

Chapter 11

Taiwan Keelung District Prosecutors Office

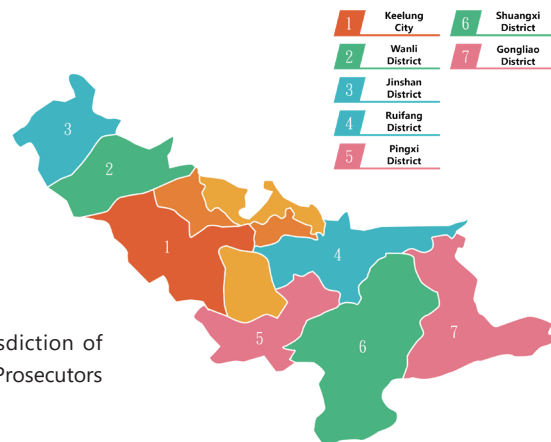


Section 1 Historical Overview

In the early days after the restoration of Taiwan, the investigation and execution of criminal cases in Keelung district were all under the jurisdiction of the "Taiwan Taipei District Court." By the time Keelung Port became an international commercial port, foreign-related and maritime-related cases had increased over the years. In response to actual needs, on December 1, 1950, the "Taiwan Keelung District Court" was officially established. After the separation of the court trial system and the prosecution system on July 1, 1980, it was renamed the "Department of Prosecution of the Taiwan Keelung District Court." On December 24, 1989, the establishment was renamed the "Taiwan Keelung District Court Prosecutors Office" in conjunction with the amendment of the Court Organization Act. On May 25, 2018, it was again renamed the "Taiwan Keelung District Prosecutors Office," where the wording of "Court" from its organizational name was taken away, in conjunction with the amendment of the Court Organization Act.

Section 2 Territorial Jurisdiction

Geographic Territorial Jurisdiction of the Taiwan Keelung District Prosecutors Office



Taiwan Keelung District Prosecutors Office

Section 3 Office Buildings

I. Office preparation in 1950

The land for the office was provided with the assistance of Keelung City Government and other authorities. Finally, a piece of land at No. 23, Shinwu Road, Keelung City was selected as the office location, and the construction and equipment procurement started. The preparations took several months and the office was not open for use until December 1, 1950.

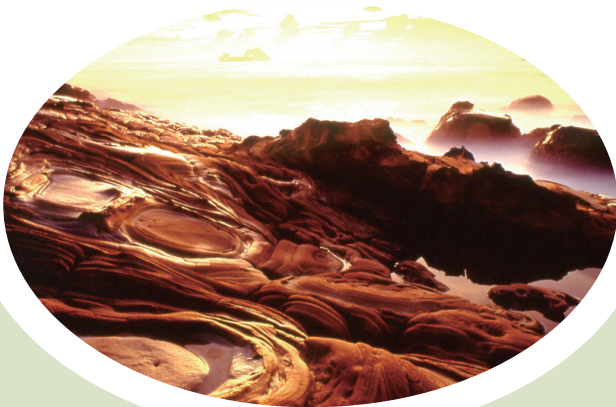
II. Construction of new office building in 1959

With the growth of business and increase of the staff, the original office was no longer sufficient. A piece of land located at No. 176, Dungshin Road, Keelung City was selected for the construction of the new offices. The construction started in January, 1959, finished on July 1, 1960, and was opened for use on July 19, 1960.

III. After the separation of the court trial system and the prosecution system in 1980

In response to the division of the two systems, the original office was re-allocated, and the address of the "Department of Prosecution of the Taiwan Keelung District Court" was placed at No. 178, Dongxin Road, Keelung City, accounting for one-third of the total original office area.

IV. The "Keelung Judicial Building" was completed and opened for use in 1998. Due to the increasing volume of business and insufficient office space, the Keelung Judicial Building was rebuilt and opened for use in 1998.



Mourning on Mt. Waimu . Keelung (外木山之晨 · 基隆) / Lin, Zhong-Zian/Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications

Section 4 List of Former Chief Prosecutors

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
1	Leading Prosecutor	Chang, Yu	1950/12/01 ~ 1956/02/01	
2	Leading Prosecutor	Feng, Cheng-Shu	1956/02/01 ~ 1959/03/31	
3	Leading Prosecutor	Chu, Chien-Hung	1959/03/31 ~ 1963/02/16	
4	Leading Prosecutor	Liu, Jih-An	1963/02/16 ~ 1970/11/09	
5	Leading Prosecutor	Li, Chung-Sheng	1970/11/09 ~ 1972/08/02	
6	Leading Prosecutor	Lin, Ming-Te	1972/08/02 ~ 1979/01/20	
7	Leading Prosecutor	Lin, Hsi-Hu	1979/01/20 ~ 1982/05/28	
8	Leading Prosecutor	Lu, Jen-Fa	1982/05/28 ~ 1984/07/18	
9	Leading Prosecutor	Huang, Chin-Chen	1984/07/19 ~ 1986/07/24	
10	Leading Prosecutor	Hsiao, Shun-Shui	1986/07/24 ~ 1989/12/22	
11	Chief Prosecutor	Li, Kuang-Ching	1989/12/22 ~ 1991/02/26	
12	Chief Prosecutor	Chiang, Hao	1991/02/26 ~ 1993/03/15	Held ad interim from March 15, 1993 to April 14, 1993 by Head Prosecutor Kuo, Wen-Tung
13	Chief Prosecutor	Fan, Chia-Cheng	1993/04/14 ~ 1995/05/25	
14	Chief Prosecutor	Chung, Ke	1995/05/25 ~ 2001/04/27	
15	Chief Prosecutor	Tsai, Ching-Hsiang	2001/04/27 ~ 2003/07/31	
16	Chief Prosecutor	Chang, Ching-Yun	2003/07/31 ~ 2005/03/16	
17	Chief Prosecutor	Fei, Ling-Ling	2005/03/16 ~ 2007/04/12	
18	Chief Prosecutor	Shih, Ching-Tang	2007/04/12 ~ 2009/07/01	
19	Chief Prosecutor	Tu, Ta-Jen	2009/07/01 ~ 2015/05/07	
20	Chief Prosecutor	Chen, Hung-Ta	2015/05/07 ~ 2019/01/31	
21	Chief Prosecutor	Ke, Li-Ling	2019/01/31 ~ 2021/05/05	
22	Chief Prosecutor	Yu, Li-Chen	2021/05/05 to present	

Section 5 List of Former Chief Secretaries

Precedence in office	Title	Name	Period in office	Notes
1	Head Clerk	Han,Lien-Pin	from 1950/11/20	
2	Head Clerk	Su,Li-Hung	from 1953/06/16	
3	Head Clerk	Chang,Tse-Han		
4	Head Clerk	Wang,Fu-Lieh	1956/03/16~1970/11/14	
5	Head Clerk	Hu,Kuo-Chieh	1970/11/09~1972/08/01	
6	Head Clerk	Kao,Kuang-Hsu	1972/08/07~1973/06/16	
7	Chief Secretary	Ou,Hou-Chi	1979/02/01~1982/06/28	
8	Chief Secretary	Pai,Cheng-Hung	1982/06/28~1984/08/01	
9	Chief Secretary	Lu,Shui-Sen	1984/07/19~1986/08/18	
10	Chief Secretary	Chang,Kuang-Hsing	1986/08/19~1987/11/26	
11	Chief Secretary	Li,Kuang-Yuan	1987/11/26~1990/01/17	
12	Chief Secretary	Tsai,Mou-Hsiang	1990/01/17~2001/09/01	
13	Chief Secretary	Hsiao,Tsung-Min	2001/09/01~2008/03/01	
14	Chief Secretary	Tsao,Wei-Chieh	2008/03/02~2009/04/02	
Acting	Chief Secretary	Wang,Ya-Chiao	2009/04/02~2009/11/05	
15	Chief Secretary	Lin,Shu-Te	2009/11/05~2015/03/15	Held ad interim from March 16, 2015 to May 31, 2015 by Clerk Tsao,Wei-Chieh
16	Chief Secretary	Huang,Tsun-Pei	2015/06/18~2016/06/01	Held ad interim from June 2, 2016 to August 31, 2016 by Clerk Tsao,Wei-Chieh
17	Chief Secretary	Chou,Chi-Yung	2016/09/01~2019/08/28	Concurrently handled by Prosecutors
18	Chief Secretary	Chen,Te-Ching	2019/08/28 to present	

Section 6 Business Evolutions

- I. In August 2005, the Keelung District Prosecutors Office passed the certification of ISO-9001 Quality Management of International Standard.
- II. In December, 2005, the Keelung Prosecutors Office establishment was awarded the “Excellent English Environment Award” by the Executive Yuan.
- III. In 2007, a Rule-of-Law Education Center was built with a moot court and multimedia briefings accommodating 100 people. Elementary schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, universities, public agencies in urban and rural areas, as well as people in the communities were invited to visit this Center. Court sessions can be observed in the form of plays, so that the public could learn litigation proceedings and obtain a common sense of law in a relaxed setting, so as to implement education in the rule of law.

Section 7 Excerpts of Major Cases

I. The corruption case committed by the police at Miaokou, Keelung

In 1990, Hsu, *-Yung, Kuo, *-Chieh, and a senior citizen Lin, * who were familiar with the local police, jointly conspired to operate a gambling house in the area around the Miaokou, Keelung. It was agreed that Hsu, *-Yung would contribute NTD 2 million as the capital for the gambling house; Lin, * would be responsible for external public relations; and Kuo, *-Chieh would be responsible for work inside the gambling house. The gambling house open for unspecified gamblers to get together for gambling would be a premises leased from Lin *, *-Ying who also knew the plot made by the three people. Since the gambling house did not have any back door for access, nor any telephone for contact with the outside world, Kuo, *-Chieh then used the Yiyu Teahouse which was run by Chen, *-Lai and Yu, *-Ying couple (who also knew the plot of the gambling house) as the contact window with the outside world, as well as a place for the gamblers to rest. In addition, numerous people were hired to be responsible for supervising the venue, acting as funding providers, etc.



He, *-Cheng, Chuang, *-Huang, Wang, *-Hong, Chiu, *-Min, Song, *-Kuei, and Hsieh, *-Ming were all criminal investigation police or police officers of the Keelung City Police Bureau, where Wang, *-Hong and Chuang, *-Huang were the local police officers or criminal investigation police responsible for or having jurisdiction over the area where the gambling house was located. Fully aware that Hsu, *-Yung, Kuo, *-Chieh, and Lin * were running the gambling house during the above time at the above place, as well as that Chen, *-Lai and Yu, *-Ying placed seven sets of electronic video game machines in their teahouse for unspecified gamblers to gamble, these police officers even purposely turned a blind eye to the operation of such a gambling house of this magnitude, and even further willfully covered up for the gambling house, totally breaching the police's duties. Based on a general intent to offend, He, *-Cheng and Song, *-Kuei repeatedly participated in the gambling involving money exchange). The Prosecutor of the Keelung District Prosecutors Office took the initiative to report, investigate, and prosecute the case. A total of 23 defendants were prosecuted, and the case involved many trials, even proceeding to an eighth retrial. Among all the defendants, one defendant's case was dismissed, one was judged not guilty, one was given probation, two were given sentences that could be converted into a fine, and the remaining defendants were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from seven months to four years. The case was finalized at this point.

II. The case of successive murder and robbery in Wufu Hotel

*I*n 1988, Wang, *-Hui, Hsu, *-Fang, and Shih, *-Pao jointly conspired to rob the "Wufu Hotel" in Keelung City. At about 2:30 a.m. one day, with two machetes, one butcher knife, and gloves for committing the crimes, they went to stay at the "Wufu Hotel" overnight. Wang, *-Hui had a call girl nicknamed Coco, named Fu, *-Mei, over to stay with him in Room 203. At about 4 a.m. that night, Hsu, *-Fang first threatened Fu, *-Mei with a machete, making her hand over one gold necklace in an irresistible manner, before they jointly tied up her hands at her back and had her slashed to death on her neck by Hsu, *-Fang with a machete. The three people immediately went to the check-in counter downstairs, forcing the hotel owner Chien, *-Hung and his wife Chien Chou, *-Chu to



Room 101. Under the point of a knife, Chien, *-Hung was coerced to hand over one Rolex gold watch and other property in an irresistible manner. Wang, *-Hui then forcefully slashed Chien Chou, *-Chu's neck, followed by Chien, *-Hung's neck, leaving the couple to bleed to death. The three then tied up one guest Sha, *-Min in Room 101 and had him slashed to death on his neck (the cut was deep into the seventh cervical vertebra) on the spot by Wang, *-Hui with a machete. Next, the three entered Room 102 where they tied up Wu, *-Lin and had her slashed to death on her neck by Xu, *-Fang with a machete.

Afterwards, this case was directed and investigated by the Prosecutor of the Keelung District Prosecutors Office. Wang, *-Hui and Shih, *-Pao were

arrested with warrants. Through interrogation, it was found that Hsu, *-Fang was involved in the case. The Prosecutor promptly filed a prosecution under the Act Governing the Punishment of Banditry. Subsequently, in the retrial of the second instance, the Taiwan High Court sentenced Wang, *-Hui et al. three people to the death penalty for multiple organized robberies and deliberate murder. The Supreme Court also believed that Wang, *-Hui et al. three people successively killed Fu, *-Mei et al. five victims, and had totally lost their humanity and seriously endangered the security of society, and that there was no way to absolve such heinous crimes, so they were all sentenced to death. The case was finalized.

III. The organized crimes by the Sun Chapter of the Heavenly Way Alliance

In 1996, due to the rampant gangs in Taiwan illegal money operations involving political figures, the then Minister of the Ministry of Justice ordered a large-scale crackdown on gangs, requiring the strict implementation of anti-gang operations across the country. The Keelung District Prosecutors Office set up an "Anti-gangs taskforce" to crack down on organized gangsters such as the Heavenly Way Alliance (including its branches Sun Chapter, Unity Chapter, etc.) and the Bamboo Branch of the Bamboo Union, etc.

In 1986, while serving his sentence at Taipei Detention Center, Wu, *-Tan entered into an alliance with Li, *-Hsi, Hsieh, *-Yun, Lin, *-Te, Chen, *-Ming, Hsiao, *-Hung, et al. They conspired to form the Heavenly Way Alliance, the first organized crime ring with the purpose of disrupting the social order and endangering the lives, bodies, freedom, and property of others, as well as with their activities covering the entire island of Taiwan. The sworn-in ceremonies were supervised by Lo, *-Chu. Subsequently, numerous branches were set up by leaders around Taiwan. Wu, *-Tan initiated the formation of the Sun Chapter, a branch of Heavenly Way Alliance, and self-appointedly serves as the President of the branch. Under the command of Wu, *-Tan, the Sun Chapter had become a group with an internal management structure. In order to control the ring and prevent any facts or evidence associated with the crimes committed by the ring from leaking, no one was allowed to arbitrarily withdraw themselves from the Sun Chapter as a member. Whoever violated this rule would be punished by severe means such as being shot to death. As well, in order to strengthen the array of its organized violence and its coercive nature, if any one member of the ring was bullied or dissatisfied with others, then other ring members would take countermeasures, such as acting together as a group, intimidating or coercing others with guns. Funds for the ring were all raised in illegal ways, most of which were from commissions charged for debt collection on behalf of the creditors by bullying the vulnerable debtors. Where any the debtors failed to comply, the ring members would shoot them, or take them away, beat them, torture them, and force them to comply, where the commissions collected were used by the ring at its sole discretion. Such organized crimes had severely disrupted the social order and endangered the lives, bodies, freedom, and property of others.

The Prosecutor of the Keelung District Prosecutors Office prosecuted Wu, *-Tan and numerous members of the Sun Chapter for being suspected of violating the Organized Crime Prevention Act and of committing the offense of extortion. For the offense of extortion, Wu, *-Tan was sentenced by the court to imprisonment for three years and six months. In Judgement No. (94)-Tai-Shang-zi-615, the appeal was dismissed and finalized by the Supreme Court. As for the part of violation of the Organized Crime Prevention Act, Wu, *-Tan was sentenced by the court to imprisonment for six years and six months, as well as to compulsory labor at a labor establishment for three years after the complete execution of the sentence or the pardon on the sentence. With all cases combined under consideration, an imprisonment for 10 years in total was finalized and shall be served by Wu, *-Tan.

IV. The case of fraudulent property possession committed by the former Speaker of the Keelung City Council through the advantage of his position

Huang, *-Tai was the 17th Speaker of the Keelung City Council, with an office term from March 1, 2010 to December 24, 2014. Chang, *-Chih was a member of the General Affairs Division of the Keelung City Council, responsible for procurements and other spontaneous assignments. Lu, *-Lung, Lin, *-Liang and Tsao, *-Liang were all business owners in Keelung City.

From February, 2011 to April, 2014, whenever in need of money, Huang, *-Tai would inform Chang, *-Chih of such needs, or hand over the receipts for his own and family members' expenses to Chang, *-Chih to "process" the reimbursement for Huang, *-Tai. Every time he received instruction from Huang, *-Tai, Chang, *-Chih would first inform Lu, *-Lung, Lin, *-Liang, Tsao, *-Liang et al. to cooperatively prepare the estimate. Chang, *-Chih then applied for funds based on the estimate prepared. Afterwards, Lu, *-Lung, Lin, *-Liang and Tsao, *-Liang respectively produced false procurement receipts or uniform invoices for Chang, *-Chih to request payment accordingly. When Lu, *-Lung, Lin, *-Liang, Tsao, *-Liang et al. obtained the money, they would withdraw the money and hand it to Chang, *-Chih, who



would then pay all kinds of accounts for Huang, *-Tai or directly hand the cash to him. Using these tactics, Huang, *-Tai fraudulently obtained a total of NTD 9,121,545 on 90 occasions. After the case was prosecuted, Huang, *-Tai (including four crimes of recording false documents as a civil servant) was sentenced to imprisonment for 15 years, whereas Chang, *-Chih, Lu, *-Lung, Lin, *-Liang and Tsao, *-Liang were all sentenced to suspension of punishment and punishment remitted.



V. The largest case of cocaine smuggling in Taiwan history at that time

In October, 2013, the Northern Mobile Team (“NMT”) of the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice learned that someone was transporting methamphetamine into the country. After reporting to the Keelung District

Prosecutors Office, under the Prosecutor’s

direction, the NMT and related entities formed a task force. In January, 2014, a batch of smuggled methamphetamine, a kind of Category two drug, was seized on site at the west pier of Keelung Port. In the continuing tracking, it was found that there was other suspected drug trafficking and transportation involved, and finally a drug-trafficking group was found involved in the international drug smuggling transactions.

In October, 2016, the task force found that the drug-trafficking group was suspected of entrusting Yang, *-Ya, Yeh, *-Wei et al. to be responsible for smuggling drugs out of the country. Through investigation of the records of all import and export declarations in the name of Wei * International Co., Ltd. (“Wei * Company”) under the name of Yeh, *-Wei, it was found that the Wei * Company had exported large batteries to Australia by sea and air multiple times, and it was judged that batteries were likely to be used as camouflage to cover up the drug smuggling. The NMT then requested Customs to immediately notify NMT of any import and export goods

declared by Wei * Company. On December 1, 2016, the NMT received a notification from the Kaohsiung Customs of the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance that Wei * Company declared and exported 11 batteries to Australia, as well as imported 30 "large lead-acid batteries for vehicle use" from Brazil which had arrived at Kaohsiung Port. Through inspection of the 11 lead-acid batteries declared for export, the methamphetamine packets concealed within the batteries, with a net weight of about 50 kg, were seized on the spot. It was found that the batch of lead-acid batteries was transported through coordination by Yang, *-Ya.

Since the residence of the suspect and the place of the offense were not in the jurisdiction of the Keelung District Prosecutors Office, the Keelung District Prosecutors Office then contacted and requested the Taipei District Prosecutors Office to take over the subsequent direction and investigation of the case. On December 1, 2016, after Yang, *-Ya was arrested with a warrant, an application was made to the Taiwan Taipei District Court for the detention of Yang, *-Ya, and granted. The NMT also interviewed Liao, *-Nan who was employed by Yang, *-Ya to assist in the concealment of the methamphetamine. After the initial interrogation by the NMT, Liao, *-Nan was transferred to the Prosecutor for subsequent interrogation. The Prosecutor also applied for the detention of Liao, *-Nan which was granted. On December 2, 2016, under the direction of the Prosecutor of the Taipei District Prosecutors Office, an action was taken at the Kaohsiung Container Dock where the container of the 30 batteries imported from Brazil was opened for inspection. Within the batteries, a batch of Category one cocaine, net weight of about 200 kg, was seized. In the continuing tracking, it was found that the cocaine was imported in the name of Wei * Company by Yeh, *-Wei and Wang, *-Jui.

The case was prosecuted by the Taipei District Prosecutors Office against the defendants Yang, *-Ya, Liao, *-Nan, Yeh, *-Wei and Wang, *-Jui. The Taiwan Taipei District Court sentenced Yang, *-Ya and Liao, *-Nan to imprisonment for eight years and six months, and four years, respectively. The proceeds from the crime, NTD1.5 million and NTD 1.056 million were confiscated. Yeh, *-Wei and Wang, *-Jui are wanted by the Taipei District Prosecutors Office and the Taipei District Court.