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法務部調查局 99 年

毒品犯罪防制工作年報

Drug Crime Prevention Work Yearbook, 2010

法務部調查局

Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

中華民國 100 年 6 月出版



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序 言

毒品犯罪問題向為社會大眾所關注，政府相關部門為了防制毒品氾濫，已投入龐大社會資源，致力於打擊毒品犯罪，惟仍難以降低毒品之危害。馬總統於 99 年 6 月 3 日全國反毒會議時特別指示：「各司法警察單位在緝毒方面不能鬆懈，並應加強與大陸地區及國際合作，阻絕毒品原料及毒品於境外。」，行政院吳院長亦於 99 年 12 月 14 日主持毒品防制會報時強調：「毒品氾濫問題甚至成為十大民怨之一，成為政府必須優先處理的治安議題。」為能有效打擊毒品犯罪，必須針對當前毒品犯罪情勢，研訂對策貫徹執行。

本局秉持政府反毒政策，續以「拒毒於彼岸、截毒於關口、緝毒於內陸」查緝原則，加強發掘積極偵辦「毒品源頭、國際毒盤、走私管道及製造工廠」等重大案件，以達到「拔根斷源、阻斷供給」之目標。99 年共偵辦毒品犯罪案件 112 案，查獲各類毒品毛重 3,645.387 公斤，並破獲毒品製造工廠 31 座；另透過國際及兩岸合作，偵辦重大國際走私毒品案件 11 案，在境外查緝各類毒品毛重 3,964.388 公斤，相對阻絕了大量毒品走私來臺，成效斐然。

嗣依據「法務統計摘要」顯示，99 年新入監毒品犯計 1 萬 1,247

人，較 98 年 1 萬 2,440 人減少 9.6%，顯示毒品犯罪情勢較上年減緩，惟至 99 年底，在監毒品犯 2 萬 4,480 人，占在監人數 5 萬 7,088 人的 42.88%，仍超過 40%，本局將賡續努力，加強查緝重大毒品走私、販售及製造案件，期能斷絕毒品來源，降低毒品犯罪。

本年報將本局一年來執行防制毒品犯罪之工作概況及成果，加以統計、分類、研析，以為研訂未來防制工作對策外，並提供各界參考，至祈各方先進不吝指正，繼續鞭策鼓勵。

張濟平 謹 識

中華民國 100 年 5 月



編輯說明

一、編輯目的

本年報係彙整本局一年來執行毒品犯罪防制工作相關數據資料，加以統計分析，並據以研究犯罪成因，掌握犯罪情勢及擬訂防制對策，提供各界參考。

二、編輯內容

- (一) 本年報分為六大部分，第一部分為組織概況，第二部分為工作概況，第三部分為案件概況分析，第四部分為未來工作方向，第五部分為重要紀事。內容搭配百分比率、增減率等數據，按型態及時間序列，分別以圖、表作完整標示，其中有關毒品重要案例部分，並輔以相片介紹，藉以探討既往並研析未來發展趨勢。
- (二) 本年報係依據當年度本局毒品犯罪防制工作有關報表資料統計彙整，前所發表統計數字如有差異者，應以本年報所載資料為準。
- (三) 書中所稱毒品者係指毒品危害防制條例所列示，依其成癮

性、濫用性及對社會危害性區分為 4 級（含先驅原料）。

三、凡例

- （一）本年報所用計數單位，年度以國曆為準，案件以案為準，
 嫌疑人以人為準，金額以新臺幣為準，重量以公斤或公克為
 準，情況特殊者分別於各該項中說明。
- （二）各項數字之百分比，採四捨五入方式計算。
- （三）本年報各項統計表所用符號，代表意義如下：
 - 表示無資料或資料不詳
 - N/A 表示無法計算
- （四）所稱毒品犯罪係指違反「毒品危害防制條例」案件。



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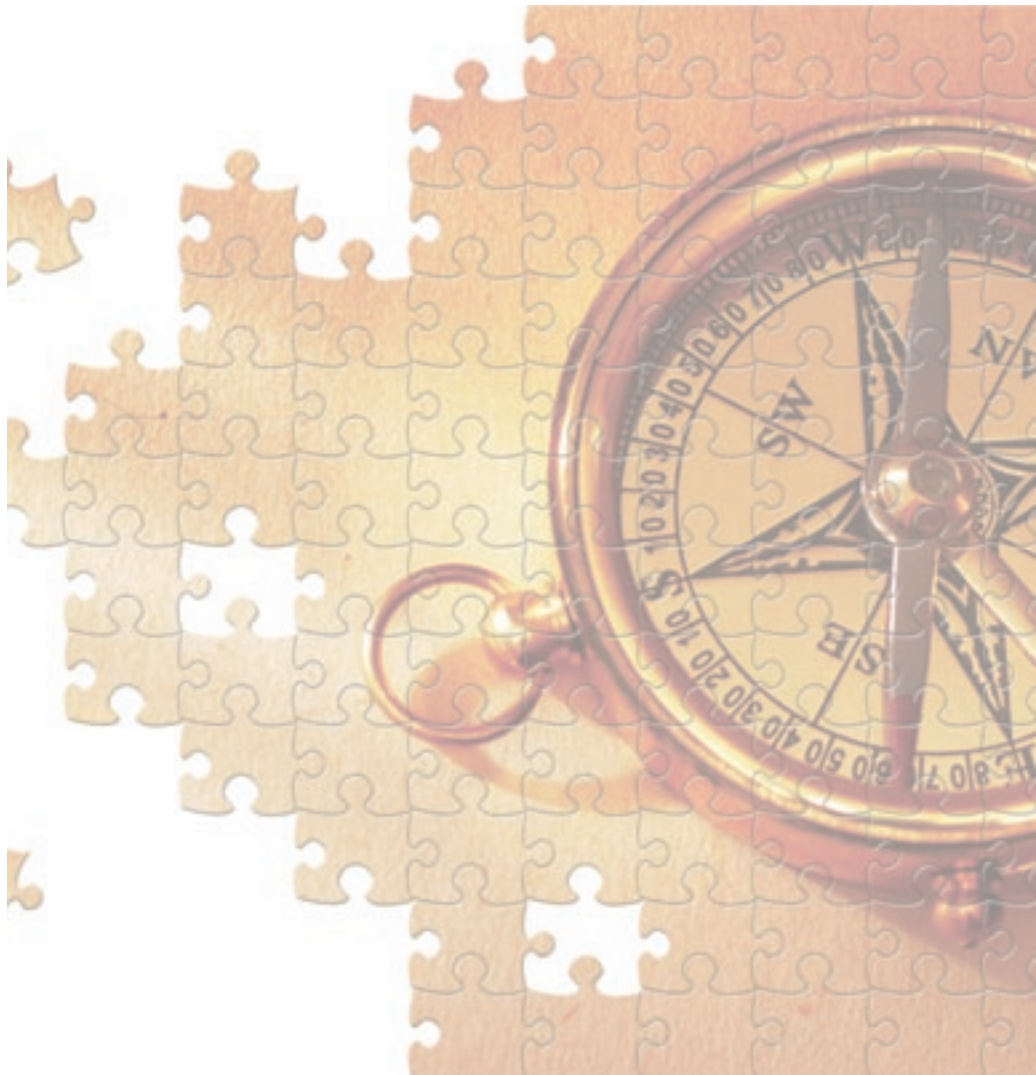
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組織概況





壹、建制依據

法務部調查局組織條例第 2 條規定：「法務部調查局掌理有關危害國家安全與違反國家利益之調查保防事項，前項調查保防之事項，由行政院定之。」

據此，行政院於民國(以下同)45 年 8 月 27 日以臺 45(內)字第 4711 號令，頒布本局 10 項職掌：「1. 內亂事項；2. 外患事項；3. 洩漏國家機密事項；4. 妨害國家總動員法事項；5. 貪污瀆職事項；6. 肅清煙毒事項；7. 妨害國幣事項；8. 妨害戰時交通電業設備及器材防護事項；9. 違反電信管理事項；10. 上級機關特交之調查保防事項」。迨 57 年 12 月 6 日增列「漏稅查緝事項」，共為 11 項職掌。

82 年 5 月 12 日，行政院鑑於國內毒品犯罪日趨嚴重，乃宣示「向毒品宣戰」，以有效遏阻毒品犯罪，確保社會安定，維護國民健康，本局為因應此一任務，經行政院核定於 83 年 4 月 1 日成立「緝毒中心」。行政院復於 87 年 10 月 30 日，修正本局職掌，將本局原 11 項工作職掌中之第 6 項「肅清煙毒事項」修正核定為 9 項工作職掌中之第 5 項「毒品防制事項」，明定毒品防制工作為本局法定職掌。

96 年 11 月 30 日立法院三讀通過將「法務部調查局組織條例」修正為「法務部調查局組織法」，並經總統於 96 年 12 月 19 日以華總一義字第 09600170531 號令修正公布，該法第 3 條規定本局設置「毒品防制處」。

貳、組織與業務概況

依據法務部 97 年 10 月 17 日以法令字第 0970803813 號令修正發布「法務部調查局處務規程」第 4 條第 1 項第 4 款設毒品防制處，分三個科辦事。第 8 條規定毒品防制處掌理下列事項：

- 一、毒品查緝工作之規劃、指導、協調及考核。
- 二、毒品犯罪案件偵查、偵辦之指導及審核。

- 三、與國內及境外緝毒有關機關之犯罪情資交換、協調聯繫、案件合作偵辦。
- 四、獲案毒品處理流程管制及集中保管、銷燬。
- 五、毒品犯罪資料之建檔、統計、分析及運用。
- 六、毒品犯罪預防工作之研究。
- 七、毒品防制工作年報及工作手冊之編修。
- 八、其他有關毒品防制事項。

毒品防制處置處長 1 人，綜理處內業務，副處長 1-2 人，襄理處長辦理業務，並置委員或督察 1-2 人，下設三個科，各科：

第一科：國際合作科，掌理與境外緝毒機構聯繫合作相關事宜。

第二科：案件偵辦科，專責辦理毒品查緝工作。

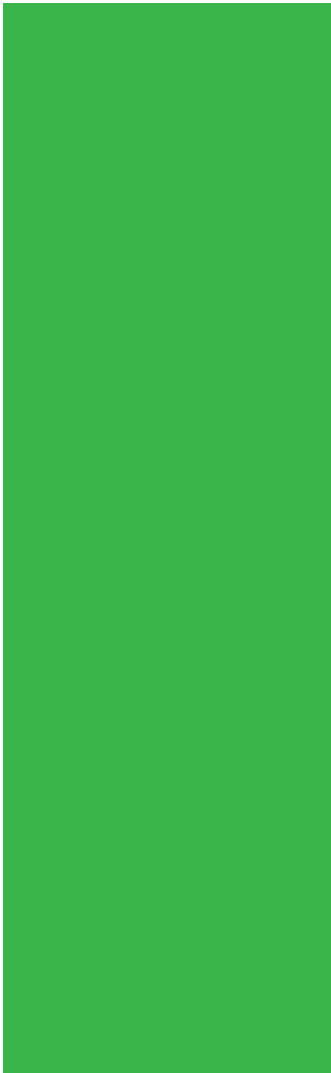
第三科：綜合業務暨獲案毒品保管科，掌理全國獲案毒品保管與處理流程管制暨綜合業務與辦理一般行政業務。

另為強化本局對毒品犯罪之機動打擊能力，於各調查處、站及地區機動工作站，設專組、專人全力投入線索發掘、偵查、偵辦等毒品防制工作。



2

工作概況





壹、本局毒品犯罪防制重點工作

一、毒品查緝

(一) 重大成果：

本局 99 年共偵辦 112 案，逮捕嫌疑人 222 人，計查獲第一、二、三、四級毒品毛重(以下同)3,645.387 公斤、毒品製造工廠 31 座，其中第二級毒品甲基安非他命製造工廠 24 座、第四級毒品(假)麻黃鹼製造工廠(以感冒藥萃取(假)麻黃鹼)7 座，與 98 年偵辦 204 案，逮捕嫌疑人 292 人，共查獲第一、二、三、四級毒品 4,953.888 公斤、毒品製造工廠 33 座(其中第二級毒品甲基安非他命製造工廠 24 座，第三級毒品硝甲西洋製造工廠 2 座，第四級毒品(假)麻黃鹼製造工廠 7 座)相較，毒品案件數雖有減少，惟緝獲總量、製造工廠、嫌疑人數仍居高不下。

(二) 查緝重點：

99 年偵辦案件數排名依序為海洛因 29 案、甲基安非他命 29 案、大麻 21 案、愷他命 19 案、(假)麻黃鹼 8 案，查獲數量分別為(假)麻黃鹼 1,420.741 公斤(純質淨重 162.233 公斤)，愷他命 1,187.009 公斤(純質淨重 1,162.868 公斤)、甲基安非他命 853.758 公斤(純質淨重 78.649 公斤)、硝甲西洋 94.275 公斤(純質淨重 15.145 公斤)、海洛因 71.958 公斤(純質淨重 55.116 公斤)、大麻 8.94 公斤(淨重 6.539 公斤)，海洛因、甲基安非他命及愷他命仍是危害國人最嚴重之毒品，亦為本局列為偵辦之首要目標；另利用感冒藥萃取(假)麻黃鹼製造甲基安非他命案件數激增，深值相關單位注意。(表 2-01)

表 2-01

本局 99 年偵辦毒品案件數及查獲量（毛重）統計表

名稱 \ 類別	案數	百分比 %	查獲量 (公克)	百分比 %
海洛因	29	25.89	71,957.59	1.97
甲基安非他命	29	25.89	853,757.60	23.42
大麻	21	18.75	8,936.92	0.25
MDMA	2	1.79	8,507.25	0.23
罌粟	1	0.89	2.00	0.00
愷他命	19	16.96	1,187,009.30	32.56
硝甲西洋	2	1.79	94,275.30	2.59
佐沛眠	1	0.89	200.00	0.01
麻黃鹼	8	7.14	1,420,741.49	38.97
合 計	112	100	3,645,387.45	100

註：本表數據係毒品危害防制條例所列之各項毒品，不包含偽、禁藥品。

二、國際暨兩岸合作

在全球化效應下，製運販毒集團犯罪手法不斷翻新，毒品種類、來源及運送途徑亦趨向多元化與國際化，增加查緝困難，馬英九總統特於「99 年全國反毒會議」做出「各司法警察單位在緝毒方面不能鬆懈，並應加強與大陸地區及國際合作，阻絕毒品原料及毒品於境外」之政策宣示；復鑒於毒品濫用問題對全球人類危害性日益嚴重，且毒品犯罪具有跨國性，非僅靠一國之力就能有效解決，因此國際合作共同打擊毒品犯罪，已成為國際社會的共識。聯合國 1988 年「維也納反毒公約」規範簽署國在跨國緝毒工作中，應善盡合作之義務，我國雖非聯合國會



員國，但做為國際社會一員，我國仍應秉持該公約精神，在緝毒合作上恪盡國際義務。

本局秉持 馬總統之政策指示與聯合國反毒公約精神，在對等、互信、互惠、互利之基礎上，積極與國外緝毒對等機關建立聯繫合作管道、加強情資交換及合作偵辦等方式為目前國際合作之工作要項，迄今已與歐美、港澳地區、東南亞、東北亞等 24 國家或地區建立直聯管道，共同抑制毒品之危害；99 年度計與境外緝毒機關交換資料 592 件，相互參訪計 26 次 88 人，參加國際會議 2 次 2 人，訓練講習 1 次 2 人，合作偵辦 11 案 43 人，查獲各類毒品計 3,964.4 公斤（海洛因、甲基安非他命、麻黃鹼、愷他命、一粒眠）。其中由本局在國內偵辦 4 案 6 人，查獲海洛因 2.803 公斤與甲基安非他命 4.013 公斤；由外國合作機關在境外偵辦 3 案 17 人，查獲甲基安非他命製毒設備一批、查獲毒品計愷他命 15 公斤、一粒眠 368 公斤與假麻黃鹼等 3,208.572 公斤。另外與大陸兩岸合作偵辦 4 案 20 人，由大陸緝毒單位在大陸查獲愷他命毒品計 366 公斤。

三、毒品保管及處理

本局於 82 年 7 月 15 日依據行政院核定之「獲案煙毒處理流程管制作業要點」規定，設置毒品保管專庫，統一集中保管、處理各司法、軍法機關緝獲移送之毒品證物。87 年 5 月 20 日「毒品危害防制條例」公布後，修正上揭管制作業要點為「獲案毒品處理流程管制作業要點」，將原所保管及處理之「煙毒」，修正為僅保管及處理第一級毒品海洛因、嗎啡、古柯鹼等 9 項及第二級所列舉之罌粟、古柯、大麻等 8 項毒品。每年並配合「全國反毒會議」之召開，期前銷燬已裁判確定命令處分之毒品證物，並透過新聞媒體廣為宣導，擴大反毒功效。

貳、偵辦毒品犯罪案件

一、毒品犯罪趨勢分析

(一) 海洛因毒品市場正逐漸萎縮：

依據法務部統計，99 年全國各地檢署新收毒品偵字案件為 7 萬 6,363 件，較 98 年增加 6.8%，其中除施用第一級毒品案件 (3 萬 0,016 件) 較 98 年 (3 萬 6,652 件) 減少 18.1% 外，其餘第二、三級毒品皆較 98 年增加；顯見國內第一級毒品市場正逐漸萎縮。

(二) 甲基安非他命國內自製仍然嚴重：

99 年破獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 24 座、(假)麻黃鹼製造工廠 7 座，查獲甲基安非他命 853.758 公斤 (成品 38.864 公斤、溶液 814.894 公斤)，(假)麻黃鹼 1,420.741 公斤，其中甲基安非他命國內自製 819.179 公斤，占全年查獲量之 95.95%，顯示安毒在國內生產製造情形仍然嚴重。值得注意的是，販毒集團因製造甲基安非他命原料 (假)麻黃鹼來源斷絕，乃改採自含有 (假)麻黃鹼成分之感冒藥、抗過敏藥或鼻炎膠囊藥品中，萃取出 (假)麻黃鹼，再利用紅磷法合成甲基安非他命，其特性為產量少，可分段、異地製造。由於製造技術門檻低、設備簡便、原料可輕易取得，可隱藏於公寓大樓內製造，增加查緝困難度，造成國內製毒工廠氾濫，利用感冒藥製毒已成為我國非法製造甲基安非他命之主流。

99 年總計查獲利用感冒藥萃取出 (假)麻黃鹼之第四級毒品製造工廠 7 座及 24 座製造安毒工廠。本局有鑑於國內毒梟以感冒藥萃取 (假)麻黃鹼做為製毒原料，藉以製造甲基安非他命情勢漸趨氾濫，持續與行政院衛生署食品藥物管理局建立相互通報機制，針對不法製藥廠及藥商非法販賣 (假)麻黃鹼製劑，強力進行



查緝，就源追蹤管制，斷絕製毒集團之上游原料，並藉以發掘地下製毒工廠線索，積極偵辦。

（三）新興化學合成毒品消費市場多元化，愷他命及硝甲西洋需求增加：

近來查獲各類新興化學合成毒品種類繁多，並流通於 PUB、KTV、酒店、舞廳、私人聚會等各種場所，甚至在校園內販毒，供應青少年施用，嚴重危害下一代身心健康；尤其以 99 年查獲愷他命 19 案，總計 1,187.009 公斤，與 98 年查獲愷他命 25 案，總計 916.253 公斤相較，查獲量大為增加；99 年查獲硝甲西洋 2 案，總計 94.275 公斤，與 98 年查獲硝甲西洋 3 案，總計 462.8 公斤相較，查獲量仍居高不下，顯示國內新興化學合成毒品市場需求面大增，仍為毒品濫用主流。

（四）愷他命查獲量持續居於首位：

愷他命自 91 年 1 月 23 日正式提升為第三級毒品後，查獲量漸增。本局 96 年查獲 27 案，製造工廠 9 座，總計 1,579.38 公斤，97 年查獲 16 案，工廠 9 座，總計 1,352.8 公斤，98 年查獲愷他命 25 案，總計 916.253 公斤，99 年查獲愷他命 19 案，總計 1,187.009 公斤，查獲量仍居高不下。值得注意的是，愷他命仍為國內最氾濫毒品，成為毒品市場新寵，並已侵入校園，影響國內治安及青少年身心健康極為嚴重，為維護國民健康與社會善良風氣，自不允許無正當理由擅自持有或施用，因此「毒品危害防制條例」於 98 年 5 月 20 日修正公布，增訂第 11 條之 1，該條第 2 項規定：「無正當理由持有或施用第三級或第四級毒品者，處新臺幣 1 萬元以上 5 萬元以下罰鍰，並應限期令接受 4 小時以上 8 小時以下之毒品講習」，並於 98 年 11 月 20 日施行，期能遏止愷他命之氾濫。

本局 99 年查獲愷他命總計 1,187.009 公斤，走私來源地為中國大陸 1,174.124 公斤（占 99.91%）、馬來西亞 7.126 公斤（占 0.6%）、印度 2.465 公斤（占 0.21%）、

國內自製 0.254 公斤 (占 0.02%)，由上顯示本局於 96 年及 97 年各查獲 9 座愷他命製造工廠，愷他命以國內自製為大宗，供應毒品市場，我國於 96 年 12 月 21 日正式提列製造愷他命原料鹽酸羥亞胺為第四級毒品後，本局 98 年起，未再查獲愷他命製造工廠，遏阻愷他命製造工廠在國內蔓延已見成效，惟本局 99 年所查獲之愷他命 99.91% 來自中國大陸，其中以漁船、貨櫃、旅客夾帶及郵包夾藏等方式走私入境占 91.13%，顯示國內愷他命毒品市場再度由國內自製轉變為走私入境，且來源以中國大陸為大宗，殊值重視。

(五) 郵包夾藏案件仍居首位，旅客夾帶案件次之：

99 年郵包夾藏案件 (含郵包包裹及快遞) 高達 40 案，旅客夾帶案件 21 案，究其原因為郵包夾藏案件查緝不易，旅客夾帶案件機動性強，毒梟利誘需錢殷切之民眾擔任運毒交通，以身體、行李夾帶，甚至不顧性命以塞肛及吞食等方式夾帶闖關走私入境，深值查緝單位重視。

(六) 毒品案件來源多元化：

99 年國內查獲毒品案件共計 112 案，來源除國內自製 31 案外，大陸 25 案、泰國 8 案、柬埔寨、荷蘭各 6 案、美國 5 案、加拿大、英國、越南各 4 案、馬來西亞、印度各 1 案；國內自製 31 案中，甲基安非他命製造工廠 24 案、第四級毒品 (假) 麻黃鹼製造工廠 7 案。

二、毒品犯罪案件統計

(一) 本局 99 年偵辦毒品案件 112 案，緝獲嫌疑人 222 人 (含外籍人士 8 人)，其中屬第一級毒品案件 29 案，重量 71.958 公斤，第二級毒品案件 53 案，重量 871.204 公斤，第三級毒品 21 案，重量 1,281.285 公斤、第四級毒品 9 案，重量 1,420.941 公斤；甲基安非他命製造工廠 24 座、第四級毒品 (假)

麻黃鹼製造工廠 7 座、手槍 4 枝、子彈 28 發及犯罪不法所得新台幣 7,234 萬 3,707 元、美金 84 元、港幣 2,020 元、人民幣 2,355 元、菲律賓幣 1,470 元、汽車 2 輛。全年偵辦毒品案件較 98 年減少 92 案，其中第一級毒品減少 12 案，第二級毒品減少 29 案，第三級毒品減少 12 案，第四級毒品減少 39 案。查獲第一級毒品較 98 年增加 21.612 公斤，增加 42.93%。第二級毒品較 98 年減少 343.249 公斤，減少 28.26%。第三級毒品較 98 年減少 98.247 公斤，減少 7.12%。第四級毒品較 98 年減少 888.616 公斤，減少 38.48%（表 2-02）

(二) 99 年由財政部各關稅局查獲，移由本局偵辦者計 43 案，概述如下：

1. 99.01.04 財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士 C 氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 35 公克。
2. 99.01.09 財政部台北關稅局提供邱○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命 2,058 公克。
3. 99.01.14 財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士 A 氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 30 公克。
4. 99.01.14 財政部台北關稅局提供謝○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命 7,125.8 公克。
5. 99.01.15 財政部台北關稅局提供余○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命 1,725 公克。
6. 99.01.19 財政部基隆關稅局提供張○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命 48,960 公克。
7. 99.01.20 財政部台北關稅局提供蕭○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因 516 公克。
8. 99.01.28 財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士 H 氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大

表 2-02

本局近十年偵辦毒品犯罪案件比較統計表

(毒品單位：公克)

類別 年別	合計			第一級毒品			第二級毒品			第三級毒品			第四級毒品		
	案件數	人犯數	查獲量	案件數	人犯數	查獲量	案件數	人犯數	查獲量	案件數	人犯數	查獲量	案件數	人犯數	查獲量
90年	57	105	706,497	24	44	265,833	31	58	440,371	2	3	293			
91年	77	156	1,123,670	35	68	98,678	30	67	853,197	12	21	171,795			
92年	134	292	2,223,996	79	177	201,104	37	89	1,994,744	18	26	78,148			
93年	98	195	3,886,094	54	102	284,708	35	78	3,282,161	9	15	105,679			208,920
94年	85	165	9,460,369	35	62	77,707	31	76	2,919,283	15	20	203,124	4	7	6,260,255
95年	123	213	1,923,607	42	70	147,677	60	96	510,951	13	25	543,615	8	22	721,364
96年	104	202	2,941,699	31	55	99,063	39	70	704,814	31	74	1,818,196	3	3	319,626
97年	83	156	2,344,834	26	49	215,104	30	56	149,285	21	42	1,543,626	6	9	436,819
98年	204	292	4,953,888	41	72	50,346	82	107	1,214,453	33	63	1,379,532	48	50	2,309,557
99年	112	222	3,645,387	29	53	71,958	53	86	871,204	21	52	1,281,285	9	31	1,420,941

註：毒品危害防制條例於 87 年 5 月 20 日公布施行，另 92 年 7 月 9 日公布修訂增列第四級毒品，並於 93 年 1 月 9 日施行。

麻 1 公克。

9. 99.01.29 財政部台北關稅局提供歐○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 9 公克。
10. 99.02.04 財政部台中關稅局提供劉○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因 1,988 公克。
11. 99.02.10 財政部台北關稅局提供洪○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命 7,851 公克。
12. 99.02.12 財政部台中關稅局提供李○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命 900 公克。
13. 99.03.09 財政部台北關稅局提供李○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 14 公克。
14. 99.03.11 財政部台北關稅局提供李○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 2 公克。
15. 99.03.12 財政部台北關稅局提供不明人士涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 6 公克。
16. 99.03.16 財政部台北關稅局提供梅○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 2,000 公克。
17. 99.03.22 財政部台北關稅局提供閔○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 3,405.2 公克。
18. 99.03.22 財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士 D 氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 10 公克。
19. 99.03.23 財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士 L 氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 5 公克。
20. 99.04.07 財政部台北關稅局提供張○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命

- 1,585 公克。
21. 99.04.08 財政部台北關稅局提供王○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命 1,239 公克。
22. 99.04.22 財政部台北關稅局提供李○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 21 公克。
23. 99.05.22 財政部台北關稅局提供柯○○等涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因 4,483 公克。
24. 99.05.26 財政部台北關稅局提供林○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 140 公克。
25. 99.05.26 財政部基隆關稅局提供賴○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲罌粟 2 公克。
26. 99.05.26 財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士 L 氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因 2,760 公克。
27. 99.06.05 財政部台北關稅局提供王○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因 1,780 公克。
28. 99.06.15 財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士 Y 氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 5 公克。
29. 99.06.24 財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士 H 氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 6 公克。
30. 99.07.06 財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士 M 氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命 2,465 公克。
31. 99.07.07 財政部高雄關稅局提供王○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因 32,841 公克。
32. 99.07.25 財政部台北關稅局提供陳○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命



- 1,573 公克。
33. 99.07.26 財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士 M 氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 5 公克。
34. 99.08.25 財政部台中關稅局提供宋○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因 2,590 公克。
35. 99.08.25 財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士 L 氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命 39 公克、MDMA48 公克。
36. 99.09.15 財政部台北關稅局提供耿○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲 MDMA8,030 公克、愷他命 3 公克。
37. 99.09.15 財政部台北關稅局提供林○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 12 公克。
38. 99.09.21 財政部高雄關稅局提供蔡○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命 97,271 公克。
39. 99.10.01 財政部台北關稅局提供林○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命 50 公克。
40. 99.10.11 財政部台北關稅局提供呂○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 67 公克。
41. 99.10.13 財政部台北關稅局提供文○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因 1,420 公克。
42. 99.10.25 財政部台北關稅局提供蔡○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因 41 公克、甲基安非他命 0.99 公克。
43. 99.12.14 財政部台北關稅局提供周○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻 73 公克。

三、毒品來源及走私方式

(一) 毒品來源分述如下：

1. 海洛因主要來源為越南 35.488 公斤，占 49.32%；泰國 25.458 公斤，占 35.38%；柬埔寨 9.055 公斤，占 12.58%；中國大陸 1.387 公斤，占 1.93%；其他來源 0.57 公斤，占 0.79%。
2. 甲基安非他命主要來源為國內自製，查獲 819.179 公斤，占 95.95%；中國大陸 2.916 公斤，占 0.34%；美國 0.05 公斤，占 0.01%；加拿大 0.039 公斤，占 0.01%；來源其他 31.574 公斤，占 3.7%。
3. 大麻主要來源為加拿大 3.541 公斤，占 39.62%；美國 2.34 公斤，占 26.18%；中國大陸 2.195 公斤，占 24.56%；英國 0.109 公斤，占 1.22%；荷蘭 0.056 公斤，占 0.63%；；來源其他 0.696 公斤，占 7.78%。
4. 愷他命主要來源為走私入境，查獲 1,187.009 公斤，其中中國大陸 1,174.124 公斤，占 98.91%；馬來西亞 7.126 公斤，占 0.6%；印度 2.465 公斤，占 0.21%；國內自製 0.254 公斤，占 0.02%；來源其他 3.04 公斤，占 0.26%。
5. 硝甲西洋主要來源以國內自製為大宗，總計查獲 94.275 公斤，其中國內自製 88 公斤，占 93.34%；其他來源 6.275 公斤，占 6.66%。（表 2-03）



表 2-03

99 年偵辦主要毒品案件來源統計表

來源	類別	案數	百分比 %	毒品種類 (單位：公克)									
				海洛因	百分比 %	甲基安非他命	百分比 %	大麻	百分比 %	愷他命	百分比 %	硝甲西洋	百分比 %
大陸		25	22.32	1,386.60	1.93	2,915.60	0.34	2195.22	24.56	1,174,124.02	98.91		
泰國		8	7.14	25,458.03	35.38								
越南		4	3.57	35,488.00	49.32								
馬來西亞		1	0.89							7,125.80	0.60		
柬埔寨		6	5.36	9,055.00	12.58								
加拿大		4	3.57			39.00	0.00	3541.20	39.62				
美國		5	4.46			50.00	0.01	2340.00	26.18				
英國		4	3.57					109.00	1.22				
荷蘭		6	5.36					56.00	0.63				
印度		1	0.89							2,465.00	0.21		
國內自製		31	27.68			819,179.33	95.95			254.20	0.02	88000.00	93.34
其他		17	15.18	569.96	0.79	31,573.67	3.70	695.50	7.78	3,040.28	0.26	6275.30	6.66
合計		112	100	71,957.59	100	853,757.60	100	8936.92	100	1,187,009.30	100	94275.30	100

註：(1) 本表數據係毒品危害防制條例所列之各項毒品，不包含偽、禁藥品。

(2) 本表所指大陸係包含香港、澳門地區。

(二) 走私方式：

利用郵包包裹及快遞夾藏 40 案，走私方式包括利用精裝書籍挖空、調味香料包、DVD 影帶、包裝罐頭、糖果餅乾盒、三合一咖啡包等方式夾藏；旅客夾帶 21 案，走私方式包括夾藏於行李、腰腹、大腿、胸罩、胯下、鞋底、塞入肛門、吞入腹中或其他包裝（麥片粉、茶葉包、咖啡罐、巧克力、蛋黃酥禮盒、DVD 播放機）等矇混闖關；海運貨櫃 8 案，走私方式包括利用進口金剛砂建材、古藝品石珠、大白菜、雜糧麵包專用粉、塑膠粒、螺絲起子把柄內等夾藏，漁船走私 1 案，其他 18 案。分述如下：

1. 海洛因主要為海運貨櫃走私 32.841 公斤，占 45.64%；旅客夾帶 25.937 公斤，占 36.04%；郵包夾藏 12.143 公斤，占 16.87%；其他 1.037 公斤，占 1.44%。
2. 甲基安非他命主要為國內自製，查獲量 819.179 公斤，占 95.95%；其餘走私案件查獲量 34.578 公斤中，旅客夾帶 10.984 公斤，占 1.29%；海運貨櫃走私 3 公斤，占 0.35%；郵包夾藏 0.091 公斤，占 0.01%；其他 20.503 公斤，占 2.4%。
3. 大麻主要為郵包夾藏 6.087 公斤，占 68.11%；海運貨櫃走私 2.16 公斤，占 24.17%；其他 0.69 公斤，占 7.72%。
4. 愷他命主要為漁船走私 847.3 公斤，占 71.38%；海運貨櫃走私 204.431 公斤，占 17.22%；郵包夾藏 20.578 公斤，占 1.73%；旅客夾帶 9.446 公斤，占 0.8%；其他 105.253 公斤，占 8.87%。
5. 硝甲西洋主要為國內自製 88 公斤，占 93.34%；其他 6.275 公斤，占 6.66%。

（表 2-04）



表 2-04

99 年偵辦主要毒品案件走私方式統計表

來源	類別	案數	百分比 %	毒品種類 (單位：公克)									
				海洛因	百分比 %	甲基安非他命	百分比 %	大麻	百分比 %	愷他命	百分比 %	硝甲西洋	百分比 %
旅客夾帶		21	18.75	25,937.00	36.04	10,984.00	1.29			9,446.00	0.80		
海運貨櫃		8	7.14	32,841.00	45.64	3,000.00	0.35	2160.22	24.17	204,431.42	17.22		
漁 船		1	0.89							847,300.00	71.38		
郵 包		40	35.71	12,142.63	16.87	91.29	0.01	6087.20	68.11	20,578.40	1.73		
國內自製		31	27.68			819,179.33	95.95					88,000	93.34
其 他		11	9.82	1,036.96	1.44	20,502.98	2.40	689.50	7.72	105,253.48	8.87	6,275.3	6.66
合 計		112	100	71,957.59	100	853,757.60	100	8936.92	100	1,187,009.30	100	94,275.3	100

註：本表數據係毒品危害防制條例所列之各項毒品，不包含偽、禁藥品。

四、重要案例

(一) 高○○等走私愷他命 847.3 公斤案。

南部地區機動工作站偵悉，以高○○為首之運輸毒品集團，計劃由中國大陸走私愷他命來臺販售，即組成專案組積極偵查。99年1月13日上午11時許，專案組待高○○等準備前往漁港漁船邊搬運愷他命毒品時，以現行犯逮捕在場共犯高○○、張○○及船長陳○○，船員陳○○、1名菲律賓籍船員等5人，同時並將仍停留在飯店內之共犯白○○、劉○○一併逮捕；專案組隨後在明○號漁船上共查獲愷他命毒品41袋，合計毛重847.3公斤，全案移送高雄地檢署依法偵辦。(圖2-01-1、2-01-2)

圖 2-01-1



高○○等走私愷他命案查緝現場



圖 2-01-2



高○○等走私愷他命案查緝現場

(二) 鍾○○等製造(假)麻黃鹼 403 公斤案。

航業調查處偵悉，以鍾○○為首之製毒集團，計劃在北部地區以感冒藥淬取方式提煉第四級毒品(假)麻黃鹼販售牟利，即組成專案組積極偵查。99年2月4日下午該集團成員賴○○及蕭○○自桃園縣龜山鄉製毒工廠欲駕車離開時，遭專案組以現行犯逮捕，並於該製毒工廠內查獲第四級毒品(假)麻黃鹼成品、溶液總計403公斤，感冒藥錠24箱(約130萬餘顆)及製毒器具乙批，另循線在臺北縣土城市依法拘提共犯莊○○到案，查扣現金新台幣(以下同)580萬元及汽車1輛。專案組續追查發現，鍾○○等自96年起製造毒品販售牟取不法所得約6,500萬餘元，均存入「許○○」、「鄭○○」等人頭帳戶內，經報請檢方依法聲請查扣凍結該等帳戶，全案移送臺北地檢署依法偵辦。(圖2-02-1、2-02-2)

圖 2-02-1



鍾○○等製造麻黃鹼案查獲感冒藥

圖 2-02-2



鍾○○等製造麻黃鹼案



(三) 郭○○等走私愷他命 102 公斤案。

南部地區機動工作站偵悉，以郭○○為首之運輸毒品集團，計劃由大陸地區走私愷他命來臺販售，即與警方組成專案組積極偵查。99 年 4 月 8 日下午 2 時許，專案組依法搜索屏東縣萬丹鄉之毒品發貨倉庫，當場查獲以夾鏈帶包裝之愷他命毒品 102 包，毛重 102 公斤，並將郭○○逮捕到案，全案移送高雄地檢署依法偵辦。

(圖 2-03-1、2-03-2)

圖 2-03-1



郭○○等走私愷他命案查緝現場

圖 2-03-2



郭○○等走私愷他命案毒品證物

(四) 賴○○等製造甲基安非他命 6.85 公斤、溶液 22 公斤、
(假) 麻黃鹼 4 公斤案。

臺北縣調查站偵悉，以賴○○為首之製毒集團，計劃在北部地區以感冒藥提煉(假)麻黃鹼，再製造甲基安非他命販售牟利，即組成專案組積極偵查。99年4月7日依法搜索賴○○新竹縣新埔鎮製毒工廠，當場查獲甲基安非他命 145 公克、溶液 16.7 公斤、(假)麻黃鹼 4 公斤、感冒藥粉末 9.7 公斤、販毒不法所得新臺幣(以下同)20 萬 5,000 元及製造機具、化學原料 1 批，並以現行犯逮捕共犯張○○、楊○○2 人；另於 4 月 9 日續至賴○○基隆市暖暖區製毒工廠搜索，當場查獲甲基



安非他命 6.7 公斤、溶液 5.3 公斤，4 月 13 日再行搜索賴○○臺北縣瑞芳鎮住處，查扣販毒不法所得 439 萬 1,000 元。並於 4 月 14 日拘提賴○○到案，全案移送士林地檢署依法偵辦。（圖 2-04-1、2-04-2）

圖 2-04-1



賴○○等製造毒品案查緝現場

圖 2-04-2



賴○○等製造毒品案查緝現場

（五）鄭○○等走私海洛因 17.3 公斤案。

航業調查處偵悉，北部地區走私毒品集團計劃自泰國走私海洛因來臺販售牟利，由鄭○○、白○○ 2 人擔任運毒交通，即與台北關稅局等單位組成專案組積極偵查，俟鄭、白 2 人於 99 年 7 月 17 日自香港搭機回臺時，在渠 2 人隨身行李內查獲以麥片粉夾藏海洛因各 6 包，總計 12 包，毛重 17.3 公斤，全案移送板橋地檢署依法偵辦。（圖 2-05-1、2-05-2）



圖 2-05-1



鄭○○等走私海洛因案毒品證物

圖 2-05-2



鄭○○等走私海洛因案毒品證物

(六) 原○實業有限公司走私「世鼻利錠」感冒藥案。

航業調查處於 99 年 6 月下旬接獲衛生署食品藥物管理局通報：原○實業有限公司申報大量含麻黃鹼感冒藥「世鼻利錠」出口至馬來西亞。研判疑係假出口，真流用於地下工廠製毒，乃組成專案組積極偵查。經透過國際合作清查發現該公司出口至馬來西亞之貨品只有空箱，並無任何藥品在內，貨品顯遭掉包，追查發現原○實業有限公司改以另一家生技公司名義向藥廠購買「世鼻利錠」感冒藥 40 箱 (200 萬粒)，於 7 月 26 日以空箱出口至馬來西亞，實際藥品仍留置在中○貨櫃場內，專案組乃會同基隆關稅局於 8 月 10 日俟該公司欲以退運方式進行掉包時，查扣該批「世鼻利錠」感冒藥，並約談共犯嚴○○、陳○○、曾○○、曹○○等 4 人到案，均坦誠係以假出口真退運方式將 2 批共計 400 萬錠「世鼻利錠」感冒藥領走再銷售給國內製毒集團，全案依偽造文書等罪嫌移送基隆地檢署依法偵辦。

(圖 2-06-1、2-06-2)

圖 2-06-1



○○實業公司不法案查獲世鼻利錠



圖 2-06-2



○○實業公司不法案查獲世鼻利錠

(七) 林○○及新加坡籍 L 氏等走私甲基安非他命 13.68 公斤案。

臺北市調查處偵悉，新加坡籍 L 氏於 99 年 8 月 18 日下午自新加坡搭機抵臺後，即由林○○等販毒集團安排住宿，並將甲基安非他命夾藏於巧克力、蛋黃酥禮盒、咖啡罐及 DVD 播放機內，交由 L 氏搭機出境。俟 8 月 23 日上午 L 氏出境時，當場查獲甲基安非他命毒品毛重約 4,771 公克；專案組續於 99 年 9 月 21 日俟林○○南下高雄取貨搭乘高鐵返回烏日站時，以現行犯逮捕，當場起出甲基安非他命 8,243 公克。隨即赴彰化縣芬園鄉及中壢市林○○住處搜索，再查獲甲基安非他命 668.5 公克；另循線在臺北市將共犯周○○依法拘提到案，並查扣犯罪不法所得新臺幣 15 萬 4,000 元，全案移送臺北地檢署偵辦。（圖 2-07-1、2-07-2）

圖 2-07-1



林○○等走私甲基安非他命案查緝現場

圖 2-07-2



林○○等走私甲基安非他命案查緝現場



(八) 溫○○等製造甲基安非他命 1.8 公斤、溶液 4.3 公斤及(假)麻黃鹼溶液 100 公斤案。

中部地區機動工作站偵悉，以溫○○為首之製毒集團，計劃在北部地區以感冒藥提煉(假)麻黃鹼，進而製造甲基安非他命，即組成專案組積極偵查。99 年 10 月 7 日凌晨，溫○○駕車自台北縣石碇鄉離開製毒工廠時，專案組會同保三總隊員警進行攔查，並進入製毒工廠實施搜索，當場查獲甲基安非他命成品 1.757 公斤，溶液 4.3 公斤、(假)麻黃鹼溶液 100 公斤及製毒器具 1 批，並以現行犯逮捕溫○○、劉○○，全案移送臺北地檢署依法偵辦。(圖 2-08-1、2-08-2)

圖 2-08-1



溫○○等製造甲基安非他命案查緝現場

圖 2-08-2



溫○○等製造甲基安非他命案查緝現場

（九）王○○等走私愷他命 46.2 公斤案。

臺南縣調查站偵悉，王○○等販毒集團計劃自大陸地區利用貨櫃夾藏愷他命走私回臺販售牟利，即組成專案組積極偵查。99年10月31日下午1時許，會同高雄關稅局對運抵高雄港之貨櫃開櫃查驗，在進口之金鋼砂中查獲夾藏愷他命46.2公斤，專案組於11月1日在高雄市依法逮捕王○○等四人，全案移送高雄地檢署依法偵辦。（圖 2-09-1、2-09-2）



圖 2-09-1



王○○等走私愷他命案查緝現場

圖 2-09-2



王○○等走私愷他命案查緝現場

(十) 魏○○等走私硝甲西洋(一粒眠)88公斤案。

南部地區機動工作站偵悉，魏○○等販毒集團見馬來西亞硝甲西洋(一粒眠)毒品價格高漲，乃計劃自國內利用快遞寄送一粒眠毒品至馬國販售牟利，即組成專案組積極偵查。99年12月20日，專案組在相關共犯完成快遞寄送並轉交託寄單據時，將魏○○及共犯張○○等3人拘提到案，隨後於20日下午6時前往桃園機場貨運站，起出準備託運之硝甲西洋毒品33.6萬顆，總計88公斤，全案移送桃園地檢署依法偵辦。(圖2-10-1、2-10-2)

圖 2-10-1



魏○○等走私硝甲西洋案查緝現場



圖 2-10-2



魏○○等走私硝甲西洋案查緝現場

參、國際暨兩岸合作

本局緝毒國際合作採取「有實案、有實力」的原則，在戰略上以我國毒品及製毒原料的上游國家及對我國反毒工作深具影響力之國家為優先進行之合作對象，在戰術上則以「管道建立、經驗交流、情資交換、專案會議、合作辦案、案犯追緝」等具體方式執行，因應國內毒品犯罪情勢需要，推動與相關國家之合作。

一、交流、參訪及情資交換

(一) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率相關同仁，於 99 年 2 月 22 日與來局參訪之美國司法部緝毒署 (DEA) 香港辦事處處長麥安竹 (Andrew Malanga) 等 4 人舉行工作會談，針對偵辦中「丹○公司輸出大量假麻黃鹼製劑至宏都拉斯不法案」達成加強合作之共識。

- (二) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富於 99 年 2 月 25 日接見日本厚生勞動省關東信越厚生局麻藥取締部國際情報課長宮島新、美國緝毒局東京事務所所長補佐武居正太郎等 4 人，就「祝○○涉嫌走私甲基安非他命至日本案」舉行工作會談。
- (三) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富於 99 年 3 月 24 日接見日本警察廳藥物銃器對策課課長補佐江田良介及日本交流協會總務部主任今井宗雄等 5 人，除安排日方參觀本局反毒陳展館外，並舉行工作會談。
- (四) 大陸公安部邊防管理局處長尹成軍、福建邊防總隊參謀長王冰等 9 人，於 99 年 6 月 10 至 14 日來臺訪問 5 天，本局毒品防制處處長王華富率相關同仁與尹處長等舉行兩岸緝毒工作會談，另亦安排參訪法務部、海巡署、刑事警察局及入出國移民署等國內兩岸合作友軍機關。大陸公安部邊防管理局及福建邊防總隊此次應邀來臺參訪，係在兩岸簽署打擊犯罪及司法互助協議後，雙方首次公開進行業務交流，對建立合作打擊犯罪機制甚具意義。
- (五) 本局毒品防制處副處長張祥山率相關同仁，於 99 年 6 月 28 日與美國司法部緝毒署香港辦事處調查官葛威廉 (William Kearney) 等 3 人，就「馬來西亞籍姚○○涉嫌運輸毒品案」舉行工作會談。
- (六) 本局毒品防制處副處長張祥山率相關同仁，於 99 年 8 月 10 日與美國司法部緝毒署香港辦事處調查官艾誠德 (Shannon Argetsinger)，就「臺籍王○○集團涉嫌運輸毒品案」舉行工作會談。
- (七) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富等 4 人，於 99 年 8 月 23 至 27 日赴柬埔寨及越南訪問，分別拜會越南警察緝毒局、柬埔寨國家禁毒署及柬埔寨警察國際刑警局等機關，洽談國際合作事宜。
- (八) 本局局長張濟平於 99 年 9 月 9 日接見美國司法部緝毒署香港辦事處處



長麥安竹等 3 人，並接受麥安竹處長對本局協助該署偵破「丹○公司出口高含量假麻黃鹼製劑至宏都拉斯不法案」致贈感謝狀。

- (九) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率相關同仁，於 99 年 9 月 28 日與來訪之日本海上保安廳國際組織犯罪對策基地長中西良次及日本交流協會總務部主任中村正重等 4 人舉行工作會談。
- (十) 本局副局長陳志揚於 99 年 10 月 5 日接見來訪之馬來西亞皇家警察緝毒局助理局長扎卡瑞亞 (Azkaria Bin Sudin) 等 2 人，並代表本局就雙方合作偵破之「李○○等運輸毒品案」接受馬來西皇家警察總監慕薩 (Tan Sri Musa Bin Tan Sri Haji Hassan) 署名之感謝狀；另由本局毒品防制處副處長張祥山率相關同仁與扎卡瑞亞等舉行工作會談。
- (十一) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率相關同仁，於 99 年 10 月 19 日與來訪之越南防制毒品及犯罪委員會祕書長阮堅等 3 人，針對臺越間運輸毒品現況及防制情形舉行工作會談。
- (十二) 本局毒品防制處科長汪仁成等 4 人，於 99 年 10 月 23 日至 11 月 2 日赴甘比亞擔任緝毒專精訓練講座，本次訓練係首次與甘國緝毒局合作，訓練該國緝毒局、移民局與警察局等相關機關 25 名緝毒人員，課程內容包括國際毒品趨勢發展、毒品與地下製毒工廠介紹、毒品案件偵查實務、毒品鑑識方法與檢驗實作等。
- (十三) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率相關同仁，於 99 年 11 月 9 日與來訪之菲律賓緝毒署 (PDEA) 署長勝帝雅戈將軍 (Dionisio R. Santiago) 等 6 人舉行工作會談，並達成加強合作，打擊毒品犯罪之共識。
- (十四) 本局毒品防制處副處長張祥山率相關同仁，於 99 年 11 月 16 日接待來訪之泰國特別調查署處長席瓦朋 (SIVAPORN) 等 7 人，除參觀本局毒品保管庫，實地觀摩毒品保管情形外，並舉行「毒品保管業務會談」。

(十五) 本局毒品防制處調查官薛寶樹等 3 人，於 99 年 11 月 29 至 30 日赴菲律賓參訪，與菲國警政署反毒特遣隊執行長 Eduardo P Acierto 及美國司法部緝毒署馬尼拉辦事處主任 Robert Cash 等，就合作偵辦之「某跨國製毒集團案」舉行工作會談。（圖 2-21）

圖 2-21



本局與菲國警政署反毒特遣隊及 DEA 召開專案緝毒會議

(十六) 本局毒品防制處副處長張祥山等 5 人，於 99 年 12 月 6 至 13 日赴中國大陸福建省、廣東省及雲南省等禁毒機關參訪，並舉行工作會談。（圖 2-22）



圖 2-22



本局與大陸廣東禁毒局舉行兩岸緝毒會談

二、國際暨兩岸合作偵破案例

(一) 國際合作：

1. 本局毒品防制處與美國司法部緝毒署 (DEA) 香港辦事處共同偵辦「丹○公司輸出大量假麻黃鹼製劑至宏都拉斯不法案」，經由美國司法部緝毒署通報，宏國執法人員於 99 年 3 月 8 日展開調查行動，在一隻由我國出口至宏國之貨櫃中，查扣非法輸入之高含量假麻黃鹼製劑 2,970 萬 9,000 顆 (3,209 公斤)。

(圖 2-23-1、2-23-2)

圖 2-23-1



本局與美國緝毒署合作偵破「丹○公司等涉嫌跨國走私毒品案」查緝現場

圖 2-23-2



本局與美國緝毒署合作偵破「丹○公司等涉嫌跨國走私毒品案」查緝現場



2. 本局毒品防制處與美國司法部緝署香港辦事處共同偵辦「馬來西亞籍姚○○涉嫌運輸毒品案」，案經 DEA 及香港海關毒品調查科及時通報，由本局桃園縣調查站會同北部地區機動工作站組成專案小組，於 99 年 4 月 22 日俟姚○○通關出境前往菲律賓時，在其托運行李中，查獲甲基安非他命 4,013 公克，經依法逮捕並移送桃園地檢署偵辦。
3. 本局與菲律賓警政署反毒特遣隊 (Philippine National Ploice, Anti-Illegal Drugs Operational Task Force) 合作偵辦「藍○○集團在菲國製毒案」，菲警會同菲國海關根據本局提供之情資，於 99 年 5 月 19 日在該集團運抵馬尼拉港之二只貨櫃，查扣大批製毒器材及化學原料，案經菲國海關局長莫拉萊斯 (Napoleon Morales) 及警政署副署長阿庫那 (Eduardo Acuna) 將軍舉行聯合記者會宣告偵破本案。(圖 2-24)

圖 2-24



本局與菲律賓警政署反毒特遣隊合作偵破藍○○等在菲國製毒案查緝現場

4. 本局與馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局及大陸福建省公安廳邊防總隊合作，由馬警肅毒局於 99 年 8 月 12 日在馬國柔佛州偵破「李○○等跨國運輸毒品案」，計查獲硝甲西洋（俗稱一粒眠）82 萬 4,500 顆、愷他命 15 公斤及凍結銀行帳戶 250 餘萬馬幣，並陸續逮捕本案集團成員計 17 名嫌疑人（其中馬籍 9 人、臺籍 4 人、新加坡籍 3 人與印尼籍 1 人）；續於 99 年 8 月 19 日，在吉隆坡查獲自中國大陸運抵的貨櫃中再度查獲一粒眠毒品 101 萬 5,500 顆。（圖 2-25-1、2-25-2）
5. 本局據泰國特別調查署 (Department of Special Investigation, 簡稱 DSI) 通報，某跨國運輸毒品集團將自泰國以郵寄包裹夾藏海洛因方式走私來臺，遂由本局

圖 2-25-1



本局與馬來西亞皇家警察局合作偵破「李○○等涉嫌跨國走私毒品案」毒品證物



圖 2-25-2



本局與馬來西亞皇家警察局合作偵破「李○○等涉嫌跨國走私毒品案」新聞發佈

航業調查處透過財政部臺北關稅局，通報海關在各關口針對快遞郵包全面攔截，陸續查獲 3 案：

- (1) 本局航業調查處會同財政部臺中關稅局於 6 月 11 日自泰國郵寄來臺包裹中，查獲以書籍挖空方式夾藏海洛因 663 公克，循線於 99 年 6 月 16 日逮捕該集團在臺泰籍嫌疑人 Y 氏與 S 氏，全案移送臺中地檢署偵辦。
- (2) 本局航業調查處會同財政部臺北關稅局於 99 年 7 月 3 日自泰國郵寄來臺包裹中，查獲以書籍挖空方式夾藏海洛因 720 公克，於 7 月 6 日循線逮捕該集團在臺泰籍嫌疑人章○○，全案移送臺北地檢署經偵辦。
- (3) 本局航業處會同財政部臺北關稅局於 99 年 9 月 8 日、16 日自泰國郵寄來臺包裹中，查獲以書籍挖空方式夾藏海洛因 1,420 公克，於 10 月 12 日循

線逮捕該集團在臺嫌疑人文○○與戴○○，全案移送臺北地檢署偵辦。

三、兩岸合作偵破重大案例

1. 本局毒品防制處與大陸福建公安廳邊防總隊共同偵辦「臺籍陳○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案」，陸方於 99 年 1 月 23 日在福建省漳州市查獲愷他命 119 公斤，逮捕嫌疑人 7 人（其中臺籍 4 人），查扣走私工具船隻 1 艘、汽車 2 輛。本案係於 98 年 12 月 27 至 30 日在大陸廈門舉行之「2009 海峽兩岸打擊毒品犯罪研討會」中，列為 99 年度雙方合作三大要案之一。
2. 本局毒品防制處與大陸福建省公安廳邊防總隊共同偵辦「臺籍王○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案」，陸方於 99 年 3 月 5 日在福建省漳州市查獲愷他命 150 公斤，逮捕臺籍嫌疑人羅○○、楊○○、王○○及方○○ 4 人；主嫌王○○則於 3 月 23 日遭陸方逮捕到案。
3. 本局毒品防制處與大陸福建省公安廳邊防總隊共同偵辦「臺籍陳○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案」，陸方於 99 年 8 月 11 日在廈門查獲愷他命 19 公斤，逮捕嫌疑人 5 人，其中臺籍 3 人。
4. 本局毒品防制處與大陸福建省公安廳邊防總隊共同偵辦「水○○涉嫌運輸毒品案」，陸方於 99 年 11 月 2 日在廣東省潮州市查獲愷他命 78 公斤，逮捕嫌疑人 3 人，其中臺籍 2 人。

四、國際暨兩岸合作會議

1. 本局毒品防制處調查官李維鈞等 2 人代表本局出席於 99 年 9 月 23 至 24 日，由財政部關稅總局、美國國土安全部移民及海關執法局共同舉辦，外交部與美國在台協會協辦之「海關邊境查緝國際研討會」。
2. 本局毒品防制處調查官薛寶樹代表本局參加 99 年 9 月 27 日至 10 月 8 日，



在日本東京舉行之「2010 年日本藥物犯罪取締研討會」，該研討會尚包括菲律賓、印尼、泰國、馬來西亞、越南、柬埔寨、緬甸、尼泊爾、巴基斯坦、哥倫比亞、巴西及烏茲別克等 12 國代表與會，本局自 1994 年起歷年均係以觀察員身分參加。（圖 2-26）

3. 本局毒品防制處處長王華富、經濟犯罪防制處處長江桂馨、兩岸情勢研析處處長劉禮信等 6 人代表本局出席於 99 年 10 月 18-22 日在大陸蘇州舉行之「第五屆海峽兩岸暨香港、澳門警學研討會」。

圖 2-26



本局毒品防制處派員參加日本「2010 年毒品犯罪取締研討會」

肆、獲案毒品證物之保管及處理

一、毒品證物保管

99 年計收受各司法、軍法機關查獲移送檢驗後入庫保管之毒品證物 6,752 件，計 15 萬 9,327.23 公克，截至 99 年底，本局保管毒品證物計 4 萬 1,359 件，重量計 312 萬 6,314.58 公克。（表 2-04-1）

表 2-04-1

99 年獲案毒品證物各月入庫統計表

分級 種類	第一級毒品						第二級毒品		其他		合計	
	海洛因		嗎啡		古柯鹼		大麻					
數量	公克	案數	公克	案數	公克	案數	公克	案數	公克	案數	公克	案數
1 月	4,360.37	432					6,463.88	30	4.24	2	10,828.49	464
2 月	2,494.97	282					906.24	19	0.09		3,401.30	301
3 月	8,210.07	799			1.16	1	2,326.57	50	747.81	2	11,285.61	852
4 月	7,306.60	605			4.86	1	2,516.11	20	278.05	7	10,105.62	633
5 月	1,311.69	548					23,525.73	31	0.87	1	24,838.29	580
6 月	11,435.08	558	2.29	1	425.89	3	3,914.69	26	127.53		15,905.48	588
7 月	14,993.06	620	0.63	1			3,359.22	29	504.46	4	18,857.37	654
8 月	21,263.08	472					103.48	28	11.66		21,378.22	500
9 月	4,743.85	523					176.52	14	382.56	5	5,302.93	542
10 月	28,877.45	533			1.27		989.04	21	2.45	1	29,870.21	555
11 月	5,292.88	547			0.4	1	289.70	26	63.78	2	5,646.76	576
12 月	1,743.81	487					157.87	19	5.27	1	1,906.95	507
總計	112,032.91	6,406	2.92	2	433.58	6	44,729.05	313	2,128.77	25	159,327.23	6,752

備註：1. 其他欄位表示檢驗結果為第一級毒品之乙醯托啡因、二氫去氧嗎啡、二氫愛托啡因、愛托啡因、酚派丙酮，第二級毒品之罌粟草、古柯葉、大麻脂、大麻浸膏及大麻酊等，及早期未經本局檢驗逕移入庫保管之毒品吸食工具（煙頭）、包裝器（殘渣袋）、與海洛因混裝之安非他命及已無足夠數量檢驗等無法明確歸類之毒品。

2.1 案可能包含 1 種以上之毒品。



二、毒品證物銷燬

依據「毒品危害防制條例」第 18 條第 1 項「查獲之毒品及專供製造或施用毒品之器具，不問屬於犯人與否，均沒收銷燬之」，為配合「99 年全國反毒會議」之召開，特於期前 99 年 4 月 20 日下午在本局舉行「獲案毒品處理流程監督會」第 11 次會議，會中決議：

(一) 確認銷燬已獲處分命令之毒品證物計 1 萬 5,013 筆，141 萬 5,841.95 公克。

(表 2-04-2、2-04-3)

(二) 推選董氏基金會凌顧問立一、毒藥物防治發展基金會鄧執行長昭芳及消費者文教基金會代表等 3 位擔任監督會委員代表，配合臺灣高等法院檢察署指派錢檢察官漢良於 4 月 27 日上午蒞臨本局，監督執行前揭擬銷燬獲案毒品證物之清點、封緘及簽證作業；5 月 5 日下午 3 時赴臺北市政府環境保護局木柵垃圾焚化廠監督銷燬作業。

99 年 5 月 5 日下午 1 時 30 分，待銷燬毒品裝成 120 箱及 116 桶計 236 件毒品，由裝甲車裝載，在本局警衛組荷槍實彈、空勤總隊直昇機及沿途便衣暗哨，三度空間監控戒護下，從本局安全運抵木柵垃圾焚化廠。

14 時 30 分車隊抵達木柵垃圾焚化廠，工作人員將毒品搬運至 5 樓垃圾儲坑區之平臺，在監督委員逐箱檢視箱數及封條無損後，每箱毒品依序排列整齊等待銷燬。15 時 10 分法務部曾部長蒞臨木柵垃圾焚化廠，主持 99 年獲案毒品證物公開銷燬儀式，為 99 年的全國反毒會議揭開序幕。(圖 2-31)

表 2-04-2

99 年各機關獲案毒品獲處分命令銷燬統計表

資料時間：99 年 1 月 1 日至 12 月 31 日

代 碼	機 關 全 稱	處分本機關筆數	處分他機關筆數	合 計
02	臺灣臺北地方法院檢察署	1,142	29	1,171
03	臺灣士林地方法院	-	1	1
04	臺灣士林地方法院檢察署	447	37	484
05	臺灣板橋地方法院	3	-	3
06	臺灣板橋地方法院檢察署	1,810	64	1,874
07	臺灣桃園地方法院	-	-	-
08	臺灣桃園地方法院檢察署	1,884	36	1,920
10	臺灣新竹地方法院檢察署	452	10	462
11	臺灣臺中地方法院	1	-	1
12	臺灣臺中地方法院檢察署	2,003	37	2,040
14	臺灣彰化地方法院檢察署	923	21	944
16	臺灣雲林地方法院檢察署	237	12	249
17	臺灣嘉義地方法院	1	-	1
18	臺灣嘉義地方法院檢察署	192	8	200
20	臺灣臺南地方法院檢察署	1,244	20	1,264
22	臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署	1,804	21	1,825
23	臺灣屏東地方法院	-	-	-
24	臺灣屏東地方法院檢察署	416	15	431
26	臺灣臺東地方法院檢察署	35	14	49
28	臺灣花蓮地方法院檢察署	-	-	-
30	臺灣宜蘭地方法院檢察署	1	-	1
32	臺灣基隆地方法院檢察署	1,261	15	1,276
34	臺灣澎湖地方法院檢察署	3	-	3
36	福建金門地方法院檢察署	1	-	1
96	臺灣高等法院	1	-	1
97	臺灣南投地方法院檢察署	265	-	265
99	臺灣苗栗地方法院檢察署	534	13	547
總 計		14,660	353	15,013



表 2-04-3 法務部調查局獲案毒品保管專庫歷年銷燬各類毒品數量統計一覽表

類別 年份	第一級毒品						第二級毒品						其他		備註			
	海洛因		嗎啡		鴉片		古柯鹼		罌粟		古柯		大麻			公克	件數	
	件數	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克				
83 年	3,858	5,096.50	557		2	1.40						14,900.21	79	2,579.92	26	145,124.87	4,522	83 年 6 月 3 日假內湖垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
84 年	5,836	5,703.37	185		10	1,015.58						19,662.17	56	813.89	168	369,454.20	6,255	84 年 5 月 22 日假內湖垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
85 年	4,879	2,170.28	55		4	0.54						5,301.64	64	2,634.78	89	401,246.04	5,091	85 年 5 月 17 日假木柵垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
86 年	3,004	638.20	29		1	33.97						10,917.00	44	246.87	32	228,534.21	3,110	86 年 5 月 16 日假木柵垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
87 年	3,911	298.31	12		1	574.50						2,263.71	50	27.27	21	158,810.70	3,995	87 年 5 月 15 日假木柵垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
88 年	3,012	1,878.45	23		1	6.34						2,940.13	90	173.80	18	99,411.05	3,144	88 年 5 月 19 日假木柵垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
90 年	6,826	4,743.81	128		1	0.32						42,882.75	136	1,999.31	30	260,989.63	7,121	90 年 5 月 14 日假內湖垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
91 年	5,226	6.79	4		4	20,958.83						2,981.33	250	5,865.13	17	222,258.69	5,501	91 年 5 月 17 日假木柵垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
92 年	6,435	379.21	5						2	29.62	3	43,182.94	282	1,426.60	1	170,495.01	6,723	92 年 5 月 16 日假木柵垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
93 年	7,083	1,072.10	3		1	1.30			1	287.63	2	12,852.31	349	59.98	9	81,195.22	7,445	93 年 5 月 26 日假木柵垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
94 年	7,504	1.24	1		1	356.62			1	5.48	6	21,822.47	286	1,812.99	22	221,055.00	7,814	94 年 5 月 23 日假木柵垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
95 年	10,546	22.99	4		1	0.08						10,572.91	386	14,947.54	17	552,187.86	10,954	95 年 5 月 19 日假木柵垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
96 年	12,679	691.24	3		4	1,175.86						21,291.16	330	5.36	18	265,707.79	13,034	96 年 4 月 26 日假木柵垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
97 年	9,197				6	455.47						17,143.93	299	10,491.51	29	285,667.60	9,531	97 年 4 月 16 日假木柵垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
98 年	12,919	3.43	3	2.8	8	981.39						31,837.64	413	4,348.11	417	402,429.99	13,761	98 年 4 月 2 日假木柵垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
99 年	14,021	4,991.69	226		6	85.59						979,786.40	484	51,095.19	275	1,415,841.95	15,013	99 年 5 月 5 日假木柵垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬

備註：89 年末召開全國反毒會議。

圖 2-31



法務部曾部長、調查局吳局長、臺北市政府環境保護局吳副局長共同啟動銷燬毒品儀式



伍、毒品防制宣導

現階段政府反毒宣導之策略與工作重點，仍以校園為主，再延伸到家庭、社區，乃至社會各階層，以深化全民反毒教育。本局為配合毒品防制教育之推動，94 年 12 月設置「反毒陳展館」，開放國內各階層民眾及國際外賓參觀，透過專業解說，實地瞭解毒品危害，以達反毒功效，迄至 99 年 12 月底止，參觀反毒陳展館之人數已高達 19 萬 5,960 人，其中學校員生人數計 11 萬 6,503 人，占 59.45%。其次，配合各機關團體學校之需求，選派資深講座前往專題演講。另配合政府機關或民間社團舉辦大型活動之機會，由各地區調查處站派員在會場設置宣導攤位，除提供有關毒品危害之文宣外，並散發印製有反毒警語之紀念品等，藉以深化反毒教育。（圖 2-41、2-42、2-43）

圖 2-41



國際外賓參觀反毒陳展館

圖 2-42



學校員生參觀反毒陳展館

圖 2-43



辦理反毒宣導活動



3

案件概況分析





壹、全國毒品犯罪統計概況

依據法務部「法務統計摘要」資料顯示：

一、毒品案件偵審情形

99 年地方法院檢察署新收毒品偵查案件為 7 萬 6,363 件（其中第一級毒品占 39.6%，第二級毒品占 57.6%，餘為第三與第四級毒品及其他），較上年增加 6.8%，其中除第一級毒品較上年減少 18.1% 外，其餘皆較上年增加，以第二、三級毒品分別較上年增加 32.5% 及 45.7%。新收毒品案件當中，施用行為（含兼施用）者 6 萬 3,521 件，占 83.2%。

99 年地方法院檢察署毒品偵查案件起訴人數 4 萬 3,694 人（其中施用行為者占 78%；犯第一級毒品者占 48.8%、第二級毒品者占 46.8%、第三級毒品者 4.2%），較上年增加 8.0%。（表 3-11）

表 3-11

毒品案件偵審情形統計表

項目別	新收偵查案件數					起訴人數				
	總計		第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	總計		第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品
	件數	施用				人數	施用			
95 年	76,068	67,944	48,854	26,393	490	28,842	24,001	20,396	8,050	333
96 年	86,281	76,838	52,317	32,953	678	40,175	34,331	27,715	11,798	595
97 年	83,187	74,096	49,707	32,461	860	47,469	41,215	34,017	12,588	821
98 年	71,483	61,139	36,652	33,199	1,465	40,443	32,947	25,437	13,639	1,303
99 年	76,363	63,521	30,016	44,002	2,135	43,694	34,280	21,338	20,429	1,827
與上年增減率	6.8%	6.8%	-18.1%	32.5%	45.7%	8.0%	4.0%	-16.1%	49.8%	40.2%

二、毒品案件判決情形

99年各級法院審理毒品案件裁判確定移送檢察機關執行有罪人數為3萬5,460人，較上年減少3.5%，其中屬第一級毒品罪者為1萬8,271人，占51.5%，第二級毒品罪者為1萬5,999人。定罪者中，純施用為2萬9,428人，占83.0%，較上年減少8.2%；純製賣運輸3,470人，占9.8%，則較上年增加63.0%。至於毒品案件之累、再犯人數中具有毒品罪前科者2萬9,238人，占毒品有罪人數比率為82.5%，較上年減少3.6%。（表3-12）

表 3-12

毒品案件判決確定有罪人數統計表

單位：人

項 目 別	總 計	第 一 級 毒 品	第 二 級 毒 品	純 製 賣 運 輸	製 賣 運 輸 兼 施 用	純 施 用	毒品犯			
							初 犯	再累犯		
								合 計	同 罪 名	同 罪 名 比 率
95年	24,545	16,342	8,003	1,276	14	21,324	3,009	21,536	18,568	75.6%
96年	27,199	18,341	8,577	1,522	4	23,444	2,668	24,531	21,775	80.1%
97年	41,120	28,286	12,401	2,008	15	36,563	2,587	38,533	35,732	86.9%
98年	36,758	24,624	11,504	2,129	4	32,046	2,618	34,140	31,437	85.5%
99年	35,460	18,271	15,999	3,470	3	29,428	3,225	32,235	29,238	82.5%
與上年 增減率	-3.5%	-25.8%	39.1%	63.0%	-25.0%	-8.2%	23.2%	-5.6%	-7.0%	-3.6%

備註：1. 本表之「同罪名」係指本次犯罪經與其前科罪名比對為相同罪名者。

2. 再累犯係指裁判確定有罪者於本次犯罪前有犯罪前科者，亦即有任一筆犯罪前科（裁判確定有罪）者，即列入再累犯統計。



三、查獲毒品數量

99 年按當期鑑定純質淨重之毒品共計 3,478.8 公斤，較上年增加 1,578.1 公斤、83%。第一級毒品為 85.1 公斤，第二級毒品 273.1 公斤，第三級毒品 2,618.5 公斤及第四級毒品 502.1 公斤，其中以第三級毒品較上年查獲量達 1 倍之多為最。查獲毒品排名順序為愷他命 2,594.3 公斤，麻黃鹼類 (含甲基麻黃鹼、麻黃鹼、假麻黃鹼) 378.5 公斤，安非他命 242.7 公斤，海洛因 85.1 公斤，大麻 21 公斤。就毒品來源地區別分，主要以來自中國大陸者最多，約占 68%。(表 3-13-1, 3-13-2)

表 3-13-1

查獲各類毒品數量統計表—按當期鑑定之純質淨重

單位：公斤

項 目 別	總 計	第一級毒品		第二級毒品					第三級毒品		第四級毒品			
		合 計	海 洛 因	合 計	MDMA	大 麻	安 非 他 命	安 非 他 命 半 成 品	合 計	愷 他 命	合 計	甲 基 麻 黃 鹼	麻 黃 鹼	假 麻 黃 鹼
95 年	1,992.7	204.4	203.5	214.1	2.6	28.0	181.4	0.1	1,046.2	827.9	528.0	-	338.0	-
96 年	1,634.7	139.0	137.7	262.3	17.9	22.3	124.3	95.5	810.2	598.7	423.2	7.5	412.4	7.5
97 年	1,890.4	194.9	130.5	48.6	0.9	13.2	28.4	0.3	267.4	799.5	846.1	1.0	66.4	489.6
98 年	1,900.7	62.5	62.4	179.2	2.0	61.1	107.0	-	1,201.8	1,186.4	457.2	1.6	77.7	70.8
99 年	3,478.8	85.1	83.6	273.1	5.9	21.0	242.7	3.5	2,618.5	2,594.3	502.1	2.0	136.4	240.1
與上年 增減率	83%	36.2%	34%	52.4%	195.0%	-65.6%	126.8%	-	117.9%	118.7%	9.8%	25.0%	75.5%	239.1%

表 3-13-2

查獲各類毒品來源地區統計表

項目別	總計	第一級毒品		第二級毒品				第三級毒品		第四級毒品				
		合計	海洛因	合計	MDMA	大麻	安非他命	安非他命半成品	合計	愷他命	合計	甲基麻黃鹼	麻黃鹼	假麻黃鹼
臺閩地區	441.9	4.9	4.9	143.0	0.4	0.1	139.0	3.5	49.2	34.0	244.8	1.5	122.2	121.2
中國大陸	2,357.1	2.9	2.9	1.9	-	1.9	-	-	2,229.1	2,229.1	123.2	-	-	-
香港	82.9	0.3	0.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	80.6	80.6	-	-	-	-
泰國	25.5	25.5	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
緬甸	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
其他地區	198.2	42.4	41.0	12.8	4.5	8.3	-	-	143.0	143.0	-	-	-	-
不明地區	380.1	6.7	6.7	122.6	1.0	8.7	112.9	-	116.7	107.6	134.1	0.5	14.2	118.9

說明：1. 毒品來源地區別係由各查獲機關依毒品包裝或走私來源地區或毒犯之自白判別統計，包括轉口地，並不專指原始生產地區。如無法判明則列入地區不明欄。

2. 地區不明欄亦包括毒犯街頭交易或持有、施用等被緝獲其毒品來源無法判明之資料。

四、毒品案件在監受刑人概況

99 年底在監毒品犯計 2 萬 4,480 人，占在監受刑人 5 萬 7,088 人之 42.9%，在監毒品犯中，純施用者 1 萬 4,213 人占 58.1%，製賣運輸兼施用者計 412 人，占 1.7%，純製賣運輸者 8,660 人，占 35.4%。毒品新入監受刑人 1 萬 1,247 人，較上年 1 萬 2,440



人，減少 9.6%，屬第一級毒品者為 6,291 人占 55.9%，第二級毒品者 4,410 人占 39.2%。新入所受觀察勒戒人 9,501 人，較上年 8,305 人，增加 1,196 人或 14.4%。新入所受戒治人 1,470 人，較上年 1,972 人，減少 502 人或 25.5%。（表 3-14）

表 3-14

毒品案件在監受刑人概況統計表

單位：人

項 目 別	在 監 受 刑 人	在監受刑人				新入監受刑人			新入所人數	
		毒 品 犯	純 製 賣 運 輸	製 賣 運 輸 兼 施 用	純 施 用	毒 品 犯	第 一 級 毒 品	第 二 級 毒 品	觀 察 勒 戒	強 制 戒 治
95 年	51,381	20,671	5,115	1,264	13,201	12,419	8,953	3,265	11,017	2,830
96 年	40,461	14,162	5,429	903	6,942	10,093	7,531	2,388	10,959	3,510
97 年	52,708	20,933	6,231	697	12,893	14,492	10,267	3,841	10,311	3,396
98 年	55,225	23,636	6,986	536	14,970	12,440	8,685	3,395	8,305	1,972
99 年	57,088	24,480	8,660	412	14,213	11,247	6,291	4,410	9,501	1,470
與上年 增減率	3.4%	3.6%	24.0%	-23.1%	-5.1%	-9.6%	-27.6%	29.9%	14.4%	-25.5%

貳、本局 99 年偵辦毒品案件概況分析

一、性別

99 年偵辦毒品案件，犯罪嫌疑人 222 人，其中男性 203 人，占 91.44%，女性 19 人，占 8.56%。其中第一級毒品嫌疑人，男性為 51 人、女性 2 人；第二級毒品嫌疑人，男性為 77 人、女性 9 人；第三級毒品嫌疑人，男性為 47 人、女性 5 人；第四級毒品嫌疑人，男性為 28 人、女性 3 人（表 3-21、圖 3-21）。

表 3-21

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人性別統計表

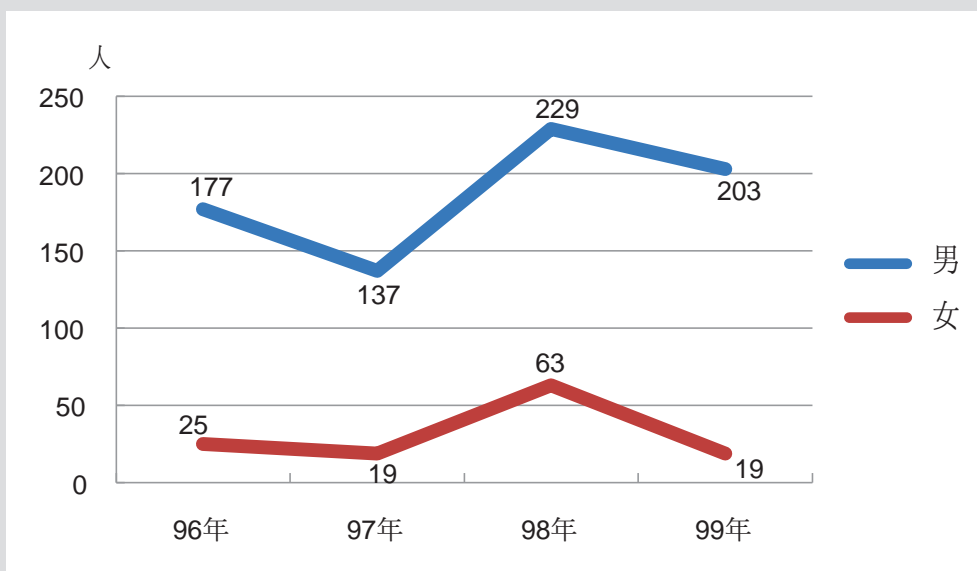
單位：人

類別 性別	96 年				97 年				98 年				99 年			
	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品
男	47	65	63	2	44	45	40	8	61	89	51	28	51	77	47	28
女	8	5	11	1	5	11	2	1	11	18	12	22	2	9	5	3
合計	55	70	74	3	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31



圖 3-21

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人性別統計圖



二、年齡

99 年偵辦毒品案件，犯罪嫌疑人中以 30 歲以上至未滿 40 歲者 81 人最多，占 36.49%；40 歲以上至未滿 50 歲者 51 人，占 22.97%；20 歲以上至未滿 30 歲者 50 人，占 22.52%；50 歲以上至未滿 60 歲者 22 人，占 9.91%，年齡分布在 20 歲至 50 歲之間，主要原因係本局偵辦毒品案件皆以國際及兩岸間之運輸、販售及國內製造型態為主，一般施用、持有案件則較少偵辦（表 3-22、圖 3-22）。

表 3-22

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人年齡統計表

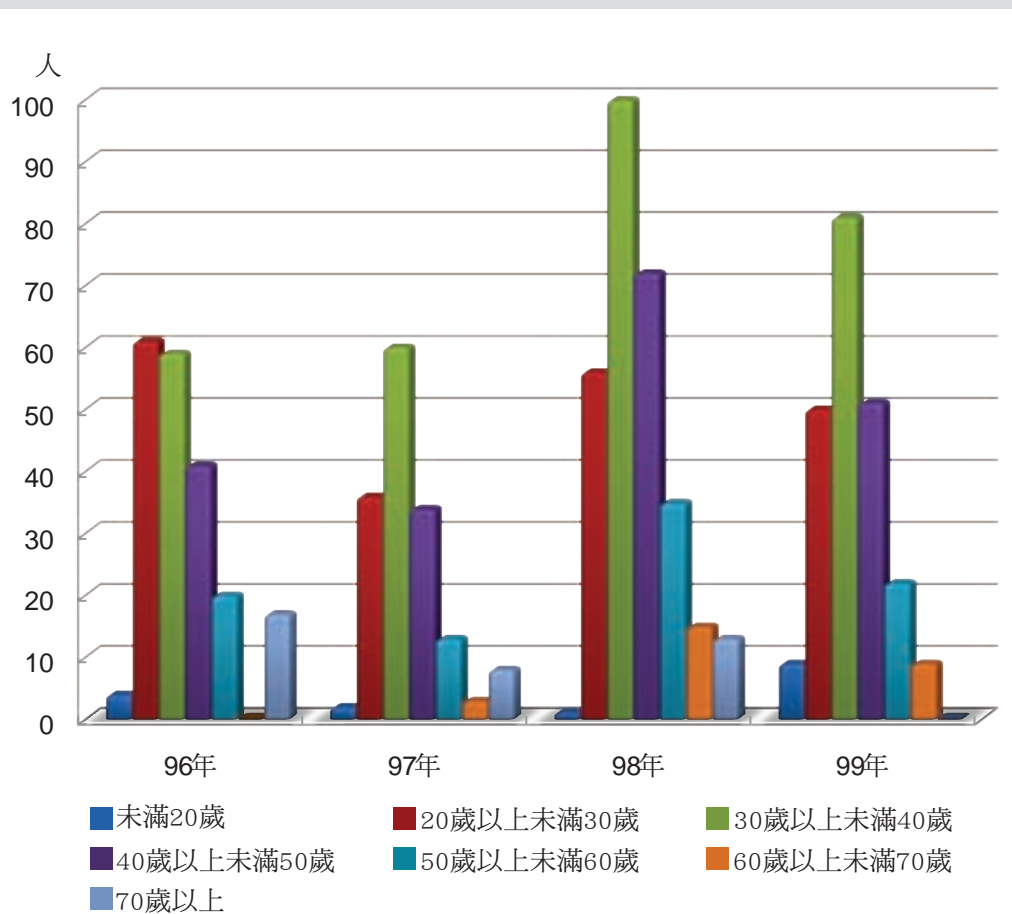
單位：人

年齡 \ 類別	96 年				97 年				98 年				99 年			
	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品
未滿 20 歲	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	2
20 歲以上 未滿 30 歲	14	12	35	0	7	12	16	1	15	22	14	5	14	19	10	7
30 歲以上 未滿 40 歲	22	25	10	2	24	24	8	4	22	42	20	16	17	34	21	9
40 歲以上 未滿 50 歲	9	18	14	0	12	12	7	3	18	26	16	12	12	21	9	9
50 歲以上 未滿 60 歲	7	8	4	1	6	6	1	0	14	11	6	4	6	5	7	4
60 歲以上 未滿 70 歲	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	4	5	3	5	1	0
70 歲以上	2	7	8	0	0	1	7	0	0	3	2	8	0	0	0	0
合 計	55	70	74	3	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31



圖 3-22

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人年齡統計圖



三、教育程度

99年偵辦毒品案件中，犯罪嫌疑人教育程度以高中程度124人最多，占55.86%；國中程度67人，占30.18%；大專程度20人，占9.01%；國小程度以下11人，占4.95%。（表3-23、圖3-23）

表 3-23

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人教育程度統計表

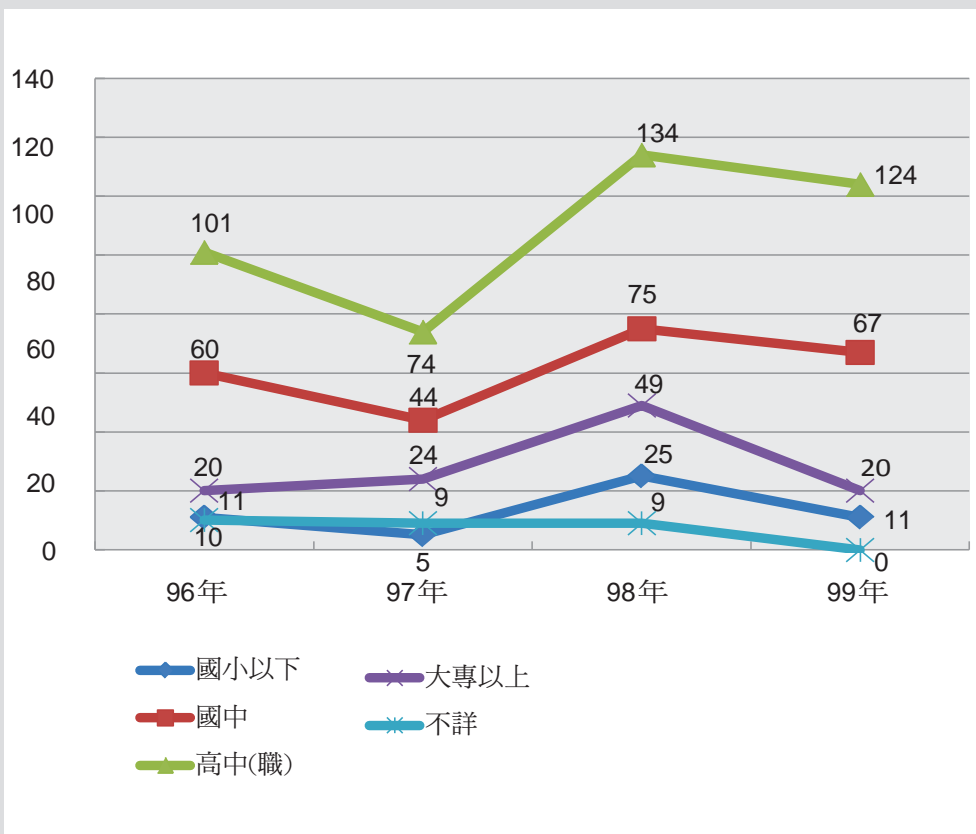
單位：人

類別 教育程度	96年				97年				98年				99年			
	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品
國小以下	4	5	2	0	2	2	1	0	4	3	13	5	2	5	3	1
國中	26	10	24	0	16	18	7	3	18	28	20	9	19	20	18	10
高中(職)	23	38	37	3	23	20	27	4	41	49	27	17	29	50	30	15
大專以上	2	11	7	0	4	11	7	2	4	23	3	19	3	11	1	5
不詳	0	6	4	0	4	5	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
合計	55	70	74	3	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31



圖 3-23

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人教育程度統計圖



四、職業

99 年偵辦毒品案件中，犯罪嫌疑人以無業（含不詳）142 人最多，占 63.96%；業工者 32 人，占 14.41%；業商者 24 人，占 10.81%；自由業及服務業者各 8 人，各占 3.6%；農漁牧業者 4 人，占 1.8%；其他業者 3 人，占 1.35%；交通業者 1 人，占 0.45%。值得注意的是無業者仍占毒品案件之最大部分（表 3-24、圖 3-24）。

表 3-24

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人職業統計表

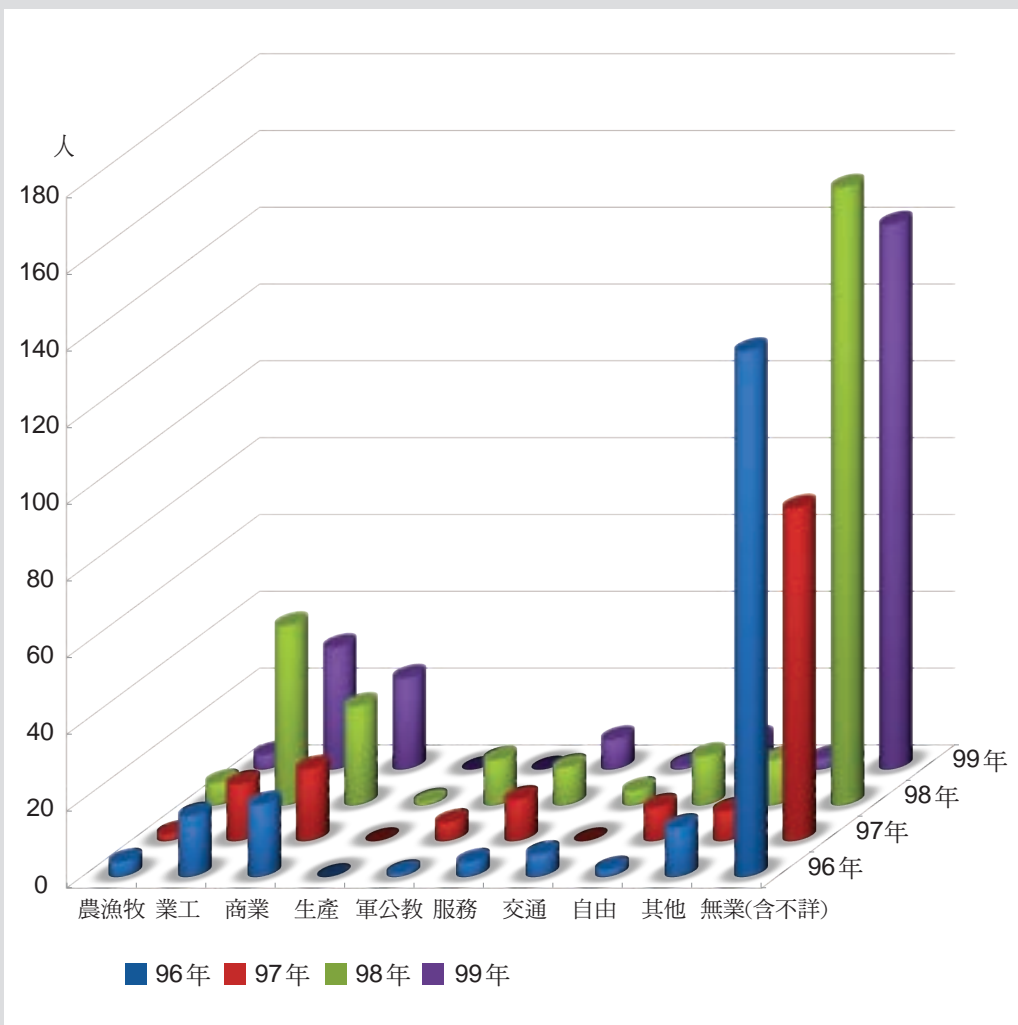
單位：人

職業	96 年				97 年				98 年				99 年			
	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品
農漁牧	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	2	2	0
業 工	2	5	9	0	4	10	1	0	9	8	15	15	12	9	8	3
商 業	4	7	8	0	7	3	6	3	4	8	9	5	5	11	5	3
金 融	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
生 產	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
軍公教	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	0
服 務	2	1	1	0	0	5	6	0	0	5	3	2	3	1	3	1
交 通	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
自 由	1	0	1	0	4	4	1	0	4	3	3	3	1	4	3	0
其 他	0	4	7	2	0	0	8	0	1	10	1	0	0	1	2	0
無 業 (含不詳)	40	52	45	0	34	30	18	5	53	64	25	19	32	57	29	24
合 計	55	70	74	3	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31



圖 3-24

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人職業統計圖



五、案件來源

99年偵辦毒品案件112案，本局主動發掘58案，占51.79%；國內機關提供47案，占41.96%；國際暨兩岸合作4案，占3.57%；密告檢舉2案，占1.79%；檢察官發交1案，占0.89%（表3-25、圖3-25）。

表 3-25

本局近 4 年毒品案件來源統計表

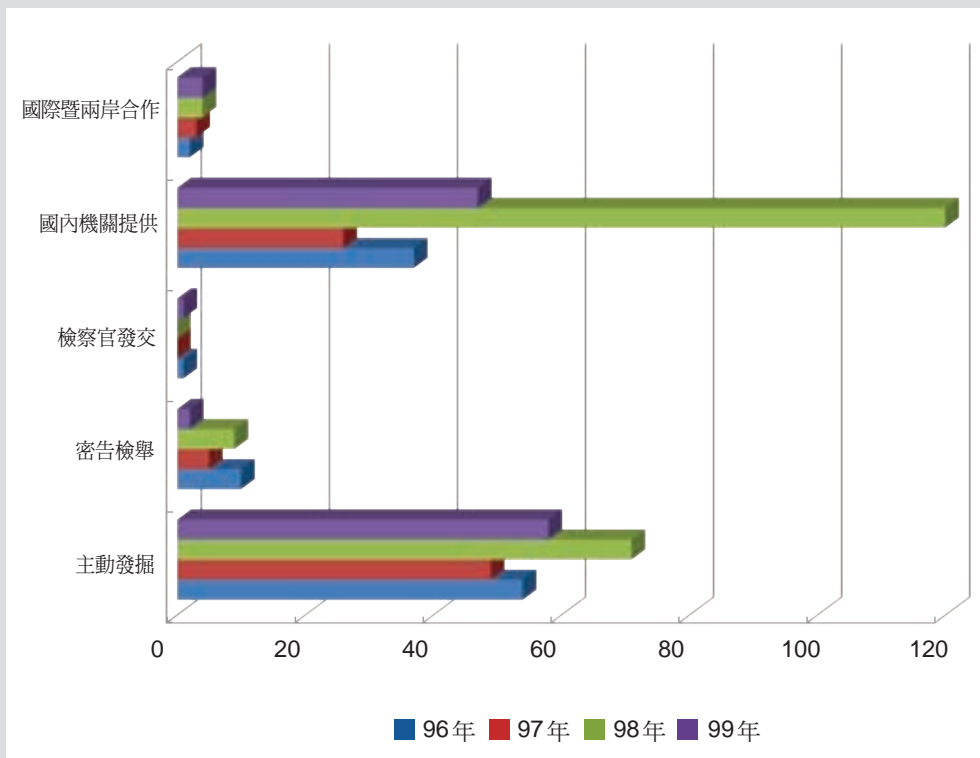
單位：案

類別 案件來源	96年				97年				98年				99年			
	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品
主動發掘	11	21	20	2	19	14	14	2	24	25	18	4	16	24	13	5
密告檢舉	4	3	3	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	0	2	0	0
檢察官發交	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
國內機關提供	14	16	7	1	3	15	5	3	11	54	13	42	10	26	7	4
國際暨兩岸合作	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
合計	31	40	30	3	26	30	21	6	41	82	33	48	29	53	21	9



圖 3-25

本局近 4 年毒品案件來源統計圖



六、犯罪地區

99 年偵辦毒品案件 112 案，犯罪地點以桃園縣 24 案，占 21.43% 居首；臺北縣 21 案，占 18.75%；高雄市 13 案，占 11.61%；臺中市 12 案，占 10.71%，臺北市 11 案，占 9.82%；新竹市及臺中縣各 5 案，各占 4.46%；彰化縣及高雄縣各 4 案，各占 3.57%；基隆市及屏東縣各 3 案，各占 2.68%；臺南縣 2 案，占 1.79%；新竹縣、南投縣、嘉義縣、臺南市、金門縣各 1 案，各占 0.89%。與前 3 年比較略有不同，但仍以人口聚集之都會區、機場及港口為重點，其中桃園縣及臺北縣各占偵辦毒品案件之 19.64% 及 16.96%，殊值重視。（表 3-26、圖 3-26）

表 3-26

本局近 4 年毒品案件發生地區統計表

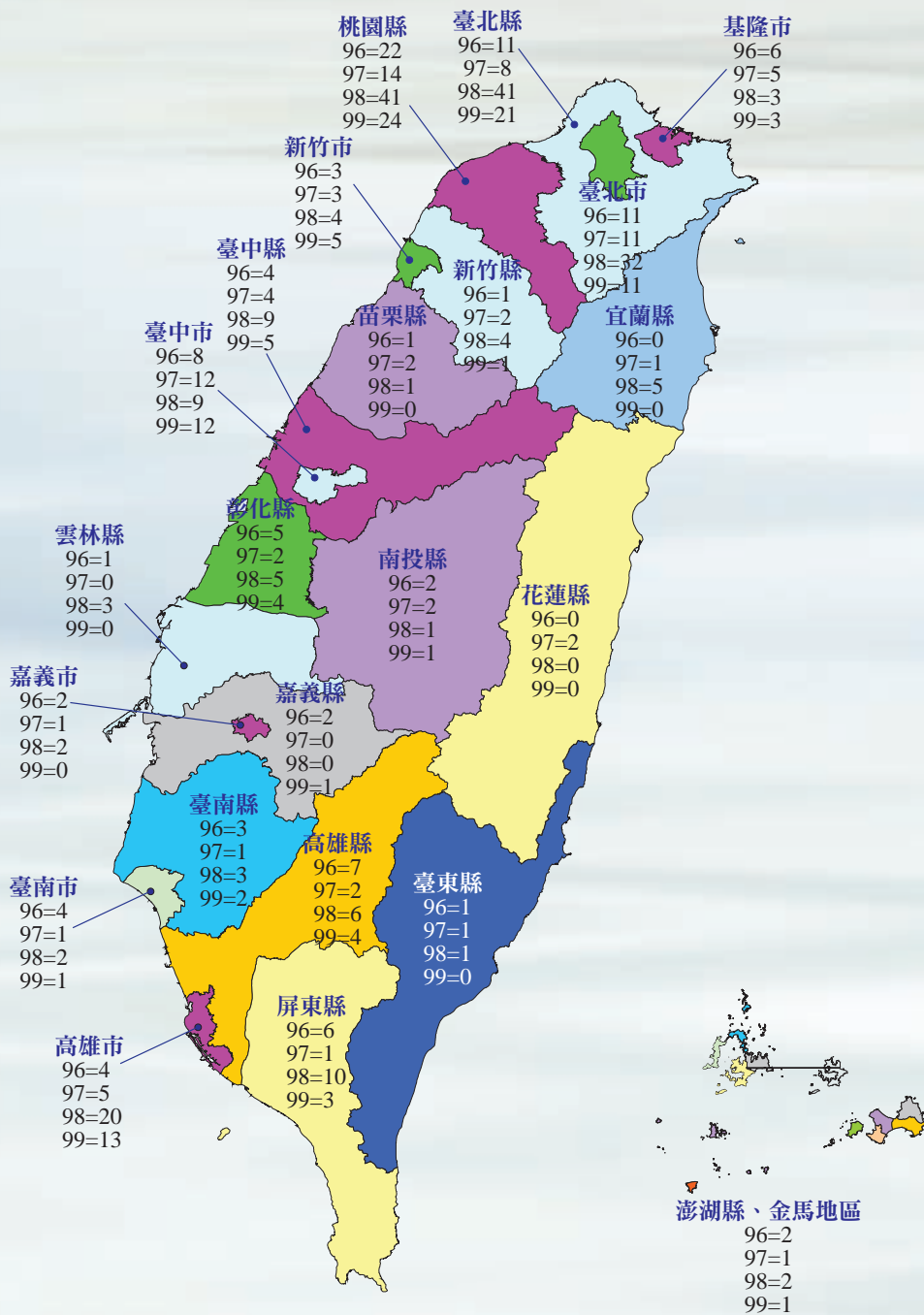
單位：案

類別 犯罪地區	96 年				97 年				98 年				99 年			
	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品
臺北市	1	7	3	0	2	8	0	1	3	10	3	16	5	5	1	0
高雄市	1	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	6	7	5	2	1	7	4	1
臺北縣	2	4	5	0	0	3	4	1	4	24	7	6	3	15	0	3
基隆市	0	3	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1
宜蘭縣	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
桃園縣	13	2	6	1	7	1	4	2	15	9	8	9	12	5	7	0
新竹市	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	1
新竹縣	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0
苗栗縣	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
臺中市	4	2	1	1	6	3	3	0	1	6	2	0	4	3	4	1
臺中縣	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	4	2	1	2	4	1	0	0
彰化縣	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	4	0	0
南投縣	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
雲林縣	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
嘉義市	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
嘉義縣	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
臺南市	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
臺南縣	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
高雄縣	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	4	0	0
屏東縣	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	4	0	1	2	0
臺東縣	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
花蓮縣	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
澎湖縣、 金馬地區	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
合計	31	40	30	3	26	30	21	6	41	82	33	48	29	53	21	9



圖 3-26

本局近 4 年毒品案件發生地區統計圖



4

未來工作方向





壹、加強偵辦毒品犯罪

一、持續偵辦重大毒品案件，有效打擊犯罪：

遵循政府「全面向毒品宣戰」之政策宣示，並依據「拒毒於彼岸、截毒於關口、緝毒於內陸」之查緝原則，積極發掘、偵辦「國際毒盤、運輸管道、銷售網路、新興毒品、校園販毒及製造工廠」等重大毒品案件。

二、針對製毒集團拔根斷源，機先防毒：

本局 99 年查獲 24 座安毒工廠及 7 座以感冒藥製劑萃取（假）麻黃鹼工廠案件，顯示安毒在國內製造情形仍然嚴重，亟須針對目前製安原料主要來源以感冒藥製劑萃取（假）麻黃鹼案件加強查緝，以遏阻安毒在國內生產擴散，達到拔根斷源、阻絕毒品源頭之目標。

三、結合主管機關建立通報機制，共同防制製毒原料：

本局與行政院衛生署食品藥物管理局建立單一窗口聯繫管道，遇有製藥廠或藥商大批、異常出貨情形，立即通報本局列為線索追查，雙方並研議非法販售感冒藥之阻絕措施，共同防制含（假）麻黃鹼成分之感冒藥製劑遭流用為製毒原料。

四、加強發掘新興毒品線索，遏阻毒品氾濫：

新興化學合成毒品較傳統之第一、二級毒品價格低廉、獲利高，且刑責較低，近年來新興化學合成毒品如愷他命、硝甲西洋（一粒眠）等流入毒品市場仍然嚴重，販毒集團除大量走私入境外，亦在國內製造供應，本局繼續列為查緝重點，以維護國人健康及社會安定。

五、斷絕販毒集團資金來源，防止再犯：

積極追查販毒集團之資金流向及犯罪不法所得，以斬斷金脈，務求澈底瓦解販毒集團，防止再犯。

六、依法執行通訊監察，落實人權保障：

偵辦毒品犯罪案件於執行通訊監察時，確實依據「通訊保障及監察法」相關規定妥善辦理監察所得資料之銷燬作業，及案件偵結後通知受監察人，對於因案需要或事實上不能通知時，均報由檢察官陳報法院許可後，暫不通知受監察人，並依「通訊保障及監察法施行細則」第 27 條之規定，於每二月檢討通知有妨害監察目的之虞或不能通知之情形是否消滅，報由檢察官陳報法院審查，以落實人權保障。

七、加強情報資訊分析，強化案件整合能力：

持續充實毒品案件資料庫，有效運用情報分析軟體，進行勾稽查詢比對，全力支援偵辦重大案件，以提昇案件整合能力，避免線索重疊相互踩線，影響案件偵辦。

八、運用科技器材蒐證，強化偵蒐能力：

販毒集團利用行動電話、網路視訊、電子郵件、MSN、簡訊、衛星通訊等方式聯絡，犯罪手法日益翻新，本局不斷加強更新科技蒐證器材，強化科學辦案及偵查蒐證能力，突破偵查瓶頸。



九、舉辦專精講習，提昇偵蒐能力：

持續舉辦專精講習，以掌握毒品犯罪趨勢、態樣與手法，對國內流行之新型態化學合成毒品或犯罪模式，研究分析原因，擬訂對策，提供外勤單位參考，增進同仁查緝技巧。

貳、緝毒國際合作策進作法

一、區域跨境結合，多國合作緝毒：

販運毒品是萬國公罪，邇來發生多起國際販毒案件，均為串聯多國販毒集團，跨越多國轉運毒品，以逃避各國對毒品來源國嚴厲查緝，因此，查緝機關必須結合多個相關國家，密切合作，共同偵辦打擊國際毒品犯罪，始能有效斷源。本局秉持國際合作原則，善盡國際社會成員之責，進行雙邊或多邊跨境區域結合，以利拓展情報交換、開發毒品案源，以同步偵辦為目標，並適時配合媒體新聞發布，提升跨國共同打擊毒品犯罪成效。

二、參與國際性緝毒合作會議：

主動爭取加入國際反毒組織或會議，推動簽訂雙邊、多邊反毒合作備忘錄，期藉參與國際社會反毒事務，共同致力打擊國際販毒集團；藉由合作偵辦之跨國緝毒案件，與相關國家之緝毒機關共同舉辦緝毒講習或召開會議，相互瞭解最新跨國毒品犯罪模式，從中交換偵查技術，共同防制跨境毒品犯罪。

三、因應毒品犯罪趨勢調整查緝方向：

新興合成類毒品已成為流行趨勢，國內近年來濫用愷他命毒品者大幅成長，

有鑒於此，本局針對新興合成毒品來源國包括菲律賓、馬來西亞、越南、柬埔寨與中國大陸等加強緝毒合作。

四、持續辦理「毒源鑑析計畫」：

91 年法務部訂頒「醫藥或研究毒及器具管理辦法」，提供查緝機關與外國緝毒機關進行毒品來源鑑析合作，依該辦法之規定，部分扣案毒品證物樣品可透過國際合作（目前主要為美國司法部緝毒署），送往研究實驗室進行分析研究，依結果予以有系統之分類，作為世界各地執法機關所緝獲毒品之比對資料，以利瞭解毒品來源國家及地區與毒品製造、銷售國家及地區。

五、加強追緝外逃通緝毒犯：

持續配合臺灣高等法院檢察署作業，建立外逃通緝毒犯資料電腦檔案，積極追查外逃毒販國外行止；於案件偵查中，若發現涉嫌對象潛逃國外，即提列為外逃追緝對象並尋求國際合作，進行追緝。

參、加強兩岸緝毒合作

- 一、本局於 95 年 3 月在毒品防制處成立兩岸工作組，訂定「法務部調查局處理兩岸共同打擊毒品犯罪作業要點」，經陳報法務部轉陸委會核備，據以執行兩岸合作緝毒業務。另財團法人海峽交流基金會（海基會）與大陸地區海峽兩岸關係協會（海協會）於 98 年 4 月 26 日在大陸南京簽訂「海兩岸共同打擊犯罪及司法互助協議」，並於同年 6 月 25 日生效，本局遵循相關協議作業辦法，使兩岸合作緝毒成效積極開展。
- 二、本局於 99 年 6 月 10-14 日首次邀請大陸公安部邊防管理局處長尹成軍與福建邊防總隊參謀長王冰等 9 人來臺舉行「兩岸緝毒及經濟犯罪合作會談」，對



有關情資交換、業務交流與個案合作等有具體進展，未來將持續辦理雙方高層緝毒官員互訪，以拓展雙方緝毒合作。

二、因應兩岸販毒、製毒集團之密切勾聯及兩岸開放定點直航情勢，本局與大陸公安部禁毒局、海關總署緝私局及公安部邊防管理局等所屬單位加強聯繫，有效遏止兩岸間之毒品犯罪。

肆、提昇毒品證物保管與處理

- 一、隨時汲取管理及稽核知識、創新求變，使得毒品證物保管與銷燬作業，達到零失誤及零缺點之目標。
- 二、以專業的服務態度，有效支援院檢機關速審毒品案件。
- 三、以「團隊、敬業、服務、創新、效能」的新觀念，做好毒品證物保管與銷燬作業，並擴大反毒宣導。
- 四、改善毒品保管專庫相關設施，簡化毒品證物保管作業流程，加強安全及風險管理，並對保管人員定期實施尿液抽驗，嚴密稽核作業。

5

重要記事





毒品防制處 99 年大事紀

日期	事由
99/01/09	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦黃○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 1,000 公克、溶液 5,000 公克及海洛因 25 公克。
99/01/13	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦高○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲愷他命 847.3 公斤。
99/01/13	航業調查處等單位偵辦林○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲大麻花 2,160.22 公克、愷他命 2,000 公克及麻黃鹼 3,000 公克。
99/01/18~21	本局毒品防制處舉辦「99 年度毒品防制與行動安全專精講習」，調訓本局內外勤單位緝毒人員共計 146 人。
99/01/23	兩岸合作偵辦陳○○集團運輸毒品案，在福建省漳州市查獲愷他命 119 公斤。
99/02/02	日本警察廳駐臺聯絡官今井宗雄、日本稅關駐臺聯絡官田村尚弘、日本海上保安廳駐臺聯絡官行地明男等 5 人來局拜會，並舉行工作會談。
99/02/05	航業調查處等單位偵辦鍾○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼製造工廠 1 座，起出麻黃鹼 403.69 公斤。
99/02/07	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦許○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命溶液 542.66 公斤、麻黃鹼 33.8 公斤

日期	事由
99/02/10	航業調查處會同財政部臺中關稅局查獲洪○○等運輸愷他命 7,851 公克。
99/02/22	美國司法部緝毒署 (DEA) 香港辦事處處長麥安竹 (Andrew Malanga) 等 4 人來局拜會，並舉行工作會談。
99/02/25	日本厚生勞動省關東信越厚生局麻藥取締部國際情報課長宮島新、美國司法部緝毒署 (DEA) 東京事務所所長補佐武居正太郎等 4 人來局拜會，並舉行工作會談。
99/03/05	兩岸合作偵辦王○○集團運輸毒品案，在福建省漳州市查獲愷他命 150 公斤。
99/03/23	航業調查處會同財政部臺北關稅局查獲閔○○運輸大麻 3,405.2 公克。
99/03/24	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦蔡○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 1,068 公克。
99/03/24	日本警察廳藥物銃器對策課課長補佐江田良介等 6 人來局拜會，並舉行工作會談。
99/04/01	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦張○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲愷他命 10 公斤。
99/04/06	高雄市調查處偵辦唐○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 2 座，起出甲基安非他命 400 公克、溶液 16.5 公斤。



日期	事由
99/04/08	南部地區機動工作站偵辦郭○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲愷他命 102 公斤。
99/04/09	臺北縣調查站偵辦賴○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 2 座，起出甲基安非他命 6,845 公克、溶液 220 公斤、麻黃鹼 4 公斤。
99/04/20	本局召開「獲案毒品處理流程監督會」第 11 次諮詢會議。
99/04/22	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦蔡○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 350 公克、溶液 9,800 公克。
99/04/27	99 年計劃銷燬司法、軍法機關已裁判確定並核發處分命令毒品證物計 1 萬 5,013 筆，總重為 1,415 公斤 841.95 公克，分裝成 236 件，由董氏基金會凌顧問立一、消費者文教基金會蘇副董事長錦霞及毒藥物防治發展基金會鄧執行長昭芳，擔任監督會代表，配合臺灣高等法院檢察署所指派之錢檢察官漢良全程監督待銷燬毒品證物之清點、封緘、簽證作業。
99/04/29	彰化縣調查站等單位偵辦趙○○涉嫌販賣毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命 540 公克、MDMA 388.6 公克、大麻 42 公克、愷他命 2,055.8 公克、硝甲西洋(一粒眠)10.3 公克、Mephedrone(喵喵)33.5 公克。
99/05/05	99 年應銷燬毒品證物 1 萬 5,013 筆，重 1,415.84 公斤，於臺北市木柵垃圾焚化廠由法務部部長曾勇夫主持公開銷燬儀式。

日期	事由
99/05/11	高雄市調查處偵辦李○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 35 公克、麻黃鹼 17.4 公斤。
99/05/13	臺北縣調查站偵辦詹○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 1.5 公斤、溶液 30 公斤。
99/05/17	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦孫○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 2 座，起出甲基安非他命 543 公克、溶液 8.9 公斤。
99/05/18	臺南縣調查站等單位偵辦馮○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 251 公克、溶液 1,900 公克、麻黃鹼溶液 500 公斤。
99/05/22	桃園縣調查站會同臺北關稅局，偵辦柯○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 4,483 公克。
99/06/01	航業調查處會同財政部臺北關稅局，偵辦羅○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 2,760 公克。
99/06/04	航業調查處會同財政部臺北關稅局，偵辦王○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 1,780 公克。
99/06/14	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦王○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 1,500 公克、溶液 7,500 公克、麻黃鹼 5,300 公克。



日期	事由
99/06/10	本局邀請大陸公安部邊防管理局處長尹承軍、福建邊防總隊參謀長王冰等 9 人來臺，舉行兩岸共同打擊毒品及經濟犯罪工作會談。
99/06/14	航業調查處依據泰國肅毒委員會 (ONCB) 情資，會同財政部臺中關稅局，查獲楊○○涉嫌運輸海洛因 663 公克。
99/06/23	本局毒品防制處與柬埔寨國際刑警局副局長劉耀興等 4 人舉行緝毒工作會談。
99/06/28	本局毒品防制處張副處長祥山等人與來訪之美國司法部緝毒署 (DEA) 香港辦事處調查官葛威廉 (William Kearney) 等 3 人舉行緝毒工作會談。
99/07/02	桃園縣調查站會同財政部臺北關稅局，偵辦呂○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲愷他命 1,606 公克。
99/07/02	航業調查處會同財政部高雄關稅局，偵辦王○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 32.84 公斤。
99/07/17	航業調查處等單位偵辦鄭○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 17.3 公斤。
99/07/22	高雄市調查處等單位偵辦周○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命工廠 2 座，起出甲基安非他命溶液 105 公斤。
99/07/23	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦陳○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命及愷他命製造工廠各 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 2,038 公克、溶液 1,080 公克、MDMA(搖頭丸) 6 公克、愷他命 206 公克。

日期	事由
99/08/07	航業調查處偵辦黃○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命 6,265 公克、大麻 638 公克、MDMA 2 公克。
99/08/12	本局與馬來西亞合作偵破方○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲一粒眠 82 萬 4,500 顆、愷他命 15 公斤。
99/08/16	本局毒品防制處與泰國皇家警察緝毒局局長阿迪帖 (ATITEP) 等 4 人，舉行緝毒工作會談。
99/08/18	臺北市調查處偵辦新加坡籍姚○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命 4,771 公克。
99/08/23	本局毒品防制處王處長華富等 4 人，赴越南、柬埔寨訪問，洽談國際合作事宜。
99/08/25	中部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦王○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼製造工廠 1 座，起出（假）麻黃鹼 13.5 公斤、溶液 170 公斤、感冒藥溶液 60 公斤。
99/09/13	航業調查處會同財政部高雄關稅局，偵辦蔡○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲愷他命 97.27 公斤。
99/09/15	航業調查處會同財政部臺北關稅局，偵辦耿○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲 MDMA 8,030 公克、愷他命 3 公克。
99/09/27	本局毒品防制處調查官薛寶樹參加日本「2010 年藥物犯罪取締研討會」。



日期	事由
99/09/28	日本海上保安廳國際組織犯罪對策基地基地長中西良次、日本交流協會總務部主任中村正重等 4 人來局拜會，並舉行工作會談。
99/09/29	臺北市調查處偵辦鄭○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲愷他命 1,573 公克。
99/10/07	中部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦溫○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 1,757 公克、溶液 4,300 公克、麻黃鹼溶液 100 公斤。
99/10/11	臺南縣調查站等單位偵辦呂○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 300 公克、溶液 2,000 公克、麻黃鹼溶液 116 公斤。
99/10/12	航業調查處會同財政部臺北關稅局，偵辦文○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 1,420 公克。
99/10/12	高雄縣調查站等單位偵辦許○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 2 座，起出甲基安非他命 11 公克、溶液 16.04 公斤、麻黃鹼溶液 18.24 公斤。
99/10/19	本局毒品防制處張副處長祥山率相關同仁與越南防制毒品及犯罪委員會祕書長阮堅等 3 人來局參訪，並舉行工作會談。
99/10/23	本局毒品防制處汪科長仁成等 4 人，赴甘比亞協助辦理緝毒專精講習。

日期	事由
99/10/27	臺北縣調查站等單位偵辦許○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 1.5 公斤、溶液 40 公斤、愷他命 15.2 公克。
99/10/31	臺南縣調查站等單位偵辦王○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲愷他命 46.2 公斤。
99/11/02	本局毒品防制處與大陸福建省公安廳邊防總隊共同偵辦「水○○涉嫌運輸毒品案」，在廣東省潮州市查獲愷他命 78 公斤。
99/11/09	菲律賓緝毒署 (PDEA) 署長勝帝雅戈 (Dionisio R. Santiago) 將軍等 3 人來局參訪，並舉行工作會談。
99/11/12	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦吳○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命溶液 560 公克。
99/11/16	泰國特別調查署處長席瓦朋 (SIVAPORN) 等 7 人來局參訪，並舉行工作會談。
99/11/10~22	東部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦百○「洗藥」集團案，查獲非法販賣含麻黃鹼之感冒藥「鼻速克錠」200 萬錠。
99/11/29~30	本局毒品防制處調查官薛寶樹等 3 人，赴菲律賓就某跨國製毒集團案舉行工作會談。
99/12/01	高雄市調查處等單位偵辦林○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼製造工廠 1 座，起出麻黃鹼溶液 64 公斤。



日期	事由
99/12/06	本局毒品防制處張副處長祥山等 5 人，赴大陸福建、廣東、雲南地區，與公安廳、禁毒總隊、邊防總隊及海關緝私局等機關舉行工作會談。
99/12/09	日本厚生省九州厚生局麻藥取締部課長春日剛等 2 人來局參訪，並舉行工作會談。
99/12/10	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦吳○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼製造工廠 1 座，起出麻黃鹼溶液 16.87 公斤。
99/12/13	日本警察廳刑事局組織犯罪對策部藥物銃器對策課課長德永崇、日本交流協會臺北事務所主任今井宗雄、等 6 人來局參訪，並舉行工作會談。
99/12/18	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦梁○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命及麻黃鹼製造工廠各 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 50 公克、麻黃鹼 1,500 公克。
99/12/20	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦魏○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲一粒眠 33.6 萬顆，重 88 公斤。

2010

Drug Crime Prevention

Work Yearbook



Published in June, 2011



Foreword

Drug crime issues have become one of society's main focal points. In order to prevent rampant drug use, the government and all relevant agencies have given significant social resources to focus on drug crime crackdown. However, it has not yet reduced the hazard of drugs. In the National Anti-Drug Meeting of 3 June 2010, President Ma remarked, "The law enforcement agencies cannot let their guard down on drug enforcement actions. It is necessarily that to cooperation with the Mainland and international should be reinforced in order to cut off the supplies of drugs and raw materials from overseas." During the Cross-Agency Drug Prevention Meeting of 14 December 2010, Executive Yuan Premier Wu also emphasized that "The spread of drugs issue has become one of the top 10 complaints from the public. To solve the problem must be the government's priority security issue." For effectively cracking down on drug crimes, measures must be established and executed corresponding to the current drug crime situation.

In accordance with the government's anti-drug policy and under the drug enforcement strategies of "interdicting drugs at habitat; intercepting drugs at disembarkation; wiping-out drugs within inland", reinforced active investigations were conducted on significant cases of "drug sources, international drug suppliers, smuggling channels and manufacturing plants" in order to achieve the objectives of "cutting off the source of supply". In 2010, the MJIB had an outstanding drug enforcement work performance. A total of 112 cases of drug crimes were investigated and various drugs with a gross weight of 3,645.387 kilograms were discovered. 31 drug laboratories were identified. Through international and cross-

strait cooperation, 11 significant cases of international drug smuggling were investigated and various drugs with a gross weight of 3,964.388 kilograms were discovered, cutting off a significant amount of drugs smuggling to Taiwan.

Based on the “Summary on Statistics of Ministry of Justice”, in 2010, total 11,247 new drug criminals were imprisoned, representing a decrease of 9.6% from 12,440 persons in 2009. This showed that drug crimes had reduced when compared with the previous year. However, at the end of 2010, there were a total of 24,480 drug criminals in prison, representing 42.88% of the total of 57,088 prisoners. The percentage was still higher than 40%. The Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB) will continue to make efforts to reinforce the investigation of significant drug smuggling, trafficking and manufacturing cases and aim to cut off drug supplies and reduce drug crimes.

This yearbook shows for the MJIB’s work and results on drug crime prevention during the past year. It will be used as the basis for establishment of corresponding prevention work in the future. It is also provided for reference by various fields. We welcome your comments and thank you for your continued support.

Chang, Chi-Ping

May 2011



Editor's Notes

I.Objectives of this report

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

II.Content

- (I) This annual report is divided into six parts: organization overview, performance overview, analysis overview, directions of future work, and chronicles. Data such as percentage and increase/decrease rate are arranged in chronological order based on their nature, and charts and diagrams are included. Photographs are also included for important cases of drug offenses in order to analyze the trend.
- (II) Figures in this report are compilations of data on the economic crimes related investigation and prevention work performed by the MJIB. Should there be any discrepancy from previously published statistics, the data provided in this annual report shall take precedence.
- (III) The drugs mentioned in this annual report are classified into four types based on their levels of addiction, abuse, and social risk, as defined in the Against Narcotics Act, totaling 272 classifications of items.

III.Guidelines

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



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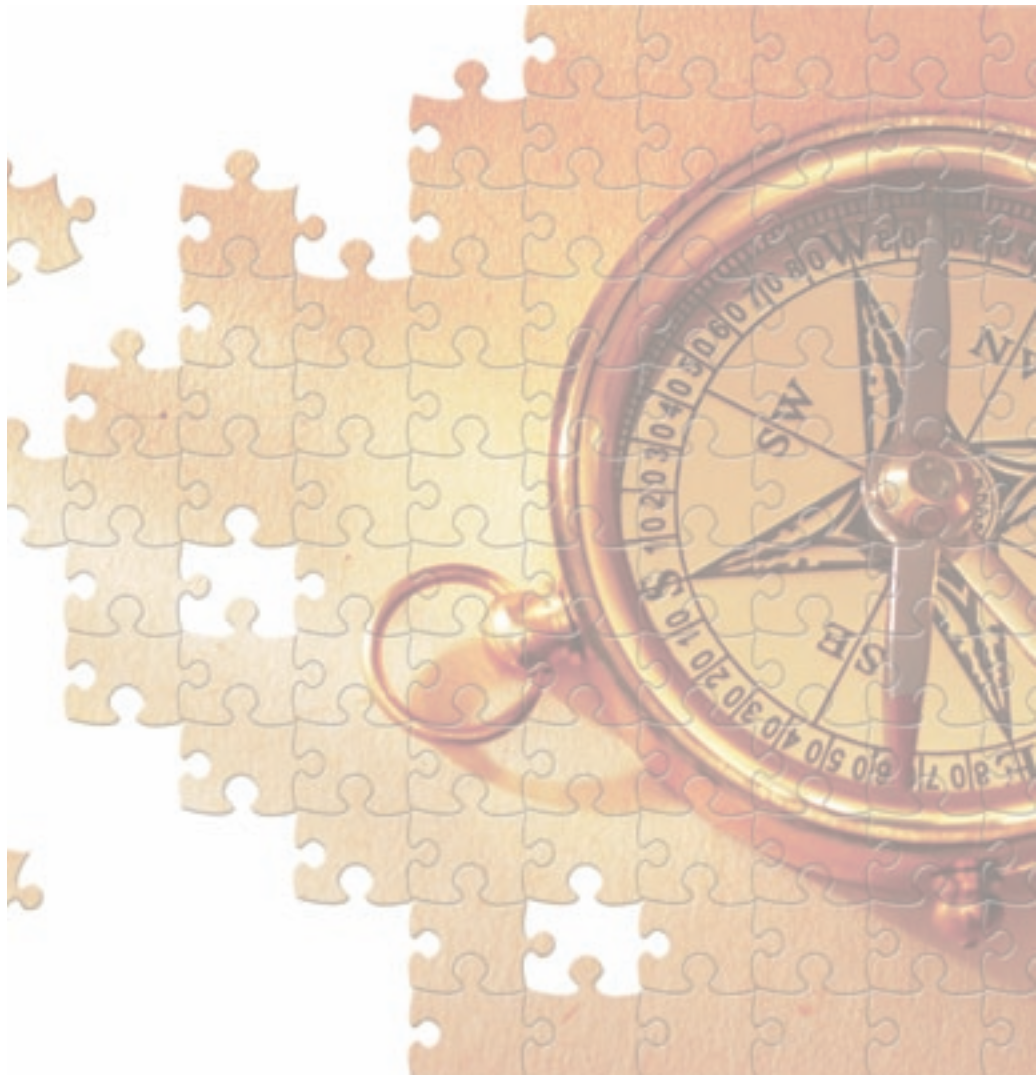
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1

Organization Overview





I. Legal Basis

Article 2 of the MJIB Organizational Ordinance states: “The MJIB is in charge of investigation and prevention of matters endangering national security and violating national interest. The items to be investigated are determined by the Executive Yuan.”

The Executive Yuan announced the ten statutory functions of the MJIB in Directive Tai-45(Nei)-Tze-#4711 on August 27, 1956 as follows:

- (1)Matters concerning control of internal insurgency;
- (2)Matters concerning prevention of foreign attack;
- (3)Matters concerning prevention of leak of national secrets;
- (4)Matters concerning violation of National General Mobilization Act;
- (5)Matters concerning corruption and dereliction of duty;
- (6)Matters concerning eradication of drug addiction;
- (7)Matters concerning impairment of national currency;
- (8)Matters concerning obstruction to transportation and telecommunication equipment and protection of facilities during wartime;
- (9)Matters concerning violation of telecommunications administration;
- (10)Special matters for investigation and prevention as instructed by higher authorities

A clause “Matters concerning investigation of tax evasion” was added as the eleventh function on December 12, 1968.

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

the MJIB formed the DEC (Drug Enforcement Center) on April 1, 1994, to combat drug crimes. On October 30, 1998, the Executive Yuan changed the sixth function of the eleven statutory functions, “Matters concerning eradication of drug addiction”, into the fifth functions of “Matters concerning narcotics control”, and clearly specified narcotics control as the statutory function of the MJIB.

On November 30, 2007, the Legislative Yuan amended the MJIB Organizational Ordinance to the MJIB Organization Act, the amendment was announced by the President of the Republic of China in Directive Hua-Tzong-Yi-Yi-Tze#09600170531 on December 19, 2007. In accordance to Article 3 of the Act, MJIB established DED (Drug Enforcement Division).

II. Organization and Functions

In accordance to Clause 4, Paragraph 1, Article 4 of the MJIB Affairs Handling Regulations announced in Directive Fa-Ling-Tze# 0970803813 by Ministry of Justice on October 17, 2008, DED is consisted of three sections. Article 8 of the Regulations specifies DED to handle the following matters:

- (1) Planning and execution of the investigation work of DED;
- (2) Gathering, analysis, handling and application of intelligence on drug cases;
- (3) Exchanging intelligence with domestic and overseas drug enforcement agencies, coordinating in communications, and cooperating in case investigations;
- (4) Procedures and centralized custody of seized drugs from investigation cases;
- (5) Computer filing, statistical analysis and application of information related to drug crimes;
- (6) Research on crime prevention related to drug cases;



(7)Compilation of Annual Report and Work Manual;

(8)Other matters related to drug enforcement.

The organization of Drug Enforcement Division (DED) is consisted of: one Director, responsible for all operational affairs; one to two Deputy Directors, assisting the Director with all affairs; and one to two senior specialists or supervisors. The DED has three sections:

Section 1: International Cooperation Section, which handles all cooperation matters with foreign drug enforcement agencies.

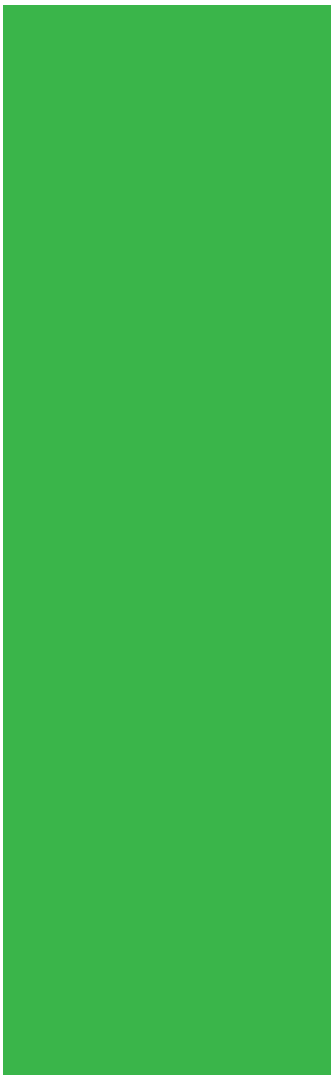
Section 2: Domestic Investigation Section, which specializes in the case work of drug investigations.

Section 3: Integration Operations General Affairs and Drug Custody Section, which handles the centralized custody of all seized drugs and managing procedures, as well as consolidated affairs and general administrative affairs.

In order to strengthen the mobile crime-fighting capacity of the MJIB towards drug crimes, special teams are established in all field stations, offices and regional mobile stations to fully follow up all leads to uncover, detect, and investigate drug crimes.

2

Performance Overview





I. Priority Enforcement Measures of the MJIB

I. Drug Enforcement

(I) Significant results:

In 2010, the MJIB investigated 112 cases, arrested 222 drug offenders, seized a total of 3,645.387 kg (gross weight, the same applies hereafter) of Schedules I, II, III and IV drugs, and uncovered 31 clandestine labs, which included 24 Schedule II methamphetamine labs and 7 Schedule IV ephedrine (extracted from cough medicines) labs. Compared to 2009, in which 204 cases were investigated, 292 drug offenders were arrested, 4,953.888 kg of Schedule I to IV drugs were seized, and 33 clandestine labs were uncovered (24 Schedule II methamphetamine labs, 2 Schedule III ketamine labs and 7 Schedule IV ephedrine labs), although the number of drug cases has decreased, the seizures, clandestine labs and suspects were still high.

(II) Major Aspects of Investigation:

The main aspects of cases investigated in 2010 were in the order of 29 heroin cases, 29 methamphetamine cases, 21 cannabis cases, 19 ketamine cases and 8 ephedrine cases. The seizures were 1,420.741 kg of ephedrine (purity wt. 162.233 kg), 1,178.009 kg of ketamine (purity wt. 1,162.868 kg), 853.758 kg of methamphetamine (purity wt. 78.649 kg), 94.275 kg of nimetazepam (purity wt. 15.145 kg), 71.958 kg of heroin (purity wt. 55.116 kg) and 8.94 kg of cannabis (purity wt. 6.539 kg). Heroin, methamphetamine and ketamine are still the most harmful drugs to the citizens of this country, thus, they are listed as the top goal of investigation by the MJIB. Furthermore, the number of

cases involving ephedrine extracted from cough medicines has significantly increased, which is worth the attention of relevant authorities (see Table 2-01).

Table 2-01

Number of Drug Cases Investigated and Seizures (gross weight) by the MJIB in 2010

Name of Drug / Type	Number of Cases	Percentage %	Seized (grams)	Percentage %
Heroin	29	25.89	71,957.59	1.97
Methamphetamine	29	25.89	853,757.60	23.42
Cannabis	21	18.75	8,936.92	0.25
MDMA	2	1.79	8,507.25	0.23
Opium Poppy	1	0.89	2.00	0.00
Ketamine	19	16.96	1,187,009.30	32.56
Nimetazepam	2	1.79	94,275.30	2.59
Zolpidem	1	0.89	200.00	0.01
Ephedrine	8	7.14	1,420,741.49	38.97
Total	112	100	3,645,387.45	100

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



II. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration

Under the globalization effect, the members of drug trafficking organization developed new criminal methods. The types of drugs, their sources and trafficking routes have also been diversified and internationalized, making the investigation more and more difficult. In the National Anti-Drug Meeting of 3 June 2010, President Ma particularly instructed that “The judicial police agencies cannot let their guard down in terms of drug investigation. Cooperation with the Mainland and international areas and should be reinforced in order to cut off the supply of drugs and raw materials from overseas.” Given the serious nature of the global harm caused by drugs, and the involvement of multiple countries in drug crimes, combating these crimes cannot be achieved by one nation. Thus, the international community has reached a consensus concerning cooperative efforts to fight drug crimes. The 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances regulated signatory countries to fulfill their obligations of cooperative relationships in cross-national drug enforcement. Although not a member of the U.N., as a member of international society, Taiwan strives to follow the principles of the Convention and fulfill its international obligation in combating drugs.

In accordance with President’s Ma’s instructions and the spirit of the UN Convention against Drugs and upon the basis of equality, mutual trust and mutual benefits, the MJIB has actively established cooperative channels, strengthened intelligence exchange, and enhanced procedures of cooperation, which are all considered key points in international cooperation. Currently, Taiwan has established direct channels of communication/cooperation with 24 countries or regions in Europe,

the Americas, Hong Kong, Macau, South East Asia and North East Asia, in order to contain the damages caused by drugs. In 2010, the MJIB exchanged 592 pieces of information with overseas drug enforcement agencies, assigned 88 persons to participate in 26 mutual visits, 2 officers to attend 2 international conferences, 2 officers to attend 1 training session. It conducted 11 collaborative investigations, arrested 43 suspects, and seized a total of 3,964.4 kg of drugs (heroin, methamphetamine, pseudoephedrine, ketamine and K5). Among which, the MJIB investigated 4 domestic cases, arrested 6 suspects, and seized 2.802 kg of heroin and 4.013 kg of methamphetamine; as well as 3 foreign cases under international cooperation, arrested 17 suspects, uncovered 1 batch of methamphetamine manufacturing equipment, seized 15 kg of ketamine, 368 kg of K5 and 3,208.572 kg of pseudoephedrine. The MJIB also cooperated with Mainland China to investigate 4 cases, arrested 20 suspects; the drug enforcement unit in Mainland China seized 366 kg of ketamine in China.

III. Custody and Managing of Drugs

Since July 15, 1993, following the directive of the Executive Yuan regarding the Procedures of Control for Seized Drug Managing, the MJIB has established a centralized storage compound for the safekeeping of drugs, and provided guidelines and directions for the managing of all drugs seized for evidence, as referred by various judicial and military law enforcement agencies. On May 20, 1998, the Statute for Narcotic Hazards Control was promulgated with the main points of the amendment focusing on the Procedures of Control for Seized Drug Managing, re-classifying the initial custody and managing of drugs under nine categories, which include heroin, morphine, and cocaine for the Schedule I drugs; and opium, cocaine, and cannabis for the Schedule II drugs.



In addition, to complement the assembly of the annual Nationwide Anti-Drug Meeting, all drug evidences of settled cases were ordered destroyed and the information was broadcast through the media to enhance the effects of anti-drug efforts.

II. Cases of Drug Crimes

I. Trend Analysis of Drug Crimes

(I) The heroin market is decreasing:

According to the statistics by the Ministry of Justice, a total of 76,363 new drug cases were investigated by prosecutors' offices nationwide in 2010, which is an increase of 6.8% from 2009. Among these cases, Schedule I drug cases (30,016 cases) decreased by 18.1% compared to 2009 (36,652 cases). Other Schedule II and Schedule III drug cases have increased compared to 2009. This shows that Schedule I drug market is decreasing.

(II) Domestic labs to produce methamphetamine remains a serious issue:

In 2010, 24 labs of methamphetamine and 7 labs of pseudoephedrine were uncovered with 853.758 kg of methamphetamine (including 38.864 kg of finished products and 814.894 of semi-finished products) and 1,420.741 kg of pseudoephedrine. Among which, 819.179 kg of methamphetamine products were manufactured in Taiwan, representing 95.95% of the total amount seized during the year, indicating the serious nature of the situation. It is worthy of note that, due to the cut-off of sources for pseudoephedrine as raw materials for making methamphetamine, the drug dealers

extracted pseudoephedrine from cough medicine, anti-allergy medicine and rhinitis capsules that contain pseudoephedrine, and then used red phosphorus to produce methamphetamine. The characteristics of the crime are that the production amount is low, and production processing can be done in several stages and in several locations. The technical barrier of this production is low, the equipment is simple and the raw materials can be obtained easily. Production may be hidden in apartment buildings. This has increased the difficulty of investigation and a rampant increase of domestic drug-making labs. Making drugs out of cold medicine has become the mainstream of illicit methamphetamine production in Taiwan.

In 2010, 7 labs that extracted pseudoephedrine (Schedule IV) from cough medicines and 24 methamphetamine labs were uncovered. Considering that domestic drug dealers extract pseudoephedrine from cold medicine as raw materials to make methamphetamine, the MJIB continuously established mutual reporting mechanism with the Food and Drug Administration of the Executive Yuan to reinforce investigation on illicit sale of pseudoephedrine by illegal drug manufacturers and pharmacists in order to control the source and cut off upstream raw materials from drug making groups. Traces of underground drug making labs were also discovered and actively investigated.

(III) Diversification of recent drug markets and the increase in the demand for ketamine and nimetazepam:

In recent years, many new types of drugs have been uncovered and circulated in pubs, KTVs, hostess clubs, dance clubs, and private gatherings, and even sold in schools to youths, leading to great harm to the health of our youth. In 2010, there were 19 cases of ketamine investigated, with 1,187.009 kg seized. Compared to the 25 cases in 2009



and 916.253 kg seized, the increase is significant. In 2010, 2 cases of nimetazepam were discovered, and 94.275 kg seized, which remains high compared to 3 cases, with 462.8 kg seized in 2009. This data indicate that the demand for new drugs has risen by a significant degree, and these new drugs have become the primary products of the market.

(IV) The seizures of ketamine remained the highest among all drugs:

Since ketamine was upgraded to a Schedule III drug on January 23, 2003, the seizures have gradually increased. A total of 27 cases were investigated in 2007, with a total of 9 labs uncovered and 1,579.38 kg seized. In 2008, 16 cases were investigated, with 9 labs uncovered and 1,352.8 kg seized. In 2009, 25 cases of ketamine were investigated, with 916.253 kg seized. In 2010, 19 cases of ketamine were investigated, with 1,187.009 kg seized. The seizures remained high. It is worthy of note that ketamine remains the most rampant drug in Taiwan and ketamine abusers are an increasing trend. In addition, the drug has penetrated campuses and affected seriously public safety as well as the physical and psychological health of the youth. To protect the health of the commonwealth and maintain social order, possession or use of ketamine without justified cause is strictly prohibited. Therefore, the amendment of Statute for Narcotic Hazards Control (SNHC), announced on May 20, 2009, added Paragraph 1 of Article 11. Item 2 of Paragraph 1 of Article 11 states that, “Those who possess or use Schedule III or Schedule IV without justified cause shall be fined with a penalty of NT\$10,000 to NT\$50,000, and be mandated to received a 4 to 8-hour drug abuse lessens.” This article came in effect on November 20, 2009, in order to suppress the spread of ketamine.

In 2010, the MJIB seized 1,187.009 kg of ketamine, among 1,174.124 kg was trafficking from Mainland China (99.91%), 7.126 kg from Malaysia (0.6%), 2.465 kg from India (0.21%) and 0.254 kg manufactured domestically (0.02%). In 2007 and 2008, the MJIB each uncovered 9 ketamine labs, indicating that ketamine is mostly manufactured domestically to supply the drug market. Since hydroxylimne, the ingredient of ketamine, has been listed as a Schedule IV drug on December 21, 2007, the MJIB did not uncover any ketamine labs in 2009. The combat on the spread of ketamine labs has seen some successes. In 2010, 99.91% of the seized ketamine was from Mainland China, and 91.13% was smuggled by fishing boats, containers, concealed by travelers, and mail parcels. It is shown that the ketamine market in Taiwan has shifted from domestic manufacturing to trafficking from overseas, and mainly from Mainland China, which is most concerning.

(V)The most common method of trafficking is concealing in parcels, followed by concealing by travelers:

In 2010, a total of 40 cases of concealed drugs in parcels (including ordinary parcels and express), and 21 cases of concealing by travelers were uncovered. This is because concealments in parcels are fairly difficult to detect, and concealing by travelers is highly mobile. Drug syndicates lured people who are in desperate need of money to transport the drugs in their body or luggage, even trying to avoid the customs and smuggle them into Taiwan by life-endangering methods such as inserting into their anus or swallowing, which is of some concern by related agencies.

(VI)Diverse sources of drug cases:

In 2010, the sources of 112 uncovered cases included 31 domestic manufacturers,



25 from Mainland China, 8 from Thailand, 6 from Cambodia and Holland each, 4 from Canada, England and Vietnam each, and 1 from Malaysia and India each. Among the 31 cases of domestic manufacturers, 24 were methamphetamine labs, and 7 were Schedule IV pseudoephedrine labs.

II. Statistics of Drug Crime Cases

(I) In 2010, the MJIB investigated 112 drug cases and arrested 222 suspects (including 8 foreigners), among those, 29 cases involved Schedule I drugs, with the amount of 71.958 kg, 53 involved Schedule II drugs with the amount of 871.204 kg, 21 involved Schedule III cases with the amount of 1,281.285 kg, 9 involved Schedule IV drugs with the amount of 1,420.941 kg, as well as 24 methamphetamine labs, 7 labs of Schedule IV pseudoephedrine, 4 pistols, 28 bullets, \$72,343,707 NTD of drug proceeds, \$84 USD, \$2,020 HKD, \$2,355 RMB, \$1,470 Philippine Pesos and 2 vehicles. The number of drug cases investigated as compared to 2009 decreased by 92 cases, among which, Schedule I drug cases were decreased by 12 cases, Schedule II drug cases were decreased by 29 cases, Schedule III cases were decreased by 12 cases and Schedule IV cases were decreased by 39 cases. As compared to 2009, the amount of seized Schedule I drugs increased by 21.612 kg, with an increase of 42.93%, that of Schedule II drugs decreased by 343.249kg, with a decrease of 28.26%, that of Schedule III drugs decreased by 98.247 kg, with a decrease of 7.12% and that of Schedule IV decreased by 888.616kg, with a decrease of 28.48% (see Table 2-02).

Table 2-02

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

(unit: g)

Type Year	Total			Schedule I Drug			Schedule II Drug			Schedule III Drug			Schedule IV Drug		
	No. of Cases	Offenders	Seizures	No. of Cases	Offenders	Seizures	No. of Cases	Offenders	Seizures	No. of Cases	Offenders	Seizures	No. of Cases	Offenders	Seizures
2001	57	105	706,497	24	44	265,833	31	58	440,371	2	3	293			
2002	77	156	1,123,670	35	68	98,678	30	67	853,197	12	21	171,795			
2003	134	292	2,223,996	79	177	201,104	37	89	1,994,744	18	26	78,148			
2004	98	195	3,886,094	54	102	284,708	35	78	3,282,161	9	15	105,679			208,920
2005	85	165	9,460,369	35	62	77,707	31	76	2,919,283	15	20	203,124	4	7	6,260,255
2006	123	213	1,923,607	42	70	147,677	60	96	510,951	13	25	543,615	8	22	721,364
2007	104	202	2,941,699	31	55	99,063	39	70	704,814	31	74	1,818,196	3	3	319,626
2008	83	156	2,344,834	26	49	215,104	30	56	149,285	21	42	1,543,626	6	9	436,819
2009	204	292	4,953,888	41	72	50,346	82	107	1,214,453	33	63	1,379,532	48	50	2,309,557
2010	112	222	3,645,387	29	53	71,958	53	86	871,204	21	52	1,281,285	9	31	1,420,941

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

(II) In 2010, 43 cases were referred to the MJIB for investigation by the various customs offices of the MOF, as detailed below:

1. 2010.01.04 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national C, suspected in drug trafficking; 35g of cannabis were uncovered.
2. 2010.01.09 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chiu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,058g of ketamine were uncovered.
3. 2010.01.14 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national A, suspected in drug trafficking; 30g of cannabis were uncovered.
4. 2010.01.14 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Hsieh X, suspected in drug trafficking; 7,125.8g of ketamine were uncovered.
5. 2010.01.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Yu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,725g of ketamine were uncovered.
6. 2010.01.19 Keelung Customs Office referred the case of Yu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 48,960g of ketamine were uncovered.
7. 2010.01.20 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Hsiou X, suspected in drug trafficking; 516g of heroin were uncovered.
8. 2010.01.28 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national H, suspected in drug trafficking; 1g of cannabis were uncovered.
9. 2010.01.29 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Ou X, suspected in drug trafficking; 9g of cannabis were uncovered.
10. 2010.02.04 Taichung Customs Office referred the case of Liu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,988g of heroin were uncovered.
11. 2010.02.10 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Hong X, suspected in drug trafficking; 7,851g of ketamine were uncovered.

- 12.2010.02.12 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 900g of ketamine were uncovered.
- 13.2010.03.09 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 14g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 14.2010.03.11 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 15.2010.03.12 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of unknown person, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 16.2010.03.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Mei X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,000g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 17.2010.03.22 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Ming X, suspected in drug trafficking; 3,405.2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 18.2010.03.22 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national D, suspected in drug trafficking; 10g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 19.2010.03.23 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national L, suspected in drug trafficking; 5g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 20.2010.04.07 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,585g of ketamine were uncovered.
- 21.2010.04.08 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,239g of methamphetamine were uncovered.
- 22.2010.04.22 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 21g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 23.2010.05.22 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Ke X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4,483g of heroin were uncovered.

- 24.2010.05.26 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Ling X, suspected in drug trafficking; 140g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 25.2010.05.26 Keelung Customs Office referred the case of Lai X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of opium poppy were uncovered.
- 26.2010.05.26 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national L, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,760g of heroin were uncovered.
- 27.2010.06.05 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,780g of heroin were uncovered.
- 28.2010.06.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national Y, suspected in drug trafficking; 5g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 29.2010.06.24 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national H, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 30.2010.07.06 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national M, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,465g of ketamine were uncovered.
- 31.2010.07.07 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 32,841g of heroin were uncovered.
- 32.2010.07.25 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,573g of ketamine were uncovered.
- 33.2010.07.26 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national M, suspected in drug trafficking; 5g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 34.2010.08.25 Taichung Customs Office referred the case of Song X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,590g of heroin were uncovered.
- 35.2010.08.25 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national L, suspected in drug trafficking; 39g of methamphetamine and 48g of MDMA

were uncovered.

36.2010.09.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Di X, suspected in drug trafficking; 8,030g of MDMA and 3g of ketamine were uncovered.

37.2010.09.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Ling X, suspected in drug trafficking; 12g of cannabis were uncovered.

38.2010.09.21 Kaohsiung Customs Office referred the case of Tsai X, suspected in drug trafficking; 97,271g of ketamine were uncovered.

39.2010.10.01 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Ling X, suspected in drug trafficking; 50g of methamphetamine were uncovered.

40.2010.10.11 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 67g of cannabis were uncovered.

41.2010.10.13 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,420g of heroin were uncovered.

42.2010.10.25 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Tsai X, suspected in drug trafficking; 41g of heroin and 0.2010g of methamphetamine were uncovered.

43.2010.12.14 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chou X, suspected in drug trafficking; 73g of cannabis were uncovered.

III.Sources of Drugs and Trafficking Methods

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

1. The main sources of heroin included: Vietnam (35.488 kg, 49.32%); Thailand (25.458 kg, 35.38%); Cambodia (9.055 kg, 12.58%); Mainland China (1.387 kg, 1.93%); and others (0.57 kg, 0.79%).



2. The main sources of methamphetamine included: domestic manufacturing (819.179 kg, 95.95%); Mainland China (2.916 kg, 0.34%), United States (0.05 kg, 0.01%); Canada (0.039 kg, 0.01%); and others (31.574 kg, 3.7%).
3. The main sources of cannabis included: Canada (3.541 kg, 39.62%); United States (2.34 kg, 26.18%); Mainland China (2.195 kg, 24.56%); England (0.109 kg, 1.22%); Holland (0.056 kg, 0.63%); and others (0.696 kg, 7.78%).
4. The main sources of ketamine was trafficking, and 1,187.009 kg seized, which include 1,174.124 kg from Mainland China (98.91%); 7.126 kg from Malaysia (0.6%); 2.465 kg from India (0.21%); 0.254 kg manufactured domestically (0.02%); 3.04 kg from other sources (0.26%).
5. The main source of nimetazepam was domestic manufacturing, with 94.275kg seized, which included 88 kg from domestic manufacturing (93.34%) and 6.275 kg from other sources (6.66%) (see Table 2-03).

Table 2-03

Statistics of Sources of Drug Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2010

Source	Type Cases	%	Types of Drugs (unit: g)									
			Heron	%	Methamphetamine	%	Cannabis	%	Ketamine	%	Nimetazepam	%
China	25	22.32	1,386.60	1.93	2,915.60	0.34	2195.22	24.56	1,174,124.02	98.91		
Thailand	8	7.14	25,458.03	35.38								
Vietnam	4	3.57	35,488.00	49.32								
Malaysia	1	0.89						7,125.80	0.60			
Cambodia	6	5.36	9,055.00	12.58								
Canada	4	3.57			39.00	0.00	3541.20	39.62				
US	5	4.46			50.00	0.01	2340.00	26.18				
England	4	3.57					109.00	1.22				
Holland	6	5.36					56.00	0.63				
India	1	0.89						2,465.00	0.21			
Domestic Manufacturing	31	27.68			819,179.33	95.95		254.20	0.02	88000.00	93.34	
Others	17	15.18	569.96	0.79	31,573.67	3.70	695.50	7.78	3,040.28	0.26	6275.30	6.66
Total	112	100	71,957.59	100	853,757.60	100	8936.92	100	1,187,009.30	100	94275.30	100

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

(2)Mainland China referred in this table includes Hong Kong and Macau regions.



(II) Trafficking Methods:

A total of 40 cases involved postal packages and courier packages, including carving out hardcover books, spice packs, DVDs, cans, candy and cookie boxes, instant coffee packs, etc. 21 cases involved concealment by travelers, including concealment in luggage, waist, legs, bras, crotches, soles of shoes, insertion into anus, swallowing into stomach or other packages (cereal powder, tea bags, chocolate and egg tart boxes, DVD players, etc.) to smuggle through the customs. 8 cases involved containers including claiming to be metal molds, artistic stone balls, cabbages, bread powder, plastic balls, and inside screw driver handles. 1 case involved fishing boat smuggling. Other 18 cases are detailed as follows:

1. Heroin was mainly trafficked by containers (32.841kg, 45.64%), concealment travelers (25.937 kg, 36.04%), courier packages (12.143 kg, 16.87%) and others (1.037 kg, 1.44%).
2. Methamphetamine was mainly manufactured domestically (819.179 kg, 95.95%). The seized 34.578 kg from other smuggling cases included concealing by travelers (10.984 kg, 1.29%), smuggling by containers (3 kg, 0.35%), concealing by postal parcels (0.091 kg, 0.01%) and others (20.503 kg, 2.4%).
3. Cannabis was mainly trafficked by concealment in postal parcels (6.087 kg, 68.11%), container smuggling (2.16 kg, 24.17%) and others (0.69 kg, 7.72%).
4. Ketamine was mainly trafficked by fishing boat smuggling (847.3 kg, 71.38%), container smuggling (204.431 kg, 17.22%), concealment by postal parcels (20.578 kg, 1.73%), concealment by travelers (9.446 kg, 0.8%) and others (105.253 kg, 8.87%).

5. Nimetazepam was mainly manufactured domestically (88 kg, 93.34%) and others (6.275 kg, 6.66%) (see Table 2-04)

Table 2-04

Statistics on Trafficking Methods of Drug Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2010

Source	Type	Cases	%	Types of Drugs (unit: g)									
				Heron	%	Methamphetamine	%	Cannabis	%	Ketamine	%	Nimetazepam	%
Concealment by Travelers		21	18.75	25,937.00	36.04	10,984.00	1.29			9,446.00	0.80		
Containers		8	7.14	32,841.00	45.64	3,000.00	0.35	2160.22	24.17	204,431.42	17.22		
Fishing Boats		1	0.89							847,300.00	71.38		
Postal Parcels		40	35.71	12,142.63	16.87	91.29	0.01	6087.20	68.11	20,578.40	1.73		
Domestic Manufacturing		31	27.68			819,179.33	95.95					88,000	93.34
Others		11	9.82	1,036.96	1.44	20,502.98	2.40	689.50	7.72	105,253.48	8.87	6,275.3	6.66
Total		112	100	71,957.59	100	853,757.60	100	8936.92	100	1,187,009.30	100	94,275.3	100

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



IV. Significant Cases

(I) Smuggling of 847.3 kg of ketamine by Kao X

After learning that drug trafficking group led by Kao X planned to smuggle ketamine from Mainland China into Taiwan for sale, the Southern Mobile Station formed a task force for investigation. At 11:00 a.m. of January 13, 2010, while persons including Kao were getting prepared to move ketamine drugs at the side of the fishing boat, the task force arrested co-offenders Kao X, Chang X, pilot Chen X, seaman Chen X and 1 seaman from the Philippines, totaling 5 persons. Co-offenders Bei X and Liu X who stayed in the hotel were also arrested. The task force then seized a total of 41 bags of ketamine on Ming X Fishing board, with total gross weight of 847.3 kg. The case was referred to the Kaohsiung Prosecutor's Office (Photo 2-01-1, 2-01-2)

Photo 2-01-1



The scene of seizure of ketamine smuggled by Kao X

Photo 2-01-2



The scene of seizure of ketamine smuggled by Kao X

(II) 403 kg of pseudoephedrine manufactured by Chung X

After learning that the drug-making group led by Chung X planned to extract Schedule IV pseudoephedrine from cold medicine to seek profit in the northern region, the Marine Affairs Division formed a task force to conduct an active investigation. In the afternoon of February 4, 2010, members of the group Lai X and Hsiao X was about to drive away from the drug-making plant in Guaishan Town, Taoyuan County when they were arrested as red-handed offenders by the task force. A total of 403 kg of finished products and semi-finished products of Schedule IV pseudoephedrine, 24 boxes of cold medicine (approximately 1,300,000 tablets) and drug-making tools were seized in the drug-making plant. This also led to the arrest of co-offender Chaun X in Tucheng City, Taipei County, with NT\$5,800,000 of cash and one vehicle seized. Following



further investigation, the task force discovered that illegal proceeds of approximately \$65,000,000 from the manufacturing and sale of drug by Chung X since 2007 were deposited into accounts of nominees “Hsu X” and “Cheng X”. A report was made to the prosecutor’s office to freeze such in accordance with the law. The case was referred to the Taipei Prosecutor’s Office. (see Photo 2-02-1, 2-02-2)

Photo 2-02-1



Pseudoephedrine manufacturing case by Chung X

Photo 2-02-2



Cold medicine seized from pseudoephedrine manufacturing case by Chung X

(III) Smuggling of 102 kg of ketamine by Kuo X

After learning that the drug transportation group led by Kuo X planned to smuggle ketamine from Mainland China to Taiwan for sale, the Southern Mobile Station formed a task force with the police for active investigation. At 2:00 p.m. on April 8, 2010, the task force searched the drug distribution warehouse in Wandang Town, Pingdong County in accordance with the law and seized 102 zipped bags of ketamine, with a gross weight of 102 kg. Kuo X was arrested. The case was referred to the Kaohsiung Prosecutor's Office. (see Photo 2-03-1, 2-03-2)



Photo 2-03-1



Scene of seized ketamine smuggled by Kuo X

Photo 2-03-2



Drug evidence of ketamine smuggled by Kuo X

(IV) Case of 6.85 kg of methamphetamine, 22 kg of semi-finished products and 4 kg of pseudoephedrine manufactured by Lai X

After learning that the drug-making group led by Lai X planned to extract pseudoephedrine from cold medicine in the northern region for manufacturing of methamphetamine and sale for profit, the Taipei County Field Station formed a task force to conduct an active investigation. On April 7, 2010, Lai X's drug-making plant in Xinpu Town, Hsinchu County was searched in accordance with the law. 145 kg of methamphetamine, 16.7 kg of solution, 4 kg of pseudoephedrine, 9.7 kg of cold medicine powder, illegal proceeds from drug sale of NT\$205,000, drug-making tools and chemical raw materials were seized on the site. Red-handed offenders Chang X and Yang X were arrested. On April 9, further search was performed in Lai X's drug-making plant in Nuan-nuan District, Keelung City and 6.7 kg of methamphetamine and 5.3 kg of semi-finished products were seized. On April 13, Lai's residence in Ruifang Town, Taipei County was also searched and illegal proceeds from the sale of drugs in the amount of \$4,391,000 was seized. Lai X was arrested on April 14. The case was referred to the Shilin District Prosecutor's Office (see Photo 2-02-1, 2-04-2).



Photo 2-04-1



Scene of seized drugs manufactured by Lai X

Photo 2-04-2



Scene of seized drugs manufactured by Lai X

(V) Case of 17.3 kg of heroin smuggled by Cheng X

After learning that the drug smuggling group in the northern region planned to smuggle heroin from Thailand to Taiwan for sale to seek profits through trafficking by Cheng X and Bei X, the Marine Affairs Division formed a task force with the Taipei Customs Bureau to conduct an active investigation. When Chen and Bei took an airplane from Hong Kong to Taiwan on July 17, 2010, 6 bags of heroin concealed in cereal powder were found in each of the 2 person's carry-on luggage, totaling 12 bags with a gross weight of 17.3 kg. The case was referred to the Banqiao District Prosecutor's Office (see photo 2-05-1, 2-05-2).

Photo 2-05-1



Evidence of heroin drug smuggled by Cheng X



Photo 2-05-2



Evidence of heroin drug smuggled by Cheng X

(VI) Smuggling case of “Shi Bi Li Ding” cold medicine by Yuan X Industrial Co., Ltd.

On the second half of June 2010, the Marine Affairs Division was informed by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health that Yuan X Industrial Co., Ltd. had filed an application for large quantities of “Shi Bi Li Ding”, cold medicine containing pseudoephedrine to be exported to Malaysia. The Administration considered that it may have been a false exportation and the products may be actually used by underground drug-making plants. A task force was thus formed to conduct an active investigation. Through international cooperative investigation, it was discovered that the company exported only empty boxes to Malaysia, without any medicine inside. The goods had been switched. Further investigation showed that Yuan X Industrial Co.,

Ltd. purchased 40 boxes (2,000,000 tablets) of “Shi Bi Li Ding” cold medicine from pharmaceutical companies in the name of another biotechnology company. Empty boxes were exported to Malaysia on July 26. The actual medicine stayed in Chung X Container Yard. The task force, together with the Keelung Customs Bureau, seized such batch of “Shi Bi Li Ding” cold medicine when they were about to be switched under the name of returned goods by the company on August 10. Co-offenders Yang X, Chen X, Tsen X and Cao X were interrogated and all 4 persons admitted to have taken a total of 4,000,000 tablets of “Shi Bi Li Ding” cold medicine in 2 batches through false exportation and return of goods for resale to drug-making groups in Taiwan. The case was referred to the Keelung District Prosecutor’s Office for suspects of document falsification (see Photo 2-06-1, 2-06-2).

Photo 2-06-1



Illegal Shi Bi Li Ding seized involving Yuan X Industrial Co., Ltd.



Photo 2-06-2



Illegal Shi Bi Li Ding seized involving Yuan X Industrial Co., Ltd.

(VII) Case of 13.68 kg of methamphetamine smuggled by Ling X and Singaporean national L

The Taipei Field Division learned that Singaporean national L took an airplane from Singapore to Taiwan in the afternoon of August 18, 2010. Lodging arrangements were made by the drug-selling group by Ling X. Methamphetamine was hidden inside boxes of chocolates, egg tarts, coffee and DVD players for L to bring overseas by air. When L tried to leave the border in the morning of August 23, methamphetamine was discovered on the spot with a gross weight of approximately 4,771 g. On 21 September 2010, the task force also arrested Ling X as a red-handed offender when he took the high speed train to return to Wuri Station after having gone to Kaohsiung to take the goods.

8,243 g of methamphetamine was seized. Ling X's residences in Fenyuan County, Changhua County and Chungli City were searched and 668.5 g of methamphetamine was further seized. The case also led to the arrest of co-offender Chou X in Taipei City and the seizure of illegal proceeds of NT154,000. The case was referred to the Taipei District Prosecutor's Office (see Photo 2-07-1, 2-07-2).

Photo 2-07-1



Scene of seized methamphetamine smuggled by Ling X



Photo 2-07-2



Scene of seized methamphetamine smuggled by Ling X

(VIII) Case of 1.8 kg of methamphetamine, 4.3 kg of semi-finished products and 100 kg of semi-finished products of pseudoephedrine manufactured by Wen X

After learning that the drug-making group led by Wen X planned to extract pseudoephedrine from cold medicine to manufacture methamphetamine in the northern region, the Mid Region Mobile Station formed a task force to conduct an active investigation. At dawn of October 7, 2010, the task force stopped Wen X together with police from the Third Security Team when he was about to leave the drug-making plant in Shiding Village, Taipei County. The drug-making plant was searched and 1.757 kg of finished products and 4.3 kg of semi-finished products of methamphetamine, 100 kg

of semi-finished products of pseudoephedrine and 1 batch of drug-making tools were seized. Wen X and Liu X were arrested as red-handed offenders. The case was referred to the Taipei District Prosecutor's Office (see Photo 2-08-1, 2-08-2).

Photo 2-08-1



Scene of seized methamphetamine manufactured by Wen X



Photo 2-08-2



Scene of seized methamphetamine manufactured by Wen X

(IX) Case of 46.2 kg of ketamine smuggled by Wang X

After learning that the drug-making group of Wang X planned to smuggle ketamine from Mainland area to Taiwan to for sale and seek profit by concealing the drug in containers, the Tainan County Field Station formed a task force to conduct an active investigation. At 1:00 p.m. on October 31, 2010, containers in arriving at Kaohsiung port was opened for inspection together with the Kaohsiung Customs Bureau. Among the imported emery, 46.2 kg of hidden ketamine was discovered. 4 persons including Wang X was arrested by the task force on November 1 in Kaohsiung City in accordance with the law. The case was referred to the Kaohsiung District Prosecutor's Office (see Photo 2-09-1, 2-09-2).

Photo 2-09-1



Scene of seized ketamine smuggled by Wang X

Photo 2-09-2



Scene of seized ketamine smuggled by Wang X



(X) Case of 88 kg of nimetazepam (K5) smuggled by Wei X

After learning that the drug dealing group of Wei X planned to send K5 to Malaysia from Taiwan for sale to seek profit considering that the price of nimetazepam had significantly increased in Malaysia, the Southern Regional Mobile Station formed a task force to conduct an active investigation. On December 20, 2010, the task force arrested 3 persons including Wei X and co-offender Chang X when the relevant co-offenders completed the sending of the courier and forwarded the bills. At 6:00 p.m. on December 20, 336,000 tablets of nimetazepam ready for shipping, with total weight of 88 kg, were seized in the cargo station of Taoyuan Airport. The case was referred to the Taoyuan District Prosecutor's Office (see photo 2-10-1, 2-10-2).

Photo 2-10-1



Scene of seized nimetazepam smuggled by Wei X

Photo 2-10-2



Scene of seized nimetazepam smuggled by Wei X



III. International and Cross-Strait Collaboration

The MJIB focused its international cooperation in drug enforcement on “Solid cases, competent abilities”. The MJIB cooperates with the countries known to supply drugs and raw materials to Taiwan, as well as countries with significant influence on anti-drug works in Taiwan, as their priority cooperative countries. Strategic establishment of channels, experience exchanges, information exchanges, project meetings, cooperative investigations, and tracking of criminals were adopted, and depending on the domestic drug crime situation, cooperation with related countries was facilitated.

I. Communication, Visits and Exchange of Intelligence

- (I) On February 22, 2010, Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the Drug Enforcement Division, MJIB(DED/MJIB) led relevant colleagues to conduct a working session with 4 persons including Andrew Malanga, Narcotics Attache, Hong Kong Country Office, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States(HKCO/DEA) and reached the consensus to reinforce cooperation with regard to the “case of large quantities of pseudoephedrine exported to Honduras by Dan X Company”.
- (II) On February 25, 2010, Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB welcomed 4 persons including Miyajima Shin, Director of International Intelligence, Drug Enforcement Division, Kanto-Shinetsu Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Health and Takei Shotaro, Director of Tokyo Office, Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States to conduct a working session about “case of smuggling of methamphetamine to Japan by Chu X”.

- (III) On March 24, 2010, Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB welcomed 5 persons including Eda Yoshisuke, Director of Drug and Firearm Control Division, Japanese Metropolitan Police Department and Imai Omune, Director of General Affairs Division, Interchange Association of Japan. In addition to making arrangements for a visit of the anti-drug display museum of the DED, a working session was also conducted.
- (IV) From 10 to 14 June 2010, 9 persons including Yin, Cheng-Jun, Director of Border Control Department of Ministry of Public Security and Bing Wang, Director of Fujian Border Control Department of Mainland China, visited Taiwan for 5 days. Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to conduct a cross-strait drug investigation working session with Director Yi. Arrangements were also made for the guests to visit the cross-strait cooperation civil and military agencies such as the Ministry of Justice, the Coast Guard Administration, criminal police stations and the National Immigration Agency. The Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security and Fujian Border Control Department of Mainland China were invited to Taiwan this time to perform first exchange of activities following the signature of the cross-strait joint crackdown on crimes and mutual judicial assistance agreement. It was a significant meeting for the establishment of joint criminal crackdown mechanism.
- (V) On June 28m 2010, Herman Chang, Deputy Director of DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to hold a working session with 3 persons including Willima Kearney, S.A., HKCO/DEA, about the “case of drug transportation by Malaysian national Yao X”.



- (VI) On August 20, 2010, Herman Chang, Deputy Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to hold a working session with Shannon Argetsinger, S.A., HKCO/DEA, about the “case of drug transportation by group of Taiwanese national Wang X”.
- (VII) From 23 to 27 August, 2010, 4 persons including Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB visited Cambodia and Vietnam. Agencies including the Vietnamese Police Drug Enforcement Bureau, the Cambodian National Drug Prevention Department and the Cambodian International Criminal Police Department were visited to discuss international cooperation.
- (VIII) On September 9, 2010, Chi-Ping Chang, Director General of MJIB welcomed 3 persons including Andrew Malanga, Narcotics Attache, HKCO/DEA, accepted DEA’s gratitude about the DED’s assistance with the discovery of the “case of exportation by Dang X Company of high quantity of pseudoephedrine to Honduras”. A certificate of gratitude was awarded.
- (IX) On 28 September, 2010, Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to have a working session with 4 persons including Nakanishi Naraji, Director of International Organized Crime Strategy Office of Japan Maritime Security Department and Nakamura Masashige, Director of General Affairs Department of Interchange Association of Japan.
- (X) On October 5, 2010, Chi-Yang Chen, Deputy Director General of MJIB welcomed 2 persons including Zakaria Bin Sudin, Deputy Director of the Malaysian Royal Police Drug Enforcement Bureau and accepted the certificate of gratitude on behalf of DED from Tan Sri Musa Bin Tan Sri Haji Hassan, Director General of the Malaysian Royal Police for cooperative discovery of

the “drug transportation case by Li X”. Herman Chang, Deputy Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to hold a working session with ZAkaria Bin Sudin.

- (XI) On 19 October 2010, Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to hold a working session about the current status and prevention of drug transportation between Taiwan and Vietnam with 3 persons including Jiang Ruan, secretariat of Vietnam Drug Prevention and Crime Committee.
- (XII) From 23 October to 2 November 2010, 4 persons including Ren-Cheng Wang, Section Chief of DED/MJIB went to Gambia to participate in the Drug Investigation Professional Training Seminar. This training was provided under first cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Bureau of Gambia for the purpose of training 25 drug investigation staff of the Drug Enforcement Bureau, Immigration Bureau and Police Department of Gambia. The training included international drug development trend, introduction to drugs and underground drug-making plants, drug case investigation practice, identification of drugs and inspection practices.
- (XIII) On 9 November 2010, Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to hold a working session with 6 persons including Dionisio R. Santiago, Director of the Philippines Drug Enforcement Administration and reached the consensus of reinforced cooperation and crackdown on drug crimes.
- (XIV) On 16 November 2010, Herman Chang, Deputy Director of the DED/MJIB led relevant colleagues to welcome 7 persons including SIVAPORN, Director of Thailand Special Investigation Bureau. In addition to visiting the



drug storage of the MJIB and observing practical drug maintenance, a “Drug Maintenance Activity Discussion Meeting” was also held.

(XV) From 29 to 30 December 2010, 3 persons including Paul Hsueh, S.A., DED/MJIB visited the Philippines and had a working session with Eduardo P Acierto, executive Director of the Philippines Police Department Anti-Drug Team and Robert Cash, Director of the Manila Office of Drug Enforcement Division, Department of Justice of the United States (see Photo 2-21).

Photo 2-21



Drug Investigation Project Meeting between MJIB and Philippines Police Department Anti-Drug Team and DEA

(XVI) From 6 to 13 December 2010, 5 persons including Herman Chang, Deputy Director of the DED/MJIB went to Fujian Province, Guangdong Province and Yunnan Province of Mainland China to visit drug enforcement authorities and hold working sessions (see Photo 2-22).

Photo 2-22



Cross-Strait Drug Investigation Meeting between MJIB and Guangdong Anti-Drug Bureau of Mainland China



II. Cases Solved through International Cooperative Measures

(I) International Cooperation:

1. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB and the Hong Kong Country Office of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, United States jointly investigated the “case of large quantities of pseudoephedrine exported to Honduras by Dan X Company”. On March 8, 2010, following the report by the DEA, law enforcement staff of Honduras started investigation work and seized 29,798,999 tablets (3,209 kg) of high-dose pseudoephedrine illegally imported in a container to be exported from Taiwan to Honduras (see Photo 2-23-1, 2-23-2).

Photo 2-23-1



Scene of seized “cross-country drug smuggling case by Dang X Company” under cooperative investigation by the MJIB and the US Drug Enforcement Administration

Photo 2-23-2



Scene of seized “cross-country drug smuggling case by Dang X Company” under cooperative investigation by the MJIB and the US Drug Enforcement Administration

2. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB investigated the “case of drug transportation by Malaysian national Yao X” together with the Hong Kong Country Office of the Drug Enforcement Administration of the US Department of Justice. The case was reported in time by the DEA and the Hong Kong Customs Drug Investigation Division. The Taoyuan County Field Station of the MJIB formed a task force with the Northern Mobile Station. On 22 April 2010, when Yao X went through customs to go to the Philippines, 4,013 g of methamphetamine was discovered in the checked luggage. Yao X was arrested in accordance with the law and referred to the Taoyuan District Prosecutor’s



Office.

3. The MJIB cooperated with the Philippine National Police, Anti-Illegal Drugs Operation Task Force to investigate the “drug-making case by Lan X group in the Philippines”. On 19 May 2010, based on intelligence provided by the MJIB, the Philippine police and customs authority seized large quantities of drug-making equipment and chemical raw materials in two containers shipped by the group to the Manila port. The discovery of the case was announced by press conference by Napoleon Morales, Director of Philippine Customs authority and Eduardo Acuna, Deputy Director of Police Department (see Photo 2.24).

Photo 2-24



Scene of seizure by MJIB and Philippine National Police, Anti-Illegal Drugs Operation Task Force of drug-making case in the Philippines by Lang X

4. The MJIB worked with the Malaysia Royal Police Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division(RMP/NCID) and the Ministry of Public Security Border Control Department of Fujian Province, Mainland China. On August 12, 2010, the NCID discovered the “cross-border drug transportation case by Li X” in Johor, Malaysia. A total of 824,500 tablets of nimetazepam (K5) and 15 kg of ketamine were discovered and a bank account with 2,500,000 Malaysian Ringgits was frozen. A total of 17 suspects were (including 9 Malaysian nationals, 4 Taiwanese nationals, 3 Singaporean nationals and 1 Indonesian national). On August 19, 2010, 1,015,500 tablets of K5 drug were discovered in containers shipped from Mainland China to Kuala Lumpur (see Photo 2-25-1, 2-25-2).

Photo 2-25-1



Drug evidence from “cross-border drug smuggling case by Li X” under cooperative investigation by MJIB and RMP/NCID



Photo 2-25-2



Press Release of “cross-border drug smuggling case by Li X” under cooperative investigation by MJIB and RMP/NCID

5. Based on information reported by the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) of Thailand that certain cross-border drug transportation group was to smuggle heroin to Taiwan by concealment in postal parcels, the MJIB stopped express postal parcels at each customs control point through the Taipei Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and 3 cases were discovered:

(1) On June 11, together with the Taichung Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, the Marine Affairs Division of the MJIB discovered 663g of heroin concealed in emptied books in parcels posted from Thailand to Taiwan. On

June 16, 2010, Thai nationals Y and S of the group were arrested. The case was referred to the Taichung District Prosecutor's Office.

(2) On July 3, 2010, together with the Taipei Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, the Marine Affairs Division of the MJIB discovered 720g of heroin concealed in emptied books in parcels posted from Thailand to Taiwan. On July 6, Thai national Chang X of the group was arrested in Taiwan. The case was referred to the Taipei District Prosecutor's Office.

(3) On September 8 and 16, 2010, together with the Taipei Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, the Marine Affairs Division of the MJIB discovered 1,420g of heroin concealed in hollowed-out books in parcels posted from Thailand to Taiwan. On October 12, Wen X and Dai X of the group were arrested in Taiwan. The case was referred to the Taipei District Prosecutor's Office.

III. Significant Cases Solved through Cross-Strait Cooperation

1. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB investigated the "drug transportation case by Taiwanese national Chen X" together with the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Fujian, Mainland China. On January 23, 2010, the Mainland authorities uncovered 119kg of ketamine in Changzhou City, Fujian Province. 7 suspects were arrested (including 4 Taiwanese nationals). 1 smuggling boat and 2 vehicles were seized. During the "2009 Cross-Strait Drug Crime Crackdown Seminar" held in Xiamen, Mainland China from December 27 to 30, 2009, this case was listed as one of the top three cases of cooperation across the strait in 2010.

2. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB investigated the “drug transportation case by Taiwanese national Wang X” together with the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Fujian, Mainland China. On March 5, 2010, the Mainland authorities uncovered 150 kg of ketamine in Changzhou City, Fujian Province. 4 persons including Taiwanese nationals LOU X, Yang X, Wang X and Fang X were arrested. The main suspect Wang X was arrested by the Mainland authorities on March 23.
3. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB investigated the “drug transportation case by Taiwanese national Chen X” together with the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Fujian, Mainland China. On August 11, 2010, the Mainland authorities uncovered 19 kg of ketamine in Xiamen. 5 suspects were arrested, including 3 Taiwanese nationals.
4. The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB investigated the “drug transportation case by Shui X” together with the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Fujian, Mainland China. On November 2, 2010, the Mainland authorities uncovered 78 kg of ketamine in Chaozhou City, Guangdong Province. 3 suspects were arrested, including 2 Taiwanese nationals.

IV. International and Cross-Strait Meetings

1. From 23 to 24 September 2010, 2 persons including Steve Lee, S.A. of Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB participated on behalf of the MJIB in the “Customs Investigation International Seminar” held by the Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, National Homeland Security and Immigration and Customs Law Enforcement Bureau, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the

American Institute in Taiwan.

2. Between 27 September and 8 October 2010, Paul Hsueh, S.A. of Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB participated in the “2010 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences” held in Tokyo, Japan. The seminar included representatives from 12 countries including the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Columbia, Brazil and Uzbekistan. The MJIB has been participating in this seminar since 1994 as an observer. (see Photo 2-26)

Photo 2-26



Paul Hsueh, S.A. of Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB participated in the “2010 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences” held in Tokyo, Japan



3. 6 persons including Hua-Fu Wang, Director of Drug Enforcement Division, Gui-Sing Jiang, Director of the Economic Crime Prevention Division and Li-Sing Liu, Director of Cross-Strait Situation Research and Analysis Division of the MJIB participated on behalf of the MJIB in the “5th Cross-Strait, Hong Kong and Macau Police Study Seminar” held between 18 and 22 October 2010 in Suzhou, Mainland China.

IV. Custody and Managing of Drug Evidence from Solved Cases

I. Custody of Drug Evidence

In 2010, there were 6,752 pieces of drug evidence transferred from judiciary and military law units, tested and forwarded within the chain of custody, totaling 159,327.23g. At the end of 2010, a total of 41,359 pieces of drug evidence were under the MJIB’s custody, with total weight of 3,126,314.58g (see Table 2-04-1).

Table 2-04-1

Seizures from Drug Cases under Custody in 2010

Schedule	Schedule I Drug						Schedule II Drug		Others		Total	
	Heroin		Morphine		Cocaine		Opium					
Type												
Quantity	G	Cases	G	Cases	G	Cases	G	Cases	G	Cases	G	Cases
January	4,360.37	432					6,463.88	30	4.24	2	10,828.49	464
February	2,494.97	282					906.24	19	0.09		3,401.30	301
March	8,210.07	799			1.16	1	2,326.57	50	747.81	2	11,285.61	852
April	7,306.60	605			4.86	1	2,516.11	20	278.05	7	10,105.62	633
May	1,311.69	548					23,525.73	31	0.87	1	24,838.29	580
June	11,435.08	558	2.29	1	425.89	3	3,914.69	26	127.53		15,905.48	588
July	14,993.06	620	0.63	1			3,359.22	29	504.46	4	18,857.37	654
August	21,263.08	472					103.48	28	11.66		21,378.22	500
September	4,743.85	523					176.52	14	382.56	5	5,302.93	542
October	28,877.45	533			1.27		989.04	21	2.45	1	29,870.21	555
November	5,292.88	547			0.4	1	289.70	26	63.78	2	5,646.76	576
December	1,743.81	487					157.87	19	5.27	1	1,906.95	507
Total	112,032.91	6,406	2.92	2	433.58	6	44,729.05	313	2,128.77	25	159,327.23	6,752

Note: 1. "Others" include Schedule I drugs of Acetorphine, Desomorphine, Dihydroetorphine, Etorphine, Ketobemidone; Schedule II drugs of opium, cocaine, cannabis products, and instruments that are put in the inventory without examinations such as inhalers, packaging, amphetamine mixed with heroin, and drugs couldn't be sorted.

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

II. Destroying Drug Evidence

In accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 18 of the Controlled Drug Act, “All drugs and specialized tools for its manufacturing or use, regardless whether owned by the offender, shall be confiscated and destroyed.” To correspond to the 2009 National Antidrug Conference, MJIB convened the 11th Seized Drugs Managing Procedures Supervisory Committee on April 20, 2010, and reached the following resolutions:

(I) To confirm the 15,013 pieces of drug evidences, in the amount of 1,415,841.95g that were ordered to be destroyed upon legal judgment, are destroyed (see Table 2-04-2, 2-04-3).

(II) Consultant Li-yi Ling of John Tung Foundation, Chao-fang Deng of Foundation of Poison Control, and a representative from the Consumer's Foundation were elected as members of the supervisory committee, and accompanied by prosecutor Hang-Lian Chen designated by Taiwan's High Prosecutors Office. They arrived at the MJIB on the morning of April 27 to supervise the counting, sealing, and signing of the drugs being destroyed. At 3p.m. on May 5, they arrived at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant of Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection to monitor the incineration process.

At 1:30p.m. on May 5, 2010, 120 boxes and 116 buckets, totaling 236 pieces of drugs to be destroyed were transported by armored drug transportation vehicle, and monitored by the Bureau's security force, air patrol helicopter, and undercover agents, on its way to Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant.

At 2:30p.m., the procession of vehicles arrived at Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant. Workers unloaded the drugs to the platform next to the refuse pit on the fifth floor.

After the supervising members audited the amount of boxes, and ensuring the seals were intact, the boxes were lined up for queuing of destruction. At 3:15p.m., Director General Tsen of the Ministry of Justice hosted the public drug evidence incineration ceremony for 2010, thus beginning the National Anti-Drug Meeting. (see Photo 2-31).

Photo 2-31



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



Table 2-04-2

Statistics on Drug Seized by Various Units and Ordered to be Destroyed in 2010

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

Code	Name	Cases ordered by this unit	Cases ordered by other units	Total
02	Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office	1,142	29	1,171
03	Taiwan Shilin District Court	-	1	1
04	Taiwan Shilin District Court Prosecutors Office	447	37	484
05	Taipei Banqiao District Court	3	-	3
06	Taipei Banqiao District Court Prosecutors Office	1,810	64	1,874
07	Taiwan Taoyuan District Court	-	-	-
08	Taiwan Taoyuan District Court Prosecutors Office	1,884	36	1,920
10	Taiwan Shinchu District Court Prosecutors Office	452	10	462
11	Taiwan Taichung District Court	1	-	1
12	Taiwan Taichung District Court Prosecutors Office	2,003	37	2,040
14	Taiwan Changhua District Court Prosecutors Office	923	21	944
16	Taiwan Yunlin District Court Prosecutors Office	237	12	249
17	Taiwan Jiayi District Court	1	-	1
18	Taiwan Jiayi District Court Prosecutors Office	192	8	200
20	Taiwan Tainan District Court Prosecutors Office	1,244	20	1,264
22	Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court Prosecutors Office	1,804	21	1,825
23	Taiwan Pingdong District Court	-	-	-
24	Taiwan Pingdong District Court Prosecutors Office	416	15	431
26	Taiwan Taidong District Court Prosecutors Office	35	14	49
28	Taiwan Hualien District Court Prosecutors Office	-	-	-
30	Taiwan Yilan District Court Prosecutors Office	1	-	1
32	Taiwan Keelung District Court Prosecutors Office	1,261	15	1,276
34	Taiwan Penghu District Court Prosecutors Office	3	-	3
36	Jufian Jingmen District Court Prosecutors Office	1	-	1
96	Taiwan High Court	1	-	1
97	Taiwan Nantou District Court Prosecutors Office	265	-	265
99	Taiwan Miaoli District Court Prosecutors Office	534	13	547
Total		14,660	353	15,013

Table 2-04-3
Drugs Handled and Destroyed in Past Years

Year	Type	Schedule I Drug					Schedule II Drug					Others		Total		Remarks	
		Heroin	Morphine	Opium	Cocaine	Poppy	Coca	Cannabis	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g		Cases
1994		122,546.94	5,096.50	557	1.40	2		14,900.21	79				2,579.82	26	145,124.87	4,522	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on June 3, 1994
1995		342,259.19	5,703.37	185	1,015.58	10		19,662.17	56				813.89	168	369,454.20	6,255	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 22, 1995
1996		391,138.80	2,170.28	55	0.54	4		5,301.64	64				2,634.78	89	401,246.04	5,091	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 17, 1996
1997		216,698.17	638.20	29	33.97	1		10,917.00	44				246.87	32	228,534.21	3,110	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 16, 1997
1998		155,646.91	2,983.12	12	574.50	1		2,263.71	50				27.27	21	158,810.70	3,995	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 15, 1998
1999		94,412.33	1,878.45	23	6.34	1		2,940.13	90				173.80	18	99,411.05	3,144	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 19, 1999
2001		211,363.44	4,743.81	128	0.32	1		42,882.75	136				1,999.31	30	260,989.63	7,121	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 14, 2001
2002		192,446.61	6.79	4	20,958.83	4		2,981.33	250				5,865.13	17	222,258.69	5,501	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 17, 2002
2003		125,469.99	379.21	5				43,182.94	282	29.62	2	6.65	1,426.60	1	170,495.01	6,723	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 16, 2003
2004		66,915.61	1,072.10	3	1.30	1		12,852.31	349	287.63	1	6.29	59.98	9	81,195.22	7,445	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 26, 2004
2005		197,052.81	1.24	1	356.62	1		21,822.47	286	5.48	1	3.39	1,812.99	22	221,055.00	7,814	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 23, 2005
2006		526,640.61	22.99	4	0.08	1		10,572.91	386			3.73	14,947.54	17	552,187.86	10,954	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 19, 2006
2007		242,544.17	691.24	3	1,175.86	4		21,291.16	330				5.36	18	265,707.79	13,034	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on April 26, 2007
2008		257,576.69	9.197		455.47	6		17,143.93	299				10,491.51	29	285,667.60	9,531	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on April 16, 2008
2009		365,256.62	3.43	3	981.39	8		31,837.64	413				4,348.11	417	402,429.99	13,761	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on April 2, 2009
2010		379,883.08	4,991.69	226	85.59	6		979,786.40	484				51,095.19	275	1,415,841.95	15,013	Destroyed in Neihu Incineration Plant on May 5, 2010

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



V. Drug Prevention Promotion

The strategy and working focus of the current government anti-drug promotion is mainly on campus, then extended to families and communities, further to all levels of society in order to deepen national anti-drug education. In December 2005, in accordance with the promotion of drug prevention education, the MJIB established the “Anti-Drug Gallery”, which is open to all levels of the general public domestically as well as overseas visitors. Through professional explanations, one can have an on-site understanding of the drug hazard, in order to achieve the anti-drug objective. As of the end of December 2010, the number of visitors to the anti-drug gallery has reached 195,960, among which students accounted for 116,503 persons, representing 59.45%. Further, in response to the requirements by institutions and schools, senior speakers gave speeches in seminars. Also in accordance with large events held by government agencies or civil institutions, investigation bureaus and stations in each location send staff to set up promotional standards in the event area. In addition to providing promotional documentation about drug hazard, souvenirs with anti-drug warning texts printed thereon are also distributed in order to reinforce anti-drug education. (see Photo 2-41, 2-42, 2-43)

Photo 2-41



Overseas guests visit the anti-drug gallery

Photo 2-42



Students visit anti-drug gallery



Photo 2-43



Anti-drug promotional events

3

Analysis Overview





I. Statistical Overview of Domestic Drug Crimes

According to the Statistics Abstract from MOJ:

I. Investigation of Drug Cases

In 2010, the total number of newly received drug crime cases by all district prosecutors offices were 76,363 cases (39.6% involved Schedule I drugs, 57.6% Schedule II drugs, and others were Schedules 3, 4 and other drugs), an increase of 6.8% as compared to 2009. The number of cases involving Schedule I drugs decreased by 18.1%. Others increased compared to 2009. Schedules 2 and 3 drug cases increased by 32.5% and 45.7% respectively compared to 2009. Among the newly received drug cases, 63,521 involved the use of drugs (including drug possession and drug use), which accounted for 83.2%.

In 2010, the total number of prosecuted persons by all district prosecutors offices were 43,694 persons (among which drug use represented 78%, Schedule I drug offenders represented 48.8%, Schedule II drug offenders represented 46.8% and Schedule III drug offenders represented 4.2%), representing an increase of 8.0% compared to 2009. (see Table 3-11)

Table 3-11

Statistics by MOJ on the Status of Investigation of Drug Cases

Case	Newly Investigated Drug Case					Suspects Prosecuted				
	Total		Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Total		Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug
	Number of Cases	Drug Use				Number of Cases	Drug Use			
2006	76,068	67,944	48,854	26,393	490	28,842	24,001	20,396	8,050	333
2007	86,281	76,838	52,317	32,953	678	40,175	34,331	27,715	11,798	595
2008	83,187	74,096	49,707	32,461	860	47,469	41,215	34,017	12,588	821
2009	71,483	61,139	36,652	33,199	1,465	40,443	32,947	25,437	13,639	1,303
2010	76,363	63,521	30,016	44,002	2,135	43,694	34,280	21,338	20,429	1,827
As compared to previous year	6.8%	6.8%	-18.1%	32.5%	45.7%	8.0%	4.0%	-16.1%	49.8%	40.2%

II. Drug Case Judgments

In 2010, for drug cases handled by all levels of court, 35,460 suspects were convicted and referred to the prosecutorial units for executing the sentences, a decrease of 3.5% compared to 2009, among which 18,271 were Schedule I drug offenders, representing 51.5%, and 15,999 Schedule II drug offenders. Among the convictions, 29,428 persons were pure drug users, representing 83.0%, an increase of 8.2% over 2009; 3,470 pure sellers and transporters, representing 9.8%, an increase of 63.0% compared to 2009. Among all repeated offenders, 29,238 had prior crime record in drug abuse, and the ratio of conviction on suspects in drug crimes is 82.5%, a decrease of 3.6% from 2009 (see Table 3-12).



Table 3-12

Statistics on the Status of Judgment Passed on Drug Cases

Unit: Person

Item	Total	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Pure Sellers and Transporters	Sellers, Transporters and Users	Pure Users	Drug Offenders			
							First Offenders	Repeated Offenders		
								Total	Similar Offense	Similar Offense %
2006	24,545	16,342	8,003	1,276	14	21,324	3,009	21,536	18,568	75.6%
2007	27,199	18,341	8,577	1,522	4	23,444	2,668	24,531	21,775	80.1%
2008	41,120	28,286	12,401	2,008	15	36,563	2,587	38,533	35,732	86.9%
2009	36,758	24,624	11,504	2,129	4	32,046	2,618	34,140	31,437	85.5%
2010	35,460	18,271	15,999	3,470	3	29,428	3,225	32,235	29,238	82.5%
Rate of increase / decrease compared to previous year	-3.5%	-25.8%	39.1%	63.0%	-25.0%	-8.2%	23.2%	-5.6%	-7.0%	-3.6%

Notes:1. "Similar Offense" refers to the same criminal charge as last time.

2. "Repeat Offender" refers to repeat and accumulative offenders with previous drug records (found guilty) statistics.

III. Quantity of Drugs Seized

In 2010, the total weight of the pure drug material seized by the authorities was 3,487.9kg, which was 1,587.2kg or 83.5% more than the previous year. Among which, 85.1kg were Schedule I drugs, 282.2kg were Schedule II drugs, 2,618.5kg were Schedule III drugs and 502.1kg were Schedule IV drugs. The weight of Schedule III

drugs increased by more than one time compared to the previous year and had the highest increase among all four Schedules. The types of drugs seized, in the order of quantity, were 2,594.3kg of ketamine, 378.5kg of 85.1kg of ephedrine (including methyl ephedrine and pseudoephedrine), 251.9kg of amphetamine, 85.1 kg of heroin, and 21kg of cannabis. In terms of source of drug, Mainland China is the first source, accounting for 68% (see Table 3-13-1, 3-13-2)

Table 3-13-1

Statistics on the Quantity of Drugs by Type — Based on appraised net weight

Unite: kg

Item	Total	Schedule I Drug		Schedule II Drug					Schedule III Drug		Schedule IV Drug			
		Total	Heroin	Total	M D M A	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Semi-finished products of Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl Ephedrine	ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
2006	1,992.7	204.4	203.5	214.1	2.6	28.0	181.4	0.1	1,046.2	827.9	528.0	-	338.0	-
2007	1,634.7	139.0	137.7	262.3	17.9	22.3	124.3	95.5	810.2	598.7	423.2	7.5	412.4	7.5
2008	1,890.4	194.9	130.5	48.6	0.9	13.2	28.4	0.3	267.4	799.5	846.1	1.0	66.4	489.6
2009	1,900.7	62.5	62.4	179.2	2.0	61.1	107.0	-	1,201.8	1,186.4	457.2	1.6	77.7	70.8
2010	3,478.8	85.1	83.6	273.1	5.9	21.0	242.7	3.5	2,618.5	2,594.3	502.1	2.0	136.4	240.1
Rate of increase / decrease compared to previous year	83%	36.2%	34%	52.4 %	195.0%	-65.6%	126.8%	-	117.9%	118.7%	9.8%	25.0 %	75.5%	239.1%



Table 3-13-2

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

Item	Total	Schedule I Drug		Schedule II Drug					Schedule III Drug		Schedule IV Drug			
		Total	Heroin	Total	M D M A	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Semi-finished products of Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl Ephedrine	ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
Taiwan	441.9	4.9	4.9	143.0	0.4	0.1	139.0	3.5	49.2	34.0	244.8	1.5	122.2	121.2
Mainland China	2,357.1	2.9	2.9	1.9	-	1.9	-	-	2,229.1	2,229.1	123.2	-	-	-
Hong Kong	82.9	0.3	0.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	80.6	80.6	-	-	-	-
Thailand	25.5	25.5	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	198.2	42.4	41.0	12.8	4.5	8.3	-	-	143.0	143.0	-	-	-	-
Unknown	380.1	6.7	6.7	122.6	1.0	8.7	112.9	-	116.7	107.6	134.1	0.5	14.2	118.9

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

2.The unknown region section includes street side drug transactions or information on source of seized drugs unable to be ascertained.

IV.Overview of Drug Case Prisoners

At the end of 2010, there were a total of 24,480 drug offenders in prison, accounting for 42.9% of the total 57,088 prisoners. Among the imprisoned drug

offenders, there were 14,213 drug users (58.1%), 412 drug sellers/makers/users (1.7%), 8,660 drug sellers/makers/users (35.4%). 11,247 were new drug prisoners, representing a decrease of 9.6% compared to 12,440 of the previous year. 6,291 were Schedule I drug offenders (55.9%), 4,410 Schedule II drug offenders (39.2%). A total of 9,501 persons were newly imprisoned offenders under observation, representing an increase of 1,196 persons or 14.4% compared to 8,305 persons during the previous year. A total of 1,470 persons were newly imprisoned for rehabilitation, representing a decrease of 502 persons or 25.5% compared to 2,972 persons during the previous year (see Table 3-14)

Table 3-14

Statistics of the Types of Offenders Serving Sentences for Drug Cases

Unit: Person

Year	Drug Offenders	Offenders in Prison				New Offenders in Prison			Newly Imprisoned	
		Drug Offenders	Make/Sell/Tracking	Make/Sell/Trafficking/Use	Use	Drug Offenders	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Observation	Rehabilitation
2006	51,381	20,671	5,115	1,264	13,201	12,419	8,953	3,265	11,017	2,830
2007	40,461	14,162	5,429	903	6,942	10,093	7,531	2,388	10,959	3,510
2008	52,708	20,933	6,231	697	12,893	14,492	10,267	3,841	10,311	3,396
2009	55,225	23,636	6,986	536	14,970	12,440	8,685	3,395	8,305	1,972
2010	57,088	24,480	8,660	412	14,213	11,247	6,291	4,410	9,501	1,470
Rate of increase / decrease compared to the previous year	3.4%	3.6%	24.0%	-23.1%	-5.1%	-9.6%	-27.6%	29.9%	14.4%	-25.5%



II. Analysis of Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2010

I. Gender

In 2010, among the 222 suspects in the investigated drug cases, 203 were male (91.44%), and 19 were female (8.56%); among Schedule I drug offenders, 51 were male and 2 were female; among Schedule II drug offenders, 77 were male and 9 were female; among Schedule III drug offenders, 47 were male and 5 were female; among Schedule IV drug offenders, 28 were male and 3 were female (see Table 3-21, Figure 3-21).

Table 3-21

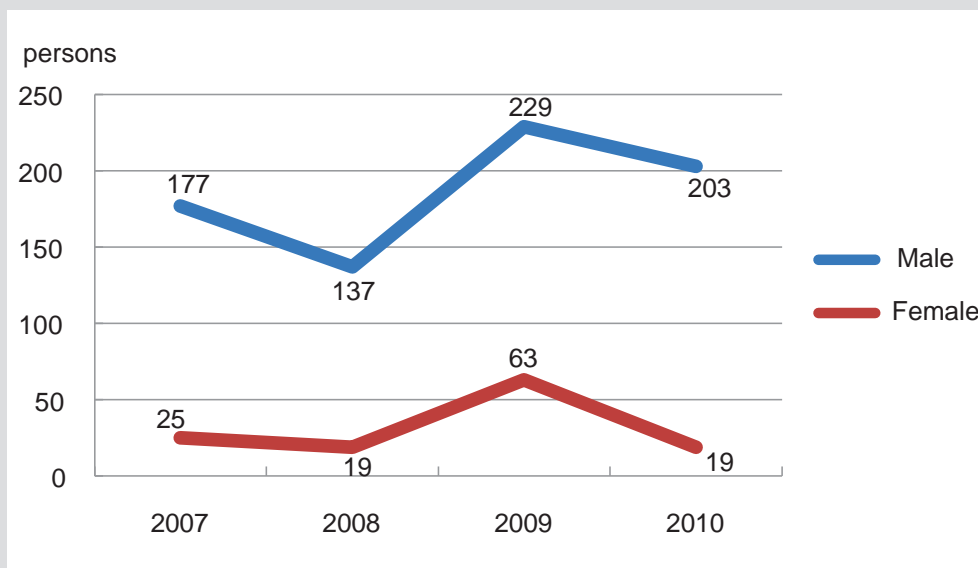
Statistics on the Gender of Suspects in Drug Cases in the Recent 4 years

Unite: Person

Gender \ Type	2007				2008				2009				2010			
	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug
Male	47	65	63	2	44	45	40	8	61	89	51	28	51	77	47	28
Female	8	5	11	1	5	11	2	1	11	18	12	22	2	9	5	3
Total	55	70	74	3	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31

Figure 3-21

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



II. Age

In 2010, among the investigated drug cases, the majority of suspects was 30-40 years old (81 persons, 36.49%), followed by 40-50 years old (51 persons, 22.97%), 20-30 years old (50 persons, 22.52%), and 50-60 years old (22 persons, 9.91%). The age group was mainly concentrated from 20 to 50 years old. The main reason for this is that the drug cases investigated by the MJIB mainly involve international and cross-strait drug trafficking, selling and domestic manufacturing, while less investigation work was concentrated on general use and possession of drugs (see Table 3-22, Figure 3-22).



Table 3-22

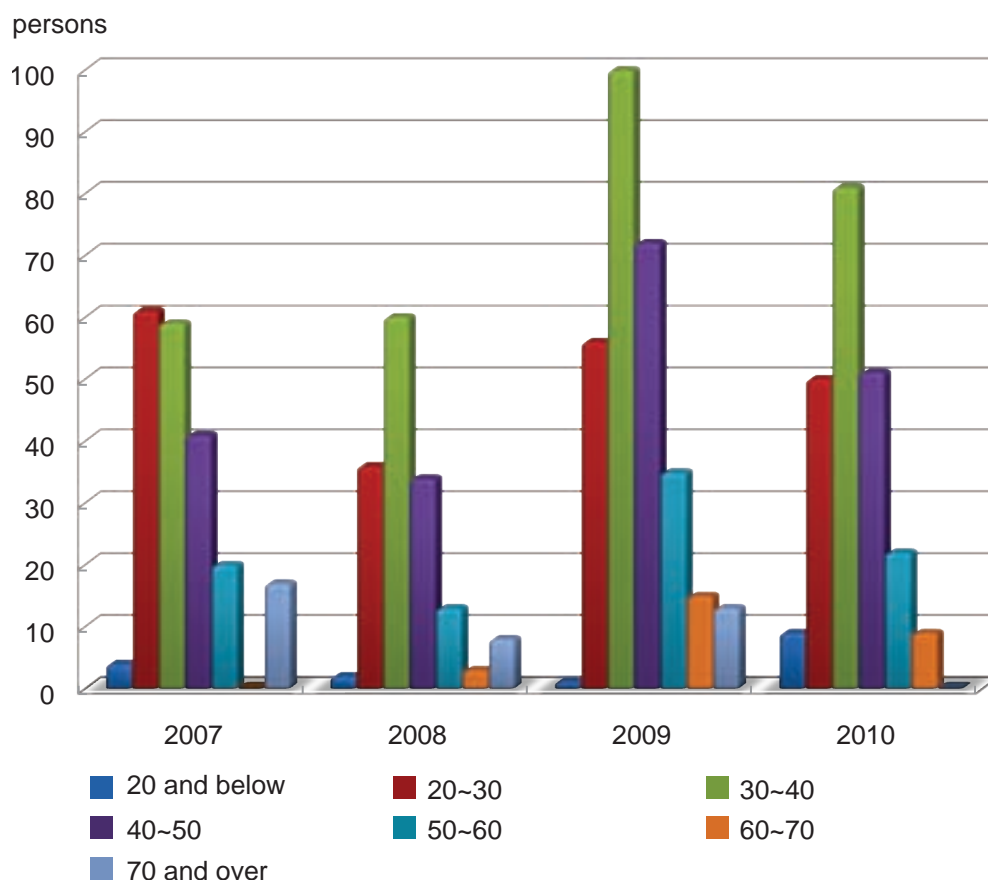
Statistics on the Age of Suspects in Drug Cases in the Recent 4 Years

Unite: Person

Gender \ Type	2007				2008				2009				2010			
	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug
20 and under	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	2
20-30	14	12	35	0	7	12	16	1	15	22	14	5	14	19	10	7
30-40	22	25	10	2	24	24	8	4	22	42	20	16	17	34	21	9
40-50	9	18	14	0	12	12	7	3	18	26	16	12	12	21	9	9
50-60	7	8	4	1	6	6	1	0	14	11	6	4	6	5	7	4
60-70	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	4	5	3	5	1	0
70 and over	2	7	8	0	0	1	7	0	0	3	2	8	0	0	0	0
Total	55	70	74	3	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31

Figure 3-22

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





III. Education

In 2010, among the investigated drug cases, the majority of suspects had an educational level of senior high schedule (124 persons, 55.86%), followed by junior high school (67 persons, 30.18%), college (20 persons, 9.01%), and elementary school or below (11 persons, 4.95%) (see Table 3-23, Figure 3-23).

Table 3-23

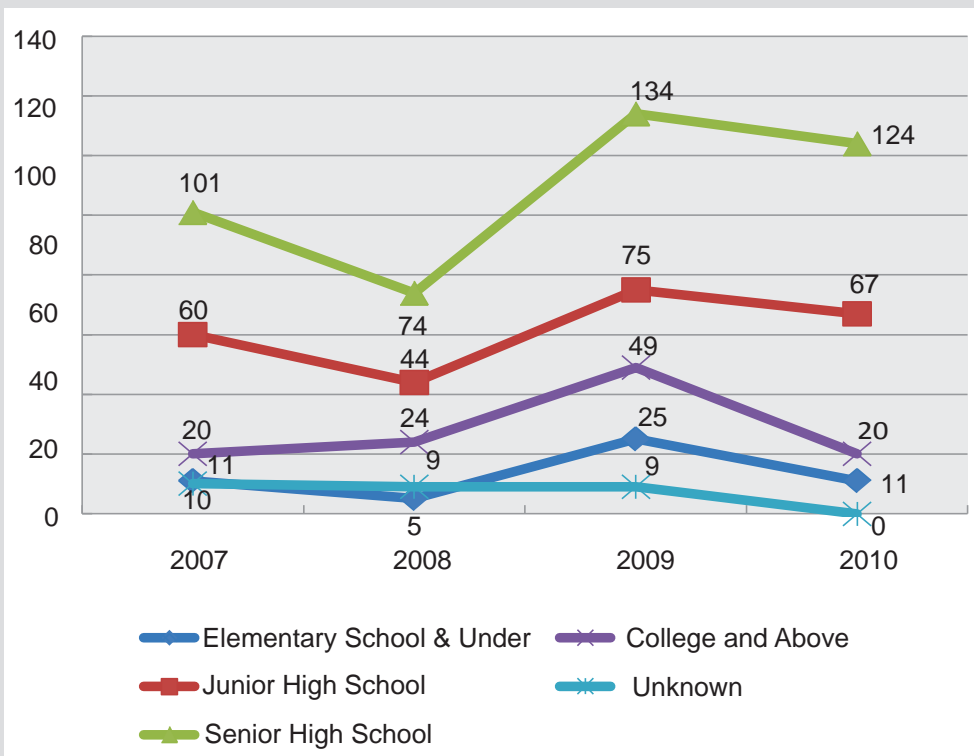
Statistics on the Education of Suspects in Drug Cases in the Recent 4 Years

Unit: Person

Educational Level	Type	2007				2008				2009				2010			
		Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug
Elementary School and Under		4	5	2	0	2	2	1	0	4	3	13	5	2	5	3	1
Junior High School		26	10	24	0	16	18	7	3	18	28	20	9	19	20	18	10
Senior High School		23	38	37	3	23	20	27	4	41	49	27	17	29	50	30	15
College and Above		2	11	7	0	4	11	7	2	4	23	3	19	3	11	1	5
Unknown		0	6	4	0	4	5	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		55	70	74	3	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31

Figure 3-23

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



IV. Occupation

In 2010, among the drug cases investigated, the majority of suspects were unemployed (including unknowns) (142 persons, 63.96%); followed by 32 industrial workers (14.41%); 24 merchants (10.81%); 8 self-employed and in the service industry respectively (each 3.6%); 4 in the agricultural or fishery industry (1.8%); 3 in others (1.35%); and 1 in the transportation industry (0.45%). It is worth noting that unemployed suspects are the majority in drug cases (see Table 3-24, Figure 3-24).



Table 3-24

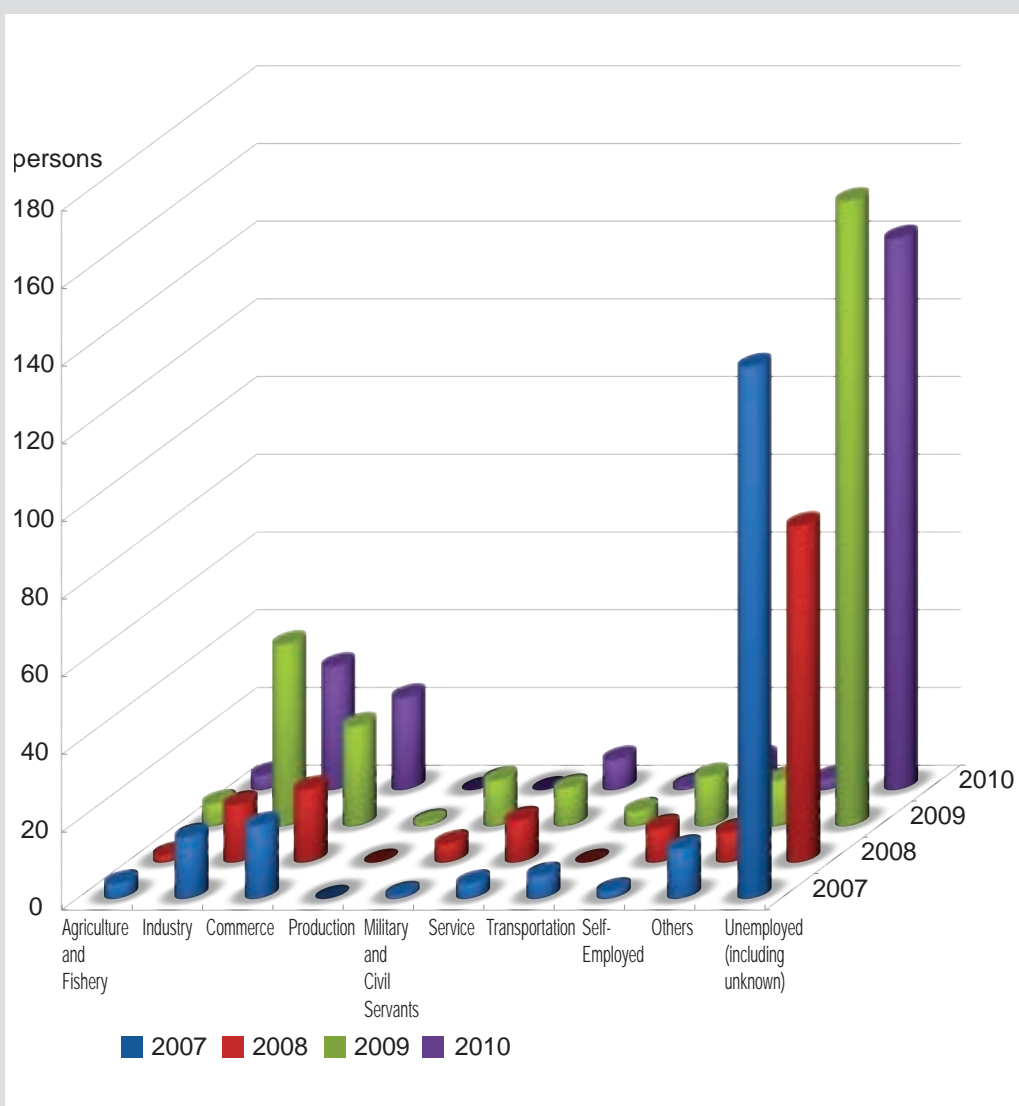
Statistics on the Occupation of Suspects in Drug Cases in the Recent 4 Years

Unit: Person

Type Occupation	2007				2008				2009				2010			
	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug
Agriculture and Fishery	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	2	2	0
Industry	2	5	9	0	4	10	1	0	9	8	15	15	12	9	8	3
Commerce	4	7	8	0	7	3	6	3	4	8	9	5	5	11	5	3
Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military and Civil Servants	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	0
Service	2	1	1	0	0	5	6	0	0	5	3	2	3	1	3	1
Transportation	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Self-Employed	1	0	1	0	4	4	1	0	4	3	3	3	1	4	3	0
Others	0	4	7	2	0	0	8	0	1	10	1	0	0	1	2	0
Unemployed (including unknown)	40	52	45	0	34	30	18	5	53	64	25	19	32	57	29	24
Total	55	70	74	3	49	56	42	9	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31

Figure 3-24

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





V. Source of Cases

In 2010, among the 112 drug cases investigated, 58 cases were uncovered by initiation (51.79%), 47 were referred by domestic authorities (41.96%), 4 from international and cross-strait cooperation (3.57%), 2 reported by informants (1.79%), and 1 referred by the prosecutor (0.89%) (see Table 3-25, Figure 3-25).

Table 3-25

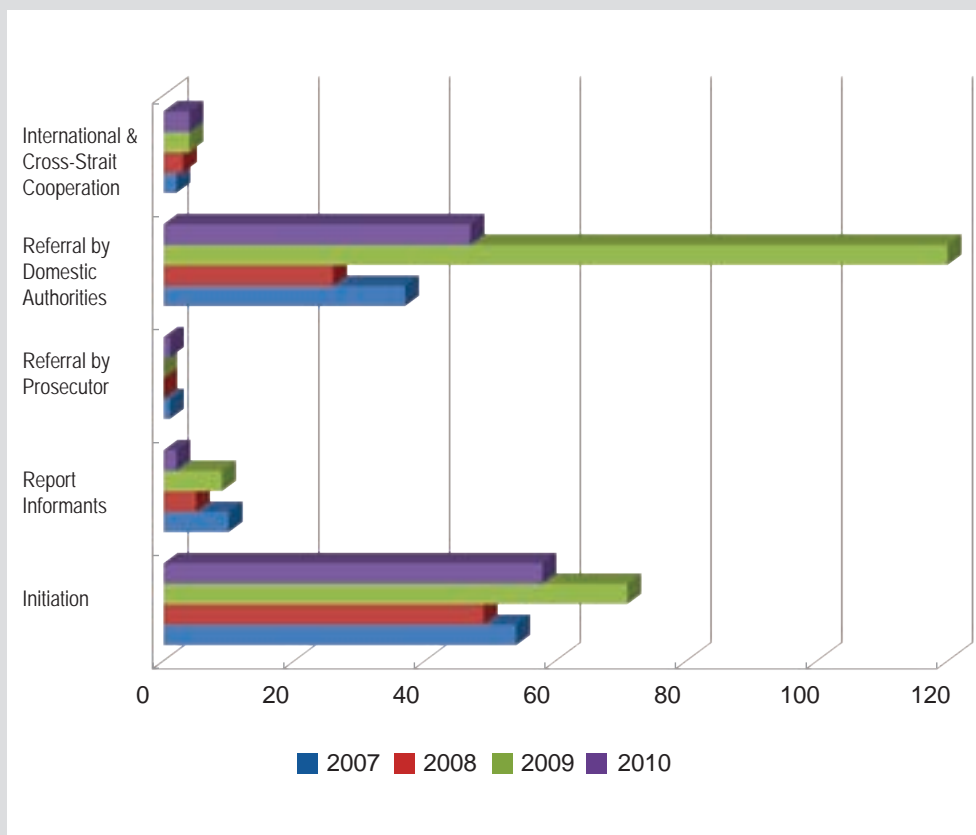
Statistics on the Sources of Drug Cases in the Recent 4 Years

Unite: Case

Source \ Type	2007				2008				2009				2010			
	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug
Initiation	11	21	20	2	19	14	14	2	24	25	18	4	16	24	13	5
Report by Informants	4	3	3	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	0	2	0	0
Referral by Prosecutor	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Referral by Domestic Authorities	14	16	7	1	3	15	5	3	11	54	13	42	10	26	7	4
International & Cross-Strait Cooperation	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Total	31	40	30	3	26	30	21	6	41	82	33	48	29	53	21	9

Figure 3-25

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





VI. Area of Committed Crime

In 2010, among the 112 drug cases investigated, the highest percentage of cases occurred in Taoyuan County (24 cases, 21.43%); followed by Taipei County (21 cases, 18.75%); Kaohsiung City (13 cases, 11.61%); Taichung City (12 cases, 10.71%); Taipei City (11 cases, 9.82%); Hsinchu City and Taichung County (5 cases and 4.46% each); Changhua County and Kaohsiung County (4 cases and 3.57% each); Keelung City and Pingdong County (3 cases and 2.68% each); Tainan County (2 cases, 1.79%), and Hsinchu County, Nantou County, Jiayi County, Tainan City and Jingmen County (1 case and 0.89% each). Although the distribution was different from the statistics of the previous three years, the crimes were still concentrated in densely populated metropolis, airports and ports. The high percentages of crimes (19.64% and 16.96%) in Taoyuan County and Taipei County are worth noting (see Table 3-26, Figure 3-26).

Table 3-26

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

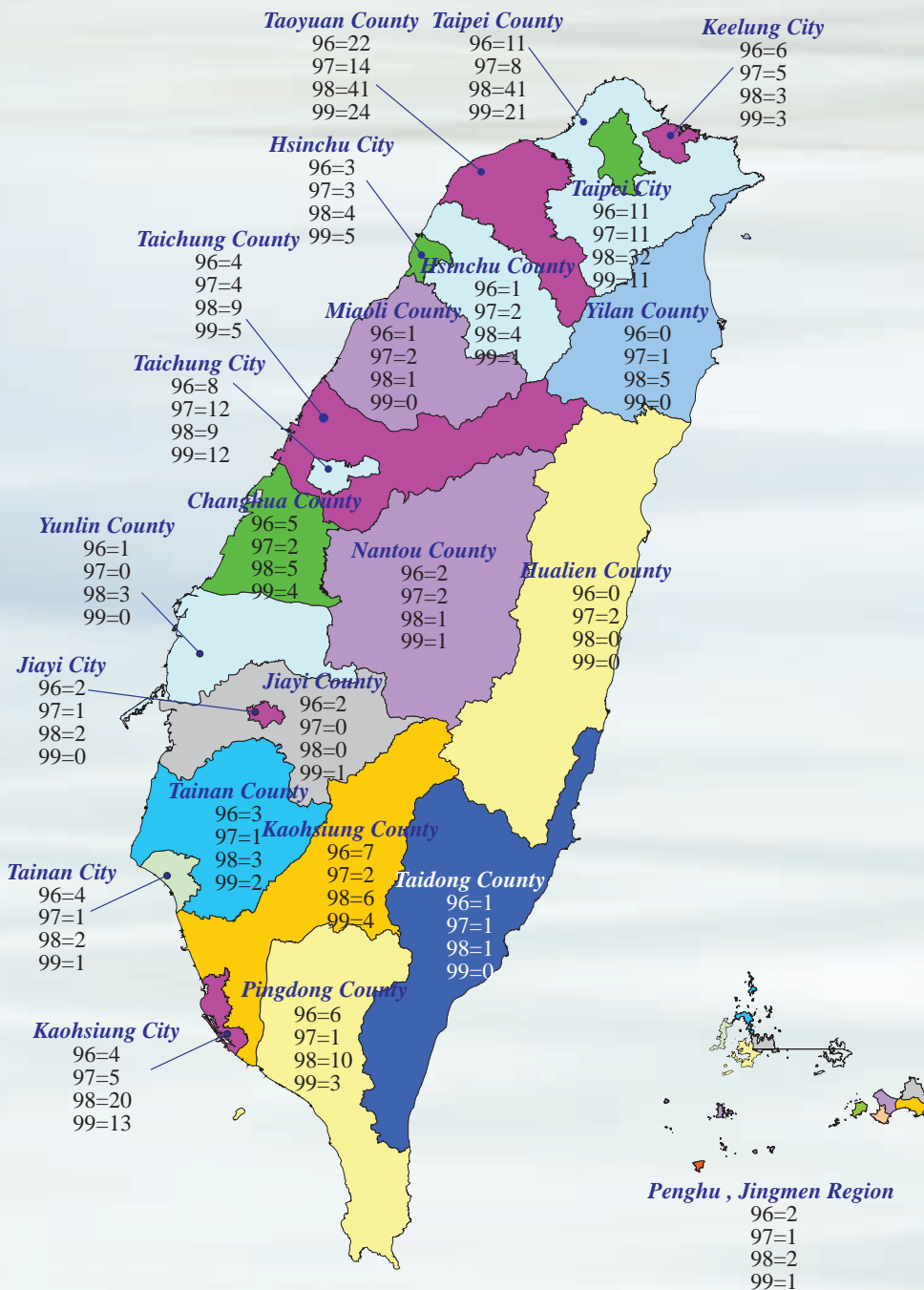
Unit: case

Region	Type	2007				2008				2009				2010			
		Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug	Schedule I Drug	Schedule II Drug	Schedule III Drug	Schedule IV Drug
Taipei City		1	7	3	0	2	8	0	1	3	10	3	16	5	5	1	0
Kaohsiung City		1	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	6	7	5	2	1	7	4	1
Taipei County		2	4	5	0	0	3	4	1	4	24	7	6	3	15	0	3
Keelung City		0	3	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1
Yilan County		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Taoyuan County		13	2	6	1	7	1	4	2	15	9	8	9	12	5	7	0
Hsinchu City		0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	1
Hsinchu County		0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0
Miaoli County		0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taichung City		4	2	1	1	6	3	3	0	1	6	2	0	4	3	4	1
Taichung County		2	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	4	2	1	2	4	1	0	0
Changhua County		3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	4	0	0
Nantou County		1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Yunlin County		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jiayi City		0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Jiayi County		0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tainan City		1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Tainan County		1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
Kaohsiung County		1	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	4	0	0
Pingdong County		0	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	4	0	1	2	0
Taidong County		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hualien County		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penghu , Jingmen Region		0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total		31	40	30	3	26	30	21	6	41	82	33	48	29	53	21	9



Figure 3-26

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



4

Direction of Future Work





I.Strengthening the Investigation of Drug Crimes

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

Adhering to the governmental policy on “War on Drugs”, following the enforcement principles of “blocking drugs at the far shores, intercepting drugs at customs and seizing drugs on land”, initiating investigations actively, and concentrating on serious drug crimes, including international drug traffickers, transportation channels, sales network, new drugs, drug sale on campus and drug labs.

2.Eliminating drug making groups at source:

In 2010, 24 methamphetamine labs and 7 labs extracting (pseudo)ephedrine from cold medicine were uncovered, indicating that the domestic production of drugs was very serious. The DED needs to strengthen the enforcement on methamphetamine raw materials and extraction of (pseudo)ephedrine from cold medicine to prevent the expansion of methamphetamine production, eliminate the domestic production from the root, and cut off the supply from the source.

3.Combine government agencies, establish reporting system for common prevention against drug making raw materials:

The MJIB and the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, the Executive Yuan established a single window contact channel. Any large-quantity, shipping by any drug manufacturer or pharmacist would be immediately reported to

the MJIB for tracing and investigation. Both parties also studies the measures against illegal sale of cold medicine and joint prevention of cold medicine containing (pseudo) ephedrine being used as raw material for drug making.

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

New chemical compound drugs are less expensive and more profitable than Schedules 1 and 2 drugs, while involving less criminal liabilities. Thus, new chemical compound drugs, such as ketamine and nimetazepam, have been widespread in the drug market. Besides trafficking from overseas, drug syndicates also manufacture new chemical compound drugs domestically. This will remain the key focus of enforcement to safeguard the health of the public and social security.

5.Cut off capital source to drug tracking group and prevent repeated offense:

Actively pursue capital flows and criminal proceeds of drug trafficking groups in order to cut off their financial support and seek to thoroughly dissolve drug trafficking groups and prevent repeated offenses.

6.Execute communication surveillance in accordance with the law and implement human rights protection:

In investigating drug crime cases and executing communications surveillance, properly carry out destruction of information from surveillance and notify persons under surveillance after the cases are closed in accordance with the relevant provisions



under the “Communications Protection and Surveillance Act”. If notification cannot be done due to case requirements or factually, a report shall be filed with the prosecutor, who shall seek approval from the court to waive the requirement to notify the persons under surveillance. In accordance with Article 27 of the “Enforcement Rules of the Communications Protection and Surveillance Act”, the review of whether notification will jeopardize the purpose of surveillance and whether the reason for which notification could not be done has disappeared should be carried out every two months. A report shall be filed with the prosecutor, who shall report to the court for review in order to implement human rights protection.

7. Enhancing the intelligence analysis capability and case integration ability:

Continue to enrich the drug case database, effectively use intelligence analysis software, perform audit and consultation comparison, support investigations with full force, and avoid overlapping intelligence that may interfere with case investigation.

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

Drug trafficking groups utilize mobile phones, Internet visuals, emails, MSN, short messages and satellite communications. The tactics are continuously evolving. The MJIB has strengthened the upgrade of high-tech evidence collection equipment, in order to assist field units in evidence collection, enhance investigation ability through science, and breaking through the bottlenecks of investigations.

9. Continuously organize specialized seminars and workshops, strengthen the investigation and evidence collection abilities:

The MJIB will continue to organize specialized seminars and workshops to grasp the latest trends, situation, and methods of drug crimes, probe into the causes of new chemical compound drugs or crime patterns, propose corresponding strategies for the reference of field agents and enhance the investigation skills of agents.

II. Intensifying International Cooperation on Drug Enforcement

1. Cross-border regional consolidation and multi-nation cooperation on drug enforcement:

Drug trafficking is a public crime in all countries. Many recent international drug trafficking cases linked drug trafficking groups in several countries and transported drug through several countries in order to evade strict drug enforcement by various countries. Therefore, the enforcement agencies must combine and closely cooperate with several relevant countries for joint investigation and crackdown on international drug crimes in order to effectively cut off the source. Under the principle of international cooperation, the MJIB fulfilled its duties as a member of the international society, performed bilateral or multi-lateral cross-border consolidation in order to facilitate exchange of intelligence, develop drug case sources and, with the objective of simultaneous investigation, provide cooperation for media news publication and improve the results of cross-nation common crackdown on drug crimes.



2. Participate in international anti-drug cooperation meetings:

Seek to participate in international anti-drug organizations or meetings and promote the signatures of bilateral or multilateral memorandums of understanding. The purpose is to achieve common crackdown on international drug trafficking groups through the participation in anti-drug affairs of the international society. Hold drug enforcement seminars or hold meetings with drug enforcement authorities of relevant countries through cross-country drug enforcement cases that are investigated under cooperation to achieve mutual understanding of the latest cross-border drug crime patterns, exchange investigation skills and jointly prevent cross—border drug crimes.

3. Adjusting directions based on trends in drug offenses:

New compound drugs have become a popular trend. The market for ketamine has grown significantly over the past few years. To address this issues, the MJIB is working with countries of origins to strengthen drug enforcement, including the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia and Mainland China.

4. Continue the “Drug Source Analysis Plan”:

In 2002, the Ministry of Justice promulgated the “Rules for Management of Medical or Research Drugs and Tools”, providing enforcement authorities and foreign drug enforcement authorities the cooperation of drug source analysis. Based on these rules, part of the drug evidence samples seized may be sent to research laboratories to perform analysis and research through international cooperation (mainly the Drug Enforcement Administration of the US Department of Justice). The results are

categorized under a system and serve as the comparison information for drugs seized by law enforcement authorities in various locations in the world in order to understand the countries and regions where the drugs come from and the drug making and selling countries and regions.

5.Reinforce tracking down fugitives:

Continue to support the work of the High Prosecutors Offices, establish the computer file for wanted drug fugitives, and actively track down on the movements of fugitive overseas. During case investigation, should it be discovered that the suspects involved have absconded from the country, immediately list the suspects as the wanted fugitives and proceed with the tracking down work.

III.Intensifying Cross-Strait Drug Enforcement Channels

1. In March 2006, the MJIB established the Cross-strait Task Force Team and formulated the key points in MJIB's Cross-strait Antidrug Efforts, which have been reviewed by the Mainland Affairs Council, to facilitate the execution of cross-strait drug enforcement. The Straits Exchange Foundation and Association for Relations across the Taiwan Straits signed the agreement to jointly crack down cross-straits crimes and mutual legal assistance in Nanjing, China, on April 26, 2009, which became effective on June 25, 2009. In the future, MJIB will follow the terms of the Agreement to strengthen cross-strait drug enforcement.
2. Between 10 and 14, June 2010, 9 persons including Cheng-Jun Yi, Director of Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Mainland



China and Bing Wang, Director of Fujian Frontier Headquarters were invited to participate in the “Cross-Strait Drug Enforcement and Economic Crime Cooperation Meeting” in Taiwan, with substantial progress in intelligence exchange, activity communications and individual case cooperation. In the future, high level drug enforcement officers from both sides will continue to visit each other in order to expand their cooperation in drug enforcement.

3. In response to the direct flights between China and Taiwan, the MJIB has progressively reinforced contact with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, Trafficking Enforcement Bureau of Customs and the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Mainland China in order to effectively control drug crimes across the strait.

IV. Enhancing Custody Managing of Drugs

1. Obtain management and audit knowledge as well as innovation at all times to achieve the objectives of zero error and zero deficiency in the maintenance and destruction work of drug evidence.
2. Effectively support speedy review of drug cases with prosecutors authorities with professional service attitude.
3. Properly maintain and destroy drug evidence and expand anti-drug promotions with the new concepts of “team work, dedication, service, innovation and efficiency”.
4. Improve the facilities of drug custody warehouses, simplify the procedure of drug evidence maintenance process flow, reinforce security and risk management, regularly perform urine sample test for maintenance staff, perform strict audit control.

5

Chronicles





Chronicles of 2010

Date	Details
2010/01/09	Taipei Investigation Bureau investigated drug-making case by Huang X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine manufacturing plant, 1,000g of methamphetamine, 5,000g of semi-finished products and 25k of heroin.
2010/01/13	Southern Mobile Station investigated drug transportation case by Kao X and seized 847.3kg of ketamine.
2010/01/13	Marine Affairs division investigated drug transportation drug by Ling X and discovered 2,160.22g of cannabis, 2,000g of ketamine and 3,000g of ephedrine.
2010/01/18~21	The Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB held the “2010 Drug Prevention and Action Safety Seminar” and gave training to a total of 146 drug investigation staff of the MJIB.
2010/01/23	Cooperation across the strait in the investigation of drug transportation drug by Chen X group led to the seizure of 119 kg of ketamine in Changzhou City, Fujian Province.
2010/02/02	5 persons including Imai Muneo, communications officer of the Japan Police Department, Tamura Naohiro, communications officer of the Japan Customs Authority in Taiwan and Akio, communications officer of Japan Maritime Security Department in Taiwan and had a working session.

Date	Details
2010/02/05	Marine Affairs Division investigated drug making case by Chung X and uncovered 1 ephedrine making plant and 403.69kg of ephedrine.
2010/02/07	Southern Area Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Hsu X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant, 542.66kg of semi-finished products and 33.8kg of ephedrine.
2010/02/10	Marine Affairs Division uncovered 7,851g of ketamine transported by Hong X together with Taichung Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.
2010/02/22	4 persons including Andrew Malanga, Director of the Hong Kong Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/02/25	4 persons including Miyajima Shin, Director of International Intelligence, Drug Enforcement Division, Kanto-Shinetsu Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Health and Takei Shotaro, Director of Tokyo Office, Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/03/05	Cross-strait cooperative investigation on drug transportation case by Wang X group led to the seizure of 150kg of ketamine in Changzhou City, Fujian Province.



Date	Details
2010/03/23	Marine Affairs Division uncovered 3,405.2g of cannabis transported by Ming X together with the Taichung Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.
2010/03/24	Taipei City Investigation division investigated drug transportation drug by Tsai X and seized 1,068g of heroin.
2010/03/24	6 persons including Eda Yoshisuke, Director of the Drug and Firearm Control Division, Japanese Metropolitan Police Department visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/04/01	Southern Area Mobile Station investigated drug transportation case by Chang X and seized 10 kg of ketamine.
2010/04/06	Kaohsiung City Investigation Division investigated drug making case by Tang X and uncovered 2 methamphetamine making plants, 400g of methamphetamine and 16.5 kg of semi-finished products.
2010/04/08	Southern Area Mobile Station investigated drug transportation case by Guo X and seized 102 kg of ketamine.
2010/04/09	Taipei County Investigation Division investigated drug making case by Lai X and uncovered 2 methamphetamine making plants, 6,845g of methamphetamine and 4 kg of ephedrine.
2010/04/20	The MJIB held the 11th consultation meeting of “Seized Drug Handling Process Supervision Committee”.

Date	Details
2010/04/22	Taipei City Investigation Division investigated drug making case by Tsai X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant, 350g of methamphetamine and 9,800g of semi-finished products.
2010/04/27	2010 plans to destroy 15,013 pieces of drug evidence following confirmed judgment and disposal order by judiciary and military law units, with total weight of 1,415kg and 841.95g, divided into 236 packages. Li-Yi Ling, consultant of the John Tung Foundation, Jing-Xia Su, vice chairman of the Consumers' Foundation, Chinese Taipei and Chao-Fang Deng, executive Director of the Drug Prevention Development Foundation served as representatives of the supervisory committee to count, seal and certify drug evidence to be destroyed in cooperation with Hang-Lian Chien, prosecutor designated by the Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office.
2010/04/29	Changhua Country Investigation Station investigated drug sale case by Chao X and uncovered 540g of methamphetamine, 338.6g of MDMA, 42g of cannabis, 2,055.8g of ketamine, 10.3g of nimetazepam (K5) and 33.5g of Mephedrone).
2010/05/05	In 2010, 15,013 pieces of drug evidences, in the amount of 1,415,841.95g were destroyed in Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant. Director General Tsen of the Ministry of Justice hosted the public drug evidence incineration ceremony.



Date	Details
2010/05/11	Kaohsiung Investigation Bureau investigated drug making case by Li X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab. 35g of methamphetamine and 17.4kg of ephedrine.
2010/05/13	Taipei County Investigation Bureau investigated drug making case by Chang X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine plant, with 1.5kg of methamphetamine and 30kg of semi-finished products.
2010/05/17	Southern Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Sun X and uncovered 2 methamphetamine plants, 543g of methamphetamine and 8.9kg of semi-finished products.
2010/05/18	Tainan County Investigation Station investigated drug making case by Fong X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine plant, with 251g of methamphetamine, 1,900g of semi-finished products and 500kg of semi-finished products of ephedrine.
2010/05/22	Taoyuan Investigation Station investigated drug transportation case by Ke X together with the Taipei Customs Bureau and uncovered 4,483g of heroin.
2010/06/01	Marine Affairs Investigation Bureau investigated drug transportation case by Lou X together with Taipei Customs Bureau and uncovered 2,760g of heroin.

Date	Details
2010/06/04	Marine Affairs Investigation Bureau investigated drug transportation case by Wang X together with the Taipei Customs Bureau and uncovered 1,780g of heroin.
2010/06/14	Taipei City Investigation Division investigated drug making case by Wang X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine plant, with 1,500g of methamphetamine, 7,500g of semi-finished products and 5,300g of ephedrine.
2010/06/10	9 persons including Cheng-Jun Yi, Director of the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Mainland China and Bing Wang, Director of Fujian Frontier Headquarters were invited to participate in the “Cross-Strait Drug Enforcement and Economic Crime Cooperation Meeting” in Taiwan
2010/06/14	Based on intelligence provided by the Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) of Thailand, Marine Affairs Division seized 663g of heroin transported by yang X together with Taichung Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.
2010/06/23	The MJIB Drug Enforcement Division had a drug enforcement working session with 4 persons including Yao-Xing Liu, Deputy Director of the Cambodian International Criminal Police Department.



Date	Details
2010/06/28	Sian-Shan Chang, Deputy Director of the MJIB Drug Enforcement Division had a drug enforcement working session with 3 persons including Willima Kearney, investigator from the Hong Kong Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States.
2010/07/02	Toyuan County Investigation Station investigated drug transportation case by Lu X together with Taipei Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and uncovered 1,606g of ketamine.
2010/07/02	Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Wang X together with the Kaohsiung Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and uncovered 32.84kg of heroin.
2010/07/17	Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Cheng X and uncovered 17.3kg of heroin.
2010/07/22	Kaohsiung City Investigation Division investigated drug making case by Chou X and uncovered 2 methamphetamine plants and 105kg of semi-finished products.
2010/07/23	Southern Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Chen X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine and ketamine plant respectively, 2,038g of methamphetamine, 1,080g of semi-finished products, 6g of MDMA and 206g of ketamine.

Date	Details
2010/08/07	Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Huang X and uncovered 6,265g of methamphetamine, 638g of cannabis and 2g of MDMA.
2010/08/12	The MJIB cooperated with Malaysia and uncovered drug transportation case by Fang X, with 824,500 tablets of nimetazepam and 15kg of ketamine.
2010/08/16	Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB had a drug enforcement working session with 4 persons including Director Atitep of the Drug Enforcement Department of the Royal Thai Police.
2010/08/18	Taipei City Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Singaporean national Yaou X and uncovered 4,771g of methamphetamine.
2010/08/23	4 persons including Hua-Fu Wang, Director of the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB visited Vietnam and Cambodia to discuss about international cooperation.
2010/08/25	Central Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Wang X and uncovered 1 ephedrine making plant, 13.5kg of pseudoephedrine, 170kg of semi-finished products and 60kg of cold medicine.



Date	Details
2010/09/13	Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Tsai X together with the Kaohsiung Customs Bureau and uncovered 97.27kg of ketamine.
2010/09/15	Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Di X together with the Taipei Customs Bureau and uncovered 8,030g of MDMA and 3g of ketamine.
2010/09/27	Bao-Shu Shue, investigator from Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB participated in the “2010 Drug Crime Investigation Seminar” in Japan.
2010/09/28	4 persons including Nakanishi Yoshitsugu, Director of the Japanese Marine Security Department International Organized Crime Strategy Base and Nakamura Masashige from the General Affairs Department of Japan Exchange Association visited the MJIB and held a working session.
2010/09/29	Taipei City Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Cheng X and uncovered 1,573g of kegamine.
2010/10/07	Central Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Wen X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant, 1,757g of of methamphetamine, 4,300 g of semi-finished products, and 100kg of ephedrine semi-finished products.

Date	Details
2010/10/11	Tainan County Investigation Division investigated drug making case by Lu X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant, 300g of methamphetamine, 2,000g of semi-finished products and 116kg of ephedrine semi-finished products.
2010/10/12	Marine Affairs Investigation Division investigated drug transportation case by Wen X together with the Taipei Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and uncovered 1,420g of heroin.
2010/10/12	Kaohsiung County Investigation Station investigated drug making case by Hsu X and uncovered 2 methamphetamine making plants, 11g of methamphetamine, 16.04kg of semi-finished products and 18.24kg of ephedrine semi-finished products.
2010/10/19	Sian-Shan Chang, Deputy Director of the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB lead relevant colleagues to meet with 3 persons including Jiang Ruan, Director of Vietnamese Drug Enforcement and Criminal Committee and had a working session.
2010/10/23	4 persons including Ren-Cheng Wang, division head of the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB went to Gambia to assist with drug enforcement training.
2010/10/27	Taipei County Investigation Station investigated drug making case by Hsu X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant, 1.5kg of methamphetamine, 40kg of semi-finished products and 15.2g of ketamine.



Date	Details
2010/10/31	Tainan County Investigation Station investigated drug transportation case by Wang X and uncovered 46.2kg of ketamine.
2010/11/02	Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB and Fujian Province Ministry of Public Security Frontier Headquarters in Mainland China jointly investigated the “drug transportation case by Shui X” and uncovered 78 kg of ketamine in Chaozhou City, Guangdong Province.
2010/11/09	3 persons including General Dionisio R. Santiago, Director of Philippines Drug Enforcement Administration visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/11/12	Southern Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Wu X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant and 560g of methamphetamine semi-finished products.
2010/11/16	7 persons including Sivaporn, Director of the Special Investigation Department of Thailand visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/11/10~22	Eastern Region Mobile Station investigated Bai X “money laundering” group case and uncovered 2,000,000 tablets of illegally sold “Bi Su Ke Ding” cold medicine containing ephedrine.

Date	Details
2010/11/29~30	3 persons including Bao-Shu Shue, investigator from Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB went to the Philippines to have a working session about a cross-country drug making group.
2010/12/01	Kaohsiung City Investigation Station investigated drug making case by Ling X and uncovered 1 ephedrine making plant and 64kg of ephedrine semi-finished products.
2010/12/06	5 persons including Sian-Shang Chang, Deputy Director of the Drug Enforcement Division of the MJIB went to Fujian, Guangdong and Yunnan areas of Mainland China and had working sessions with Ministry of Public Security, Drug Enforcement Headquarters, Frontier Control Headquarters and Customs Anti-Smuggling Bureaus.
2010/12/09	2 persons including Jaeschke, Director of Drug Enforcement Division of Kyushu Bureau of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Health visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/12/10	Taipei City Investigation Station investigated drug making case by Wu X and uncovered 1 ephedrine making plant and 16.87kg of ephedrine semi-finished products.



Date	Details
2010/12/13	6 persons including Tokunaga, strategy Director of Drug and Firearm Control Division, Japanese Metropolitan Police Department and Imai Omune, Director of General Affairs Division, Interchange Association of Japan visited the MJIB and had a working session.
2010/12/18	Southern Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Liang X and uncovered 1 methamphetamine making plant and 1 ephedrine making plant, as well as 50g of methamphetamine and 1,500g of ephedrine.
2010/12/20	Southern Region Mobile Station investigated drug making case by Wei X and uncovered 336,000 tablets (88kg) of nimetazepam.

國家圖書館出版品預行編目資料

毒品犯罪防制工作年報
法務部調查局編. -- 新北市新店區：調查局, 民100.06
面；公分

中華民國99年/

ISBN : 978-986-02-8351-8 (精裝)

1.毒品 2.犯罪防制 3.反毒

548.82

100011907

毒品犯罪防制工作年報 中華民國 99 年

編印者：法務部調查局
地址：新北市新店區中華路 74 號
電話：(02) 2911-2241
發行人：張濟平
出版單位：法務部調查局
地址：新北市新店區中華路 74 號
電話：(02) 2911-2241
出刊日期：中華民國 100 年 6 月出版
設計公司：文匯印刷資訊處理有限公司
地址：臺北市環河南路 2 段 211 號
電話：(02) 23021170 ~ 2

版權所有，如有引用，請詳載出處

GPN: 2008200178

ISBN: 978-986-02-8351-8

工本費：新臺幣 366 元



中華民國 精彩一百

維護國家安全 ● 保障人民福祉

法務部調查局

Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice
Republic of China

ISBN 978-986-02-8351-8



9 789860 283518

GPN : 2008200178