fishing and commercial boats in Southeast Asia seas and drug smuggling organizations and work actively with foreign drug investigation agencies to advance marine intelligence skills and block funding of drug trafficking groups.

#### ***(4) Strengthen the cooperation with foreign drug investigation authorities on evidence collection***

With the rapid development of the Internet and the continuous advancement of mobile communication across borders, the Bureau will strengthen the cooperation with foreign drug investigation authorities on technology-based evidence collection devices, digital forensic skills, and evidence collection skills to solve the obstacles to investigation.

#### ***(5) Adjust strategies for drug investigation based on the international trends of drug crimes***

The trend of emerging drug abuse in Taiwan corresponds to the global trend. The Bureau will pay closer attention to the latest cases on foreign drug crimes and develop countermeasures and adjust strategies accordingly.

## **2. Cross-strait Collaboration**

The 2018 legal affairs statistics revealed that the majority of drugs seized in Taiwan originated from Mainland China, showing that cross-strait drug crimes are still rampant. Although the cross-strait combat against crimes is in a state of frost and lower level, the substantive cooperation has not been completely interrupted. To curb the spread of drugs from China to Taiwan, the current situation highly requires breakthrough and cooperation on intelligence exchange and investigations.

## **III. Future Prospects for Forensic Drug Testing**

### **1. Full support for the various requirements under the investigation of drug cases conducted by the Bureau with highlights on the application value of technology assisted**



## **cases**

- (1) Limited processing of forensic drug test cases with emergency.
- (2) Support external agencies with flexibility 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) Develop and distribute drug screening reagents for use by operation stations.

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

- (1) The Bureau applies for extension of certification from the Taiwan Accreditation Foundation in every three years to assure the operation of laboratory with maximum quality.
- (2) Strengthen education and training for employees and improve the testing quality of laboratories through internal audit, correction, improvement, and risk and opportunity handling.

## **3. Continue to upgrade research level and advance in drug testing technology**

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



- (4) The Bureau will continue to counsel and assist upgrading the drug testing technology of other drug testing agencies to strengthen the domestic frontline drug testing capacity.

## **IV. Improvement in the Custody and Handling of Drug Evidence**

1. Since 1993, under the instruction of the Executive Yuan, the Bureau has taken the responsibility for custody and processing of seized drugs. During the period, the Bureau has taken rigorous precaution in processing drug destruction or custody of drug evidence, and has effectively assisted district courts and prosecuting offices in drug case hearings pursuant to provisions of the “Guidelines for Disposal Process Control of Seized Drugs.”
2. To assure the comprehensive custody of drug evidence, the Bureau not only rigorously screens custody personnel and upgrades the performance of management work but also maintains a drug database and strengthens the evidence control process audit procedures to prevent any human negligence.
3. The cleanness, temperature, and humidity of the drug storage are strictly controlled, and fire safety checks and deworming are performed on a regular basis to keep drug evidence complete and safe.
4. Upholding the attitude of “excellence and perfection”, the Bureau intends to execute drug evidence custody and destruction process through the concept of “team, dedication, service, innovation, and performance”.



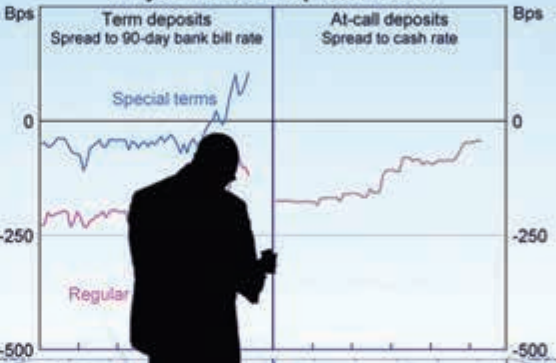
# 5

## Major Events





Major Banks' Deposit Rates





## I. Drug Prevention

Date	Description
2018/01/04	Northern District Mobile Station investigated the “Chang and others’ drug smuggling case” and seized 2.184 kgs of marijuana.
2018/01/10	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Pan and others’ drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 4.060 kgs of chloroethcathinone (CEC), 2.885 kgs of powder, and 646 grams of finished dream coffee drug at 1 dream coffee drug laboratory.
2018/01/25	Keelung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Li and others’ drug smuggling case” with Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 240.34 kgs of ketamine.
2018/02/06	Keelung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Chung and others’ drug smuggling case” with Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 747.934 kgs of hydroxylamine HCL.
2018/02/07	Keelung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Lin and others’ drug smuggling case” with Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 1,137.8 kgs of hydroxylamine HCL.
2018/02/11	Kaohsiung City Field Division investigated “Lin and others’ drug smuggling case” and seized 18 kgs of ketamine and 1,744 kgs of solution.
2018/02/13	Taipei City Field Division co-investigated the “Tseng and others’ drug smuggling case” with Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 600 kgs of pseudoephedrine.
2018/02/13	Taichung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Chang and others’ drug smuggling case” with Taichung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 4.291 kgs of ketamine.

Date	Description
2018/03/06	The 6-member delegation of the Transnational Organized Crime Strike Force Base, Japan Coast Guard visited the Bureau and attended the work meeting.
2018/03/09	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Li and others’ drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 4.91 kgs of ketamine.
2018/03/20	Southern District Mobile Station investigated the “Wei and others’ drug smuggling case” and seized 22 kgs of methamphetamine and 66 kgs of solution.
2018/03/23	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Hsu and others’ drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and the Aviation Police Bureau and seized 201.42 kgs of pseudoephedrine.
2018/03/26	Taichung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Wu and others’ drug smuggling case” with Taichung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 260.504 kgs of ketamine.
2018/03/29	Keelung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Lai and others’ drug smuggling case” with Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 671 kgs of nimetazepam (Erinim).
2018/03/30	Taipei City Field Division co-investigated the “Yen and others’ drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 6.612 kgs of ketamine.
2018/03/30	The Bureau co-investigated the “Yang and others’ drug case” with the NCID and seized 143.15 kgs of methamphetamine, 1 semi-automatic pistol, and 90 bullets in Selangor and Melaka, Malaysia.
2018/04/03	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Chen and others’ drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 66.78 kgs of chloroethcathinone (CEC).



Date	Description
2018/04/11	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Malay drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 5.3 kgs of heroin.
2018/04/24	The 19th Meeting of the Seized Drugs Disposal Process Supervisory Committee was convened.
2018/05/03	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Hsieh and others’ drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 1.28 kgs of marijuana.
2018/05/03	The counting, sealing and attestation process of 2018 drug evidence destruction was performed.
2018/05/15	Northern District Mobile Station co-investigated the “Chen’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 6.189 kgs of ketamine.
2018/05/15	A total of 5,772 drug evidences weighing 89KG and 316 kgs and 571.04 grams were destroyed before the 2018 National Anti-Drug Conference.
2018/05/17	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Yeh and others’ drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 12.135 kgs of methamphetamine.
2018/05/22	Keelung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Malay drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 6.195 kgs of marijuana.
2018/05/29	Keelung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Kao and others’ drug smuggling case” with Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 710.257 kgs of ketamine.
2018/06/05	Chiayi County Field Office co-investigated the “Lai and others’ drug smuggling case” with the Chiayi City Police Bureau and seized 23 kgs of ketamine.

Date	Description
2018/06/06	Taipei City Field Division co-investigated the “Lo’s drug smuggling case” with Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 301.8 kgs of ketamine.
2018/06/07	Keelung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Lo’s drug smuggling case” with Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 50.02 kgs of hydroxylamine HCL and 198.68 kgs of ketamine.
2018/06/23	Southern District Mobile Station investigated the “Wang and others’ drug manufacturing case” and seized 5.7 kgs of methamphetamine, 168 kgs of solution, 106 kgs of pseudoephedrine, and 432 grams of Erimine.
2018/07/02	Taoyuan City Field Division co-investigated the “Tsai’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 4.095 kgs of methamphetamine.
2018/07/12	Central District Mobile Station investigated the “Chen and others’ drug manufacturing case” and seized 17.051 kgs of nitrazepam, 419.94 kgs of semi-finished nitrazepam, and 259.64 kgs of raw materials.
2018/07/18	Taipei City Field Division investigated the “Lin and others’ drug manufacturing case” and seized 8 kgs of pseudoephedrine and 560 kgs of solution.
2018/08/01	Keelung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Wu’s drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 4.177 kgs of cocaine.
2018/08/10	Kaohsiung City Field Division co-investigated the “Lin’s drug manufacturing case” with the Kaohsiung City Police Department and seized 10 kgs of marijuana, 7.966 kgs of ketamine, 5,260 kgs of ketamine solution, and 35 kgs of chloroethcathinone (CEC).
2018/08/18	Kaohsiung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Tseng and others’ drug manufacturing case” with Kaohsiung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 71.8 kgs of ephedrine solution.



Date	Description
2018/09/06	Northern District Mobile Station co-investigated the “Chan and others’ drug manufacturing case” with the police and seized 6.18 kgs of ketamine.
2018/09/11	Central District Mobile Station co-investigated the “Chang and others’ drug manufacturing case” with the police and seized 257.37 kgs of nimetazepam tablets and powder.
2018/09/11	The Bureau co-investigated the “Lin and others’ drug case” with the PDEA and seized 23 boxes of drug materials and 40 kgs of unidentified liquids and amphetamine solution at Infanta in Quezon, the Philippines.
2018/09/19	New Taipei City Field Division investigated the “Wu and others’ drug manufacturing case” and seized 5.040 kgs of methamphetamine and 7.727 kgs of nimetazepam (Erinim).
2018/09/26	Bureau co-investigated the “Chiang and others’ drug case” with the ONCB and Zone V military and seized 355 kgs of methamphetamine in Pattaya, Thailand.
2018/10/04	Keelung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Yeh and others’ drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 6 kgs of ketamine.
2018/10/19	Keelung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Chan and others’ drug smuggling case” with Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 39 kgs of heroin and 303 kgs of ketamine.
2018/10/30	The Bureau co-investigated the “Pao and others’ drug smuggling case” with the ONCB, and the DSI, and the NSB and seized 200 heroin bricks weighing 70 kgs in Chiang Mai, Thailand.
2018/10/30-11/01	Nine officials of the Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Taiwan Shilin District Prosecutors Office, and the Bureau visited Xiamen and organized the work meeting with Anti-smuggling Bureau of Xiamen Customs, Anti-smuggling Bureau of Huangpu Customs, and Fujian Province Drug Control Corps to share opinions on the investigation and evidence collection.

Date	Description
2018/11/05	The 7-member delegation of the DEA of the U.S. visited the Bureau and attended the work meeting.
2018/11/08	Taipei City Field Division co-investigated the “Indonesian drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 2.052 kgs of methamphetamine.
2018/11/16	Taichung Station, Marine Affairs Field Division co-investigated the “Wu and others’ drug smuggling case” with Taichung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 5.666 kgs of ketamine.
2018/11/18	Northern District Mobile Station co-investigated the “Sun and others’ drug smuggling case” with Keelung Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 322.97 kgs of ketamine.
2018/11/27	New Taipei City Field Division co-investigated the “Chang and others’ drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 6.151 kgs of MDMA.
2018/11/29	Bureau co-investigated the “Chung and others’ drug smuggling case” with Fujian Province Drug Control Corps and Fujian Province Coast Guard and seized 550 kgs of heroin bricks and 600 kgs of ketamine.
2018/12/13	A total of 832,523.34 grams of Schedule-3 and Schedule-4 drugs were destroyed in 2018.
2018/12/12-14	The 6-member delegation of the Bureau visited Hong Kong and attended the work meeting with the DEA of the U.S.
2018/12/20	Hsinchu City Field Office co-investigated the “Cheng and others’ drug smuggling case” with Taipei Customs of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance and seized 6.89 kgs of ketamine.



## II. Forensic Drug Testing

DATE	Description
2018/02/06	Tested the emerging drug, Deschloro-N-ethyl-Ketamine, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/02/26	Tested the emerging drug, BMK Glycidic acid, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/03/20	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing the emerging drug, MDPHP, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/03/20	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing the emerging drug, N-Ethylhexylone, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/03/22	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing the emerging drug, 4-Hydroxy MET, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/03/22	Assisted the Aviation Medical Center in testing the emerging drug, 4-Hydroxy MIPT, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/04/13	Tested the emerging drug, methoxy PCP, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/05/03	Tested the emerging drug, 4-Acetoxy MET, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/05/24	Tested the emerging drug, $\alpha$ -Pyrrolidinopropiophenone, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/05/29	Tested the emerging drug, N-Boc-Norketamine, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/05/31	Tested the emerging drug, Isohexedrone, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/05/31	Tested the emerging drug, 4-Chloro-Isohexedrone, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/05/31	Tested the emerging drug, 4-Methyl-Isohexedrone, abused in Taiwan for the first time.

DATE	Description
2018/05/31	Tested the emerging drug, 4-Ethylethcathinone, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/07/13	Tested the emerging drug, 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzophenone, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/07/13	Tested the emerging drug, 2-Fluoro Deschloroketamine, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/07/17	Tested the emerging drug, N-Ethylorpentedrone, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/08/15	Tested the emerging drug, N-Butyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)- $\alpha$ -methylbenzeneethanamine, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/08/30	The Bureau's Drug Abuse Laboratory passed the annual certification.
2018/09/11	Tested the emerging drug, 2-Bromo-4-methylpropiophenone, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/10/04	Tested the emerging drug, 2C-H, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/11/01	Tested the emerging drug, N-Butylhexedrone, abused in Taiwan for the first time.
2018/11/02	Tested the emerging drug, 3-Fluorophenmetrazine, abused in Taiwan for the first time.



# 毒品犯罪防制工作年報

## 2018 年

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