

毒品

2012

犯罪防制 工作年報

DRUG CRIME PREVENTION WORK

法務部調查局 101 年 YEARBOOK



法務部調查局
Investigation Bureau,
Ministry of Justice
中華民國 102 年 6 月出版

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序 言

毒品嚴重危害國民身心健康與社會治安，當前各類新興毒品更推陳出新，透過各種管道滲入社會各階層，吸毒人口有低齡化現象，直接威脅校園安全，戕害青少年身心健康。因此，嚴密防制毒品犯罪工作已刻不容緩，為斷絕毒品供應鏈，必須結合政府與民間力量，有效運用社會資源，以期提升打擊毒品犯罪力道，確保國民健康及維護社會治安。

本局遵循政府反毒政策，依據「拒毒於彼岸、截毒於關口、緝毒於內陸」之查緝原則，積極發掘與偵辦「國際毒盤、走私管道、銷售網路、製造工廠」等重大毒品案件，以達到「拔根斷源、阻斷供給」之策略目標。101 年共偵辦 73 案，破獲毒品製造工廠 19 座，查獲各級毒品共計 1,761.55 公斤，有效遏止毒品流入社會。

針對新興毒品氾濫，持續與重點國家緝毒執法機構交換情資，加強反毒策略聯盟，執行多國跨境合作緝毒，賡續偵辦重大毒品案件，以有效打擊毒品犯罪；另並強化新興毒品



查處具體作為，防制毒品入侵校園，預防青少年受毒品危害。

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，加以統計、分類、研析，以為研訂未來毒品防制工作對策，並提供各界參考，尚祈各方先進不吝指正，繼續鞭策鼓勵。

王福林

謹 識

中華民國 102 年 5 月



編輯說明

一、編輯目的

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

二、編輯內容

- (一) 本年報分為六大部分，第一部分為組織概況，第二部分為工作概況，第三部分為案件概況分析，第四部分為未來工作方向，第五部分為重要紀事，第六部分為專題研究報告。內容搭配百分比率、增減率等數據，按型態及時間序列，分別以圖、表作完整標示，其中有關毒品重要案例部分，並輔以相片介紹，藉以探討既往並研析未來發展趨勢。
- (二) 本年報係依據當年度本局毒品犯罪防制工作有關報表資料統計彙整，前所發表統計數字如有差異者，應以本年報所載資料為準。
- (三) 書中所稱毒品者係指毒品危害防制條例所列示，依其成癮



性、濫用性及對社會危害性區分為 4 級（含先驅原料）。

三、凡例

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

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A 3D illustration of a network of blue human figures connected by lines, with a large number 1 in the foreground. The figures are arranged in a circular pattern, and the lines connect them in a complex, web-like structure. The background is a light blue gradient with a large, faint, curved line arching over the scene. The number 1 is large and teal with a white outline, positioned in the lower-left corner.

1

組織概況



壹、建制依據

民國(以下同)45年8月27日，行政院頒布本局10項職掌¹，其中第6項「肅清煙毒事項」及第10項「上級機關特交之調查保防事項」，為本局執行毒品犯罪防制工作之原始法令依據。

82年5月12日，行政院鑒於國內毒品犯罪日趨嚴重，乃宣示「向毒品宣戰」，期有效遏阻毒品犯罪，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，修正核定本局職掌為9項²，其中第5項「毒品防制事項」，明定毒品防制工作為本局法定職掌；另第9項則將文字修正為「上級機關特交有關國家安全及國家利益之調查、保防事項」。

96年12月19日，總統公布修正「法務部調查局組織條例」為「法務部調查局組織法」³，該法第2條規定本局職掌為20項，其中第6項「毒品防制事項」及第20項「上級機關特交有關國家安全及國家利益之調查、保防事項」，並設置「毒品防制處」，為本局執行毒品犯罪防制工作之現行法令依據。

貳、組織與業務概況

97年10月17日，法務部修正發布「法務部調查局處務規程」⁴，其中第4條第1項第4款設毒品防制處，分三科辦事。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。

1 45年8月27日行政院臺45內字第4711號令頒布。

2 87年10月30日行政院臺87法字第53381號函核定。

3 96年12月19日總統華總一義字第09600170531號令修正公布名稱及全文16條；本法修正條文施行日期，由行政院定之；97年3月20日行政院院授研綜字第0972260255號令發布定自97年3月1日施行。

4 97年10月17日法務部法令字第0970803813號令修正發布全文27條；並自97年3月1日施行。



- 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。

毒品防制處現置處長 1 人，綜理處內業務，副處長 1 人，襄理處長辦理業務，專門委員 1 人，下設三個科，各科業務分工如下：

- (一) 跨境查處科：掌理與境外緝毒機構聯合查處毒品犯罪相關事宜。
- (二) 案件偵辦科：專責辦理國內毒品查緝工作。
- (三) 管制研析科：負責獲案毒品保管與處理及毒品犯罪防制工作建檔、統計、研究、分析與運用等相關業務。

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



A photograph of three business professionals (two women and one man) looking at a laptop screen. The woman on the left is smiling and pointing at the screen. The man in the middle is looking intently. The woman on the right is also looking at the screen. The background is a light blue gradient with a large, faint, stylized number '2' and a blue vertical bar on the right side.

2

工作概況



壹、本局毒品犯罪防制重點工作

一、毒品查緝

(一) 查緝狀況

本局 101 年共偵辦 73 案，逮捕嫌疑人 120 人（含外籍人士 12 人、大陸人士 1 人），計查獲第一、二、三、四級毒品毛重（以下同）1,761.55 公斤、毒品製造工廠 19 座，其中第二級毒品甲基安非他命製造工廠 11 座、大麻製造工廠 1 座、第四級毒品（假）麻黃鹼製造工廠 6 座、鹽酸羥亞胺製造工廠 1 座，與 100 年偵辦 99 案，逮捕嫌疑人 213 人，共查獲第一、二、三、四級毒品 2,747.412 公斤、毒品製造工廠 28 座（第二級毒品甲基安非他命製造工廠 18 座、第三級毒品一粒眠製造工廠 2 座、第四級毒品（假）麻黃鹼製造工廠 8 座）相較，毒品案件數、緝獲總量、製造工廠、嫌疑人數等均有減少。

(二) 查緝重點

101 年偵辦案件數排名，依序為海洛因 19 案、甲基安非他命 16 案、大麻 11 案、愷他命 6 案、（假）麻黃鹼 6 案、硝甲西洋 4 案，查獲數量分別為（假）麻黃鹼 495.008 公斤（純質淨重 15.357 公斤），硝甲西洋 472.154 公斤（純質淨重 97.587 公斤）、愷他命 445.409 公斤（純質淨重 403.95 公斤）、海洛因 111.645 公斤（純質淨重 80.497 公斤）、甲基安非他命（含溶液）223.11 公斤（純質淨重 77.648 公斤）、bk-MDMA6.624 公斤（純質淨重 5.669 公斤）、古柯鹼 3.008 公斤（純質淨重 1.687 公斤）、大麻 2.006 公斤（淨重 1.676 公斤），MDMA1.952 公斤（純質淨重 0.488 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，亦為本局偵辦之首要目標；另硝甲西洋查獲量增加，深值相關單位注意。（表 2-1）



表 2-1

本局 101 年偵辦毒品案件數及查獲量（毛重）統計表

名 稱	案 數	百分比 %	查獲量（公克）	百分比 %
海洛因	19	26.03	111,645.46	6.34
古柯鹼	2	2.74	3,008.00	0.17
甲基安非他命	16	21.92	223,109.84	12.67
大麻	11	15.07	2,006.42	0.11
MDMA	1	1.37	1,952.09	0.11
愷他命	6	8.22	445,408.90	25.29
硝甲西洋	4	5.48	472,154.40	26.80
bk-MDMA	1	1.37	6,623.60	0.38
佐沛眠	1	1.37	3.00	0.00
特拉嗎竇	5	6.85	130.00	0.01
鹽酸羥亞胺	1	1.37	500.00	0.03
（假）麻黃鹼	6	8.22	495,008.00	28.10
合 計	73	100.00	1,761,549.71	100.00

二、國際暨兩岸合作

全球毒品持續氾濫，毒品問題已受到國際社會的高度重視，對於毒品犯罪所導致的危害性，各國均視為安全重大威脅之一，並列為嚴厲打擊的目標。鑒於毒品對全球危害的嚴重性，且毒品犯罪深具跨境特性，非僅靠一國之力就能有效解決，因此國際間相互合作共同打擊毒品犯罪，已成為國際社會的共識。我國四面環海，毒品主要來自境外，近年來毒品危害情勢未見減緩，與國際社會攜手合作，防制毒品氾濫，為我國反毒工作不可或缺的一環，亦是我國身為國際社會一員應盡之國際義務。



本局遵循政府政策指示及聯合國反毒公約精神，以對等、互信、互惠、互利之原則，積極與國外緝毒對等機關建立聯繫合作管道，迄今已與歐美、港澳地區、東南亞、東北亞等 25 國家或地區建立聯繫管道。101 年計與境外緝毒機關交換資料 373 件，相互參訪 12 次 46 人，參加國際會議 1 次 6 人，訓練講習 1 次 5 人，合作偵辦 7 案，逮捕嫌疑人 35 人，查獲各類毒品（海洛因、甲基安非他命、麻黃鹼、愷他命與一粒眠）計 670.2 公斤；其中與馬來西亞合作偵辦 4 案 27 人，由馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局在該國查獲一粒眠製毒工廠 2 座、一粒眠 121 萬 9,330 錠、硝甲西洋 295.4 公斤及鹽酸麻黃鹼 12.306 公斤。

三、毒品保管及處理

本局於 82 年 7 月 15 日依據行政院核定之「獲案煙毒處理流程管制作業要點」規定，設置毒品保管專庫，統一集中保管、處理各司法、軍法機關緝獲移送之毒品證物。87 年 5 月 20 日「毒品危害防制條例」公布後，修正上揭管制作業要點為「獲案毒品處理流程管制作業要點」，將原所保管及處理之「煙毒」，修正為僅保管及處理第一級毒品海洛因、嗎啡、古柯鹼等 9 項及第二級所列舉之罌粟、古柯、大麻等 8 項毒品。每年並配合「全國反毒會議」之召開，期前銷燬已裁判確定獲處分命令之毒品證物，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、甲基安非他命、愷他命為三大主流毒品

依據法務部「法務統計摘要」資料顯示，各機關查獲之毒品，仍以海洛因、甲基安非他命、愷他命為三大主流毒品，101 年海洛因查獲量為 157.9 公斤，占

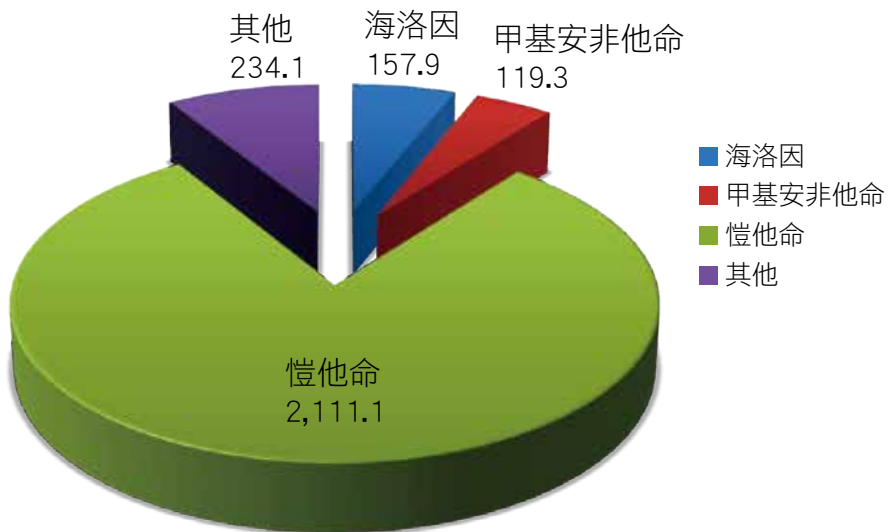


6.02%；甲基安非他命 119.3 公斤，占 4.55%；愷他命 2,111.1 公斤，占 80.5%；其他毒品 234.1 公斤，占 8.93%，其中以愷他命約占 80% 為最高。（圖 2-1-1）

圖 2-1-1

101 年全國主流毒品查獲量比例圖

單位：公斤



(二) 感冒藥非法流用製造甲基安非他命情勢趨緩

近年來，製毒集團由市售感冒藥中萃取（假）麻黃鹼，再利用紅磷法合成甲基安非他命，由於製造技術門檻低、設備簡易、生產過程較無臭味，在一般住宅公寓內生產難被察覺，導致國內製毒工廠急遽增加。為有效防堵，自 98 年起本局與行政院衛生署食品藥物管理局合作，加強監控國內藥廠（假）麻黃鹼用量異常



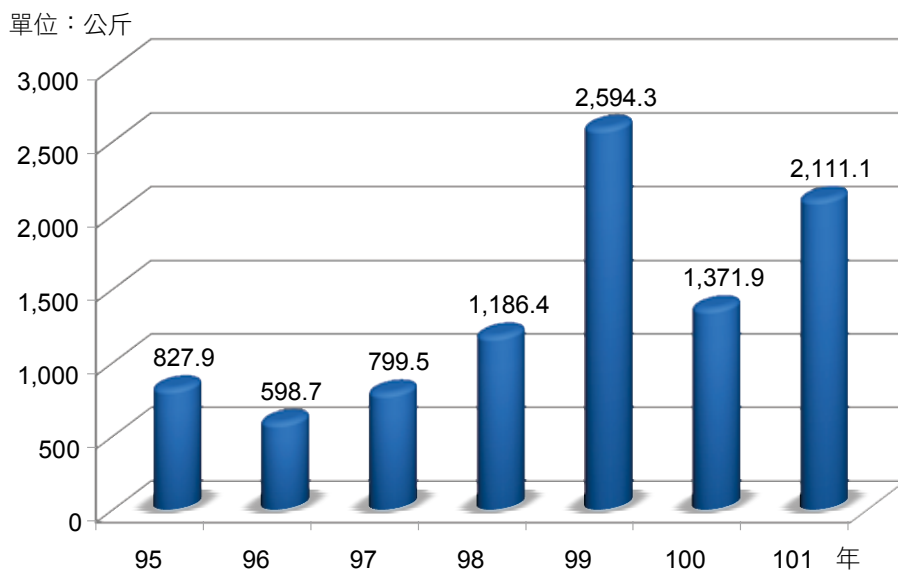
情形，99 年間並展開一波掃蕩不法藥商專案，成效斐然，從實務偵查中獲悉，目前製毒集團取得感冒藥來源不易。另依據行政院衛生署食品藥物管理局統計，98 年國內（假）麻黃鹼原料藥製藥使用量全年高達 7 萬 774 公斤，101 年已驟降為 1 萬 8,596 公斤，顯見防制措施已逐漸展現成效。

（三）愷他命非法濫用日益嚴重

愷他命自 95 年起即躍居國內毒品查獲量之首，比重亦逐年增加，100 年查獲愷他命重量，占全年各類毒品總查獲量 60%，101 年更上升至 80%（圖 2-1-2），

圖 2-1-2

歷年全國查獲愷他命數據圖





且以中國大陸為最大來源地。雖然 98 年 11 月 20 日「毒品危害防制條例」修正施行後，持有或施用第三、四級毒品已有行政處罰規定，但效果有限，由每年查獲大量之愷他命觀之，國內市場需求量極高，非法濫用情形嚴重。

(四) 毒品犯罪危害年輕化，已有滲透校園趨勢

依據法務部「法務統計摘要」資料顯示，各地方法院審理少年刑事案件中違反毒品危害防制條例之少年科刑人，98 年占少年刑事案件人數 25.1%、101 年上升至 57.1%。另少年保護事件中屬違反毒品危害防制條例部分，98 年占少年保護事件人數 6%、101 年上升至占 7.4%。另由媒體報導顯示，販毒集團利用未成年中輟生滲透校園販毒情事，屢見不鮮，影響國內治安及戕害青少年身心健康甚鉅。

(五) 毒品犯罪熱區集中於都會地區

依據 98 至 101 年本局偵破毒品案件之犯罪地區分佈情形分析，毒品犯罪多集中於臺北市、新北市、臺中市、臺南市、高雄市等都會地區，基隆市、桃園縣因設有關區，故貨運走私及旅客夾帶案件較多，餘如彰化縣及屏東縣等非都會地區，則是甲基安非他命地下工廠分布較多之地區。

(六) 新興化學合成毒品消費市場多元化

近來查獲各類新興化學合成毒品種類繁多，並流通於視聽娛樂場所及旅宿場所等青少年群聚之地點，科技日新月異，製毒集團與毒販為了規避現行法令的規範，經常將已列管藥物經由簡單化學方法，研製成另一新興濫用藥物；且伴隨國際化及網路無國界，更加速其擴散，造成國內新興毒品濫用趨勢與國外有同步化的情形。新興化學合成毒品的危害與影響甚鉅，民眾往往因缺乏正確認知而濫用，衝擊藥物濫用防制工作之成效。101 年新興化學合成毒品經「毒品審議委員會」審查通過，行政院公告核定為第二級毒品有 MDPV（浴鹽）、4-FMA、瑞吩坦尼



(Remifentanyl)，第三級毒品有 TFMPP、JWH-122、AM-2201 計 6 項毒品⁵。

二、毒品犯罪案件統計

(一) 偵辦案件

本局 101 年偵辦毒品案件屬第一級毒品案件 21 案，重量 114.653 公斤，第二級毒品案件 28 案，重量 227.068 公斤，第三級毒品 11 案，重量 924.187 公斤、第四級毒品 13 案，重量 495.641 公斤；甲基安非他命製造工廠 11 座、大麻製造工廠 1 座、第四級毒品（假）麻黃鹼製造工廠 6 座、鹽酸羥亞胺製造工廠 1 座、制式手槍 2 枝、改造手槍 1 枝、子彈 136 發及犯罪不法所得新台幣 214 萬 9,400 元、美金 304 元、港幣 2,890 元、人民幣 986 元、汽車 1 輛、漁船 1 艘。全年偵辦毒品案件較 100 年減少 26 案，其中第一級毒品增加 5 案，第二級毒品減少 24 案，第三級毒品減少 11 案，第四級毒品增加 4 案。查獲第一級毒品較 100 年增加 103.773 公斤，增加 953.80%。第二級毒品較 100 年減少 746.038 公斤，減少 76.67%。第三級毒品較 100 年增加 213.985 公斤，增加 30.13%。第四級毒品較 100 年減少 329.644 公斤，減少 39.94%（表 2-2）

(二) 財政部各關稅局查獲移由本局偵辦毒品案件

101 年由財政部各關稅局查獲，移由本局偵辦者 26 案，其中臺北關稅局 22 案、臺中關稅局 2 案、高雄關稅局 2 案；以國籍區分，國人 18 案、泰國 5 案、美國 2 案、加拿大 1 案；以毒品種類區分，海洛因 3 案、古柯鹼 2 案、甲基安非他命 3 案、

5 101 年 6 月 29 日公告增列毒品品項：第三級毒品 169 項 3,4- 亞甲基雙氧焦二異丁基酮 (3,4- 亞甲基雙氧焦洛戊酮) (3,4-Methylenedioxypropylvalerone、MDPV)、170 項 4- 氟甲基安非他命 (4-Fluoromethamphetamine、4-FMA)、171 項瑞吩坦尼 (Remifentanyl)、第三級毒品 33 項三氟甲苯哌嗪 (Trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine、TFMPP)。101 年 9 月 4 日公告增列毒品品項：第三級毒品 34 項 1- 戊基 -3-(4- 甲基 -1- 萘甲醯) 吡啶 (JWH-122、(4-methyl-1-naphthyl)-(1-pentylindol-3-yl)methanone)、35 項 1-(5- 氟戊基)-3-(1- 萘甲醯) 吡啶 (AM-2201、1-[(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(naphthalen-1-yl)methanone)。

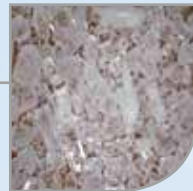


表 2-2

本局近十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
92 年	134	292	2,223,996	79	177	201,104	37	89	1,994,744	18	26	78,148			
93 年	98	195	3,886,094	54	102	284,708	35	78	3,282,161	9	15	105,679			208,920
94 年	85	165	9,460,369	35	62	77,707	31	76	2,919,283	15	20	203,124	4	7	6,260,255
95 年	123	213	1,923,607	42	70	147,677	60	96	510,951	13	25	543,615	8	22	721,364
96 年	104	202	2,941,699	31	55	99,063	39	70	704,814	31	74	1,818,196	3	3	319,626
97 年	83	156	2,344,834	26	49	215,104	30	56	149,285	21	42	1,543,626	6	9	436,819
98 年	204	292	4,953,888	41	72	50,346	82	107	1,214,453	33	63	1,379,532	48	50	2,309,557
99 年	112	222	3,645,387	29	53	71,958	53	86	871,204	21	52	1,281,285	9	31	1,420,941
100 年	99	213	2,747,412	16	46	10,880	52	77	973,106	22	66	710,202	9	24	825,285
101 年	73	120	1,761,550	21	39	114,653	28	41	227,068	11	19	924,187	13	21	495,641

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。

大麻 8 案、MDMA1 案、愷他命 1 案、硝甲西洋 1 案、（假）麻黃鹼 1 案、佐沛眠 1 案、特拉嗎竇 5 案。查獲毒品重量總計 94.952 公斤，其中海洛因 8.302 公斤、古柯鹼 3.008 公斤、甲基安非他命 10.217 公斤、大麻 1.232 公斤、愷他命 7.918 公斤、硝甲西洋 62 公斤、（假）麻黃鹼 2.14 公斤等。（表 2-3）



表 2-3

101 年財政部各關稅局查獲移由調查局偵辦案件統計表

日 期	單 位	國 籍	案 名	查獲毒品	重量 (公克)
101/01/04	臺北關稅局	臺灣	魏○○涉嫌走私毒品案	甲基安非他命	9,133.99
101/01/16	臺北關稅局	臺灣	陳○○涉嫌走私毒品案	大麻	0.42
101/03/02	臺中關稅局	泰國	P 氏涉嫌走私毒品案	特拉嗎竇	20
101/03/15	臺北關稅局	美國	D 氏涉嫌走私毒品案	甲基安非他命	27
101/03/21	臺北關稅局	臺灣	高○○涉嫌走私毒品案	大麻	56
101/04/02	臺北關稅局	臺灣	黃○○氏涉嫌走私毒品案	大麻	811
101/04/05	臺北關稅局	臺灣	陳○○涉嫌走私毒品案	大麻	2
101/04/21	臺北關稅局	臺灣	吳○○涉嫌走私毒品案	海洛因	796.06
101/04/23	高雄關稅局	美國	K 氏涉嫌走私毒品案	佐沛眠	3
101/05/17	臺北關稅局	臺灣	江○○涉嫌走私毒品案	愷他命	7,918
101/05/20	臺北關稅局	臺灣	趙○○涉嫌走私毒品案	古柯鹼	2,094
101/05/31	臺北關稅局	臺灣	莊○○涉嫌走私毒品案	海洛因	7,102.74
101/06/01	臺北關稅局	臺灣	梁○○涉嫌走私毒品案	(假)麻黃鹼	2,140
101/06/25	臺北關稅局	臺灣	不明人士涉嫌走私毒品案	大麻	18
101/07/03	臺北關稅局	臺灣	李○○涉嫌走私毒品案	大麻	26
101/07/27	臺北關稅局	加拿大	J 氏涉嫌走私毒品案	大麻	6
101/08/07	臺北關稅局	臺灣	張○○涉嫌走私毒品案	硝甲西洋	62,000
101/09/10	臺北關稅局	臺灣	高○○涉嫌走私毒品案	大麻	285
101/10/09	臺中關稅局	臺灣	潘○○涉嫌走私毒品案	MDMA 大麻	1.29 28
101/10/10	高雄關稅局	臺灣	楊○○涉嫌走私毒品案	甲基安非他命	1,056
101/10/12	臺北關稅局	臺灣	毛○○涉嫌走私毒品案	古柯鹼	914
101/11/04	臺北關稅局	臺灣	陳○○涉嫌走私毒品案	海洛因	403
101/11/05	臺北關稅局	泰國	P 氏等涉嫌走私毒品案	特拉嗎竇	5
101/11/12	臺北關稅局	泰國	P 氏涉嫌走私毒品案	特拉嗎竇	43
101/11/19	臺北關稅局	泰國	S 氏涉嫌走私毒品案	特拉嗎竇	48
101/11/30	臺北關稅局	泰國	P 氏涉嫌走私毒品案	特拉嗎竇	14

註：102 年 1 月 1 日起，財政部關稅總局改為財政部關務署，臺北關稅局改為臺北關，基隆關稅局改為基隆關，臺中關稅局改為臺中關，高雄關稅局改為高雄關。



三、毒品來源及走私方式

(一) 毒品來源分述如下：

1. 海洛因主要來源為柬埔寨 80.603 公斤，占 72.2%；泰國 16.145 公斤，占 14.46%；中國大陸 11.567 公斤，占 10.36%；越南 1.14 公斤，占 1.02%；緬甸 0.571 公斤，占 0.51%；其他來源 1.619 公斤，占 1.45%。
2. 甲基安非他命主要來源為國內自製，查獲 139.647 公斤，占 62.59%；中國大陸 72.295 公斤，占 32.4%；加拿大 9.134 公斤，占 4.09%；美國 0.027 公斤，占 0.01%；其他來源 2.006 公斤，占 0.9%。
3. 大麻主要來源為美國 1.575 公斤，占 78.5%；加拿大 0.393 公斤，占 19.59%；國內自製 0.01 公斤，占 0.5%；其他來源 0.028 公斤，占 1.4%。
4. 愷他命主要來源為走私入境，總計查獲 445.409 公斤，其中中國大陸 437.493 公斤，占 98.22%；其他來源 7.916 公斤，占 1.78%。
5. 硝甲西洋總計查獲 472.154 公斤，其中國內自製 279.616 公斤，占 59.22%；中國大陸 102.522 公斤，占 21.71%；其他來源 90.016 公斤，占 19.06%。（表 2-4）



表 2-4

101 年偵辦主要毒品案件來源統計表

單位：公克

類別 來源	案數	百分比 %											
			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 %	其他毒品
大陸	13	17.81	11,567.20	10.36	72,295.40	32.40			437,493.40	98.22	102,522	21.71	
泰國	12	16.44	16,144.80	14.46									
越南	1	1.37	1,140.00	1.02									
菲律賓	1	1.37											註三
柬埔寨	2	2.74	80,603.00	72.20									
緬甸	1	1.37	571.00	0.51									
美國	5	6.85			27.00	0.01	1,575.00	78.50					
加拿大	7	9.59			9,133.99	4.09	393.00	19.59					
荷蘭	1	1.37					0.42						
紐西蘭	1	1.37					28.00	1.40					
巴基斯坦	1	1.37											註四
國內自製	19	26.03			139,647.26	62.59	10.00	0.50			279,616	59.22	
其他	9	12.33	1,619.46	1.45	2,006.19	0.90			7,915.50	1.78	90,016	19.06	
合計	73	100.00	111,645.46	100.00	223,109.84	100.00	2,006.42	100.00	445,408.90	100.00	472,154	100.00	

註：一、本表數據係毒品危害防制條例所列之各項毒品，不包含偽、禁藥品。

二、本表所指大陸係包含香港、澳門地區。

三、101 年 5 月 20 日查獲自菲律賓郵寄來臺第一級毒品古柯鹼 2,094 公克案。

四、101 年 6 月 1 日查獲自巴基斯坦郵寄來臺第四級毒品（假）麻黃鹼 2,140 公克案。



(二) 走私方式：

利用郵包包裹及快遞夾藏 27 案，走私方式包括利用高爾夫球桿具、輸送帶傳送機、行李拉桿、蛋糕盒、除濕劑補充包、三合一奶茶包、進口成衣等方式夾藏；旅客夾帶 10 案，走私方式包括夾藏於行李、束褲、內衣、鞋底、吞入腹中或咖啡包等矇混闖關；海、空運貨櫃 5 案，走私方式包括夾藏於進口空氣濾清器之濾心、塑膠粒、泡棉、香菇中，漁船走私 3 案，其他 9 案。分述如下：

1. 海洛因主要為漁船走私 91.2 公斤，占 81.69%；旅客夾帶 10.524 公斤，占 9.43%；海運貨櫃走私 3.923 公斤，占 3.51%；郵包夾藏 1.199 公斤，占 1.07%；其他 4.799 公斤，占 4.3%。
2. 甲基安非他命主要為國內自製，查獲量 139.647 公斤，占 62.59%；其餘走私案件空運貨櫃走私 57.975 公斤，占 25.99%；郵包夾藏 11.225 公斤，占 5.03%；漁船走私 11.2 公斤，占 5.02%；旅客夾帶 1.056 公斤，占 0.47%；其他 2.006 公斤，占 0.9%。
3. 大麻主要為郵包夾藏 1.996 公斤，占 99.5%；國內自製 0.01 公斤，占 0.5%。
4. 愷他命主要為空運貨櫃走私 384.975 公斤，占 86.43%；海運貨櫃走私 35 公斤，占 7.86%；郵包夾藏 17.518 公斤，占 3.93%；其他 7.916 公斤，占 1.78%。
5. 硝甲西洋主要為國內自製 279.616 公斤，占 59.22%；海運貨櫃走私 101.547 公斤，占 21.51%；空運貨櫃走私 62.975 公斤，占 13.34%；其他 28.016 公斤，占 5.93%。（表 2-5）



表 2-5

101 年偵辦主要毒品案件走私方式統計表

單位：公克

來源 \ 類別	案數	百分比 %	毒品種類 (單位：公克)									
			海洛因	百分比 %	甲基安非他命	百分比 %	大麻	百分比 %	愷他命	百分比 %	硝甲西泮	百分比 %
旅客夾帶	10	13.70	10,524.20	9.43	1,056.00	0.47						
海運貨櫃	2	2.74	3,923.00	3.51					35,000.00	7.86	101,547	21.51
空運貨櫃	3	4.11			57,975.40	25.99			384,975.40	86.43	62,975	13.34
漁 船	3	4.11	91,200.00	81.69	11,200.00	5.02						
郵 包	27	36.99	1,199.06	1.07	11,224.99	5.03	1,996.42	99.50	17,518.00	3.93		
國內自製	19	26.03			139,647.26	62.59	10.00	0.50			279,616	59.22
其 他	9	12.33	4,799.20	4.30	2,006.19	0.90			7,915.50	1.78	28,016	5.93
合 計	73	100.00	111,645.46	100.00	223,109.84	100.00	2,006.42	100.00	445,408.90	100.00	472,154	100.00

註：本表數據係毒品危害防制條例所列之各項毒品，不包含偽、禁藥品。



四、重要案例

(一) 張○○走私海洛因 10.6 公斤、甲基安非他命 11.2 公斤案

高雄市調查處偵悉，以張○○為首之走私毒品集團，涉嫌由大陸地區走私毒品來臺販售。101 年 1 月 10 日 13 時許，會同警方人員在高雄市鳳山區青年路民宅查獲海洛因 10.6 公斤、甲基安非他命 11.2 公斤及制式 90 手槍 2 枝、子彈 104 發、達姆彈 22 發、販毒不法所得新臺幣 26 萬元，現場逮捕張○○1 人，全案移送高雄地檢署依法偵辦。

圖 2-2-01-1



張○○走私毒品案新聞發布



圖 2-2-01-2



張○○走私毒品案查緝現場

(二) 蔣○○等走私愷他命 384 公斤、甲基安非他命 57 公斤案

中部地區機動工作站偵悉，以蔣○○為首之走私毒品集團，涉嫌由大陸地區走私毒品來臺販售。101 年 2 月 4 日清晨 5 時許，會同臺北關稅局人員在桃園機場航空貨運站查獲以進口香菇夾藏愷他命及甲基安非他命 28 箱，總計查獲愷他命 384 公斤、甲基安非他命 57 公斤，同時在桃園縣龜山鄉將嫌疑人蔣○○拘提到案，另約談報關業者蘇○○及劉○○到案說明，全案移送桃園地檢署依法偵辦。



圖 2-2-02-1



蔣○○等走私毒品案查緝現場

圖 2-2-02-2



蔣○○等以香菇夾藏毒品



(三) 張○○等走私一粒眠 217.616 公斤案

新北市調查處偵悉，以張○○為首之走私毒品集團，涉嫌將一粒眠走私至馬來西亞販售。101 年 2 月 13 日 15 時許，會同警、憲等單位人員，在臺北市信義區張○○租住處，查獲一粒眠 115 萬 1,870 錠，重 216.7 公斤，並以現行犯逮捕張○○，另查扣販毒不法所得新臺幣 10 萬元並報請檢察官凍結張○○所有○○銀行帳戶內新臺幣 100 萬元，同時在新北市汐止區拘提共犯王○○到案，隨即依法搜索王○○新北市汐止區住所，查獲一粒眠 4,580 錠，重 916 公克，合計查獲一粒眠 217.616 公斤（115 萬 6,450 錠），全案移送臺北地檢署依法偵辦。

圖 2-2-03-1



張○○等走私毒品證物



圖 2-2-03-2



張○○等走私毒品證物

(四) 吳○○等走私愷他命 139 包，重 35 公斤案

桃園縣調查站偵悉，以吳○○為首之走私毒品集團，涉嫌由大陸地區走私毒品來臺販售。101 年 3 月 29 日 23 時許，在新北市五股區○○快遞貨運公司執行搜索，當場在進口藝術品包裝盒內，查獲愷他命 139 包，重 35 公斤，並於 3 月 30 日上午在新北市板橋區逮捕吳○○、巫○○、連○○及吳○○等 4 人，另在桃園機場將從大陸回臺處理該批毒品之主嫌吳○○逮捕到案，全案移送基隆地檢署依法偵辦。



圖 2-2-04-1



吳○○等走私毒品案新聞發布

圖 2-2-04-2



吳○○等走私毒品案查緝現場



圖 2-2-05-1

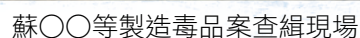




圖 2-2-05-2



蘇○○等製造毒品案查緝現場

（六）周○○等製造甲基安非他命及（假）麻黃鹼工廠案

中部地區機動工作站偵悉，以周○○為首之製毒集團，涉嫌在屏東地區製造甲基安非他命販售牟利。101 年 7 月 27 日 17 時許，依法搜索屏東市製毒工廠，分別在三合院內查獲甲基安非他命溶液 150 公克，製毒原料中藥麻黃草 103 公斤及製毒機具一批，在透天厝內查獲（假）麻黃鹼溶液 53 公斤及製毒機具一批，並以現行犯逮捕製毒師傅周○○及助手黃○○等 2 人，全案移送彰化地檢署依法偵辦。

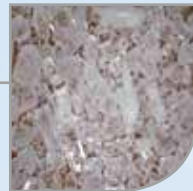


圖 2-2-06-1



周○○等製造毒品原料麻黃草

圖 2-2-06-2



周○○等製造毒品案查緝現場



（七）王○○等製造（假）麻黃鹼工廠案

南部地區機動工作站偵悉，以王○○為首之製毒集團，涉嫌在高雄地區製造（假）麻黃鹼販售牟利。101 年 7 月 30 日依法搜索高雄市岡山區製毒工廠，查獲（假）麻黃鹼 286 公克、溶液 250.5 公斤、製毒原料中藥麻黃草 150 公斤及製毒機具一批，並以現行犯逮捕製毒師傅王○○，助手盧○○等 2 人到案，全案移送高雄地檢署依法偵辦。

圖 2-2-07-1



王○○等製造毒品案查緝現場



圖 2-2-07-2



王○○等製造毒品案查緝現場

（八）莊○○等走私海洛因磚 205 塊，重 80.2 公斤案

臺北市調查處偵悉，以莊○○為首之走私毒品集團，涉嫌以宏○○漁船自柬埔寨走私海洛因來臺販售。101 年 8 月 19 日會同海巡署南區機動海巡隊出海攔截，於 8 月 21 日 9 時許，順利將宏○○漁船押返高雄港碼頭，在該漁船密艙起出海洛因磚 205 塊，重 80.2 公斤，逮捕船長潘○○、輪機長黃○○，並在高雄、屏東等地逮捕貨主莊○○、張○○、船東陳○○兄弟及莊某女友來○○等共 7 人，全案移送高雄地檢署依法偵辦。



圖 2-2-08-1



莊○○等走私毒品案查緝現場

圖 2-2-08-2



莊○○等走私毒品案新聞發布



(九) 李○○等走私硝甲西泮 101.547 公斤案

新北市調查處偵悉，以李○○為首之走私毒品集團，涉嫌自大陸地區走私硝甲西泮（製造一粒眠毒品原料）販售予製毒集團。101 年 10 月 15 日 9 時許，李○○將硝甲西泮運至臺北市○○快遞公司時，以現行犯逮捕，當場查獲硝甲西泮 20 公斤，另經李○○供述，於臺北市信義區再起出硝甲西泮 81.547 公斤，總計 101.547 公斤，復循線於 16 日上午在高雄市拘提買主林○○，並傳喚仲介毒品交易之張○○、邱○○到案，全案移送臺北地檢署依法偵辦。

圖 2-2-09-1



李○○等走私毒品案證物



圖 2-2-09-2



李○○等走私毒品案證物

(十) 李○○等製造甲基安非他命工廠案

臺南市調查處偵悉，以李○○為首之製毒集團，涉嫌在新竹地區製造甲基安非他命販售牟利，101 年 10 月 31 日上午，依法搜索新竹縣湖口鄉製毒工廠，查獲甲基安非他命 29 公克、溶液 44 公斤及製毒機具一批，並以現行犯逮捕李○○及葉○○；另循線於 11 月 1 日，依法搜索新竹市香山區製毒工廠，查獲甲基安非他命 2 公斤、溶液 14 公斤，嗣後將具化工博士背景之製毒師傅吳○○拘提到案，並在渠住所查獲製毒機具及原料一批，全案移送臺北地檢署依法偵辦。

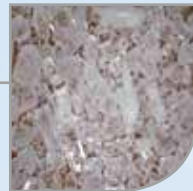


圖 2-2-10-1



李○○等製造毒品案機具設備

圖 2-2-10-2



李○○等製造毒品案查緝現場



參、國際暨兩岸合作

依據我國緝毒工作「拔根斷源、阻絕供給」之目標，及考慮我國外交環境的艱困，本局緝毒國際合作採取「有實案、有實力」務實的原則，以我國毒品及製毒原料的上游國家，及有利我國反毒工作之國家為優先合作對象，在做法上則以「管道建立、經驗交流、情資交換、會議召開、合作辦案、案犯追緝」具體方式執行，並因應國內毒品犯罪情勢需要，推動與相關國家或地區之合作。

一、交流、參訪及情資交換

- (一) 本局毒品防制處人員於 101 年 1 月 9 日與來訪之美國司法部緝毒署（DEA）香港辦事處人員，就合作偵辦中案件及推動本局加入「國際緝毒年會」案等事項舉行工作會談。
- (二) 本局毒品防制處人員於 101 年 2 月 20 日至 25 日前往新加坡、馬來西亞與該兩國緝毒機關舉行個案會談及合作偵證事宜。
- (三) 本局毒品防制處人員於 101 年 3 月 1 日與來局訪問之加拿大皇家騎警駐香港聯絡處人員，就雙方合作偵辦之個案與兩國非法毒品濫用趨勢舉行工作會談。
- (四) 本局毒品防制處人員於 101 年 3 月 2 日陪同來訪之日本厚生省九州厚生局麻藥取締部人員至本局宜蘭縣調查站拜會後，再與毒品防制處人員，就雙方合作案件舉行工作會談。
- (五) 本局毒品防制處人員於 101 年 3 月 13 日與來訪之菲律賓緝毒署（PDEA）署長古帝亞雷茲（Jose Gutierrez）等人，就臺菲毒品犯罪趨勢、先驅化學品流用製成毒品、控制下交付偵查行動，及雙方目前合作偵辦之個案、未來如何加強交流等議題進行工作座談。



圖 2-3-1



本局毒品防制處與馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局召開跨國緝毒工作會談

- (六) 本局毒品防制處人員於 101 年 5 月 8 日與來訪之美國國司法部緝毒署（DEA）香港辦事處處人員，就合作偵辦中案件及本局加入「國際緝毒年會」等議題進行工作座談。
- (七) 本局毒品防制處人員於 101 年 6 月 11 日與來訪之美國國司法部緝毒署（DEA）香港辦事處人員，就合作偵辦個案等議題進行工作座談。
- (八) 本局毒品防制處人員於 101 年 6 月 13 日與來訪之泰國司法部特別調查署（DSI）副署長 Sansern Palawatvichai 等人，就雙方目前合作案件等議題進行工作座談。
- (九) 本局主任秘書率毒品防制處等相關人員，應大陸公安部海關總署的邀



訪，於 101 年 6 月 25 日至 7 月 1 日，前往大陸福建、廣東等地海關緝私及相關執法部門參訪，並就毒品犯罪情資交換、案件合作偵辦等議題進行工作會談。

(十) 本局毒品防制處邀訪大陸公安部禁毒局人員一行 8 人於 101 年 8 月 26 日至 31 日前來本局舉行工作座談會及參觀反毒陳展館、毒品鑑識工作，並前往花蓮財團法人主愛之家輔導中心，觀摩吸毒犯戒治情形。

(十一) 本局毒品防制處人員於 101 年 9 月 19 日與來訪之美國司法部緝毒署 (DEA) 香港辦事處人員，就合作偵辦個案件等議題進行工作座談。

(十二) 本局為加強兩岸合作之二級通報窗口聯繫管道暢通，由副局長率員

圖 2-3-2



大陸公安部禁毒局副局長率團參訪本局



於 101 年 10 月 16 日至 24 日前往大陸北京、南京、無錫、杭州及上海等地相關執法部門參訪，並就毒品犯罪情資交換、案件合作偵辦等議題進行工作會談。

(十三) 本局毒品防制處人員陪同來訪之馬來西亞衛生部藥品管理局人員於 101 年 11 月 6 日拜會行政院衛生署食品藥物管理局，並就兩國含麻黃鹼成分感冒藥與管制藥品管制作業等議題進行工作會談。

(十四) 本局毒品防制處人員於 101 年 11 月 6 日與來訪之越南公安部防制毒品與犯罪委員會副秘書長文玉泰（Van Ngoc Thai）等人，就偵查感冒藥出口流用為製毒原料、推動簽署反毒備忘錄等合作事宜進行工作會談。

(十五) 本局毒品防制處人員於 101 年 11 月 13 日與加拿大皇家騎警（RCMP）駐香港辦事處人員，就雙方合作偵辦之個案與臺加兩國毒品走私趨勢等議題進行工作會談。

(十六) 本局毒品防制處人員於 101 年 11 月 27 日與來訪之馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局局長努爾拉璽（Datuk Noor Rashid）等人，就雙方合作偵辦中之個案與本局查獲一粒眠製毒工廠現況等議題進行工作會談。

(十七) 本局毒品防制處及鑑識科學處人員於 101 年 12 月 3 日至 7 日前往大陸北京、福建參訪，分別拜會大陸公安部禁毒局、公安部禁毒情報技術中心、福建省公安廳禁毒總隊、福建警察學院等禁毒等單位，就雙方合作偵辦之個案、加強打擊毒品犯罪技術之交流等議題進行工作會談。



圖 2-3-3



本局人員與大陸公安部禁毒情報技術中心工作座談會

二、國際暨兩岸合作偵辦案例

(一) 國際合作：

1. 本局與泰國司法部特別調查署（DSI）合作偵辦「臺籍廖○○涉嫌走私毒品案」，案經本局提供情資，泰方聯合澳門警方於 101 年 3 月 28 日在澳門逮捕廖○○及一名臺籍人士林○○，並查獲準備走私來臺灣之海洛因 350 公克。
2. 本局與馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局合作偵辦之「臺籍劉○○等涉嫌在馬國設立一粒眠製毒工廠案」，依據本局情資，馬方成立專案小組於 101 年 5 月



- 12 日在馬國吉隆坡查獲一粒眠製毒工廠 2 座、一粒眠 8 萬 8,000 錠，硝甲西泮 282.62 公斤，逮捕嫌犯 23 人（其中含臺籍劉○○、張○○與李○○等 3 人）。
3. 本局與馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局持續合作偵辦「臺籍劉○○等涉嫌至馬國設立一粒眠製毒工廠案」，馬方專案小組又於 101 年 5 月 18 日在吉隆坡近郊一座倉庫中再查獲一粒眠 73 萬 6,330 錠及鹽酸麻黃素 12.78 公斤，逮捕馬籍嫌犯 1 人。
 4. 本局與馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局合作偵辦「臺籍高○○等涉嫌走私硝甲西泮至馬國案」，馬方根據本局所提供相關情資，於 101 年 7 月 31 日在馬國雪蘭莪州（Taman Damai Utama, Puchong, Selangor）一座倉庫中，查獲一粒眠 39 萬 5,000 錠（約 79 公斤），隨後逮捕馬籍嫌犯 1 人。
 5. 本局與菲律賓警政署反毒特遣隊、美國緝毒署馬尼拉分處合作偵辦「臺籍鄭○○等在菲國製毒案」，菲方專案小組於 101 年 8 月 19 日在菲國大馬尼拉區南郊之巴蘭亞計市（Paranaque）查獲安非他命製毒工廠 1 座，查扣安非他命成品 25 公斤、溶液 0.5 公斤及電子秤、發電機等製毒所需器具，並逮捕臺籍嫌犯 5 名。
 6. 本局與馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局合作偵辦「馬來西亞陳○○涉嫌跨國毒品走私案」，馬方於 101 年 9 月 23 日在馬國雪蘭莪州一座倉庫中，查獲一粒眠 52 萬 8,000 錠（約 105.6 公斤）並逮捕華裔馬籍嫌犯 2 人。



圖 2-3-4



本局與菲律賓合作偵辦「臺籍鄭○○等在菲國製毒案」查獲現場

(二) 兩岸合作：

本局與大陸福建省公安邊防總隊合作偵辦「彭○○等涉嫌走私毒品案」，陸方於 101 年 5 月 5 日在大陸福建省廈門市思明區逮捕臺籍嫌疑人王○○，並查獲海洛因毒品 295 公克、安非他命 25 公克。

(三) 國際暨兩岸合作研討會

1. 本局毒品防制處派員於 101 年 1 月 9 至 13 日參加由美國司法部緝毒署（DEA）國際訓練處在臺北市六福皇宮飯店舉辦為期一周之「先驅化學品管制研討會」（Seminar on Diversion and Precursor Chemical Control）。
2. 本局毒品防制處派員於 101 年 9 月 21 日參加由國立臺灣大學國家發展研究



所、展望與探索雜誌社等主辦之「黃金 10 年兩岸關係的展望」研討會並發表「兩岸司法互助協議對打擊毒品犯罪成效之研究」論文乙篇。

3. 本局毒品防制處派員參加於 101 年 9 月 24 日至 10 月 5 日在日本東京召開之「2012 年日本藥物犯罪取締研討會」，包括菲律賓、泰國、馬來西亞、墨西哥、奈及利亞、土耳其等 6 國亦派代表參加，本局自 1994 年起歷年均係以觀察員身分參加。

圖 2-3-5



本局毒品防制處派員參加「2012 年日本藥物犯罪取締研討會」



肆、獲案毒品證物之保管及處理

一、毒品證物保管

101 年計收受各司法、軍法機關查獲移送檢驗後入庫保管之毒品證物 5,010 件，計 163 公斤 721.06 公克，截至 101 年底，本局保管毒品證物計 2 萬 9,669 件，重量計 1,878 公斤 598.29 公克。（表 2-6-1）

表 2-6-1

101 年獲案毒品證物各月入庫統計表

分級	第一級毒品						第二級毒品		其他		合計	
種類	海洛因		嗎啡		古柯鹼		大麻					
數量	公克	案數	公克	案數	公克	案數	公克	案數	公克	案數	公克	案數
1 月	10,566.04	364	0.18	1			31.47	14			10,597.69	379
2 月	1,210.66	298			294.70	1	174.51	11	496.00	3	2,175.87	313
3 月	12,193.70	505	0.21	1			253.38	33	164.92	2	12,612.21	541
4 月	3,334.44	433					52.24	19	3.49	2	3,390.17	454
5 月	5,893.34	439	0.68	1			72.47	21	433.91	1	6,400.40	462
6 月	607.86	290					475.22	19	3.17		1,086.25	309
7 月	5,252.28	437			155.79	1	12,869.69	41	43.34	1	18,321.10	480
8 月	2,709.49	342					30.08	19	521.51		3,261.08	361
9 月	76,382.48	432		1	1.34	1	293.24	27	84.47		76,761.53	461
10 月	994.40	362					651.62	32	61.85	1	1,707.87	395
11 月	8,563.57	349					89.00	19	180.31		8,832.88	368
12 月	15,696.66	457			1.05		2,793.97	28	82.33	2	18,574.01	487
總計	143,404.92	4,708	1.07	4	452.88	3	17,786.89	283	2,075.30	12	163,721.06	5,010

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

2.1 案可能包含 1 種以上之毒品。



二、獲案毒品處理流程監督會

- (一) 確保獲案毒品處理流程透明、公開，以昭公信，於每年銷燬前召開「獲案毒品處理流程監督會」，會中除報告獲案毒品保管現況外，並推選銷燬監督委員，會同高檢署檢察官，共同監證公開銷燬作業。
- (二) 本會置委員 15 人至 17 人，聘請司法院、行政院、國家安全局、國防部、財政部、法務部、衛生署、環保署、海岸巡防署、內政部警政署、台灣高等法院檢察署、憲兵指揮部、本局等單位代表及遴薦 2 至 4 名民間反毒團體人員擔任委員，由本局局長兼召集人，另聘請立法委員及監察委員各一人為顧問。
- (三) 101 年「獲案毒品處理流程監督會」第 13 次會議於 4 月 10 日下午 2 時 30 分在本局舉行，會中決議：
 - 1. 確認銷燬已獲處分命令之毒品證物計 8,373 筆，790 公斤 343.63 公克。(表 2-6-2、2-6-3)
 - 2. 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張副董事長智剛等 3 位擔任監督會委員代表，配合臺灣高等法院檢察署錢檢察官漢良於 4 月 17 日上午蒞臨本局，監督執行待銷燬毒品證物之清點、封緘及簽證作業；5 月 3 日下午 3 時赴臺北市府環境保護局木柵垃圾焚化廠監督銷燬作業。



表 2-6-2

101 年各機關獲案毒品獲處分命令銷燬統計表

資料時間：100 年 1 月 1 日至 12 月 31 日

機關代碼	機關名稱	核發他機關件數	他機關核發件數	處分命令總件數
02	臺灣臺北地方法院檢察署	21	34	497
04	臺灣士林地方法院檢察署	12	30	307
06	臺灣板橋地方法院檢察署	49	38	973
07	臺灣桃園地方法院	0	1	1
08	臺灣桃園地方法院檢察署	15	17	1,136
10	臺灣新竹地方法院檢察署	5	11	193
11	臺灣臺中地方法院	0	1	1
12	臺灣臺中地方法院檢察署	14	11	688
13	臺灣彰化地方法院	0	0	1
14	臺灣彰化地方法院檢察署	13	9	626
16	臺灣雲林地方法院檢察署	15	11	241
18	臺灣嘉義地方法院檢察署	15	8	166
20	臺灣臺南地方法院檢察署	10	15	409
22	臺灣高雄地方法院檢察署	24	13	1,862
23	臺灣屏東地方法院	0	0	5
24	臺灣屏東地方法院檢察署	5	5	337
26	臺灣臺東地方法院檢察署	1	4	13
28	臺灣花蓮地方法院檢察署	6	0	64
30	臺灣宜蘭地方法院檢察署	11	3	132
32	臺灣基隆地方法院檢察署	3	6	284
34	臺灣澎湖地方法院檢察署	0	1	3
36	福建金門地方法院檢察署	0	1	1
97	臺灣南投地方法院檢察署	4	9	147
99	臺灣苗栗地方法院檢察署	8	4	285
A0	臺灣高雄少年法院	1	0	0
C2	國防部北部地方軍事法院檢察署	0	0	1
	總計件數	232	232	8,373

表 2-6-3

法務部調查局獲案毒品保管專庫歷年銷燬各類毒品數量統計一覽表

類別 年份	第一級毒品						第二級毒品						其 他		合 計		公 開 銷 燬	
	海洛因		嗎 啡		鴉 片		古柯鹼		罌 粟		古 柯		大 麻		公 克	件 數	日 期	垃圾焚化廠
	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克	件數	公克	件數				
83 年	122,546.94	3,858	5,096.50	557			1.40	2					14,900.21	79	2,579.82	26	4,522 83 年 6 月 3 日	內湖
84 年	342,259.19	5,836	5,703.37	185			1,015.58	10					19,662.17	56	813.89	168	6,255 84 年 5 月 22 日	內湖
85 年	391,138.80	4,879	2,170.28	55			0.54	4					5,301.64	64	2,634.78	89	5,091 85 年 5 月 17 日	木柵
86 年	216,698.17	3,004	638.20	29			33.97	1					10,917.00	44	246.87	32	228,334.21 86 年 5 月 16 日	木柵
87 年	155,646.91	3,911	298.31	12			574.50	1					2,263.71	50	27.27	21	158,810.70 87 年 5 月 15 日	木柵
88 年	94,412.33	3,012	1,878.45	23			6.34	1					2,940.13	90	173.80	18	3,144 88 年 5 月 19 日	木柵
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 90 年 5 月 14 日	內湖
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 91 年 5 月 17 日	木柵
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 92 年 5 月 16 日	假木
93 年	66,915.61	7,083	1,072.10	3			1.30	1	287.63	1	6.29	2	12,852.31	349	59.98	9	81,195.22 93 年 5 月 26 日	木柵
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 94 年 5 月 23 日	木柵
96 年	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 96 年 5 月 19 日	木柵
97 年	242,544.17	12,679	691.24	3			1,175.86	4					21,291.16	330	5.36	18	265,707.79 97 年 4 月 26 日	木柵
98 年	257,576.69	9,197					455.47	6					17,143.93	299	10,491.51	29	285,667.60 98 年 4 月 16 日	木柵
99 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 99 年 4 月 2 日	木柵
100 年	593,596.52	13,278	33,247.71	65	26.6	2	165.05	3	2,279.89	1			144,683.80	432	5,173.27	311	779,172.79 100 年 5 月 5 日	木柵
101 年	217,711.70	7,923	426,598.21	26	0.0	0	6.42	3	0.40	2	184.78	1	78,893.88	371	66,948.24	47	790,343.63 101 年 5 月 3 日	木柵

備註：89 年末召開全國反毒會議。





圖 2-4-1



本局張前局長主持 101 年「獲案毒品處理流程監督會」第 13 次會議

三、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」及「獲案處理流程管制作業要點」第 14 條「調查局應定期會同司法、軍法機關或其他有關機關、人員，公開銷燬已經命令處分之獲案毒品…」之規定，本局為配合 6 月 3 日召開之全國反毒會議，每年於期前公開銷燬已獲處分命令之毒品證物。

101 年待銷燬毒品經過本局長達 3 個月之調取、裝箱、封緘等前置作業，分裝成 163 箱共計 790 公斤，於 5 月 3 日下午 1 時 30 分，由裝甲運鈔車裝載，在本局警衛組安全人員荷槍實彈、空勤總隊直昇機監控戒護下，配合沿途警力交通管



制，從本局運送至木柵垃圾焚化廠。

14 時車隊抵達木柵垃圾焚化廠，工作人員將毒品證物搬運至 5 樓垃圾儲坑區平臺，在監督委員逐箱檢視核對箱數及封條無損後，每箱毒品依序排列整齊等待銷燬。15 時 30 分法務部曾部長親臨主持 101 年獲案毒品證物公開銷燬儀式。（圖 2-4-2、2-4-3）

圖 2-4-2



法務部曾部長、調查局張前局長、臺北市政府倪副秘書長共同啟動銷燬毒品儀式



圖 2-4-3



101 年獲案毒品銷燬作業現場

伍、毒品防制宣導

毒品危害國民身心健康與社會治安，近年各類新型態毒品推陳出新，透過各種管道滲入社會各階層，直接威脅校園安全，並戕害青少年身心健康；現階段毒品防制工作已刻不容緩，必須結合政府與民間力量，運用社會資源，提供各項防制措施，針對不同族群，有效宣導正確反毒知識與觀念。

本局積極配合毒品防制教育之推動，94 年 12 月設置「反毒陳展館」，開放國內各階層民眾及國際外賓參觀，透過專業解說，實地瞭解毒品危害，以達反毒功效，迄至 101 年 12 月底止，參觀反毒陳展館之人數已達 25 萬 61 人，其中學校員



生人數計 15 萬 4,631 人，占 61.84%，政府機關人數計 5 萬 2,997 人，占 21.19%，民間團體人數計 4 萬 1,601 人，占 16.64%。

本局配合各機關團體學校之需求，選派資深講座前往專題演講；另配合政府機關或民間社團舉辦大型活動之機會，由各地區調查處站派員在會場設點宣導，除提供有關毒品危害之文宣外，並散發印製有反毒警語之紀念品等，藉以深化反毒教育。（圖 2-5）

圖 2-5



本局反毒陳展館



3

案件概況分析





壹、全國毒品犯罪統計概況

依據法務部統計資料顯示：

一、毒品案件偵審情形

101 年地方法院檢察署新收毒品偵字案件為 7 萬 571 件（其中第一級毒品占 35.5%，第二級毒品占 60.1%，餘為第三與第四級毒品），較上年減少 4.8%，其中第一級毒品較上年減少 9.2%，第二級毒品減少 3.4%。在新收毒品案件當中，施用行為（含兼施用）者為 5 萬 6,795 件占 80.5%，較上年減少 6.5%。

101 年地方法院檢察署毒品偵查案件起訴人數 4 萬 3,025 人（其中施用行為者占 75.6%；犯第一級毒品者占 43.7%、第二級毒品者占 50%、第三級毒品者 6%），較上年增加 65 人。（表 3-1-1）

表 3-1-1

毒品案件偵審情形統計表

項目別	新收偵查案件數					起訴人數				
	總 計		第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	總 計		第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品
	件數	施用				人數	施用			
97 年	83,187	74,096	49,707	32,461	860	47,469	41,215	34,017	12,588	821
98 年	71,483	61,139	36,652	33,199	1,465	40,443	32,947	25,437	13,639	1,303
99 年	76,363	63,521	30,016	44,002	2,135	43,694	34,280	21,338	20,429	1,827
100 年	74,151	60,742	27,577	43,869	2,383	42,960	32,356	19,337	21,202	2,313
101 年	70,571	56,795	25,046	42,399	2,808	43,025	32,535	18,783	21,520	2,603
與上年增減率	-4.8%	-6.5%	-9.2%	-3.4%	17.8%	0.2%	0.6%	-2.9%	1.5%	12.5%



二、毒品案件判決情形

101 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 6,410 人，較上年減少 0.1%，其中屬第一級毒品罪者為 1 萬 5,753 人占 43.3%，第二級毒品罪者為 1 萬 8,558 人占 51.0%。有罪人數中，純施用 2 萬 8,553 人占 78.4%，較上年減少 2.7%；純製賣運輸 4,966 人占 13.6%，則較上年增加 10.0%。（表 3-1-2）

表 3-1-2

毒品案件判決確定有罪人數統計表

單位：人

項 目 別	總 計	第 一 級 毒 品	第 二 級 毒 品	第 三 級 毒 品	純 製 賣 運 輸	製 賣 運 輸 兼 施 用	純 施 用		
							人 數	第 一 級 毒 品	第 二 級 毒 品
97 年	41,120	28,286	12,401	398	2,008	15	36,563	26,191	10,372
98 年	36,758	24,624	11,504	591	2,129	4	32,046	22,670	9,376
99 年	35,460	18,271	15,999	1,139	3,470	3	29,428	15,933	13,495
100 年	36,440	16,614	18,007	1,747	4,514	4	29,351	14,281	15,070
101 年	36,410	15,753	18,558	2,023	4,966	7	28,553	13,507	15,046
與上年 增減率	-0.1%	-5.2%	3.1%	15.8%	10.0%	75.0%	-2.7%	-5.4%	-0.2%



三、查獲毒品數量

101 年按當期鑑定純質淨重之毒品共計 2,622.4 公斤，較上年增加 282.3 公斤、12.1%。鑑定毒品之純質淨重當中，第一級毒品為 159.7 公斤（海洛因等），第二級毒品 143.8 公斤（安非他命等），第三級毒品 2,233.5 公斤（愷他命等）及第四級毒品 85.4 公斤（（假）麻黃鹼等）。就毒品來源地區別分，主要以來自中國大陸者最多，約占 67.4%。同期間經認定符合「毒品製造工廠認定標準」之毒品製造工廠計 52 座。（表 3-1-3-1，3-1-3-2）

表 3-1-3-1

查獲各類毒品數量統計表—按當期鑑定之純質淨重

單位：公斤

項 目 別	總 計	第一級毒品		第二級毒品					第三級毒品		第四級毒品			
		合 計	海 洛 因	合 計	MDMA	大 麻	安 非 他 命	安 非 他 命 半 成 品	合 計	愷 他 命	合 計	甲 基 麻 黃 鹼	麻 黃 鹼	假 麻 黃 鹼
97 年	1,890.4	194.9	130.5	48.6	0.9	13.2	28.4	0.3	267.4	799.5	846.1	1.0	66.4	489.6
98 年	1,900.7	62.5	62.4	179.2	2.0	61.1	107.0	-	1,201.8	1,186.4	457.2	1.6	77.7	70.8
99 年	3,478.8	85.1	83.6	273.1	5.9	21.0	242.7	3.5	2,618.5	2,594.3	502.1	2.0	136.4	240.1
100 年	2,340.1	17.8	17.8	166.9	23.9	1.6	140.6		1,436.0	1,371.9	719.4	4.9	87.3	329.3
101 年	2,622.4	159.7	157.9	143.8	5.7	14.4	119.3		2,233.5	2,111.1	85.4	5.2	7.5	35.6
與上年 增減率	282.3	141.9	140.1	-23.1	-18.2	12.8	-21.3	0.0	797.5	739.2	-634.0	0.3	-79.8	-293.7



表 3-1-3-2

查獲各類毒品來源地區統計表

單位：公斤

項 目 別	總 計	第一級毒品		第二級毒品					第三級毒品		第四級毒品			
		合 計	海 洛 因	合 計	MDMA	大 麻	安 非 他 命	安 非 他 命 半 成 品	合 計	愷 他 命	合 計	甲 基 麻 黃 鹼	麻 黃 鹼	假 麻 黃 鹼
臺閩地區	368.4	66.1	66.0	38.7	4.6	11.9	17.7	-	238.8	212.1	24.8	0.5	-	17.3
中國大陸	1,767.3	6.7	6.7	77.8	-	-	77.8	-	1,682.8	1,589.0	-	-	-	-
香港	3.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	-	0.5	-	1.0	0.5	-	-	-	-
泰國	11.1	11.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
緬甸	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
其他地區	232.4	63.6	61.9	6.7	-	1.7	5.0	-	161.1	161.1	0.9	-	-	0.9
不明地區	239.0	10.4	10.4	19.2	0.2	0.7	18.3	-	149.8	148.4	59.6	4.7	-	17.5

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

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

3. 本表數字均以公克整理計算，再經進位為公斤陳示，其尾數採四捨五入法列計，故細數之和與相關總數間偶有些微差異。

4. 表內第一級毒品鴉片，第二級毒品罌粟、古柯及大麻等非合成毒品以淨重統計。



四、毒品案件在監受刑人概況

101 年毒品新入監受刑人 1 萬 971 人，較上年 1 萬 1,474 人，減少 4.4%。新入監毒品犯屬第一級毒品者為 5,083 人占 46.3%，第二級毒品者 5,023 人占 45.8%。就犯罪行為分，屬純施用毒品者 8,160 人占 74.4%，製賣運輸（含兼施用）者 2,244 人占 20.5%。

101 年底在監毒品犯計 2 萬 6,326 人，占在監受刑人 5 萬 8,674 人之 44.9%。在監毒品犯中，純施用者 1 萬 2,141 人占 46.1%，製賣運輸兼施用者計 267 人占 1.0%，純製賣運輸者 1 萬 2,643 人占 48.0%。（表 3-1-4）

表 3-1-4

毒品案件在監受刑人概況統計表

單位：人

項 目 別	在 監 受 刑 人 總 數	在監受刑人				新入監受刑人					
		總 計	純 製 賣 運 輸	製 賣 運 輸 兼 施 用	純 施 用	總 計	第 一 級 毒 品	第 二 級 毒 品	純 製 賣 運 輸	製 賣 運 輸 兼 施 用	純 施 用
97 年	52,708	20,933	6,231	697	12,893	14,492	10,267	3,841	1,167	13	12,623
98 年	55,225	23,636	6,986	536	14,970	12,440	8,685	3,395	1,067	17	10,771
99 年	57,088	24,480	8,660	412	14,213	11,247	6,291	4,410	1,550	15	9,110
100 年	57,479	25,257	10,502	337	13,197	11,474	5,544	5,205	1,992	14	8,917
101 年	58,674	26,326	12,643	267	12,141	10,971	5,083	5,023	2,240	4	8,160
與上年 增減率	2.1%	4.2%	20.4%	-20.8%	-8.0%	-4.4%	-8.3%	-3.5%	12.4%	-71.4%	-8.5%



五、觀察勸戒及強制戒治執行概況

101 年新入所受觀察勒戒人 6,969 人，較上年 8,565 人，減少 1,596 人或 18.6%。出所人數 1 萬 397 人，其中經判定有繼續施用毒品傾向者 771 人占 7.4%，較上年的 11.2%，減少 3.8%。101 年新入所受戒治人 793 人，較上年 1,094 人，減少 301 或 27.5%。同期間完成戒治處分出所者 940 人，其中免予繼續戒治出所者 929 人，期滿出所者 11 人。（表 3-1-5）

表 3-1-5

新入所受觀察勒戒人身分特性與收容情形

單位：人

項 目		97 年	98 年	99 年	100 年	101 年	
新入所	總 計		10,311	8,305	9,501	8,565	6,969
	性 別	男	8,617	6,847	7,753	7,107	5,728
		女	1,694	1,458	1,748	1,458	1,241
	年 齡	18 歲未滿	242	157	171	134	112
		18 至 24 歲未滿	1,432	1,258	1,811	1,726	1,359
		24 至 30 歲未滿	2,713	2,137	2,374	1,974	1,532
		30 至 40 歲未滿	3,667	2,934	3,337	3,006	2,541
		40 至 50 歲未滿	1,734	1,340	1,331	1,251	1,059
		50 歲以上	235	479	477	474	366
	教育程度	國中	4,699	3,646	4,104	3,623	2,946
		高中 (職)	4,277	3,518	4,190	3,836	3,124
		大專以上	568	507	572	537	451
		其他	767	634	635	569	448
	出所	人 數		11,002	8,355	9,445	9,703
有繼續施用毒品傾向者		3,301	1,971	1,449	1,086	771	
無繼續施用毒品傾向者		7,680	6,371	7,886	7,854	6,273	
年底在所人數			1,113	1,063	1,119	883	823

說明：觀察勒戒處所出所人數含無繼續施用毒品傾向、有繼續施用毒品傾向移送戒治、拒絕入所、逾期不為裁定等所有出所人數。



101 年新入所受觀察勒戒人 6,969 人中，男性占 82.2%，女性占 17.8%。年齡分布以 30 至 40 歲未滿者占 36.5% 及 24 至 30 歲未滿者占 22.0% 最多。教育程度以國、高中職者占 87.1% 最多。同期間新入所受戒治人 793 人中，男性占 84.7%，女性占 15.3%。年齡分布以 40 至 50 歲未滿者占 39.6%、30 至 40 歲未滿者占 31.3% 最多。教育程度以國、高中職者占 82.4% 最多。（表 3-1-6）

表 3-1-6

新入所受強制戒治人身分特性與收容情形

單位：人

項 目			97 年	98 年	99 年	100 年	101 年
新入所	總 計		3,396	1,972	1,470	1,094	793
	性別	男	2,989	1,720	1,296	982	672
		女	407	252	174	112	121
	年齡	18 歲未滿	4	17	9	6	5
		18 至 24 歲未滿	85	48	29	26	22
		24 至 30 歲未滿	471	218	143	59	44
		30 至 40 歲未滿	1,437	763	535	371	248
		40 至 50 歲未滿	1,028	664	258	409	314
		50 歲以上	371	262	226	223	160
	教育程度	國中	1,628	957	736	535	375
		高中 (職)	1,323	695	503	383	278
		大專以上	121	56	54	38	28
		其他	415	246	177	138	112
出所	人 數		3,696	3,145	1,737	1,344	940
	執行期滿		189	71	55	35	11
	停止戒治免予繼續戒治		3,507	3,074	1,682	1,309	929
年底在所人數			2,499	1,306	1,011	734	572

說明：戒治所實際出所人數含強制戒治處分執行期滿、免其刑或管訓處分之執行、繼續執徒刑或管訓處分、延長戒治期間經裁定免予繼續戒治、停止戒治及免予繼續戒治者。



貳、本局 101 年偵辦毒品案件概況分析

一、性別

101 年偵辦毒品案件，犯罪嫌疑人 120 人，其中男性 103 人，占 85.83%，女性 17 人，占 14.17%。其中第一級毒品案件嫌疑人，男性為 33 人、女性 6 人；第二級毒品案件嫌疑人，男性為 41 人、女性 5 人；第三級毒品案件嫌疑人，男性為 16 人、女性 3 人；第四級毒品案件嫌疑人，男性為 18 人、女性 3 人。（表 3-2-1）

表 3-2-1

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人性別統計表

單位：人

類別 性別	98 年				99 年				100 年				101 年			
	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品
男	61	89	51	28	51	77	47	28	40	69	55	22	33	36	16	18
女	11	18	12	22	2	9	5	3	6	8	11	2	6	5	3	3
合 計	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31	46	77	66	24	39	41	19	21



二、年齡

101 年偵辦毒品案件，犯罪嫌疑人中以 30 歲以上至 40 歲未滿者 41 人最多，占 34.17%；40 歲以上至 50 歲未滿者 32 人，占 26.67%；20 歲以上至 30 歲未滿者 23 人，占 19.17%；50 歲以上至 60 歲未滿者 22 人，占 18.33%。（表 3-2-2、圖 3-2-2）

圖 3-2-2

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人年齡統計圖

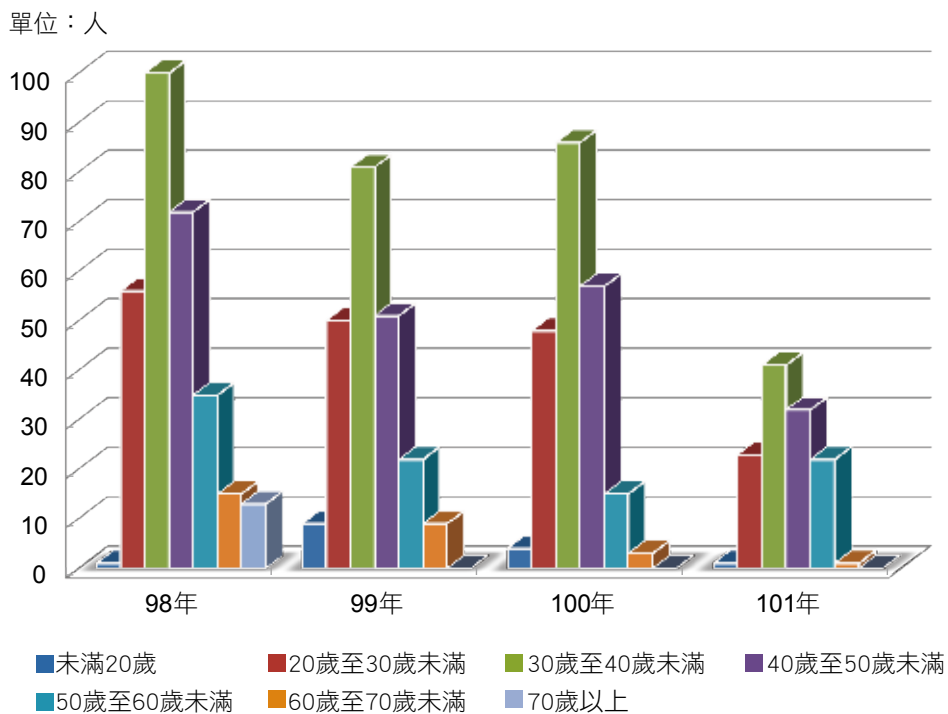




表 3-2-2

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人年齡統計表

單位：人

年 齡 \ 類 別	98 年				99 年				100 年				101 年			
	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品
未滿 20 歲	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
20 歲以上 30 歲未滿	15	22	14	5	14	19	10	7	4	18	25	1	7	6	5	5
30 歲以上 40 歲未滿	22	42	20	16	17	34	21	9	24	30	21	11	10	21	4	6
40 歲以上 50 歲未滿	18	26	16	12	12	21	9	9	16	19	12	10	11	10	5	6
50 歲以上 60 歲未滿	14	11	6	4	6	5	7	4	1	9	4	1	9	4	5	4
60 歲以上 70 歲未滿	3	3	4	5	3	5	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
70 歲以上	0	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
合 計	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31	46	77	66	24	39	41	19	21



三、教育程度

101 年偵辦毒品案件中，犯罪嫌疑人教育程度以國中程度 51 人最多，占 42.5%；高中（職）程度 42 人，占 35%；大專（含）以上 22 人，占 18.33%；國小（含）以下 5 人，占 4.17%。（表 3-2-3、圖 3-2-3）

圖 3-2-3

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人教育程度統計圖

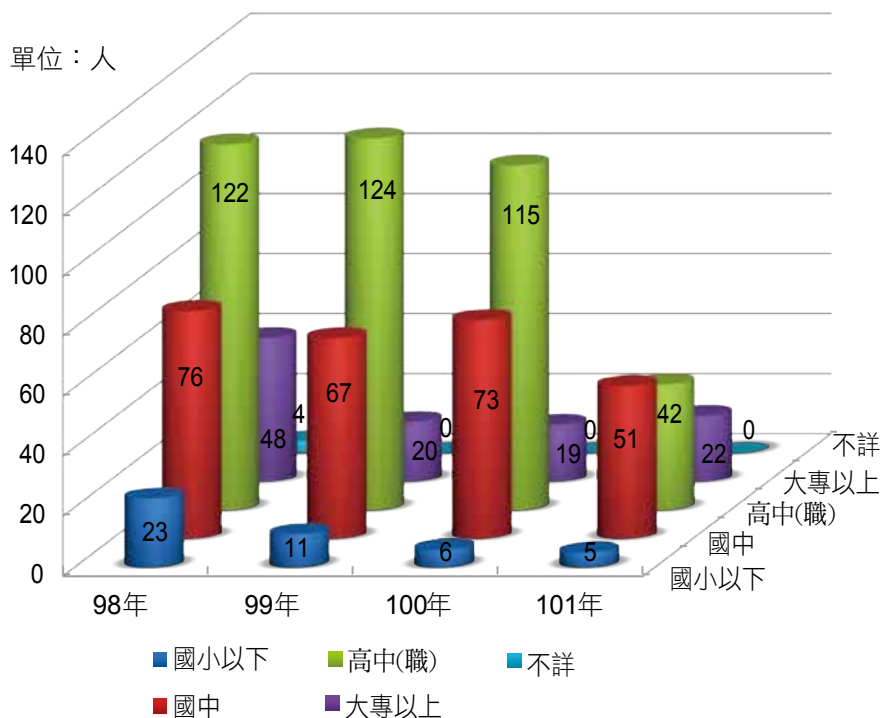




表 3-2-3

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人教育程度統計表

單位：人

類別 教育程度	98 年				99 年				100 年				101 年			
	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品
國小(含)以下	2	3	13	5	2	5	3	1	0	3	3	0	1	3	0	1
國中	19	28	20	9	19	20	18	10	15	21	29	8	22	15	5	9
高中(職)	29	49	27	17	29	50	30	15	31	38	31	15	11	14	8	9
大專(含)以上	3	23	3	19	3	11	1	5	0	15	3	1	5	9	6	2
不詳	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
合計	53	107	63	50	53	86	52	31	46	77	66	24	39	41	19	21



四、職業

101 年偵辦毒品案件中，犯罪嫌疑人以無業（含不詳）70 人最多，占 58.33%；業工者 17 人，占 14.17%；業商者 16 人，占 13.33%；農漁牧業 5 人，占 4.17%；軍公教及自由業者各 4 人，各占 3.33%；服務業者 3 人，占 2.5%；交通業者 1 人，占 0.83%。值得注意的是無業者仍占毒品案件之最大部分。（表 3-2-4、圖 3-2-4）

圖 3-2-4

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人職業統計圖

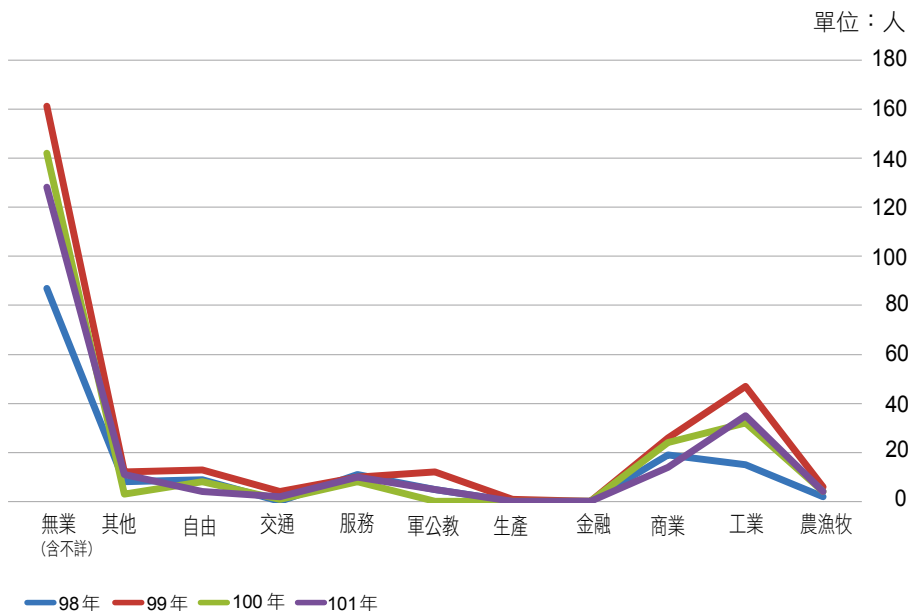




表 3-2-4

本局近 4 年毒品案件嫌疑人職業統計表

單位：人

類別 職業	98 年				99 年				100 年				101 年			
	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品
農漁牧	0	0	5	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	0
業 工	9	8	15	15	12	9	8	3	4	15	15	1	3	3	1	10
商 業	4	8	9	5	5	11	5	3	1	8	4	1	3	5	8	0
金 融	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
生 產	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
軍公教	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	2	0	1
服 務	0	5	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	4	4	1	0	0	2	1
交 通	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
自 由	4	3	3	3	1	4	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
其 他	1	10	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	2	0	0	0	0
無 業 (含不詳)	53	64	25	19	32	57	29	24	36	36	38	18	27	28	6	9
合 計	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31	46	77	66	24	39	41	19	21



五、案件來源

101 年偵辦毒品案件 73 案，本局主動發掘 37 案，占 50.68%；國內機關提供 26 案，占 35.62%；密告檢舉 8 案，占 10.96%；檢察官發交 2 案，占 2.74%。（表 3-2-5、圖 3-2-5）

表 3-2-5

本局近 4 年毒品案件來源統計表

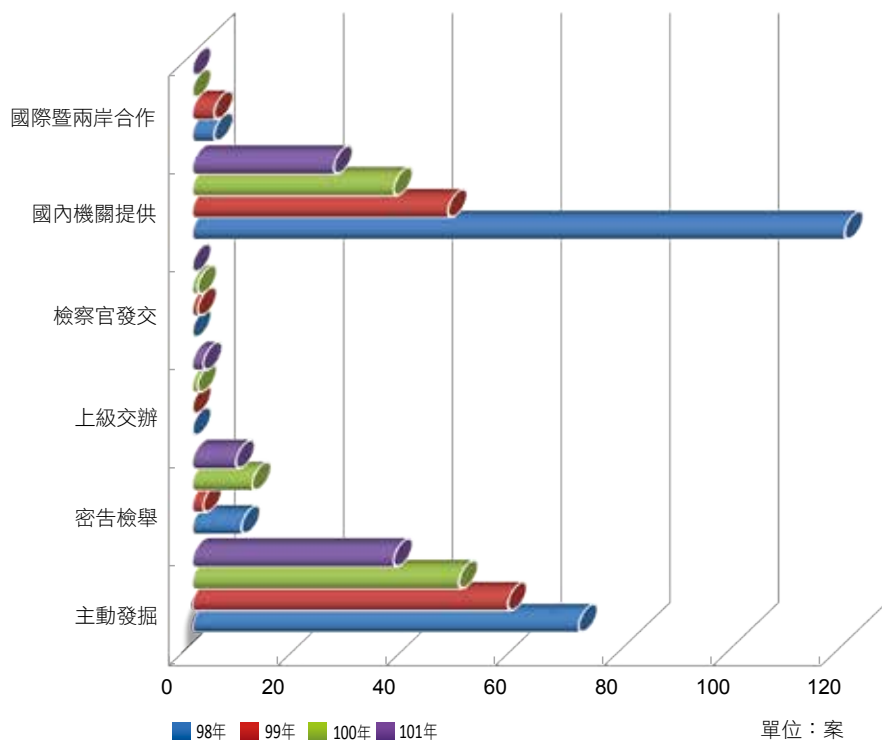
單位：案

類別 案件來源	98 年				99 年				100 年				101 年			
	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品
主動發掘	24	25	18	4	16	24	13	5	12	26	8	3	15	12	6	4
密告檢舉	2	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	4	5	1	0	3	3	2
檢察官發交	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
上級交辦	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
國內機關提供	11	54	13	42	10	26	7	4	3	22	8	4	5	12	2	7
國際暨兩岸合作	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
合計	41	82	33	48	29	53	21	9	16	52	22	9	21	28	11	13



圖 3-2-5

本局近 4 年毒品案件來源統計圖



六、犯罪地區

101 年偵辦毒品案件 73 案，犯罪地點以高雄市 13 案，占 17.81% 居首；桃園縣 12 案，占 16.44%；臺北市 10 案，占 13.7%；臺中市 9 案，占 12.33%；新北市 7 案，占 9.59%；基隆市 4 案，占 5.48%；彰化縣及屏東縣各 3 案，各占 4.11%；臺南市、花蓮縣及金門縣各 2 案，各占 2.74%；新竹縣、新竹市、南投縣、雲林縣、嘉義縣、嘉義市各 1 案，各占 1.37%。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。（表 3-2-6、圖 3-2-6）



表 3-2-6

本局近 4 年毒品案件發生地區統計表

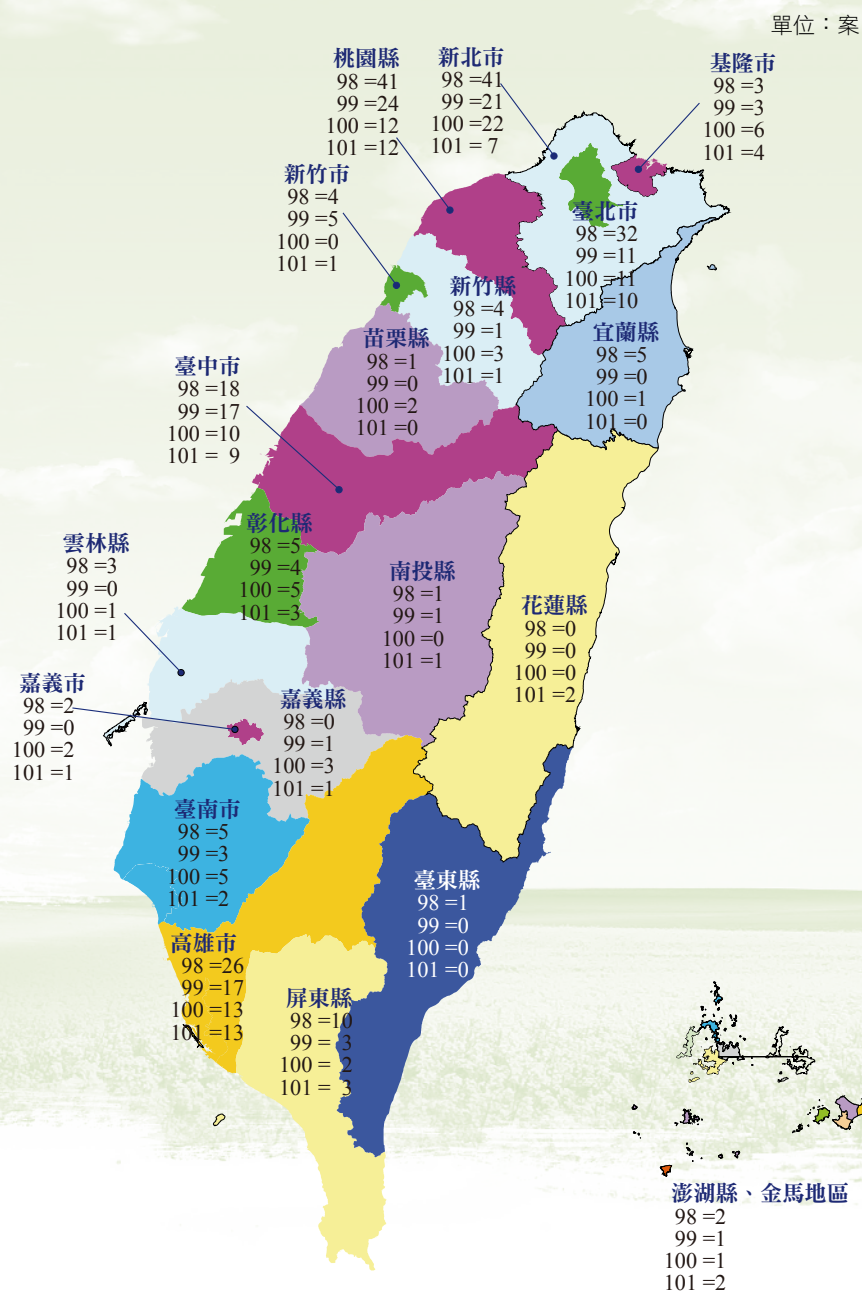
單位：案

類別 犯罪地區	98 年				99 年				100 年				101 年			
	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品	第一級毒品	第二級毒品	第三級毒品	第四級毒品
臺北市	3	10	3	16	5	5	1	0	1	8	0	2	3	3	3	1
新北市	4	24	7	6	3	15	0	3	3	11	5	3	3	3	1	0
基隆市	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	2	1	0
宜蘭縣	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
桃園縣	15	9	8	9	12	5	7	0	4	2	4	2	4	1	4	3
新竹市	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
新竹縣	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
苗栗縣	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
臺中市	5	8	3	2	8	4	4	1	3	6	1	0	3	2	2	2
彰化縣	2	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
南投縣	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
雲林縣	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
嘉義市	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
嘉義縣	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
臺南市	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
高雄市	7	11	6	2	1	11	4	1	2	7	4	0	5	4	0	4
屏東縣	0	5	1	4	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
臺東縣	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
花蓮縣	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
澎湖縣 馬地	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
合 計	41	82	33	48	29	53	21	9	16	52	22	9	21	28	11	13



圖 3-2-6

本局近 4 年毒品案件發生地區統計圖







4

未來工作方向



壹、加強偵辦毒品犯罪

一、持續偵辦重大毒品案件，有效打擊犯罪

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

二、積極偵辦毒品製造工廠案件，截斷毒品供給

加強對製毒集團部署列線偵監外，本局並與行政院衛生署食品藥物管理局建立相互通報機制，遇有製藥廠或藥商大批、異常出貨情形，立即通報本局列線追查，共同防制含有（假）麻黃鹼成分之感冒藥製劑遭不法分子流用為製毒原料，以達防毒機先之目標。

三、加強發掘新興毒品線索，配合校園掃毒

由於新興化學合成毒品製造容易、本輕利重且價格低廉，青少年極易受到誘惑，除戕害身心外，甚且嚴重危害社會治安，亟須發掘線索積極偵辦，並置重點於走私源頭等重大案件，並針對校園販毒案件，加強查緝。

四、強化毒品犯罪案件資金清查，沒收不法所得

財產沒收是防制毒品犯罪的重要手段，剝奪其不法收益，更能有效遏止犯罪活動的發生。於偵辦毒品案件時，積極追查販毒集團資金來源、帳戶往來及可能洗錢管道等事證，以斷絕販毒集團資金來源，達到「拔根斷源、防止再犯」的目標。



五、加強情報資訊分析，推動區域結合

持續充實毒品案件資料庫，有效運用情報分析軟體，勾勒毒盤網系結構，重建毒盤活動之歷史軌跡，從中進行案情分析，以提昇案件整合能力，支援外勤偵辦重大案件；並推動以專案聯盟及區域結合等方式，進行跨單位合作，整合人力資源，發揮最大戰力。

六、舉辦專精講習，提昇偵蒐能力

持續舉辦專精講習或分區座談，提供毒品犯罪趨勢及新興毒品資訊，分享查緝經驗、新型態犯罪手法及新修訂法令、溝通工作觀念，增進同仁查緝技巧，以提升整體緝毒效能。

貳、國際及兩岸緝毒合作策進作法

一、國際合作方面：

(一) 建立國際反毒合作機制

因應我國外交環境現勢，緝毒國際合作採取務實的原則，以我國毒品來源及製毒原料上游國家，及有利我國反毒工作之國家為優先合作對象，在做法上持續以「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，與相關國家或地區合作，據以建立國際反毒合作機制。

(二) 強化與重點國家緝毒執法機構合作

秉持對等、互信、互惠、互利的原則，持續與美國、日本、東南亞各合作國家，維持雙向聯繫與情資交流，機先發掘毒品案件源頭線索，合作偵辦，以提升國際跨境合作打擊毒品犯罪成效。



(三) 主動爭取參與國際性緝毒合作會議

為拓展我國緝毒合作空間，積極推動參加「國際緝毒年會」（International Drug Enforcement Conference），以利宣揚我國反毒經驗與成就，並及時汲取國際間緝毒新知，彰顯我國推動反毒形象與提高國際能見度。

(四) 結合多國跨境合作緝毒

毒品犯罪行為具跨國特性，單一國家對於毒品產、運、銷流程無法完全掌控，故需結合地緣相關國家，通力合作。我國近期正針對海洛因、古柯鹼及特定新興毒品如一粒眠等，擬定多國跨境合作緝毒策略，以期發揮最大戰力，提升共同打擊毒品犯罪成效，有效防堵毒品氾濫，避免危害人類身心健康。

(五) 持續辦理「毒源鑑析計畫」

依據法務部「醫藥或研究毒品及器具管理辦法」規定，持續與美國司法部緝毒署進行毒品來源鑑析合作，以利進一步瞭解毒品來源與毒品製造、銷售國家及地區等資訊，供作研修緝毒策略參考。

(六) 加強追緝外逃毒品案件通緝犯

持續加強配合臺灣高等法院檢察署作業，完備外逃毒品案件通緝犯電腦資料檔案，積極追查外逃通緝犯國外行止；另於案件偵查中，若發現涉嫌對象潛逃國外，即提列為外逃追緝對象並尋求國際合作，進行追緝。

二、兩岸合作方面

(一) 發揮現有兩岸協議功能

持續秉承「統籌控管、分流發展」聯繫合作之原則，以符毒品案件特性，採取漸進方式，逐步由「小案」走向「大案」、「個案」走向「通案」、「地區」



走向「全面」的模式，深化協議共同打擊犯罪精神，以期將協議的執行效益發揮至最大。

(二) 增建案件情資交換直聯平台

本局目前已與福建省、廣東省、江蘇省、浙江省及上海市等 5 個大陸省（市）級公安部門建立二級通報窗口，可就毒品案件進行直接聯繫。為強化與陸方情資交換之及時性與廣泛性，現續加強涉陸毒品案件偵查深度及廣度，希望逐步拓展直聯省市聯繫窗口，以符當前偵查中毒品案件需要。

(三) 重大個案機動舉行工作座談，交換偵查意見

專業緝毒技能為國際合作重要基石，兩岸緝毒人員將針對重大製販毒個案，機動面對面舉行工作會談，交換案件偵查、偵辦意見，有效結合雙方資源與力量，適時展開聯合行動以偵破重大案件。

(四) 推動兩岸緝毒人員全方位交流

經由兩岸學術研討會途徑，或由業務相關人員組成參訪團，與大陸公安機關或學界，或經由與香港、澳門警察人員進行互訪、座談等交流活動，加強雙方的公誼情感交流與互信，建立人際關係網絡以及聯繫管道，俾利相關案件之處理與協調。

參、提升毒品證物保管與處理

- 一、本局自 82 年奉行政院指定，負責集中保管並全程管制處理部分獲案毒品，迄今已 20 年，今後本局仍將秉持服務、創新、零失誤的服務精神，有效支援院檢機關毒品案件之偵審。
- 二、持續加強毒品保管人員專業訓練，提升管理工作效能，並強化證物管制流程稽核作業，防止任何人為疏漏。





5

重要記事



毒品防制處 101 年重要紀事

日 期	事 由
101/01/02	航業調查處基隆站會同財政部關務署臺北關偵辦魏○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命 9.134 公斤。
101/01/09	派員參加美國司法部緝毒署 (DEA) 國際訓練處，假臺北市六福皇宮飯店舉辦之「先驅化學物質管制研討會」。
101/01/09	美國司法部緝毒署 (DEA) 香港辦事處處長等 2 人來訪。
101/01/10	高雄市調查處等單位偵辦張○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 10.6 公斤、甲基安非他命 11.2 公斤及制式 90 手槍 2 支、子彈 104 發、達姆彈 22 發。
101/01/17	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦陳○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲一粒眠藥錠 33 萬 8,400 錠，重 90 公斤。
101/02/04	中部地區機動工作站偵辦蔣○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命 57 公斤、愷他命 384 公斤。
101/02/06	「台灣雀樂協會」理事長李思賢教授一行 22 人來訪。
101/02/13	新北市調查處等單位偵辦張○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲一粒眠 15 萬 6,450 錠，重 217.616 公斤。
101/02/16	國立中正大學教育學院蔡清田院長率同犯罪防治學系鄭瑞隆主任等一行 5 人來訪。



日期	事由
101/02/20-25	本處處長率員前往新加坡、馬來西亞與該兩國緝毒機關首長，進行個案會談及合作偵證事宜。
101/03/01	加拿大皇家騎警駐香港聯絡處處長來訪。
101/03/02	日本厚生省九州厚生局麻藥取締部部長等 2 人來訪。
101/03/05-15	本處處長率相關人員，分赴外勤處站與緝毒同仁舉行分區工作座談會。
101/03/06	南部地區機動工作站偵辦鄒○○等製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命工廠 1 座，起出海洛因 2.06 公克、甲基安非他命溶液 2 公斤。
101/03/13	菲律賓緝毒署 (PDEA) 署長等人來訪。
101/03/21	南部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦劉○○及 2 名德國籍運毒交通涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 1.750 公斤。
101/03/28	本局與泰國司法部特別調查署 (DSI) 合作偵辦國人廖○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 350 公克。
101/03/30	桃園縣調查站偵辦連○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲愷他命 35 公斤。
101/04/01	航業調查處臺中站會同財政部關務署臺北關偵辦黃○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲大麻 811 公克。
101/04/10	「獲案毒品處理流程監督會」第 13 次諮詢會議。



日期	事由
101/04/17	101 年待銷燬毒品證物，由董氏基金會凌顧問立一、消費者文教基金會律師吳榮達及毒藥物防治發展基金會鄧執行長昭芳，擔任監督會代表，配合臺灣高等法院檢察署檢察官，進行清點、封緘、簽證作業。
101/04/30	航業調查處高雄站偵辦李○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼 3.5 公斤。
101/05/03	101 年全國反毒會議期前銷燬之毒品證物 8,373 筆，重 790.343 公斤，於臺北市木柵垃圾焚化廠由法務部部長曾勇夫主持公開銷燬儀式。
101/05/08	美國國司法部緝毒署 (DEA) 香港辦事處處長等人來訪。
101/05/12、 18	本局與馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局合作偵辦之「劉○○等涉嫌製毒案」，在馬國吉隆坡、檳城查獲製毒工廠 2 座、一粒眠 447.486 公斤及麻黃鹼 12.306 公斤，逮捕嫌犯 26 人。
101/05/20	航業調查處基隆站會同財政部關務署臺北關等單位偵辦趙○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲古柯鹼 2.094 公斤。
101/05/31	航業調查處臺中調查站會同財政部關務署臺北關等單位偵辦莊○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 7.103 公斤。
101/06/11	美國司法部緝毒署 (DEA) 香港辦事處處長等 3 人來訪。



日 期	事 由
101/06/13	泰國司法部特別調查署副署長等 6 人來訪。
101/06/27	高雄市調查處等單位偵辦王○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼製造工廠 1 座，起出麻黃鹼 2.8 公斤，溶液 150 公斤。
101/07/05	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦莊○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 1.14 公斤。
101/07/07	南部地區機動工作站偵辦馬來西亞籍運毒交通案，查獲海洛因 910 公克。
101/07/27	中部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦周○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命溶液 150 公克、麻黃鹼溶液 53 公斤。
101/07/30	南部地區機動工作站偵辦王○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲麻黃鹼製造工廠 1 座，起出麻黃鹼 250.786 公斤。
101/07/31	本局與馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局合作偵辦馬籍人士 Jack 涉嫌製毒案，查獲一粒眠 39 萬 5,000 顆，重 79 公斤。
101/08/14	桃園縣調查站會同財政部關務署臺北關偵辦張○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲一粒眠 30 萬餘錠，重 62 公斤。
101/08/14	南部地區機動工作站會同財政部關務署臺北關等單位偵辦義大利籍人士涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 1.268 公斤。
101/08/16	基隆市調查站偵辦沈○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲愷他命 7.8 公斤。



日 期	事 由
101/08/19	本局與菲律賓警政署反毒特遣隊、美國緝毒署馬尼拉分處合作偵辦之鄭○○等製毒案，在菲國查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 25 公斤、溶液 0.5 公斤及逮捕嫌犯 5 人。
101/08/20	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦莊○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因磚 205 塊，重 80.2 公斤。
101/09/21	臺中市調查處偵辦陳○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲第三級毒品亞甲基雙氧甲基卡西酮 (bk-MDMA) 6.624 公斤。
101/09/23	本局與馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局合作偵辦之「馬來西亞陳○○」涉嫌跨國毒品走私案，查獲一粒眠 52 萬 8,000 顆，重 105.6 公斤。
101/09/23	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦林○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 2.850 公斤。
101/09/24-10/5	本處派員參加日本「2012 年藥物犯罪取締研討會」。
101/09/25	高雄市調查處等單位偵辦吳○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 650 公克、溶液 3 公斤、麻黃鹼溶液 8 公斤。
101/09/25	日本海上保安廳國際刑事課長等 7 人來訪。
101/10/05	板橋地方法院檢察署陳主任檢察官一行 6 人來訪。



日期	事由
101/10/10	福建省調查處會同財政部關務署高雄關等單位偵辦楊○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命 1.056 公斤。
101/10/10	航業調查處基隆站會同財政部關務署臺北關偵辦毛○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲古柯鹼 914 公克。
101/10/15	新北市調查處偵辦李○○等涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲一粒眠 101.547 公斤。
101/10/18	中部地區機動工作站等單位偵辦黃○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 1.961 公斤、麻黃鹼 220 公克。
101/10/18	臺中市調查處等單位偵辦柯○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲鹽酸羥亞胺製造工廠 1 座，起出鹽酸羥亞胺 500 公克。
101/10/24	南部地區機動工作站偵辦法籍運毒交通 H 氏涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 2.031 公斤。
101/10/27	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦林○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命 2.064 公斤。
101/10/29	嘉義縣調查站偵辦林○○涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 1 公斤。
101/11/01	台南市調查處等單位偵辦李○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 29 公克、半成品 44 公斤。



日 期	事 由
101/11/01	台南市調查處等單位偵辦潘○○等涉嫌製造毒品案，查獲甲基安非他命製造工廠 1 座，起出甲基安非他命 1.995 公斤、半成品 14.167 公斤。
101/11/06	越南公安部防制毒品與犯罪委員會副秘書長等 3 人來訪。
101/11/06	本處人員陪同馬來西亞衛生部藥品管理局助理處長等 2 人，拜會行政院衛生署食品藥物管理局。
101/11/10	臺北市調查處等單位偵辦鄭○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 1.561 公斤。
101/11/13	加拿大皇家騎警 (RCMP) 駐香港辦事處處長來訪。
101/11/14	航業調查處基隆站會同財政部關務署基隆關偵辦陳○○涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲硝甲西洋 194.418 公斤。
101/11/27	馬來西亞皇家警察肅毒局局長等 4 人來訪。
101/12/3-7	本處處長率員前往大陸北京、福建進行個案研討。
101/12/23	南部地區機動工作站偵辦泰國籍運毒交通 P 氏涉嫌運輸毒品案，查獲海洛因 1.187 公斤。
101/12/25	本處舉辦「101 年度毒品防制工作短期講習」。







6

專題研究報告



防制毒品犯罪洗錢之探討

北機站 黃睿達

壹、前言

我國地處東亞，受四面環海等地緣因素影響，國內雖不生產海洛因毒品，然1995年間，卻被美國列為東亞海洛因毒品輸往美國等地之轉運國，海洛因毒品交易氾濫，¹ 伴隨販毒的洗錢不法行徑，更是猖狂，也由於我國海洛因毒品係來自海外，始終無法與國際毒盤脫勾，而國際毒盤在國內經營發展，扎根既深且廣者，當以港盤為主。港盤為期將毒品交易及毒款移轉的安全順利，刻意將販毒與洗錢過程，切割成單向、平行的作業模式，並安排專業成員或幫派負責操作，致多年來，司法調查機關在偵破國際毒盤販毒案時，鮮少能成功地將販毒不法所得，併案查獲。究竟國際毒盤如何將在國內的販毒所得，迅速、隱密而成功地移轉至第三地漂白，始終是我們在偵查、偵辦國際毒案時，亟欲突破的瓶頸。本文冀望能在理論探討與實務印證前提下，釐析出販毒與洗錢關聯的盲點，從而精進偵查思維與技能，以防制國際毒盤將其販毒所得順利洗至海外，有效遏制毒品犯罪的氾濫，此亦為當前查緝毒品刻不容緩的重點課題。

貳、防制毒品犯罪洗錢的背景

毒品犯罪屬萬國公罪，跨國販毒所獲暴利，非以洗錢方式，無法將鉅額贓款漂白，以規避刑責，此跨國洗錢行為，即對國與國間、區域間的金融安全形成威

1 United States Department of State Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report 1995*, March 1995.



脅，各國無不用盡心思、極力防杜。美國認為毒品販運的收益，已嚴重威脅國家安全，為遏止毒品交易，特別立法 打擊洗錢犯罪。² 聯合國於 1988 年也制訂「禁止非法販運麻醉藥品和精神藥物公約」（United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988）要求各簽約國須對來自毒品類不法利益，有隱匿、掩飾等洗錢情形，均應定為國內法之刑事犯罪行為。2000 年，聯合國復於義大利巴勒莫簽署「打擊跨國有組織犯罪公約」（United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime；又稱：『巴勒莫公約』），公約亦 載明：「明知財產為犯罪所得而隱瞞或掩飾該財產非法來源，或為協助任何參與實施前置犯罪者逃避其行為，被法律追訴而轉換或轉讓財產；及明知財產為犯罪所得而隱瞞或掩飾該財產的真實性質、來源、所在地、處置、轉移、所有權或相關權利；或明知財產係源自犯罪所得，進而使用財產的行為等。」均屬洗錢行為，應予規範與遏止。

全球化趨勢已無法避免，如何與國際社會接軌，有效防制毒品及洗錢犯罪的惡化，是政府的重要施政目標，然我國受外交情勢的侷限，現雖非聯合國及所屬組織會員，但 1997 年以 創始會員身分，加入亞太洗錢防制組織（The Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering，簡稱：APG），復於 1997 年加入艾格蒙聯盟（The Egmont Group of Financial Units）等區域性組織，並於同年通過並正式施行《洗錢防制法》，成為亞洲第一個制定洗錢防制法的國家。2002 年 5 月，更順應潮流，增修有關凍結財產及沒收財產等規定，明文在偵查過程，若檢察官發覺可疑資金，可即報請法院對該帳戶內資金執行凍結，或因案情急迫，亦可逕予凍結；在審判中，法官亦可依案件偵辦需要，適時凍結相關帳戶之資金，沒收之不法所得，酌予充公，並以 充為公家機關使用為限；準此，我國之《洗錢防制法》在防制洗錢的效用，

2 王新，反洗錢：概念與規範詮釋（北京，中國法制出版社，2012 年），頁 97。



係以「罪刑化」對犯罪行為起威懾之效，以「沒收」期符社會公平正義，最終達遏止犯罪活動的目的。

參、毒品犯罪洗錢的特性

販毒集團之犯罪模式，與其他白領犯罪迥異，主要是在毒品轉手的安全，不會任意將販毒款項浮現在毒品交易過程，甚至，毒款的收受與轉置，會安排專門的人或組織去處理，避免影響毒品交易的安全；由於毒款轉移與毒品交易脫勾，導致緝毒與洗錢查察始終無法結合，加上毒款轉移手段不斷翻新，也提高了販毒贓款洗錢至境外的成功率。

一、毒款來源與洗錢動機

毒款來源可分需求者的集資及販毒者的獲利二類，而查緝毒品案件時，一般現場會查獲的毒款，不外乎有如下情形，一是毒盤前次交易後，未處理完畢的剩餘款；一是當次交易毒品的部分款項，甚至是與毒品交易無關的其他款項，對於販毒集團的鉅額購毒或販毒款項，始終未能查獲。

依國外學者估算，以街頭買賣毒品的 5、10 或 20 三種面值美元貨幣計算，22 磅（約 9.98 公斤）之海洛因約可兌換重達 256 磅（約 116.12 公斤）之紙幣，如全部以 10 美元紙幣秤重，重量可達 120 公斤，³ 意指毒品交易所得紙幣重量，是毒品重量的 10 幾倍，⁴ 顯見毒品交易所得毒款體積甚鉅，不易攜帶、隱藏或搬運，然持有大量現金，對販毒集團來說，極易遭查緝，屬高風險行為，⁵ 亟須以洗錢

3 Deborah Srour Politis, "Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing and Financial Networks", IDF Law Review, Vol. 1, 2003, p. 217.

4 Rebecca Gregory, "The Lawyer's Role: Will Uncle Sam Want You in the Fight against Money Laundering and Terrorism?", 72 UMKC L. Rev., 2003, p. 25.

5 王新，《反洗錢：概念與規範詮釋》，頁 11。



手法，即時分散、避險。從實務案例查悉，毒款在毒品交易成功後，大多會透過人頭帳戶轉帳、地下匯兌變現、專人走私夾帶或電子轉帳等方式，將不法利益轉至販毒集團所指定的收受人或人頭帳戶。除可迅速轉移販毒之暴利外，尚可避免遭中間侵吞、不留下犯罪軌跡等均是誘使毒販洗錢的主因。

二、販毒資金洗錢的特性

以人頭帳戶洗錢為例，國際販毒集團可簡單區分為買家與貨主，買家將購毒款循金融管道匯入（人頭）帳戶中，在臺灣大筆金額更蓄意拆成新臺幣（下同）50萬元以下，以規避我國大額通貨交易登記制度，資金經過轉帳、匯款、提款等幾波匯轉折點，再轉匯至貨主指定之帳戶或轉出境外帳戶，這類手法無須耗費人力及龐大經費，即可達到洗錢的目的，兼具即時、安全及便利性。近年金融體系推動的電子轉帳交易，更具備有可靠、便利、安全及即時等優點，因不需進入金融銀行實體空間，減少人員曝光風險，對司法追緝毒款更形成挑戰。販毒洗錢在資金處理上，概有如下特性：

（一）現金密集性

毒品交易幾乎都是以現金作為交易標的，東南亞、中南美洲、中東等金融體系、網絡的建置上，尚未臻完備地區，尤其如此。

（二）多次移轉性

在金融體系完備地區，販毒集團為使毒款安全移轉，藉由金融體系複核式的交易，多次迂迴轉移資金，化整為零地移轉到銀行人頭帳戶內，快速脫離資金來源，以此方式洗錢，一方面可縮短作業時間，迅速回歸經濟體，成為合法資產，一方面在毒品、毒款分流後，即「毒品到手，毒款到位」，也不致產生「黑吃黑」的惡鬥窘境。



(三) 跨國性

跨境的時空、法治條件，可提供犯罪活動有利的保護傘，尤其在國內販毒一遭查緝，容易追到上游組織，風險高；而跨境販毒之毒品交付位於他國，有司法管轄權的空隙，跨境販毒早已成為趨勢，而洗錢與毒品交易一樣具有跨國特性，尤其當國內金融機構於海外設有分行時，更予跨境洗錢的優勢，以臺灣扎根頗深的港盤為例，其在臺販運的海洛因毒品，多來自緬甸、寮國、泰國交界處（俗稱：金三角，the Golden Triangle）的罌粟產區，得利於有利的地緣關係，毒品流通即時無礙，毒盤不論透過陸路或海路取得毒品，價格相對低廉，轉銷入我國毒品市場時，礙於我國與國際司法互助合作模式的不完整，致跨境洗錢更能與司法查緝切割，輕易逃避刑責。

(四) 專業性

販毒集團聘用專業人士（如會計師、銀行員等）在遠端，利用網路、電子交易等平臺，從事贓款的漂白，規避司法查緝，更增加了對洗錢防制的困難度。

(五) 高犯罪黑數

由毒品售價衡平的情資觀之，毒品的供需並不匱乏，各類毒品走私、轉運及販售等情，依然猖獗，而販毒洗錢的犯行，則多未為司法機關所即時偵破，顯示販毒人口或贓款暴利，都有相當的黑數存在。

三、毒品犯罪洗錢模式

毒品犯罪洗錢與一般犯罪洗錢的模式無異，若依「防制洗錢金融行動工作組織」（The Financial Action Task Force On Money Laundering，簡稱：FATF）的定義，⁶ 其主

6 「防制洗錢金融行動工作組織」FATF 成立於 1989 年，是國際最有權威的反洗錢國際組織，提供世界各國有關防制洗錢政策及法律制訂及洗錢情報交流等資料庫參考，並與地區組織「亞太洗錢防制組織」



要方法，可分為處置（Placement Stage）、層次（Layering Stage）及整合（Integration Stage）等三階段，⁷ 概述如下：

（一）處置階段

販毒者將毒款以現金方式，找尋第一個存置不法收益的平臺，意即毒款需透過傳統金融機構（如：銀行），直接將現金轉入第三者銀行帳戶（人頭帳戶）內，或透過非傳統金融機構，以銀樓、珠寶店、賭場等，作為轉換金錢的平臺，⁸ 故選擇處置方式是洗錢的第一步。

（二）層次階段

為逃避司法單位查緝，販毒者將非法收益層層包裝作轉換，將現金變成有價、有形資產，再轉回成現金，本階段的贓款漂白行為，已將不法收益變成類似合法資產，金流交錯的結果，也是司法單位在執行查緝時，對如何有效區隔不法所得，所面臨最大的瓶頸。

（三）整合階段

毒販將前述非法資產，透過層次與轉換的包裝，已切斷所有與不法毒款來源的關聯性，因此，整合階段係為進一步掩匿毒款，將前述已轉換為債券、股票、藝術品、古董、動產、不動產等有價值資產，再伺機變現，成為可運用為投資之現金，⁹ 甚至將合法資金混入非法毒款中，削弱非法資金來源的不法性。

（Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering，APG）有綿密的橫向連結，設有觀察員及會員，中國及香港現為 FATF 的會員，請參閱 FATF 網站，<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/>。

7 “Money Laundering through Money Remittance and Currency Exchange Providers”, Methods and Trends, FATF 網站

8 Jonathan E. Turner, “Money laundering Prevention: Deterring, Detecting, and Resolving Financial Fraud” (Hoboken: Wiley, 2011), p 8-9.

9 陳治慶、許華孚、黃永順，「洗錢犯罪之初探與防制對策」，**警學叢刊**（桃園縣），第 40 卷第 6 期（2010 年 5 月），頁 110。



肆、毒品犯罪洗錢防制的困境—以「吳○○等涉嫌販毒案」為例

一、對查緝犯罪不法所得的政策與成效

2008 年 8 月，法務部將行政院核定之「加強查扣貪瀆、重大經濟犯罪、毒品等案件犯罪所得」列為中程施政計畫（2009 至 2012 年度），復於 2011 年 5 月，訂頒「檢察機關查扣犯罪所得專責機制試行要點」，並於同年 6 月 1 日實施；同時，法務部、金融監督管理委員會（下稱：金管會）、經濟部及財政部等部會，更合力建置完成跨部會聯繫窗口，包含中央銀行、金管會（含銀行局、證券期貨局、保險局及檢查局）、臺灣證券交易所、櫃買中心、集保結算所、財政部關務署、經濟部投資審議委員會、法務部調查局洗錢防制處等單位，以利檢察機關因應重大案件之聯繫及資訊整合。¹⁰

當前政府的緝毒政策，係以加強查緝各類毒品製造、販賣、運輸及轉讓為中心，避免毒品流入市面造成氾濫，於源頭即予以有效斷絕；並要求有關查緝機關於偵辦毒品案件時，均應積極清查販毒集團的資金往來及有關帳戶資料，全力查扣、追徵（繳）或凍結販毒所得，以斷絕販毒集團資金來源，達到拔根斷源、防止再度從事毒品犯罪的目標。各檢察機關亦透過定期召開之每季緝毒執行會報、年度檢警聯繫會報等機會，宣導並傳達查扣犯罪所得相關政策與執行成效，積極落實查扣犯罪所得內化為偵查作為之一；2009 年查扣金額達 3 億 9,025 萬 1,135 元，2010 年查扣金額達 7 億 8,726 萬 7,416 元，2011 年查扣金額更達 8 億 7,126 萬 7,083 元，¹¹ 相關數據顯示執行成效優異，每年均有顯著成長。

10 林宗志，「法務部積極推動查扣犯罪所得、徹底剝奪不法利得」，檢察會訊（臺北市），第 76 期（2012 年 4 月），頁 6。

11 林宗志，「法務部積極推動查扣犯罪所得、徹底剝奪不法利得」，頁 7。



二、現行金融機構洗錢防制規範與作法

金管會係金融機構之主管機關，依《洗錢防制法》第 7 條第 2 項及第 8 條第 3 項所訂定之《金融機構對達一定金額以上通貨交易及疑似洗錢交易申報辦法》，辦法第 2 條明文，所謂「一定金額」，即指 50 萬元（含等值外幣），所謂「通貨交易」，係指單筆現金收或付（在會計處理上，凡以現金收支傳票記帳者皆屬之）或換鈔交易；復依同辦法第 8 條第 1 款規定，金融機構在發現有疑似洗錢交易之日起 10 個營業天內，須填具申報書，即向法務部調查局洗錢防制處申報；同辦法第 7 條更明文，金融機構認定有疑似洗錢交易情形者（含現金及轉帳交易），不論金額多寡，除應確認客戶身分及留存交易紀錄憑證外，亦應即時向法務部調查局為疑似洗錢交易報告之申報；¹²《洗錢防制法》第 6 條規定，金融機構應以防制洗錢之作業及內部管制程序；定期舉辦或參加防制洗錢之在職訓練；指派專責人員負責協調監督本注意事項之執行；及其他經中央目的事業主管機關指定之事項等內容為主，訂定各行業「防制洗錢注意事項」，銀行公會則依該注意事項，訂定「銀行防制洗錢注意事項範本」，經報請目的事業主管機關金管會銀行局及財政部備查後，供金融從業人員用為協助防制洗錢的警示，同時為提醒金融機構從業人員認識疑似洗錢交易之態樣，亦依前揭注意事項所規定，凡其他經機構內部程序規定，認屬異常交易者，均列為洗錢表徵，作為認定洗錢嫌疑的參考，各項作法都是希望能藉由金融機構第一線的把關，以有效遏阻、打擊洗錢犯罪。相關洗錢表徵如下：¹³

（一）個人或公司之現金存款不明原因大量增加，係於短時間內迅速增加，並

12 請參閱《金融機構對達一定金額以上通貨交易及疑似洗錢交易申報辦法》。

13 「銀行防制洗錢注意事項範本」，98 年 10 月 9 日行政院金融監督管理委員會金管銀法字第 09800415730 號函。



於短時間內 移轉予該公司或平常無往來之第三者。

- (二) 短期間內多次分批存入現金。
- (三) 向來以信用工具（如：信用卡等）支付之客戶，突然改以現金支付。
- (四) 客戶要求以現金匯出國外，或由國外匯入之資金，亦要求提領現金。
- (五) 突然鉅額且頻繁的兌換外幣。
- (六) 開戶時不願提供翔實資料，或所提供資料不實或不完全，或金融機構須付出相當代價始能查明。
- (七) 提款常與不久前存入之金額相當。
- (八) 專業性公司利用其往來關係客戶或集團內部公司帳戶，大量增加現金存款或其他現金支付工具，且迅速在其間移轉者。
- (九) 從靜止戶中突然有大筆現金出入，且迅速移轉。
- (十) 運用不同帳戶從事現金提領或外匯交易。
- (十一) 保有大量現金於帳戶內部怠於運用。
- (十二) 支付以客戶為受益人且由第三人背書之支票。
- (十三) 以現金交易方式，大額交割證券交易。
- (十四) 由位於販毒嚴重地區分支機構所介紹之客戶。
- (十五) 以信用狀或其他支付工具支付國際貿易，而該交易與該公司業務無明顯關聯。
- (十六) 電匯匯款，係以一種迂迴或不記帳方式為之。
- (十七) 金融機構員工生活習慣突然轉變或自願放棄休假時。
- (十八) 回收無望之貸款突然回收。
- (十九) 客戶突然以第三人來源可疑的抵押品要求貸款。

另銀行臨櫃人員若遇有疑似洗錢交易時，亦可依「疑似洗錢檢核表」所列項目檢視，機先確立該筆交易之合理性，經研判為異常交易或客戶不願意提供相關



資料時，應立即呈報法務部調查局憑辦。

三、毒品犯罪所得洗錢管制措施的盲點

(一) 客戶身分無法即時確認

金融機構從業人員是防制洗錢犯罪的第一線，其角色如同金融警察，應審慎確認客戶開戶的真實身分，依開戶作業檢核項目，逐一檢核客戶開戶目的及意圖，藉以判斷開戶的妥適與必要性，此無疑增加了金融人員的責任與工作負擔。就金融機構臨櫃人員的工作而言，在客戶開戶或開立保管箱時，理論上做好認識客戶的工作，並非難事，但對販毒洗錢而言，集團可能使用人頭或蹲點人員名義開戶，甚至是信差監督交通辦理匯兌等情形下，交通進行臨櫃匯兌、轉帳及存款動作，而所使用的帳戶，非臨櫃現場開戶，還可能是跨境所開立的帳戶，若臨櫃所存入款項，未達一定金額，即無法因涉洗錢表徵的判斷，而被認定是洗錢行為，因臨櫃人員並無義務或權利，強制要求匯兌、轉帳或存款的客戶，必須留下詳細的個人資料或紀錄，客戶身分便無法即時確認，對疑似洗錢犯罪案件之追查，造成不利影響。

(二) 保障客戶隱私與協助犯罪調查衝突

我國金融機構有關客戶交易紀錄留存，依規定應包括客戶姓名、出生年月日、住址、電話等基本資料及交易種類、交易帳號、交易金額等，且保存期限為5年。金融機構從業人員在業務上，雖對客戶資料有保守秘密之義務，然依《洗錢防制法》第8條規定，客戶如涉犯同法第11條所列各罪之交易，不僅要確認客戶身分及留存交易紀錄憑證，更須向法務部調查局申報疑似洗錢交易狀況，申報者依法可免除業務上應保守秘密之義務等刑事責任；反之，金融機構從業人員若未積極發現疑似洗錢行為，或消極性地認定洗錢表徵，甚或因客戶係金融機構之大客



戶，有影響業務推展等考量，被動地待司法單位進行調查，方以函文方式配合提供客戶資料，不僅錯失偵查洗錢犯罪的先機，也讓從事不法者，有從容脫罪或規避查緝機會。

(三) 申報交易資料規避規範

《洗錢防制法》第 7 條第 1 項規定，金融機構對於達一定金額以上之通貨交易，應確認客戶身分及留存交易紀錄憑證，並應向法務部調查局申報。主管機關金管會原規定「一定金額」之額度為 100 萬元，迄 98 年 3 月 18 日，已調降為 50 萬元；¹⁴ 不法集團（特別是販毒集團）透過專人對本國法律的研究，也深知金融機構對 50 萬元通貨交易需申報之規定，往往以單筆 45 至 49 萬元不等款項，運用無摺存款或分割匯轉等，以規避法規及金融機構臨櫃人員的注意。

(四) 網路銀行交易清查困難

網路銀行（Internet Banking 或稱 Virtual Banking）意指不須透過銀行等實體分行，就可讓客戶經由銀行所架設的網站，進行各項金融服務或電子交易。¹⁵ 販毒集團為求毒款能即時、安全回流，以網路銀行交易轉帳的情形，已成趨勢，其目的在於專責洗錢的人，不需親自到實體銀行，填寫匯、轉單據等，只要手邊有電腦、能上網，任何時間、任何地點，都可以進行電子交易，甚至是人在第三國，接獲販毒集團指令後，依然可跨境進行即時的匯款、轉帳交易，使進入帳戶的毒款，分多筆、多層次，在接續的時間內，迅速、安全的將款項轉移到所指定帳戶內，由於轉帳時間不易掌控、交易地點不甚明確、及實際操作交易者的身分不明等影響，當資金清查有所眉目時，毒款已經過多層次的移轉，款項來源已難與毒品交

14 依 97 年 12 月 18 日行政院金融監督管理委員會金管銀（一）字第 09710004460 號令辦理。

15 林南宏、蔡佳穎，《創新擴散理論對網路銀行接受度的影響—科技接受模式的應用》，發表於 2009 年臺灣科技大學管理新思維學術研討會論文集（臺北市，臺灣科技大學企業管理學系主辦，2009 年 11 月 6 日）。



易作連結，證據能力相對薄弱，導致販毒與洗錢的關係，產生實質偵查上的瓶頸。

四、吳○○等涉嫌販毒案關於洗錢模式啟示

(一) 案件偵辦緣起與經過

2011 年 3 月初，情資顯示港盤將在國內進行海洛因毒品販售，遂對案關對象實施行動蒐證，查知臺籍人士范○○透過管道，與在港販毒集團主嫌陸○○聯繫買賣海洛因事宜，雙方商妥後，陸○○即安排吳○○負責監督毒品運輸及交易，劉○○、朱○○等負責攜帶毒品，吳○○等 3 人共同赴泰國後，吳○○先入境來臺，劉○○及朱○○在取得海洛因毒品後，分別夾帶海洛因走私入境。劉○○入境即依主謀陸○○指示，在吳○○監督下，前往范○○約定地點交易；交易次日，劉○○即在吳○○陪同監督下，共同前往某跨國銀行在臺分行，由劉○○將前述毒品交易所獲毒款（現金約 300 餘萬元），臨櫃匯入某香港籍人士所有之帳戶內，隨後吳○○至便利商店，運用超商傳真機，將匯款水單傳真予在港主謀陸○○，劉○○則搭計程車趕赴機場，搭機返港。

2011 年 3 月中旬，朱○○依約夾帶海洛因入境；吳○○仍依陸○○指示，與朱○○會合，準備與范○○進行交易，即為本局人員逮捕到案。

(二) 毒款洗錢流向與啟示

前述港盤跨境販毒案，係港籍毒盤主謀陸○○在香港指揮信差及交通，將海洛因毒品販售予在臺買家，交易過程除毒品外，毒款均係現金。由於國際毒盤連續安排同 1 信差、2 位交通來臺交易，經對范○○及吳○○等實施行動蒐證，雖因故未能於毒品交易第一時間執行本案，然已查悉吳○○及劉○○接受國際毒盤指示，將販毒所得現金 300 餘萬元，係先匯入一曾來臺蹲點，於某跨國銀行在臺分行開戶後，即離境的香港籍人士之帳戶內，銀行臨櫃人員尚來不及申報，即由



1 名不知名人士在香港以密碼登入網路銀行，開始處分毒款轉移手續，分批次以 49 萬 9,000 元額度，轉匯至國人甲、乙、丙三人持有之 7 個帳戶內，所有資金隨後以現金方式提領。本案雖查明受款人的基本資料，縱對受款帳戶持有人之身分有所質疑，但缺乏具體事證證明三人知情，而難以販毒、洗錢等要件相繩，再者，次層次的金流清查，又受到現金提領的斷點限制，案情更難以追查。故本案概有如下幾項引思：

1. 毒款全是現金；最終受款層係以現金提領，作金流斷點。
2. 毒款匯入金融機構的帳戶後，匯款人即搭機離境，臨櫃人員申報作業不及販毒集團操作速度。
3. 透過網路銀行，在香港操作帳戶轉匯作業。
4. 利用港籍人士在臺所設帳戶，收受毒款之轉移，而帳戶所有人不在國內。
5. 洗錢收款帳戶與販毒集團間的關聯性薄弱。
6. 蓄意拆成每筆 50 萬元以下款項，在網路電子交易中作匯出，規避申報。

(三) 實務查緝的困境探討

依「吳○○等販毒案」的偵查發現，要有效防制國際毒盤的洗錢不法，面臨如下困境：

1. 通訊監察作業之死角

實施通訊監察，對掌握販毒集團成員的行蹤及交易模式等，仍是最有利的偵查方法之一。本案港盤派遣入境的信差、交通所持用電話，都係國際漫遊電話，礙於通訊監察作業聲請程序繁瑣，通訊門號清查曠日廢時，致未能即時實施監察蒐證，僅能依賴行動蒐證的掌控，再加以毒品交易模式隱密、時間短暫，對販毒及洗錢不法行為的研判，全憑目測與經驗判斷，缺乏第一手情資的佐參，縱有助於釐清該集團販毒款的洗錢作法，卻未及在第一時間精準發動偵辦，未能達成即



時防制洗錢的目的。

2. 法規欠缺彈性

走私、販賣毒品的目的，是為了賺取暴利；查扣販毒者不法利益的強度越強，給予販毒集團的打擊越大。我國《毒品危害防制條例》、《洗錢防制法》及《刑法》等，對犯罪所得或衍生之財產、財物利益，雖有沒收之規定，但在實務上，仍有很高的門檻，無法對國際販毒集團產生嚇阻力；再加以《毒品危害防制條例》對毒品犯罪之規範，原則須以能實際掌握毒品交易及接觸毒品者為限，卻對專責洗錢者雖於洗錢防制法定有處罰規定，惟毒品犯罪對洗錢行為之認定不易，執行效果不佳。

3. 網路銀行監控不易

網路銀行為強調使用者身分與交易資料的安全性，而有加密數位碼和電子證書的設計，以保證資料傳輸過程中的不被監聽、監看；再又隨着使用者身分認證手段的多元化，國內部分網路銀行開始要求電子證書以外的認證手段，使用手機傳送動態密碼、隨機動態碼等認證。¹⁶然諸多保障資料的作業模式，雖更保護了客戶交易過程的隱私與安全，卻也相對提供從事洗錢者隱藏身分的有利環境。本案就是在劉○○將現金匯入後，隨即由不知身分的第三者，在香港以網路銀行登入身分認證後，迅速將劉○○匯入帳戶的現金，分割成數筆低於50萬金額的款項，分轉匯至其他帳戶，復以現金提領方式形成斷點。故在保障客戶交易安全前提下，如何訂定出有效反制洗錢的管理機制，有其必要性。

伍、防制毒品犯罪洗錢興革芻議

國際販毒集團在臺販毒，較具規模的組合，大都有「信差」、「交通」及「倉

16 張薰尹，《網際網路銀行與傳統銀行差異之研究——以交易成本觀點探討之》，私立中國文化大學國際企業管理研究所碩士論文（2001年），頁17-18。



管」等專業角色的分工，而毒款洗錢的模式與做法，始終未有具體查獲案例，可供有效防制或預防犯罪的研究參考，要如何有效防制販毒集團的洗錢不法行為，提出如下芻議：

一、不法所得證據認定及沒收制度的放寬：

依現行刑事制度，對洗錢不法利益之沒收，須在前置犯罪經判決確定時，才能沒收相關不法利得。而毒品犯罪經判決確定，毒款早已隱匿無蹤，犯罪所得所轉換之財產，如車輛等，亦早已不堪使用，無法有效打擊毒款洗錢。因此未來宜修法，將不法所得之證據認定放寬外，對執行沒收之時機，亦予以適當之彈性，以提升打擊毒品犯罪之強度；另可依〈洗錢防制法〉規定，由法務部統籌規劃，將沒收之不法所得，適時提供相關執法機關，做為公務使用，亦應有助提升查緝毒品犯罪之整體機制。

二、建立網路銀行的即時警示機制：

目前網路銀行並轉匯無疑似洗錢的警示機制，如何建立當同一帳戶，有多筆款項接續匯入或匯出，疑似洗錢表徵時，能對金融機構或司法調查單位發出即時警示，有加以研議必要。

三、強化司法調查單位偵查技能：

有關電腦、衛星電話及智慧型手機之通訊監察技術的研發突破，與行動蒐證能力的提升，都是未來偵查毒品犯罪不可或缺的技能，尚有賴司法調查人員與科技研究單位共同努力及政府相關部門的支持。

四、強化洗錢犯罪防制的訓練：

本局洗錢防制處代表我國加入艾格蒙聯盟，對防制洗錢犯行具有專業，宜透過該處針對國內司法調查及金融機構相關從業人員，定期或不定期舉辦有關洗錢犯罪防制的講習，熟悉相關法令之規定，並從實際案例瞭解洗錢犯罪的特徵與模式，透過研討溝通觀念，達成共識，有效打擊毒



品犯罪及洗錢等不法行為。

陸、結語

「毒品那裡來，毒款去那裡。」國際毒盤為鞏固其組織、累積其暴利，毒品交易與毒款 移轉的手段，勢必會更細膩、更專業，若未能在案件偵查過程中，發現毒販洗錢的管道，併同偵查，或未能在毒案查獲的第一時間，即刻就案關帳戶予以凍結或沒入，販毒集團就會在 極短時間內，移走案關帳戶內的不法所得，使販毒與贓款無法有效結合，故冀望於前揭所提出有關法令增修、精進偵查技能與金融機構良性互動、交換意見，能對國際毒盤犯罪行為的 防制，起正面的助益與影響。



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毒品

2012

犯罪防制 工作年報

DRUG CRIME PREVENTION WORK
法務部調查局 101 年 YEARBOOK



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DRUG CRIME PREVENTION WORK YEARBOOK 2012



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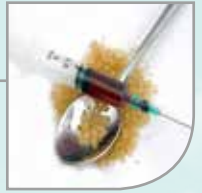


Preface

Drugs pose a serious threat to the mental and physical health of Taiwanese citizens as well as to public security. Today, new forms of drugs have penetrated all levels of society through various channels, and the age of those taking drugs is getting younger. This directly threatens the safety of schools and harms the mental and physical well-being of young people. Therefore, there is an urgent need for tight control of drug crimes. Cutting off the drug supply chain requires combining both governmental and non-governmental forces and effectively using social resources. These will improve our ability to fight drug crimes, to ensure the health of Taiwanese citizens, and to maintain public security.

In accordance with the government's anti-drug policy and based on the drug enforcement principles of 'interdicting at habitat, intercepting at disembarkation, wiping-out within inland', the MJIB actively conducts investigations on major drug cases of "international sources of supplies, smuggling channels, distribution networks, and manufacturing laboratories." The MJIB aims to achieve the strategic objective of 'weeding out the source and cutting off the supply.' In 2012, the Bureau handled 73 drug cases, raided 19 drug clandestine laboratories, and seized 1,761.55kg of various drugs, effectively limiting the flow of drugs into the community.

With regard to the spread of new drugs, the Bureau continues to exchange intelligence with the drug enforcement agencies of key countries. Anti-drug



strategic alliances were strengthened; multilateral, cross-border cooperation in drug enforcement was implemented; and the investigation of major drug cases were continued in order to fight drug crimes effectively. Furthermore, the Bureau also enhances the specific investigation operations responsible for new drugs, for stopping drugs from entering schools, and for preventing young people from being harmed by drugs.

This annual report provides an overview of the Bureau's efforts in stopping drug crimes over the last year. The results achieved are reported, and can serve as a reference for other organizations. We welcome your comments and appreciate your continued support.

May 2013



Editor's Notes

I.Objectives

This annual report compiles data related to the bureau's efforts to combat drug-related crime during the previous year. It includes statistical analysis on the reasons behind drug-related crime, establishes the state of drug-related crime in Taiwan, as well as measures to prevent it to serve as a reference for various fields.

II.Content

- (I) This annual report is divided into six parts: Part 1 is an organizational profile; Part 2 is an overview of the work carried out by the bureau; Part 3 provides an overview and analysis of cases in which the bureau has been involved; Part 4 details the direction of future work; Part 5 contains research reports; and Part 6 lists important achievements. The content is accompanied by percentages and data related to such information as increases or decreases in figures. The content is arranged according to structure and time sequence and features fully-labeled graphs and charts. The section related to major drugs cases is accompanied by photographic introductions, which can be used to explore past cases and analyze future development trends.
- (II) This report combines data and statistics from reports related to the bureau's efforts to fight drug-related crime this year. Should there be any discrepancy with previously released data, then the data from this year's report should



take precedence.

(III) All drugs mentioned in this report are listed in the Statute for Narcotic Hazards Control and are divided into four schedules based on their level of addictiveness and abuse, as well as on the harm they inflict on society.

III. Note to readers

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

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Organizational Profile



I. Basis for Establishment

On August 27th, 1956, the Executive Yuan issued the ten professional responsibilities of the MJIB¹. Of these, the sixth item was the ‘elimination of narcotics,’ and the tenth item was ‘investigative and preventative matters specially reported to senior authorities.’ These are the legal basis for the bureau's efforts to fight drug-related crime.

On the 12th of May of 1993, in view of the worsening drug-related crime in Taiwan, the Executive Yuan declared a 'War on Drugs.' During this period, the bureau effectively curbed drug-related crimes, ensured public order, and maintained the well-being of the national populace. In response to this directive and following approval by the Executive Yuan, on April 1st, 1994, the bureau set up the Drug Enforcement Center. On October 30, 1998, the professional responsibilities of the bureau were amended to include nine items², of which the fifth item, 'Drug prevention matters,' clearly established drug prevention as a legally-mandated responsibility of the bureau. Furthermore, the ninth item was textually amended to ‘investigative and preventative measures relating to national security and national interests specially reported to senior authorities.’

On December 19th, 2007, the President announced the amendment of the 'Organizational Act of the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau' to the 'Organizational Law of the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau³.' The second statute of this law

1 Order no. 4711 of the 45 *neizi* issued by the Executive Yuan on August 27th, 1956.

2 Approval no. 53381 of the 87 *fazi* issued by the Executive Yuan on October 30, 1998.

3 On December 19th, 2007 *yizi* presidential decree 09600170531 amended the name and 16 articles; the date of this legal amendment was determined by the Executive Yuan; on March 20th, 2008 the Executive Yuan issued *tongzi* decree no. 0972260255, which came into effect March 1st, 2008.



established 20 professional responsibilities for the MJIB, of which the sixth item was ‘drug prevention’ and the twentieth was ‘investigative and preventative measures related to national security and national interests specially reported to senior authorities.’ It also established the ‘Drug Enforcement Division’ as the legal basis for the bureau's efforts to prevent drug-related crime.

II. Organizational and Operational Profile

On October 17th, 2008, the Ministry of Justice amended and released the 'Ministry of Justice Investigations Bureau Service Procedures⁴.' Of these, Article 4, Item 1, Paragraph 4 established the Drug Enforcement Division, which is composed of three divisions and Article 8 established the responsibilities of the Drug Enforcement Division as the following:

1. Planning, guidance, coordination and appraisal of drug-related investigations.
2. Guidance and verification drug case investigations.
3. Exchange of criminal intelligence, coordination of contact, and cooperation regarding case investigations with domestic and foreign drug enforcement organizations.
4. Management of procedures for handling drug seizures, and the custody and destruction of said seizures.
5. Filing, statistical compilation, analysis and application of drug crime data.
6. Studies regarding the prevention of drug-related crime.
7. Compilation of annual reports and manuals for drug enforcement.

4 On October 17th, 2008, the Ministry of Justice *lingzi* decree no. 0970803813 amended 27 articles; these amendments were implemented on March 1st, 2008.



8. Other items related to drug law enforcement.

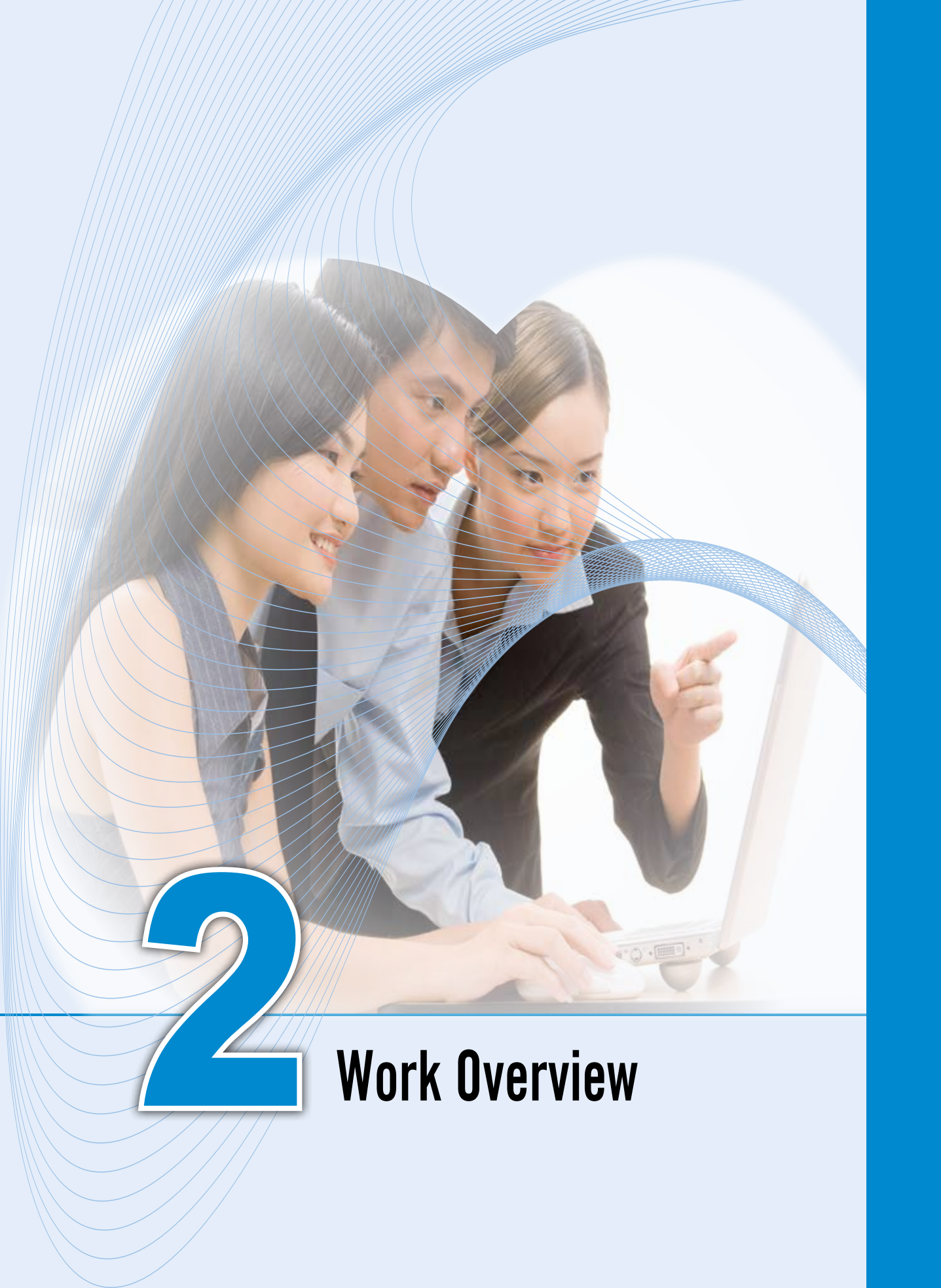
At the head of the Drug Enforcement Division is one director that is responsible for the overall management of operations; there is one deputy director, who assists the director in managing operations; and there is one committee member, under which are three Sections, the operations of which are divided as follows:

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

In addition, in order to strengthen the mobility of the bureau in fighting drug-related crime, specialist teams and dedicated personnel were drawn from various investigative branches, stations and mobile work stations; they dedicated themselves to preventing drug-related crime, including unearthing clues and investigating and prosecuting cases.





A photograph of three business professionals (two women and one man) looking at a laptop screen. The woman on the left is smiling and pointing at the screen. The man in the middle is looking intently. The woman on the right is also looking at the screen. The background is light blue with a large, stylized number '2' in the foreground. The number '2' is blue with a white outline and a drop shadow. The overall design features decorative blue curved lines and a solid blue vertical bar on the right side.

2

Work Overview



I. Focus of the MJIB's Drug Enforcement Efforts

(I) Drug Investigation

(1) Situation regarding investigations

In 2012, the MJIB solved a total of 73 cases and arrested 120 suspects (including 12 foreigners and one citizen of mainland China). The gross weight (same below) of seizures of the drugs from Schedule 1, 2, 3, and 4 was 1,761.55 kg. Nineteen drug factories were also raided, including 11 factories producing the Schedule 2 drug methamphetamine, one factory producing marijuana, six factories producing the Schedule 4 drug pseudoephedrine, and one factory producing hydroxyzine imine. In comparison, 99 cases were investigated and 213 suspects were arrested in 2011. That year, the gross weight of seizures of Schedule 1, 2, 3, and 4 drugs was 2,747.412 kg, and eight factories producing the Schedule 4 drug pseudoephedrine were raided. Overall, the number of drug cases, the total number of seizures, the number of drug factories raided and the number of suspects arrested all decreased.

(2) Focus of Investigations

The following is the number of cases solved in 2012, in descending order: heroin - 19 cases, methamphetamine - 16 cases, marijuana - 11 cases, ketamine - 6 cases, pseudoephedrine 6 cases, nimetazepam - 4 cases. The amount of seizures were as follows: pseudoephedrine - 495.005 kg (pure net weight 15.357 kg), nimetazepam - 472.154 kg (pure net weight 97.587 kg), ketamine - 445.409 kg (pure net weight 403.95 kg), heroin - 111.645 kg (pure net weight 80.497 kg), methamphetamine (including



solution) - 223.11 kg (pure net weight 77.648 kg), bk-MDMA - 6.624 kg (pure net weight 5.669 kg), cocaine - 3.008 kg (pure net weight 1.687 kg), marijuana - 2.006 kg (pure net weight 1.676 kg), MDMA - 1.952 kg (pure net weight 0.488 kg). Heroin, methamphetamine, and ketamine still pose the most serious threats to citizens of Taiwan and are the primary target of the bureau's investigations. In addition, there has been a rise in seizures of nimetazepam, and close attention should be paid to data relevant to that drug (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1

Amount (gross weight) of drugs seized and number of cases investigated in 2011

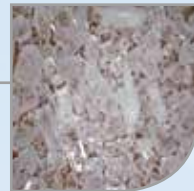
Name	No. of cases	Percentage	Amount seized (grams)	Percentage
Heroin	19	26.03	111,645.46	6.34
Cocaine	2	2.74	3,008.00	0.17
Methamphetamine	16	21.92	223,109.84	12.67
Marijuana	11	15.07	2,006.42	0.11
MDMA	1	1.37	1,952.09	0.11
Ketamine	6	8.22	445,408.90	25.29
Nimetazepam	4	5.48	472,154.40	26.80
bk-MDMA	1	1.37	6,623.60	0.38
Zolpidem	1	1.37	3.00	0.00
Tramadol	5	6.85	130.00	0.01
Hydroxylamine hydrochloride	1	1.37	500.00	0.03
Pseudoephedrine	6	8.22	495,008.00	28.10
Total	73	100.00	1,761,549.71	100.00



(II) International and Cross-Strait Cooperation

Throughout the world, drug-related issues and the continued proliferation of drugs have received a large amount of attention from the international community. Each country views drug-related crime as a serious threat to public order and thus devotes considerable resources to combating it. In view of the seriousness of the threat posed by drugs to countries around the world, as well as the intrinsic nature of drug-related crime as one that traverses the borders of different countries, drug-related criminal activity cannot be tackled by one country alone. As a result, the global community has already reached a consensus on international cooperation in order to combat drug-related crime. Taiwan is surrounded by water on all sides, and drugs primarily come from outside of its borders. Recent years have not seen a reduction in the threat posed by drugs, and working together with the international community to combat the proliferation of drugs has become an indispensable element of Taiwan's anti-drugs efforts - as well as being part of Taiwan's obligations as a member of the international community.

The bureau follows government policy directives and the spirit of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, using the principles of equality, mutual trust, reciprocity, and mutual benefit to actively establish channels of contact and cooperation with equivalent foreign organizations. To date, the bureau has already established contact channels with 25 countries and regions in Europe, the Americas, Hong Kong and Macao, Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia. In 2012, the MJIB exchanged 373 pieces of information with foreign counterparts, assigned 46 persons to participate in 12 mutual visits, 6 officials



to attend 1 international conference, and 77 officials to participate a training session. Furthermore, there were 7 international cooperative cases, 35 suspects were arrested, and 670.2 kg of various drugs (heroin, methamphetamine, ephedrine, ketamine and Eremin) were seized, among which, the MJIB cooperated with the Royal Malaysia Police to investigate and solve 4 cases involving 27 suspects, in which the Royal Malaysia Police Narcotics Criminal Investigation Department raided 2 drug laboratories in Malaysia and seized 1,219,330 Eremin tablets, 295.4 kg of nimetazepam, and 12.306 kg of ephedrine hydrochloride.

(III) Custody and Handling of Drugs

On July 15th, 1993, in accordance with regulations contained within the ‘Operational Guidelines for Control of Procedures for the Handling of Seized Opium’ ratified by the Executive Yuan, the bureau established a special warehouse for the unified, centralized custody of drug evidence seized by judiciary and military authorities. On May 20th, 1998, following the issuing of the Endangerment & Prevention Act of Illegal Drugs, the aforementioned guidelines were amended as the ‘Operational Guidelines for Control of Procedures for the Handling of Seized Drugs’; in these guidelines, the handling and custody of the original ‘opium’ was amended to include nine Schedule 1 drugs, such as Heroin, morphine and cocaine, and eight Schedule 2 drugs, such as opium poppy, coca and marijuana. Each year the bureau also assists in holding the National Anti-Drug Conference, during which seized drugs are destroyed. The effectiveness of the fight against drugs has been further enhanced through the dissemination of new media.



II. Investigation of Drug Cases

(I) Analysis of Drug-related Crime Trends

(1) The three major mainstream drugs of heroin, methamphetamine and ketamine

Data from the 'Ministry of Justice Statistical Summary' of the Ministry of Justice shows that heroin, methamphetamine and ketamine remain the three major mainstream drugs seized by authorities. In 2012, 157.9 kg of heroin were seized, constituting 6.02% of total drug hauls; 119.3 kg of methamphetamine were seized, constituting 4.55%; 2,111.1 kg of ketamine were seized, constituting 80.55%; and 234.1 kg of other drugs were seized, constituting 8.93%. With 80%, ketamine occupied the highest proportion of drugs seized. (Figure 2-1-1)

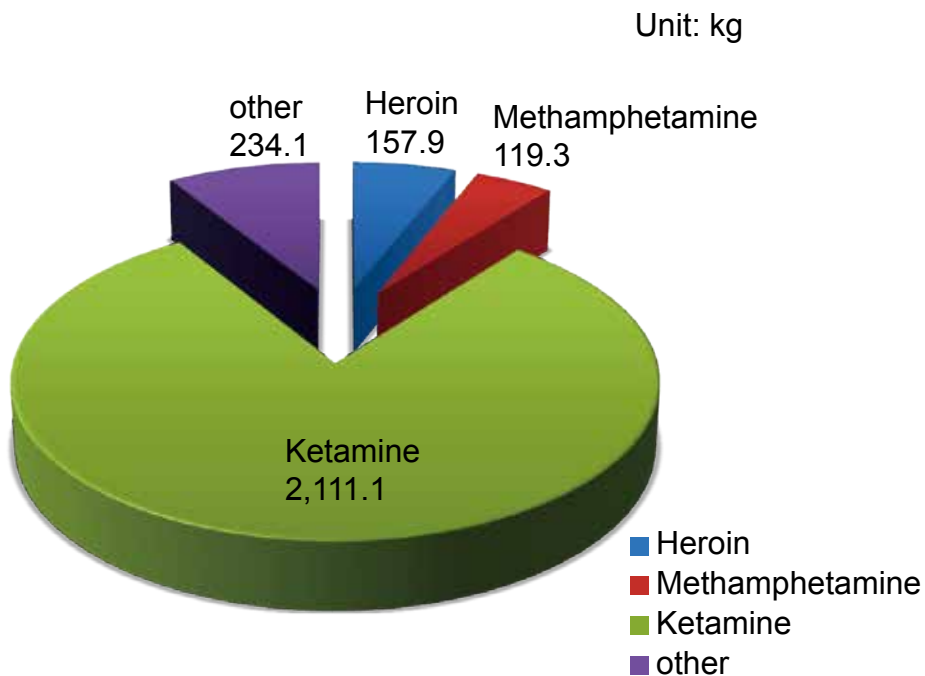
(2) Decrease in the Illegal Use of Cold Medicine to Manufacture Methamphetamine

In recent years, drug-making gangs have begun extracting pseudoephedrine from over-the-counter cold medicine; then they use the red phosphorous reduction method to synthesize methamphetamine. The low technical threshold, simplicity of the equipment involved, relative lack of odor during the production process, and the difficulty of detecting production in common households or apartments have led to a dramatic increase in production of the drug within Taiwan's borders. In order to effectively combat this trend, in 2011 the bureau began working with the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Executive Yuan to strengthen the



Figure 2-1-1

Comparison of proportion of seizures of mainstream drugs throughout Taiwan



monitoring of abnormally high usage rates of pseudoephedrine within the country's borders. In 2010, crackdowns on illegal pharmacies were launched and achieved remarkable success. Investigations have revealed that drug-making gangs find it difficult to obtain sources of cold medicine. Furthermore, according to statistics from the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, the quantity of fake ephedrine used as the raw material for manufacturing drugs in Taiwan had reached 70,774 kg in 2009, while in 2012 this figure dropped to 18,596 kg, proving that drug



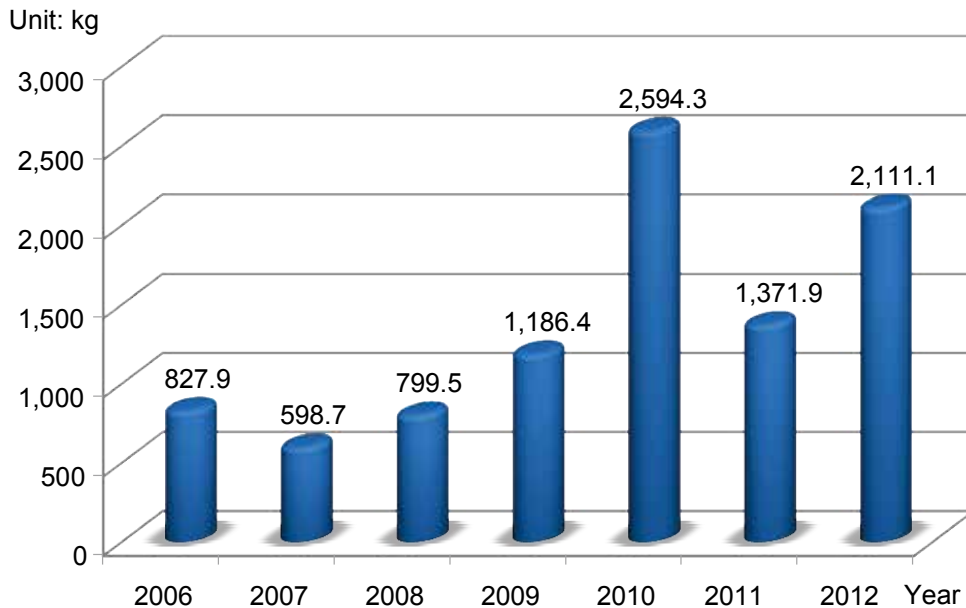
enforcement measures have gradually been effective.

(3) Increasing Seriousness of Ketamine Abuse

In 2006, ketamine became the most commonly seized drug within Taiwan's borders. Each year after has also seen an increase in the proportion of drugs seized that are ketamine; this figure was 60% in 2011 and 80% in 2012. Furthermore, mainland China is the principal source of the drug. (Figure 2-1-2)

Figure 2-1-2

Seizures of ketamine throughout Taiwan in recent years





Although amendments to the Endangerment & Prevention Act of Illegal Drugs on November 20th, 2009 made possession or use of Schedule 3 and 4 drugs punishable by fine, this has had little effect in reducing drug use. The large amounts of ketamine seized each year show that not only is there an extremely high demand for the drug in Taiwan, but also that ketamine abuse has reached serious levels.

(4) Younger Victims of Drug-related Crimes Increasing; Drugs Already Penetrated Campus

Data from the ‘Ministry of Justice Statistical Summary’ of the Ministry of Justice shows that, with regard to juvenile cases heard throughout courts of law in Taiwan that fell under the Endangerment & Prevention Act of Illegal Drugs, the proportion of juvenile cases in 2009 was 25.1%, whilst in 2012 the proportion grew to 57.1%. With regard to children taken into care in relation to the Endangerment & Prevention Act of Illegal Drugs, in 2009 they represented 6% of the total number of children taken into care, while in 2012 this figure rose to 7.4%. Furthermore, media reports show that drug-selling gangs use teenage dropouts to introduce drugs into middle schools. This is not an uncommon phenomenon, and it affects public order and has a huge impact on the mental and physical well-being of young people.

(5) Hot Area of Drug-related Crimes Concentrated in Urban Areas

An analysis of the regional distribution of drug cases solved by the bureau between 2009 and 2012 shows that drug crime is predominantly concentrated in urban areas such as Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taichung City, Tainan City, and Kaohsiung City. In areas such as Keelung City and Taoyuan County, there was a comparatively higher



incidence of cases involving cargo smuggling and travelers carrying drugs. Apart from non-urban areas, other areas such as Changhua County and Pinghua County have a considerable number of underground methamphetamine factories.

(6) Diversification of the Consumer Market for New Synthetic Drugs

Recent years have seen a large number of seizures of synthetic drugs in locations where young people gather, such as audiovisual entertainment venues and travel accommodations. The technology involved to produce these drugs has evolved rapidly, and, in order to circumvent currently existing laws, drug-making groups and drug dealers often find ways to use regulated drugs and simple chemical methods to produce addictive synthetic drugs. The increasing internationalism of Taiwanese society, as well as the 'borderless' nature of the internet, has accelerated the spread of these drugs and allows the abuse of new synthetic drugs to keep pace with rates abroad. Both the threat and impact of new synthetic drugs are huge. Furthermore, drug abuse in Taiwan is often the result of a lack of proper awareness, which has diminished the effectiveness of efforts to curb use of these drugs. In 2012, after examination by the Drug Review Committee, the Executive Yuan declared that MDPV, 4-FMA, and Remifentamil had been approved as Schedule 2 drugs, and TFMPP, WH-122, and AM-2201 as Schedule 3 drugs.⁵

5 June 29th, 2012 drug additions: Schedule 3 drugs item 169 3,4-Methylenedioxypropylvalerone, MDPV; item 170 4-Fluoromethamphetamine、4-FMA; item 171 Remifentanil; Schedule 3 drugs item 33 Trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine、TFMPP. September 4th, 2012 drug additions: Schedule 3 drugs item 34 JWH-122、(4-methyl-1-naphthyl)-(1-pentylindol-3-yl)methanone; item 35 AM-2201、1-[(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(naphthalen-1-yl)methanone).



(II) Drug Case Statistics

(1) Investigation Cases

In 2012, the bureau solved 21 cases related to Schedule 1 drugs, seizing a total weight of 113.653 kg. It also investigated and prosecuted 28 cases related to Schedule 2 drugs with a total weight of 227.068 kg seized; 11 cases relating to Schedule 3 drugs with a total weight of 924.187 kg seized; and 13 cases relating to Schedule 4 drugs with a total weight of 495.641 kg seized. The bureau raided 11 methamphetamine factories, one marijuana factory, six factories producing the Schedule 4 drug pseudoephedrine, and one hydroxine imine factory. Two standard handguns, one modified handgun, 136 rounds, \$2,149,400 TWD obtained through illegal means, \$304 USD, \$2,890 HKD, \$986 RMB, one car, and one fishing boat were also recovered through the aforementioned investigations. Overall, there were 26 less cases compared to 2011, but an increase of five cases concerning Schedule 1 drugs, with a 24-case reduction in Schedule 2 drugs and an 11-case reduction in Schedule 3 drugs. There were four more cases of Schedule 4 drugs. Seizures of Schedule 1 drugs increased by 103.773 kg (953.80%); seizures of Schedule 2 drugs decreased by 746.038 kg (76.67%); seizures of Schedule 3 drugs increased by 213.985 kg (30.13%); and seizures of Schedule 4 drugs decreased by 329.644 kg (39.94%) in comparison to 2011 (Table 2-2).



Table 2-2

Comparison of drug cases investigated over the last ten years

Unit: grams

Year	Total			Schedule 1 drugs			Schedule 2 drugs			Schedule 3 drugs			Schedule 4 drugs		
	No. Of cases	No. Of criminals	Amount seized	No. Of cases	No. Of criminals	Amount seized	No. Of cases	No. Of criminals	Amount seized	No. Of cases	No. Of criminals	Amount seized	No. Of cases	No. Of criminals	Amount seized
2003	134	292	2,223,996	79	177	201,104	37	89	1,994,744	18	26	78,148			
2004	98	195	3,886,094	54	102	284,708	35	78	3,282,161	9	15	105,679			208,920
2005	85	165	9,460,369	35	62	77,707	31	76	2,919,283	15	20	203,124	4	7	6,260,255
2006	123	213	1,923,607	42	70	147,677	60	96	510,951	13	25	543,615	8	22	721,364
2007	104	202	2,941,699	31	55	99,063	39	70	704,814	31	74	1,818,196	3	3	319,626
2008	83	156	2,344,834	26	49	215,104	30	56	149,285	21	42	1,543,626	6	9	436,819
2009	204	292	4,953,888	41	72	50,346	82	107	1,214,453	33	63	1,379,532	48	50	2,309,557
2010	112	222	3,645,387	29	53	71,958	53	86	871,204	21	52	1,281,285	9	31	1,420,941
2011	99	213	2,747,412	16	46	10,880	52	77	973,106	22	66	710,202	9	24	825,285
2012	73	120	1,761,550	21	39	114,653	28	41	227,068	11	19	924,187	13	21	495,641

Note: The Endangerment & Prevention Act of Illegal Drugs was announced and came into effect on May 20th, 1999; on July 9th, 2003 amendments to include Schedule 4 drugs were announced and they came into effect on September 1st, 2004.



(2) Seizures by the Ministry of Finance Customs Office as a Result of Investigations by the MJIB

In 2011, 26 cases were handed to the MJIB for investigation by the various customs offices of The Ministry of Finance (MOF). Among those cases, 22 were made by the Taipei Customs Office, two were made by the Taichung Customs Office, and two were made by the Kaohsiung Customs Office. Divided by nationality, 18 involved Taiwanese nationals, five involved Thai nationals, two involved American nationals, and one involved a Canadian national. Divided by drug type, three involved heroin, two involved cocaine, three involved methamphetamine, eight involved marijuana, one involved MDMA, one involved ketamine, one involved nimetazepam, one involved pseudoephedrine, one involved zolpidem, and five involved tramadol. A total of 94.952 kg of drugs were seized, of which 8.302 kg were heroin, 3.008 kg were cocaine, 10.217 kg were methamphetamine, 1.232 kg were marijuana, 7.918 kg were ketamine, 62 kg were nimetazepam, and 2.14 kg were pseudoephedrine (Table 2-3).

(III) Drug Sources and Smuggling Methods

(1) The various sources of drugs in 2012 are divided into the following:

1. The main sources of heroin were: Cambodia - 80.603 kg (72.2%); Thailand - 16.145 kg (14.46%); mainland China - 11.567 kg (10.36%); Vietnam - 1.14 kg (1.02%); Myanmar - 0.571 kg (0.51%); other - 1.619 kg (1.45%).
2. The main sources of methamphetamine were: domestically produced - 139.647 kg (62.59%); mainland China - 72.295 kg (32.4%); Canada - 9.134 kg (4.09%);



Table 2-3

2012 drug seizures by the Ministry of Finance as a result of investigations by the bureau

Date	Unit	Nationality	Case name	Drugs seized	Weight (grams)
04/01/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Wei XX suspected of drug smuggling	Methamphetamine	9,133.99
16/01/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	0.42
02/03/2012	Taichung Customs Office	Thai	'P' suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	20
15/03/2012	Taipei Customs Office	American	'D' suspected of drug smuggling	Methamphetamine	27
21/03/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Kao XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	56
02/04/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Huang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	811
05/04/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	2
21/04/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Wu XX suspected of drug smuggling	Heroin	796.06
23/04/2012	Kaohsiung Customs Office	American	'K' suspected of drug smuggling	Zolpidem	3
17/05/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Jiang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Ketamine	7,918
20/05/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Zhao XX suspected of drug smuggling	Cocaine	2,094
31/05/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Zhuang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Heroin	7,102.74
01/06/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Liang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Pseudoephedrine	2,140
25/06/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Unknown identity suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	18
03/07/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Li XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	26
27/07/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Canadian	'J' suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	6
07/08/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Zhang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Nimetazepam	62,000
10/09/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Kao XX suspected of drug smuggling	Marijuana	285
09/10/2012	Taichung Customs Office	Taiwanese	Pan XX suspected of drug smuggling	MDMA Marijuana	1.29 28



10/10/2012	Kaohsiung Customs Office	Taiwanese	Yang XX suspected of drug smuggling	Methamphetamine	1,056
12/10/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Mao XX suspected of drug smuggling	Cocaine	914
04/11/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Taiwanese	Chen XX suspected of drug smuggling	Heroin	403
05/11/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Thai	'P' suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	5
12/11/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Thai	'P' suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	43
19/11/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Thai	'S' suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	48
30/11/2012	Taipei Customs Office	Thai	'P' suspected of drug smuggling	Tramadol	14

Note: Starting January 1st, 2013, the General Customs Office of the Ministry of Finance was renamed as the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance. The Taipei Customs Office was renamed Taipei Customs, the Keelung Customs Office was renamed Keelung Customs, the Taichung Customs office was renamed Taichung Customs, and the Kaohsiung Customs Office was renamed Kaohsiung Customs.

the United States - 0.027 kg (0.01%); other - 2.006 kg (0.9%).

3.The main sources of marijuana were: the United States - 1.575 kg (78.5%); Canada - 0.393 kg (19.59); domestically produced - 0.01 kg (0.5%); other - 0.028kg (1.4%).

4.The main source of Ketamine was primarily smuggled from foreign countries. Total seizures amounted to 445.409 kg, of which 437.493 kg came from mainland China, constituting 98.22% of total seizures. 7.916 kg came from other sources and constituted 1.78%.

5.A total of 427.154 kg of nimetazepam was seized, of which 279.616 kg was domestically produced, constituting 59.22% of the total seized amount. 102.522 came from mainland China and constituted 21.71%. 90.016 kg came from other sources and constituted 19.06% (Table 2-4).



Table 2-4

Major drug sources in 2012

Unit: grams

Source	Type	No. Of cases	Percentage											
				Heroin	Percentage	Methamphetamine	Percentage	Marijuana	Percentage	Ketamine	Percentage	Nimetazepam	Percentage	Other
Mainland China		13	17.81	11,567.20	10.36	72,295.40	32.40			437,493.40	98.22	102,522	21.71	
Thailand		12	16.44	16,144.80	14.46									
Vietnam		1	1.37	1,140.00	1.02									
Philippines		1	1.37											Notes:3
Cambodia		2	2.74	80,603.00	72.20									
Myanmar		1	1.37	571.00	0.51									
United States		5	6.85			27.00	0.01	1,575.00	78.50					
Canada		7	9.59			9,133.99	4.09	393.00	19.59					
Holland		1	1.37					0.42						
New Zealand		1	1.37					28.00	1.40					
Pakistan		1	1.37											Notes:4
Domestically produced		19	26.03			139,647.26	62.59	10.00	0.50			279,616	59.22	
Other		9	12.33	1,619.46	1.45	2,006.19	0.90			7,915.50	1.78	90,016	19.06	
Total		73	100.00	111,645.46	100.00	223,109.84	100.00	2,006.42	100.00	445,408.90	100.00	472,154	100.00	

Notes: 1.The data in this table is for drugs listed in the Endangerment & Prevention Act of Illegal Drugs and does not cover counterfeit or forbidden medical drugs.

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

3.On May 20th, 2012, 2,094 grams of the Schedule 1 drug cocaine sent to Taiwan from the Philippines were seized.

4.On June 6th, 2012, 2,140 grams of the Schedule 4 drug pseudoephedrine sent to Taiwan from Pakistan were seized.



(2)Smuggling methods

There were 27 cases in which drugs were concealed in postal packages or express delivery packages. Smuggling methods included hiding drugs in golf clubs, conveyor belts, luggage handles, cake boxes, moisture-removing sachets, 3-in-1 tea packs, and imported clothing. Ten cases saw drugs being smuggled in by travelers; their smuggling methods included hiding drugs luggage, girdles, underwear, or shoe soles, or swallowing or putting them in coffee sachets in an attempt to get them past checkpoints. Five cases of drugs involved smuggling through air or sea freight, and smuggling methods included hiding them in the core of air intake filters, plastic pellets, foam or mushrooms. There were also three cases of drugs being smuggled into the country using fishing boats, and a further nine cases using other methods. Statistics for each are as follows:

1. Heroin was smuggled by fishing boat - 91.2 kg (81.69%); by travelers - 10.524 kg (9.43%); by sea freight - 3.923 kg (3.51%); by postal packages - 1.199 kg (1.07%); and by other methods - 4.799 kg (4.3%).
2. Methamphetamine were mainly domestically produced - 139.647 kg (62.59%). The remainder was smuggled into the country by air freight - 57.975 kg (25.99%); by postal packages - 11.225 kg (5.03%); by fishing boat - 11.2 kg (5.02%); by traveler - 1.056 kg (0.47%); and by other means - 2.006 kg (0.9%).
3. Marijuana was primarily smuggled using postal packages - 1.996 kg (99.5%); 0.01 kg (0.5%) was domestically produced.
4. Ketamine was smuggled by air freight - 384.975 kg (86.43%); by sea freight - 35 kg (7.86%); by postal packages - 17.518 kg (3.93%); and by other means - 7.916 kg (1.78%).



5. Nimetazepam was mainly domestically produced - 279.616 kg (59.22%).
Smuggling methods included sea freight - 101.547 kg (21.51%); air freight - 62.975 kg (13.34%); and other methods - 28.016 kg (5.93%). (Table 2-5).

Table 2-5

Major smuggling methods in cases investigated in 2012

Unit: grams

Source \ Type	No. of cases	%										
			Heroin	%	Methamphetamine	Percentage	Marijuana	%	Ketamine	Percentage	Nimetazepam	%
Travelers	10	13.70	10,524.20	9.43	1,056.00	0.47						
Sea freight	2	2.74	3,923.00	3.51					35,000.00	7.86	101,547	21.51
Air freight	3	4.11			57,975.40	25.99			384,975.40	86.43	62,975	13.34
Fishing boat	3	4.11	91,200.00	81.69	11,200.00	5.02						
Postal packages	27	36.99	1,199.06	1.07	11,224.99	5.03	1,996.42	99.50	17,518.00	3.93		
Domestically produced	19	26.03			139,647.26	62.59	10.00	0.50			279,616	59.22
Other	9	12.33	4,799.20	4.30	2006.19	0.90			7,915.50	1.78	28,016	5.93
Total	73	100.00	111,645.46	100.00	223,109.84	100.00	2,006.42	100.00	445,408.90	100.00	472,154	100.00

Note: The data in this table is for drugs listed in the Endangerment & Prevention Act of Illegal Drugs and does not cover counterfeit or forbidden medical drugs.



(1) Case of 10.6 kg of heroin and 11.2 kg of methamphetamine smuggled by Zhang XX.

Photo 2-2-01-1



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Photo 2-2-01-2



Scene of the Zhang XX smuggling case

(2) Case of 2.384 kg of ketamine and 57 kg of methamphetamine smuggled by Chiang XX and accomplices

The Central Mobile Station with the MJIB learned that a drug smuggling syndicate led by Chiang XX tried to smuggle drugs from the Mainland China for sale in Taiwan. At 5 am on the 4th of February, 2012, the Station conducted an operation in conjunction with the Taipei Customs Bureau and seized 28 boxes of imported mushrooms that had ketamine and amphetamine hidden within at the air freight terminal of Taoyuan Airport. A total of 384 kg of ketamine and 57 kg of methamphetamine were recovered. At the same time, suspect Chiang XX was arrested in a mountain village in Taoyuan County, and customs officers Su XX and Liu XX were also investigated. The case was handed over to Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.

3. Case of 217.616 kg of eremin smuggled by Zhang XX and accomplices



Photo 2-2-02-1



Scene of the Chiang XX smuggling case

Photo 2-2-02-2



Drugs hidden in mushrooms by Chiang XX



(3) Case of 217.616 kg of eremin smuggled by Zhang XX and accomplices

The New Taipei City Investigation Division with the MJIB learned that a smuggling gang headed by Zhang XX tried to smuggle Eremine to Malaysia for sale from Taiwan. At 3 pm on February 13th, 2012, with the assistance of members of the police and the justice system, 1,151,870 tablets of eremin weighing a total of 216.7 kg were seized in a house rented by Zhang XX in Xinyi District of New Taipei. Zhang XX was also arrested on the scene. \$100,000 TWD earned from the illegal sale of drugs was also recovered, and the prosecutor was requested to freeze a bank account belonging to Zhang XX that contained \$1 million TWD. At the same time, accomplice Wong XX was also arrested in Xizhi District of New Taipei City. At that location, 4,580 tablets of eremin weighing a total of 916 g were recovered, bringing the total to 217.616 kg (1,156,450 tablets). The case was handed over to the New Taipei City Prosecutor's Office for further investigation.

Photo 2-2-03-1



Drug evidence smuggled by Zhang XX



Photo 2-2-03-2



Drug evidence smuggled by Zhang XX

(4) Case of 139 bags of ketamine weighing 35 kg smuggled by Wu XX and accomplices

The Taoyuan County Station with the MJIB learned that a drug smuggling group headed by Wu XX tried to smuggle ketamine from the Mainland China to Taiwan. At 11 pm on March 29th, 2012, a search was carried out by the Station on the XX express delivery company in Wugu District, New Taipei City. The search revealed 139 bags of ketamine weighing 35 kg hidden in imported artwork boxes. Wu XX, Wu XX, Lien XX and Wu XX were arrested in Banqiao District, New Taipei in the morning of the 30th March. The prime suspect, Wu XX, was also arrested at Taoyuan Airport as he was returning to Taiwan from mainland China to handle the shipment. The case was handed over to the Keelung Prosecutor's Office for further investigation.



Photo 2-2-04-1



News report regarding the Wu XX smuggling case

Photo 2-2-04-2



Scene of the Wu XX smuggling case



(5)Case of the manufacturing of methamphetamine and pseudoephedrine by Su XX and accomplices

Investigations by the Kaohsiung Investigations Department led their investigators to suspect a gang headed by Su XX of manufacturing methamphetamine in northern Taipei to sell for profit. At 1 pm on May 26th, 2012, a legal search was carried out by the Division on a drug laboratory in Xinzhuang District, New Taipei City. The search revealed 66 g of methamphetamine, 58 kg of methamphetamine solution, 297 g of pseudoephedrine, 17 kg of pseudoephedrine solution, drug-making paraphernalia and raw chemical materials. Su XX, Hsu XX, and Lin XX, who were all in the process of manufacturing drugs, were arrested at the scene, and the case was handed over to the Banqiao Prosecutor's Office for further investigation.

Photo 2-2-05-1



Scene of the Su XX drug manufacturing case



Photo 2-2-05-2



Scene of the Su XX drug manufacturing case

(6) Case of the manufacturing of methamphetamine and pseudoephedrine by Zhou XX and accomplices.

The Central Taiwan Mobile Station with the MJIB learned that a drug manufacturing syndicate led by Zhou XX was manufacturing methamphetamine in Pingtung District. At 5 pm on July 27th, 2012, a legal search was carried out on a drug laboratory by the Station in Pingtung City. In a traditional courtyard house, 150 g of methamphetamine solution, 103 kg of Herba Ephedrae (a raw material used in the production of drugs) and drug-making paraphernalia were found. In a townhouse, 53 kg of pseudoephedrine and drug-making paraphernalia were discovered. Zhou XX, a drug cook, and his assistant, Huang XX, were both arrested. The case was handed over to the Zhanghua District Prosecutor's Office for further investigation.



Photo 2-2-06-1



Raw material Herba Ephedrae used in drug manufacturing by Zhou XX

Photo 2-2-06-2



Scene of the Zhou XX drug manufacturing case



(7) Case of the manufacturing of pseudoephedrine by Wong XX and accomplices

The South Taiwan Mobile Station with the MJIB learned that a drug manufacturing syndicate led by Wong XX was manufacturing pseudoephedrine in the Kaohsiung area. On July 30th, 2012, a legal search was carried out on a drug laboratory by the Station in Gangshan District, Kaohsiung, in which 286 g of pseudoephedrine, 250.5 kg of pseudoephedrine solution, 150 kg of Herba Ephedrae (a raw material used in the production of drugs) and drug-making paraphernalia were discovered. The main suspect, the drug cook, Wong XX, and his assistant Lu XX were arrested, and the case was handed over to the Kaohsiung Prosecutor's Office for further investigation.

Photo 2-2-07-1



Scene of the Wong XX drug manufacturing case



Photo 2-2-07-2



Scene of the Wong XX drug manufacturing case

(8) Case of 205 blocks of Heroin weighing a total of 80.2 kg smuggled by Zhuang XX and accomplices

The Taipei City Investigation Division with the MJIB learned that a drug smuggling syndicate led by Zhuang XX was smuggling heroin from Cambodia to Taiwan by fishing boat. On August 19th, 2012, a task force with the MJIB in conjunction with the South Taiwan Mobile Coastguard took to sea to intercept the shipment and successfully escorted the fishing boat back to Kaohsiung Port. At 9 am on August 21st, 2012, the fishing boat was successfully escorted back to Kaohsiung Port, where 205 blocks of Heroin weighing a total of 80.2 kg were discovered in a secret compartment on the boat. The ship's captain Pan XX and chief engineer Huang XX were both arrested. In Kaohsiung and Pingtung, the cargo owners Zhuang XX and Zhang XX, the ship owners the Chen brothers, and a girlfriend of Zhuang named Lai XX were also arrested.



Photo 2-2-08-1



Scene of the Zhuang XX smuggling case

Photo 2-2-08-2



News report regarding the Zhuang XX smuggling case



(9) Case of 101.54 kg of nimetazepam smuggled by Li XX and accomplices

The New Taipei City Investigation Division with the MJIB learned that a drug smuggling group led by Li XX was smuggling nimetazepam from the Mainland China to Taiwan. At 9 am on November 15th, 2012, Li XX was arrested as he delivered the nimetazepam to the XX express delivery company in Taipei City. 20 kg of nimetazepam was recovered at the scene, and, based on information provided by Li XX, another 81.547 kg of nimetazepam was found in Xinyi District, Taipei City bringing the total up to 101.547 kg. Buyer Lin XX was then arrested in the morning of the 16th, and Zhang XX and Qiu XX, the intermediaries who had arranged the deal, were also brought into the case. The case was handed over to the Taipei District Prosecutors Office for further investigation.

Photo 2-2-09-1



Drug evidence from the Li XX smuggling case



Photo 2-2-09-2



Drug evidence from the Li XX smuggling case

(10) Case of the manufacturing of methamphetamine by Li XX and accomplices

The Tainan City Investigation Division with the MJIB learned that the drug manufacturing group headed by Lee XX was manufacturing methamphetamine in Hsinchu area. In the morning of October 31st, 2012, a legal search was carried out on a drug laboratory by the Division in Hukou Township, Hsinchu County, in which 29 g of methamphetamine, 44 kg of methamphetamine solution and drug-making equipment were recovered. Two suspects, Li XX and Ye XX, were both arrested at the scene. Follow-up investigations led to the legal search of a drug laboratory in Xiangshan District, Hsinchu City on November 1st, which revealed another 2 kg of methamphetamine and 14 kg of methamphetamine solution. Wu XX, a drug cook with Ph. D. degree in chemical engineering, was subsequently brought into the case and drug-making equipment and raw materials discovered in his house. The case was handed over to the Taipei Prosecutor's Office for further investigation.



Photo 2-2-10-1



Drug-making equipment from the Li XX drug manufacturing case

Photo 2-2-10-2



Scene of the Li XX drug manufacturing case



III. International and Cross-Strait Cooperation

According to the objective of ‘weeding out the source and stopping supply’ in Taiwan's efforts to enforce drug laws and considering the difficulties faced by the country in foreign relations, the bureau has adopted a pragmatic principle of ‘real cases and real strength’ in international cooperation to combat drug-related crime. Cooperation is promoted with relevant countries or regions in response to needs arising from trends in domestic drug-related crime by giving priority to countries further up the drug supply chain that are beneficial to Taiwan’s efforts to enforce drug laws and through implementing such specific methods as ‘setting up channels, sharing experiences, sharing intelligence, holding conferences, collaborating in handling cases, and tracking down criminals.’

(I) Communication, Visits and Intelligence Exchanges

1. On the 9th of January, 2012, officials from the Drug Enforcement Division with the MJIB held a working conference with visiting members of the Hong Kong Country Office, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States. The conference covered topics such as ongoing cooperative case investigations and opinions about the future investigation directions, and promoting the bureau’s entry into the International Drug Enforcement Annual Conference as well.
2. From the 20th to the 25th of February in 2012, members of the Drug Enforcement Division of the bureau traveled to Singapore and Malaysia, where conferences were held on individual cases and arrangements for investigative



Photo 2-3-1



The Drug Enforcement Division holds a conference for international drug enforcement with the Royal Malaysia Police Narcotics Criminal Investigation Department

cooperation with the drug enforcement agencies of the two countries, respectively.

3. On March 1st, 2012, members of the bureau's Drug Enforcement Division were visited by personnel from the Hong Kong branch of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. A conference was held on cooperation between the two sides in the investigation of individual cases, as well as trends in illegal drug abuse in both countries.
4. On March 2nd, 2012, members of the Drug Enforcement Division were visited by personnel from the Narcotics Control Division of the Kyushu Regional Bureau



of Health and Welfare, Japanese Ministry of Health, whom they accompanied on a visit of the bureau's Yilan County Station. Following this, a conference was held regarding cases in which both sides were cooperating.

5. On the 13th of March, 2012, members of the Drug Enforcement Division with the MJIB received visitors including the head of the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) Jose Gutierrez and his colleagues. A working conference was held in which the topics discussed included trends in drug crime in Taiwan and the Philippines, the use of chemicals in drug synthesis, controlled delivery

Photo 2-3-2



The deputy director of the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of mainland China led a delegation on a visit to the bureau



operation, ongoing cooperative cases, and how to strengthen mutual cooperation in future.

6. On the 8th of May, 2012, officials from the Drug Enforcement Division with the MJIB held a working conference with visiting members of the Hong Kong Country Office, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States. During the conference, both sides discussed ongoing cooperative cases, as well as the membership of the MJIB to the International Anti-Drug Annual Conference.
7. On the 11th of June, 2012, officials from the Drug Enforcement Division with the MJIB held a working conference with visiting members of the Hong Kong Country Office, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States to discuss cooperations over individual cases.
8. On the 13th of June, 2012, officials from the Drug Enforcement Division with the MJIB held a working conference with assistant head of Thailand's DSI Sansern Palawatvichai and his colleagues to discuss cooperations over individual cases.
9. The Secretary General and members of the Drug Enforcement Division with the MJIB accepted an invitation from the General Administration of Customs of the Ministry of Public Security in the Mainland China to visit drug enforcement agencies in Fujian and Guangdong from the 25th June to the 1st of July, 2012. During the visiting, a working conference was held discussing the exchange of intelligence in drug-related crimes and cooperation over the investigation of individual cases.



10. The bureau's Drug Enforcement Division invited eight members of the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of mainland China to visit Taiwan from the 26th to the 31st of August in 2012. During this visit, they held a conference, visited an anti-drug exhibition, watched drug forensics being performed, and went to the instructional center of the Agape House Christian Counseling Center in Hualien to observe treatment for drug abuse.
11. On the 19th of September, 2012, members of the Drug Enforcement Division with the MJIB held a working conference with visiting members of the Hong Kong Country Office, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice of the United States to discuss cooperations over individual cases.
12. In order to strengthen contact channel functions via the level-2 service desks that allow cooperation between the Taiwan and the Mainland China, the Deputy Director General of the MJIB led personnel on visits to law enforcement authorities in Beijing, Nanjing, Wuxi, Hangzhou and Shanghai from the 16th to 24th of October, 2012. Working conferences were held that discussed the exchange of drug-related crime intelligence and cooperation over investigation of individual cases.
13. Members of the bureau's Drug Enforcement Division accompanied personnel from the Narcotics Control Bureau of Malaysia's Ministry of Health on a visit to the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Executive Yuan. A conference was also held by the two sides to discuss controls of cold medicine and enforcing drug laws.
14. On November 6th, 2012, members of the bureau's Drug Enforcement Division



held a conference in Taiwan with the Vice Secretary General of the Drug and Crime Enforcement Committee of the Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam and his team. During the conference, the use of cold medicine exports in making drugs and cooperative arrangements, such as promoting the signing of an anti-drug memorandum, were discussed.

15. On November 13th, 2012, members of the bureau's Drug Enforcement Division held a conference with personnel from the Hong Kong office of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. During the conference, cooperation in the investigation of individual cases and trends in drug smuggling in the two countries were discussed.
16. On November 27th, 2012, members of the bureau's Drug Enforcement Division held a conference with director of the Royal Malaysia Police Narcotics Criminal Investigation Department Datuk Noor Rashid. During the conference, cooperation in ongoing cases and raids of eremin drug factories by the bureau were discussed.
17. From the 3rd to the 7th of December of 2012, members of the MJIB's Drug Enforcement Division and forensic science team traveled to Beijing and Fujian, where they visited the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security of mainland China, the Narcotics Control Information Technology Center of the Ministry of Public Security, Fujian Provincial Public Security Bureau Narcotics Corps, and Fujian Police College. During the visiting, working conferences were held to discuss cooperations over individual cases as well as strengthening technical exchange in the fight against drug-related crimes.



Photo 2-3-3

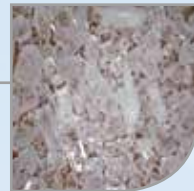


A conference held by bureau personnel and the Narcotics Control Information Technology Center of the Ministry of Public Security

(II) International and Cross-Strait Cooperation in Investigating Cases

(1) International cooperation

1. The MJIB cooperated with the Department of Special Investigation (DSI), Ministry of Justice, Thailand to investigate together on the “Case of Illegal Smuggling of Heroin”. With the MJIB’s assistance, the DSI successfully cooperated with the Unitary Police Service of Macao and seized 350 g of heroin



- in Macao on March 28, 2012. Two Taiwanese suspects, Liao XX and Lin XX, were arrested.
2. The MJIB cooperated with the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) to investigate the “Case of Illegal Drug (Erimine) Manufacturing by Taiwanese in Malaysia”. With the MJIB’s assistance, on May 12, 2012, 2 clandestine laboratories, 88,000 tablets of Erimine, and 282.62 kg of nimetazepam were seized in Malaysia. 23 suspects were arrested, including 3 Taiwanese citizens, Liu XX, Zhang XX and Li XX.
 3. The MJIB cooperated with the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) to investigate the “Case of Illegal Drug (Erimine) Manufacturing by Taiwanese in Malaysia”. With the MJIB’s assistance, on May 18, 2012, 736,330 tablets of Erimine and 12.78 kg of ephedrine were seized in a warehouse in Malaysia. 1 Malaysian suspect was arrested.
 4. The MJIB cooperated with the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) to investigate the “Case of Illegal Smuggling of Nimetazepam in Malaysia”. With the MJIB’s assistance, on July 31, 2012, 395,000 tablets of Erimine was seized in a warehouse in Taman Damai Utama, Puchong, Selangor, Malaysia. 1 Malaysian suspect was arrested.
 5. The MJIB cooperated with the Philippine national Police Anti-Illegal Drugs Special Operations Task Force (AIDSOTF) to investigate the “Case of Illegal Drug Manufacturing by Taiwanese in the Philippines ”. With the MJIB’s assistance, on August 19, 2012, 1 amphetamine clandestine laboratory was detected and 25 kg of amphetamine was seized in Manila. 5 Taiwanese suspects



were arrested.

6. The MJIB cooperated with the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) to investigate the “Case of Illegal Smuggling of Nimetazepam in Malaysia”. With the MJIB’s assistance, on September 23, 2012, 528,000 tablets of Erimine was seized in Malaysia. 2 Malaysian suspects were arrested.

(2) Cross-strait cooperation:

The MJIB cooperated with the Frontier Corps Command of Fujian Province, Mainland China on the “Case of Drug Smuggling to Taiwan”. On May 05, 2012, 295 g

Photo 2-3-4



The crime scene following the investigation of ‘Taiwanese national Zheng XX and accomplices suspected of manufacturing drugs in the Philippines’ by the bureau and Filipino authorities



of heroin and 25 g of methamphetamine were seized. 1 Taiwanese suspect, Wong XX, was arrested.

(3) International and cross-strait cooperation seminars

1. From the 9th to the 13th of January, 2012, the Drug Enforcement Division with the MJIB dispatched 1 official to participate in the week-long 'Seminar on Diversion and Precursor Chemical Control' at the Taipei Westin Hotel organized by International Training Section of the DEA.
2. On September 21st, 2012, the bureau's Drug Enforcement Division dispatched 1 official to take part in the 'Outlook on Ten Golden Years of Cross-Strait

Photo 2-3-5



The bureau sent personnel to take part in Japan's '2012 Seminar on the Control of Drug Offenses'



Cooperation' seminar organized by the National Institute of Development Studies of National Taiwan University and Prospect and Exploration magazine. The bureau also released a thesis, 'The cross-strait mutual legal assistance and its effectiveness in fighting drug-related crime'.

3. From September 24th to October 5th, 2012, the bureau's Drug Enforcement Division dispatched 1 official to take part in Japan's '2012 Seminar on the Control of Drug Offenses' held in Tokyo, Japan. The Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria and Turkey all sent representatives to participate in the seminar, which the bureau has been attending as an observer since 1994.

IV. Custody and Handling of Drug Evidence

(I) Custody of Drug Evidence

In 2012, 2,010 items of drug evidence weighing a total of 163.72106 kg that had been confiscated by the judiciary and military authorities were under the custody of the MJIB following inspection. As of 2012, 29,669 items of drug evidence weighing a total of 1,878.59829 kg have been placed under the custody of the bureau (Table 2-6-1).

(II) Supervisory Meeting for Procedures for Handling Confiscated Drugs

1. In order to ensure that the process for disposal of seized drugs is transparent, a Seized Drug Disposal Process Supervising Committee has been established. A meeting holds once a year before the date of drug destruction. In the meeting, in addition to report the status of custody of seized drugs, the seized drug



Table 2-6-1

Drug evidence warehoused each month in 2012

Class	Schedule 1 drugs						Schedule 2 drugs		Other		Total	
Type	Heroin		Morphine		Cocaine		Marijuana					
Amount	Grams	No. of cases	Grams	No. of cases	Grams	No. of cases	Grams	No. of cases	Grams	No. of cases	Grams	No. of cases
January	10,566.04	364	0.18	1			31.47	14			10,597.69	379
February	1,210.66	298			294.70	1	174.51	11	496.00	3	2,175.87	313
March	12,193.70	505	0.21	1			253.38	33	164.92	2	12,612.21	541
April	3,334.44	433					52.24	19	3.49	2	3,390.17	454
May	5,893.34	439	0.68	1			72.47	21	433.91	1	6,400.40	462
June	607.86	290					475.22	19	3.17		1,086.25	309
July	5,252.28	437			155.79	1	12,869.69	41	43.34	1	18,321.10	480
August	2,709.49	342					30.08	19	521.51		3,261.08	361
September	76,382.48	432		1	1.34	1	293.24	27	84.47		76,761.53	461
October	994.40	362					651.62	32	61.85	1	1,707.87	395
November	8,563.57	349					89.00	19	180.31		8,832.88	368
December	15,696.66	457			1.05		2,793.97	28	82.33	2	18,574.01	487
Total	143,404.92	4,708	1.07	4	452.88	3	17,786.89	283	2,075.30	12	163,721.06	5,010

Notes: 1. Other fields show examination results of the Schedule 1 drugs acetorphone, desomorphine sulphate, dihydroetorphine, etorphine, and ketobemidone, and the Schedule 2 drugs opium poppy, coca leaves, cannabis resin, cannabis extract, cannabis tincture, etc., as well as drugs that have been warehoused but not yet examined including drug-smoking paraphernalia (pipes), wrappers (residue bags), amphetamines mixed with heroin and other amounts that are too small to identify.

2. One case may include more than one drug.



- destruction supervising representatives will also be elected to witness the seized drug destruction process in public together with the High Court Prosecutor.
2. There are 15-17 committee members, who include representatives from the Judicial Yuan, the Executive Yuan, the National Security Bureau, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Health, the Department of Environmental Protection Administration, the Coast Guard Administration, the National Police Agency of the Ministry of Internal, the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, the Military Police Corps and the MJIB and two to four members of civil anti-drug groups. The Director General of the MJIB serves as the chairman. One member from the Legislative and Control Yuan respectively act as advisors.
 3. At 2.30 pm on April 10th, 2012 the bureau organized the 13th 'Supervisory meeting for procedures for handling confiscated drugs.' At the meeting the following resolutions were made:
 - (1) It confirmed 8,373 items of confiscated drugs weighing a total of 790.34363 kg that had been ordered to be destroyed (Table 2-6-2, Table 2-6-3).
 - (2) A consultant from the John Tung Foundation Ling Li-yi, executive chairman of the Poison Control Foundation Deng Chao-fong, and vice chairman of the Consumer's Foundation Zhang Zhi-gang were selected as the representatives of the supervisory committee that would accompany the prosecuting attorney of the Taiwan High Prosecutor's Office Qian Han-liang in visiting the bureau on the morning of April 17th to supervise inventory-taking, sealing and examination of drug evidence awaiting destruction. On the afternoon of March 3rd, they traveled to the Mucha Refuse Incineration Plant of the Taipei City Government Environmental Protection Agency to supervise the destruction of the drugs.



Table 2-6-2

Drug evidence of various authorities ordered to be destroyed in 2012

Date: 01/01/2012 - 31/12/2012

Authority name	Cases orders by this unit	Cases orders No. sent by otheas unit	Total no. of orders
Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutor's Office	24	52	359
Taiwan Shihlin District Prosecutor's Office	27	12	602
Taiwan New Taipei District Prosecutor's Office	36	54	899
Taiwan Taoyuan District Court	0	5	5
Taiwan Taoyuan District Prosecutor's Office	38	13	1,089
Taiwan Hsinchu District Court	0	0	6
Taiwan Hsinchu District Prosecutor's Office	3	7	136
Taiwan Taichung District Prosecutor's Office	13	13	552
Taiwan Changhua District Court	0	0	13
Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutor's Office	16	7	303
Taiwan Yunlin District Prosecutor's Office	8	7	271
Taiwan Chiayi District Prosecutor's Office	9	8	129
Taiwan Tainan District Court	0	1	1



Taiwan Tainan District Prosecutor's Office	18	18	609
Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court	0	0	1
Taiwan Kaohsiung District Prosecutor's Office	13	18	1,032
Taiwan Pingtung District Prosecutor's Office	16	4	328
Taiwan Taitung District Prosecutor's Office	1	1	22
Taiwan Hualien District Prosecutor's Office	0	2	2
Taiwan Yilan District Court	0	1	1
Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutor's Office	5	0	60
Taiwan Keelung District Prosecutor's Office	4	8	94
Taiwan Penghu District Prosecutor's Office	1	0	5
Fujian Kinmen District Prosecutor's Office	0	0	3
Taiwan Nantou District Prosecutor's Office	5	3	42
Taiwan Miaoli District Prosecutor's Office	0	4	4
Ministry of National Defense Southern Taiwan Military Prosecutor's Office	1	0	0
Total no. of cases	238	238	6,568

Table 2-6-3

Amount of drugs destroyed by the bureau in previous years

Year	Type	Schedule 1 drugs						Schedule 2 drugs				Other		Total		Public destruction	
		Heroin		Morphine		Opium		Cocaine		Opium poppy		Coca		Marijuana		Date	Refuse incinerator plant
		Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count	Grams	Count		
1994		122,546.94	3,858	5,096.50	557			1.40	2					14,900.21	79	03/06/1994	Neihu
1995		342,259.19	5,836	5,703.37	185			1,015.58	10					19,662.17	56	22/05/1995	Neihu
1996		391,138.80	4,879	2,170.28	55			0.54	4					5,301.64	64	17/05/1996	Mucha
1997		216,698.17	3,004	638.20	29			33.97	1					10,917.00	44	16/05/1997	Mucha
1998		155,646.91	3,911	298.31	12			574.50	1					2,263.71	50	15/05/1998	Mucha
1999		94,412.33	3,012	1,878.45	23			6.34	1					2,940.13	90	19/05/1999	Mucha
2001		211,363.44	6,826	4,743.81	128			0.32	1					42,882.75	136	14/05/2001	Neihu
2002		192,446.61	5,226	6.79	4			20,958.83	4					2,981.33	250	17/05/2002	Mucha
2003		125,469.99	6,435	379.21	5					29.62	2	6.65	3	43,182.94	282	16/05/2003	Mucha
2004		66,915.61	7,083	1,072.10	3			1.30	1	287.63	1	6.29	2	12,852.31	349	26/05/2004	Mucha
2005		197,052.81	7,504	1.24	1			356.62	1	5.48	1	3.39	6	21,822.47	286	23/05/2005	Mucha
2007		526,640.61	10,546	22.99	4			0.08	1			373	4	10,572.91	386	19/05/2007	Mucha
2008		242,544.17	12,679	691.24	3			1,175.86	4					21,291.16	330	26/04/2008	Mucha
2009		257,576.69	9,197					455.47	6					17,143.93	299	16/04/2009	Mucha
2010		365,256.62	12,919	3.43	3	2.8	1	981.39	8					31,837.64	413	02/04/2010	Mucha
2011		593,596.52	13,278	33,247.71	65	26.6	2	165.05	3	2,279.89	1			144,683.80	432	05/05/2011	Mucha
2012		217,711.70	7,923	426,598.21	26	0.0	0	6.42	3	0.40	2	184.78	1	78,893.88	371	03/05/2012	Mucha

Note: Public drug destruction ceremony held at the end of 2000



Photo 2-4-1



The director of the bureau and his predecessor at the 13th 'Supervisory meeting for procedures for handling confiscated drugs' in 2012

(III) Destruction of Drug Evidence

According to Item 1 of Article 18 of the Endangerment & Prevention Act of Illegal Drugs, which says that 'Seized drugs and drug-making equipment, regardless of whether they belong to the criminal or not, should be confiscated and destroyed,' and Article 14 of 'Operating Guidelines for the Control of Procedures for the Handling of Confiscated Drugs,' which says that 'The Investigations Bureau should regularly and publicly destroy specified drug evidence in conjunction with the judicial and military authorities or other authorities and personnel...' in order to assist the Nationwide Anti-Drugs Conference on June 3rd, each year the bureau publicly destroys drug evidence before the conference begins.



In 2012, the MJIB spent three months to collect, box and seal drugs to be destroyed. At 1:30 pm on the 5th March 163 boxes, totaling 790 kg of drugs, to be destroyed were transported by armored escort vehicle, and monitored by the Bureau's security force, air patrol helicopter, and police traffic control along the way, on the way to the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant.

At 2:00 pm, the procession of vehicles arrived at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant. Workers unloaded the drugs onto the platform next to the refuse pit on the fifth floor. After the supervising members audited the amount of boxes, and ensured the seals were intact, the boxes were lined up for destruction. At 3:30 pm, Minister Tsen of the Ministry of Justice hosted the public drug evidence incineration ceremony for 2012. (Photo 2-4-2, 2-4-3).

Photo 2-4-2



Head of the Ministry of Justice Mr. Zeng, former director of the Investigations Bureau Mr. Zhang and deputy secretary-general of the Taipei City Government Mr. Ni jointly launched the drug destruction ceremony



Photo 2-4-3



Confiscated drugs about to be destroyed in 2012

V. Anti-Drug Promotion

Drugs pose a serious threat to the mental and physical health of Taiwanese citizens as well as to public order. Today, new forms of drugs have penetrated all levels of society through various channels, and the age of those taking drugs is getting younger - directly threatening the safety of schools and harming the mental and physical wellbeing of young people. Current efforts to enforce drug crime are at a critical stage, and it is necessary to combine governmental and non-governmental forces and use social resources to create measures that combat drugs, and effectively provide different sections of society with the correct knowledge and concept of drugs.

To expand the anti-drug promotion work function and promote the national anti-drug campaign, the MJIB established the “Anti-Drug Gallery”, which is professional, knowledgeable, active and alive, providing more diversified anti-drug education and promotion. Since its opening in December 2005, all levels of the domestic public



and international visitors have been able to visit the MJIB. As of the end of December 2012, the number of visitors to the anti-drug gallery reached 250,061, among which 52,997 were from government agencies, accounting for 21.19%, 41,601 were from civil organizations, accounting for 16.64%, and 154,631 were from academic groups (including school staff and students), accounting for 61.84%.

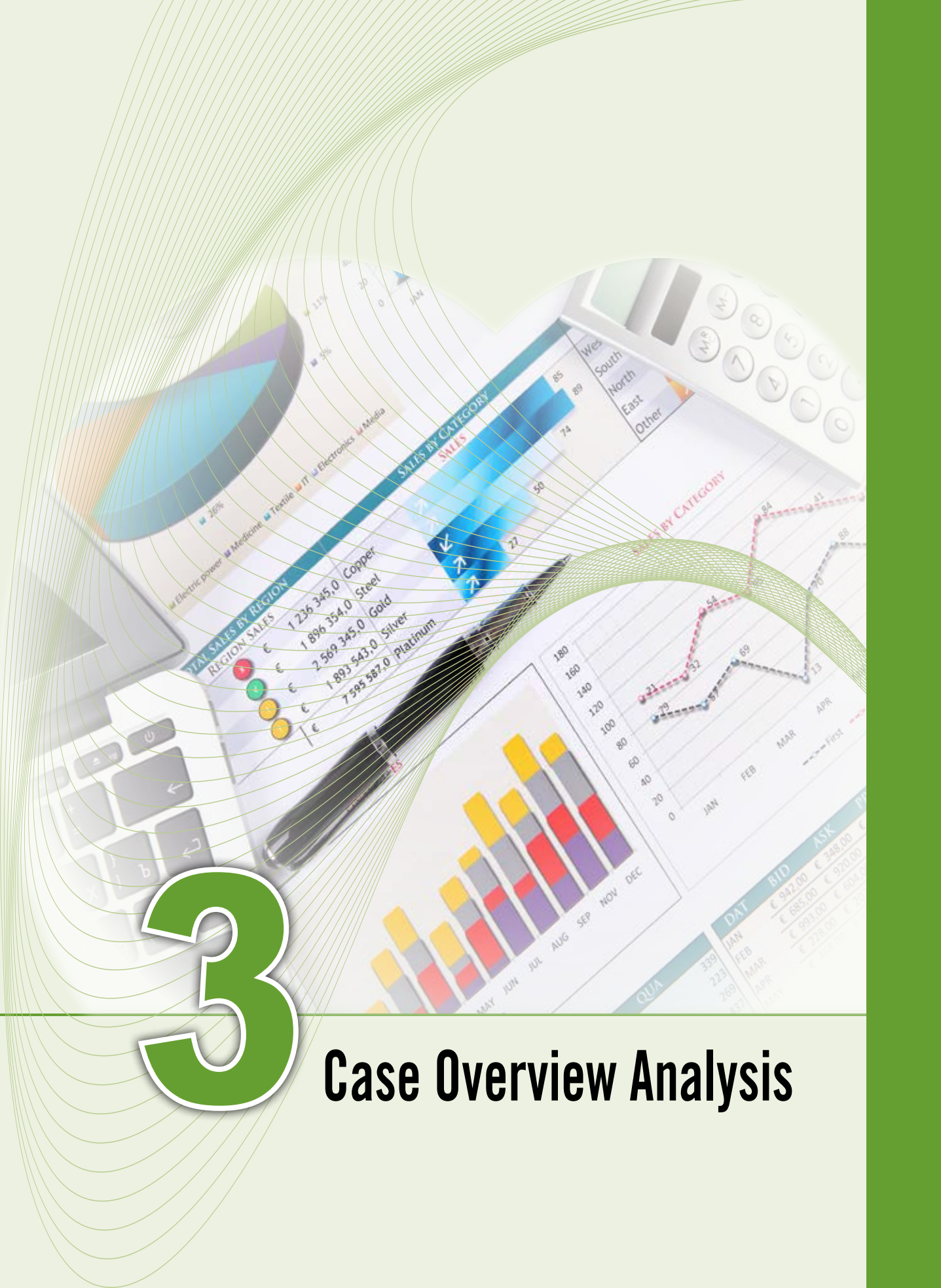
Also in accordance with large events held by government agencies or civil institutions, the MJIB and its filed stations in each location sent staffs to set up promotional standards in the event area. In addition to providing promotional documentation about drug hazards prevention, souvenirs with anti-drug warning texts printed thereon were also distributed in order to reinforce anti-drug awareness and reinforce anti-drug consensus. Pursuant to the requirements for various agencies, groups or schools, senior investigators were sent to give lectures and to promote anti-drug education. (Photo 2-5)

Photo 2-5



The bureau's anti-drug gallery





3

Case Overview Analysis



I. Overview of National Drug-related Crime Statistics

Statistics from the Ministry of Justice have shown the following:

(I) Investigation and Trial of Drug Cases

In 2012, 70,571 drug cases were heard in the District Prosecutor's Offices (of which 35.5% involved Schedule 1 drugs, and 60.1% involved Schedule 2 drugs, with the remainder involving Schedule 3 and 4 drugs), representing a 4.8% increase compared to the previous year. Cases involving Schedule 1 drugs decreased by 9.2% compared to the previous year, and those involving Schedule 2 drugs decreased by 3.4%. Of the cases heard in 2012, 56,795 (80.5%) involved drug users (including part-time drug users), a reduction of 6.5% compared to the previous year.

In 2012, 43,025 people involved in drug cases were prosecuted in District Prosecutor's Offices (of which 75.6% were drug users; 43.7% of cases involved Schedule 1 drugs, 50% involved Schedule 2 drugs, and 6% involved Schedule 3 drugs), representing an increase of 65 people compared to the previous year (Table 3-1-1).

(II) Drug Case Convictions

In 2012, 36,410 people were convicted of drug offenses at all levels of court, representing a 0.1% reduction compared to the previous year. Of these, 15,753 (43.3%) were convicted of offenses related to Schedule 1 drugs, and 18,558 (51.0%) were convicted of offenses related to Schedule 2 drugs. Among those convicted, 28,553



Table 3-1-1

Statistics for the investigation and trial of drug cases

Type	Cases brought to court					Accused				
	Total		Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Third Schedule 3 drugs	Total		Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs
	No. of cases	Use				No. of people	Use			
2008	83,187	74,096	49,707	32,461	860	47,469	41,215	34,017	12,588	821
2009	71,483	61,139	36,652	33,199	1,465	40,443	32,947	25,437	13,639	1,303
2010	76,363	63,521	30,016	44,002	2,135	43,694	34,280	21,338	20,429	1,827
2011	74,151	60,742	27,577	43,869	2,383	42,960	32,356	19,337	21,202	2,313
2012	70,571	56,795	25,046	42,399	2,808	43,025	32,535	18,783	21,520	2,603
Change compared to the previous year	-4.8%	-6.5%	-9.2%	-3.4%	17.8%	0.2%	0.6%	-2.9%	1.5%	12.5%

(78.4%) were strictly drug users, representing an increase of 2.7% compared to the previous year, and 4,966 (13.6%) were strictly drug producers, dealers and traffickers, representing an increase of 10.0% compared to the previous year (Table 3-1-2).



Table 3-1-2

No. of people convicted of drug offenses

Unit: person

Item	Total	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Production, dealing and trafficking	Production, dealing and trafficking and part-time use	Pure users		
							No. of people	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs
2008	41,120	28,286	12,401	398	2,008	15	36,563	26,191	10,372
2009	36,758	24,624	11,504	591	2,129	4	32,046	22,670	9,376
2010	35,460	18,271	15,999	1,139	3,470	3	29,428	15,933	13,495
2011	36,440	16,614	18,007	1,747	4,514	4	29,351	14,281	15,070
2012	36,410	15,753	18,558	2,023	4,966	7	28,553	13,507	15,046
Rate of change compared to the previous year	-0.1%	-5.2%	3.1%	15.8%	10.0%	75.0%	-2.7%	-5.4%	-0.2%

(III) Drug Seizure Amounts

According to the most recent appraisal, drugs with a pure net weight of 2,622.4 kg were confiscated in 2012, representing an increase of 282.3 kg (12.1%) compared to the previous year. Of these drugs, Schedule 1 drugs accounted for 159.7 kg (Heroin, etc.), Schedule 2 drugs accounted for 143.8 kg (amphetamines, etc.) Schedule 3 drugs



accounted for 2,233.5kg (ketamine, etc.) and Schedule 4 drugs accounted for 85.4 kg (pseudoephedrine, etc.). Divided by source region, the majority, approximately 67.4%, originated from mainland China. During the same period, 52 drug factories (established as such according to the 'Standard for Determining Drug Factories') were also uncovered (Tables 3-1-3-1 and 3-1-3-2).

Table 3-1-3-1

Amount of drugs seized – pure net weight based on most recent appraisals

Unit: kg

Item	Total	Schedule 1 drugs		Schedule 2 drugs					Schedule 3 drugs		Schedule 4 drugs			
		Grand total	Heroin	Total	M D M A	Marijuana	Amphetamines	Half-made amphetamines	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl ephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
2008	1,890.4	194.9	130.5	48.6	0.9	13.2	28.4	0.3	267.4	799.5	846.1	1.0	66.4	489.6
2009	1,900.7	62.5	62.4	179.2	2.0	61.1	107.0	-	1,201.8	1,186.4	457.2	1.6	77.7	70.8
2010	3,478.8	85.1	83.6	273.1	5.9	21.0	242.7	3.5	2,618.5	2,594.3	502.1	2.0	136.4	240.1
2011	2,340.1	17.8	17.8	166.9	23.9	1.6	140.6		1,436.0	1,371.9	719.4	4.9	87.3	329.3
2012	2,622.4	159.7	157.9	143.8	5.7	14.4	119.3		2,233.5	2,111.1	85.4	5.2	7.5	35.6
Rate of change compared to the previous year	282.3	141.9	140.1	-23.1	-18.2	12.8	-21.3	0.0	797.5	739.2	-634.0	0.3	-79.8	-293.7



Table 3-1-3-2

Source regions of various drug types

Unit: kg

Item	Grand total	Schedule 1 drugs		Schedule 2 drugs					Schedule 3 drugs		Schedule 4 drugs			
		Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Marijuana	Amphetamines	Half-made amphetamines	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl ephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
Taiwan-ujian region	368.4	66.1	66.0	38.7	4.6	11.9	17.7	-	238.8	212.1	24.8	0.5	-	17.3
Mainland China	1,767.3	6.7	6.7	77.8	-	-	77.8	-	1,682.8	1,589.0	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	3.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	-	0.5	-	1.0	0.5	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11.1	11.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Myanmar	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other regions	232.4	63.6	61.9	6.7	-	1.7	5.0	-	161.1	161.1	0.9	-	-	0.9
Undetermined regions	239.0	10.4	10.4	19.2	0.2	0.7	18.3	-	149.8	148.4	59.6	4.7	-	17.5

Notes: 1. Statistics for drug source are determined according to the packaging discovered by the confiscating authority, the source of smuggling, or the confession of the drug criminal. 'Source' can include the transfer point and does not only refer to the point of production. If there is no way of telling the source, it is listed as 'undetermined region.'

2. 'Undetermined region' includes materials seized from drug criminals during a street deal, those found on their person, or those that they were using.

3. The data in this table is in grams. Using kilograms involves the figures being rounded off and leads to discrepancies.

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

(IV) Overview of Drug Cases among Prison Inmates

In 2012 10,971 people were sent to prison for drug-related crimes, representing a 4.4% reduction compared to the previous year, when this figure was 11,474. 5,083 (46.3%) were sent to prison for crimes related to Schedule 1 drugs, and 5,023 (45.8%) were sent to prison for crimes related to Schedule 2 drugs. Divided by crime type,



8,160 (74.4%) were strictly users, and 2,244 (20.5%) were drug producers, dealers or traffickers (including part-time users).

At the end of 2012, there were 26,326 drug offenders in prison, representing 44.8% of total inmates. Among drug offenders in prison, 12,141 (46.1%) were strictly users, 267 (1.0%) were both drug producers, dealers or traffickers and part-time users, and 12,643 (48.0%) were strictly drug producers, dealers or traffickers. (Table 3-1-4)

Table 3-1-4

Overview of drug offenders in prison

Unit: person

Item	Inmate grand total	Inmates				New inmates					
		Grand total	Strictly drug producing, dealing or trafficking	Both drug producing, dealing or trafficking and part-time use	Strictly users	Grand total	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Strictly producing, dealing and trafficking	Both producing, dealing or trafficking and part-time use	Strictly users
2008	52,708	20,933	6,231	697	12,893	14,492	10,267	3,841	1,167	13	12,623
2009	55,225	23,636	6,986	536	14,970	12,440	8,685	3,395	1,067	17	10,771
2010	57,088	24,480	8,660	412	14,213	11,247	6,291	4,410	1,550	15	9,110
2011	57,479	25,257	10,502	337	13,197	11,474	5,544	5,205	1,992	14	8,917
2012	58,674	26,326	12,643	267	12,141	10,971	5,083	5,023	2,240	4	8,160
Rate of change compared to the previous year	2.1%	4.2%	20.4%	-20.8%	-8.0%	-4.4%	-8.3%	-3.5%	12.4%	-71.4%	-8.5%



(V) Overview of implementation of observation and rehabilitation

In 2012, 6,969 people were placed under observation, representing a decrease of 1,596 people (18.6%) compared to the 8,565 people who received this therapy the previous year. 10,397 people came out of therapy, of which 771 (7.4%) were determined to continue using drugs; compared to the 11.2% of the previous year, this represents a decrease of 3.8%. In 2012, 793 people entered rehabilitation, representing a reduction of 301 (27.5%) compared to the 1,094 that entered rehabilitation the previous year. During the same period, 940 people completed rehabilitation, of which 929 managed to avoid returning to drugs – leaving only 11 that completed the rehabilitation program but still returned to using drugs. (Table 3-1-5)

Table 3-1-5

Characteristics of people placed under observation

Unit: person

Item			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ingoing	Grand total		10,311	8,305	9,501	8,565	6,969
	Gender	Male	8,617	6,847	7,753	7,107	5,728
		Female	1,694	1,458	1,748	1,458	1,241
	Age	Under 18	242	157	171	134	112
		18-23	1,432	1,258	1,811	1,726	1,359
		24-29	2,713	2,137	2,374	1,974	1,532
		30-39	3,667	2,934	3,337	3,006	2,541
		40-49	1,734	1,340	1,331	1,251	1,059
		50 and above	235	479	477	474	366
	Level of education	Junior high school	4,699	3,646	4,104	3,623	2,946
		Senior high school (including vocational college)	4,277	3,518	4,190	3,836	3,124
		Bachelor's degree and above	568	507	572	537	451
		Other	767	634	635	569	448
Outgoing	No. of people		11,002	8,355	9,445	9,703	10,397
	Continued using drugs		3,301	1,971	1,449	1,086	771
	Did not continue using drugs		7,680	6,371	7,886	7,854	6,273
No. in treatment at the end of the year			1,113	1,063	1,119	883	823

Note: Figures are for all people leaving therapy, including those who stopped using drugs, those who continued using drugs and were sent to rehabilitation, those who refused rehabilitation, and those who were not admitted due to late application.



Of the 6,969 people that were placed under observation in 2012, 82.2% were male and 17.8% were female. The majority were aged from 30-39 (36.5%) or 24-29 (22.0%), and most had either a junior high school or senior high school (including vocational college) level of education (82.4%). During the same period, of the 793 people newly admitted for rehabilitation, 84.7% were male and 15.3% were female. The majority were aged from 40-49 (39.6%) or 30-39 (31.3%), and most had either a junior high school or senior high school (including vocational college) level of education (82.4%). (Table 3-1-6)

Table 3-1-6

Characteristics of people newly admitted for rehabilitation

Unit: person

Item			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ingoing	Grand total		3,396	1,972	1,470	1,094	793
	Gender	Male	2,989	1,720	1,296	982	672
		Female	407	252	174	112	121
	Age	Under 18	4	17	9	6	5
		18-23	85	48	29	26	22
		24-29	471	218	143	59	44
		30-39	1,437	763	535	371	248
		40-49	1,028	664	258	409	314
		50 and above	371	262	226	223	160
		Level of education	Junior high school	1,628	957	736	535
	Senior high school (including vocational college)		1,323	695	503	383	278
	Bachelor's degree and above		121	56	54	38	28
	Other		415	246	177	138	112
Outgoing	No. of people		3,696	3,145	1,737	1,344	940
	Term finished		189	71	55	35	11
	Treatment stopped early		3,507	3,074	1,682	1,309	929
No. in treatment at the end of the year			2,499	1,306	1,011	734	572

Note: The number of people who left rehabilitation includes those who finished their term, those who went into treatment to avoid prison sentences or disciplinary action, those who were continuing prison sentences or disciplinary action, and those who left without completing the program.



II. Analysis of the MJIB's Investigations of Drug-related Crime

(I) Gender

Cases solved in 2012 involved 120 criminal suspects, of which 103 were male (85.83%) and 17 were female (14.17%). Among suspects involved in Schedule 1 drug cases, 33 were male and six were female; in Schedule 2 drug cases, 41 were male and five were female; in Schedule 3 drug cases 16 were male and three were female; out of suspects in Schedule 4 drug cases, 18 were male and three were female (Table 3-2-1).

Table 3-2-1

Gender of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: person

Gender \ Type	2009				2010				2011				2012			
	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3	Schedule 4 drugs
Male	61	89	51	28	51	77	47	28	40	69	55	22	33	36	16	18
Female	11	18	12	22	2	9	5	3	6	8	11	2	6	5	3	3
Total	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31	46	77	66	24	39	41	19	21



(II) Age

In cases solved in 2012, 41 (34.17%) suspects were aged 30-39, constituting the majority; 32 (26.67%) were aged 40-49; 23 (19.17%) were aged 20-29; and 22 (18.33%) were aged 50-59 (Table 3-2-2 and Figure 3-2-2).

Figure 3-2-2

Age of suspects in cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

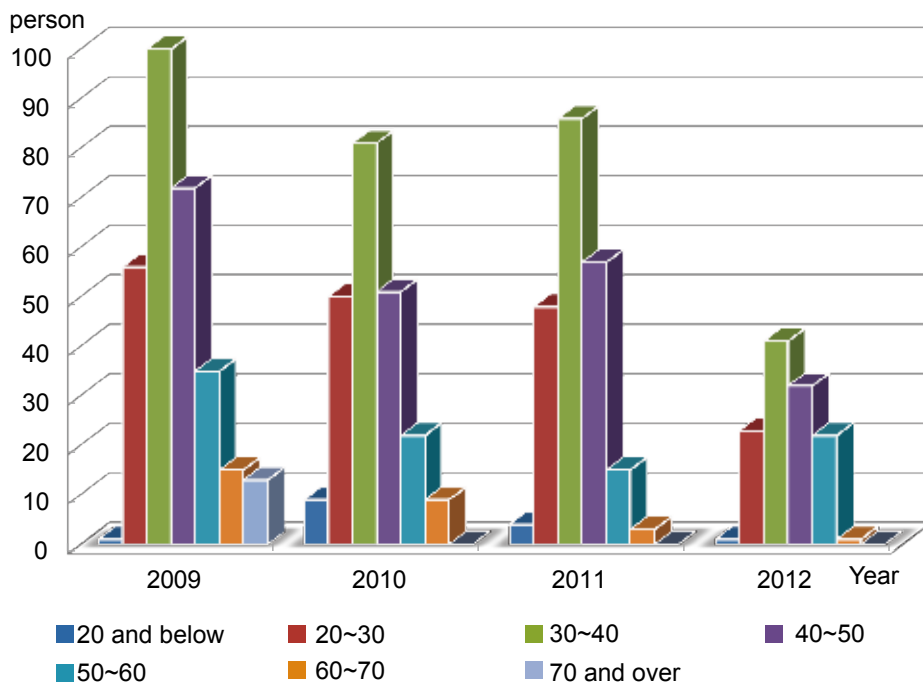




Table 3-2-2

Age of suspects in cases solved by
the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: person

Age \ Type	2009				2010				2011				2012			
	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs
Under 20	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
20-29	15	22	14	5	14	19	10	7	4	18	25	1	7	6	5	5
30-39	22	42	20	16	17	34	21	9	24	30	21	11	10	21	4	6
40-49	18	26	16	12	12	21	9	9	16	19	12	10	11	10	5	6
50-59	14	11	6	4	6	5	7	4	1	9	4	1	9	4	5	4
60-69	3	3	4	5	3	5	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
70 and over	0	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31	46	77	66	24	39	41	19	21



(III) Level of education

In cases solved in 2012, 51 suspects (42.5%) were educated up to the level of junior high school, constituting the majority; 43 (35%) were educated to the level of senior high school (including vocational college); 22 (18.3%) had a bachelor's degree or higher; and five (4.17%) had an educational level of primary school or less (Table 3-2-3 and Figure 3-2-3).

Figure 3-2-3

Level of education of suspects in cases solved
by the MJIB over the last four years

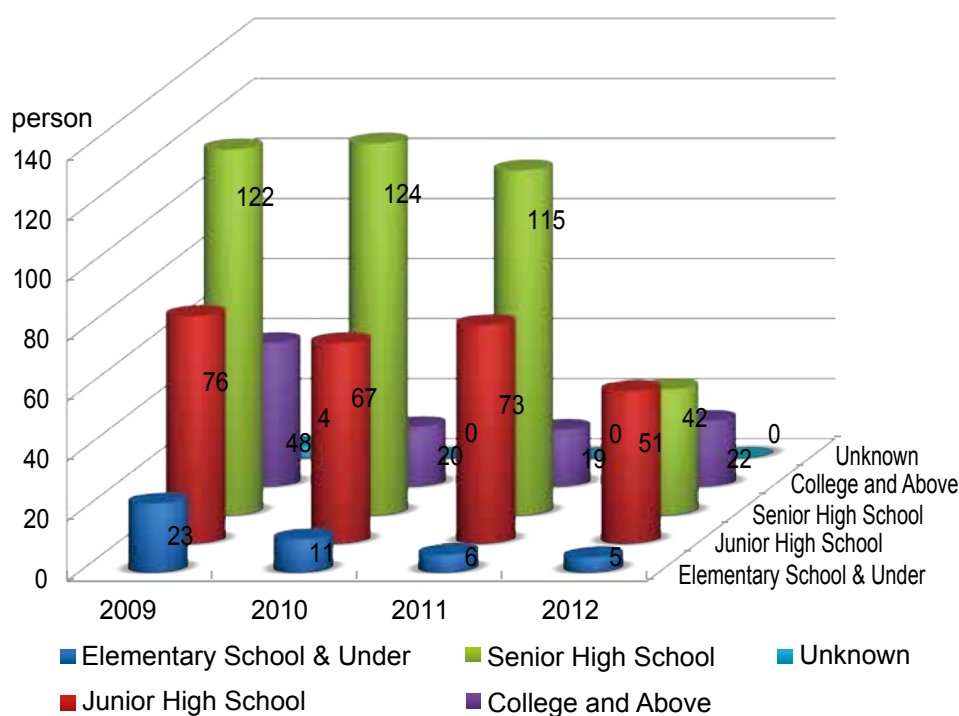




Table 3-2-3

Level of education of suspects in cases solved
by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: person

Type Level of Education	2009				2010				2011				2012			
	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs
Primary school or less	2	3	13	5	2	5	3	1	0	3	3	0	1	3	0	1
Junior high school	19	28	20	9	19	20	18	10	15	21	29	8	22	15	5	9
Senior high school (including vocational college)	29	49	27	17	29	50	30	15	31	38	31	15	11	14	8	9
Bachelor's degree or higher	3	23	3	19	3	11	1	5	0	15	3	1	5	9	6	2
Unknown	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	53	107	63	50	53	86	52	31	46	77	66	24	39	41	19	21



(IV) Profession

In cases solved in 2012, 70 (58.33%) were unemployed or had no known income, constituting the majority; 17 (14.17%) worked in industrial jobs; 16 (13.33%) worked in commercial jobs; four (3.33%) worked in the military, civil service, education or were freelancers, one each respectively; three (2.5%) worked in the service industry; and one (0.83%) worked in the transport industry. Special attention should be paid to the fact that the majority of suspects had no employment (Table 3-2-4 and Figure 3-2-4).

Figure 3-2-4

Professions of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

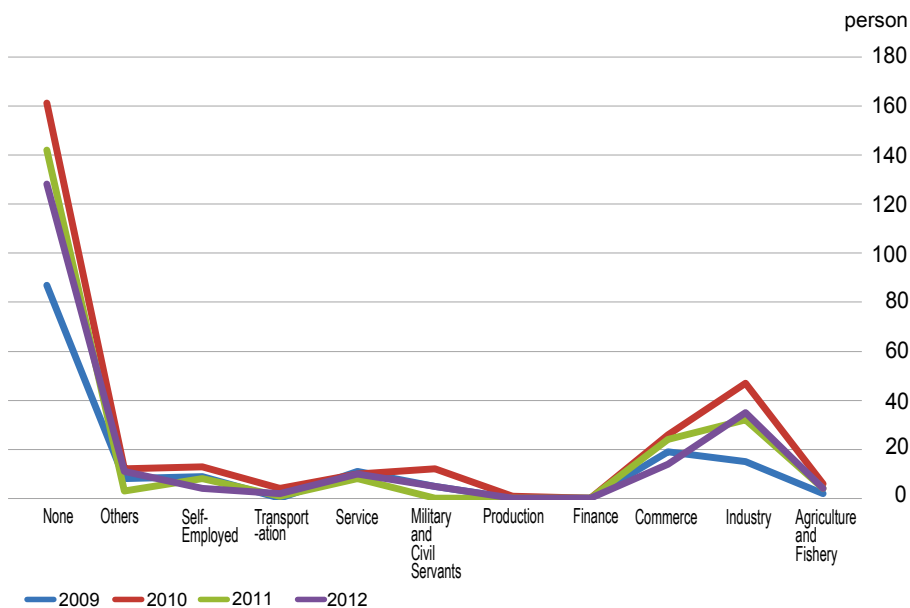




Table 3-2-4

Professions of suspects in drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

Unit: person

Type Profession	2009				2010				2011				2012			
	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs
Agricultural, fishing, animal husbandry	0	0	5	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	0
Industrial	9	8	15	15	12	9	8	3	4	15	15	1	3	3	1	10
Commercial	4	8	9	5	5	11	5	3	1	8	4	1	3	5	8	0
Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military, government or education	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	2	0	1
Service	0	5	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	4	4	1	0	0	2	1
Transport	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Freelance	4	3	3	3	1	4	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Other	1	10	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	2	0	0	0	0
None (including unknown)	53	64	25	19	32	57	29	24	36	36	38	18	27	28	6	9
Total	72	107	63	50	53	86	52	31	46	77	66	24	39	41	19	21



(V) Case Sources

Of the 73 cases solved in 2012, 37 (50.68%) were actively initiated by the MJIB, and 23 (35.62%) were provided by domestic authorities; eight cases (10.96%) were the result of tips, and two cases (2.74%) were handed over by prosecutors (Table 3-2-5 and Figure 3-2-5).

Table 3-2-5

Sources of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

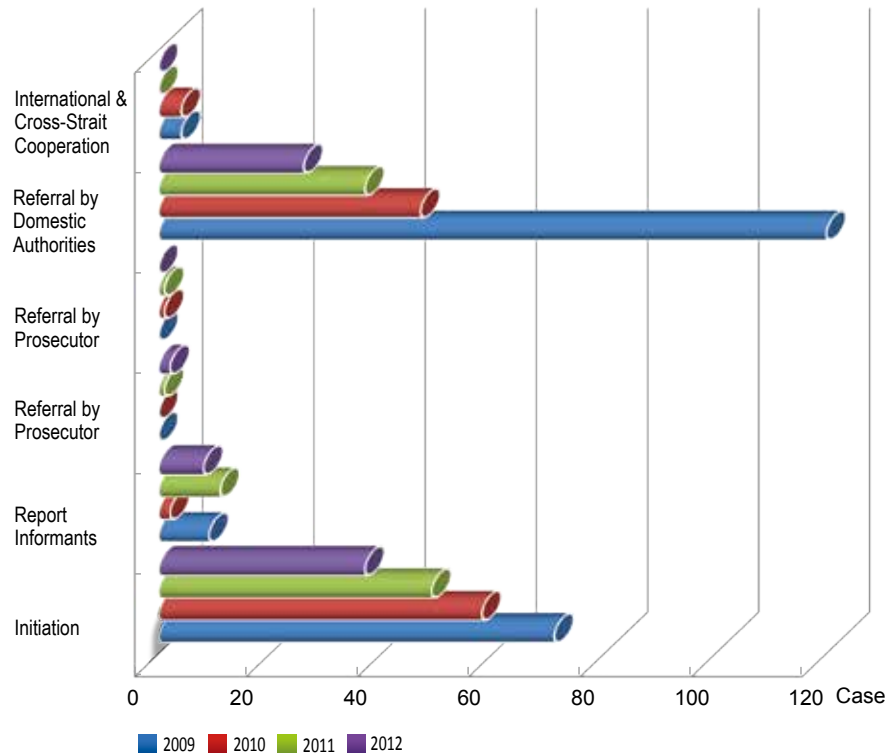
Unit: case

Type Case source	2009				2010				2011				2012			
	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs
Discovered by MJIB	24	25	18	4	16	24	13	5	12	26	8	3	15	12	6	4
Informant	2	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	4	5	1	0	3	3	2
Handed over by prosecutors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Passed down by senior authorities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Provided by domestic authorities	11	54	13	42	10	26	7	4	3	22	8	4	5	12	2	7
International and cross-strait cooperation	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	82	33	48	29	53	21	9	16	52	22	9	21	28	11	13



Figure 3-2-5

Sources of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years



(VI) Crime Regions

In 2012, the MJIB solved 73 cases of which 13 (17.1%) were located in Kaohsiung City, constituting the majority; 12 (16.44%) were in Taoyuan County; ten (13.7%) were in Taipei City; nine (12.33%) were in Taichung; seven (9.59%) were in New Taipei City; four (5.48%) were in Keelung City; three (4.11%) were in Changhua County and Pingtung County each; two (2.74%) were in Tainan City, Hualien County, and Kinmen County each; and one (1.37%) was in Hsinchu County, Hsinchu City, Nantou County,



Yunlin County, Chiayi County, and Chiayi City each. These figures are slightly different from the previous three years, but cases were still concentrated in urban centers and areas with a dense population, airports and ports (Table 3-2-6 and Figure 3-2-6).

Table 3-2-6

Crime regions of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years

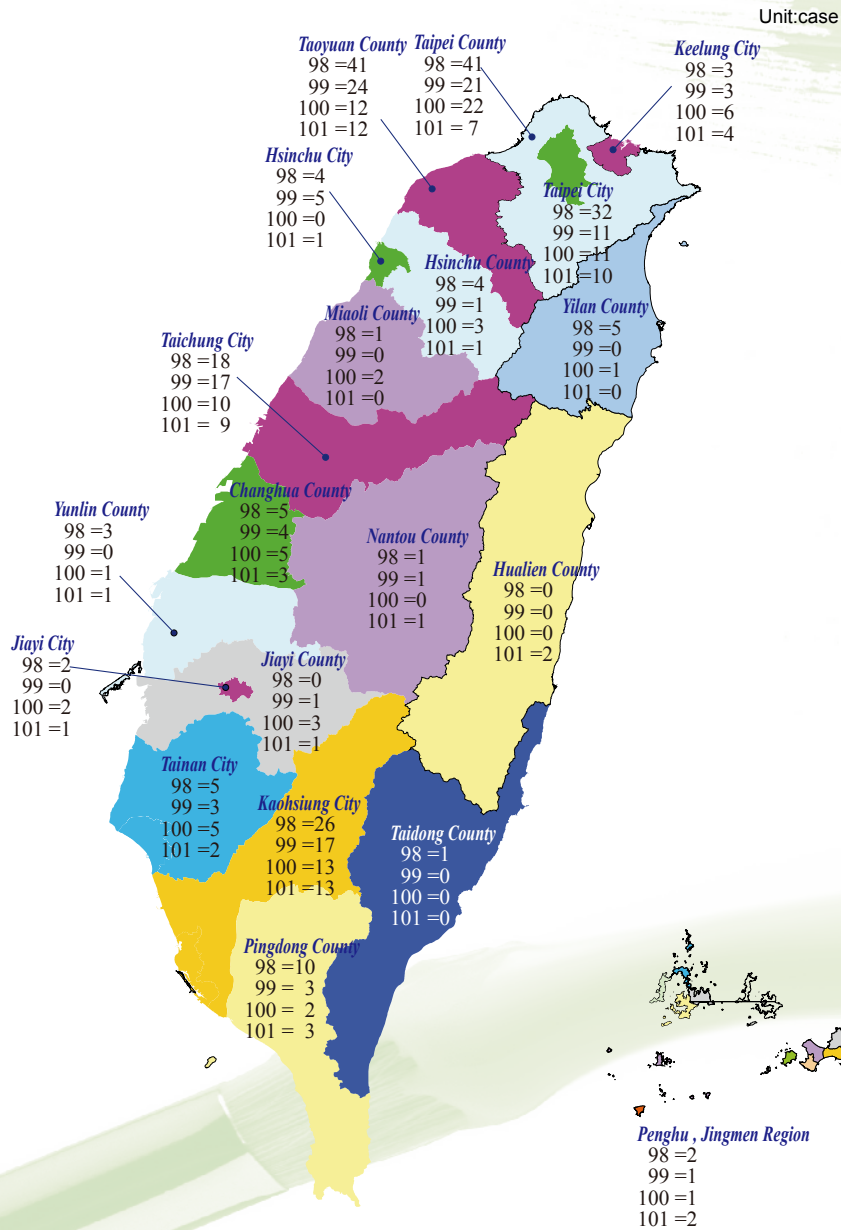
Unit: case

Crime region \ Type	2009				2010				2011				2012			
	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs
Taipei City	3	10	3	16	5	5	1	0	1	8	0	2	3	3	3	1
New Taipei City	4	24	7	6	3	15	0	3	3	11	5	3	3	3	1	0
Keelung City	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	2	1	0
Yilan County	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taoyuan County	15	9	8	9	12	5	7	0	4	2	4	2	4	1	4	3
Hsinchu City	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hsinchu County	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Miaoli County	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Taichung City	5	8	3	2	8	4	4	1	3	6	1	0	3	2	2	2
Changhua County	2	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Nantou County	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Yunlin County	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Chiayi City	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chiayi County	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tainan City	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Kaohsiung City	7	11	6	2	1	11	4	1	2	7	4	0	5	4	0	4
Pingtung County	0	5	1	4	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Taitung County	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hualien County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	41	82	33	48	29	53	21	9	16	52	22	9	21	28	11	13



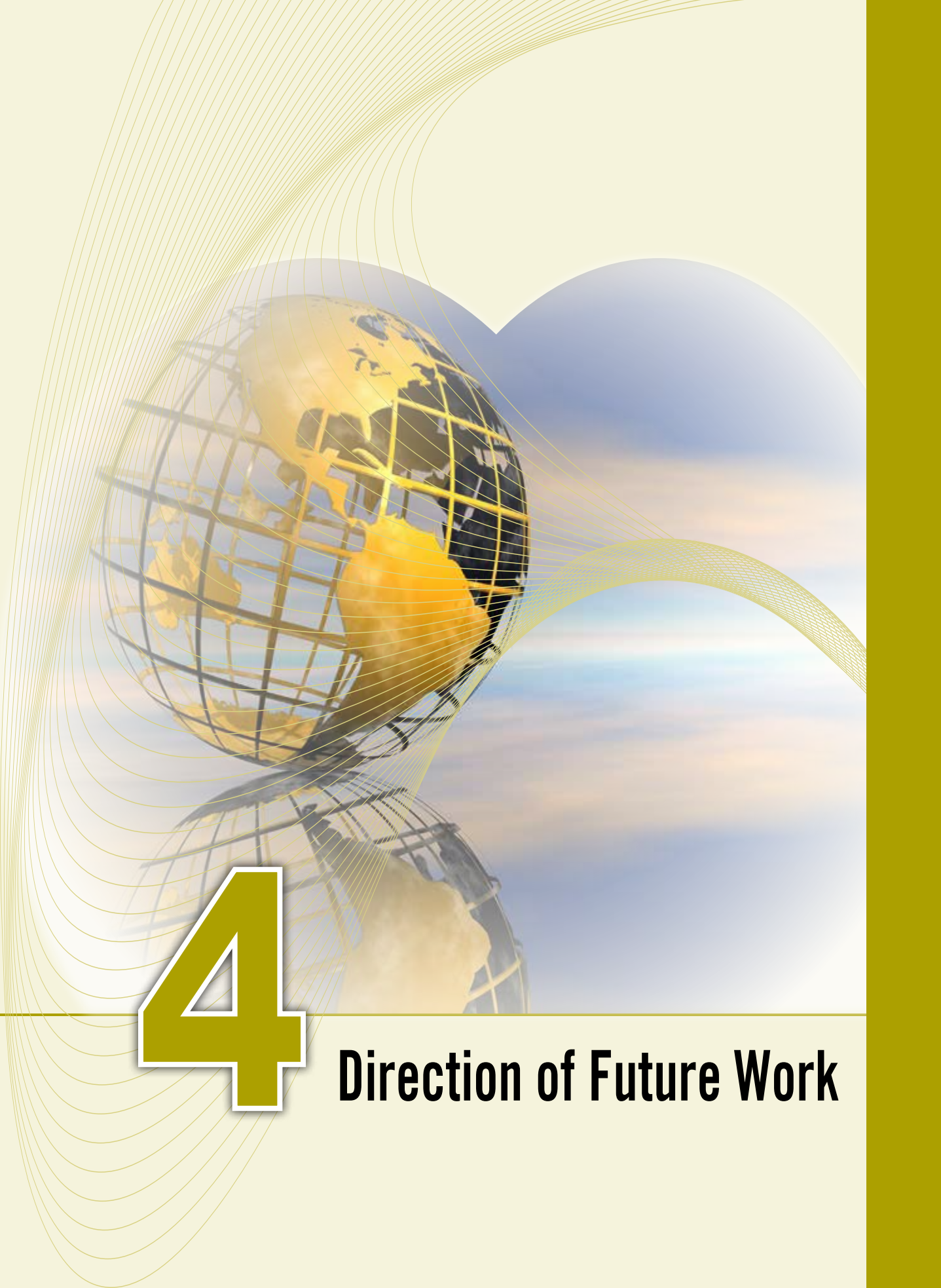
Figure 3-2-6

Crime regions of drug cases solved by the MJIB over the last four years









4

Direction of Future Work



I. Strengthening Investigation of Drug-related Crime

1. Strengthen the investigation of serious drug cases, effectively combat drug-related crimes

Adhering to the government anti-drug policy of “declaring war on drugs”, based on the drug enforcement strategy of “interdicting at habitat, intercepting at disembarkation, wiping-out within inland”, the MIIB will positively enhance the investigations on drug-related crime leads actively, and concentrate on serious drug crimes, including international drug traffickers, transportation channels, sales network, and drug labs.

2. Actively investigate cases of drug labs, cut off the drugs supply:

In addition to strengthening monitoring of gangs involved in drug manufacturing, the MJIB will also establish a reciprocal notification mechanism in conjunction with the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, which will immediately notify the MJIB of instances of large or abnormally frequent levels of distribution by pharmaceutical manufacturers or pharmacists. This will prevent pseudoephedrine from criminals that use it as a raw material in the production of drugs, and will achieve the objective of preemptively stopping drugs to spread before they are made.



3.Enhance uncovering of evidence of new drugs, and work to help remove drugs from schools

New synthetic drugs can be manufactured, as well as their high profit margins, means that it is extremely easy for young people to become addicted to them. In addition to harming the physical and mental well-being of users, these drugs also pose a serious threat to public order. There is a pressing need to discover clues that point to new drugs and then actively carry out investigations. The focus should be placed on major issues, such as the source of smuggling. The investigation of cases involving drug smuggling in schools should be strengthened.

4.Strengthen checking of funds in drug cases, and confiscation of illegal assets

The confiscation of assets is an important method for preventing drug-related crime, and stripping criminals of their illegal gains is effective in stopping the occurrence of criminal activity. When investigating drug-related cases, there will be active investigation of the source of funds, account transactions and possible money laundering channels of drug-dealing gangs. This will cut off the gangs' source of funds and achieve the objective of 'weeding out the source, and preventing repeat occurrences.'

5.Strengthen analysis of intelligence, and promotion of regional cooperation

The MJIB will continue to complete a database of drug cases and will make effective use of intelligence analysis software. It will recreate drug-related activities and will enhance its ability to integrate cases in order to support external investigations of



major cases. The MJIB will also promote methods, such as special case alliances and regional cooperation, in order to implement inter-agency collaboration. It will integrate human resources and maximize its power to combat drugs.

6.Organize specialist workshops, and strengthen professional abilities

The MJIB will continue to hold specialist workshops and regional meetings to provide information on drug-related crime trends and new drugs. Investigative experience, new patterns in which drug-related crimes are conducted, and amendments to regulations will be shared, and work concepts will be communicated. This will enhance the investigative skills of personnel, thus enhancing the MJIB's overall performance to combat drugs.

II. International and Cross-Strait Drug Enforcement Cooperation

1.International cooperation

(1)Creation of international drug enforcement mechanisms

In response to current trends in Taiwan's foreign relations environment, a principle of pragmatism has been adopted in international drug enforcement. Taiwan will cooperate with countries and regions relevant to the fight against drugs and set up international drug enforcement mechanisms by giving priority to countries further up the drug supply chain that are beneficial to Taiwan's efforts to enforce drug laws and through implementing specific methods, such as 'establishing channels, sharing



experiences, sharing intelligence, holding conferences, collaborating in handling cases, and tracking down criminals.’

(2) Strengthening cooperation with law enforcement agencies of key countries

The MJIB will uphold the principles of equality, mutual trust, reciprocity, and mutual benefits as it continues to communicate and exchange information with countries such as the United States, Japan and those in Southeast Asia. It will discover clues regarding the sources of drug-related cases and cooperate in investigations in order to enhance the efficiency of cross-border cooperation in order to tackle drug-related crime.

(3) Taking the initiative in participating in international drug enforcement conferences

In order to expand the scope of Taiwan's cooperation in fighting drugs, the MJIB will actively participate in the annual International Drug Enforcement Conference. This will be beneficial in highlighting Taiwan's experiences and successes in fighting drugs and will allow the MJIB to rapidly obtain knowledge about drug enforcement. It will also promote the image of Taiwan as a country that promotes drug law enforcement and will increase its international visibility.

(4) Multilateral collaboration in fighting drugs

Drug-related crime is characterized by its international nature, making it impossible for a single country to fully control the enforcement of the production, transport and sale of drugs and making it necessary to join forces with neighboring countries. Taiwan recently formed a multilateral enforcement strategy aimed at heroin, cocaine and specific new drugs such as eremin. The aim is to make the best possible use of forces



and achieve better results in the shared fight against drugs. This will effectively prevent drug abuse and avoid the mental and physical harm it inflicts.

(5) Continuing to conduct the 'Drug Signature Program'

Based on the regulations contained within 'Medicinal or Research on drugs and Apparatus Management Measures' set by the Ministry of Justice, the MJIB will continue working with the DEA to identify and analyze drug sources. This will be beneficial to gaining a further understanding of information, such as drug sources and the countries and regions that produce and sell drugs, which will serve as a reference for amendments to the drug enforcement strategy.

(6) Strengthening the effort to track down drug criminal fugitives that have escaped overseas

The MJIB will continue to assist the work of the Taiwan High Prosecutor's Office to improve digital files on drug criminals overseas and actively track their movements. Furthermore, if criminals are discovered to have escaped overseas during the course of domestic investigations, they will be classified as such and international collaboration will be requested to further investigate.

2. Cross-strait cooperation

(1) Bringing into play existing cross-strait agreements

The MJIB will abide by the principles of 'Overall control and separate development' in cross-strait contact and cooperation, and, in line with the nature of drug cases, will adopt a step-by-step approach in which small cases gradually turn into large cases, individual cases gradually turn into general cases, and regional cooperation gradually



progresses to overall cooperation. This will encourage the spirit of working together to fight crime regarding the agreement between countries and will maximize the benefits of the agreement.

(2) Establishing a direct platform for intelligence exchange

The MJIB has already established level-2 service desks with provincial-level Public Security departments in Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shanghai to establish direct communication regarding drug cases. In order to increase the speed and scope of intelligence exchanges relating to border control, the MJIB is continuing to extend the reach of investigations of cases relating to mainland China. It is hoped that the gradual expansion of direct contact windows in provinces and cities in China will be beneficial to ongoing investigations.

(3) Holding flexible conferences regarding major cases and exchanging suggestions

Specialist drug enforcement skills are an important foundation of international cooperation. Drug enforcement personnel on either side of the Taiwan Strait will hold face-to-face meetings regarding major drug manufacturing and drug dealing cases. They will exchange suggestions for efficient investigating and effectively combine bilateral resources and capabilities, thus rapidly instigating joint action and solving major cases.

(4) Promoting all-round communication among drug enforcement personnel

By journeying across the straits to seminars or organizing visitor groups of specialist personnel with mainland Public Security organizations or academic institutions or through activities such as mutual visits or conferences with police personnel from



Hong Kong and Macao, the MJIB will strengthen public welfare exchanges and mutual trust with the mainland and create a network of contacts and communication channels that will be beneficial in handling and coordinating relevant cases.

III. Improving the Custody and Handling of Drug Evidence

1. Since 1993, under the instruction of the Executive Yuan, the MJIB has taken the responsibility for custody and processing of seized drugs for 20 years as of today. The hardware equipment of the drug custody depository has been outdated, requiring modernization in order to ensure that drug evidence will be guarded safely in the best possible condition.
2. The MJIB will continuously reinforce on-the-job training for drug custody staff to improve the management work performance and to avoid human oversights.







5

Important Achievements



2012 Drug Enforcement Division Important Achievements

Date	Event
02/01/2012	In conjunction with the Taipei branch of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, the Keelung station of the Aviation Investigation Department investigated drug smuggling suspect Wei XX and seized 9.124 kg of methamphetamine.
09/01/2012	The MJIB sent personnel to take part in the 'Seminar on Diversion and Precursor Chemical Control' at the Taipei Westin Hotel organized by the International Training Section of the DEA.
09/01/2012	The director and a member of the Hong Kong Country Office of the DEA visited the MJIB.
10/01/2012	Various units, including the Kaohsiung Investigations Department, investigated drug trafficking suspect Zhang XX, seizing 10.6 kg of heroin, 11.2 kg of methamphetamine, two standard 90 handguns, and 22 dum dums.
17/01/2012	Various units, including the Southern Mobile Station, investigated drug trafficking suspect Chen XX, seizing 338,400 eremin tablets weighing a total of 90 kg.
04/02/2012	The Central Mobile Station investigated drug trafficking suspect Jiang XX, seizing 57 kg of methamphetamine and 384 kg of ketamine.
06/02/2012	A group of 22 people, including Professor Li Si-xian, chairman of the Taiwan Happiness Association, visited the MJIB.



Date	Event
13/02/2012	Various units, including the New Taipei City Investigations Department, investigated drug trafficking suspect Zhang XX, seizing 56,450 eremin tablets weighing a total of 217.616 kg.
16/02/2012	Dean of the National Chung Cheng University College of Education Cai Qing-tian led a group of five people, including director of the Criminology Department Zheng Rui-Long, on a visit to the MJIB.
20/02/2012 25/02/2012	The director of the Drug Enforcement Division led a team of personnel on a visit to the heads of the drug enforcement agencies of Singapore and Malaysia to discuss individual cases and cooperating in investigations.
01/03/2012	The head of the Hong Kong office of the Canadian Royal Mounted Police visited the MJIB.
02/03/2012	The head of the Narcotics Control Division of the Kyushu Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare, Japanese Ministry of Health and a member of his team visited the MJIB.
05/03/2012 15/03/2012	The director of the Drug Enforcement Division led relevant personnel to different field stations where they held conferences.
06/03/2012	The Southern Mobile Station investigated drug manufacturing suspect Zou XX, raiding a methamphetamine factory and seizing 2.06 kg of heroin and 2 kg of methamphetamine.
13/03/2012	The director of the PDEA and his team visited the MJIB.



Date	Event
21/03/2012	Various units, including the Southern Mobile Station, investigated a drug trafficking case involving Liu XX and two suspects of German nationality, seizing 1.750 kg of heroin.
28/03/2012	The MJIB and the DSI of the Thai Ministry of Justice investigated drug trafficking suspect Liao XX, seizing 350 kg of heroin.
30/03/2012	The Taoyuan County Station investigated drug trafficking suspect Lien XX, seizing 35 kg of ketamine.
01/04/2012	In conjunction with the Taipei branch of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, the Taichung station of the Aviation Investigation Department investigated drug trafficking suspect Huang XX, seizing 811 kg of marijuana.
10/04/2012	The 13th 'Supervisory meeting for procedures for handling confiscated drugs' was held.
17/04/2012	A consultant at the John Tung Foundation Ling Li-yi, executive chairman of the Poison Control Foundation Deng Chao-fong, and vice chairman of the Consumer's Foundation Zhang Zhi-gang, as representatives of the supervisory committee, accompanied the prosecuting attorney of the Taiwan High Prosecutor's Office, Qian Han-liang, in visiting the MJIB on the morning of April 17th to supervise the inventory-taking, sealing and examination of drug evidence awaiting destruction.



Date	Event
30/04/2012	The Kaohsiung branch of the Aviation Investigations Department investigated drug manufacturing suspect Li XX, seizing 3.5 kg of ephedrine.
03/05/2012	Prior to the Nationwide Anti-Drug Conference, 8,373 containers of drug evidence weighing 790.343 kg were destroyed. The public destruction ceremony was held at the Mucha Refuse Incineration Plant and presented by the head of the Ministry of Finance, Zeng Yong-fu.
08/05/2012	The director of the Hong Kong Country Office of the DEA and his team visited the MJIB.
12/05/2012 18/05/2012	The MJIB and the Royal Malaysia Police Narcotics Criminal Investigation Department cooperated in investigating 'Liu and accomplices suspected of manufacturing drugs.' In Kuala Lumpur and Penang, two drug factories were raided and 447.484 kg of eremin, as well as 12.306 kg of ephedrine, were seized. Twenty-six suspects were arrested.
20/05/2012	In conjunction with various units, including the Taipei branch of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, the Keelung station of the Aviation Investigation Department investigated drug smuggling suspect Zhao XX, seizing 2.094 kg of cocaine.
31/05/2012	In conjunction with various units, including the Taipei branch of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, the Taichung station of the Aviation Investigation Department investigated drug smuggling suspect Zhuang XX, seizing 7.013 kg of heroin.



Date	Event
11/06/2012	Three members of the Hong Kong Country Office of the DEA, including the director, visited the MJIB.
13/06/2012	Six members of the DSI of the Thai Ministry of Justice, including the deputy director, visited the MJIB.
27/06/2012	Various units, including the Kaohsiung Investigations Department, investigated drug manufacturing suspect Wong XX, raiding an ephedrine factory and seizing 2.8 kg of ephedrine and 150 kg of ephedrine solution.
05/07/2012	Various units, including the Taipei Investigations Department, investigated drug trafficking suspect Zhuang XX, seizing 1.14 kg of heroin.
07/07/2012	The Southern Mobile Station investigated a Malaysian drug trafficking suspect, seizing 910 kg of heroin.
27/07/2012	Various units, including the Central Mobile Station, investigated drug manufacturing suspect Zhou XX, seizing 150 kg of methamphetamine solution and 53 kg of ephedrine solution.
30/07/2012	The South Taiwan Mobile Station investigated drug manufacturing suspect Wong XX, raiding an ephedrine factory and seizing 250.786 kg of ephedrine.
31/07/2012	The MJIB and the Royal Malaysia Police Narcotics Criminal Investigation Department cooperated in investigating a case involving a Malaysian national; 395,000 tablets of eremin weighing a total of 79 kg were seized.



Date	Event
14/08/2012	In conjunction with the Taipei branch of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, the Taoyuan County Station investigated drug trafficking suspect Zhang XX, seizing 300,000 eremin tablets weighing a total of 62 kg.
14/08/2012	In conjunction with various units, including the Taipei branch of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, the Southern Mobile Station investigated an Italian national suspected of trafficking drugs; 1.268 kg of heroin were seized.
16/08/2012	The Keelung City Station investigated drug trafficking suspect Shen XX, seizing 7.8 kg of ketamine.
19/08/2012	The MJIB collaborated with the Philippine National Police Anti-Illegal Drugs Special Operations Task Force (AIDSOTF) and the Manila county office of the DEA in investigating drug manufacturing suspect Zheng XX. In the Philippines, a methamphetamine factory was raided, 25 kg of methamphetamine and 0.5 kg of methamphetamine solution are seized, and five suspects are arrested.
20/08/2012	Various units, including the Taipei Investigations Department, investigated drug trafficking suspect Zhuang XX, seizing 205 blocks of heroin weighing a total of 80.2 kg.
21/09/2012	The Taipei Investigations Department investigated drug trafficking suspect Chen XX, seizing 6.624 kg of bk-MDMA.



Date	Event
23/09/2012	The MJIB and the Royal Malaysia Police Narcotics Criminal Investigation Department cooperated in investigating the 'Malaysian national Chen XX' cross-border drug smuggling case, seizing 528,000 tablets of eremin weighing a total of 105.6 kg.
23/09/2012	Various units, including the Taipei City Investigations Department, investigated drug trafficking suspect Lin XX, seizing 2.850 kg of heroin.
24/09/2012 05/10/2012	The Drug Enforcement Division sent personnel to take part in Japan's '2012 Seminar on the Control of Drug Offenses'
25/09/2012	Various units, including the Kaohsiung City Investigations Department, investigated drug manufacturing suspect Wu XX, raiding a methamphetamine factory, and seizing 650 g of methamphetamine, 3 kg of methamphetamine solution, and 8 kg of ephedrine solution.
25/09/2012	Seven members of the Japanese Coast Guard International Criminal Investigation Division, including the division's director, visited the MJIB.
05/10/2012	Six members of the Banqiao District Prosecutor's Office, including Director Chen, visited the MJIB.
10/10/2012	In conjunction with various units, including the Kaohsiung branch of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, the Fujian Province Investigations Department investigated drug trafficking suspect Yang XX, seizing 1.056 kg of methamphetamine.



Date	Event
10/10/2012	In conjunction with various units, including the Taipei branch of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, the Aviation Investigations Department in Keelung investigated drug trafficking suspect Mao XX, seizing 914 kg of cocaine.
15/10/2012	The New Taipei City Investigations Department investigated drug trafficking suspect Li XX, seizing 101.547 kg of eremin.
18/10/2012	Various units, including the Central Mobile Station, investigated drug manufacturing suspect Huang XX, raiding a methamphetamine factory and seizing 1.961 kg of methamphetamine and 220 kg of ephedrine.
18/10/2012	Various units, including the Taichung Investigations Department, investigated drug manufacturing suspect Ke XX, raiding a hydroxyzine imine factory and seizing 500 kg of hydroxyzine imine.
24/10/2012	The Southern Mobile Station investigated French drug trafficking suspect 'H,' seizing 2.031 kg of heroin.
27/10/2012	Various units, including the Taipei City Investigations Department, investigated suspect Lin XX, seizing 2.064 kg of methamphetamine.
29/10/2012	The Chiayi County Station investigated drug manufacturing suspect Lin XX, raiding a methamphetamine factory and seizing 1 kg of methamphetamine.
01/11/2012	Various units, including the Tainan City Investigations Department, investigated drug manufacturing suspect Li XX, raiding a methamphetamine factory and seizing 29 kg of methamphetamine and 44 kg of half-made methamphetamine.



Date	Event
01/11/2012	Various units, including the Tainan City Investigations Department, investigated drug manufacturing suspect Pan XX, raiding a methamphetamine factory and seizing 1.995 kg of methamphetamine and 14.167 kg of half-made methamphetamine.
16/11/2012	Three members of the Drug and Crime Enforcement Committee of the Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam, including the deputy secretary-general, visited the MJIB.
06/11/2012	Personnel from the Drug Enforcement Division accompanied two members of the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Malaysia Ministry of Health, including the assistant commissioner, on a visit to the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health of the Executive Yuan.
10/11/2012	Various units, including the Taipei City Investigations Department, investigated drug trafficking suspect Zheng XX, seizing 1.561 kg of heroin.
13/11/2012	The director of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) visited the MJIB.
14/11/2012	In conjunction with the Taipei branch of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, the Keelung station of the Aviation Investigation Department investigated drug trafficking suspect Chen XX, seizing 194.418 kg of nimetazepam.



Date	Event
27/11/2012	Four members of the Royal Malaysia Police Narcotics Criminal Investigation Department, including the director, visited the MJIB.
03/12/2012 07/12/2012	The director of the Drug Enforcement Division led personnel on a visit to Beijing and Fujian in mainland China to study individual cases.
23/12/2012	The Southern Mobile Station investigated Thai drug trafficking suspect 'P,' seizing 1.187 kg of heroin.
25/12/2012	The Drug Enforcement Division held the '2012 Annual Drug Prevention Short-Term Workshop.'

維護國家安全 打擊毒品犯罪



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