

法務部調查局98年

毒品犯罪防制工作年報



中華民國99年6月出版

序 言

自民國82年5月12日政府宣示：「向毒品宣戰」以來，在政府與全民共同努力下，緝毒工作已獲致相當成效，並獲得社會大眾與國際間肯定。惟國內毒品犯罪情勢仍然嚴重，本局除積極與各國緝毒單位合作以阻斷毒品走私入境外，並加強境內之查緝，98年計偵辦毒品案件204案，逮捕嫌疑犯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（俗稱「一粒眠」）製造工廠2座、第四級毒品麻黃鹼製造工廠7座，查獲各級毒品數量較97年增加2倍以上，績效斐然。

自本局98年偵辦案例發現：海洛因查獲量較97年減少、甲基安非他命國內自製仍然嚴重、新興毒品消費市場多元化及愷他命、硝甲西洋需求增加；各類毒品查獲量以愷他命居於首位；走私方式以漁船走私為最大量，以空運快遞郵包夾藏最多，旅客夾帶次之；毒品案件來源仍以境外走私來臺為



主要之管道；98年毒品案件再、累犯比率仍高居不下，這是警訊，也是隱憂，政府相關單位仍需持續加強防範因應，以免對國家社會帶來嚴重危害。

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，加以分類、統計、說明，並與過去執行情形作比較、分析，藉以策勵未來，至祈各方先進不吝指正，繼續督促鼓勵。

吳 瑛 謹 識

中華民國99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，另選錄同仁業務研究心得1篇，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，第五部分為專題研究報告，第六部分為重要紀事。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，共計273種品項（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
 - NA 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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第一部分

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3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2人，襄理處長辦理業務，並置委員或督察1-2人。毒品防制處下設3個科，第1科為國際合作科，掌理與國外緝毒機構聯繫合作事宜。第2科為案件偵辦科，專責辦理毒品查緝工作。第3科為綜合業務暨獲案毒品保管科，掌理全國獲案毒品保管及處理流程管制。

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。



第二部分

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98年共偵辦204案，逮捕嫌疑人292人，計查獲第一、二、三、四級毒品（毛重，下同）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、第四級毒品麻黃鹼製造工廠（以感冒藥萃取麻黃鹼）7座，與97年偵辦83案，逮捕嫌疑人156人，共查獲第一、二、三、四級毒品2,344.834公斤、毒品製造工廠23座（其中第二級毒品甲基安非他命製造工廠10座，第三級毒品愷他命製造工廠9座、硝甲西洋製造工廠3座，第四級毒品麻黃鹼製造工廠1座）相較，毒品緝獲總量、製造工廠、嫌犯、案件數仍居高不下。

（二）查緝重點：

98年偵辦案件數排名依序為大麻42案、海洛因36案、甲基安非他命32案、愷他命25案、麻黃鹼14案，查獲數量分別為大麻2.089公斤（純質淨重0.514公斤）、海洛因50.031公斤（純質淨重34.076公斤）、甲基安非他命1,200.513公斤（純質淨重80.022公斤）、愷他命916.253公斤（純質淨重573.28公斤）、麻黃鹼1,791.894公斤（純質淨重107.372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；另愷他命與製造愷他命原料鹽酸羥亞胺、製造甲基安非他命原料麻黃鹼及硝甲西洋查獲量激增，顯見新興毒品消費市場需求量大，深值吾人注意。（詳表2.01）



表2.01

本局98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		36	17.65	50,031.12	1.01
古柯鹼		4	1.96	302.00	0.01
嗎啡		1	0.49	12.50	0.00
甲基安非他命		32	15.69	1,200,512.76	24.23
大麻		42	20.59	2,089.90	0.04
MDMA		1	0.49	11,318.30	0.23
羥二氫可待因酮		4	1.96	424.00	0.01
可待因（第二級）		1	0.49	18.00	0.00
狄芬諾西萊		1	0.49	4.00	0.00
福可汀		1	0.49	86.00	0.00
愷他命		25	12.25	916,253.13	18.50
硝甲西洋		3	1.47	462,800.00	9.34
可待因（第三級）		5	2.45	476.00	0.01
FM2				2.00	0.00
丁基原啡因				1.00	0.00
特拉嗎竇		3	1.47	94.00	0.00
阿普唑他		6	2.94	197.00	0.00
唑匹可隆		2	0.98	38.00	0.00
勞拉西洋		1	0.49	16.00	0.00
去甲西洋		1	0.49	74.00	0.00
替馬西洋		2	0.98	48.00	0.00
普拉西洋		1	0.49	20.00	0.00
氯硝西洋		1	0.49	5.00	0.00
甲基苯乙基胺		1	0.49	24.00	0.00
佐沛眠		9	4.41	128.00	0.00
安定		5	2.45	114.00	0.00
麻黃鹼		14	6.86	1,791,894.00	36.17
鹽酸羥亞胺		2	0.98	516,905.00	10.43
合計		204	100	4,953,887.71	100

註：本表所列數據係毒品危害防制條例所規範之各項毒品，不包含偽、禁藥品。

二、國際暨兩岸合作

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，仍應秉持該公約精神，在緝毒合作上恪盡國際義務。本局一貫秉持此一精神，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；98年度計與境外緝毒機關交換資料436件，相互參訪計30次

109人，參加國際會議4次6人，訓練講習1次9人，合作偵辦15案61人，破獲毒品製造工廠2座，查獲各類毒品計4,965.6公斤。其中由本局在國內偵辦5案8人，查獲海洛因12.942公斤，愷他命毒品366公斤、搖頭丸14公斤，由外國合作機關在境外偵辦7案34人，查獲製毒工廠2座，共計查獲海洛因7.76公斤、甲基安非他命51.9公斤、一粒眠1,662公斤與假麻黃鹼等2,260公斤。另外與大陸兩岸合作偵辦4案21人，由大陸緝毒單位在大陸查獲愷他命計588.63公斤與麻黃素2.42公斤。

三、毒品保管及處理

本局自82年7月15日起，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) 海洛因查獲量較97年（查獲141.442公斤）減少：

98年緝獲50.031公斤海洛因，主要來源地為泰國15.51公斤（占31%）、越南10.42公斤（占20.83%）、中國大陸6.413公斤（占12.82%）、緬甸5.157公斤（占10.31%）、馬來西亞4.3公斤（占8.59%）、柬埔寨2.919公斤（占5.83%）、新加坡1.093公斤（占2.18%）、來源其他3.465公斤（占6.92%）；主要走私方式為旅客夾帶39.085公斤（占78.12%）、海運貨櫃走私4公斤（占8%）、郵包夾藏2.517公斤（占5.03%）、漁船走私1.29公斤（占2.58%）。

（二）甲基安非他命國內自製仍然

嚴重：

98年破獲甲基安非他命製造工廠24座，查獲甲基安非他命1,200.513公斤（成品492.093公斤、溶液708.42公斤），其中甲基安非他命國內自製1,190.939公斤，占全年查獲量之99.2%，顯示安毒在國內生產製造情形仍然嚴重，本局秉持積極拔根斷源、阻絕供給之緝毒工作目標，有效防堵甲基安非他命在國內生產擴散；值得注意的是，因本局於94年7月6日偵辦○○實業公司張○○等涉嫌將合法進口非法流用之假麻黃鹼5,400公斤予以查扣，適時截斷甲基安非他命原料流入製安集團手中，使得國內製造安毒原料來源頓失，持續影響至今，造成國內95、96年查獲甲基安非他命數量大幅下降，毒梟為取得甲基安非他命製造原料，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，再利用紅磷製毒法從事甲基安非他命之製造，以供應國內市場所需。

98年陸續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座及多座製造安毒工廠。本局有鑑於此，研擬「如何強化含（假）麻黃鹼藥品之管控，以防制國內不法製毒集團，從事製造甲基安非他命」議題，於98年6月3日「全國反毒會議」提案討論，促請有關主管機關修改相關法令，以防止不肖之徒將上述藥品移作他用。

（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，其中MDMA（搖



頭丸)查獲量大幅減少,逐漸被愷他命及硝甲西洋(一粒眠)取代。第三級毒品愷他命、硝甲西洋查獲量仍持續增加,並流通於PUB、KTV、酒店、舞廳、私人聚會等各種場所,供應青少年施用,已漸趨氾濫,嚴重危害下一代身心健康;尤其以98年查獲愷他命25案,總計916.253公斤,與97年查獲愷他命16案,總計1,352.798公斤相較,案件數增加9案,查獲量亦居高不下;98年查獲硝甲西洋3案,總計462.8公斤,較97年查獲硝甲西洋4案,總計190.802公斤,查獲量大為增加,顯示國內新興化學合成毒品市場需求面大增,新興化學合成毒品已成為毒品濫用主流。

(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94年查獲14案,總計202.49公斤,95年查獲12案,總計410.18公斤,查獲量較94年增加2倍;96年查獲27案,工廠9座,總計1,579.38公斤,查獲量較95年增加約4倍;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,查獲量仍居高不下。值得注意的是,原本第三級毒品愷他命因單純持有及施用沒有刑責及勒戒之問題,致愷他命施用者大量增加,成為毒品新寵,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98年查獲愷他命總計916.253公斤，走私來源地為中國大陸822.773公斤（占90.12%）、印度81.525公斤（占8.9%）、南非5.265公斤（占0.57%）、馬來西亞2.317公斤（占0.25%）、美國0.124公斤（占0.013%）、加拿大0.056公斤（占0.006%）、國內自製1公斤（占0.11%），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年末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98年查獲之愷他命90.12

%來自中國大陸，其中以漁船、空運貨櫃、海運貨櫃、旅客夾帶及郵包夾藏等方式走私入境占96.76%，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，且以中國大陸為大宗，趨勢殊值重視。

（五）郵包夾藏案件躍居首位，旅客夾帶案件次之：

98年郵包夾藏案件（含郵包包裹及快遞）高達106案，旅客夾帶案件36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，毒梟慣用化整為零之走私方式，組成專業運毒交通集團，利用遊民、失業民衆、積欠卡債、賭債、地下錢莊債務之民衆擔任運毒交通，渠等以身體、行李夾帶及以塞肛、吞食等方式闖關走私入境，甚至利用開放兩岸直航小三通管道走私毒品入境，深值查緝單位重視。



（六）毒品案件來源多元化：

98年國內查獲毒品案件共計204案，來源除國內自製33案外，大陸40案、美國、荷蘭各27案、泰國19案、英國13案、加拿大6案、馬來西亞、柬埔寨各3案、菲律賓、比利時各2案、新加坡、南非各1案；國內自製33案中，甲基安非他命製造工廠24案、硝甲西洋製造工廠2案、第四級毒品製造工廠7案。

二、毒品犯罪案件統計

（一）本局98年偵辦毒品案件204案，緝獲嫌犯292人（含外籍人士27人），其中屬第一級毒品案件41案，重量50.346公斤，第二級毒品案件82案，重量1,214.453公斤，第三級毒品33案，重量1,379.53公斤、第四級毒品48案，重量2,309.557公斤；

甲基安非他命製造工廠24座、硝甲西洋製造工廠2座、第四級毒品製造工廠7座、手槍6枝、子彈25發及犯罪不法所得新台幣82萬2,230元、港幣2萬7,000元、人民幣2萬2,400元、美金800元。全年偵辦毒品案件較97年增加121案，其中第一級毒品增加15案，第二級毒品增加52案，第三級毒品增加12案，第四級毒品增加42案。查獲第一級毒品較97年減少164.758公斤，減少427.25%。第二級毒品較97年增加1,065.168公斤，增加813.51%。第三級毒品較97年減少164.096公斤，減少117.90%。第四級毒品較97年增加1,872.738公斤，增加528.73%（詳表2.02）

表2.02

本局近10年偵辦毒品犯罪案件比較統計表（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
89年	37	72	504,312	21	39	201,616	14	27	299,796	2	6	2,900			
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

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。



(二) 98年由財政部各關稅局查獲，移由本局偵辦者計121案（部分案件係民衆因治療疾病需要，因國內無法購得，託親友自國外郵寄來臺含第三、四級毒品成分之管制藥品，而觸犯毒品危害防制條例），概述如下：

1. 98.01.01財政部台北關稅局提供林○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲鹽酸羥亞胺192,000公克。
2. 98.01.06財政部台北關稅局提供田○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命795.6公克。
3. 98.01.08財政部台北關稅局提供葉○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻2公克。
4. 98.01.08財政部台北關稅局提供陳○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻2公克。
5. 98.01.09財政部台北關稅局提供蔡○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻4公克。
6. 98.01.15財政部台北關稅局提供張○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命170公克。
7. 98.01.17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4公克。
8. 98.01.19財政部台北關稅局提供黃○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲可待因58公克。
9. 98.01.23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2公克。
10. 98.01.23財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士J氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻6公克。
11. 98.02.06財政部台北關稅局提供陳○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼28公克。
12. 98.02.11財政部台北關稅局

提供陳○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因2,171公克。

13. 98.02.17財政部台北關稅局
提供簡○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻6公克。

14. 98.02.26財政部台北關稅局
提供時○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻2公克。

15. 98.03.04財政部台北關稅局
提供陳○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻10公克。

16. 98.03.16財政部台北關稅局
提供林○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因11,484公克。

17. 98.03.30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4公克。

18. 98.03.31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2公克。

19. 98.04.06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2公克。

20. 98.04.15財政部台北關稅局
提供王○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻2公克。

21. 98.04.20財政部台北關稅局
提供吳○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻2公克。

22. 98.04.20財政部台北關稅局
提供林○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲佐沛眠26公克。

23. 98.04.20財政部台北關稅局
提供陳○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲佐沛眠3公克。

24. 98.05.05財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士I氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻6公克。

25. 98.05.05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2公克。

26. 98.05.07財政部台北關稅局
提供朱○○涉嫌走私毒品



〉〉〉 第二部份 工作概況

- 案，查獲愷他命3,670公克。
27. 98.05.10財政部台北關稅局
提供吳○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲愷他命2,037公克。
28. 98.05.11財政部台北關稅局
提供葉○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲大麻6公克。
29. 98.05.13財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士H氏涉嫌走私毒
品案，查獲可待因18公克。
30. 98.06.01財政部台北關稅局
提供陳○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲海洛因1,829公克。
31. 98.06.04財政部台北關稅局
提供范○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲大麻2公克。
32. 98.06.04財政部台北關稅局
提供林○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲大麻2公克。
33. 98.06.05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2公克。
34. 98.06.05財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士R氏涉嫌走私毒
品案，查獲大麻2公克。
35. 98.06.09財政部台北關稅局
提供何○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲海洛因1,093公克。
36. 98.06.10財政部台北關稅局
提供陳○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲愷他命995公克。
37. 98.06.18財政部台北關稅局
提供賴○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲大麻2公克。
38. 98.06.23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4公克。
39. 98.06.25財政部台北關稅局
提供黎○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲大麻4公克。
40. 98.06.26財政部台北關稅局
提供陳○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲可待因8公克。
41. 98.07.01財政部台北關稅局

提供外籍人士T氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻2公克。

42. 98.07.03財政部台北關稅局
提供馮○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲替馬西洋26公克。

43. 98.07.03財政部台北關稅局
提供蘇○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲可待因108公克。

44. 98.07.06財政部台北關稅局
提供劉○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲勞拉西洋16公克。

45. 98.07.07財政部台北關稅局
提供周○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲古柯鹼103.99公克。

46. 98.07.09財政部台中關稅局
提供溫○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因4,300公克。

47. 98.07.15財政部台北關稅局
提供吳○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲去甲西洋74公克。

48. 98.07.15財政部台北關稅局

提供葉○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻4公克。

49. 98.07.16財政部台北關稅局
提供黃○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻2公克。

50. 98.07.20財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士J氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲普拉西洋20公克。

51. 98.07.27財政部台北關稅局
提供陳○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲阿普唑他18公克。

52. 98.07.28財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士P氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲安定23公克。

53. 98.07.28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2公克。

54. 98.07.29財政部台北關稅局
提供郭○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲可待因259公克。

55. 98.07.31財政部台北關稅局



〉〉〉 第二部份 工作概況

- 提供楊○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲替馬西洋22公克。
56. 98.07.31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2公克。
57. 98.07.31財政部台北關稅局提供朱○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲古柯鹼198公克。
58. 98.08.10財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士B氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲唑匹可隆26公克。
59. 98.08.12財政部台北關稅局提供林○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因2,297公克。
60. 98.08.13財政部台北關稅局提供賴○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲阿普唑他30公克。
61. 98.08.14財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士D氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命4公克。
62. 98.08.14財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士P氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲安定18公克。
63. 98.08.19財政部台北關稅局提供鄭○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲甲基苯乙基胺24公克。
64. 98.08.19財政部台北關稅局提供走私毒品案，查獲安定18公克。
65. 98.08.20財政部台北關稅局提供施○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻2公克。
66. 98.08.21財政部台北關稅局提供鄭○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲氯硝西洋5公克。
67. 98.08.26財政部台北關稅局提供陳○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻16公克。
68. 98.08.27財政部台北關稅局提供張○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲阿普唑他5公克。

69. 98.08.28財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士S氏涉嫌走私
毒品案，查獲特拉嗎寶68公
克。

70. 98.08.31財政部台北關稅局
提供王○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲大麻13公克。

71. 98.08.31財政部台北關稅局
提供張○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲大麻1,900公克。

72. 98.09.07財政部台北關稅局
提供王○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲阿普唑他99公克。

73. 98.09.08財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士W氏涉嫌走私
毒品案，查獲大麻2公克。

74. 98.09.08財政部台北關稅局
提供李○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲甲基安非他命4公
克、MDMA4公克、愷他命1
公克。

75. 98.09.16財政部台北關稅局

提供外籍人士P氏涉嫌走私
毒品案，查獲特拉嗎寶14公
克。

76. 98.09.16財政部台北關稅局
提供葉○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲佐沛眠10公克。

77. 98.09.16財政部台北關稅局
提供蘇○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲可待因43公克。

78. 98.09.16財政部台北關稅局
提供張○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲麻黃鹼28公克。

79. 98.09.16財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士B氏涉嫌走私毒
品案，查獲安定25公克。

80. 98.09.17財政部台北關稅局
提供林○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲羥二氫可待因酮52
公克。

81. 98.09.18財政部台北關稅局
提供魏○○涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲羥二氫可待因酮18



〉〉〉 第二部份 工作概況

公克、佐沛眠8公克。

82. 98.09.21財政部台北關稅局
提供沈○○涉嫌走私毒品

案，查獲佐沛眠17公克。

83. 98.09.23財政部台北關稅局
提供林○○涉嫌走私毒品

案，查獲佐沛眠6公克。

84. 98.09.25財政部台北關稅局
提供安○○涉嫌走私毒品

案，查獲安定10公克。

85. 98.10.12財政部高雄關稅局
提供阮○○涉嫌走私毒品

案，查獲海洛因1,678公克。

86. 98.10.13財政部台北關稅局
提供徐○○涉嫌走私毒品

案，查獲阿普唑他20公克。

87. 98.10.14財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士S氏涉嫌走私毒

品案，查獲麻黃鹼28公克。

88. 98.10.19財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士R氏涉嫌走私毒

品案，查獲大麻2公克。

89. 98.10.21財政部台北關稅局
提供安○○涉嫌走私毒品

案，查獲狄芬諾西萊4公克。

90. 98.10.21財政部台北關稅局
提供駱○○涉嫌走私毒品

案，查獲愷他命253公克。

91. 98.10.28財政部台北關稅局
提供李○○涉嫌走私毒品

案，查獲大麻4公克。

92. 98.10.28財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士K氏涉嫌走私

毒品案，查獲阿普唑他25公
克。

93. 98.11.01財政部台北關稅局
提供陳○○涉嫌走私毒品

案，查獲愷他命2,317公克。

94. 98.11.02財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士P氏涉嫌走私毒

品案，查獲福可汀86公克。

95. 98.11.04財政部台北關稅局

- 提供張○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命2,052公克。
96. 98.11.09財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士T氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲假麻黃鹼28公克。
97. 98.11.13財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士R氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻6公克。
98. 98.11.13財政部台北關稅局提供韓○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲佐沛眠4公克。
99. 98.11.15財政部台北關稅局提供徐○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因756公克。
100. 98.11.16財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士A氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼54公克。
101. 98.11.17財政部台北關稅局提供余○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲唑匹可隆12公克。
102. 98.11.17財政部台北關稅局提供林○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命43,200公克。
103. 98.12.06財政部台北關稅局提供石○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命1,496公克。
104. 98.12.11財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士N氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼54公克。
105. 98.12.11財政部台北關稅局提供范○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲特拉嗎竇12公克。
106. 98.12.14財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士A氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲二氫可待因酮161公克。
107. 98.12.16財政部台北關稅局提供外籍人士J氏涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲大麻5公克。
108. 98.12.16財政部台北關稅局提供徐○○涉嫌走私毒品



〉〉〉 第二部份 工作概況

案，查獲佐沛眠33公克。

109. 98.12.17財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士J氏涉嫌走私毒
品案，查獲佐沛眠21公克。

110. 98.12.18財政部台北關稅局提
供外籍人士B氏涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲安定20公克。

111. 98.12.18財政部台北關稅局提
供葉○○涉嫌走私毒品案，
查獲大麻2公克。

112. 98.12.24財政部台北關稅局提
供蔡○○涉嫌走私毒品案，
查獲愷他命2,046公克。

113. 98.12.24財政部台北關稅局提
供潘○○涉嫌走私毒品案，
查獲愷他命2,044公克。

114. 98.12.24財政部台北關稅局提
供李○○涉嫌走私毒品案，
查獲愷他命1,032公克。

115. 98.12.29財政部台北關稅局提
供外籍人士P氏涉嫌走私毒品

案，查獲麻黃鹼35公克。

116. 98.12.29財政部台北關稅局提
供金○○涉嫌走私毒品案，
查獲罌粟種子12.5公克。

117. 98.12.29財政部台北關稅局提
供外籍人士T氏涉嫌走私毒品
案，查獲大麻3公克。

118. 98.12.29財政部台北關稅局提
供廖○○涉嫌走私毒品案，
查獲大麻15公克。

119. 98.12.30財政部台北關稅局提
供李○○涉嫌走私毒品案，
查獲大麻20公克。

120. 98.12.31財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士W氏涉嫌走私
毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼55公
克。

121. 98.12.31財政部台北關稅局
提供外籍人士A氏涉嫌走私毒
品案，查獲麻黃鹼35公克。

三、毒品來源及走私方式

(一) 毒品來源分述如下：

1. 海洛因主要來源為泰國15.51公斤，占31%；越南10.42公斤，占20.83%；中國大陸6.413公斤，占12.82%；緬甸5.157公斤，占10.31%；馬來西亞4.3公斤，占8.59%；新加坡1.093公斤，占2.18%；菲律賓0.756公斤，占1.51%；其他3.465公斤，占6.92%。
2. 甲基安非他命主要來源為國內自製，查獲1,190.939公斤，占99.2%；中國大陸2.916公斤，占0.24%；菲律賓3公斤，占0.25%；其他3.658公斤，占0.3%。
3. 大麻主要來源為中國大陸，查獲1.9公斤，占90.91%；荷蘭0.107公斤，占5.12%；英國0.054公斤，占2.58%；美國0.017公斤，占0.81%；加拿大0.006公斤，占0.285%；來源其他0.006公斤，占0.285%。
4. 愷他命主要來源為走私入境，查獲916.253公斤，其中中國大陸825.773公斤，占90.12%；印度81.525公斤，占8.9%；南非5.265公斤，占0.57%；馬來西亞2.317公斤，占0.25%；國內自製1公斤，占0.11%；來源其他0.191公斤，占0.02%。
5. 硝甲西洋主要來源以國內自製為大宗，次為走私入境，總計查獲462.8公斤，其中中國大陸14公斤，占3.03%，其餘全為國內自製448.8公斤，占96.97%。（詳表2.03）



表2.03

本局98年偵辦毒品案件毒品來源統計表

類別 來源	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%	愜他命	百分 比%	硝甲 西洋	百分 比%
大 陸	40	19.61	6,412.95	12.82	2,915.60	0.24	1,900	90.91	825,773.00	90.12	14,000	3.03
泰 國	19	9.31	15,508.0	31.00								
緬 甸	2	0.98	5,157	10.31								
菲律賓	2	0.98	756.0	1.51	3,000.0	0.25						
越 南	9	4.41	10,420.60	20.83								
馬 來 西 亞	3	1.47	4,300.0	8.59					2,317.00	0.25		
柬埔寨	3	1.47	2,919.0	5.83								
新加坡	1	0.49	1,093.0	2.18								
加拿大	6	2.94					6.0	0.29	56.00	0.01		
美 國	27	13.24					17.0	0.81	124.00	0.01		
英 國	13	6.37					54.0	2.58	2.00	0.00		
荷 蘭	27	13.24					107.0	5.12				
比利時	2	0.98										
印 度									81,525.00	8.90		
南 非	1	0.49							5,265.00	0.57		
國 內 自 製	33	16.18			1,190,939.00	99.20			1,000.00	0.11	448,800	96.97
其 他	16	7.84	3,464.57	6.92	3,658.16	0.30	5.90	0.28	191.13	0.02		
合 計	204	100	50,031.12	100	1,200,512.76	100	2,089.90	100	916,253.13	100	462,800.00	100

註：(1) 本表所列數據係毒品危害防制條例所規範之各項毒品，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：

利用旅客夾帶36案，包括夾藏於腰腹、大腿、私處（塞入肛門或吞入腹中）、鞋底、行李或其他包裝（咖啡包、奶粉、口香糖盒、雀○奶精盒、黑○牙膏、錫箔紙包裝）等方式朦混闖關走私；郵包包裹及快遞106案（將毒品藏匿於咖啡包、吹風機、牛仔褲、手錶、電腦主機、膝蓋殘障輔具內等闖關），海運貨櫃5案（利用進口魚漿、沐浴乳、洋菸、塑膠螺絲起子把柄內等夾藏），空運貨櫃4案（利用進口金屬模具夾藏），漁船走私4案，其他16案。分述如下：

1. 海洛因主要為旅客夾帶39.085公斤，占78.12%；海運貨櫃走私4公斤，占8%；郵包夾藏2.517公斤，占5.03%；漁船走私1.29公斤，占2.58%；其他3.14公斤，占6.28%。

2. 甲基安非他命主要為國內自製

1,190.939公斤，占99.2%；海運貨櫃走私3公斤，占0.25%；旅客夾帶2.202公斤，占0.18%；郵包夾藏0.796公斤，占0.07%；其他3.576公斤，占0.3%。

3. 大麻主要為郵包夾藏2.084公斤，占99.72%；其他0.006公斤，占0.28%。

4. 愷他命主要為漁船走私624.255公斤，占68.13%；空運貨櫃走私133.598公斤，占14.58%；海運貨櫃走私60公斤，占6.55%；旅客夾帶34.374公斤，占3.75%；郵包夾藏34.374公斤，占3.75%；國內自製1公斤，占0.11%；其他28.652公斤，占3.13%。

5. 硝甲西洋主要為國內自製448.8公斤，占96.97%；漁船走私14公斤，占3.03%。

（詳表2.04）



表2.04

本局98年偵辦毒品案件走私方式統計表

類別 來源	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	36	17.65	39,084.6	78.12	2,202.0	0.18			34,374	3.75		
海運 貨櫃	5	2.45	4,000.0	8.00	3,000.0	0.25			60,000	6.55		
空運 貨櫃	4	1.96							133,598	14.58		
漁船	4	1.96	1,290.0	2.58					624,255	68.13	14,000	3.03
郵包	106	51.96	2,517.0	5.03	795.6	0.07	2,084.0	99.72	34,374	3.75		
國內 自製	33	16.18			1,190,939.0	99.20			1,000	0.11	448,800	96.97
其他	16	7.84	3,139.5	6.28	3,576.16	0.30	5.90	0.28	28,652	3.13		
合計	204	100	50,031.1	100	1,200,512.76	100	2,089.90	100	916,253	100	462,800.00	100

註：本表所列數據係毒品危害防制條例所規範之各項毒品，不包含偽、禁藥品。

四、重要案例

(一) 吳○○等製造甲基安非他命 203公斤案

南部地區機動工作站經長期偵查獲悉，以吳○○為首之製毒集團，計劃大量製造甲基安非他命以牟取不法暴利，即報請高雄地檢署李怡增檢察官指揮，組成專案組積

極對該集團進行偵查。98年2月6日中午11時許，在屏東縣萬巒鄉之養殖工寮依法搜索，當場以現行犯逮捕吳○○、翟○○等2人，並起出甲基安非他命溶液203公斤、由感冒藥提煉之麻黃鹼9公斤及大批製毒機具，全案移送高雄地檢署偵辦。

(圖2.01-1、2.01-2)



圖2.01-1

▲ 吳○○等製造甲基安非他命203公斤案現場查緝狀況



圖2.01-2

▲ 吳○○等製造甲基安非他命203公斤案現場查緝狀況

(二) 蔡○○走私鹽酸羥亞胺 173.81公斤案

臺北市調查處經長期偵查獲悉，有不法集團將利用年節期間，計劃自大陸以貨櫃夾藏方式走私毒品來臺，即報請基隆地檢署主任檢察官俞秀端指揮，組成專案組積極

對該集團進行偵查。98年2月16日專案組會同基隆關稅局人員在尚智貨櫃場進行開櫃查驗，當場由120箱瓶裝沐浴乳中，查獲製造愷他命原料鹽酸羥亞胺173.81公斤，並逮捕貨主蔡○○，全案移送基隆地檢署偵辦。（圖2.02-1、2.02-2）



圖2.02-1

▲ 蔡○○等走私愷他命製造原料鹽酸羥亞胺173.81公斤案現場查緝狀況



圖2.02-2

▲ 蔡○○等走私愷他命製造原料鹽酸羥亞胺173.81公斤案現場查緝狀況



(三) 陳○○走私愷他命81.524公斤、MDMA 11.26公斤案

中部地區機動工作站經長期偵查獲悉，陳○○毒品走私集團計劃自印度走私愷他命來臺販售，即報請臺北地檢署馮成檢察官指揮，組成專案組積極對該集團進行偵查。

98年2月17日晚8時許，陳○○與賴○○前往臺北市萬芳路倉庫取貨時，當場以現行犯逮捕陳、賴等2人，並查獲愷他命81.524公斤、MDMA 11.26公斤，全案移送臺北地檢署偵辦。（圖2.03-1、2.03-2）



▲ 陳○○等走私愷他命81.524公斤、MDMA 11.26公斤案現場查緝狀況

圖2.03-2



▲ 陳○○等走私愷他命81.524公斤、MDMA11.26公斤案現場查緝狀況

(四) 林○○走私海洛因11.484公斤案

臺北市調查處及財政部台北關稅局經共同偵查獲悉，林○○毒品走私集團計劃自泰國走私毒品來臺販售，即報請桃園地檢署陳亮佑檢察官指揮，組成專案組積極對該集

團進行偵查。專案組會同財政部台北關稅局人員於98年3月16日中午12時許，對自曼谷搭機返國旅客林○○實施嚴查，在渠托運行李中查獲夾藏海洛因11.484公斤，全案移送桃園地檢署偵辦。（圖2.04-1、2.04-2）



圖2.04-1

▲ 林○○等走私海洛因11.484公斤案現場查緝狀況

5 社會生活

民衆日報

中華民國九十八年三月十七日 星期二

男攜11公斤海洛因闖關 破紀錄

【本報綜合報導】30歲的林姓男子昨天涉嫌攜帶11餘公斤的第一級毒品海洛因自曼谷入境，遭到台北關稅局和法務部桃園調查站查獲；關稅局表示，這是桃園機場查獲最大宗的個人毒品走私案。

桃園調查站指出，林姓男子自曼谷搭機昨天中午入境時，在托運行李中攜帶多包包裝飲品，經海關和調查站攔查拆封後，發現全是第一級毒品海洛因，毛重1萬1261公克，估計市價超過新台幣1億元。

台北關稅局表示，由於毒品數量龐大，相關單位正在追查貨主；由於這也是桃園機場查獲最大宗的個人走私海洛因案，引起緝毒單位高度重視。台北關稅局說，上週六（14日）在桃園機場也查獲2件毒品走私案，其中1件是以塞入肛門方式走私，另外則是以行李夾層方式走私。關稅局已要求所屬加強查驗，防堵毒品闖關。

明目張膽運毒

法務部調查局桃園調查站和台北關稅局14日在桃園機場查獲11公斤的第一級毒品海洛因，藏於行李夾層及包裝飲品中。

（圖為毒品包裝物）（本報社）

圖2.04-2

▲ 林○○等走私海洛因11.484公斤案新聞報導

(五) 洪○○等走私愷他命366公斤、MDMA搖頭丸14公斤案

南部地區機動工作站經長期偵查獲悉，洪○○毒品走私集團計劃自大陸走私毒品來臺販售，即報請高雄地檢署李宛凌檢察官指揮，組成專案組積極對該集團進行偵查，

98年5月31日上午11時許，依法搜索新○○號漁船，在船艙之密室內，當場查獲14麻袋愷他命，總計366公斤及MDMA（搖頭丸）14公斤，並將洪○○、許○○2人現行犯逮捕到案，全案移送高雄地檢署偵辦。（圖2.05-1、2.05-2）



圖2.05-1

▲ 洪○○等走私愷他命366公斤、MDMA搖頭丸14公斤案現場查緝狀況



▲ 洪○○等走私他命366公斤、MDMA搖頭丸14公斤案新聞發布

(六) 林○○等製造硝甲西洋（一粒眠）196.2公斤（109萬粒）案

臺北縣調查站經長期偵查獲悉，宜蘭地區毒梟林○○計劃在宜蘭製造硝甲西洋（一粒眠），即報請宜蘭地檢署沈念祖檢察官指揮，組成專案組積極對該集團進行偵

查，98年9月30日依法搜索林○○宜蘭縣冬山鄉宅，當場以現行犯逮捕正在製毒之林○○兄弟2人，現場查獲一粒眠成品196.2公斤（109萬粒）、原料及製造機具1批，全案移送宜蘭地檢署偵辦。（圖2.06-1、2.06-2）



圖2.06-1

▲ 林○○等製造硝甲西洋（一粒眠）196.2公斤案現場查緝狀況



圖2.06-2

▲ 林○○等製造硝甲西洋（一粒眠）196.2公斤案現場查緝狀況



（七）歐○○等走私愷他命140公斤案

南部地區機動工作站經長期偵查獲悉，南部地區毒梟陳○○，計劃自中國大陸走私愷他命回臺販售牟利，並與高雄縣興達漁港裕○○號漁船船員歐○○共同合夥，由歐○○負責愷他命走私運送工作，即報請高雄地檢署李宛凌檢察官指揮，組成專案組積極對該集團進行

偵查，98年10月30日清晨4時許，專案組待裕○○號漁船乘夜色返回興達漁港時依法實施搜索，當場在漁船前艙之密室內，查獲4袋麻布袋計140包（每包1公斤）以夾鏈帶包裝之愷他命，總計140公斤，並以現行犯逮捕歐○○及3名大陸籍船員陳○○、錢○○、錢○○等4人，全案移送高雄地檢署偵辦。（圖2.07-1、2.07-2）



圖2.07-1

▲ 歐○○等走私愷他命140公斤案現場查緝狀況



(八) 許○○等走私愷他命65.26
公斤、鹽酸羥亞胺151.095
公斤案

南部地區機動工作站經長期偵查獲悉，毒梟許○○等計劃自大陸地區走私愷他命毒品回臺販售牟利，經報請桃園地檢署葉益發檢察官、高雄地檢署吳協展檢察官共同指揮，組成專案組進行偵查，98年11月24日許○○等3人租用遊艇出海，前往大陸接運毒品，將載運之

毒品丟包於桃園縣觀音鄉海邊消波塊內，遊艇則棄置於約1公里遠之桃園觀音海邊，同年月26日13時許，許○○、許○○、李○○等3人駕車至桃園縣觀音鄉海邊接運丟包於消波塊內毒品時，為專案組人員以現行犯逮捕，當場查獲9袋丟包之毒品，總計愷他命65.26公斤、製造愷他命原料鹽酸羥亞胺151.095公斤，全案移送桃園地檢署偵辦。（圖2.08-1、2.08-2）



》》》 第二部份 工作概況



圖2.08-1

▲ 許○○等走私愷他命65.26公斤、鹽酸羥亞胺151.095公斤案現場查緝狀況



圖2.08-2

▲ 許○○等走私愷他命65.26公斤、鹽酸羥亞胺151.095公斤案運毒工具

(九) 鄭○○等製造硝甲西洋（一粒眠）237.6公斤（130萬粒）案

臺北縣調查站經長期偵查獲悉，鄭○○透過臺南縣民鄭○○、張○○協助，並以合法食品工廠作為掩護，製造硝甲西洋（一粒眠），即報請板橋地檢署王筱寧檢察官指揮，組成專案組進行偵查，98年12月14日下午16時許，專案

組人員俟鄭○○等4人進入永和市包裝廠從事一粒眠包裝時，依法搜索該包裝工廠，當場逮捕鄭○○等4人，並搜獲一粒眠130萬粒，包裝機1臺。另循線於同年月15日上午9時許，赴臺南市依法搜索○○食品廠，查獲製造一粒眠機具1批，逮捕鄭○○等3人，全案移送板橋地檢署偵辦。（圖2.09-1、2.09-2）



▲ 鄭○○等製造硝甲西洋（一粒眠）237.6公斤案現場查緝狀況



(十) 吳○○等製造甲基安非他命
115.065公斤、麻黃鹼62公
斤案

臺南縣調查站經長期偵查獲悉，以吳○○為首之製毒集團，計劃在桃園地區製造甲基安非他命販售以牟取不法暴利，即報請基隆地檢署林秋田檢察官指揮，組成專案組進行偵查，98年12月14日下午17時許，依法搜索位於桃園縣蘆竹鄉吳○○之同夥謝○○所有之冷凍屠

宰場內之製毒工廠，當場以現行犯逮捕吳○○、謝○○、呂○○、謝○○等4人，現場查獲2座甲基安非他命製造工廠，其中謝○○所負責製安工廠查獲甲基安非他命7公斤，甲基安非他命溶液18.83公斤；吳○○所負責之製安工廠查獲甲基安非他命溶液89.16公斤，製安原料麻黃鹼62公斤及大批製毒機具，全案移送基隆地檢署偵辦。（圖2.010-1、2.010-2）



圖2.10-1

▲ 吳○○等製造甲基安非他命115.065公斤、麻黃鹼62公斤案現場查緝狀況



圖2.10-2

▲ 吳○○等製造甲基安非他命115.065公斤、麻黃鹼62公斤案查現場緝狀況



〉〉〉 參、國際暨兩岸合作

為因應我國外交環境艱困之現勢，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，依據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) 本局毒品防制處調查專員劉桂屏與調查官林志泰於98年1月13日上午10時20分與來局訪問之加拿大皇家騎警駐香港聯絡處聯絡官榮朗達(Robert Ring)舉行緝毒工作會談，雙方就近年來自加

拿大以包裹走私大麻至臺灣之案件、加拿大對毒品以量論罪裁罰方式，加強雙方緝毒情報分享以及有無臺灣製造之先驅化學物質走私進入加拿大情形等交換意見。

(二) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率幹部於98年1月20日與來局訪問之泰國皇家警察緝毒局(Royal Tai Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau)副局長阿迪特(Pol.Maj.Gen. Aditep Panjmanond)等4人舉行專案會談，就本局於日前偵破「黃○○案」、「李○○案」、「郭○○案」等3案之偵辦經過與提供司法互助等交換意見，並達成加強共同打擊跨國毒品走私案件之共識。

(三) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率幹部於98年2月11日下午與來局訪問之美國司法部緝毒署國際訓練組（Office of Training）資深講座馬克羅卡（Mark Royka）等4人舉行會談，商討美國司法部緝毒署在98年3月間來臺舉辦「先驅化學品管制講習」規劃之相關細節，並就臺灣查獲安毒工廠之製毒流程交換意見。

(四) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富於98年2月23日晚率幹部前往臺北君悅大飯店，參加本局舉辦之新春酒會，與美國在臺協會臺北辦事處、日本交流協會等外國駐臺緝毒官員聯繫交流，以增進工作之情誼。

(五) 本局毒品防制處調查專員郭守源與調查官林志泰於98年3月2日上午陪同來訪之美國司法部緝毒署特別行動組調查員包德拉（Margaret Bodolla）等3人前往高雄市調查處拜會，由前高雄市處吳處長莉貞接見，並就國際製毒集團饒○○案交換意見。

(六) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率幹部於98年3月25日下午與來局訪問之日本警察廳派駐日本交流協會新任總務部主任今井宗雄與總務部領事室主任伊藤英明舉行工作會談，針對目前臺灣毒品情勢與日方緝毒合作等事項交換意見。



〉〉〉 第二部份 工作概況

(七) 本局毒品防制處第一科前科長祝厚源、第二科故科長黃建成、調查專員朱正聲、調查專員單培祥4人與來局訪問之澳洲聯邦警察 (AFP) 駐香港高級警務聯絡官龐文 (Matt Rippon) 於98年4月1日下午舉行「美○○專案」會談，雙方就此專案進行情資交換。龐文對本局盡力協助專案調查特表達感謝之意，並承諾未來將與本局保持密切合作，以共同打擊區域跨國毒品犯罪。

(八) 本局張副局長濟平先生於98年4月1日下午接見來局訪問之以色列駐亞太警務聯絡官歐維德 (Yaki Oved)、駐臺北以色列經濟文化辦事處安全暨領務行政處處長薛龍

(Ami Sharon) 2人，在觀賞本局工作簡報後，由毒品防制處調查官林志泰引導參觀本局反毒陳展館。

(九) 本局局長吳先生在毒品防制處處長王華富、國際事務處科長李克成等人之陪同下，於98年4月8日下午接見來局辭行之美國司法部緝毒署香港辦事處處長袁進 (Gene Goon) 與聯絡官李家樂 (Dominic Ricciardella)、斐銘恩 (Brian Flemming) 等3人。吳先生對彼等在香港任職期間，於95年曾協助本局在臺偵破「明○○」號漁船走私案，緝獲愷他命毒品240公斤；96年與本局及印尼警方在印尼巴丹島共同偵破「王○○等製造安非他命

毒品案」緝獲安毒成品610公斤，製毒原料1400公斤；並協助本局辦理「南區行動安全講習」、「行動工作講習」、「資產沒入工作講習」、「先驅化學品管制講習」等訓練，將美國司法部緝毒署行動工作概念及實務作法引進本局，特別表達感謝之意。

(十) 因推動國際緝毒合作業務需要，本局毒品防制處副處長張祥山率調查專員朱正聲、劉桂屏、調查官林志泰4員於98年5月19日至23日赴新加坡、馬來西亞2國與新加坡中央肅毒局（CNB）、馬國皇家警察總署（RMP）、馬國皇家警察肅毒局（NCID/RMP）等舉行專案工作會談。（圖2.11）





〉〉〉 第二部份 工作概況

(十一) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率幹部於98年5月20日上午10時與來訪之美國司法部緝毒署香港辦事處處長袁進（Gene Goon）、調查員包磊（S.A. Steven Bowler）、先驅化學品管制調查員戚順（Nancy Jackson）3人舉行工作會談。

(十二) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率幹部於98年6月1日下午4時與來訪之越南公安部肅毒委員會副秘書長黃英宣（Hoang Anh Tuye）等3人舉行緝毒工作會談，會談內容包括本處提出緝毒工作簡報及雙方合作打擊臺越跨國毒品犯罪活動等，越南黃副秘書長除對本局緝毒成效表示欽佩

外並強調臺越販毒活動日益猖獗，未來期盼雙方能進一步加強合作，以遏止臺越跨國毒品犯罪，雙方並同意建立先驅化學品違法走私直接聯繫、通報窗口，另本局亦將提供越方我國銷燬毒品機制及做法等資料，供越方參考等。

(十三) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率幹部於98年6月2日上午10時30分與來訪之泰國肅毒委員會（ONCB）秘書長魁撒納（KRISNA）等4人舉行緝毒工作會談，會談內容主要包括雙方近年合作「成○專案」相關偵破案件及目前合作中案件交換意見及討論合作方向。

(十四) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率幹部於98年6月23日下午與來局訪問之日本海關派駐日本交流協會臺北事務所總務部主任東海梨香、新任總務部主任田村尚司2人舉行工作會談，王處長代表局長吳先生感謝東海小姐兩年來與本處的合作，並歡迎繼任者田村尚司先生來臺工作，針對目前臺灣毒品情勢、本局歷年來與日本海關國際緝毒合作工作績效交換意見。

(十五) 本局毒品防制處調查官薛寶樹於98年7月1日接待來訪之菲律賓國家警察署（PNP）新聞處長巴托羅梅少將（Nicanor A. Bartolome）等6人並

導引參觀反毒陳展館，該參訪團對於臺菲合作緝毒之卓越績效，留下深刻印象。

(十六) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率幹部於98年7月14日下午與日本警察廳（NPA）派駐日本交流協會臺北事務所原任聯絡官伊藤英明、新任聯絡官廣瀨健吉等3人舉行工作會談，由於伊藤英明即將任滿返日，本處王處長代表本局局長吳先生致贈伊藤英明禮品，並感謝他3年來為本局與日本緝毒合作的努力。雙方並針對目前進行毒品案件續偵工作暨未來合作方向、配合事項等，做進一步會談。



〉〉〉 第二部份 工作概況

(十七) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率幹部於98年7月16日上午接待澳洲聯邦警察(AFP)駐香港警務聯絡官蕭慧瑾(Raegan Stewart)，雙方就前合作偵破「美○○專案」、區域毒品趨勢及雙方緝毒合作等進行會談，會談中王處長特別強調本局樂意協助澳洲偵破海洛因及先驅化學品等重大跨國走私毒品案件及本局善盡國際合作誠意等，澳警蕭聯絡官則表達感謝本局協助專案之偵破及期盼雙方更密切之緝毒合作關係。

(十八) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率幹部於98年7月22日下午與由泰國檢察總署毒品訴訟司副司長帕西波

(Jarungkiat Paseepol)率領檢警代表乙行7人，舉行臺泰緝毒個案司法互助案之文書證據工作會談，王處長在會談中強調本局將依照法務部指示，按泰方之請求，完成所有文書證據，泰方亦表示感謝本局對此個案司法互助案之協助。本案由法務部彙整本局及臺北地檢署等相關司法互助文書證據後，已於7月23日下午將文書證據送交泰方代表團，全案已告完成。

(十九) 本局毒品防制處專員謝松平與調查官李維鈞配合國際事務處於98年8月24日上午接待來訪之荷蘭眾議員狄芬(Fred Teeven)、范德斯特(Kees Van Der

Staaij) 2人，並就臺荷2國之司法移送起訴制度、檢調協調聯繫方式、洗錢防制、新興毒品情勢、國際合作犯罪偵查等議題交換意見。

(二十) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率本局負責兩岸事務同仁於98年8月31日下午在臺北福華飯店會晤應我國海關協會邀請來訪之大陸

海關總署緝私局副局長王志，交換兩岸合作緝毒經驗分享。

(二一) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率幹部於98年10月1日與日本海上保安廳國際組織犯罪對策基地副基地長關田實 (SEKITA MINORU) 等3人就雙方合作緝毒案件舉行工作會談。(圖2.12)



圖2.12

▲ 本局毒品防制處處長王華富 (右五) 接待日本海上保安廳關田實副基地長一行



〉〉〉 第二部份 工作概況

(二二) 本局蔡副局長中鈺先生於98年10月6日上午在科技大樓貴賓簡報室接見來局訪問之美國司法部緝毒署駐香港辦事處新任處長馬安迪（Andrew Malanga）、調查員包磊（Steven Bolwer）與戚順（Nancy Jackson）3人後，由毒品防制處處長王華富率幹部於反毒陳展館會議室與美方人員舉行工作會談；10月7日上午本處調查專員黃征榮、調查官林志泰2人陪同美方人員赴高雄市調查處與南部地區緝毒人員進行工作會談。

(二三) 本局毒品防制處專員謝松平於98年10月29日下午會同國際事務處共同接待來

局參訪之厄瓜多爾檢察總長顧問佛羅瑞斯（Hernan Flores），於中華大樓觀賞本局簡報並參觀展抱館、反毒陳展館，隨後於反毒陳展館會議室，由佛羅瑞斯先生簡報厄國目前之洗錢暨毒品情勢，雙方並交換意見。

(二四) 本局局長吳先生於98年10月30日上午10時30分接見來局參訪之前美國白宮國家毒品管制政策辦公室副主任梅達拉斯教授（Bertha K. Madras Ph.D.），梅達拉斯教授除聽取本局工作簡報、參觀反毒陳展館，並就反毒政策意見交換及餐敘等。

(二五) 馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局

助理局長蘇丁（Zakaria Bin Sudin）與主任調查官陳忠林（Tan Chong Ling）於98年11月5日下午來局參訪，由毒品防制處處長王華富代表本局接見並舉行工作會談。

(二六) 本局毒品防制處科長汪仁成、調查專員朱正聲及調查官林維成3人於98年11月9-13日前往泰國參訪並舉行個案工作會談。

(二七) 本局毒品防制處處長王華富率幹部於98年12月21日在本局中華大樓會議室與來訪之日本警察廳藥物銃器對策課係長伊藤英明等3人舉行工作會談。

二、國際暨兩岸合作偵破案例

(一) 由本局與泰國肅毒委員會（ONCB）合作之「成○專案」，於98年1月10日偵破廖○○等國際販毒集團，在泰北清邁、清萊及曼谷等地逮捕該販毒集團首腦廖○○及重要成員黃○○、丁○○及沙○（泰國籍）等4人並查獲海洛因1.42公斤、毒款60萬泰銖，將廖某集團澈底瓦解。

(二) 由本局與越南警察緝毒局合作之「曾○○涉嫌違反毒品危害防制條例案」，從中發掘以曾○○為首之臺籍毒梟（長期滯留越南），涉嫌安排運毒交通以鞋底夾藏方式，自越南走私海洛因來臺販售，經清查獲悉該集團安



〉〉〉 第二部份 工作概況

排運毒交通吳○○，自越南走私毒品來臺，隨即與越南警察緝毒局合作，嚴密監控吳嫌入出越南情形，於98年3月7日晚間吳嫌搭乘越南航空班機，自胡志明市飛抵桃園機場，在通關時，經留置搜查其身體及行李，發現渠所穿運動鞋底夾藏海洛因2包，共計淨重493公克，經以現行犯逮捕吳嫌後，全案移送桃園地檢署依法偵辦。

(三) 本局與泰國肅毒委員會(ONCB)合作之「成○專案」發現臺籍人士林○○涉嫌可疑，林員於98年3月16日自泰國曼谷搭機返抵桃園機場時，由本局桃園縣調查站會同財政部台北關稅局人員在其托運之行李中，查獲以雀○即溶飲料8盒，夾藏海洛因11.484公斤，並移送桃園地檢署偵辦。(圖2.13)



▲ 本局與泰國肅毒委員會合作在臺偵破「林○○涉嫌走私毒品案」現場查緝狀況

(四) 本局與菲律賓國家調查局（NBI）合作，於98年3月19日偵破一起包括臺、菲、大陸毒梟在菲律賓馬尼拉市旁之敦洛區（Tondo）從事超大型甲基安非他命地下工廠案，計起出甲基安非他命5.7公斤、甲基安非他命溶液36.2公斤及70桶用於製毒之原料及冰箱、反應攪拌器、

燒瓶等大批製造安毒設備，以菲國市值計算約2億披索（約新臺幣1億4千萬元），並逮捕臺籍製毒師傅吳○○及大陸人士陳○○、洪○○等3名嫌犯，由於案情重大，菲國家調查局局長麥德林及衆議院毒品委員會主席阿布朗均親臨現場瞭解。（圖2.14）





〉〉〉 第二部份 工作概況

(五) 本局與馬西來亞皇家警察肅毒局（NCID/RMP）透過國際緝毒合作管道，於98年3月22日在馬來西亞首都吉隆坡近郊柔佛州破獲一座由臺籍人士鐘○○集團所設立之硝甲西洋（一粒眠）製毒工廠案，當場逮捕10名製毒成員，其中4名臺籍嫌犯分別為鐘○○、張○○、張○○及吳○○，其他6名則為馬來西亞籍嫌犯，在該工廠內查扣第三級毒品硝甲西洋藥錠613萬7,300顆，粉末235公斤，塊狀200公斤（此部分以每顆0.2公克計算，可製成217萬5,000顆），故總計約可製造出831萬2,300顆硝甲西洋，並當場查扣攪拌機、振盪機、烘乾機、打錠機、包裝機、噴印機等大批製毒器具。本案係馬來西亞史上破

獲最大型之硝甲西洋製毒工廠，亦是世界最大的硝甲西洋工廠。

(六) 本局與大陸福建省公安廳及福建省邊防總隊共同偵辦之「臺籍人士徐○○等涉嫌走私毒品案」，於98年3月25月在福建省漳州市紹安縣四都鎮展開行動，查獲愷他命（氯氨酮）189.63公斤、麻黃鹼2.42公斤，運毒汽車2輛，另逮捕臺籍嫌犯徐○○、林○○、王○○、莊○○、何○○、鐘○○等6人及大陸籍嫌犯3人。

(七) 本局與大陸福建省公安廳及福建省邊防總隊共同偵辦之「李○○、林○○涉嫌走私毒品案」於98年4月16日下午在福州市展開行動，查獲

愷他命55公斤、1萬多顆之「麻吉」（大陸用語，甲基安非他命與海洛因混合之藥丸），並逮捕林○○及吳○○等共7名嫌犯。

（八）本局與泰國肅毒委員會（ONCB）、皇家警察緝毒局（NSB）、美國司法部緝毒署（DEA）合作偵辦之「成○專案」，於98年5月6日清晨在泰北清邁等地採

取行動，將泰國金三角華裔泰籍毒梟紀○、紀○、邢○等國際販毒集團首腦一舉逮捕到案及查扣販毒不法所得1,000餘萬泰銖，這是有史以來臺、泰、美合作最大規模偵辦金三角最上游國際販毒集團行動。據統計，該集團近年操控對臺走私海洛因毒品被本局查獲案件數總計達9案，所查獲海洛因總計約133公斤。（圖2.15-1、2.15-2）



▲ 本局與泰國肅毒委員會合作偵辦之「成○專案」泰國警方在泰國清萊省現場查緝狀況



圖2.15-2

▲ 本局與泰國肅毒委員會合作偵辦之「成○專案」泰國警方在泰國清萊省現場查緝狀況

(九) 本局與大陸福建省公安廳禁
毒總隊，以及美國司法部緝
毒署（DEA）共同偵辦之
「洪○○集團涉嫌走私毒品
案」，於98年6月1日在臺
南縣安平港查獲該集團利用
「新○○」號漁船自大陸走
私毒品來臺，查獲愷他命366

公斤、MDMA（搖頭丸）14
公斤，並逮捕主嫌洪○○以
及漁船船長許○○2人。

(十) 本局與澳洲聯邦警察
（AFP）國際合作偵辦先
驅化學品跨國走私集團案
（「美○○」專案），澳警

於98年6月3日在雪梨針對進口可疑貨櫃採取偵辦行動，並在貨櫃中查獲管制先驅化學品假麻黃鹼等5種共計2.26公噸，該批化學品將用來製造甲基安非他命，澳警專案組同時並逮捕走私集團主嫌6人（2名澳洲籍、4名大陸籍）。本案為本局首次國際合作偵破先驅化學品跨國走私之重大案件。

（十一）本局中部地區機動工作站長期偵查「蔡○○等涉嫌走私毒品案」，發現該集團計劃自越南走私海洛因來臺販售，經透過國際合作管道交換情資，於98年7月8日在運毒交通吳○○自越南入境臺中清泉崗國際機場時，查獲吳嫌以塞肛方式夾藏海洛因，計375公

克，全案移送臺中地檢署偵辦。

（十二）本局與泰國肅毒委員會（ONCB）、美國司法部緝毒署（DEA）合作偵辦金三角臺籍李○○集團跨國販毒案，泰國專案組於98年8月27日在泰北清邁採取偵辦行動，於嫌犯住宿之公寓內查獲夾藏於394個自行車踏板內之海洛因總計6.34公斤、現金50萬泰銖，該批毒品準備以航空貨運走私來臺，現場並逮捕華裔泰籍主嫌李○○、臺籍主嫌徐○○、黃○○及4名泰籍男女共7人。（圖2.16）



圖2.16

▲ 本局與泰國肅毒委員會合作偵破「李○○涉嫌走私毒品案」現場查緝狀況

(十三) 本局與大陸福建省公安廳
禁毒總隊合作偵辦臺籍李
○○集團毒品走私案，於
98年9月15日利用該集團
從廣東將毒品運往福建省
漳州市，走私進入臺灣販
賣之際，在漳州市查獲愷
他命344公斤，並逮捕臺籍

嫌犯阮○○、劉○○2人及
大陸籍嫌犯1人。

(十四) 本局與日本厚生労働省關
東信越厚生局橫濱分室合
作，於98年11月5日在日本
橫濱市偵破一起以宅急便
運送石膏佛像走私安非他

命至日本之案件，並逮捕
臺籍嫌犯祝○○1人，同時
在2尊佛像中查獲重量共約
10公斤甲基安非他命。

三、國際暨兩岸合作會議

（一）美國司法部緝毒署（DEA）

國際訓練處主辦之「先
驅化學品管制研討會」

（Chemical Diversion
Investigation Seminar），

於98年3月16-20日在臺北
市六福皇宮飯店舉行，由本
局毒品防制處協助辦理，包
括本局、內政部警政署刑事
警察局、財政部關稅總局、
海岸巡防署、衛生署管制藥
品管理局、藥政處以及經濟
部工業局等國內相關機關派
代表參加，共計40人出席研
討會。本次研討會之重點包
括對先驅化學品之管制與被

濫用於毒品犯罪之調查與實
作、及相關法令講授，另臺
北地檢署主任檢察官賴正聲
應邀以「我國先驅化學品管
理之探討」為題講授2小時
課程，對國內相關機關日後
對先驅化學品管制及犯罪查
緝工作有相當助益。毒品防
制處處長王華富應邀於3月
20日與美國司法部緝毒署國
際訓練處主任羅伯（Robert
Reid）共同主持結訓典禮及
頒發結業證書予與會人員；
羅伯並代表美國司法部緝毒
署致贈本局感謝狀。（圖
2.17）



圖2.17



▲ 本局毒品防制處處長王華富（左）應邀出席美國司法部緝毒署國際訓練處主辦之「先驅化學品管制研討會」並與該處主任羅伯（Robert Reid）共同主持結訓典禮及頒發結業證書

（二）本局毒品防制處處長王華富率故科長黃建成、調查專員單培祥、調查官薛寶樹及福建省調查處組長李沃地等6人，於98年4月20-25日赴大陸，與大陸公安部海關總署

緝私局及其所屬廈門海關緝私局、廈門市公安局及福建邊防總隊等相關人員就兩岸共同打擊毒品犯罪議題進行會談。（圖2.18）



▲ 本局毒品防制處處長王華富（左三）率團赴訪大陸北京海關總署緝私局洽談兩岸緝毒合作事宜

（三）本局毒品防制處調查專員朱正聲、福建省調查處組長李沃地於98年5月26日前往馬祖與大陸福建省邊防總隊參謀長王冰等人就雙方合作偵破「徐○○走私愷他命189公斤案」進行後續合作會談。王參謀長特別感謝本局協助破案，除致贈該案感謝函

外，並強調雙方應持續強化合作打擊兩岸毒品犯罪。

（四）本局毒品防制處調查專員朱正聲代表本局出席由中華民國反毒運動促進會於98年9月9-10日在臺北國際會議中心舉辦之「2009亞太反毒國際會議」，該會議係以「關



〉〉〉 第二部份 工作概況

懷青少年－向毒品說不」為主題，邀請亞洲減害協會訓練經理Fiona Oakes女士就「2009國際減害趨勢」發表專題演講外，並邀請國內外專家、學者及主管機關相關人員就會議主題作專題報告。

(五) 本局毒品防制處科長汪仁成奉派出席於98年9月24日至10月10日在日本東京召開之「2009年日本藥物犯罪取締研討會」，共15國18名代表參加，與會代表均發表各國毒品犯罪趨勢報告，本局汪科長亦於會中報告「臺灣毒品犯罪趨勢與對策」。(圖2.19)



圖2.19

▲ 本局毒品防制處科長汪仁成（後排右三）參加日本「2009年毒品犯罪取締研討會」

(六) 本局蔡副局長中鈺先生率本局幹部於98年12月15-16日出席在臺北市圓山大飯店召開之「第四屆海峽兩岸暨香港、澳門警學研討會」，計有200多名來自兩岸及港澳的執法人員，就「推動警務合作、共同打擊犯罪」主題，進行為期2天的研討；本局毒品防制處處長王華富以「當前兩岸毒品犯罪趨勢及對策」為題發表專題演講。

(七) 本局毒品防制處調查專員朱正聲、郭守源與本局福建省調查處組長李沃地3人奉派出席於98年12月27-30日在大陸廈門舉行之「海峽兩岸打擊毒品犯罪研討會」，陸方計有公安部港澳臺辦公室、公安部禁毒局、公安部邊防局、公安部海關總署

緝私局、福建省公安廳禁毒總隊、雲南省公安廳禁毒總隊、廣東省公安廳禁毒總隊、浙江省公安廳禁毒總隊、上海市公安局禁毒總隊、廈門市禁毒支隊等單位共9省54名代表與會，本局亦由調查專員朱正聲提出「海峽兩岸打擊毒品犯罪研究」報告乙篇，另會議期間，本局代表並分別與福建省公安廳邊防總隊參謀長王冰及中央禁毒局、福建省禁毒總隊等進行個案合作會議。



肆、獲案毒品證物之保管及處理

一、毒品證物保管

98年計收受各司法、軍法機關緝獲移送檢驗完竣入庫保管之毒

品證物9,477件，計28萬4,631.71公克，截至98年底，累計尚保管毒品4萬9,611件，總重量計438萬2,747.74公克。（詳附表 2.05, 2.06, 2.07）

表2.05

98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		鴉片		古柯鹼		大麻		公克	案數	公克	案數
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	公克	案數
1月	4,713.6	552							1,164.34	20			5,877.94	572
2月	2,292.79	654							40,631.81	28	234.34	5	43,158.94	687
3月	26,988.56	1237		1					129.41	42	7,152.03	3	34270	1,283
4月	15,843.93	961							41,139.23	43	38.9	2	57,022.06	1,006
5月	8,352.72	540							207.27	26	14.42		8,574.41	566
6月	13,976.68	789							252.23	20	751.58		14,980.49	809
7月	11,378.53	733							7,846.61	44	46.89	1	19,272.03	778
8月	10,565.67	789			18.63	1	103.99	1	55,195.21	33	23.57	2	65,907.07	826
9月	6,462.56	820							2,393.43	35	38.25	3	8,894.24	858
10月	4,850.39	693							64.53	22	38.1	1	4,953.02	716
11月	9,334.39	608	3.15				17.06	1	5,254.68	36	63.1	1	14,672.38	646
12月	6,939.63	697	0.91	2					86.25	28	22.34	3	7,049.13	730
總計	121,699.45	9,073	4.06	3	18.63	1	121.05	2	154,365.00	377	8,423.52	21	284,631.71	9,477

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。

2.一案可能包含一種以上之毒品。

表2.06

98年各機關獲案毒品獲處分命令銷燬統計表

資料時間：0970101~0971231

機關代碼	機關名稱	處分本機關筆數	處分他機關筆數	他機關處分筆數	本機關處分總筆數
01	臺灣臺北地方法院	1	0	0	1
02	臺灣臺北地方法院檢察署	579	28	86	607
03	臺灣士林地方法院	1	0	0	1
04	臺灣士林地方法院檢察署	586	52	30	638
05	臺灣板橋地方法院	14	0	1	14
06	臺灣板橋地方法院檢察署	3226	78	43	3304
07	臺灣桃園地方法院	1	0	0	1
08	臺灣桃園地方法院檢察署	1500	18	26	1518
10	臺灣新竹地方法院檢察署	241	12	14	253
11	臺灣臺中地方法院	3	0	2	3
12	臺灣臺中地方法院檢察署	1712	28	16	1740
14	臺灣彰化地方法院檢察署	947	16	28	963
15	臺灣雲林地方法院	5	0	0	5
16	臺灣雲林地方法院檢察署	333	36	16	369
18	臺灣嘉義地方法院檢察署	183	14	11	197
20	臺灣臺南地方法院檢察署	427	10	14	437
21	臺灣高雄地方法院	0	0	2	0
22	臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署	2501	25	25	2526
23	臺灣屏東地方法院	1	0	1	1
24	臺灣屏東地方法院檢察署	330	13	6	343
26	臺灣臺東地方法院檢察署	32	13	2	45
28	臺灣花蓮地方法院檢察署	199	7	1	206
30	臺灣宜蘭地方法院檢察署	111	2	2	113
32	臺灣基隆地方法院檢察署	0	0	9	0
34	臺灣澎湖地方法院檢察署	3	0	0	3
36	福建金門地方法院檢察署	4	0	0	4
96	臺灣高等法院	0	0	1	0
97	臺灣南投地方法院檢察署	231	1	10	232
99	臺灣苗栗地方法院檢察署	222	6	15	228
B2	國防部高等軍事法院檢察署	1	0	0	1
C2	國防部北部地方軍事法院檢察署	1	1	0	2
D2	國防部中部地方軍事法院檢察署	1	1	0	2
E2	國防部南部地方軍事法院檢察署	4	0	0	4
總計		13400	361	361	13761

備註：他機關處分筆數謹供本機關參考。



第二部份 工作概況

表2.07

獲案毒品保管專庫歷年銷燬毒品證物數量統計表

法務部調查局獲案毒品保管專庫歷年銷燬毒品證物數量統計一覽表																			
類別 年份	第一級毒品				第二級毒品								其他		合計		備註		
	海洛因		嗎啡		鴉片	古柯鹼		豐粟		古柯		大麻							
	件數	公克	件數	公克	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克				
83年	122,546.94	3,858	5,096.50	557			1.40	2					14,900.21	79	2,579.82	26	145,124.87	4,522	
84年	342,259.19	5,836	5,703.37	185			1,015.58	10					19,662.17	56	813.89	168	369,454.20	6,255	84年5月22日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
85年	391,138.80	4,879	2,170.28	55			0.54	4					5,301.64	64	2,634.78	89	401,246.04	5,091	85年5月17日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
86年	216,698.17	3,004	638.20	29			33.97	1					10,917.00	44	246.87	32	228,534.21	3,110	86年5月16日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
87年	155,646.91	3,911	298.31	12			574.50	1					2,263.71	50	27.27	21	158,810.70	3,995	87年5月15日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
88年	94,412.33	3,012	1,878.45	23			6.34	1					2,940.13	90	173.80	18	99,411.05	3,144	88年5月19日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
90年	211,363.44	6,826	4,743.81	128			0.32	1					42,882.75	136	1,999.31	30	260,989.63	7,121	90年5月14日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
91年	192,446.61	5,226	6.79	4			20,958.83	4					2,981.33	250	5,865.13	17	222,258.69	5,501	91年5月17日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
92年	125,469.99	6,435	379.21	5					29.62	2	6.65	3	43,182.94	282	1,426.60	1	170,495.01	6,723	92年5月16日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
93年	66,915.61	7,083	1,072.10	3			1.30	1	287.63	1	6.29	2	12852.31	349	59.98	9	81,195.22	7,445	93年5月26日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
94年	197,052.81	7,504	1.24	1			356.62	1	5.48	1	3.39	6	21,822.47	286	1,812.99	22	221,055.00	7,814	94年5月23日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
95年	526,640.61	10,546	22.99	4			0.08	1			3.73	4	10572.91	386	14,947.54	17	552,187.86	10,954	95年5月19日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
96年	242,544.17	12,679	691.24	3			1,175.86	4					21,291.16	330	5.36	18	265,707.79	13,034	96年4月26日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
97年	257,576.69	9,197					455.47	6					17,143.93	299	10,491.51	29	285,667.60	9,531	97年4月16日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
98年	365,256.62	12,919	3.43	3	2.8	1	981.39	8					31,837.64	413	4,348.11	417	402,429.99	13,761	98年4月2日假木棚 垃圾焚化廠公開銷燬
總計	3,507,968.89	102,915	22,705.92	1,012	2.8	1	25,562.20	45	322.73	4	20.06	15	260,552.30	3,114	47,432.96	914	3,864,567.86	108,020	

註：89年未召開全國反毒會議

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「98年全國反毒會議」之召開，特於期前98年3月17日下午在本局舉行「獲案毒品處理流程監督會」第10次會議，會中決議：

(一) 確認銷燬已獲處分命令之毒品證物計1萬3,761筆，40萬2,429.99公克。

(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之檢察官於3月24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，另於4月2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。

98年4月2日下午1時30分，待銷燬毒品計裝成116箱，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分許，法務部王前部長蒞臨木柵垃圾焚化廠，在本局局長吳先生、臺北市政府環境保護局吳副局長盛忠先生等陪同下，主持98年獲案毒品證物公開銷燬儀式。

魔電球在王前部長、吳局長及



〉〉〉 第二部份 工作概況

臺北市政府環保局吳副局長等3位首長共同啓動下，瞬間顯示出「用愛關懷，用心反毒」的醒目字樣，裝滿毒品的焚化爐抓斗，在衆目睽睽見證下，緩緩將毒品投入爐口，

熊熊烈火將危害國人身心健康之毒品，瞬間燃燒化為灰燼，消除禍害，為98年的全國反毒會議揭開序幕。（圖2.20）



▲ 法務部王前部長（中）、調查局吳局長（左）、臺北市政府環境保護局吳副局長（右）共同啓動魔電球銷燬毒品



第三部分

案件概況分析



》》》壹、全國毒品犯罪統計概況

根據法務部99年1月21日出版之「法務統計摘要」顯示：

一、新收偵查毒品案件：

98年地方法院檢察署新收毒品偵字案件為7萬1,483 件（其中第

一級毒品占51.3%，第二級毒品占46.4%，餘為第三與第四級毒品及其他），較上年減少14.1%，其中第三、四級毒品則均較上年增加6成以上。在新收毒品案件當中，施用行為（含兼施用）者為6萬1,139 件占85.5%。（詳附表3.01）

表3.01

全國毒品案件偵審情形統計表

偵審 年度	新收偵查毒品案			裁判確定有罪人數	
	案件數	與上一年比較	施用毒品案件	人數	與上一年比較
94	85,970	+25.1%	79,076	22,540	+54.0%
95	76,068	-11.5%	67,944	24,545	+8.9%
96	86,281	+13.4%	76,838	27,199	+10.8%
97	83,187	-3.6%	74,096	41,120	+51.2%
98	71,483	-14.1%	61,139	36,758	-10.6%

二、裁判確定有罪人數：

98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3萬6,758人，較上年減少10.6%

（詳附表3.01）。至於毒品案件之累、再犯人數中具有毒品罪前科者3萬1,437人，占毒品有罪人數比率為85.5%。（詳附表3.02）



表3.02

全國毒品案件裁判確定有罪人數及再累犯情形統計表

年別	確定有罪人數	再、累犯人數	同罪名	百分比 (同罪名/確定有罪人數)
94	22,540	19,102	15,873	70.4%
95	24,545	21,536	18,568	75.6%
96	27,199	24,531	21,775	80.1%
97	41,120	38,533	35,732	86.9%
98	36,758	34,140	31,437	85.5%

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：

98年鑑定純質淨重之毒品共計1,900.7公斤，較上年增加10.3公斤。鑑定之純質淨重毒品當中，第一級毒品為62.5 公斤（海洛因），第二級毒品179.2公斤（安非他命、

大麻），第三級毒品1,201.8公斤（愷他命）及第四級毒品457.2公斤（鹽酸羥亞胺），各級毒品以第三級毒品較上年同期增加量最多，計401.1 公斤，而第四級毒品則減少388.9公斤。（詳附表3.03）

表3.03

全國查獲毒品種類暨來源地區統計表

單位：公斤

類別 年度	合 計	第一級毒品		第二級毒品					第三級毒品		第四級毒品				
		品第一 合級 計毒	海 洛 因	品第二 合級 計毒	M D M A	大 麻	安 非 他 命	半安 非他 品命	品第三 合級 計毒	愷 他 命	品第四 合級 計毒	甲 基 麻 黃 鹽	麻 黃 鹽	假 麻 黃 鹽	
94年	13,133.4	341.9	341.1	5,229.0	141.0	45.4	1,728.6	3,300.1	443.7	441.2	7,118.8	835.1	371.4	5,400.0	
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	0.0	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	800.7	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	
較上年%	0.5	-67.9	-52.2	268.8	125.1	362.3	277.2	-	50.1	48.4	-46.0	58.7	17.0	-85.5	
毒品 來源 地區	台灣地區	290.0	4.9	4.9	89.5	0.1	0.1	80.6	-	83.2	69.3	112.4	0.0	76.4	35.9
	中國大陸	1,260.6	5.0	5.0	44.1	1.7	40.0	2.3	-	905.7	905.7	305.8	-	-	-
	香港	46.8	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	46.4	46.4	-	-	-	-
	泰國	20.8	20.6	20.6	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
	緬甸	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	其他地區	107.0	21.7	21.6	17.9	0.0	12.7	4.8	-	67.0	66.9	0.4	-	0.1	-
	地區不明	172.2	6.4	6.4	27.8	0.2	8.3	19.3	-	99.5	98.1	38.5	1.5	1.1	34.9

註：1.毒品來源地區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、監獄收容毒品犯概況：

98年底在監毒品犯計2萬3,636人，占在監受刑人5萬5,225人之42.8%。在監毒品犯中，純施用者1

萬4,970人，占63.3%。製賣運輸兼施用者計536人，占2.3%，純製賣運輸者6,986人，占29.6%。（詳附表3.04）

表3.04

全國毒品案件在監受刑人人數統計表

年度別	毒品犯	純製賣運輸	百分比%	製賣運輸兼施用	百分比%	純施用	百分比%
94	19,775	4,868	24.6	1,663	8.4	12,267	62
95	20,671	5,115	24.7	1,264	6.1	13,201	63.9
96	14,162	5,429	38.3	903	6.4	6,942	49
97	20,933	6,231	29.8	697	3.3	12,893	61.6
98	23,636	6,986	29.6	536	2.3	14,970	63.3

註：製賣運輸兼施用者536人與純製賣運輸者6,986人，均係包括第一、二、三、四級毒品。

》》》貳、本局98年偵辦毒品案件 概況分析

一、性別

98年偵辦毒品案件，犯罪嫌疑人292人，其中男性229人，占78.42%，女性63人，占21.58%。其中第一級毒品嫌疑人，男性為61

人、女性11人；第二級毒品嫌疑人，男性為89人、女性18人；第三級毒品嫌疑人，男性為51人、女性12人；第四級毒品嫌疑人，男性為28人、女性22人（詳附表3.05及圖3.01）。

表3.05

本局近4年毒品案件嫌疑人性別統計表

單位：人

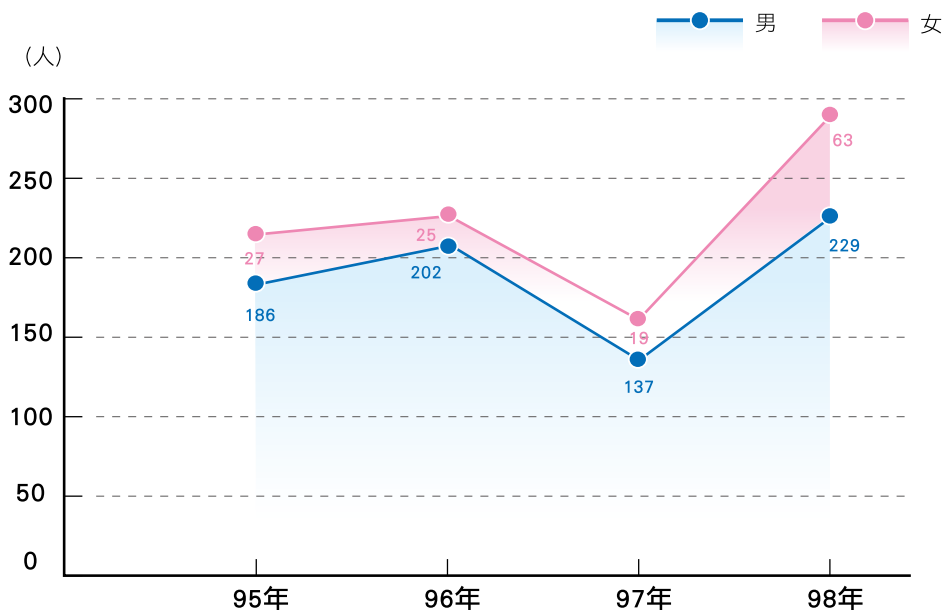
類別 \ 性別	合計				男				女			
	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年
合計	213	202	156	292	186	177	137	229	27	25	19	63
第一級毒品	70	55	49	72	56	47	44	61	14	8	5	11
第二級毒品	96	70	56	107	84	65	45	89	12	5	11	18
第三級毒品	25	74	42	63	24	63	40	51	1	11	2	12
第四級毒品	22	3	9	50	22	2	8	28	0	1	1	22



圖 3.01

本局近4年毒品案件嫌疑人性別統計圖

單位：人



二、年齡

98年偵辦毒品案件，犯罪嫌疑人中以30歲以上至未滿40歲者100人最多，占34.25%；40歲以上至未滿50歲者72人，占24.66%；20歲以上至未滿30歲者56人，占19.18%；50歲以上至未滿60歲者35人，

占11.99%，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（詳附表3.06及圖3.02）。

表3.06

本局近4年毒品案件嫌疑人年齡統計表

單位：人

類別 \ 年齡	合 計				未滿20歲				20歲以上				30歲以上			
									未滿30歲				未滿40歲			
	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年
合 計	213	202	156	292	6	4	2	1	46	61	36	56	77	59	60	100
第一級毒品	70	55	49	72	1	1	0	0	13	14	7	15	26	22	24	22
第二級毒品	96	70	56	107	4	0	0	0	26	12	12	22	36	25	24	42
第三級毒品	25	74	42	63	0	3	2	1	4	35	16	14	11	10	8	20
第四級毒品	22	3	9	50	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	4	2	4	16

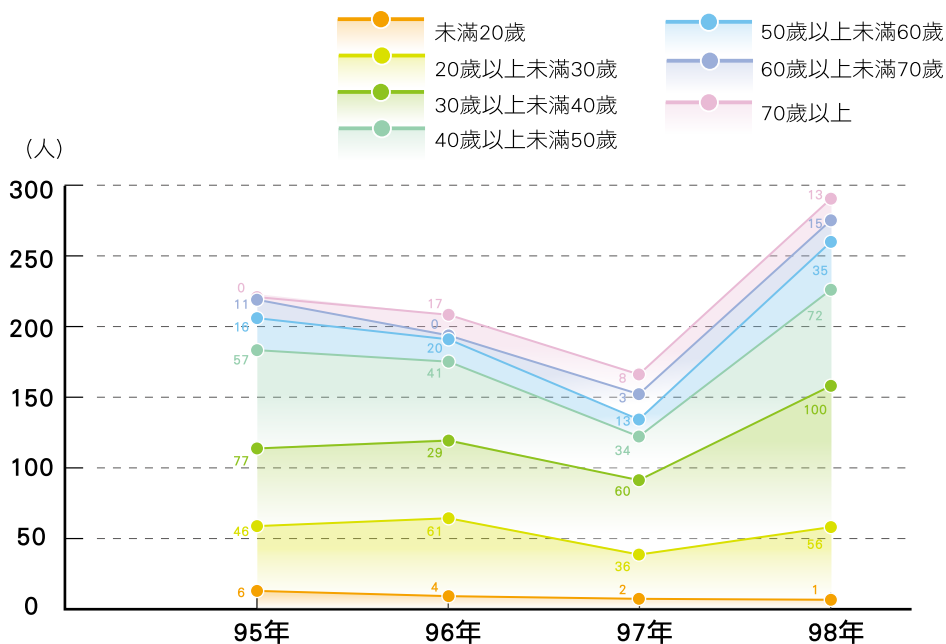
類別 \ 年齡	40歲以上				50歲以上				60歲以上				70歲以上			
	未滿50歲				未滿60歲				未滿70歲							
	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年
合 計	57	41	34	72	16	20	13	35	11	0	3	15	0	17	8	13
第一級毒品	22	9	12	18	6	7	6	14	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
第二級毒品	21	18	12	26	5	8	6	11	4	0	1	3	0	7	1	3
第三級毒品	6	14	7	16	2	4	1	6	2	0	1	4	0	8	7	2
第四級毒品	8	0	3	12	3	1	0	4	3	0	1	5	0	0	0	8



圖 3.02

本局近4年毒品案件嫌疑人年齡統計圖

單位：人



三、教育程度

98年偵辦毒品案件中，犯罪嫌疑人教育程度以高中程度134人最多，占45.89%；國中程度75人，

占25.68%；大專程度49人，占16.78%；國小程度以下25人，占8.56%。（詳附表3.07及圖3.03）

表3.07

本局近4年毒品案件嫌疑人教育程度統計表

單位：人

教育 程度 類別	合 計				國小以下				國 中			
	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年
合 計	213	202	156	292	20	11	5	25	61	60	44	75
第一級毒品	70	55	49	72	5	4	2	4	23	26	16	18
第二級毒品	96	70	56	107	12	5	2	3	24	10	18	28
第三級毒品	25	74	42	63	2	2	1	13	5	24	7	20
第四級毒品	22	3	9	50	1	0	0	5	9	0	3	9

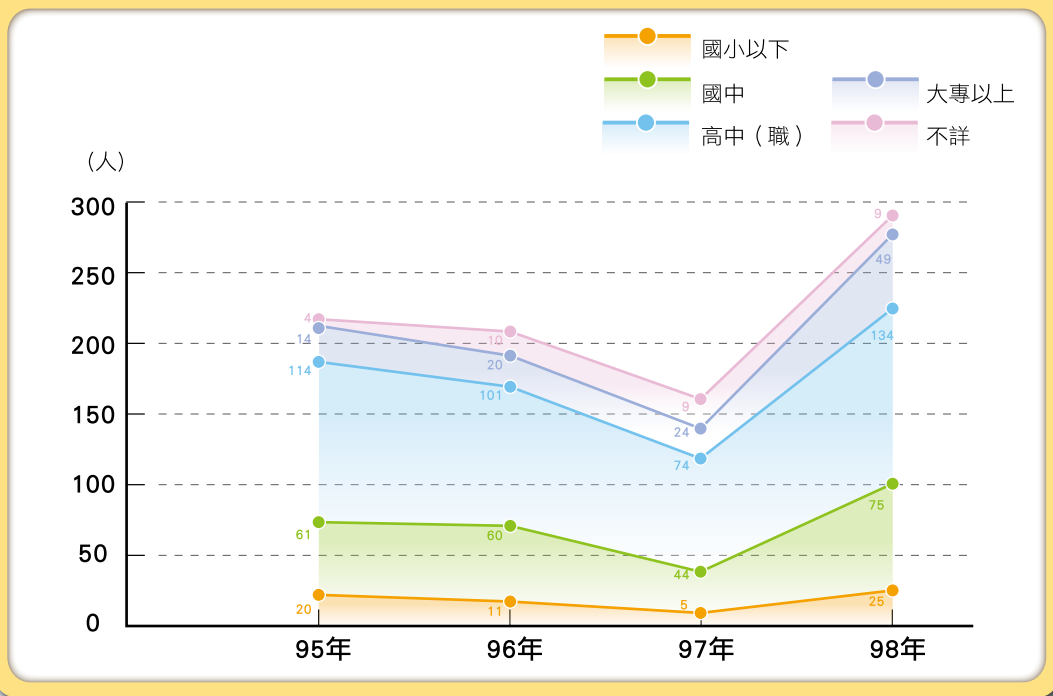
教育 程度 類別	高中（職）				大專以上				不 詳			
	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年
合 計	114	101	74	134	14	20	24	49	4	10	9	9
第一級毒品	38	23	23	41	4	2	4	4	0	0	4	5
第二級毒品	52	38	20	49	5	11	11	23	3	6	5	4
第三級毒品	15	37	27	27	3	7	7	3	0	4	0	0
第四級毒品	9	3	4	17	2	0	2	19	1	0	0	0



圖 3.03

本局近4年毒品案件嫌疑人教育程度統計圖

單位：人



四、職業

98年偵辦毒品案件中，犯罪嫌疑人以無業（含不詳）161人最多，占55.14%；業工者47人，占16.1%；業商者26人，占8.9%；自由業者13人，占4.45%；軍公教者12人，占4.11%；服務業者10

人，占3.42%；農漁牧業者6人，占2.05%；交通業者4人，占1.37%；生產業者1人，占0.34%。值得注意的是無業者仍占毒品案件之最大部分（詳附表3.08及圖3.04）。

表3.08

本局近4年毒品案件嫌疑人職業統計表

單位：人

職業 類別	合 計				農漁牧				工			
	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年
合 計	213	202	156	292	13	4	2	6	32	16	15	47
第一級毒品	70	55	49	72	0	4	0	0	7	2	4	9
第二級毒品	96	70	56	107	8	0	0	0	18	5	10	8
第三級毒品	25	74	42	63	4	0	1	5	3	9	1	15
第四級毒品	22	3	9	50	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	15

職業 類別	商				金融				生 產			
	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年
合 計	31	19	19	26	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
第一級毒品	14	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
第二級毒品	12	7	3	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
第三級毒品	3	8	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
第四級毒品	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



》》》 第三部份 案件概況分析

續表3.08

本局近4年毒品案件嫌疑人職業統計表

單位：人

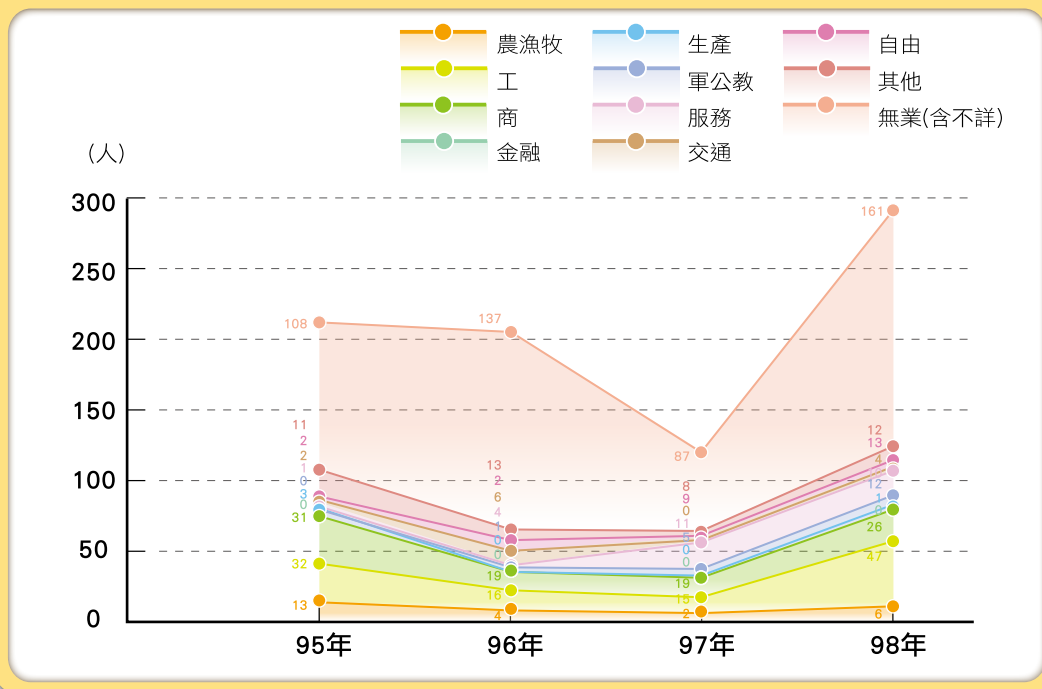
職業 類別	軍公教				服 務				交 通			
	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年
合 計	0	1	5	12	1	4	11	10	2	6	0	4
第一級毒品	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1
第二級毒品	0	1	4	6	0	1	5	5	0	0	0	2
第三級毒品	0	0	1	1	1	1	6	3	0	3	0	1
第四級毒品	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0

職業 類別	自 由				其 他				無業（含不詳）			
	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年
合 計	12	2	9	13	11	13	8	12	108	137	87	161
第一級毒品	4	1	4	4	4	0	0	1	38	40	34	53
第二級毒品	7	0	4	3	3	4	0	10	46	52	30	64
第三級毒品	1	1	1	3	1	7	8	1	12	45	18	25
第四級毒品	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	12	0	5	19

圖 3.04

本局近4年毒品案件嫌疑人職業統計圖

單位：人



五、案件來源

98年偵辦毒品案件204案中，有關機關（財政部各關稅局與國際暨兩岸合作等機構）提供124案，其中54案係民衆因治療疾病需要，託親友自國外郵寄來臺含第三、四級毒品成分之管制藥品案件，扣

除上述54案，實際偵辦毒品案件為150案，有關機關提供70案，占46.67%；本局主動發掘71案，占47.33%；密告檢舉9案，占6%（詳附表3.09及圖3.05）。



》》》 第三部份 案件概況分析

表3.09

本局近4年毒品案件來源統計表

單位：案

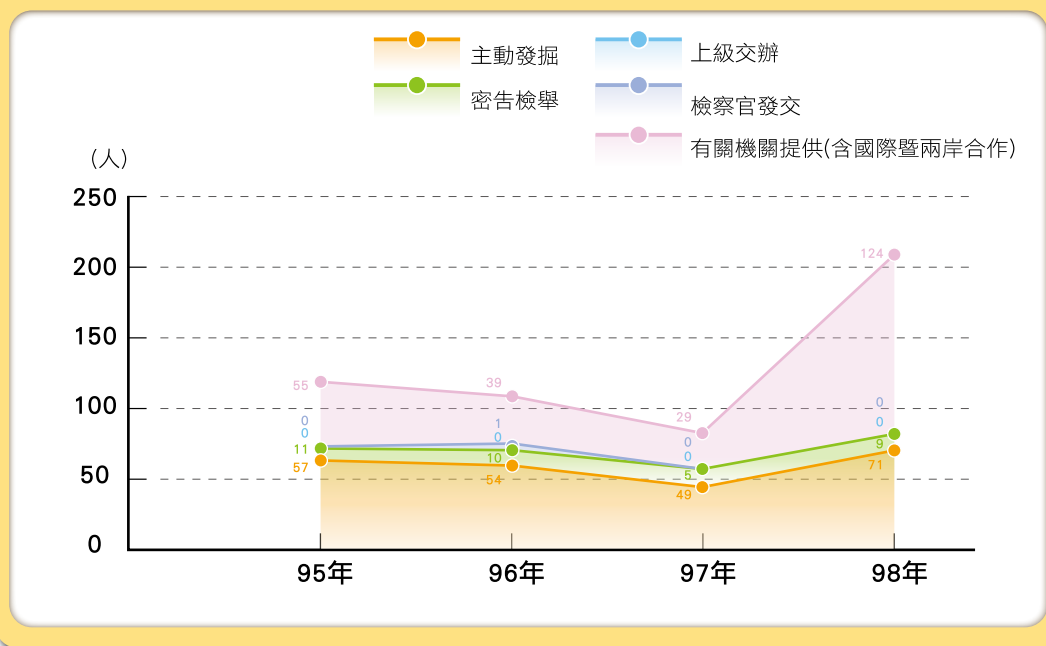
案件 類別	案件 來源	合 計				主動發掘				密告檢舉			
		95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年
合 計		123	104	83	204	57	54	49	71	11	10	5	9
第一級毒品		42	31	26	41	27	11	19	24	2	4	1	2
第二級毒品		60	39	30	82	20	21	14	25	6	3	1	3
第三級毒品		13	31	21	33	5	20	14	18	2	3	2	2
第四級毒品		8	3	6	48	5	2	2	4	1	0	1	2

案件 類別	案件 來源	上級交辦				檢察官發交				有關機關提供 (含國際暨兩岸合作)			
		95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年	95 年	96 年	97 年	98 年
合 計		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	55	39	29	124
第一級毒品		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	6	15
第二級毒品		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	15	15	54
第三級毒品		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	7	5	13
第四級毒品		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	42

圖 3.05

本局近4年毒品案件來源統計圖

單位：案



六、犯罪地區

98年偵辦毒品案件204案中，犯罪地點以桃園縣、臺北縣各41案，各占20.1%居首；臺北市32案，占15.69%；高雄市20案，占9.8%；屏東縣10案，占4.9%；臺中市、臺中縣各9案，各占4.41%；高雄縣6案，占2.94%；宜蘭縣、彰化縣各5案，各占2.45%；新竹縣、新竹市各4案，各占1.96%；基

隆市、雲林縣、臺南縣各3案，各占1.47%；嘉義市、臺南市、金門縣各2案，各占0.98%；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20.1%，殊值重視。（詳附表3.10及圖3.06）



第三部份 案件概況分析

表3.10

本局近4年毒品案件發生地區統計表

單位：案

類別 \ 地區	合 計				臺北市				高雄市				臺北縣			
	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年
合 計	123	104	83	204	17	11	11	32	27	4	5	20	18	11	8	41
第一級毒品	42	31	26	41	3	1	2	3	10	1	3	6	3	2	0	4
第二級毒品	60	39	30	82	13	7	8	10	12	1	0	7	10	4	3	24
第三級毒品	13	31	21	33	1	3	0	3	5	2	2	5	3	5	4	7
第四級毒品	8	3	6	48	0	0	1	16	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	6

類別 \ 地區	基隆市				宜蘭縣				桃園縣				新竹市			
	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年
合 計	3	6	5	3	1	0	1	5	40	22	14	41	0	3	3	4
第一級毒品	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	21	13	7	15	0	0	0	1
第二級毒品	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	4	15	2	1	9	0	3	2	1
第三級毒品	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	4	8	0	0	1	1
第四級毒品	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	9	0	0	0	1

類別 \ 地區	新竹縣				苗栗縣				臺中市				臺中縣			
	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年
合 計	0	1	2	4	0	1	2	1	4	8	12	9	1	4	4	9
第一級毒品	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	1	1	2	3	4
第二級毒品	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	6	0	1	1	2
第三級毒品	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	1
第四級毒品	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

續表3.10

本局近4年毒品案件發生地區統計表

單位：案

類別 \ 地區	彰化縣				南投縣				雲林縣				嘉義市			
	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年
合計	2	5	2	5	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	2
第一級毒品	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
第二級毒品	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
第三級毒品	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
第四級毒品	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

類別 \ 地區	嘉義縣				臺南市				臺南縣				高雄縣			
	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年
合計	1	2	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	3	1	3	3	7	2	6
第一級毒品	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
第二級毒品	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	6	1	4
第三級毒品	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
第四級毒品	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

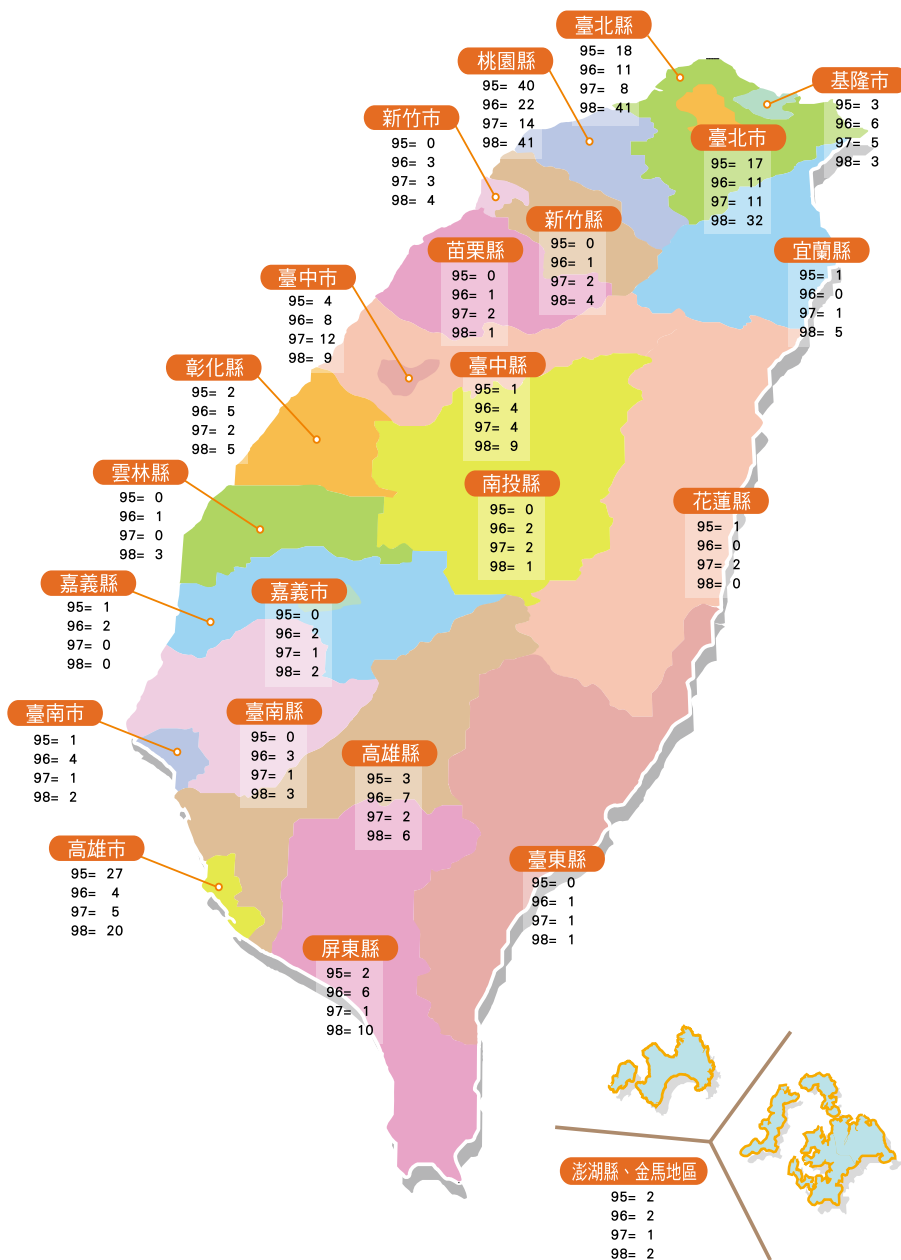
類別 \ 地區	屏東縣				臺東縣				花蓮縣				澎湖縣、金馬地區			
	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年	95年	96年	97年	98年
合計	2	6	1	10	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	2
第一級毒品	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
第二級毒品	2	2	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
第三級毒品	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
第四級毒品	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



第三部份 案件概況分析

圖 3.06

本局近4年毒品案件發生地區統計圖





第四部分

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、走私管道、銷售網路及製造工廠」等重大毒品案件。

二、追查犯罪不法所得，積極偵辦：

遵循政府反毒策略指示，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，務求澈底瓦解販毒組織，有效打擊毒品犯罪。

三、針對毒品案件拔根斷源，機先防毒：

甲基安非他命製造工廠近5年

在國內設立地下工廠製造情勢仍然嚴重，98年陸續查獲24座製安工廠及7座以感冒藥提煉麻黃鹼案件，顯示毒品在國內生產製造情形仍然嚴重，亟須調整部署，加強查緝製安原料走私管道外，針對目前製安原料主要來源，感冒藥萃取（假）麻黃鹼情勢，積極聯合衛生署主管機關研議感冒藥非法販售之阻絕措施，以遏阻安毒在國內生產擴散，達到拔根斷源、阻絕毒品源頭之宏效。

四、加強發掘新興化學合成毒品線索，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）等流入毒品市場已嚴重氾濫，



販毒集團除大量走私入境，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、偵辦案件依法行政，強調程序正義：

法院對證據的認定更趨嚴謹，違法搜索或非正當取證，皆不得作為呈堂證據，故任何案件之執行，每一步驟均須依法執行，蒐證務求齊全，才不致遭到質疑，甚至讓違法者逍遙法外。

六、加強情報資訊分析，強化案件整合能力：

建立通訊監察及偵辦案件資料庫及勾稽查詢系統，提昇案件整合能力，強化毒品犯罪情勢及個案分析，全力支援辦案，並避免線索重疊互相踩線，影響案件偵辦。

七、持續舉辦專精講習，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，對國內流行之新興化學合成毒品或新型態之犯罪模式，深究其原因，擬訂對策，提供外勤單位參考，增進同仁查緝技巧；並對行動工作安全加強訓練，以維護本局同仁在安全執法的狀況下遂行緝毒任務。

八、運用科技器材蒐證，強化偵蒐能力：

毒梟販毒手法日益翻新，利用網路視訊、電子郵件、簡訊、衛星通訊或行動電話聯絡，犯罪手法日益更新，本局不斷加強採購科技蒐證器材，強化科學辦案及偵查蒐證能力，突破偵查瓶頸。

九、善用緝毒人力資源，專組專 〉〉〉 貳、追緝外逃通緝毒犯

業緝毒：

強化本局專組、專責、專業緝毒部署，繼續以區域合作辦案模式，集中人力，加強發掘、偵辦重大毒品案件，以強化本局專業緝毒之條件，務求達到「拔根斷源、阻絕供給」之緝毒工作目標。

十、落實執行通訊監察，依法辦理通知及銷燬：

自96年12月11日起通訊監察書之核發權改隸為法院後，執行通訊監察，依通訊保障及監察法各項規定，辦理聲請、結束後陳報法院通知或暫不通知受監察人及所得資料銷燬等作業更須嚴謹落實，本局仍將持續要求外勤，依據本局犯罪調查作業手冊規定，嚴格執行，並定期追蹤管制。

- 一、持續配合高等法院檢察署作業，建立外逃通緝毒犯資料電腦檔案，積極追查外逃對象國外行止。
- 二、於偵辦案件中，若發現涉嫌對象潛逃國外或大陸地區，即提報為外逃追緝對象，進行追緝工作。
- 三、透過國際及兩岸合作管道，積極配合追查潛逃境內外之毒犯。



》》》參、強化緝毒國際合作

一、強化專責緝毒國際合作建制：

強化現有專責之國際合作單位及人員，以有效推動各項工作。

二、強化情資綜合分析能力：

情資分析向為先進國家緝毒機關所重視，本局在推動緝毒國際合作上，對強化情資分析能力不遺餘力，除派員到美、日、澳等國參訓外，並規劃成立情報分析建制，以因應緝毒國際合作之需要。

三、密集交流精進緝毒技能：

持續與本局合作之歐、美、大陸、港澳、東南亞、東北亞等24國家或地區之緝毒機關加強聯繫交流，分享緝毒專業技能與經驗，以提昇本局緝毒能力，並共同打擊跨國毒品犯罪案件。

四、走動出訪提昇合作成效：

每年擬定出訪計畫，赴相關合作緝毒國家參訪，當面研討合作個案，研擬進行合作偵辦方式，提昇國際合作成效。

五、參加區域專案研討會議：

區域專案研討會議為打擊跨國毒品犯罪有效的利器，美國司法部緝毒署香港辦事處過去即因合作辦案需要，多次與本局舉行區域專案會議，針對個案，充分交換情資，結合各國緝毒機關力量，共同打擊跨國毒品犯罪。

六、因應毒品走私趨勢調整查緝方向：

新興化學合成毒品已成為流行趨勢，國內除原先施用海洛因、甲基安非他命與快樂丸等毒品外，近

年來濫用愷他命毒品者大幅成長， >>>肆、加強兩岸緝毒合作

有鑒於此，本局針對毒品來源國加強緝毒合作。

七、結合務實外交相輔相成：

本局在緝毒國際合作中，均適時的結合我國駐外機關，藉緝毒國際合作加強雙邊及多邊外交關係。

一、本局先於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「海峽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，已開啓兩岸司法互助之新紀元，未來本局將遵循相關協議作業辦法，積極辦理兩岸緝毒合作業務。

二、因應兩岸三通直航情勢，逐步建立與大陸公安部禁毒局、海關總署緝私局及公安部邊防總



》》》伍、提昇毒品保管處理

局所屬邊境禁毒單位等中央及地方機關直聯管道，以提昇合作效能，有效防制兩岸間之毒品犯罪。

- 一、配合修正電腦管制系統，持續強化毒品證物管制流程及稽核作業，防止發生任何疏失。
- 二、以「積極、專業、服務」的新觀念，有效支援院檢機關速審毒品案件。
- 三、改進毒品保管專庫相關設施，簡化毒品保管流程，提昇工作效率。



〉〉〉 第五部分

專題研究報告



國內甲基安非他命新型態製法之查緝研究

撰寫人：中機站 葉文斌

>>> 壹、前言

近一、二年來甲基安非他命¹（以下稱安毒）之製造原料麻黃素又稱麻黃鹼（Ephedrine 縮寫：EPH）因為取得困難，使得國內安毒製造出現了重大的變化，開始由原本以麻黃素為原料製成之安毒成品，改為以感冒藥提煉成（假）麻黃鹼²後，再以其製成安毒。由於感冒藥品取得容易，且整個製造過程不致產生惡臭而難以被察覺，因此更增加了查緝之困難。面對此新型態的製毒手法，實有必要進行研究，俾利查緝以遏止安毒流入市面危害國人身心健康。

>>> 貳、甲基安非他命新型態製法興起之背景

一、分離雜質技術欠佳，影響製成率及品質

傳統安毒製造的過程係以麻黃素為原料，而麻黃素係由國外進口且管制嚴格，故毒販多由中國大陸走私進口或前往中國大陸設廠製造安毒，惟因此造成中國大陸之安毒施用人口暴增，嚴重危害治安。而大陸官方為遏阻安毒工廠之猖獗，故於麻黃素中摻入不明添加物，由於國內製造安毒師傅大多為口耳相傳、土法煉鋼之方式傳授製造技術，無理論基礎，無法將添加物的成份與麻黃素分離，製成之安

1 甲基安非他命，英文學名為Methamphetamine，為毒品危害防制條例規範之第二級毒品，亦為行政院衛生署管制藥品管理局公告之第二級管制藥品。

2 假麻黃鹼之英文學名為Pseudoephedrine，為毒品危害防制條例規範之第四級毒品，亦為行政院衛生署管制藥品管理局公告之第四級管制藥品原料藥，請參閱行政院衛生署管制藥品管理局網址：www.nbcd.gov.tw。



毒成品品質不佳，無法達到其神經興奮劑之效果，而易遭下游的毒販退貨。筆者曾於偵辦案件得知，過去以麻黃素製造安毒原本約有六成之製成率，即是每公斤麻黃素在無其他因素影響下，約可製成六百公克之安毒，但經摻入添加物無法分離雜質者，製成之安毒約只有百分之三十的製成率，製成比率大幅降低，此外中國大陸對麻黃素的查緝超過以往、刑度加重，相對地也使得製造安毒之風險及成本提高。

二、含假麻黃鹼之感冒藥取得容易

臺灣由於民族性及氣候等因素，對於感冒成藥之使用超乎其他國家已到達氾濫程度，其中用於治療呼吸系統疾病感冒藥成分之一的假麻黃鹼（學名為 pseudoephedrine 縮寫：HCl），

只要經過簡單的萃取過程即可取得。而發現以感冒藥品為原料萃取假麻黃鹼以製造安毒之模式，源起於北美地區，當時美、墨等地區製造安毒工廠之現場常有各國感冒藥，臺灣也是主要來源國之一，該項製程之所以在最近數年內傳入臺灣，即是因感冒藥品之取得相對於自大陸走私麻黃素要來得容易。目前國內各大藥廠幾乎都有生產感冒藥品，市售之感冒藥，「pseudoephedrine HCl」含量主要分30mg（毫克）及60mg二種藥錠，因藥品上都會標明含量，製毒集團即可依此劑量，透過各種管道大肆收購，除以化整為零方式向各地區藥局購買外，更直接勾串不肖藥廠業務員取得大批感冒藥；由於不須出示處方箋即可自藥房購得，以致難以追查感冒藥品流向，遂成為目前製造安毒之原料假麻黃鹼最

重要來源。

目前國內市售常見含假麻黃鹼成份的感冒藥如斯斯鼻炎膠囊、諾比舒咳嗽感冒膜衣錠、普拿疼伏冒鼻炎錠與衛格鼻炎膠囊等，種類及品牌可謂繁多。雖行政院衛生署管制藥品管理局（99年1月改制行政院衛生署食品藥物管理局）對國內藥廠生產之感冒藥品販售流量及流向均有管控，惟自偵破案件中得知，多數藥廠對於感冒藥品只要對方出具合法藥商證明，即可大量供應，故難以避免有心人士將感冒藥品轉售製毒集團手中。且製毒集團可利誘具醫藥職業背景者，蒐購囤積感冒藥品，進而設立藥品公司，逕向藥廠訂購大批感冒藥品，從事安毒製造。

三、免去走私風險及成本

近年來製毒集團走私麻黃素可略分為以下數種方式：（一）海上接駁舢舨裝卸。（二）以快艇走私。（三）以魚貨掩護規避檢查。（四）改造漁船裝設密窩，藏匿私貨。（五）利用海上工作船舶走私（六）以貨櫃進口一般貨品夾藏走私（七）以空運一般貨品夾藏走私。不論是以何種走私方式，均需耗費相當人力、專業技能及高額運費。而司法單位為查緝毒品走私採取若干措施，例如相關之漁船及船員涉案除依毒品危害防制條例偵辦外，尚違反漁業法第十條第二項³規定，中央主管機關得撤銷其漁船船員手冊或幹部船員執業證書，但船主經判決有罪或處分罰鍰者，以違反漁業法施行細則第三十三條，得

3 漁業法第十條：漁業人違反本法或依本法所發布之命令時，中央主管機關得限制或停止其漁業經營，或收回漁業證照一年以下之處分；情節重大者，得撤銷其漁業經營之核准或撤銷其漁業證照。漁業從業人違反本法或依本法所發布之命令時，中央主管機關得收回其幹部船員執業證書或漁船船員手冊一年以下之處分；情節重大者，得撤銷其幹部船員執業證書或漁船船員手冊。



依漁業法第十條第一項規定，撤銷其漁業證照。如係貨櫃及空運夾藏走私，由於量大，一經查獲不僅損失慘重，公司或報關行將連帶被註銷，故製毒集團欲以走私方式進口麻黃素其代價頗高，非一般資金匱乏及無走私路線之毒販所能支應。

四、有心人士刻意散播製毒技術

以往傳統製毒之技術，掌握在少數製毒師傅手中，必須經面授才得獲知，但現在只要在網路鍵入「感冒藥製毒」等關鍵字，即可輕易搜尋到甲基安非他命製造流程，這應是有心人士刻意散播製毒技術，使得毒販易於取得製毒方法，因而造成目前甲基安非他命新型態製造之氾濫。而某周刊為刺激買氣，罔顧媒體之社會責任，竟於民國（下同）98年3月下旬發行之第4XX期，

以「製毒DIY氾濫---安毒天書」為封面，於「安毒天書」文章中詳盡刊登感冒藥錠製成安毒之製毒過程，使毒販更易獲得此製毒知識。譬如98年7月下旬毒品查緝單位於臺中縣潭子鄉某公寓內破獲安毒工廠，查扣甲基安非他命溶液15公斤及各類化學藥品等製安器具，並起獲一本「製毒秘笈」，據製毒師傅供稱該秘笈內容係蒐自網路及雜誌等，並且憑著該本秘笈，還可指導他人製造安毒⁴，儼然成為製毒教授。

⁴ 98年7月30日民視新聞網，社會新聞，標題「製毒拜師 小教父傳英文秘笈」。

》》》參、甲基安非他命新型態製 法之特徵

一、假麻黃鹼製造工廠及安毒工 廠之並存現象

近期内查獲製造安毒工廠案件中，常見假麻黃鹼製造工廠及安毒製造工廠併存。其原因即在於傳統製造安毒工廠多依賴國外走私進口麻黃素，再由麻黃素經三階段化學過程製成安毒，但近年來國內製毒者改變製毒方式，先以感冒藥錠萃取假麻黃鹼，再由假麻黃鹼製成安毒，致使假麻黃鹼製造工廠伴隨安毒製造工廠出現。而假麻黃鹼工廠及安毒工廠之師傅通常非同一人，且可能互不認識，若其中假麻黃鹼工廠或安毒工廠被治安單位查獲時，才不致相互牽連。製毒集團有時為了不讓製毒師傅因被查獲而續追查幕後主嫌，刻意分離製造地

點，且於小量假麻黃鹼提煉成功後，多會先嘗試著製造安毒，若成效不錯，才會持續生產，造成兩種製程同時生產的特性。所以近來遭司法單位查獲之製造安毒案件，常見同時查獲第二級毒品工廠（提煉甲基安非他命）及第四級毒品工廠（提煉假麻黃鹼）之情形。例如98年2月間法務部調查局中部地區機動工作站（下簡稱「調查局中機站」）於基隆市偵破之製造安毒案，即是同時查獲前述之2座製毒工廠⁵。

二、製毒廠區條件門檻較低

以傳統三階段製造安毒，因製程要將麻黃素加入氯仿及強酸攪拌，於攪拌過程中會爆發濃煙及惡臭，因此必須選擇在遠離人群之偏僻山區或沿海魚塢之工寮內製

5 98年2月22日自由時報電子報，社會新聞，標題「租公寓煉毒 自創機油加熱法」。



造，避免為人發現。等到第2階段以電動搖台將假麻黃鹼加入氫氣混合作用成為滷水（俗稱「黑水」）後，再放入冰箱冷凍結晶，因不會再發出前述之惡臭味，才可能將結晶化學物移動至公寓大樓或人群群居之處。反觀近來以感冒藥錠製造安毒，製毒師傅均將製毒工廠設在社區或公寓大樓中，因感冒藥錠於製造過程中，僅需要加入些許化學品予與萃取，經瓦斯爐等熱源加熱後，再以濾紙析出，即得假麻黃鹼成份，再經過烤熟烘乾之流程，即可完成假麻黃鹼之製造。製造過程中雖有強酸之氣味，但因製毒師傅通常會將工廠之門窗緊閉，因此氣味不易散發出去，即使工廠隱藏於公寓大樓中，亦不容易被人發現；且新型態之製毒工廠大都使用紅磷法製造，其優點是製毒所需機具較少，使用空間不大，因此新型態製

毒工廠相對之外在環境之限制比傳統製造安毒工廠寬鬆許多。

三、成本較低，利潤提高

當大陸將製毒原料麻黃素被以添入雜質處理後，使毒販在製造安毒過程中無法順利結晶生產成品，長期以來造成安毒缺貨，市場價格因此暴漲，缺貨時期安毒最高之交易價格曾達新臺幣（下同）160萬元以上，而當時未經加入雜質走私進口之麻黃素，在毒販間交易價格每公斤亦高達15至20萬元。惟感冒藥錠之交易價格，每錠含30毫克假麻黃鹼之感冒藥錠約為8角；含60毫克假麻黃鹼則為1.6元，換算後，由感冒藥錠所萃取出1公斤假麻黃鹼所需成本不到3萬元，對照以走私麻黃素原料之價格15至20萬元，製毒集團提高數倍驚人之利潤。

四、使用紅磷法製毒，更為簡便 惟危險性高

因紅磷的燃點比較低，因此若於加熱過程中方法不當，加上製造安毒之工廠經常是選擇在密不通風之封閉空間中，室內溫度容易升高，且製毒工廠內各種化學藥品如強酸、甲苯、氯仿、丙酮、乙醚等均四處堆放，因此若加熱不當，容易引起製毒工廠爆炸起火。近幾年來偵辦案例中即有因加熱不當險些發生爆炸起火，引起民衆報警查獲之此類製程安毒工廠之案件。例如：96年9月中旬法務部調查局南部地區機動工作站，於彰化縣八卦山上查獲某安毒工廠時，該製毒工廠即是使用「紅磷法」製毒，因紅磷的燃點較低，嫌犯於製毒的過程中加熱不當，差一點引起爆炸⁶，引發附近民衆極度關切。

五、製毒產量較低

以感冒藥錠製成安毒的產量不高，以歷次偵破案件得知，平均10萬錠內含30毫克假麻黃鹼之感冒藥，在最佳條件下，最多可萃取到3公斤之假麻黃鹼，經烘烤去除其中的水份後，大約只剩1.5至2公斤之重量。再將此重量之假麻黃鹼經紅磷法提煉成安毒，約只可得到0.75至1公斤的量，產量偏低。因此以感冒藥錠萃取假麻黃鹼，再由假麻黃鹼製成安非他命的過程產量較低，如欲大量生產假麻黃鹼，以取得大量之安毒，製毒師傅需以較長的時間製造，徒增加被查緝之風險。

6 96.9.10台親新聞電子報 社會版 標題「炸藥原料紅磷製安毒」



肆、案例探討

調查局中機站於98年2月間於基隆市所破獲白○○等5人涉嫌製造安毒暨假麻黃鹼案，在現場查獲安毒、假麻黃鹼、大批感冒藥品及化學器具一批，該案係以含假麻黃鹼之感冒藥品為原料，經萃取後，再以紅磷法製造安毒。本案涉嫌人楊○○、白○○2人於97年10月間奉金主之命，赴中國大陸學習製造安毒技術，同年12月間，2人返台後，由金主提供製毒經費30萬元，囑白○○承租基隆市某2處公寓，作為不同階段之製毒工廠。楊○○於購置製毒所需器具及化學藥品後，運送至基隆市製假麻黃鹼之公寓，並以每日3千元之代價，僱請張姓夫婦協助自感冒藥中加入自來水攪拌及過濾，並加入化學藥品後，製成假麻黃鹼；而白○○則負責將楊○○提

供之假麻黃鹼，運送至另一製造安毒之地點，並僱江○○擔任助手，於上址內加入紅磷及碘等化學藥品，製成甲基安非他命溶液後，白○○再將製成之甲基安非他命溶液交回予楊○○進行純化結晶之後製階段。

經偵查確定後，即報請該管檢察署檢察官指揮偵辦，將白○○、江○○2人拘提到案，除於白○○駕駛之自小客車內查獲4包製毒原料外，並在上址內查獲甲基安非他命溶液淨重97,599.43公克、假麻黃鹼淨重1,771.3公克及器具一批，並依白○○之供述，在另一址當場逮捕涉嫌在場製造假麻黃鹼毒品之楊○○、張姓夫婦等3人，在該址內查扣甲基安非他命溶液1萬6,479公克、假麻黃鹼成品、半成品142萬1,794.9公克及製毒器具一批。而該安毒工廠之特點即為假麻黃鹼工廠

及製造甲基安非他命工廠均設置於公寓大樓內，且協助製毒之人員甚至直接在製毒工廠內住宿，日夜看守製毒流程，另一特點為製毒師傅自行研發技術，以機油加熱，增加甲基安非他命之產量。

復自調查局中機站偵查案件中得知，目前甲基安非他命製毒工廠，因麻黃素原料取得不易，多數製毒集團除以前述透過藥廠或業務員蒐集感冒藥品外，於製毒原料及器具之取得多採下列模式：

一、透過藥品公司業務員囤積製毒原料：

目前可用於製造甲基安非他命之市售藥品，除感冒藥品外，尚有鹽酸假麻黃鹼針劑，常見之鹽酸假麻黃鹼針劑多為10毫升裝，為內含10%鹽酸假麻黃鹼水溶液，提煉用於製造毒品之步驟更為簡便，

毋須經過繁複之化學反應，亦毋須使用其他化學器皿，以一般鍋具及熱源即可提煉生產，生產過程不易產生大量臭味，於民宅中亦難以查覺。惟鹽酸假麻黃鹼針劑屬管制藥品，並非如感冒藥品為大眾常見之用藥，且名稱敏感，故多透過藥品公司業務員，請託同業間協助蒐購，以避免引起有關單位注意，由於此一方式須同時透過數管道採購囤積，故製毒集團以此方式取得藥品之週期較長，相較於感冒藥品可於短時間內大量取得，顯然較為不便，故以此方式取得假麻黃鹼之製毒集團較少。



二、製毒集團成員以人頭設立具藥商資格公司，向藥廠大量購入感冒藥：

根據藥事法第49條規定：「藥商不得買賣來源不明或無藥商許可執照者之藥品或醫療器材。」為此，主管機關衛生署食品藥物管理局（註：該局係由原衛生署食品衛生處、藥政處、藥物食品檢驗局及管制藥品管理局四單位，於99年1月1日合併成立）對於買賣感冒藥有資格管制，業者須登記為合法藥商始可向藥廠取得並販售感冒藥，藉以防止該類藥物流入製毒集團作為不法用途；故製毒集團若以正常途徑向一般藥局購買感冒藥不易大量囤積，且自99年起藥廠製造感冒藥錠須以錫箔錠劑包裝，更增加提煉假麻黃鹼過程的麻煩，然而，為大量取得感冒藥藉以提煉安毒原料假麻黃鹼，製毒集團會設法鑽法律

漏洞，企圖以人頭虛設公司並取得藥商資格，進而以合法掩護非法方式，向藥廠大量購入感冒藥作為集團製毒之用。

三、化工原料器材行被動配合：

調查局中機站於偵破案件中查知，有化工儀器材料行供應化學器材及原料予製毒集團，用於製造毒品之玻璃器皿、化學原料，如大型錐形瓶、紅磷等，均難以隨意購得，顯示目前除藥廠可能販售製毒集團感冒藥品外，化工儀器材料行亦可能為牟取利益，罔顧其職業道德，販售製毒所需之儀器、原料予製毒集團使用。

〉〉〉伍、策進作為及查緝方法

一、建立毒品先驅原料之有效管制措施

臺灣地區毒品問題日趨嚴重，97年間緝獲之毒品總量已高達1,890.4公斤，較前1年增加13%，新興毒品愷他命（Ketamine）⁷已連續三年，均居毒品緝獲量首位；除愷他命外，緝獲量前五名毒品尚包括：假麻黃鹼（甲基安非他命先驅原料）、鹽酸羥亞胺（愷他命先驅原料）、海洛因及甲基安非他命等，毒品先驅原料控管，已不容小覷，且毒品先驅原料可進一步做成甲基安非他命等毒品，對國人傷害更劇，如何建立毒品先驅原料之有效管制措施，已是當前最重要的議題。「毒品」與「毒品先驅原料」實是一體之兩面，非醫療使用目的

而濫用的毒品先驅原料即可能成為「毒品」。

毒品先驅原料之有效管理措施、管理精神包括毒品先驅原料分級管理、證照制度、源頭管制措施、流向管理及正當使用管理等方法，期能達『當用則用，不當用則不用』之目的，建議管制措施如下：

（一）針對以麻黃鹼為原料生產之藥品製劑進行管制：

目前毒品先驅原料如麻黃鹼之製造、輸入、輸出、醫藥教育研究試驗等，均需申請證照、同意書或核准函方可進出口及使用，惟針對以麻黃鹼為原料生產之藥品製劑並無相關管制措施，藥商購入大量藥品製劑後不需向相關單位報備或核准即可出口至他國，極易與製毒集

7 愷他命屬毒品危害防制條例規定之第三級毒品，管制藥品分級屬第三級管制藥品，英文學名為Ketamine。



團勾結，從事毒品製造。因此，應將以麻黃鹼為原料所生產之藥品製劑同麻黃鹼，無論輸出、輸入均需申請同意書或核准函。

（二）修改藥事法加重藥商罰責：

藥事法第49條規定「藥商不得買賣來源不明或無藥商許可執照者之藥品或醫療器材」，同法第92條規定針對違反者處3萬元以上15萬元以下之罰鍰。藥商在有利可圖下，將大量感冒藥製劑販售給毒梟，因雙方均以現金交易，動輒數百萬元，其間藥商利潤極大，相較於3萬元之罰鍰，藥商根本不予理會，且藥商多數不開立統一發票，其中又涉及逃漏稅問題，由於罰鍰過輕，對藥商無約束力，實有必要修法加重罰鍰額度，並針對逃漏稅部份，一併追查，以達雙重嚇阻成效。

（三）建立毒品先驅原料追溯系統：

推動毒品先驅原料追溯系統，毒品先驅原料濫用通報，落實我國毒品先驅原料之源頭管理制度。

（四）有效的毒品先驅原料管制措施：

由於主管機關囿於法令，缺乏有效的毒品先驅原料管制措施，致坊間藥商利用傳播媒體刊載不實廣告，販售含毒品先驅原料之藥品氾濫現象，依然隨處可見，如能對前揭藥品施以需醫師處方簽，或仿美國打擊安非他命毒品氾濫法案（Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act），實施含有麻黃素藥品購買者需出示身分證明並限制合理購買數量等措施（在2005年12月美國國會通過打擊安非他命毒品氾濫案以前，2001年至2005年間

每年查獲安毒工廠均超過1萬座，2006年起即明顯逐年下降），則毒品先驅原料管制措施將更為有效。

二、提高社區安全意識及守望相助的觀念

自從95年12月台北縣政府警察局破獲國內第一起以感冒藥錠製造安毒工廠案之後，同類型的安毒工廠便如雨後春筍般出現，惟此類型安毒工廠常隱藏於人口聚集之社區或公寓大樓中，且製毒者因製毒技術不足、化學物質不當混合、缺少實驗室安全知識、設備簡陋、任意打開電子開關、電線走火、點燃香煙或意外等因素，容易造成爆炸或火災等公共安全事件，甚至可能因為在製毒過程中所產生的「毒氣」會擴散，而危害到臨近社區或同大樓住戶的生命安全。

其次，製毒者任意丟棄、傾倒

或燃燒製毒過程所產生的危險廢棄物，不但造成水源區、下水道或土壤的污染，更可能直接傷害垃圾處理人員、下水道維修人員或社區玩耍小孩之健康，危險性高，更不容忽視。

此種嚴重危害社區及鄰里安全之感冒藥錠製造安毒工廠，不能單靠治安單位查緝，必須適時藉由宣導及訓練，提高社區安全意識及加強可能接觸人員之警覺心，對於偵破此類安毒工廠會有助益，而宣導及訓練的對象應包括：藥房或藥劑師、郵務或快遞公司、郵差或快遞人員、醫療人員及緊急救護人員、電力公司人員、垃圾處理人員、大樓及出租公寓管理人、旅館或汽車賓館工作人員、社工人員、鄰長、里長、化工材料行等人員。

社區居民或大樓住戶發現可疑之感冒藥錠製造安毒工廠時，除了



不可因好奇心隨意進入外，更應遠離，以免遭受到化學物品或其他危險的侵害所波及。有關此類安毒工廠可能透露出異常的訊息，包括：住宅出現化學氣味者：例如「紅磷」味道很像「大蒜味」、「氨」味道像刺鼻「尿味」、「丙酮」味道像「去指甲油味」、「乙醚」味道像「醫院味」、「乙酸乙酯」味道像「強力膠味」等。因此面對感冒藥錠製造安毒工廠的新型態製毒手法，提高社區安全意識及守望相助之觀念，將可稍解此類安毒工廠之威脅。

三、加強國際及兩岸交流與合作

96年1月16日高雄關稅局根據「臺美合作之貨櫃安全計畫」小組提供情資，篩選乙只輸往墨西哥之可疑貨櫃，經X光貨櫃檢查儀掃描，發現櫃內匿藏未申報之藥品，經拆

櫃清查結果，共查獲130箱感冒藥品「鼻舒錠」，經以毒品及麻黃素試劑測試均呈陽性反應。因該藥品含有Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride（假麻黃鹼），為製造毒品Methamphetamine（甲基安非他命）之先驅原料，經清點總重量為2,155公斤，疑為運至墨西哥後，交由毒梟用來製造安毒之原料。

為防止感冒藥錠以合法掩護非法之方式進口臺灣或由臺灣出口，我國實有必要針對大量進口或出口感冒藥錠之報關案件主動進行追查；且透過我國與世界其他國家司法合作之各種管道，追查感冒藥流入該國後是否為真正製做藥品使用，抑或是成為製毒集團製造甲基安非他命之原料。

近年來兩岸聯手打擊犯罪的共識已漸漸形成，除了查緝毒品外尚有各種司法互助，98年兩岸舉

行「第三次江陳會」，針對兩岸共同打擊犯罪、人員遣返、資訊交換等方面簽定了「海峽兩岸共同打擊犯罪及司法互助協議」，為兩岸共同打擊犯罪跨出一大步，兩岸司法合作終於有了重大突破。過去在國內所破獲的製毒工廠案例中，工廠內製毒師傅常有在臺遭通緝而潛逃至大陸情形，不法分子藉由兩岸欠缺打擊犯罪合作，游走兩岸以規避司法人員查緝，導致兩岸毒品犯罪猖獗，現今兩岸已簽署打擊犯罪協議，應儘速建立制度化合作機制，具體落實協議合作內容，以有效遏止兩岸毒梟跨境犯罪；除兩岸外尚有菲律賓、印尼等國近年亦曾查獲臺灣製毒集團與當地毒販合作之製毒工廠，顯示製毒集團跨國製毒的發展趨勢，其中因國內緝毒機關與菲國緝毒機關間國際合作密切，故能有效抑制跨國製毒活動，印尼因

受限於國際外交困境，無法直接進行合作，必須透過美國司法部緝毒署等其他國家緝毒機關進行交換訊息，造成時效及溝通上之不便，影響國際合作，惟基於毒品為萬國公罪，各國政府對毒品之危害均有共識及有合作意願，咸信只要積極推動，必可相互建立緝毒合作管道，有效打擊跨國製毒活動。



》》》 陸、結論

全球化的腳步加快，現代社會資訊快速流通，除正面的知識及學術可快速的傳播外，負面的犯罪手法及技巧亦被廣為散佈。毒販透過網路、雜誌等媒體得知相關製毒資訊，再加上垂手可得的毒品先驅原料（如以感冒藥錠萃取假麻黃鹼）則可輕而易舉的從事安毒的製造，以美國為例，2001年至2005年間每年查獲安毒工廠均超過1萬座，這不僅增加第一線查緝毒品之治安人員負擔，亦將使民衆更容易受到毒品的危害。面對毒品先驅原料之藥品可輕易取得，相關製程之不斷提升與翻新，有關單位應立即針對含毒品先驅原料之藥品，進行修改法令追蹤列管等措施，亦呼籲民衆提高警覺注意可疑鄰居或特殊氣味以維護社區的安全，共同為遏止此種新型態犯罪行為的產生而努力。

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- 2 行政院研究發展考核委員會編，毒品問題與對策，臺北市：行政院研考會，2005年。
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- 4 任海傳，國家安全與犯罪防制之研究---以查緝毒品犯罪為例，法務部調查局<展望與探索>，第2卷，第11期，2004年11月，頁46-77。
- 5 法務部犯罪研究中心，毒品犯罪型態及相關問題之研究，臺北市：法務部，1995年。

>>> 網際網路

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7 鄭明思，海峽兩岸共同打擊犯罪之研究：刑事司法互助的觀點，國立中山大學學術論文，2007年。

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2 行政院研究發展考核委員會，出國報告書，網址<http://www.rdec.gov.tw>。

3 民視新聞網，社會新聞，標題「製毒拜師 小教父傳英文秘笈」，98年7月30日，網址<http://news.ftv.com.tw>。

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5 台親新聞電子報社會版，標題「炸藥原料紅磷製安毒」96年9月10日，網址<http://www.ttv.com.tw>。





第六部分

重要紀事



》》》 毒品防制處98年大事紀

日期	事由
98.01.05	高雄縣調查站偵辦陳○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命毛重（下同）6公斤、麻黃鹼10公斤及甲基安非他命製造工廠1座。
98.01.10	與泰國肅毒委員會（ONCB）合作之「成○專案」，偵辦廖○○國際販毒集團走私毒品案，在泰北清邁、清萊及曼谷等地查獲海洛因1.42公斤、販毒不法所得60萬泰銖。
98.01.12	臺北縣調查站等單位偵辦黃○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命溶液6.5公斤、麻黃鹼10公克及甲基安非他命製造工廠1座。
98.01.16	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦孫○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼92.2公斤及麻黃鹼製造工廠1座。
98.01.20	泰國皇家警察緝毒局副局長阿迪特一行4人與本處舉行專案會談。
98.02.06	南部地區機動工作站偵辦吳○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命溶液203公斤、麻黃鹼9公斤及甲基安非他命製造工廠1座。
98.02.16	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦蔡○○等涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲鹽酸羥亞胺173.81公斤。



日 期	事 由
98.02.17	中部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦陳○○等涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命81.52公斤、MDMA（搖頭丸）11.26公斤。
98.02.20	中部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦白○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命24.8公斤、甲基安非他命溶液45.4公斤、麻黃鹼1,800公克及甲基安非他命製造工廠1座。
98.03.02	毒品防制處調查專員郭守源與調查官林志泰陪同美國司法部緝毒署特別行動組（Special Operation Division）調查官包德拉（Margaret Bodolla）等3人前往高雄市調查處專案會談。
98.03.17	「獲案毒品處理流程監督會」第10次諮詢會議，於本局召開，由局長吳先生主持，確定於3月24日上午9時在本局執行銷燬毒品之清點、封緘及簽證作業，4月2日下午2時假木柵垃圾焚化廠舉行公開銷燬作業。
98.03.18	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦楊○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命溶液43.5公斤、麻黃鹼59.8公斤及甲基安非他命、麻黃鹼製造工廠各1座。
98.03.19	毒品防制處與菲律賓緝毒署（PDEA）合作，在大馬尼拉市偵破國際安毒製造工廠1座，現場查獲甲基安非他命5.7公斤、甲基安非他命溶液36.2公斤、化學原料70桶。

日 期	事 由
98.03.23	臺北縣調查站等單位偵辦柳○等涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因2.866公斤。
98.03.24	98年執行銷燬毒品證物之清點、封緘及簽證作業，本次計劃先期銷燬毒品證物計1萬3,761筆，總重為402.43公斤，分裝成116箱。
98.03.25	日本警察廳派駐日本交流協會新任總務部主任今井宗雄、總務部領事室主任伊藤英明等3人拜訪毒品防制處。
98.03.31	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦王○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命1.1公斤，甲基安非他命溶液16.3公斤、麻黃鹼73公斤及甲基安非他命、麻黃鹼製造工廠各1座。
98.04.02	獲發處分命令之毒品證物1萬3,761筆，重402.43公斤（裝116箱），於3時15分由法務部王前部長清峰主持公開銷燬儀式，並與本局局長吳先生、臺北市政府環保局吳副局長盛忠等首長共同按鈕完成銷燬作業。
98.04.03	航業調查處等單位偵辦陳○○等涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命60.5公斤。
98.04.08	美國司法部緝毒署香港辦事處處長袁進（Gene Goon）與聯絡官李家樂（Dominic Ricciardella）、斐銘恩（Brian Flemming）3人來局拜會。



日期	事由
98.04.16	本局與大陸福建省公安廳及福建邊防總隊合辦之「李○○、林○○涉嫌走私毒品案」，陸方於福州市緝獲愷他命55公斤、「麻吉」（大陸用語，安非他命與海洛因混合之藥丸）一萬多顆。
98.04.20 } 98.04.25	毒品防制處處長王華富率科長黃建成、調查專員單培祥、調查官薛寶樹及福建省調查處組長李沃地會同「財團法人毒藥物防治發展基金會」董事長彭芳谷等6人，赴大陸協談兩岸共同打擊毒品犯罪，科長黃建成不幸因公殉職於北京。
98.04.29	中部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦趙○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼 7.8公斤及麻黃鹼製造工廠1座。
98.05.06	本局與泰國、美國跨國合作在泰北清邁等地緝捕華裔泰籍毒梟紀○等3人，並查扣販毒不法所得1,000餘萬泰銖。
98.05.19 } 98.05.23	毒品防制處副處長張祥山率調查專員劉桂屏、朱正聲、調查官林志泰4員，赴新加坡、馬來西亞2國，與對等機關舉行專案工作會談。
98.05.19	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦林○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命581.5公克、甲基安非他命溶液8公斤及製造工廠1座。
98.05.20	美國司法部緝毒署香港辦事處處長袁進（Gene Goon）等3人，來局工作會談。

日期	事由
98.05.27	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦葉○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因磚4公斤。
98.05.27	桃園縣站等單位偵辦陳○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命15公斤。
98.05.31	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦許○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命366公斤及硝甲西洋（一粒眠）14公斤。
98.06.01	越南肅毒委員會副秘書長黃英宣、越南警察緝毒局科長范文程及阮青雁中校一行3人來局工作會談。
98.06.02	泰國肅毒委員會秘書長魁撒納（KRISNA）等4人來局工作會談。
98.06.03	「98年全國反毒會議」於上午9時至下午5時在臺北市臺大醫院國際會議中心舉行，由行政院劉前院長兆玄主持開幕，本局局長吳先生率蔡副局長中鈺等8人出席。
98.06.04	本局與澳洲聯邦警察合作偵辦國際跨國走私先驅化學品案（「美○○專案」），澳警在雪梨針對進口可疑貨櫃採取偵辦行動，查獲麻黃鹼等5種化學先驅品共2.26公噸。
98.06.21	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦曹○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因1.435公斤。



日 期	事 由
98.06.23	日本海關派駐日本交流協會臺北事務所總務部主任東海梨香等3人來局工作會談。
98.06.25	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦沈○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲海洛因3.722公斤。
98.07.14	日本警察廳派駐日本交流協會臺北事務所原任聯絡官伊藤英明、新任聯絡官廣瀨健吉2人來局工作會談。
98.07.21 } 98.07.23	毒品防制處科長汪仁成、調查專員朱正聲陪同泰國檢察總署毒品訴訟司副司長帕西波（Jarungkiat Paseepol）等7人參加法務部檢察司召開之「臺泰緝毒個案司法互助案」會議，順利完成個案司法互助作業。
98.07.25	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦林○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲8塊海洛因磚，重3.114公斤。
98.08.02	桃園縣調查站等單位偵辦黃○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲硝甲西洋（一粒眠）5萬顆，重15公斤。
98.08.03	美國司法部緝毒署香港辦事處代理處長包磊（Steven Bolwer）等4人來局工作會談。
98.08.05	大陸公安部禁毒局綜合偵查處處長李憲輝等一行10人來臺北與毒品防制處及航業調查處舉辦個案座談。

日期	事由
98.08.06	北部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦丁○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命溶液10.53公斤、麻黃鹼3.88公斤及甲基安非他命製造工廠2座。
98.08.13	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦李○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命50公斤。
98.08.13	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦楊○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命23.4公斤、甲基安非他命溶液89公斤及製造工廠1座。
98.08.27	本局與泰國肅毒委員會（ONCB）、美國司法部緝毒署（DEA）跨國合作偵辦金三角李○○集團臺泰販毒案，泰國專案組在泰北清邁逮捕主嫌李○○，查獲海洛因6.34公斤、不法所得50萬泰銖。
98.08.31	毒品防制處處長王華富率相關同仁，在臺北福華飯店與大陸海關總署緝私局副局長王志舉行工作會談。
98.09.09	毒品防制處調查專員朱正聲參加中華民國反毒運動促進會所舉辦「亞太反毒國際會議」。
98.09.15	本局與大陸福建省公安廳禁毒總隊合作偵辦之李○○集團走私毒品案，在福建省漳州市查獲愷他命344公斤。



日 期	事 由
98.09.24 } 98.10.10	毒品防制處科長汪仁成參加在日本東京舉行之「2009年日本藥物犯罪取締研討會」。
98.09.27	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦翟○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命溶液80公斤及製造工廠1座。
98.09.28	臺北縣調查站等單位偵辦林○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲硝甲西洋（一粒眠）成品109萬粒，重196.2公斤及製造工廠1座。
98.10.01	日本海上保安廳國際組織犯罪對策基地副基地長關田實（SEKITA MINORU）等3人來局工作會談。
98.10.03	臺中市調查站等單位偵辦吳○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼成品3.303公斤、半成品111.54公斤及製造工廠1座。
98.10.06	美國司法部緝毒署駐香港辦事處新任處長馬安迪（Andrew Malanga）等3人來局工作會談。
98.10.12	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦朱○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命溶液50公斤、麻黃鹼3公斤及甲基安非他命製造工廠1座。

日期	事由
98.10.28	臺北縣調查站偵辦高○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命44.65公斤、甲基安非他命溶液2.5公斤、麻黃鹼600公克及甲基安非他命製造工廠1座。
98.10.30	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦歐○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命140公斤。
98.10.30	前美國白宮國家毒品管制政策辦公室副主任梅達拉斯教授（Bertha K. Madras Ph.D.）等4人來局拜會，並交換反毒意見。
98.10.31	航業調查處等單位偵辦林○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲塑膠螺絲起子2,160支，內夾藏愷他命43.2公斤。
98.11.03 } 98.11.07	馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局 助理局長蘇丁（Zakaria Bin Sudin）與主任調查官陳忠林（Tan Chong Ling）來局訪問。
98.11.09 } 98.11.10	中部地區機動工作站與臺北市調查處等單位偵辦陳○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼及甲基安非他命製造工廠各1座，並查獲海洛因261公克、甲基安非他命溶液247.66公斤、麻黃鹼90.15公斤。
98.11.09 } 98.11.13	毒品防制處科長汪仁成暨調查專員朱正聲、調查官林維成3人，前往泰國曼谷及清邁與泰國肅毒委員會、泰警緝毒局、泰國特別調查署等緝毒機關舉行個案會談。



日期	事由
98.11.24	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦郭○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命77公斤及製造工廠1座。
98.11.26	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦許○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命65.26公斤及原料鹽酸羥亞胺151.1公斤。
98.12.08	本局已獲處分命令之第三、四級毒品，毛重97公斤（淨重75公斤），在新店垃圾焚化廠完成銷燬作業。
98.12.14	臺北縣調查站偵辦鄭○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲硝甲西泮（一粒眠）成品132萬粒，重237.6公斤及製造工廠1座。
98.12.14	臺南縣調查站等單位偵辦吳○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命7.075公斤、甲基安非他命溶液107.99公斤、麻黃鹼62公斤及甲基安非他命製造工廠2座。
98.12.21	臺南縣調查站等單位偵辦陳○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命溶液40公斤及製造工廠1座。
98.12.21	日本警察廳藥物銃器對策課係長伊藤英明等4人來本局進行工作會談。
98.12.25	嘉義縣調查站等單位偵辦梁○○涉嫌走私毒品案，查獲愷他命53公斤。

日期	事由
98.12.27 } 98.12.30	毒品防制處調查專員朱正聲、郭守源及福建省調查處組長李沃地3人前往大陸廈門參加「2009海峽兩岸打擊毒品犯罪研討會」。
98.12.28	高雄縣調查站等單位偵辦陳○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼成品4.5公斤、半成品3.5公斤及製造工廠1座。

2010

Drug Crime Prevention

WORK YEARBOOK



The Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice (MJIB)
Published in June, 2010

Foreword

Since the government declared the “War on Drugs”, on May 12, 1993, great results have been realized in drug enforcement under the efforts of the government and commonwealth, and our efforts have been recognized by local society and the global community. The drug crimes in Taiwan are still serious, thus MJIB will continue to actively cooperate with drug enforcement agencies of other countries to combat drug trafficking, and strengthen the works on investigating domestic crimes. In 2009, 204 drug related crimes were investigated, with 292 suspects arrested, and 4,953.888 kg of Schedules 1, 2, 3, and 4 drugs seized, while 33 illicit labs were uncovered, including 24 methamphetamine (Schedule 2 drug) labs, 2 nimetazepam (Schedule 3 drug) labs, and 7 ephedrine (Schedule 4 drug) labs. The seizures of drugs of all Schedules are twice higher than the seizures in 2008, which is an excellent achievement.

Drugs crime statistics of 2009 indicate that, the seizures of heroin decreased in comparison to 2008, and domestic manufacturing of methamphetamine remains serious, new drugs are diversified, and the demand for ketamine and nimetazepam is increased. Regarding the



seizures of drug, ketamine ranked the highest. Regarding the method of trafficking, the most common method was by fishing boats, followed by postal parcel and concealment by travelers. The main source of drugs was still trafficking from foreign countries. In 2009, the percentage of repeat offenders remained high. The situation is a growing concern and it is essential that authorities in charge take preventive measures; otherwise, great harm will come to society and the nation.

This annual report is provided to the public for referencing the works of MJIB over the past year, including the status and results of economic and drug countermeasures carried out, as well as statistics, illustrations, and comparisons with previous years regarding execution and analysis. We welcome your comments and thank you for your continued encouragement.

Wu Jing

Director General, Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

May 2010

Editor's Notes

A. Objectives of this Report

This Report presents information on the efforts of 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. Several case reports by our colleagues are provided for the reference of the general public.

B. Content

- (1) This annual report is divided into six parts: organization overview, performance overview, analysis overview, directions of future work, special report, 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.
- (2) 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.



- (3) 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 (including raw materials).

C. Guidelines

- (1) 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 amount, kilograms or grams for weight, or as otherwise depicted in special circumstances.
- (2) All statistics referred to in percentages are rounded off to the nearest whole number.
- (3) The symbols used in the various statistical tables of this annual report represent:
- means no data or data known
 - NA means unable to calculate
- (4) The drug offenses refer to the violations of the Statute for Narcotic Hazards Control (SNHC)

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› › › *Part 1*

Organization Overview



>>> 1. Legal Basis

Article 2 of MJIB Organizational Ordinance states: “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 MJIB in Directive Tai-45(Nei)-Tze-#4711 on August 27, 1956 as follows:

- (1) Matters concerning control of internal insurgence;
- (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



“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, 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 MJIB.

On November 30, 2007, the Legislative Yuan amended the MJIB Organizational Ordinance to 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).

››› 2. 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, two deputy directors, 3 section chiefs, and one to two senior specialists or supervisors. The DED has three sections: Section



1 is the International Cooperation Section, which handles all cooperation matters with foreign drug enforcement agencies; Section 2 is the Investigation Section, which specializes in the case work of drug investigations; Section 3 is the Integration Operations and Drug Custody Section, which handles the centralized custody of all seized drugs and managing procedures.

In order to strengthen the mobile crime-fighting capacity of 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.



› › › *Part 2*

Performance Overview



››› ***I. Priority Enforcement
Measures of the MJIB***

1. Drug Enforcement

(1) Significant results:

In 2009, MJIB investigated 204 cases, arrested 292 drug offenders, seized a total of 4,953.888kg (gross weight, the same applies hereafter) of Schedules 1-4 drugs, and uncovered 33 drug-making labs, which included 24 methamphetamine labs (Schedule 2), 2 nimetazepam labs (Schedule 3), and 7 ephedrine (extracted from cough medicines) labs (Schedule 4). Compared to 2008, in which 83 cases were investigated, 156 drug offenders were arrested, 2,344.834 kg of Schedules 1-4 drugs were seized, and 23 drug-making labs were uncovered, which included 10 methamphetamine labs (Schedule 2), 9 ketamine labs (Schedule 3), 3 nimetazepam labs (Schedule 3), and 1 ephedrine lab

(Schedule 4), the seizures, illicit labs, suspects, and offenses were still high.

(2) Major Aspects of Investigation:

The main types of cases investigated in 2009 were in the order of 42 cannabis cases, 36 heroin cases, 32 methamphetamine cases, 25 ketamine cases, and 14 ephedrine cases. The seizures were 2.089kg of cannabis (purity: 0.514kg), 50.031kg of heroin (purity: 34.076kg), 1,200.513kg of methamphetamine (purity: 80.022kg), 916.253kg of ketamine (purity: 573.28kg), 1,791.894kg of ephedrine (purity: 107.372kg). 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 MJIB. Furthermore, the seizures of ketamine, hydroxylamine (ingredient of ketamine), and ephedrine



and nimetazepam (ingredient of methamphetamine) increased significantly, showing a growing

emerging market that deserves more attention (see Table 2.01).

Table 2.01

Number of Drug Cases Investigated and Seizures (gross weight) by the MJIB in 2009

Name of Drug	Type	Number of Cases	Percentage %	Seized (grams)	Percentage %
Heroin		36	17.65	50,031.12	1.01
Cocaine		4	1.96	302.00	0.01
Morphine		1	0.49	12.50	0.00
Methamphetamine		32	15.69	1,200,512.76	24.23
Cannabis		42	20.59	2,089.90	0.04
MDMA		1	0.49	11,318.30	0.23
Oxycodone		4	1.96	424.00	0.01
Codeine (Schedule 2)		1	0.49	18.00	0.00
Diphenoxylate		1	0.49	4.00	0.00
Pholcodine		1	0.49	86.00	0.00
Ketamine		25	12.25	916,253.13	18.50
Nimetazepam		3	1.47	462,800.00	9.34
Codeine (Schedule 3)		5	2.45	476.00	0.01
FM2				2.00	0.00
Buprenorphine				1.00	0.00
Tramadol		3	1.47	94.00	0.00
Alprazolam		6	2.94	197.00	0.00
Zopiclone		2	0.98	38.00	0.00
Lorazepam		1	0.49	16.00	0.00
Nordiazepam		1	0.49	74.00	0.00
Temazepam		2	0.98	48.00	0.00
Prazepam		1	0.49	20.00	0.00
Clonazepam		1	0.49	5.00	0.00
Phentermine		1	0.49	24.00	0.00
Zolpidem		9	4.41	128.00	0.00
Ativan		5	2.45	114.00	0.00
Ephedrine		14	6.86	1,791,894.00	36.17
Hydroxylamine		2	0.98	516,905.00	10.43
Total		204	100	4,953,887.71	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.

2. International and Cross-strait Collaboration

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 exert full efforts in international cooperation. Upon

the basis of equality, mutual trust, and mutual benefits, MJIB has actively established cooperative channels, strengthened information exchange, synchronization of the enhanced procedures of case processing, improved investigative skills, and up to date with the latest intelligence, 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 and Macau, Southeast Asia, and Northeast Asia, in order to contain the damages caused by drugs. In 2009, MJIB exchanged 436 pieces of information with overseas drug enforcement agencies, assigned 109 officers to participate in 30 mutual visits, 6 officers to attend 4 international



conferences, and 9 officers to attend 1 training session. It conducted 15 collaborative investigations, arrested 61 suspects, uncovered 2 labs, and seized a total of 4,965.6kg of drugs. Among which, MJIB investigated 5 domestic cases, arrested 8 suspects, and seized 12.942kg of heroin, 366kg of ketamine, and 14kg of methamphetamine; as well as 7 foreign cases under international cooperation, arrested 34 suspects, uncovered 2 drug-making labs, and seized 7.76kg of heroin, 51.9kg of methamphetamine, 1,662kg of methamphetamine, and 2,260kg of pseudoephedrine. MJIB also cooperated with Mainland China to investigate 4 cases, arrested 21 suspects; the drug enforcement unit in Mainland China seized 588.63kg of ketamine and 2.42kg of ephedrine in China.

3. 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, 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 1 drugs; and opium, cocaine, and

cannabis for the Schedule 2 drugs. In addition, to complement the assembly of the annual Nationwide Anti-Drug Meeting, all drug evidences of settled cases were ordered destroyed and broadcasted throughout the media to enhance the effects of anti-drug efforts.

1.093kg from Singapore (2.18%), and 3.465kg were of unknown origins (6.92%); the main methods for traffickings were 39.085kg by tourist luggage (78.12%), 4kg by marine containers (8%), 2.517kg by mail (5.03%), and 1.29kg by fishing boats (2.58%)..

> > > II. Cases of Drug Crimes

1. Trend Analysis of Drug Crimes

(1) The Seizures of heroin is decreased, as compared to the 141.442kg seized in 2008:

A total of 50.031kg of heroin were seized in 2009, including 15.51kg from Thailand (31%), 10.42kg from Vietnam (20.83%), 6.413kg from Mainland China (12.82%), 5.157kg from Burma (10.31%), 4.3kg from Malaysia (8.59%), 2.919kg from Cambodia (5.83%),

(2) Domestic manufacturing of methamphetamine remains a serious issue:

In 2009, 24 labs of methamphetamine were uncovered with 1,200.513kg of methamphetamine (including 492.093kg of finished products, and 708.42kg of semi-finished products) seized. Among which, 1,190.939kg (99.2%) of methamphetamine products were manufactured in Taiwan, indicating the serious nature of the situation. MJIB



strives toward the goal of uprooting the sources of drug supplies to stop the domestic production and spread of methamphetamine. It is worthy of note that, MJIB investigated the case of Chang X et al. of XX Co., suspected of legally importing ephedrine, but for illegal uses, and seized 5,400 kg of ephedrine on July 6, 2005, which eliminated a source of raw material for methamphetamine drug labs. This resulted in a significant decline of finished and semi-finished methamphetamine seized in Taiwan in 2006 and 2007. To obtain ingredients for manufacturing methamphetamine, the drug dealers extracted pseudoephedrine from cough medicine, anti-allergic medicine, and rhinitis capsules that contain pseudoephedrine, and then used red phosphorus to produce

methamphetamine for domestic consumption. In 2009, 7 labs that extracted pseudoephedrine (Schedule 4) from cough medicines and several methamphetamine labs. Therefore, MJIB proposed the topic for “How to strengthen the drug enforcement on medicine containing high percentage of pseudoephedrine to prevent using for manufacturing methamphetamine” or discussion on the National Anti-drug Conference held on June 3, 2009. The government authorities are urged to amend related laws to prevent the use of these drugs for additional purposes.

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

In recent years, many new types of

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drugs have been uncovered. The seizure of MDMA has decreased significantly, however, ketamine and nimetazepam have gradually taken its place. The seizures of Schedule 3 drugs, such as ketamine and nimetazepam, have been steadily increasing, and are circulated in pubs, KTVs, hostess clubs, dance clubs, and private gatherings for the youth. The spread of these drugs has grown worse, and is leading to great harm to the health of the youth. In 2009, there were 25 cases of ketamine investigated, with 916.253kg seized. Comparing to the 16 cases uncovered in 2007 and 1,352.798kg seized, the number of cases increased by 11, and seizures remained high. A total of 3 cases of nimetazepam were uncovered in 2009, and 462.8kg were seized, which increased significantly, as compared to the 4 cases, with 190.802kg seized in

2008. The 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.

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

Since ketamine was upgraded to a Schedule 3 drug on January 23, 2002, the seizures have gradually increased. A total 14 cases were investigated in 2005, and 202.49kg were seized; 12 cases were investigated in 2006, and 410.18kg were seized, which is doubled that of 2005; 27 cases were investigated in 2007, and 1,579.38kg were seized, which is four times higher than the numbers reported in 2006; 16 cases were investigated in 2008, 9 labs were uncovered, and 1,352.38kg



were seized; 25 cases were investigated in 2009, and 916.253kg were seized, which remains high. It is worthy of note that, as a Schedule 3 drug, the possession and usage of ketamine does not lead to legal prosecutions or rehabilitations, thus ketamine abusers are an increasing trend. In addition, the drug has penetrated campuses and affected public safety as well as 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 3 or Schedule 4 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 became in effect on November 20, 2009, in order to suppress the spread of ketamine.

In 2009, MJIB seized 916.253kg of ketamine, among 822.773kg was trafficking from Mainland China (90.12%), 81.525kg from India (8.9%), 5.265kg from South Africa (0.57%), 2.317kg from Malaysia (0.25%), 0.124kg from the US (0.01%), 0.056kg from Canada (0.01%), and 1kg manufactured domestically (0.11%). In 2007 and 2008, MJIB each uncovered 9 ketamine labs, indicating that ketamine is mostly manufactured domestically to supply the drug market. Since hydroxylamine, the ingredient of ketamine, has been listed as a Schedule 4 drug on December 21, 2007, the MJIB did not uncover any

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ketamine labs in 2009. The combat on the spread of ketamine labs has seen some successes. In 2009, 90.12% of the seized ketamine were from Mainland China, and 96.76% of which were smuggled by fishing boats, air cargo, 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 should be concerned.

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

In 2009, a total of 106 cases of concealed drugs in parcels (including ordinary parcels and express), and 36

cases of concealing by travelers were uncovered in 2009. This is because concealments in parcels are fairly difficult to detect, and concealing by travelers is highly mobile. The spreading method has been commonly used by drug syndicates as a way of trafficking. Drug syndicates form a specialized drug transportation network utilizing vagrants, unemployed people, and those with debt from underground banks or gambling debts, to transport the drugs in their luggage or body (inserting into anus or swallowing) for exorbitant profits to avoid detection of customs. Drug syndicates also smuggle by cross-strait cargo or direct transportation channels, which should be concerned by related agencies.

(6) Diverse sources of drug cases:



In 2009, the sources of 204 uncovered cases included 33 domestic manufacturers, 40 from Mainland China, 27 from the US and Holland, respective, 19 from Thailand, 13 from England, 6 from Canada, 3 from Malaysia and Cambodia, respectively, 2 from the Philippines and Belgium, respectively, and 1 from Singapore and South Africa, respectively. Among the 33 cases of domestic manufacturers, 24 were methamphetamine labs, 2 were nimetazepam labs, and 7 were Schedule 4 drug labs.

2. Statistics of Drug Crime Cases:

(1) In 2009, MJIB investigated 204 drug cases and arrested 292 suspects (including 27 foreigners), among those, 41 cases involved Schedule 1 drugs

with the amount of 50.346kg, 82 involved Schedule 2 drugs with the amount of 1,214.453kg, 33 involved Schedule 3 drugs with the amount of 1,379.53kg, 48 involved Schedule 4 drugs with the amount of 2,309.557kg, as well as 24 methamphetamine labs, 2 nimetazepam labs, 7 Schedule 4 drug labs, 6 pistols, 25 bullets, \$822,230 NTD of drug proceeds, \$27,000 HKD, \$22,400 RMB, and \$800 USD. The number of drug cases investigated as compared to 2008 was increased by 121 cases, among which, Schedule 1 drug cases were increased by 15, Schedule 2 drug cases were increased by 52, Schedule 3 drug cases were increased by 12, and Schedule 4 drug cases were

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increased by 42. As compared to 2008, the amount of seized Schedule 1 drugs reduced by 164.758kg, with a decrease of 427.25%, that of Schedule 2 drugs increased by 1,065.168kg, with an increase of 813.51%, that of

Schedule 3 drugs decreased by 164.096kg, with a decrease of 117.90%, and that of Schedule 4 drugs increased by 1,872.738kg, with an increase of 528.73% (see Table 2.02).

Table 2.02

Statistics on Drug Crime Cases Investigated by the MJIB in Recent Ten Years (unit: g)

Type Year	Total			Schedule 1 drug			Schedule 2 drug			Schedule 3 drug			Schedule 4 drug		
	No. of cases	Offenders	Seizure	No. of cases	Offenders	Seizure	No. of cases	Offenders	Seizure	No. of cases	Offenders	Seizure	No. of cases	Offenders	Seizure
2000	37	72	504,312	21	39	201,616	14	27	299,796	2	6	2,900			
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

Note: Statute for Narcotic Hazards Control (SNHC) was promulgated on May 20, 1998, and on July 9, 2003, Schedule 4 drugs were added, and came into effect on January 9, 2004.



(2) In 2009, 121 cases were referred to the MJIB for investigation by the various customs offices of the MOF (some cases involved individuals who could not purchase controlled medicines that contain Schedule 3 or Schedule 4 drugs for medical use, thus asked relatives or friends to bring in from foreign countries, thus violating the Against Narcotics Act), as detailed below:

1.2009.01.01 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 192,000g of hydroxylimine were uncovered.

2.2009.01.06 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Tian X, suspected in drug trafficking;

795.6g of methamphetamine were uncovered.

3.2009.01.08 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Yeh X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

4.2009.01.08 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

5.2009.01.09 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Tsai X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of cannabis were uncovered.

6.2009.01.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 170g of ketamine were uncovered.

7.2009.01.17 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign

national D X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of cannabis were uncovered.

8.2009.01.19 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Huang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 58g of codeine were uncovered.

9.2009.01.23 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national C X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

10.2009.01.23 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national J X, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.

11.2009.02.06 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 28g of ephedrine were uncovered.

12.2009.02.11 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,171g of heroin were uncovered.

13.2009.02.17 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chian X, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.

14.2009.02.26 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Shih X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

15.2009.03.04 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 10g of cannabis were uncovered.

16.2009.03.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 11,484g of heroin were uncovered.

17.2009.03.30 Taipei Customs Office



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referred the case of foreign national L X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of cannabis were uncovered.

18.2009.03.31 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national L X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

19.2009.04.06 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national L X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

20.2009.04.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

21.2009.04.20 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

22.2009.04.20 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 26g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

23.2009.04.20 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 3g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

24.2009.05.05 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national I X, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.

25.2009.05.05 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national C X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

26.2009.05.07 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chu X, suspected in drug trafficking;

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- 3,670g of ketamine were uncovered.
- 27.2009.05.10 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,037g of ketamine were uncovered.
- 28.2009.05.11 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Yeh X, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 29.2009.05.13 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national H X, suspected in drug trafficking; 18g of codeine were uncovered.
- 30.2009.06.01 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,829g of heroin were uncovered.
- 31.2009.06.04 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Fan X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 32.2009.06.04 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 33.2009.06.05 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national L X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 34.2009.06.05 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national R X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 35.2009.06.09 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of He X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,093g of heroin were uncovered.
- 36.2009.06.10 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 995g



- of ketamine were uncovered.
- 37.2009.06.18 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lai X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 38.2009.06.23 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national D X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 39.2009.06.25 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 40.2009.06.26 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 8g of codeine were uncovered.
- 41.2009.07.01 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national T X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.
- 42.2009.07.03 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Feng X, suspected in drug trafficking; 26g of Temazepam were uncovered.
- 43.2009.07.03 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Su X, suspected in drug trafficking; 108g of codeine were uncovered.
- 44.2009.07.06 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Liu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 16g of Lorazepam were uncovered.
- 45.2009.07.07 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chou X, suspected in drug trafficking; 103.99g of cocaine were uncovered.
- 46.2009.07.09 Taichung Customs Office referred the case of Wen

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- X, suspected in drug trafficking;
4,300g of heroin were uncovered.
- 47.2009.07.15 Taipei Customs
Office referred the case of Wu X,
suspected in drug trafficking; 74g
of Nordiazepam were uncovered.
- 48.2009.07.15 Taipei Customs
Office referred the case of Yeh X,
suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of
cannabis were uncovered.
- 49.2009.07.16 Taipei Customs Office
referred the case of Huang X,
suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of
cannabis were uncovered.
- 50.2009.07.20 Taipei Customs Office
referred the case of foreign
national J X, suspected in drug
trafficking; 20g of Prazepam were
uncovered.
- 51.2009.07.27 Taipei Customs Office
referred the case of Chen X,
suspected in drug trafficking; 18g
of Alprazolam were uncovered.
- 52.2009.07.28 Taipei Customs Office
referred the case of foreign national
P X, suspected in drug trafficking;
23g of Ativan were uncovered.
- 53.2009.07.28 Taipei Customs Office
referred the case of foreign
national L X, suspected in drug
trafficking; 2g of cannabis were
uncovered.
- 54.2009.07.29 Taipei Customs Office
referred the case of Kuo X,
suspected in drug trafficking; 259g
of codeine were uncovered.
- 55.2009.07.31 Taipei Customs Office
referred the case of Yang X,
suspected in drug trafficking; 22g
of Temazepam were uncovered.



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56.2009.07.31 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national C X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

57.2009.07.31 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 198g of cocaine were uncovered.

58.2009.08.10 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national B X, suspected in drug trafficking; 26g of Zopiclone were uncovered.

59.2009.08.12 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,297g of heroin were uncovered.

60.2009.08.13 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lai X,

suspected in drug trafficking; 30g of Alprazolam were uncovered.

61.2009.08.14 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national D X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of methamphetamine were uncovered.

62.2009.08.14 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national P X, suspected in drug trafficking; 18g of Ativan were uncovered.

63.2009.08.19 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Cheng X, suspected in drug trafficking; 24g of Phentermine were uncovered.

64.2009.08.19 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of drug trafficking; 18g of Ativan were uncovered.

65.2009.08.20 Taipei Customs Office

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referred the case of Shih X,
suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of
cannabis were uncovered.

65.2009.08.20 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Shih X,
suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of
cannabis were uncovered.

66.2009.08.21 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Cheng X,
suspected in drug trafficking; 5g of
Clonazepam were uncovered.

67.2009.08.26 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Chen X,
suspected in drug trafficking; 16g
of cannabis were uncovered.

68.2009.08.27 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Chang X,
suspected in drug trafficking; 5g of
Alprazolam were uncovered.

69.2009.08.28 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of foreign
national S X, suspected in drug
trafficking; 68g of Tramadol were
uncovered.

70.2009.08.31 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Wang X,
suspected in drug trafficking; 13g
of cannabis were uncovered.

71.2009.08.31 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Chang X,
suspected in drug trafficking;
1,900g of cannabis were
uncovered.

72.2009.09.07 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Wang X,
suspected in drug trafficking; 99g
of Alprazolam were uncovered.

73.2009.09.08 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of foreign
national W X, suspected in drug



trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

74.2009.09.08 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of methamphetamine, 4g of, and 1g of ketamine were uncovered.

75.2009.09.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national P X, suspected in drug trafficking; 14g of Tramadol were uncovered.

76.2009.09.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Yeh X, suspected in drug trafficking; 10g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

77.2009.09.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Su X, suspected in drug trafficking; 43g of codeine were uncovered.

78.2009.09.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 28g of ephedrine were uncovered.

79.2009.09.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national B X, suspected in drug trafficking; 25g of Ativan were uncovered. .

80.2009.09.17 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 52g of oxycodone were uncovered.

81.2009.09.18 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Wei X, suspected in drug trafficking; 18g of oxycodone and 8g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

82.2009.09.21 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Shen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 17g

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of Zolpidem were uncovered.

83.2009.09.23 Taipei Customs

Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 6g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

84.2009.09.25 Taipei Customs

Office referred the case of An X, suspected in drug trafficking; 10g of Ativan were uncovered.

85.2009.10.12 Kaohsiung Customs

Office referred the case Ruan X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,678g of heroin were uncovered.

86.2009.10.13 Taipei Customs

Office referred the case of Hsu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 20g of Alprazolam were uncovered.

87.2009.10.14 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of foreign national S X, suspected in drug trafficking; 28g of ephedrine were

uncovered.

88.2009.10.19 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of foreign national R X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

89.2009.10.21 Taipei Customs

Office referred the case of An X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of diphenoxylate were uncovered.

90.2009.10.21 Taipei Customs

Office referred the case of Luo X, suspected in drug trafficking; 253g of ketamine were uncovered.

91.2009.10.28 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of cannabis were uncovered.

92.2009.10.28 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of foreign national K X, suspected in drug trafficking; 25g of Alprazolam were uncovered.



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93.2009.11.01 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,317g of ketamine were uncovered.

94.2009.11.02 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national P X, suspected in drug trafficking; 86g of pholcodine were uncovered.

95.2009.11.04 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Chang X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,052g of ketamine were uncovered.

96.2009.11.09 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national T X, suspected in drug trafficking; 28g of pseudoephedrine were uncovered.

97.2009.11.13 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national R X, suspected in drug

trafficking; 6g of cannabis were uncovered.

98.2009.11.13 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Han X, suspected in drug trafficking; 4g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

99.2009.11.15 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Hsu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 756g of heroin were uncovered.

100.2009.11.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national A X, suspected in drug trafficking; 54g of ephedrine were uncovered.

101.2009.11.17 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Yu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 12g of Zopiclone were uncovered.

102.2009.11.17 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 43,200g of

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ketamine were uncovered.

103.2009.12.06 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Shi X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,496g of ketamine were uncovered.

104.2009.12.11 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national N X, suspected in drug trafficking; 54g of ephedrine were uncovered.

105.2009.12.11 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Fan X, suspected in drug trafficking; 12g of Tramadol were uncovered.

106.2009.12.14 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national A X, suspected in drug trafficking; 161g of oxycodone were uncovered.

107.2009.12.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national J X, suspected in drug trafficking;

5g of cannabis were uncovered.

108.2009.12.16 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Hsu X, suspected in drug trafficking; 33g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

109.2009.12.17 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national J X, suspected in drug trafficking; 21g of Zolpidem were uncovered.

110.2009.12.18 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national B X, suspected in drug trafficking; 20g of Ativan were uncovered.

111.2009.12.18 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Yeh X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2g of cannabis were uncovered.

112.2009.12.24 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Tsai X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,046g of ketamine were uncovered.



113.2009.12.24 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Pan X, suspected in drug trafficking; 2,044g of ketamine were uncovered.

114.2009.12.24 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 1,032g of ketamine were uncovered.

115.2009.12.29 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national P X, suspected in drug trafficking; 35g of ephedrine were uncovered.

116.2009.12.29 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Jin X, suspected in drug trafficking; 12.5g of poppy seeds were uncovered.

117.2009.12.29 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national T X, suspected in drug trafficking; 3g of cannabis were uncovered.

118.2009.12.29 Taipei Customs Office

referred the case of Liao X, suspected in drug trafficking; 15g of cannabis were uncovered.

119.2009.12.30 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking; 20g of cannabis were uncovered.

120 2009.12.31 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national W X, suspected in drug trafficking; 55g of ephedrine were uncovered.

121.2009.12.31 Taipei Customs Office referred the case of foreign national A X, suspected in drug trafficking; 35g of ephedrine were uncovered.

3. Sources of Drugs and Trafficking

Methods:

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

1.The main sources of heroin

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- included: Thailand (15.51kg, 31%); Vietnam (10.42kg, 20.83%); Mainland China (6.413kg, 12.82%); Burma (5.157kg, 10.31%); Malaysia (4.3kg, 8.59%); Singapore (1.093kg, 2.18%); the Philippines (0.756kg, 1.51%); and others (3.465kg, 6.92%).
2. The main sources of methamphetamine included: domestic manufacturing (1,190.939kg, 99.2%); Mainland China (2.916kg, 0.24%); the Philippines (3kg, 0.25%); and others (3.658kg, 0.3%).
3. The main sources of cannabis included: Mainland China (1.9kg, 90.91%); Holland (0.107kg, 5.12%); England (0.054kg, 2.58%); the US (0.017kg, 0.81%); Canada (0.006kg, 0.285%); and others (0.006kg, 0.285%).
4. The main source of ketamine was trafficking, and 916.253kg seized, which included 825.773kg from Mainland China (90.12%); 81.525kg from Holland (8.9%); 5.265kg from South Africa (0.57%); 2.317kg from Malaysia (0.25%); 1kg manufactured domestically (0.11%); 0.191kg from other sources (0.02%).
5. The main source of nimetazepam was domestic manufacturing, followed by trafficking, with 462.8kg seized, which included 14kg from Mainland China (3.03%); the remaining of 448.8kg seized were all manufactured domestically (96.97%) (see Table 2.03).



Table 2.03

Statistics on Sources of Drug Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2009

Type Source	Cases	%	Types of Drugs (unit: g)									
			Heroin	%	Methamphetamine	%	Cannabis	%	Ketamine	%	Nimetazepam	%
China	40	19.61	6,412.95	12.82	2,915.60	0.24	1,900	90.91	825,773.00	90.12	14,000	3.03
Thailand	19	9.31	15,508.0	31.00								
Burma	2	0.98	5,157	10.31								
Philippines	2	0.98	756.0	1.51	3,000.0	0.25						
Vietnam	9	4.41	10,420.60	20.83								
Malaysia	3	1.47	4,300.0	8.59					2,317.00	0.25		
Cambodia	3	1.47	2,919.0	5.83								
Singapore	1	0.49	1,093.0	2.18								
Canada	6	2.94					6.0	0.29	56.00	0.01		
US	27	13.24					17.0	0.81	124.00	0.01		
England	13	6.37					54.0	2.58	2.00	0.00		
Holland	27	13.24					107.0	5.12				
Belgium	2	0.98										
India									81,525.00	8.90		
South Africa	1	0.49							5,265.00	0.57		
Domestic manufacturing	33	16.18			1,190,939.00	99.20			1,000.00	0.11	448,800	96.97
Others	16	7.84	3,464.57	6.92	3,658.16	0.30	5.90	0.28	191.13	0.02		
Total	204	100	50,031.12	100	1,200,512.76	100	2,089.90	100	916,253.13	100	462,800.00	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 Macao regions.

(2) Trafficking methods:

A total of 36 cases involved concealment by travelers, including concealing at the waist, legs, private parts (inserting into the anus, or swallowing into the stomach), soles of shoes, luggage, or other packaging ways (coffee bag, milk powder, chewing gum case, Que X milk powder container, Hei X toothpaste, foil bags, etc.) to smuggle through the customs. There were 106 cases involved postal packages and courier packages (concealing coffee bags, blow dryers, jeans, watches, computer mainframes, prosthetic knee joints, etc.), 4 involved containers (claimed as metal molds), 4 involved fishing boats, and 16 were others. The details are as follows:

1.The trafficking methods of heroin included: concealing by travelers

(39.085kg, 78.12%); containers (4kg, 8%); courier packages (2.517kg, 5.03%); fishing boats (1.29kg, 2.58%); and others (3.14kg, 6.28%).

2.The trafficking methods of methamphetamine included: domestic manufacturing (1,190.939kg, 99.2%); containers (3kg, 0.25%); concealing by travelers (2.202kg, 0.18%); courier packages (0.796kg, 0.07%); and others (3.576kg, 0.3%).

3.The trafficking methods of cannabis included: courier packages (2.084kg, 99.72%); and others (0.006kg, 0.28%).

4.The trafficking methods of ketamine included: fishing boats (624.255kg, 68.13%); air cargo (133.598kg, 14.58%); containers



(60kg, 6.55%); concealing by travelers (34.374kg, 3.75%); courier packages (34.374kg, 3.75%); domestic manufacturing (1kg, 0.11%); and others (28.652kg, 3.13%).

5.The trafficking methods of nimetazepam included: domestic manufacturing (448.8kg, 96.97%); fishing boats (14kg, 3.03%) (see Table 2.04).

Table 2.04

Statistics on Trafficking Methods of Drug Cases Investigated by MJB in 2009

Type Source	Cases	%	Types of Drugs (unit: g)									
			Heroin	%	Methamphetamine	%	Cannabis	%	Ketamine	%	Nimetazepam	%
Traveler	36	17.65	39,084.6	78.12	2,202.0	0.18			34,374	3.75		
Containers	5	2.45	4,000.0	8.00	3,000.0	0.25			60,000	6.55		
Air cargo	4	1.96							133,598	14.58		
Fishing boats	4	1.96	1,290.0	2.58					624,255	68.13	14,000	3.03
Postal packages	106	51.96	2,517.0	5.03	795.6	0.07	2,084.0	99.72	34,374	3.75		
Courier packages	33	16.18			1,190,939.0	99.20			1,000	0.11	448,800	96.97
Domestic manufacturing	16	7.84	3,139.5	6.28	3,576.16	0.30	5.90	0.28	28,652	3.13		
Others	204	100	50,031.12	100	1,200,512.76	100	2,089.90	100	916,253.13	100	462,800.00	100

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

》》》III. *International and Cross-strait Collaboration*

To deal with diplomatic difficulties encountered by Taiwan, 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.

1. **Communication, Visits, and Exchange of Intelligence**

- (1) On January 13, 2009, Mr. Robert Ring, Liaison Officer of Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Hong Kong attended a drug enforcement meeting with S.S.A Gui-ping Liu and S.A. Jeff Lin of DED. Both parties exchanged information about the trafficking of cannabis and Taiwan-made precursor chemicals between Canada and Taiwan, quantity-based sentencing laws in Canada, and anti-drug information.
- (2) On January 20, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Pol.Maj.Gen. Aditep Panjmanond, Vice Deputy of Royal Thai Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau. They



exchanged opinions about the three recent cases, “The Case of Huang X”, “The Case of Li X”, and “The Case of Kuo X”, investigated by MJIB, and reached consensus on combating trans-border trafficking.

(3) On January 11, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Mr. Mark Royka, Office of Training of DEA, US Department of Justice, and other officers. In the meeting, both parties drew up details about hosting a “Lecture on Precursor Chemicals Regulation” in March 2009 in Taiwan, and shared information about drug-producing procedures in Taiwan's methamphetamine labs.

(4) On February 23, 2009, Director

Hua-fu Wang of DED led staffs to attend the spring reception in Grand Hyatt Taipei, and exchanged with officers of AIT Taipei Office and General Affairs Consulate of Interchange Association of Japan.

(5) On March 2, 2009, S.S.A. Shou-yuan Kuo and S.A. Jeff Lin of DED accompanied S.A. Margaret Bodolla and members of DEA Special Operation and Response Team to visit the Field Office in Kaohsiung City. The former chief, Li-cheng Wu, received them and exchanged valuable information about the case of Rao X involving an international drug syndicate.

(6) On March 25, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Imai Muneo and Hideaki Ito,

appointed by the Japan National Police Agency, Imai Muneo, General Affairs Supervisor of the Interchange Association (Japan), and Hideaki Ito, Supervisor of Consulate -General of the Interchange Association (Japan). They exchanged information with MJIB about the current drug enforcement operations in Taiwan, and cooperation between Taiwan and Japan.

- (7) On April 1, 2009, former Section Chief Lawrence Chu, Section Chief Chian-cheng Huang, S.S.A. Chian-cheng Huan, S.S.A. Daniel Shan, and Mr. Rippon, Liaison Officer of Hong Kong, AFP (Australian Federal Police) attended the meeting for “Mei X Case.” Participants shared

intelligence directed at the case. Mr. Rippon especially showed gratitude to MJIB for supporting the investigation of the case, and made a promise on future cooperation.

- (8) On April 1, 2009, Deputy Director General Chi-ping Chang of MJIB received Yaki Oved, Liaison Officer of Consulate of Israel, Asia Pacific, and Ami Sharon, Director of Israel Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei. After listening to the working brief, S.A. Jeff Lin of DED accompanied them to visit the Anti-drug Museum.
- (9) Accompanied by Director Hua-fu Wang of DED, and Section Chief Curt Lee of the International Operations Division, Director General Wu of MJIB bid farewell



to Narcotics Attache Gene Goon, S.A. Dominic Ricciardella, and Brian Flemming, of the DEA Hong Kong Country Office in the afternoon of April, 8, 2009. During their tenure, they assisted MJIB in investigating the case of “Min X fishing boat trafficking drugs”, and seized 240 kg of ketamine in 2006. In 2007, MJIB and Indonesian police jointly investigated the case of “Wang X producing methamphetamine,” and seized 610kg of methamphetamine and 1400kg raw material of drugs in Batam. They also assisted MJIB in hosting training activities including “Safety Tactics Seminnar in Southern District of Taiwan,” “Action Task Force

Seminnar,” “Internatioanl Asset Forfeiture Seminnar,” and “Seminnar of Precursor Chemicals Regulation,” where they introduced DEA's concept of task force action and practical procedures into MJIB.

- (10) Deputy Director Hsiang-shan Chang of DED led S.S.A. Andrew Chu and Gui-ping Liu, and S.A. Jeff Lin to Singapore and Malaysia for attending the special case meeting on drug trafficking cases with Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) and Narcotics Crime Investigation Department (NCID) of Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) from May 15 to 23, 2009.



Photo 2.11

▲ Deputy Director Hsiang-shan Chang of DED/MJIB and ZulhasnanNajib Baharuddin, Director General of NCID/RMP, discussed the international collaboration on combating drug trafficking

(11) On May 20, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Narcotics Attache Gene Goon, S.A. Steven Bowler, and Chemical Diversion Investigator Nancy Jackson of DEA Hong

Kong Country Office.

(12) On June 1, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Deputy Secretary-General Hoang Anh Tuye and others from Office of Narcotic Control Board,



Vietnam Public Security Bureau.

In the meeting, MJIB presented their current work and discussed trans-border crime activities. Deputy Secretary-General Hoang paid respect to the achievement of MJIB, and anticipated to strengthen the international cooperation in curbing trans-border trafficking operations. Both parties agreed to establish a system of direct contact and notification windows for precursor chemicals trafficking. Also, MJIB will provide information about drug destroying mechanisms and procedures for the Vietnamese police bureau.

- (13) On June 2, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Secretary General of ONCB and

other staffs. In the meeting, both parties exchanged information about the “Chen X Case,” other cases under cooperation, and future directions.

- (14) On June 23, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs attended the meeting with General Affairs Supervisor Rika Tohkai of the Japanese Customs Office in Taiwan, and the new supervisor Tamura Shoji. On behalf of Director General Wu of MJIB, Director Wang expressed his gratitude to Ms. Rika Tohkai for her assistance in the past two years, and welcomed her successor, Mr. Tamura Shoji. Concerning Taiwan's current situation, MJIB exchanged information about drug enforcement cooperation with the

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Japanese customs over the years.

(15) On July 1, 2009, S.A. Paul Hsueh of DED accompanied Maj.Gen. Nicanor A. Bartolome, Director-General of Information Services Department, Philippine National Police and others to visit the Anti-drug Museum. The drug enforcement outcomes achieved jointly by Taiwan and the Philippines made a deep impression on the team.

(16) On July 14, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with the former Director Ito Hideaki, Taipei Office of Interchange Association (Japan) and the new Director Hirose Kenkichi. On behalf of Director General Wu of MJIB, Director Wang gave

a present to Hideaki Ito upon completion of his term, which was to thank him for his support in the last three years. Both parties discussed future cooperation plans and tasks directed at current drug trafficking cases.

(17) On July 16, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Raegan Stewart, Liaison Officer of AFP, Hong Kong. In the meeting, both parties discussed the recent “Mei X Case”, the trend of local drug trafficking, and future cooperation details. Director Wang especially emphasized his future support for Australia in cracking the trafficking of heroin and precursor chemicals cross borders. In return, Mr. Stewart



expressed gratitude to MJIB for the generous support and expected closer cooperation between the two parties in the future.

- (18) On July 22, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Jarungkiat Paseepol, Deputy Director-General of Drug Litigation Division, Thailand Attorney General's Department and others about the legal cooperation. In the meeting, Director Wang stressed that MJIB will provide all legal documents with the permission of Ministry of Justice to Thailand. Jarungkiat Paseepol expressed gratitude to the legal assistance of MJIB. In the afternoon of July 23, 2009, MJIB delivered legal evidence organized by the

Ministry of Justice and Taipei District Prosecutors Office to the Thai delegation. All cases have been successfully solved.

- (19) On August 24, 2009, S.S.A. James Hsieh, S.A. Steven Lee of DED received Holland congressman Fred Teeven and Kees Van Der Staaij, and exchanged opinions on the judicial transfer between Taiwan and Holland, cooperation between the two parties, money laundry prevention, new trend of drug, and international collaboration on crime investigation.
- (20) On August 31, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Zhi Wang, Deputy Director General Trafficking Enforcement Bureau of China Customs who

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was invited by Taiwan Customs Association, at Taipei Howard Hotel. In the meeting, both parties exchanged drug enforcement experience.

(21) On October 1, 2009, Director Hua-

fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Sekita Minoru, Vice Director of Office of Organized Crime Prevention, Japan Cost Guard and others. In the meeting, they discussed cases under cooperation.



▲ Director Hua-fu Wang of DED received Sekita Minoru, the Vice Director of Office of Organized Crime Prevention, Japan Cost Guard



(22) On October 6, 2009, Deputy Director General Chung-yuh Tsai of MJIB received the new Narcotics Attache Andrew Malanga, S.A. Steven Bolwer and Chemical Diversion Investigator Nancy Jackson of DEA Hong Kong Country Office in the VIP briefing room in Technology Building. Later on, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with DEA officers in the Anti-drug Gallery conference room. On October 7, 2009, S.S.A. Cheng-rong Huang and S.A. Jeff Lin of DED escorted DEA officers to Kaohsiung City Division of MJIB and met with drug enforcement officers in the south district.

(23) On October 29, 2009, along with International Operations

Department, S.S.A. James Hsieh of DED received Hernan Flores, Ecuador's advisor of Prosecutor General, in Chung Hwa Building. Hernan Flores listened to the briefing of MJIB and visited Zuan Bao Exhibition Room and Anti-drug Museum. Later, Mr. Flores briefed on the current situation of money laundry and drug trafficking in Ecuador. Both parties exchanged information about drug enforcement in the meeting.

(24) On October 30, 2009, Director General Wu of MJIB received Professor Bertha K. Madras Phd., the former Assistant Director of White House Office of National Drug Control Policy. After the briefing and the visit to the Anti-drug Museum, both parties

exchanged information about anti-drug policies, and attended the lunch reception.

(25) On November 5, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED received and held drug case meeting with Assistant Director Zakaria Bin Sudin and Chief Insp. Tan Chong Ling of Investigation Division of NCID/ Royal Malaysia Police.

(26) From November 9 to 13, 2009, Section Chief Ren-cheng Wang, S.S.A. Andrew Chu, and S.A. Wei-cheng Lin of DED attended the case meeting held in Thailand.

(27) On December 21, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Director Hideaki Ito of Japan National Police Agency Drug Enforcement Division and others in the meeting room of

Chung Hua Building.

2. Cases Solved through International Cooperative Measures

(1) On January 1, 2009, “Chen X Case” investigated by MJIB and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) of Thailand was closed. The head of the trafficking syndicate, Liao X, and other important Thailand criminals, Huang X, Ting X, and Sha X were captured in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, and Bangkok, respectively. After the syndicate was dismantled, it surrendered 1.42 kg of heroin and \$600,000 Baht.

(2) MJIB and Vietnam Police Drug Enforcement Bureau investigated the case of “Tzeng X's violation of the Against Narcotics Act”, and



discovered that Taiwanese drug dealer Tzeng X (sought shelter in Vietnam habitually) was involved in abetting drug traffickers to smuggle heroin in soles of shoes from Vietnam to Taiwan. The drug trafficking syndicate was found arranging the drug carrier, Wu X, to trafficking drugs from Vietnam to Taiwan. MJIB and Police Drug Enforcement Bureau cooperated to monitor Wu X's travelling activities. In the night of March 7, 2009, Wu X was apprehended for trafficking two packages of heroin weighting 493g in his shoe soles. He was arrested as an active criminal and was transferred to Taoyuan District Prosecutor Office.

(3) MJIB and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB)

of Thailand co-investigated “Chen X Case” and located Taiwanese ringleader, Liao X, as an important source of information for the cross-border drug trafficking syndicate. Liao X travelled frequently between Thailand and Taiwan, and was apprehended for trafficking drugs at Taoyuan International Airport on March 16, 2009. Taoyuan County Field Station and officers of Taipei Customs Office seized 11.484kg of heroin concealed in 8 boxes of NesX instant beverage. Liao X was transferred to Taoyuan District Prosecutor Office for further trial.

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(4) On March 19, 2009, MJIB and the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) of the Philippines co-investigated a case involving Taiwanese, Filipino, and Chinese drug dealers working in a large-scale methamphetamine lab in Tondo, Philippines. A total of 5.7kg

methamphetamine, 36.2 unfinished products, and 70 barrels of new fridges, reaction mixers, and flasks were seized, costing around \$200 million peso (nearly \$140 million NTD). Due to the severity of crime committed by the Taiwanese drug maker Wu X and the Chinese



suspects Chen X, and Hong X, the Chief of NBI, Medellin and Abrams, the President of the

committee on drugs, House of Representatives, came to visit the scene.



Photo 2.14

▲ MJIB and NBI co-investigated the case involving Wu X drug syndicate

(5) On March 22, 2009, MJIB and Malaysia's Narcotics Crime Investigation Department (NCID/RMP) uncovered a case involving a nimetazepam lab owned by Chugn X drug syndicate in Negeri

Johor, the suburban area of Kuala Lumpur. Ten drug manufacturers were seized, including four Taiwanese subjects, Chung X, Chang X, Chang X, Wu X, and other six Malaysian subjects.

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A total of 6,137,300 tablets of Schedule 3 drug nimetazepam, 235kg of powder, and 200kg of chunks (the chunks could be made into 2,170,500 tablets; the weight per tablet is 0.2g) was seized by the police. The amount of drug material could produce 8,312,300 tablets of nimetazepam. Other equipment seized includes mixer, shaker, dyer, tablet machine, packaging machine, and printing machine. The lab was the largest nimetazepam factory in the history of Malaysia, as well as in the world.

(6) On March 25, 2009, MJIB, Fujian Provincial Public Securities Department, and Fujian Frontier Corps co-investigated “The Drug Trafficking Case involving

Taiwanese suspect Hsu X.” They started conducted searching in Sidu Town, Chao-an County, Zhangzhou City, Fujian Province, and found 189.63kg of ketamine, 2.42kg of ephedrine, and two drug shipping cars. Six Taiwanese suspects Hsu X, Lin X, Wang X, Chuang X, He X, Chung X and three Chinese suspects were arrested.

(7) On April 16, 2009, MJIB and Fujian Frontier Defense Corps co-investigated the “drug trafficking case involving suspects Li X and Lin X. MJIB and Fujian Frontier Defense Corps seized 55kg of ketamine and over 10,000 tablets of “Maji” (mixture of methamphetamine and heroin), and arrested seven suspects including Lin X and Wu X.



(8) On May 6, 2009, the task force team constituted by MJIB, ONCE, NSB, and DEA arrested ringleaders of Thailand, including Chi X, Chi X, and Hsing X in Chiang Mai after over one year of investigation. The team seized illegal profit amounting to \$10 million Baht. The international drug syndicate completely collapsed. This was the first time for the international task force team to target at the upstream trafficking ring. To support the team, Thai police mobilized the special force and mountain border guards. Chi X et al. were Thai drug smugglers, who were also important members of Myanmar drug trafficking syndicate. Due to their language proficiency in Chinese, they were in close

association with Taiwanese drug dealers. The heroin trafficking syndicate they belonged to was the most organized one in the Golden Triangle area. The syndicate's common trafficking strategies include concealing drugs in containers, abetting drug dealers to swallow drugs, or inserting drug into the rectum. The trafficking syndicate started to attract MJIB's attention due to its massive trafficking operations. After a series of investigation, MJIB sought international cooperation and cracked the trafficking ring. According to the statistics, the trafficking syndicate was found to be implicated in nine cases involving the trafficking of heroin amounting to 133 kg.

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Photo 2.15-1

▲ MJIB and Thailand ONCB co-investigated “Chen X Case.” Thai Police investigated the crime scene in Chiang Rai Province.



Photo 2.15-2

▲ MJIB and Thailand ONCB co-investigated “Chen X Case.” Thai Police investigated the crime scene in Chiang Rai Province.



(9) On June 1, 2009, MJIB, Narcotics Control Bureau of Ministry of Public Security (NCB/MPS) of Fujian Province, and DEA co-investigated “Hong X drug trafficking case,” and found that the trafficking syndicate concealed drugs in the fishing boat “Shin X.” Along with the arrest of prime suspect Hong X and the captain Hsu X, 366kg of ketamine and 14 kg of MDMA were seized by the police.

(10) On June 3, 2009, MJIB and Australian Federal Police (AFP) co-investigated “Mei X Case” involving the trafficking of precursor chemicals. In Sydney, the AFP inspected a few suspicious containers and found 2.26 tons of 5

kinds of precursor chemicals including pseudoephedrine, which were used to produce methamphetamine. The AFP arrested six prime suspects from the trafficking ring (two Australians and four Chinese). The case was the major achievement of MJIB through international support.

(11) MJIB Central Mobile Station investigated the “Trafficking Case of Tsai X” for a long time, and uncovered the syndicate's plan to smuggle heroin from Vietnam to Taiwan. On July 8, 2009, the drug carrier Wu X was found inserting 375g of heroin in his rectum in Taichung Airport. The case was transferred to Taichung District Prosecutor Office.

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(12) MJIB, ONCB, and DEA co-investigated a cross-border trafficking case involving a drug syndicate led by Taiwanese Li X in the Golden Triangle area. On August 27, 2009, the Thai special case team seized 6.34kg of heroin

concealed in 394 bicycle pedals and \$500,000 Baht, which was about to be smuggled to Taiwan by air cargo. Thai suspect Li X, Taiwanese suspect Hsu X, Huang X, and other four were arrested at the scene.



Photo 2.16

▲ The scene of MJIB and Thailand ONCB co-investigating the “Li X case involved in drug trafficking.”



(13) MJIB and the NCB/MPS of Fujian Province co-investigated a trafficking case involving a Taiwan-based drug syndicate led by Li X. On September 15, 2009, two Taiwanese suspects Ruan X and Liu X, and a Chinese suspect were arrested when they smuggled 344kg of ketamine from Guangdong to Zhangzhou.

(14) On November 5, 2009, MJIB and Yokohama Division, Kanto-Shinetsu Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan cracked a drug syndicate in trafficking of methamphetamine, concealed in Buddha statues and delivered to Japan through courier service. Taiwanese suspect Chu X was arrested on the scene along

with 10kg of methamphetamine concealed in 2 gypsum statues.

3. International and Cross-strait meetings

(1) From March 16 to 20, DEA Office of Training hosted the Chemical Diversion Investigation Seminar in Westin Hotel, Taipei. Sponsoring institutions include MJIB, CIB (Criminal Investigation Bureau), Directorate General of Customs, Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Bureau of Medical Affairs, and Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs. Forty people attended the seminar. The theme of the seminar was about the regulation

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and abuse of precursor chemicals, investigation of drug-related crimes, and anti-drug laws. Head Prosecutor Cheng-Sheng Lai of Taipei District Prosecutors Office was invited to deliver a two-hour lecture directed at the management of precursor chemicals in Taiwan. The lecture was beneficial to future regulation and crime investigation.

Director Hua-fu Wang of DED was invited to host the commencement ceremony, and present certificates to participants, along with Director Robert Reid of DEA Office of Training on March 20. On behalf of DEA, Robert Reid bestowed certificate of appreciation upon MJIB.



Photo 2.17

▲ Director Hua-fu Wang of DED was invited to attend the “Chemical Diversion Investigation Seminar” held by DEA Office of Training, hosted the commencement ceremony, and delivered certificates to participants with Director Robert Reid



(2) From April 20 to 25, 2009, Director Hua-fu Wang of DED led the former Director Chian-cheng Huang, S.S.A. Daniel Shan, S.A. Paul Hsueh, and the Head of Fujian Investigation Bureau to China to attend the meeting on

combating drug-related crimes. Other participants of the meeting include Trafficking Enforcement Bureau of China Customs Xiamen TEB Xiamen Public Security Department, and Fujian Armed Police Corps of Frontier Defense.



▲ Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs visited the Trafficking Enforcement Bureau of China Customs in Beijing

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(3) On May 26, 2009, S.S.A. Andrew Chu of DED and the Head of Fujian Investigation Bureau Wodi Li went to Matsu to attend the meeting with the Chief of Fujian Armed Police Corps of Frontier Defense, Bing Wang, about the “Hsu X case involving trafficking of 189kg of ketamine.” Chief Wang bestowed a certificate of appreciation to MJIB and emphasized the future cooperation on combating cross-border drug trafficking.

(4) S.S.A. Andrew Chu of DED attended the 2009 Asia Pacific Anti-Drug Conference held by the Anti-drug Campaign Association in Taipei International Convention Center from September 9 to 10, 2009. The theme of the conference

was “encouraging youth to say No to drugs”. Fiona Oakes, the Training Manager of Asian Harm Reduction Network, was invited to deliver a speech concerning harm reduction in 2009. International and domestic professionals, scholars, and associated personnel were also invited to present their research in the conference.

(5) From September 24 to October 10, 2009, Section Chief Ren-cheng Wang of DED was appointed to attend the 2009 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences in Japan. In total, 18 participants from 15 countries attended the conference, and presented reports on the recent trends of drug-related crime. Section Chief Wang presented the report on the “Trend of Drug-



Related Crimes and Coping Strategies in Taiwan.”

- (6) From December 15 to 16, 2009, Deputy Director General Chung-yuh Tsai and staffs of MJIB attended the “4th Police Studies Conference for China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau”. More

than 200 law enforcement officers from these countries attended the conference. Directed at the goal of “promoting police cooperation and combating crimes jointly,” speakers presented their research and exchanged ideas during the two-day conference.



Photo 2.19

▲ Section Chief Ren-cheng Wang of DED attended the 2009 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences held in Japan

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(7) From December 27 to 30, 2009, S.S.A.s Andrew Chu, Shou-yuan Kuo of DED, and Unit Chief Wo-di Li of Fuchien Province Field Office attended the “Conference on Combating Drug-Related Crimes for China and Taiwan.” Participants included representatives from the Office for Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, the Anti-Drug Department, the Border Control Department, the Anti-Trafficking Department, the Anti-Drug Corps of Fujian Provincial Public Security Department, the Anti-Drug Corps of Yunnan Provincial Public Security Department, the Anti-Drug Corps of Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department, the Anti-Drug Corps of Zhejiang Provincial

Public Security Department, the Anti-Drug Corps of Shanghai Provincial Public Security Department, and Xiamen Anti-Drug Group. In total, there were 54 participants from nine provinces. On behalf of MJIB, S.S.A. Andrew Chu presented the report on “Combating Drug-Related Crimes in China and Taiwan.” In the conference, MJIB also attended the cooperative meeting with Bing Wang of Fujian Provincial Public Security Department, Central Narcotics Bureau, and Drug-banning Police Forces of Fujian Province.



》 》 》 *IV. Custody and Managing of Drug Evidence from Solved Cases*

1. Custody of Drug Evidences

In 2009, there were 9,477 various types of evidence, in the amount of 284,631.71g, transferred from respective judiciary and military law units, tested and forwarded within the chain of custody. At end of 2009, after deducting the amount of drugs that were publicly destroyed in accordance with law, there were still 49,611 pieces of drug evidences, in the amount of 4,3842,747.74g (see Tables 2.05, 2.06, 2.07).

Table 2.05

Seizures from Drug Cases under Custody in 2009

Schedule	Schedule 1 drug								Schedule 2 drug		Others		Total	
Type	Heroin		Morphine		Opium		Cocaine		Cannabis					
Qty Mo.	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases
1	4,713.6	552							1,164.34	20			5,877.94	572
2	2,292.79	654							40,631.81	28	234.34	5	43,158.94	687
3	26,988.56	1237		1					129.41	42	7,152.03	3	34270	1,283
4	15,843.93	961							41,139.23	43	38.9	2	57,022.06	1,006
5	8,352.72	540							207.27	26	14.42		8,574.41	566
6	13,976.68	789							252.23	20	751.58		14,980.49	809
7	11,378.53	733							7,846.61	44	46.89	1	19,272.03	778
8	10,565.67	789			18.63	1	103.99	1	55,195.21	33	23.57	2	65,907.07	826
9	6,462.56	820							2,393.43	35	38.25	3	8,894.24	858
10	4,850.39	693							64.53	22	38.1	1	4,953.02	716
11	9,334.39	608	3.15				17.06	1	5,254.68	36	63.1	1	14,672.38	646
12	6,939.63	697	0.91	2					86.25	28	22.34	3	7,049.13	730
Total	121,699.45	9,073	4.06	3	18.63	1	121.05	2	154,365.00	377	8,423.52	21	284,631.71	9,477

Note: 1. "Others" include Schedule 1 drugs of Acetorphine, Desomorphine, Dihydroetorphine, Etorphine, Ketobemidone; Schedule 2 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.



Table 2.06

Statistics on Drugs Seized by Various Units and Ordered to be destroyed in 2009

Time of information: Jan. 1, 2008–DEC. 31, 2008

Code	Name	Cases ordered for other units	Cases ordered by other units	Cases ordered for this unit	Cases ordered by this unit
01	Taipei District Court	1	0	0	1
02	Taipei District Court Prosecutors Office	579	28	86	607
03	Shihlin District Court	1	0	0	1
04	Shihlin District Court Prosecutors Office	586	52	30	638
05	Banciao District Court	14	0	1	14
06	Banciao District Court Prosecutors Office	3226	78	43	3304
07	Taoyuan District Court	1	0	0	1
08	Taoyuan District Court Prosecutors Office	1500	18	26	1518
10	Hsinchu District Court Prosecutors Office	241	12	14	253
11	Taichung District Court	3	0	2	3
12	Taichung District Court Prosecutors Office	1712	28	16	1740
14	Changhua District Court Prosecutors Office	947	16	28	963
15	Yunlin District Court	5	0	0	5
16	Yunlin District Court Prosecutors Office	333	36	16	369
18	Chiayi District Court Prosecutors Office	183	14	11	197
20	Tainan District Court Prosecutors Office	427	10	14	437
21	Kaohsiung District Court	0	0	2	0
22	Kaohsiung District Court Prosecutors Office	2501	25	25	2526
23	Pingtung District Court	1	0	1	1
24	Pingtung District Court Prosecutors Office	330	13	6	343
26	Taitung District Court Prosecutors Office	32	13	2	45
28	Hualien District Court Prosecutors Office	199	7	1	206
30	Yilan District Court Prosecutors Office	111	2	2	113
32	Keelung District Court Prosecutors Office	0	0	9	0
34	Penghu District Court Prosecutors Office	3	0	0	3
36	Kinmen District Court Prosecutors Office	4	0	0	4
96	Taiwan High Court	0	0	1	0
97	Nantou District Court Prosecutors Office	231	1	10	232
99	Miaoli District Court Prosecutors Office	222	6	15	228
B2	MND Military High Court Prosecutors Office	1	0	0	1
C2	MND Northern District Military Prosecutors Office	1	1	0	2
D2	MND Central District Military Prosecutors Office	1	1	0	2
E2	MND Southern District Military Prosecutors Office	4	0	0	4
Total		13400	361	361	13761

Note: Cases ordered by other units are for reference only.

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Table 2.07

Drugs Handled and Destroyed in Past Years

Drugs Handled and Destroyed in Past Years																					
Type Year	Schedule 1 drug						Schedule 2 drug						Others				Total			Remarks	
	Heroin		Morphine		Opium		Cocaine		Poppy		Coca		Cannabis								
	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g	Cases	g		Cases
1994	122,546.94	3,858	5,096.50	557			1.40	2					14,900.21	79	2,579.82	26	145,124.87	4,522			
1995	342,259.19	5,836	5,703.37	185			1,015.58	10					19,662.17	56	813.89	168	369,454.20	6,255	Destroyed in Nethu Incineration Plant on May 22, 1995.		
1996	391,138.80	4,879	2,170.28	55			0.54	4					5,301.64	64	2,634.78	89	401,246.04	5,091	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 17, 1996.		
1997	216,698.17	3,004	638.20	29			33.97	1					10,917.00	44	246.87	32	228,534.21	3,110	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 16, 1997.		
1998	155,646.91	3,911	298.31	12			574.50	1					2,263.71	50	27.27	21	158,810.70	3,995	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 15, 192009.		
1999	94,412.33	3,012	1,878.45	23			6.34	1					2,940.13	90	173.80	18	99,411.05	3,144	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 19, 1999.		
2001	211,363.44	6,826	4,743.81	128			0.32	1					42,882.75	136	1,999.31	30	260,989.63	7,121	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 14, 2001.		
2002	192,446.61	5,226	6.79	4			20,958.83	4					2,981.33	250	5,865.13	17	222,258.69	5,501	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 17, 2002.		
2003	125,469.99	6,435	379.21	5					29.62	2	6.65	3	43,182.94	282	1,426.60	1	170,495.01	6,723	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 16, 2003.		
2004	66,915.61	7,083	1,072.10	3			1.30	1	1,287.63	1	6.29	2	12,852.31	349	59.98	9	81,195.22	7,445	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 26, 2004.		
2005	197,052.81	7,504	1.24	1			356.62	1	5.48	1	3.39	6	21,822.47	286	1,812.99	22	221,055.00	7,814	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 23, 2005.		
2006	526,640.61	10,546	22.99	4			0.08	1			3.73	4	10,572.91	386	14,947.54	17	552,187.86	10,954	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on May 19, 2006.		
2007	242,544.17	12,679	691.24	3			1,175.86	4					21,291.16	330	5.36	18	265,707.79	13,034	Destroyed in Muzha 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 Muzha Incineration Plant on April 16, 2008.		
2009	365,256.62	12,919	3.43	3	2.8	1	981.39	8					31,837.64	413	4,348.11	417	402,429.99	13,761	Destroyed in Muzha Incineration Plant on April 2, 2009.		
Total	3,507,968.89	102,915	22,705.92	1,012	2.8	1	25,562.20	45	322.73	4	20.06	15	260,552.30	3,114	47,432.96	914	3,864,567.86	108,020			

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



2. Destroying of Drug Evidences

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 Anti-drug Conference, MJIB convened the 10th Seized Drugs Managing Procedures Supervisory Committee on March 17, 2009, and reached the following resolutions:

- (1) To confirm the 13,761 pieces of drug evidences, in the amount of 402,429.99g that were ordered to be destroyed upon legal judgment, are destroyed.
- (2) 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 the prosecutor sent by Taiwan's High Prosecutors Office. They arrived at MJIB on the morning of March 10 to supervise the counting, sealing, and signing of the drugs being destroyed. At 3p.m. on April 2, 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 April 2, 2009, 116 boxes 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

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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 ensured the seals were intact, the boxes were lined up for queuing of destruction. At 3:15p.m., former Minister Wang of MOJ, accompanied by Director General Wu of MJIB, and Deputy Director Sheng-chung Wu of Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection, together hosted the public drug evidence incineration ceremony for 2009.

The electronic ball display was activated by former Minister Wang, Director General Wu,

and Deputy Director Wu, which displayed the text “Anti-drug with love for a healthy life”. The incinerator grab, filled with the drugs, slowly deposited them into the incinerator under witness. The flames quickly burned the drugs into ashes, thus beginning the 2009 National Anti-drug Meeting.



Photo 2.20

- ▲ Former Minister Wang of MOJ, Director General Wu of MJIB, and Deputy Director General Wu of Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection pressed the button together to destroy the drugs.



› › › *Part 3*
Analysis Overview



>>> I. Statistical Overview of Domestic Drug Crimes

According to the Statistics Abstract from MOJ:

1. Newly received drug cases for investigation:

In 2009, the total number of newly received drug crime cases by all district prosecutors offices were 71,483 cases (51.3% involved Schedule 1 drugs,

46.4% involved Schedule 2 drugs, and others were Schedules 3, 4 and other drugs), which Decreased by 14.1%, as compared to 2008. The number of cases involved Schedules 3 and 4 drugs increased over 60%. Among the newly received drug cases, 61,139 involved the use of drugs (including drug possession and drug use), which accounted for 85.5% (see Table 3.01).

Table 3.01

Statistics by MOJ on the Status of Investigation of Drug Cases Nationwide

Case	Newly Investigated Drug Case			Suspects Found Guilty	
Year	Number of cases	As compared to previous year	Cases of drug use	Number of people	As compared to previous year
2005	85,970	+ 25.1%	79,076	22,540	+ 54.0%
2006	76,068	− 11.5%	67,944	24,545	+ 8.9%
2007	86,281	+ 13.4%	76,838	27,199	+ 10.8%
2008	83,187	− 3.6%	74,096	41,120	+ 51.2%
2009	71,483	− 14.1%	61,139	36,758	− 10.6%

2. Number of persons found guilty:

In 2009, for drug cases handled

by all levels of court, 36,758 suspects were convicted and referred to the prosecutorial units for executing the



sentences, which decreased by 10.6%, as compared to 2008 (see Table 3.01). Among all repeated offenders, 31,437 had prior crime record in drug abuse,

and the ratio of conviction on suspects in drug crimes is as high as 85.5% (see Table 3.02).

Table 3.02

Statistics by MOJ on Status of Judgment Passed on Drug Cases and Repeat Offenders

Year	Convicted Offender	Repeat Offender	Similar Offense	Percentage (similar offence / convicted offender)
2005	22,540	19102	15873	70.4%
2006	24,545	21536	18568	75.6%
2007	27,199	24531	21775	80.1%
2008	41,120	38533	35732	86.9%
2009	36,758	34140	31437	85.5%

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

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

3. Quantity of drugs seized:

In 2009, the total weight of the pure drug material seized by the authorities was 1,900.7kg, which was 10.3kg more than last year. Among which, 62.5 kg were Schedule 1 drugs (heroin), 179.2kg were Schedule 2 drugs (methamphetamine, cannabis),

1,201.8kg of Schedule 3 drugs (ketamine), and 457.2kg of Schedule 4 drugs (hydroxylamine). The weight of Schedule 3 drugs had the highest increase among all four Schedules, in the amount of 401.1 kg, while the amount of Schedule 4 drugs decreased by 388.9kg (see Table 3.03).

Table 3.03

Statistics by MOJ on the Region of Source for the Various
Types of Drugs Seized Nationwide

(Unit: Kg)

Type Region	Total	Schedule 1 Drugs		Schedule 2 Drugs					Schedule 3 Drugs		Schedule 4 Drugs				
		Schedule 1 drugs total	Heroin	Schedule 2 drugs total	MDMA	Cannabis	Methamphetamine	Semi-finished methamphetamine	Schedule 3 drugs total	Ketamine	Schedule 4 drugs total	Methylephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine	
2005	13,133.4	341.9	341.1	5,229.0	141.0	45.4	1,728.6	3,300.1	443.7	441.2	7,118.8	835.1	371.4	5,400.0	
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	0.0	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	800.7	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	
% compared to the previous year	0.5	-67.9	-52.2	268.8	125.1	362.3	277.2	-	50.1	48.4	-46.0	58.7	17.0	-85.5	
Drug Sources	Taiwan	290.0	4.9	4.9	89.5	0.1	0.1	80.6	-	83.2	69.3	112.4	0.0	76.4	35.9
	Mainland China	1,260.6	5.0	5.0	44.1	1.7	40.0	2.3	-	905.7	905.7	305.8	-	-	-
	Hong Kong	46.8	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	46.4	46.4	-	-	-	-
	Thailand	20.8	20.6	20.6	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
	Burma	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	107.0	21.7	21.6	17.9	0.0	12.7	4.8	-	67.0	66.9	0.4	-	0.1	-
	Unknown	172.2	6.4	6.4	27.8	0.2	8.3	19.3	-	99.5	98.1	38.5	1.5	1.1	34.9

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.



4. Overview of the prisons

holding drug offenders

At the end of 2009, there were a total of 23,636 drug offenders in prison, accounting for 42.8% of the total 55,225 prisoners. Among the imprisoned drug

offenders, there were 14,970 drug users (63.3%), 536 drug sellers/makers/users (2.3%), and 6,986 drug makers/sellers/traffickers (29.6%) (see Table 3.04)

Table 3.04

Statistics by MOJ on Types of Offenders Serving Sentences for Drug Cases

Year	Drug Offenders	Make/Sell/Trafficking	%	Make/Sell/Trafficking/Use	%	Drug Use Only	%
2005	19,775	4,868	24.6	1,663	8.4	12,267	62
2006	20,671	5,115	24.7	1,264	6.1	13,201	63.9
2007	14,162	5,429	38.3	903	6.4	6,942	49
2008	20,933	6,231	29.8	697	3.3	12,893	61.6
2009	23,636	6,986	29.6	536	2.3	14,970	63.3

Note: The 536 offenders who make/sell/trafficking/use drugs and 6,986 offenders who only make/sell/traffic drugs included Schedules 1-4 drugs.

》》 II. Analysis of Cases Investigated by the MJIB in 2009

1. Gender

In 2009, among the 292 suspects in the investigated drug cases, 229 were male (78.42%), and 63 were female (21.58); among Schedule 1 drug offenders, 61 were male, and

11 were female; among Schedule 2 drugs offenders, 89 were male, and 18 were female; among Schedule 3 drug offenders, 51 were male, and 12 were female; among Schedule 4 drug offenders, 28 were male, and 22 was female (see Table 3.05 and Figure 3.01).

Table 3.05

Statistics on Gender of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years (Unit: person)

Gender Type	Total				Male				Female			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	213	202	156	292	186	177	137	229	27	25	19	63
Schedule 1 Drugs	70	55	49	72	56	47	44	61	14	8	5	11
Schedule 2 Drugs	96	70	56	107	84	65	45	89	12	5	11	18
Schedule 3 Drugs	25	74	42	63	24	63	40	51	1	11	2	12
Schedule 4 Drugs	22	3	9	50	22	2	8	28	0	1	1	22



Fig 3.01

Statistics on Gender of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years (Unit: person)



2. Age

In 2009, among the investigated drug cases, the majority group of suspects was 30~40 years old (100 people, 34.25%), followed by 40~50 years old (72 people, 24.66%), 20~30 years old (56 people, 19.18%), and 50~60 years old (35 people, 11.99%). 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 of drugs (see Table 3.06 and Figure 3.02).

Table 3.06

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

(Unit: person)

Age Type	Type				Under 20				Over 20				Over 30			
									Under 30				Under 40			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	213	202	156	292	6	4	2	1	46	61	36	56	77	59	60	100
Schedule 1 Drugs	70	55	49	72	1	1	0	0	13	14	7	15	26	22	24	22
Schedule 2 Drugs	96	70	56	107	4	0	0	0	26	12	12	22	36	25	24	42
Schedule 3 Drugs	25	74	42	63	0	3	2	1	4	35	16	14	11	10	8	20
Schedule 4 Drugs	22	3	9	50	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	4	2	4	16

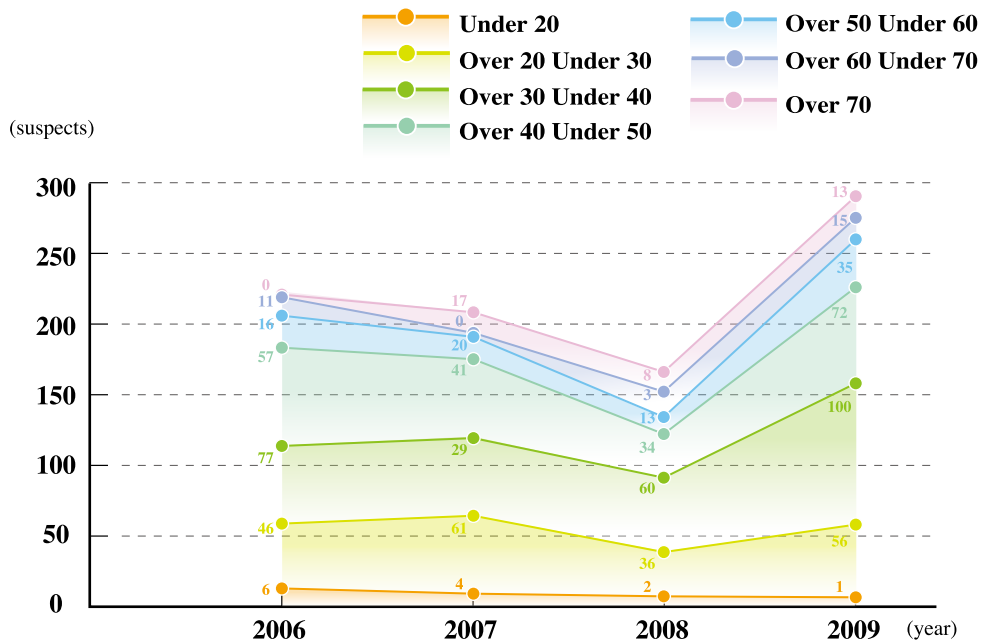
Age Type	Over 40				Over 50				Over 60				Over 70			
	Under 50				Under 60				Under 70							
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	57	41	34	72	16	20	13	35	11	0	3	15	0	17	8	13
Schedule 1 Drugs	22	9	12	18	6	7	6	14	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
Schedule 2 Drugs	21	18	12	26	5	8	6	11	4	0	1	3	0	7	1	3
Schedule 3 Drugs	6	14	7	16	2	4	1	6	2	0	1	4	0	8	7	2
Schedule 4 Drugs	8	0	3	12	3	1	0	4	3	0	1	5	0	0	0	8



Fig 3.02

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

(Unit: person)



3. Education

In 2009, among the investigated drug cases, the majority group of suspects had educational level of senior high school (134 people, 45.89%), followed by junior high school (75

people, 25.68%), college (49 people, 16.78%), and elementary school or below (25 people, 8.56%) (see Table 3.07 and Figure 3.03)

Table 3.07

Statistics on Education of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years (Unit: person)

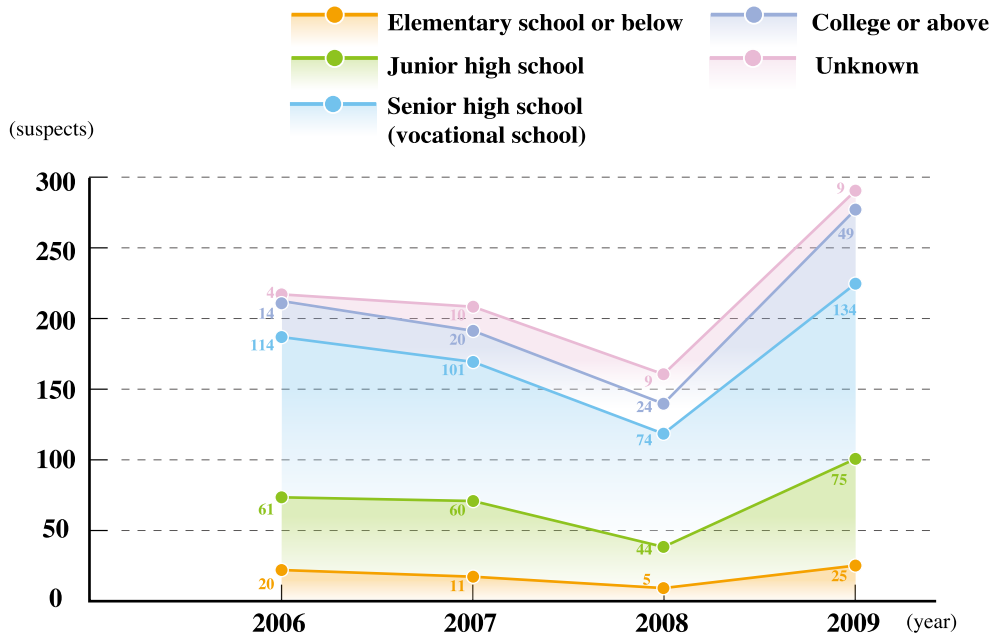
Edu. Type	Total				Elementary school or below				Junior high school			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	213	202	156	292	20	11	5	25	61	60	44	75
Schedule 1 Drugs	70	55	49	72	5	4	2	4	23	26	16	18
Schedule 2 Drugs	96	70	56	107	12	5	2	3	24	10	18	28
Schedule 3 Drugs	25	74	42	63	2	2	1	13	5	24	7	20
Schedule 4 Drugs	22	3	9	50	1	0	0	5	9	0	3	9

Edu. Type	Senior high school (vocational school)				College or above				Unknown			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	114	101	74	134	14	20	24	49	4	10	9	9
Schedule 1 Drugs	38	23	23	41	4	2	4	4	0	0	4	5
Schedule 2 Drugs	52	38	20	49	5	11	11	23	3	6	5	4
Schedule 3 Drugs	15	37	27	27	3	7	7	3	0	4	0	0
Schedule 4 Drugs	9	3	4	17	2	0	2	19	1	0	0	0



Fig 3.03

Statistics on Education of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years (Unit: person)



4. Occupation

In 2009, among the drug cases investigated, the majority group of suspects were unemployed (including unknowns) (161 people, 55.14%); followed by 47 industrial workers (16.1%); 26 in the business industry (8.9%); 13 are self-employed (4.45%); 12 are military or civil servants

(4.11%)); 10 in the service industry (3.42%); 6 in the agricultural or fishery industry (2.05%), 4 in the transportation industry (1.37%); 1 in the manufacturing industry (0.34%). It is worth noting that unemployed suspects are the majority in the drug cases (see Table 3.08 and Figure 3.04).

Drug Crime Prevention WORK YEARBOOK

Table 3.08

Statistics on Occupation of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years (Unit: person)

Occ. Type	Total				Agriculture, fishery, farming				Industrial workers			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	213	202	156	292	13	4	2	6	32	16	15	47
Schedule 1 Drugs	70	55	49	72	0	4	0	0	7	2	4	9
Schedule 2 Drugs	96	70	56	107	8	0	0	0	18	5	10	8
Schedule 3 Drugs	25	74	42	63	4	0	1	5	3	9	1	15
Schedule 4 Drugs	22	3	9	50	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	15

Occ. Type	Business				Finance				Manufacturing			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	31	19	19	26	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
Schedule 1 Drugs	14	4	7	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Schedule 2 Drugs	12	7	3	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Schedule 3 Drugs	3	8	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schedule 4 Drugs	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Table 3.08

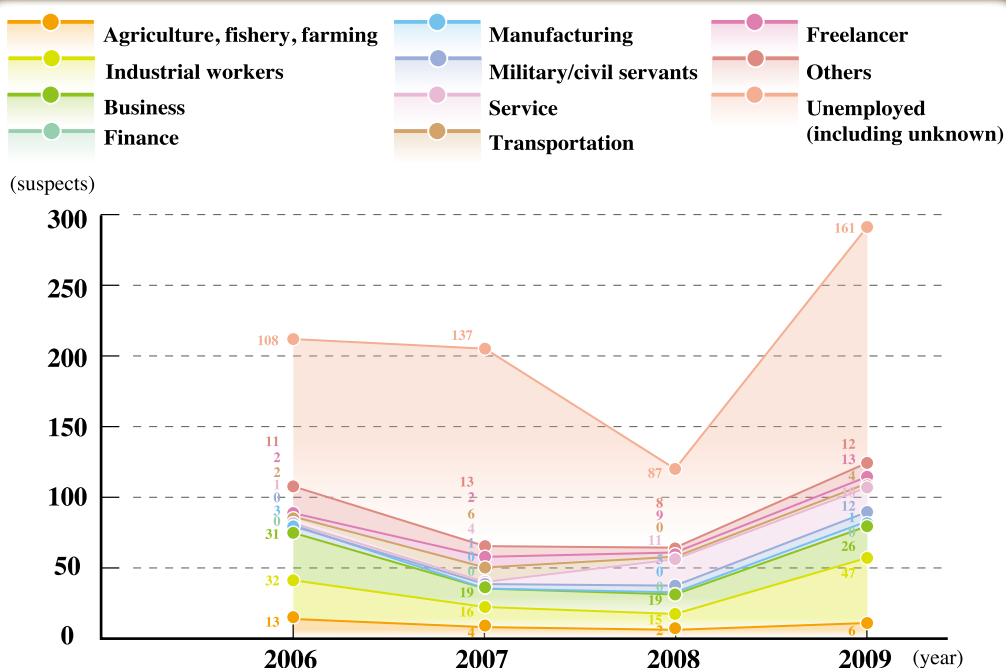
Statistics on Occupation of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years (Unit: person)

Occ. Type	Military/civil servants				Service				Transportation			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	0	1	5	12	1	4	11	10	2	6	0	4
Schedule 1 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1
Schedule 2 Drugs	0	1	4	6	0	1	5	5	0	0	0	2
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	0	1	1	1	1	6	3	0	3	0	1
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0

Occ. Type	Freelancer				Others				Unemployed (including unknown)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	12	2	9	13	11	13	8	12	108	137	87	161
Schedule 1 Drugs	4	1	4	4	4	0	0	1	38	40	34	53
Schedule 2 Drugs	7	0	4	3	3	4	0	10	46	52	30	64
Schedule 3 Drugs	1	1	1	3	1	7	8	1	12	45	18	25
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	12	0	5	19

Fig 3.04

Statistics on Occupation of Suspects of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years (Unit: person)



5. Source of Cases

In 2009, among the 204 drug cases investigated, 124 cases were referred by related bureaus (such as the customs offices and international cooperation), among which, 54 cases involved individuals mailing controlled drugs that contain Schedule 3 or 4 drugs

for family or friends for medical use.

Excluding the 54 cases, the number of cases investigated was 150, including 70 cases referred by related bureaus (46.67%), 71 cases uncovered by initiation (47.33%), and 9 cases were reported by informants (6%) (see Table 3.09 and Figure 3.05).



Table 3.09

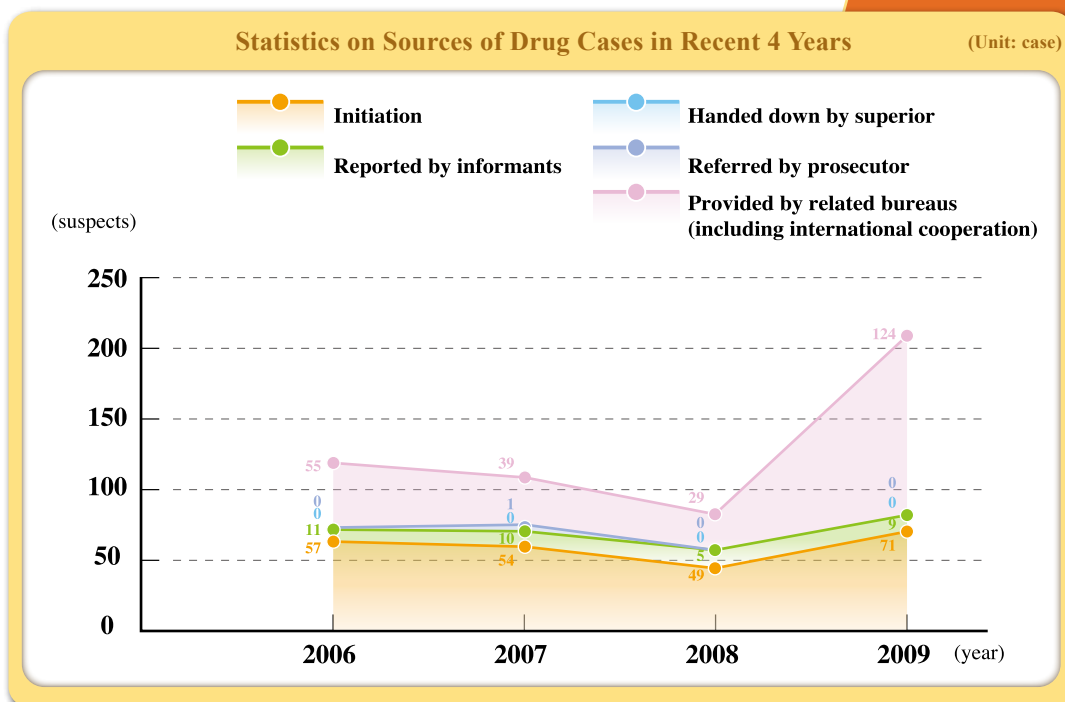
Statistics on Sources of Drug Cases in Recent 4 Years

(Unit: case)

Source Type	Total				Initiation				Reported by informants			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	123	104	83	204	57	54	49	71	11	10	5	9
Schedule 1 Drugs	42	31	26	41	27	11	19	24	2	4	1	2
Schedule 2 Drugs	60	39	30	82	20	21	14	25	6	3	1	3
Schedule 3 Drugs	13	31	21	33	5	20	14	18	2	3	2	2
Schedule 4 Drugs	8	3	6	48	5	2	2	4	1	0	1	2

Source Type	Handed down by superior				Referred by prosecutor				Provided by related bureaus (including international cooperation)			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	55	39	29	124
Schedule 1 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	6	15
Schedule 2 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	15	15	54
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	7	5	13
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	42

Fig 3.04



6. Area of Committed Crime

In 2009, among the 204 drug cases investigated, the highest percentage of cases occurred in Taoyuan County and Taipei County (41 cases, 20.1%, respectively); followed by Taipei City

(32 cases, 15.69%); Kaohsiung City (20 cases, 9.8%); Pingtung County (10 cases, 4.9%); Taichung City and Taichung County (9 cases, 4.41%, respectively); Kaohsiung County (6 cases, 2.94%); Yilan County and



Changhua County (5 cases, 2.45%, respectively); Hsinchu County and Hsinchu City (4 cases, 1.96%, respectively); Keelung City, Yunlin County, and Tainan County (3 cases, 1.47%, respectively); Chiayi City, Tainan City, and Kinmen County (2 cases, 0.98%, respectively). 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 percentage of crimes (16.87%) in Taoyuan County and Taipei County is worth noting (see Table 3.10 and Figure 3.06).

Table 3.10

Statistics on Area of Committed Crimes in Recent 4 Years

(Unit: case)

Region Type	Total				Taipei City				Kaohsiung City				Taipei County			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	123	104	83	204	17	11	11	32	27	4	5	20	18	11	8	41
Schedule 1 Drugs	42	31	26	41	3	1	2	3	10	1	3	6	3	2	0	4
Schedule 2 Drugs	60	39	30	82	13	7	8	10	12	1	0	7	10	4	3	24
Schedule 3 Drugs	13	31	21	33	1	3	0	3	5	2	2	5	3	5	4	7
Schedule 4 Drugs	8	3	6	48	0	0	1	16	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	6

Region Type	Keelung City				Yilan County				Taoyuan County				Hsinchu City			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	3	6	5	3	1	0	1	5	40	22	14	41	0	3	3	4
Schedule 1 Drugs	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	21	13	7	15	0	0	0	1
Schedule 2 Drugs	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	4	15	2	1	9	0	3	2	1
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	4	8	0	0	1	1
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	9	0	0	0	1

Region Type	Hsinchu County				Miaoli County				Taichung City				Taichung County			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	0	1	2	4	0	1	2	1	4	8	12	9	1	4	4	9
Schedule 1 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	1	1	2	3	4
Schedule 2 Drugs	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	6	0	1	1	2
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	1
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2



Table 3.10

Statistics on Area of Committed Crimes in Recent 4 Years

(Unit: case)

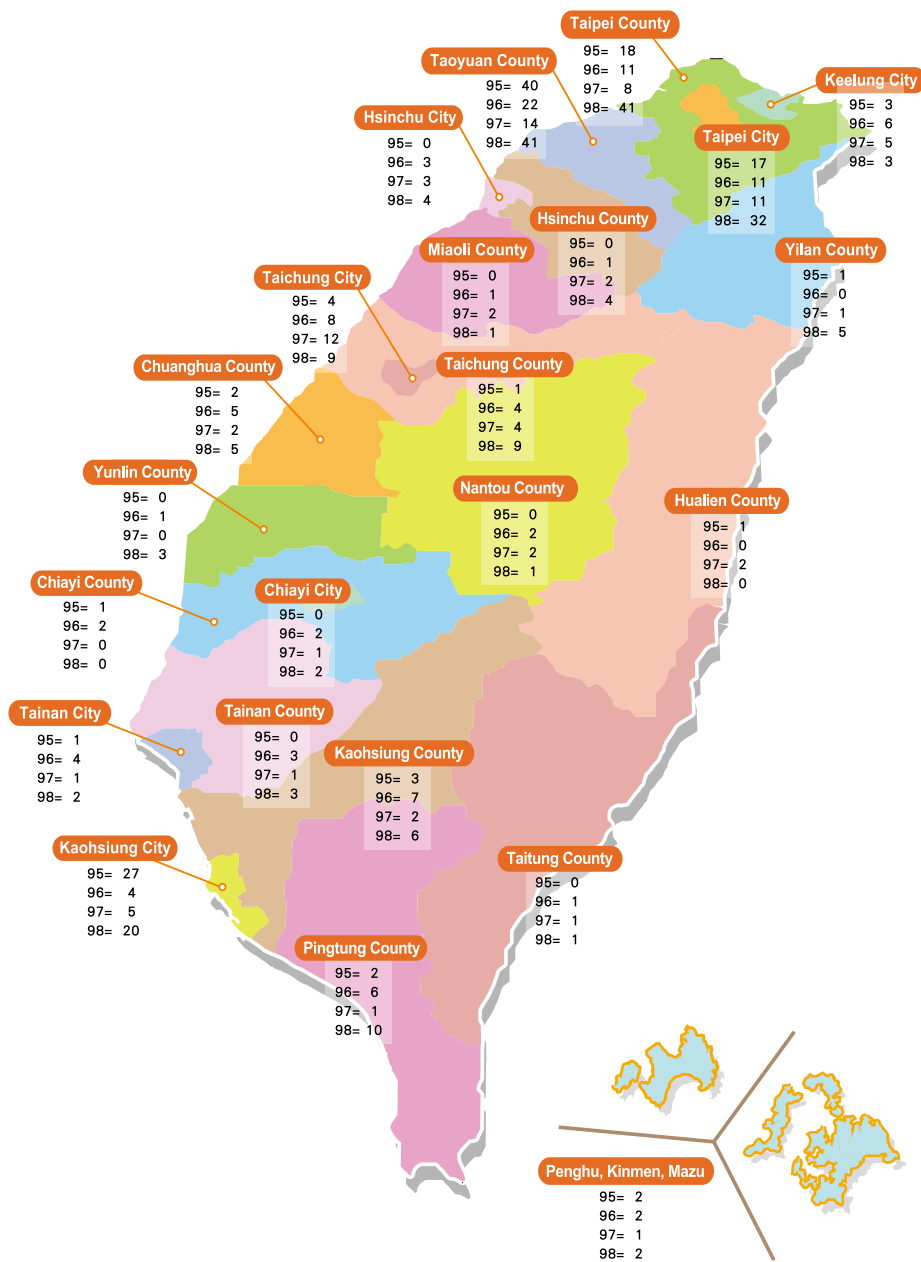
Region Type	Chuanghua County				Nantou County				Yunlin County				Chiayi City			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	2	5	2	5	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	2
Schedule 1 Drugs	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Schedule 2 Drugs	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Region Type	Chiayi County				Tainan City				Tainan County				Kaohsiung County			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	1	2	0	0	1	4	1	2	0	3	1	3	3	7	2	6
Schedule 1 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Schedule 2 Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	6	1	4
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Schedule 4 Drugs	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Region Type	Pingtung County				Taitung County				Hualien County				Penghu, Kinmen, Mazu			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	2	6	1	10	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	2
Schedule 1 Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Schedule 2 Drugs	2	2	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Schedule 3 Drugs	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Schedule 4 Drugs	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fig 3.06

Statistics on Area of Committed Crimes in Recent 4 Years







› › › Part 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, trafficking channels, Internet sales and drug labs.
2. Tracking illegal proceeds: Following the governmental policy on anti-drug, actively tracking the cash flow and illegal proceeds of drug syndicates, cutting off the funding

of drug syndicates, in order to disintegrate the drug syndicates and strike down drug crimes effectively.

3. Eliminating drug labs at source: In the past five years, the situation of methamphetamine labs in Taiwan remained serious. In 2009, 7 methamphetamine labs were uncovered, indicating that the domestic production of drugs was very serious. DED needs to revise its deployment, actively investigate, strengthen the enforcement on methamphetamine raw materials and extraction of pseudoephedrine from cough medicines, collaborate with health authorities on formulating countermeasures to prevent the illegal sale of cough medicines,



in order to eliminate the domestic production of methamphetamine from the root, and preventing it from spreading.

4. Uncovering intelligence on new chemical compound 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 wide spread 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. Investigation of cases executed in accordance to law, emphasizing the procedures of justice: The legitimacy and rationality of legal procedures during the course of investigation have been demanded increasingly. The defining of evidence by courts has become stricter, illegal searches or improperly obtained evidence will no longer be accepted as court evidence. Thus, with the execution of cases, each step shall be in accordance to law, and all evidences shall be obtain legally, so as to minimize suspicion or prevent the offenders being out of the reach of law.

6. Enhancing the intelligence analysis capability and case integration

ability: Establish communication surveillance, investigation case database, and cross-examination inquiry system, in order to improve the case integration ability, strengthen the drug crimes trend and case analysis, support investigations with full force, and avoid overlapping intelligence that may interfere with case investigation.

7. Continuously organizing specialized seminars and workshops, strengthen the investigation and evidence collection abilities: MJIB will continue to organize specialized seminars and workshops to grasp the latest trends, situations, and methods of drug crimes, probe into the causes of new drugs and new crime patter, propose

corresponding strategies for the reference of field agents, enhance the investigation skills of agents, strengthen their investigation and evidence collection abilities. Enhance the safety training for mobile works, in order to ensure the safety of all colleagues during investigation.

8. Using technological equipment to gather evidence, strengthen the investigation and evidence collection abilities: The tactics of drug traffickers are continuously evolving as they utilize the Internet, email, messages, satellite communications, and mobile phones. MJIB has strengthened the procurement of high-tech evidence collection equipment, in order to assist field units in evidence



› › › Part 4 Direction of Future Work

collection, enhance investigation ability through science, and breaking through the bottlenecks of investigations.

9. Maximizing the human resources of drug enforcement, drug enforcement with specialized teams and specialized operations: Strengthening the deployment specialized teams and specialized operations, continuously promoting the six drug enforcement teams and key stations as the main drug enforcement units, carrying on the regional model of cooperation in investigation, concentrating the manpower to strengthen the uncovering and investigation of serious drug crimes, in order to enhance the drug enforcement conditions of the Bureau, and

achieve the goal of “cutting off the source, obstructing the supply” ..

10. Realizing communication surveillance, reporting and destroying the record in accordance to law: Since December 11, 2007, the authority over communication surveillance has been transferred to courts of law, and applications for communication surveillance shall be carried out in accordance to law. The procedures of reporting to the court, not notifying the party under surveillance, and destroying the surveillance records shall be strictly followed. MJIB will continue to urge the field agents to comply with the regulations specified in the investigation manual and follow-up regularly.

>>> II. Tracking down Fugitives

1. Continuing to support the work of the High Prosecutors Offices, establishing the computer file for wanted drug fugitives, and actively tracking down on the movements of fugitive overseas.
2. 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 tracking down work.
3. Through international cooperation, actively tracking down fugitives overseas.

>>> III. Intensifying International Cooperation on Drug Enforcement

1. Strengthening the cooperation system with other countries: Training the existing personnel that are in charge of international collaborations.
2. Reinforcing intelligence analysis capacity: Intelligence analysis is an important task in developed countries, and MJIB is also working to ensure such capacity in Taiwan is sufficient. Agents have been sent to the U.S., Japan, and Australia for training and establishing intelligence analysis procedures, in order to respond to international anti-drug efforts.
3. Intensive exchange of knowledge on anti-drug efforts: Continuing



international exchanges and collaborations with 24 countries in Europe, America, Southeast Asia, and Northeast Asia, including Mainland China, Macau, and Hong Kong, to exchange new knowledge and skills on drug enforcement, improve the anti-drug capacities of MJIB, and jointly combat trans-border drug crimes.

4. Visiting partner countries:

Visitations to partner nations are arranged each year in order to exchange information on the cooperation cases, develop new cooperation and investigation methods, and reinforce international collaboration.

5. Participating in regional project seminar: Regional project seminars are effective in cross-national anti-

drug efforts. DEA Hong Kong Country Office has invited MJIB to participate in project seminars and exchange intelligence on specific cases, in order to exchange information and reinforce collaboration.

6. Adjusting directions based on trends in drug offenses: New chemical compound drugs have become a popular trend. Besides the use of heroin, methamphetamine and MDMA, the market for ketamine has grown significantly over the past few years. To address this issue, MJIB is working with the countries of origins to strengthen drug enforcement.

7. Diplomatic relations through anti-drug efforts: During international

anti-drug efforts, MJIB works with Taiwan's diplomatic agencies to promote Taiwan's relations with the partner nations.

〉〉〉 *IV. Opening up Cross-Strait*

Drug Enforcement Channels

1. In March 2006, MJIB established the Cross-strait Task Force Team and formulated the key points in MJIB's Cross-strait Anti-drug Efforts, which have been reviewed by Mainland Affairs Council, to facilitate the execution of cross-strait drug enforcement. Straits Exchange Foundation and Association for Relations across the Taiwan Straits signed the agreement for jointly crackdown cross-Straits crimes and mutual legal assistance in Nanjing, China,

on April 26, 2009, which became effective on June 25, 2009. This Agreement has opened a new chapter in cross-strait mutual legal assistance. In the future, MJIB will follow the terms of the Agreement to strengthen cross-strait drug enforcement.

2. In response to the direct flights between China and Taiwan, MJIB has progressively established direct communication channels with central and local government agencies of China, including the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, Trafficking Enforcement Bureau of China Customs, the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security, and its border drug enforcement agencies, in



order to enhance the collaboration efficiency and effectively prevent the cross-strait drug crimes.

》 》 》 *V. V. Enhancing Custody Managing of Drugs*

1. Using the computer control system to continuously strengthening the control and audit of drug evidences, and preventing any oversight.
2. Aiding the prosecutors in the process of drug cases with the concept of “Active, Professional, and Service” .
3. Improving the facilities of drug custody warehouses, simplifying the procedures, and improving efficiency.



› › › *Part 5*
Chronicles



Drug Crime Prevention WORK YEARBOOK

>>> 2009 Chronicle of DED

Date	Details
2009.01.05	Kaohsiung County Field Station investigated the case of Chen X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 6kg (gross weight, the same below) of methamphetamine, 10kg of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.
2009.01.10	MJIB cooperated with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) of Thailand to investigate the “Chen X Case”, which involved a cross-border drug trafficking syndicate led by Liao X. A total of 1.42 kg of heroin and \$600,000 Baht were seized in Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, and Bangkok.
2009.01.12	Taipei County Field Station investigated the case of Huang X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 6.5kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 10g of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.
2009.01.16	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Sun X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 92.2kg of ephedrine and uncovered 1 ephedrine lab.
2009.01.20	Pol.Maj.Gen. Aditep Panjmanond of Royal Thai Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau and other visited MJIB for meeting.
2009.02.06	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Wu X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 203kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 9kg of ephedrine, and 1 methamphetamine lab.



Date	Details
2009.02.16	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Tsai X et al., suspected in drug trafficking; seized 173.81kg of hydroxylamine.
2009.02.17	Central Mobile Station investigated the case of Chen X et al., suspected in drug trafficking, seized 81.52kg of ketamine and 11.26kg of MDMA.
2009.02.20	Central Mobile Station investigated the case of Bai X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 24.8kg of finished methamphetamine products, 45.4kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 1,800g of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.
2009.03.02	S.S.A. Shou-yuan Kuo and S.A. Jeff Lin of DED escorted S.A. Margaret Bodolla and members of DEA Special Operation and Response Team to visit the Kaohsiung Field office of MJIB.
2009.03.17	The 10 th meeting of the Seized Drugs Managing Procedures Supervisory Committee was held on March 17, 2009, and hosted by Director General Wu. The committee determined to carry out the counting, sealing, and signing of the drugs being destroyed at 9:00am on March 24; and incineration of the drugs at 2:00pm on April 2, at Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant.

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Date	Details
2009.03.18	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Yang X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 43.5kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 59.8kg of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine and 1 ephedrine lab.
2009.03.19	DED/MJIB cooperated with PDEA, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab in Manila City, seized finished 5.7kg of methamphetamine products, 36.2kg of semi-finished products, and 70 barrels of chemical ingredients.
2009.03.23	Taipei County Field Station investigated the case of Liu X et al., suspected in drug trafficking, seized 2.866kg of heroin.
2009.03.24	MJIB carried out the counting, sealing, and signing of the drugs being destroyed for 2009. The amount of drug evidences to be destroyed was 13,761 pieces, weighted 402.43kg, and packed into 116 boxes.
2009.03.25	General Affairs Supervisor Imai Muneo of the Interchange Association of Japan, assigned by the Japan National Police Agency, Supervisor Hideaki Ito of General Affairs Consulate of the Interchange Association of Japan visited DED/MJIB.



Date	Details
2009.03.31	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Wang X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 1.1kg of finished methamphetamine products, 16.3kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 73kg of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine and 1 ephedrine lab.
2009.04.02	At 3:15p.m., former Minister Wang of MOJ, accompanied by Director General Wu of MJIB, and Deputy Director Sheng-chung Wu of Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection, together hosted the public drug evidence incineration ceremony for 2009, and destroyed 13,761 pieces of drug evidences, weighted 402.43kg (in 116 boxes).
2009.04.03	Maritime Affairs Field Office investigated the case of Chen X et al., suspected in drug trafficking, seized 60.5kg of ketamine.
2009.04.08	Narcotics Attache Gene Goon of DEA Hong Kong Country Office, S.A. Dominic Ricciardella and Brian Flemming visited MJIB.
2009.04.16	MJIB and Fujian Frontier Defense Corps co-investigated the “drug trafficking case involving suspects Li X and Lin X. MJIB and Fujian Frontier Defense Corps seized 55kg of ketamine and over 10,000 tablets of “Maji” (mixture of methamphetamine and heroin).

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Date	Details
2009.04.20 } 2009.04.25	Director Hua-fu Wang of DED/MJIB led former Section Chief Chian-cheng Huang, S.S.A. Daniel Shan, S.A. Paul Hsueh, Director Wo-di Li of Fujian Investigation Bureau, and President Fang-gu Peng of the Foundation for Poison Control to China to attend the meeting on combating drug-related crimes. Mr. Chian-cheng Huang passed away in line of duty in Beijing.
2009.04.29	Central Mobile Station investigated the case of Chao X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 7.8kg of ephedrine and uncovered 1 ephedrine lab.
2009.05.06	The task force team constituted by MJIB, ONCB, NSB, and DEA Chi X et al. in Chiang Mai, and seized illegal profit amounting to \$10 million Baht.
2009.05.19 } 2009.05.23	Deputy Director Hsiang-shan Chang of DED/MJIB led S.S.A. Andrew Chu and Gui-ping Liu, and S.A. Jeff Lin to Singapore and Malaysia for attending meetings.
2009.05.19	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Lin X et al., suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 581.5g of methamphetamine, 8kg of semi-finished products, uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.



Date	Details
2009.05.20	Narcotics Attache Gene Goon of DEA Hong Kong Country Office, and others visited MJIB for meeting.
2009.05.27	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Yeh X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 4kg of heroin.
2009.05.27	Taoyuan County Field Station investigated the case of Chen X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 15kg of ketamine.
2009.05.31	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Hsu X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 366kg of ketamine and 14kg of nimetazepam.
2009.06.01	Deputy Secretary-General Hoang Anh Tuye and others from Office of Narcotic Control Board, Vietnam Public Security Bureau visited MJIB.
2009.06.02	Secretary General Krisna of ONCB and 3 staffs visited MJIB.
2009.06.03	The 2009 National Anti-Drug Conference was held from 9:00am to 5:00pm at the International Conference Center, National Taiwan University hospital. Former Premier Chao-hsuan Liu of the Executive Yuan hosted the opening ceremony. Director General Wu of MJIB led Deputy Director General Tsai and staffs to attend the conference.

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Date	Details
2009.06.04	MJIB and Australian Federal Police (AFP) co-investigated “Mei X Case” involving the trafficking of precursor chemicals. In Sydney, the AFP seized 2.26 tons of 5 kinds of precursor chemicals including pseudoephedrine, which were used to produce methamphetamine.
2009.06.21	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Cao X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 1.435kg of heroin.
2009.06.23	General Affairs Supervisor Rika Tohkai of the Japanese Customs Office in Taiwan and others visited MJIB for meeting.
2009.06.25	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Shen X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 3.722kg of heroin.
2009.07.14	The former Director Hideaki Ito of Taipei Office of Interchange Association of the Japan and the new Director Hirose Kenkichi visited MJIB for meeting.
2009.07.21 } 2009.07.23	Director Hua-fu Wang of DED/MJIB and S.S.A. Andrew Chu accompanied Jarungkiat Paseepol, Deputy Director-General of Drug Litigation Division, Thailand Attorney General’s Department and others to attend the “Taiwan-Thailand Legal Cooperation Case on Drug Enforcement”, and completed legal cooperation cases.



Date	Details
2009.07.25	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 8 heroin blocks, weighting 3.114kg.
2009.08.02	Taoyuan County Field Station investigated the case of Huang X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 50,000 tablets of nimetazepam, weighting 15kg.
2009.08.03	S.A. Steven Bolwer of DEA Hong Kong Country Office and others visited MJIB.
2009.08.05	Director Hsian-hui Li of Integrated Investigation Division, Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of China and others visited the DED and Maritime Affairs Field Office, and held a case seminar.
2009.08.06	Northern Mobile Station investigated the case of Ting X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 10.53kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 3.88kg of ephedrine, and uncovered 2 methamphetamine labs.
2009.08.13	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Li X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 50kg of ketamine.

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Date	Details
2009.08.13	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Yang X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 23.4kg of finished methamphetamine products, 89kg of semi-finished products, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.
2009.08.27	MJIB, ONCB, and DEA co-investigated a cross-border trafficking case involving a drug syndicate led by Li X in the Golden Triangle area. The Thai special case team arrested the prime suspect Li X, and seized 6.34kg of heroin and \$500,000 Baht.
2009.08.31	Director Hua-fu Wang of DED and staffs met with Zhi Wang, Under Secretary of China Shanghai Customs Anti-trafficking Bureau at Taipei Howard Hotel.
2009.09.09	S.S.A. Andrew Chu of DED attended the 2009 Asia Pacific Anti-Drug Conference held by the Anti-drug Campaign Association.
2009.09.15	MJIB and the NCB/MPS of Fujian Province co-investigated the drug trafficking case involving a drug syndicate led by Li X, and seized 344kg of ketamine in Zhangzhou City Fujian Province.



Date	Details
2009.09.24 } 2009.10.10	Section Chief Ren-cheng Wang of DED attended the 2009 Seminar on Control of Drug offences held in Tokyo, Japan.
2009.09.27	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Di X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 80kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products and uncovered 1 lab
2009.09.28	Taipei County Field Station investigated the case of Lin X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 196.2kg (1.09 million tablets) of finished nimetazepam products and uncovered 1 lab.
2009.10.01	Sekita Minoru, Vice Director of Office of Organized Crime Prevention, Japan Coast Guard and others visited MJIB.
2009.10.03	Taichung City Field Station investigated the case of Wu X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 3.303kg of finished ephedrine products, 111.54kg of semi-finished products, and uncovered 1 lab.
2009.10.06	Narcotics Attache of DEA Hong Kong Country Office, Andrew Malanga, and others visited MJIB.

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Date	Details
2009.10.12	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Chu X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 50kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, 3kg of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.
2009.10.28	Taipei County Field Station investigated the case of Gao X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 44.65kg of finished methamphetamine products, 2.5kg of semi-finished products, 600g of ephedrine, and uncovered 1 methamphetamine lab.
2009.10.30	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Ou X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 140kg of ketamine.
2009.10.30	Former Assistant Director Bertha K. Madras of White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and other visited MJIB, and exchanged ideas on anti-drugs operation.
2009.10.31	Maritime Affairs Field Office investigated the case of Lin X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 2,160 plastic screw drivers, which concealed 43.2kg of ketamine.



Date	Details
2009.11.03 } 2009.11.07	Zakaria Bin Sudin, Assistant Director of Royal Malaysia Police and Chief Insp. Tan Chong Ling visited MJIB.
2009.11.09 } 2009.11.10	Central Mobile Station and Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Chen X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, uncovered 1 ephedrine lab and 1 methamphetamine lab, seized 261g of heroin, 247.66kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products, and 90.15kg of ephedrine.
2009.11.09 } 2009.11.13	Section Chief Ren-cheng Wang, S.S.A. Andrew Chu, and S.A. Wei-cheng Lin of DED attended the case meeting held in Bangkok and Chiang Mai, Thailand, with ONCB, Royal Thai Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau, and Department of Special Investigation.
2009.11.24	Taipei Field Office investigated the case of Kuo X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 77kg of methamphetamine and uncovered 1 lab.
2009.11.26	Southern Mobile Station investigated the case of Hsu X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 65.26kg of ketamine and 151.1kg of hydroxylamine, which is the ingredient of ketamine.

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Date	Details
2009.12.08	Incineration of Schedules 3 and 4 drugs, of a gross weight of 97kg (net weight of 75kg) was carried out at Hsindien Refuse Incineration Plant.
2009.12.14	Taipei County Field Station investigated the case of Cheng X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 237.6kg (1.32 million tablets) of finished nimetazepam products, and uncovered 1 lab.
2009.12.14	Tainan County Field Station investigated the case of Wu X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 7.075kg of finished methamphetamine products, 107.99kg of semi-finished products, 62kg of ephedrine, and uncovered 2 methamphetamine labs.
2009.12.21	Tainan County Field Station investigated the case of Chen X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 40kg of semi-finished methamphetamine products and uncovered 1 lab.
2009.12.21	Director Hideaki Ito of Japan National Police Agency Drug Enforcement Division and others visited MJIB for meeting.
2009.12.25	Chiayi County Field Station investigated the case of Liang X, suspected in drug trafficking, seized 53kg of ketamine.



Date	Details
2009.12.27 } 2009.12.30	S.S.A.s Andrew Chu, Shou-yuan Kuo of DED, and Wo-di Li, Chief of Fujian Investigation Bureau attended the “Conference on Combating Drug-Related Crimes for China and Taiwan.”
2009.12.28	Kaohsiung County Field Station investigated the case of Chen X, suspected of manufacturing drugs, seized 4.5kg of finished ephedrine products, 3.5kg of semi-finished products, and uncovered 1 lab.

2010

The Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice (MJIB)

Drug Crime Prevention **WORK YEARBOOK**

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