



區域聯防與國際合作的實踐

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民國 90 年間常見來自越南、泰國等東南亞國家地區之旅客，以身體、隨身行李夾帶，或商人在進口貨物中夾藏第一級毒品海洛因之運輸毒品犯罪類型。故各緝毒機關鎖定的目標之一即為加強可疑地區及可疑對象之過濾及調查。

本案緣起於法務部調查局台北市調處於 94 年間報請臺灣臺北地方法院檢察署（下稱台北地檢署）曾益盛、張志全檢察官指揮偵辦。筆者時任臺灣基隆地方法院檢察署（下稱基隆地檢署）檢察官。緣被告鍾某於 95 年 3 月間前往越南胡志明市結識綽號「阿該」之越南籍華僑，因認運輸第一級毒品進入台灣有暴利可圖，即與「阿該」謀議以自越南進口雨衣及拉桿行李箱等商品作為掩護，實則在其中夾藏毒品海洛因，臺北市調處經過長達年餘的監聽與蒐證，知悉鍾某另向不知情之巧緯公司借牌，以巧緯公司為收貨人，待於接到到貨通知後，再委由不知情之天利報關有

限公司報關。鍾某與「阿該」夾藏毒品妥當後，即於 95 年 9 月 1 日以亞圭拉號貨輪（PAC AQUILA），自越南胡志明市起運該只藏放第一級毒品海洛因之貨櫃來臺。然本案進口雨衣之通關地為財政部關務署基隆關（港），至於鍾某住居所則在宜蘭，因時程緊迫，適逢當時台北、基隆及桃園等地檢署負責緝毒之（主任）檢察官平日即時常交換意見分享心得，且積極主動，隨時聯繫密切配合，構成嚴密緝毒網絡（該時期常聯繫者包含臺灣高等法院檢察署朱家崎檢察官、基隆地檢署為賴正聲主任檢察官及本人，台北地檢署則由陳大偉主任指揮緝毒專組，桃園則為廖江憲檢察官）。

當時筆者於基隆地檢署接獲賴正聲主任指示該案件有部分犯罪行為在基隆轄區，被告已往花東地區逃匿，而毒品即將報關，筆者旋與張志全檢察官及臺北市調處電話聯絡後，確認貨物即將抵達基隆港並實施通關檢查，而被告鍾某確認貨物可

1. 本文作者曾任基隆地檢署檢察官，現為本署主任檢察官。



能之通關流向後即隱身偏鄉進行觀察。因被告住居所不在台北地檢署轄區，且報關處所在基隆關，台北地檢署並無管轄權，本人旋依賴主任檢察官之指示，立刻前往基隆關與張檢察官及專案小組承辦同仁會合，監督開櫃查驗，並避免消息走漏。因時程緊迫，張檢察官於9月4日簽發拘票，指派專案小組承辦員警拘提被告，因貨物在基隆地檢署轄區、被告則躲在花蓮台東一帶，基隆地檢署隨即接手，就近對人貨同時進行監控。嗣於基隆貨櫃站鍾某申報之貨櫃查獲扣得海洛因磚106塊及粉末8包，合計淨重約42公斤。

專案小組成員旋於95年9月6日18時許在花蓮縣11號省道拘提被告鍾某，鍾某因見專案小組成員對其行蹤及貨物流向瞭若指掌，知已無可狡賴乃全盤托出，隨即就近解送至基隆地檢署，由筆者訊問後，聲請法院羈押禁見獲准，並由基隆地檢署處理後續偵查起訴事宜，且因本案蒐證翔實，起訴後被告鍾某亦無辯解而坦承全部犯行，全案迅於97年間判處鍾某無期徒刑、褫奪公權終身後，駁回上訴定讞。

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於本案偵辦過程中，另值得一提者則為美國緝毒署(DEA)駐香港辦公室透過法務部調查局請求提供本案毒品樣本，俾利進行毒品來源分析鑑定計畫。在本檢察官協助及法務部核准後，依醫藥研究或訓練用毒品及器具管理辦法規定，提供10公克海洛因供分析鑑定及建檔，讓美方得建立世界各地毒品樣本特徵及資料庫，資為將來追溯毒品來源之基礎，對後續案件之偵辦有重大幫助。







Practices of Joint Regional Defense and International Cooperation

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Ya-chiao Wang
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Wuling Farm /Chia-Hsin Lu

In 2001, travelers from various South-east Asian countries, such as Vietnam and Thailand, often hid drugs in their bodies or luggage, and merchants hid heroin, a category 1 drug, in their cargos to import it to Taiwan. Therefore, one of the targets of anti-drug authorities was to strengthen the screening and investigation of suspicious areas and persons.



This case started when the Taipei Investigation Office of the Investigation Bureau requested prosecutors i-cheng Tseng and Chih-chuan Chang of the Taipei District Prosecutors Office to command an investigation in 2005. At that time, this author served as a prosecutor of the Keelung District Prosecutors Office. In March 2006, defendant Chung traveled to Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, and made acquaintance with a Chinese Vietnamese with the nickname "A-gai". As Chung thought that the transport of category 1 drugs was profitable, Chung conspired with "A-gai" to hide heroin in imported raincoats and luggage. After communication monitoring and evidence collection

for more than one year, the Taipei Investigation Office learned that, Chung asked the Chiao Wei Company to be the recipient of the aforementioned goods. Chiao Wei Company knew nothing about the drugs. After receiving the notice of goods arrival, Chung asked Tien Li Customs Clearance Co., Ltd. to conduct customs clearance. Tien Li knew nothing about the drug, either. After hiding the drugs, on September 1, 2006, Chung and "A-gai" shipped the heroin, a category 1 drug, via a container in PAC AQUILA from Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam to Taiwan. The customs clearance location of the imported raincoats involved in this case was Keelung Customs (Port), Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance. Chung's residence was in Yilan. Due to the limited time, and the frequent exchanges between the (Director) prosecutors in charge of the anti-drug activities of the district prosecutors' offices of Taipei, Keelung, and Taoyuan, the offices actively contacted and closely cooperated with each other to form a tight anti-drug network. (During that time, the Office often contacted Prosecutor Chia-chi Chu of the Taiwan



High Prosecutors Office, Cheng-sheng Lai, the Director Prosecutor, myself of the Keelung District Prosecutors Office, Director Da-wei Chen in charge of the Narcotics Squad of Taipei District Prosecutors Office, and Prosecutor Chi-ang-hsien Liao of the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office.)

At that time, I was at Keelung District Prosecutors Office and received the instruction from Director Cheng-sheng Lai that some criminal activities of this case were conducted in Keelung. The defendants had fled to Hualien or Taitung, and the drugs would be declared soon. I immediately called Prosecutor Chih-chuan Chang and the Taipei Investigation Office, and confirmed that the goods were about to arrive at the Port of Keelung for clearance. Soon after defendant Chung confirmed the possible clearance of the goods, Chung hid in a remote township to observe the progress. The defendant's residence was not within the jurisdiction of the Taipei District Prosecutors Office. Moreover, customs clearance was at Keelung Customs, over which, Taipei District Prosecutors Office did

not have jurisdiction, either. Under the instruction of Director Prosecutor Lai, I went to Keelung Customs to meet with Prosecutor Chang and the task force and supervise the inspection of goods, and thus, avoided information leaks. Due to the tight schedule, Prosecutor Chang issued an arrest warrant on September 4, and instructed the relevant policemen of the task force to arrest the defendant. The goods were within the jurisdiction of the Keelung District Prosecutors Office, while the defendant was hiding in Hualien or Taitung. The Keelung District Prosecutors Office took over immediately to simultaneously monitor both the defendant and the goods. At Keelung Container Station, 106 bricks of heroin and 8 bags of heroin powder, with a total weight of 42kg, were seized from the container declared by Chung.

At around 18:00 on September 6, 2006, the task force arrested defendant Chung on No. 11 Provincial Highway in Hualien County. As the task force knew his whereabouts and directions of goods flow, Chung knew that he could not deny his crimes, confessed, and

was sent to Keelung District Prosecutors Office under escort. After I interrogated Chung, I applied to the court for detainment and obtained approval. Keelung District Prosecutors Office handled the follow-up investigation and prosecution. As sufficient evidences had been collected for this case, after being indicted, Chung could not deny his crimes, and confessed to all his crimes. In 2008, Chung was sentenced to life imprisonment, deprived of public rights for life. The appeal was rejected, and the case was closed.

During the investigating of this case, it is worth mentioning that, the Hong Kong Country Office of DEA, through the Investigation Bureau, MOJ, asked for a sample of the drug involved in this case, in order to facilitate the plan of drug source analysis and identification. Under my assistance, with the approval of the Ministry of Justice, and in line with the Management Measures for Drugs and Instruments Used for Pharmaceutical Research or Training, 10g of heroin was provided for the purpose of drug analysis, identification, and registration, in order that the U.S. can analyze the characteristics of drug samples from all over the world and set up a relevant database, thus, laying the foundation for tracking drug sources in the future, which will benefit detection during future cases.

