



2015 Anti-Drug Report



Ministry of Education



Ministry of Justice



Ministry of Health and Welfare



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Preface





Education is an enormous undertaking with profound importance. It is the foundation of every nation's development. Taiwan's government has substantially invested in education to foster the development of students' moral character and academic abilities, and enable them to become our future highly skilled people, and build a stable foundation for Taiwan's future sustainable development. Taiwan's Ministry of Education (MOE) has been working to enhance student affairs and counseling services, and drug abuse prevention to establish a healthy and safe environment for students. In recent years, changes in the social environment and the continual emergence of new types of drug abuse have had negative influences on both social security and campus safety, and on students' physical and mental health. Moreover, drug abuse prevention is complex; drug abuse can only be prevented by the government implementing comprehensive and effective anti-drug strategies, with the cooperation of families, educational institutions, and civil organizations.

To address this challenge, interdepartmental cooperation has been fostered since the first Executive Yuan Anti-drug Assembly in 2006. "Give priority to reducing the demand for drugs, and balance that by suppressing the supply" was made the national anti-drug strategy. This was to be achieved in an interlocked way by integrating and connecting four components: anti-drug policies; drug resistance; investigation; and prevention and rehabilitation. In that same year, drug abuse prevention centers began to be established by every city and county government, to promote drug prevention initiatives in every district in Taiwan. The associated regulatory framework was completed by 2009, and these local drug abuse prevention centers a crucial part in drug prevention, working with central and local governments to create a drug-free homeland and promote social safety and stability.

In 1990, the MOE established the Chunhui Program Counseling Team, in response to widespread amphetamine abuse on campuses in Taiwan, and promulgated the Student Drug Abuse Prevention in Educational Institutions at All Levels Implementation Project, which successfully reduced the extent of students' using and abusing amphetamines. Tertiary prevention measures against student drug abuse also continue being improved in response to the hazards of emerging drugs. This year is the 25th anniversary of the Chunhui Program, and this special chapter reviews the MOE's drug prevention initiatives over the past 25 years.

The five major anti-drug divisions in Taiwan set up by the first Executive Yuan Anti-drug Assembly on June 2, 2006 have each put in great efforts and performed remarkably over the past year. The government has continued using various media outlets to promote the Echinacea Campaign as part of the drug-prevention work of the Drug Resistance Division. The anti-drug network has been extended to families, educational institutions, and communities, giving effective prevention broader scope. Educational activities have been developed for use in schools, colleges, and universities to foster in-depth anti-drug knowledge and attitudes, and creative anti-drug competitions have been held to raise anti-drug awareness among adolescents and students. Pharmacists at community pharmacies and community volunteers have been separately trained to advocate against drug abuse and help prevent it in communities.

The Drug Prevention Supervisory Division has maintained stronger regulation of drug precursor materials and continues to compile data on drug abuse, improving the monitoring of

drug abuse trends, to effectively eliminate illicit drug manufacturers and suppliers. The most recent national survey on substance use was administered using a geographic information system to give a more precise picture of the current prevalence and distribution of drug abuse in Taiwan. The Collaborative Law Enforcement Division has worked hard to establish cooperative mechanisms in line with the goals of effective “drug prevention across borders, drug interception at checkpoints, and inland drug investigation” and Taiwan cooperates with China and other countries, with the assistance of all drug investigation units, and the critical efforts of coast guards, and customhouse inspections. The results of the drug interception efforts were better than in 2013; drugs have been prevented from entering Taiwan, and drug crimes in Taiwan have been reduced.

Ongoing horizontal coordination of ministries and between departments has continued to strengthen the Taiwan government’s drug addiction rehabilitation policies, and the addiction rehabilitation system and associated medical services. The physical and mental health of Taiwan’s people has been promoted through such measures as alternative therapy, community rehabilitation, the harm reduction project, and family support service programs. Further afield, Taiwan continues to participate in Taiwan in anti-drug initiatives in the international arena. The government has continued to encourage foreign governments to sign anti-drug cooperation agreements, actively promoted and participated in bilateral and multilateral anti-drug mechanisms, and engaged in cooperative international anti-drug activities, and information and intelligence exchanges.

In Taiwan, the drug abuse prevention centers in all districts have consolidated local resources, and drug prevention initiatives in local districts have been further integrated, organized, and managed. Enterprises, public interest groups, and volunteers have collectively supported the tertiary anti-drug campaign strategies developed for the general public and high-risk groups, and this has helped reduce the number of new drug abusers.

Drug abuse prevention is the priority of all anti-drug policies, and the MOE is always at the vanguard of anti-drug initiatives in Taiwan. Parents, teachers, and the MOE must express love and support for students and work to prevent drug abuse. Taiwan’s government ministries have all cooperated to formulate anti-drug policies to protect Taiwan’s children. But designing and then implementing anti-drug policies is a time-consuming and arduous task. This report presents the devoted efforts made by all Taiwan’s people (the central government, local governments, schools, families, and communities) undertaking the work to build a drug-free homeland and achieve the goal set in 2015: “Sweep Away Drugs Together, Enjoy Health and Happiness”

Minister of Education Wu Se-Hwa



June 2015



25th

Anniversary of the Chunhui Program: A Review



25th Anniversary of the Chunhui Program

I. Origin:

In 1990, in response to increased amphetamine abuse on campuses and the resulting media coverage of this abuse, the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) declared that amphetamines would be placed under the Regulation on the Control of Narcotic Drugs, and the medical use of amphetamine would be restricted. A Coordination Meeting on Amphetamine Abuse Prevention Initiatives was also convened, in May that year. To prevent students from abusing drugs, the MOE promulgated the Student Drug Abuse Prevention in Educational Institutions at All Levels Implementation Project on December 11, 1990 and established the Chunhui project teams at the Military Training Offices: military training instructors and nursing teachers providing counseling and guidance to high school, vocational school, and university students would assist schools, colleges, and universities with urine screening tests and the guidance of students suspected of drug abuse.

II. Five Major Topics:

Nicotine, alcohol, and betel nuts are the most abused substances in Taiwan, and AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) in Taiwan is primarily transmitted through the sharing of contaminated needles and syringes. On September 3, 1991, the MOE incorporated three initiatives into the Chunhui program: drug abuse prevention, quit smoking programs, and AIDS prevention. Subsequently, in 1995, initiatives targeting alcoholism and betel nut chewing were also gradually integrated into the Chunhui program. In this way, preventative initiatives to address nicotine abuse, alcohol drinking, betel nut chewing, drug abuse, and AIDS became the five major topics of the Chunhui program advocacy.

III. Evolution of the Chunhui Program:

1. Establishment of Anti-drug Education on Campuses (since 1991):

Students' extracurricular activities are primarily organized by student clubs, so in 1991, the MOE assisted in establishing Chunhui clubs at every school, college, and university to advocate against drug abuse, smoking, alcoholism, and betel nut chewing, and to strengthen AIDS prevention on campuses. Through these Chunhui clubs students can be persuaded by their peers to participate in the Chunhui education and advocacy program. In addition, the departments of education in each county and city in Taiwan were encouraged to hold various associated activities to increase student participation and their awareness of substance abuse to promote healthy learning environments.

2. Interdepartmental Cooperation on Anti-drug Initiatives (since 1994):

The Executive Yuan has convened a national anti-drug conference each year since 1994 to expand the anti-drug campaign. Civil groups, scholars, experts, and administrative body representatives are invited to undertake research, and discussions, and formulate anti-drug policies. The MOE has worked with police departments to manage joint patrols outside campuses since 2007 to strengthen the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention, and in 2010 worked with the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), promoting the integration of anti-drug films adapted from real-life stories



into school, college, and university courses. Educational units in counties and cities also manage activities to help enable students to fully comprehend anti-drug concepts. Since 2011, the MOE has been working to integrate government and civil resources to manage various anti-drug advocacy initiatives; and aiding educational units assist prosecutors and police with drug enforcement and reporting; manage professional consulting services pilot projects; and provide medical referrals and drug rehabilitation and treatment

3. Establishment of the Tertiary Prevention Mechanisms:

Since 1998, the MOE has assisted educational institutions at all levels in implementing tertiary prevention mechanisms, using the following to promote early advocacy: early discovery and active intervention and guidance, including educational advocacy, inspection and guidance, and guided drug treatment. The Tertiary Level Implementation Project on and Guidance Procedures for Student Drug Abuse Prevention was revised in 2007 to assist educational institutions at all levels in establishing standardized operating procedures. In 2008, the Executive Yuan approved the Implementation Strategy for Preventing Drug Abuse on Campus, and revised the Knowledge Test for Student Drug Abuse Prevention item pool. World Health Organization indicators were incorporated into it for consistency with international standards. This gave clear indications of the similarities and differences between the knowledge of students who abuse drugs in Taiwan, and that of students who abuse drugs in other countries. In 2009, the Regulations Governing the Urine Screening and Guidance of Specific Personnel in Educational institutions at all levels were promulgated to enhance the care and guidance provided for specific personnel.

In recent years, the MOE has conducted research and compiled: teaching materials for on-campus drug abuse prevention for students of various age groups; a working manual for the urine screening of specific personnel (students); the Chunhui team guidance handbook; and other anti-drug publications (Table 1) to enhance the effectiveness of the tertiary prevention mechanisms.

Table 1. On-campus drug abuse prevention teaching materials and handbooks

| Publication (Month and year) | February 2008 | May 2009 | November 2009 | November 2009 | October 2009 | December 2009 | December 2010 | 2010 | 2013 | 2013 | 2014 |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| Title | Get High on Life. Not on Drugs: Reference Teaching Materials on Drug Abuse Prevention for Senior High, Vocational, and Junior High School Students | Supplementary Teaching Material on Student Drug Abuse Prevention (material for junior high school) | Say No to Drugs and Their Numerous Hazards (material for junior high school) | Say No to Drugs and Their Numerous Hazards (material for senior high school) | Anti-drug Film: Get High on Youth, Not on Drugs | Working Manual for Chunhui Team Guidance | Working Manual for the Urine Screening of Specific Personnel (Students) | Working Manual for the Urine Screening of Specific Personnel (Students) | Supplementary Teaching Material on Student Drug Abuse Prevention (material for senior secondary schools) | Handbook for Student Drug Abuse Prevention (for university and college teachers) | Easy Handbook for Teachers on Student Drug Abuse Prevention |
| Type | Handbook | Advocacy teaching material | Advocacy teaching material | Advocacy teaching material | Advocacy teaching material | Working manual | Working manual | Working manual (2nd edition) | Advocacy teaching material | Working manual | Working manual |
| Number published | 20,000 (for teachers) 70,000 (for students) | 19,000 copies | 15,000 copies | 10,000 copies | 5,000 copies | 25,000 copies | 5,000 copies | 55,000 copies | 8,000 copies | 26,000 copies | 210,000 copies |
| Designed for | Junior and senior secondary schools | Junior high schools | | Senior secondary schools | Universities and colleges | Universities and colleges | Student affairs offices | Universities and colleges | Senior secondary schools | Universities and colleges | Senior secondary schools |

25th Anniversary of the Chunhui Program

After the campus security reporting system was established in 2004, the MOE observed a marked increasing trend in suspected student ketamine use, indicated by the cases of student drug abuse reported by educational institutions between 2004 and 2007. Consequently, in 2007 the MOE in conjunction with the National Bureau of Controlled Drugs of the Department of Health (now the MOHW Food and Drug Administration) requested that domestic manufacturers develop rapid screening reagents for ketamine, erimine, and other emerging drugs of abuse. Since 2008, the MOE has subsidized purchases by educational units of rapid screening reagents for emerging drugs of abuse, and revised the Regulations Governing the Urine Screening and Guidance of Specific Personnel in Educational institutions at all levels, and developed working manuals to enhance educators' ability to identify students who abuse drugs. More than 400,000 educators in Taiwan have participated in workshops on student drug abuse prevention. Educational institutions at all levels are using the various preventive measures established and engaging in identifying high-risk students, and conducting random urine screening tests on these students to determine whether they are abusing drugs. When such students are identified, educational institutions, teachers, parents, student affairs staff, and guidance counselors work together to establish Chunhui teams to intervene in student drug abuse and provide a 3-month term of counseling and guidance for the students whether they abuse drugs frequently or infrequently, misused drugs out of curiosity, or were frequently on drugs. Within the 3 months, these Chunhui teams are expected to assist students to avoid drug abuse completely. Follow-up guidance is also provided. In 2012, the Management System for Guiding Drug Abuse Cases was established to make drug abuse prevention more effective.

4. The Echinacea Campaign - since 2012

Echinacea was chosen to symbolize anti-drug action because this plant has antibacterial and antiviral effects and it can regulate the body's immune system. Moreover, echinacea is an alien species, native to North America. The addictive drugs trafficked in Taiwan are all illicitly smuggled in from overseas and the echinacea from overseas represents a positive counter, and also the aim to extend anti-drug initiatives overseas as well. The MOE developed an anti-drug campaign logo based on the Echinacea flower to promote the Echinacea Campaign that promotes health, self-love, love for others, and drug abuse prevention. Moreover, in line with international trends, the Echinacea Campaign incorporates the concept of voluntary health management and lobbies for drug abuse prevention measures through life, psychological, legal, and drug abuse prevention education. The MOE In-Depth Echinacea Campaign Implementation Project was promulgated on March 4, 2013, and specific preventive measures (e.g. education advocacy, care for and monitoring of drug abusers and suspected drug abusers, and Chunhui guidance) were announced. The Echinacea Campaign is jointly run by educational institutions and various interdepartmental committees, to enhance anti-drug awareness among the public. This campaign is expected to extend from campuses to families and into communities and eventually become a global trend.



IV. Promotion of Chunhui Alternative Military Service, Adoption–Guidance Volunteers, and Consulting Service Groups:

Care, company, and support are crucial in drug abuse guidance, so the MOE has encouraged substitute civilian servicemen to assist schools with their Chunhui drug abuse guidance. In addition, the MOE has allocated substitute civilian servicemen doing alternative educational service to elementary and secondary schools that run the Chunhui program effectively. In 2014, 103 substitute civilian servicemen assisted school educators provide guidance to students who were abusing drugs. The MOE also promoted the Chunhui adoption–guidance volunteer program to enable volunteers to participate in anti-drug initiatives. By 2014, 1,064 Chunhui adoption–guidance volunteers had been recruited and retained, and 890 students received guidance and care.

Moreover, the MOE developed the Pilot Professional Consulting Service Program for Student Drug Abuse Prevention in 2010 with the assistance of experts, scholars, psychiatrists, psychological counseling professionals, clinical psychologists, social workers, and other professional personnel, to guide students who frequently abuse drugs and students who are involved in drug abuse in other ways due to complex reasons. In conjunction with Chunhui adoption–guidance volunteers, the Pilot Professional Consulting Service Program strengthened its support for students who abuse drugs, focusing on the level-2 and level-3 preventative initiatives.

The content of this program is:

1. Student Guidance:

The personnel and organizations involved are encouraged to participate in the opening meetings and conferences on Chunhui cases at secondary schools, assist educational institutions at all levels within the service districts evaluate drug abuse cases, and provide family consultation and drug addiction rehabilitation services.

2. Exploring Occupations:

The personnel involved are encouraged to organize and arrange multiple skills courses (e.g. food and beverage management, baking, information management, beauty science, and auto repair courses) to assist students in occupational discovery, and encourage them to engage in adaptive learning and strengthen their academic and career prospects.

3. Adventure Education and Mountain-Climbing Activities as Therapy:

The purpose of developing adventure education and mountain-climbing activities is to enable students who abuse drugs to elevate their sense of accomplishment and self-efficacy through achieving peak experiences, or enabling them to exceed their thought physical capacities, and enhance their trust in guidance counselors, willingness to confront problems, and motivation to solve problems. These activities can reduce deviant student behavior and drug abuse.

4. Follow-Up Guidance:

Adoption–guidance instructors, service group volunteers, and counselors monitor high-risk students and provide follow-up guidance for them; they regularly invite these students to join group meetings; and consult schools about these students' learning needs. The follow-ups and care should continue even after each student graduates.

V.Strengthening and Establishing a Foundation for Anti-drug Education:

1. Students, teachers, and parents are offered anti-drug publications and the effects of the anti-drug campaign are enhanced through broadcasts, prerecorded messages in telephone switching systems, promotion messages at convenience store cashiers, bus advertising, flyers, posters, leaflets, and desk pads. The MOE collaborated with the Food and Drug Administration to print 340,000 copies of "K-around, Diaper-bound", an anti-drug leaflet on the hazards of ketamine, and distributed them to schools, health bureaus in all the counties and cities in Taiwan, FamilyMart convenience stores, and related government agencies. In addition, to strengthen anti-drug awareness among elementary and secondary students, the MOE has collaborated with the Taiwan Reading and Culture Foundation & Philanthropic Library since 2013 and has printed 80,000 copies of leaflets educating students to oppose drug abuse and distributed them through approximately 18,000 library book drop boxes in Taiwan. The MOE is currently compiling an anti-drug intervention handbook for parents, offering them basic information about the hazards of drugs and the resources available for assisting and guiding their children.
2. The MOE designs and prints informational anti-drug flyers for parent-child learning, to extend the anti-drug network to include students' families.
3. The MOE manages an online anti-drug health quiz program that integrates question items on anti-drug knowledge into student instruction to strengthen students' general knowledge of drug abuse prevention and relevant law. Since its implementation in 2013, approximately 1.62 million students have participated in this program, with a pass rate of 97.25%. In 2014, the MOE increased the subsidy for activities held by county and city governments, and the number of participants in the program increased to 1.76 million people, with a pass rate of 98%.
4. The MOE organizes anti-drug service learning programs at colleges and universities, and the students participating in this program promote anti-drug messages at nearby elementary and secondary schools. Having these older students provide anti-drug information to younger students increases the effectiveness of the anti-drug message. This program was developed and launched in 2012 and by 2014, 83 colleges and universities had implemented it. College and university students raised anti-drug awareness at 350 junior high schools and elementary schools, benefitting 820,000 students.

VI.Enhancing the Cross-Agency (Horizontal) Coordination and Communication:

1. The MOE established the Notification Window for Drug Investigation Executed by Prosecutors and Police and Assisted by Education Units and has periodically carried out nationwide drug crackdowns. Education units provide reports and information to assist prosecutors and police investigate dangerous organizations and drug dealers. The joint drug prevention and rehabilitation efforts of police, social affairs, health, and judicial units led to an increase in the



number of drug-related criminal cases managed by law enforcement agencies between 2010 and 2012. The number of drug abuse cases on campuses peaked in 2012, and then declined in 2013 and in 2014.

2. The MOE has established cooperative platforms with police agencies, and holds regular joint meetings with central and local governments, and developed a tertiary contact window with education units and police agencies to facilitate cooperation.

VII. Strengthening Guidance and Organizing Pilot Experiments on Guidance Courses for Students

The MOE compiles guidance courses in response to the requirements in education settings, and first runs pilot experiments and makes any necessary refinements. After this is completed, guidance courses are offered to guidance counselors serving in Chunhui teams at schools to increase the effectiveness of the guidance they provide to students.

VIII. Future Focus:

The MOE is responsible for providing safe and student-centered campuses where students can receive a good education in both the sciences and the humanities. To build healthy, safe, and friendly campus environments, the MOE will continue taking measures and refining regulations to prevent student drug abuse, encourage educational institutions at all levels to implement various anti-drug initiatives; asking parents to be aware of their children's learning needs and interpersonal relationships; and continue to develop supportive networks to prevent drug-related crimes and dangerous organizations invading campuses.

Drug abuse prevention is a wide-ranging and continuous ongoing task. To prevent drugs from endangering students and affecting campuses, the MOE will continue actively cooperating with the police, community affairs, health, and judicial units, and civil groups; urging and encouraging county and city governments to integrate local resources; collaborating with schools, parents, and community anti-drug networks; and increasing resources for professional guidance and psychological consultation for students. If a student has a serious drug abuse problem, then they must be transferred to a medical institution or the judicial authorities to prevent them from further abusing drugs. In future, the MOE will continue using and improving drug investigation technology, and student guidance as it further implements drug abuse prevention initiatives to ensure students' physical and mental health, and maintain safe campuses.

25th Anniversary of the Chunhui Program: A Review of the Major Anti-drug Policies

1990: Amphetamine was listed as a controlled substance; the MOE established the Chunhui Program Promotional Team; the Student Drug Abuse Prevention in Educational Institutions at All Levels Implementation Project was promulgated.

1991: Nicotine, alcohol, betel nut, and AIDS prevention were incorporated into the Chunhui Program; Chunhui clubs were established at every school.

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- 1993: The Legislative Yuan launched the "War on Drugs"; the MOE promulgated the implementation plan for the Chunhui Program.
- 1994: The First National Anti-drug Conference was held; the MOE took charge of the Drug Resistance and Prevention Group, the first body organized.
- 1998: The Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act was promulgated; schools were subsidized to perform urine-screening tests for students who abuse drugs.
- 2000: Taiwan was removed from the list of Drug Trafficking Countries.
- 2004: Student drug abuse was listed as a category in the school security notification system.
- 2005: The Online Museum of Antidrug Resources and the Anti-drug Exhibition Center were established.
- 2005: The Antidrug Advocacy was developed and campaigned for drug abuse prevention in schools.
- 2006: The Executive Yuan established the Board of Drug Prevention; drug abuse prevention centers were established in every city and county in Taiwan; anti-drug education was incorporated into courses in secondary and elementary schools; and the Screening Scale for Students on Drugs (for college and university students) was developed.
- 2007: Anti-drug education for various age groups was established; the Mental Health Act was promulgated; the Tertiary Level Implementation Project on and Guidance Procedures for Student Drug Abuse Prevention were revised; and joint patrol outside school campuses was implemented.
- 2008: The Strategy on Preventing Drug Abuse on was approved by the Executive Yuan; all secondary school educators were trained to manage anti-drug workshops.
- 2009: Regulations Governing the Urine Screening and Guidance of Specific Personnel in Educational institutions at all levels was promulgated; the following teaching materials were compiled: the handbook for Chunhui team guidance, drug abuse prevention materials for junior high school students of various ages, supplementary materials for vocational and senior high school students on drug abuse prevention, and a working manual for the urine screening of specific personnel.
- 2010: Implementation Directions for the MOE in Managing Chunhui Adoption–Guidance Volunteers and the MOE–Chunhui Coordinated Implementation Project for Civilian Servicemen were promulgated.
- 2011: The following systems were established: Educational Units Assisting Prosecutors and Police



on Drug Enforcement and Reporting, the Consulting Service Team on Student Drug Abuse Prevention, and the Management System for Guiding Drug Abuse Cases.

The following activities were held: the MOJ, MOE, and MOHW Integrated Anti-drug Advocacy; the Echinacea Advertising Design Competition (a national creative anti-drug advertising competition); and the Echinacea Advertising Award Ceremony.

2012: The Echinacea Campaign, and the Pilot Project on Guidance Courses for Drug Abuse Cases were promoted; the Anti-drug Propagation on Contact Book was designed; the Let No Drug Sprout on Campus project, promoted by universities and colleges, was subsidized; regular meetings were held by the MOE, and other departments, divisions, and administrations.

2013: The MOE In-Depth Echinacea Campaign Implementation Project was promulgated; the Regulations Governing Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations and Regulations Governing the Urine Screening and Guidance of Specific Personnel in Educational Institutions at all Levels were revised, adding the "specific personnel" category; regular meetings were held with the Criminal Investigation Bureau and the National Police Agency, and a tertiary contact window was established. The Anti-drug and School Health Contest; the national Anti-drug Microshort Film Competition, and the Drug-Free Street Dance Competition were held; the Parent-Child Learning Manual, and the Pilot Experimental Program on Guidance Courses for Students Who Abuse Drugs; and anti-drug literature for parents were developed; an anti-drug handbook for university and college teachers; and anti-drug materials for senior high school students of various age groups were compiled.

2014: An anti-drug handbook for elementary, junior high, and senior secondary school teachers teaching was compiled; a scale for screening college and university students was designed; an anti-drug handbook for parents was compiled; the MOE in conjunction with law enforcement authorities established regulations on managing students who abuse drugs and students involved in dangerous organizations; the national Drug-Free Creative Dance Competition was held; and a research study on the Feasibility of Using an Administrative Penalty Before Judicial Punishment for Adolescents Using or Possessing Schedule 3 and Schedule 4 Drugs was undertaken.

25th Anniversary of the Chunhui Program: Interviews with Key Personnel



Director: Fu-jin Wang

Current position:
Director of the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall

Previous experience:
Director General of the MOE Department of Military Training (DMT)

Director General of the Sports Administration, MOE

Director General of the Department of Technology and Vocational Education, MOE

Deputy Director of DMT, MOE

Senior Executive Officer of the Office of the Minister

When you served at the DMT and promoted initiatives for student drug abuse prevention, the problems related to ketamine were on the rise. What policies and initiatives did you promote at that time?

Twenty-five years have passed since the Chunhui program started. When I was serving as the director general of the DMT in 2004, a great change occurred in the types of drugs abused by students. The Chunhui

program was originally promoted because of amphetamines being widely used on campuses. This amphetamine use was controlled through the efforts of contact offices, campus security report centers, and military training instructors and nurses at schools. At that time, amphetamine was listed as a schedule 2 drug, and ketamine was still an emerging drug. The number of cases of student ketamine abuse reported by schools was gradually increasing so the schools and other organizations adopted measures to try and prevent this emerging drug abuse problem.

After I accepted the position at the DMT, a charitable person donated 20,000 4-in-1 rapid screening reagents to us, believing that these would be helpful resources for our colleagues on the frontline. But we subsequently realized that these rapid screening reagents were designed for screening the opiates heroin and morphine, MDMA, and marijuana and could not screen emerging drugs. Consequently, the screening reagents were not useful in preventing student drug abuse on campus. We therefore requested that the Department of Health (now called the MOHW), Centers for Disease Control, Food and Drug Administration, and schools assist in the development of rapid screening reagents that could detect the emerging drugs. New rapid screening reagents could assist our colleagues on the frontline determine whether students suspected of abusing drugs were doing so. If students test positive for drugs, then our colleagues on the frontline can request that their parents consent to the formation of a Chunhui group to guide their children.

To prevent students from abusing drugs, teachers at schools, colleges, and universities need to understand drug abuse prevention and recognize the symptoms of ketamine abuse, and they must report any student drug abuse to campus security. We implemented multiple measures, including teacher training and developing anti-drug teaching material, and the urine screening and guidance procedures for students who abuse drugs (confirmed by the Chunhui Program) were strictly regulated and revised. This enables schools to detect student drug abuse at an early stage and provide intervention. Although the number of drug abuse cases increased after our remedial measures for drug abuse were implemented, our prevention efforts were largely effective. But

the public was concerned that the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act was inadequate because the number of cases reported by campus security regarding student drug abuse (e.g., ketamine) increase. In response to the global trend of passing drug prevention regulations, the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act was revised in 2009, incorporating penalties for abuse of schedule 3 and 4 drugs. This reinforced the capacity of police to undertake drug investigations and seizures, and reduce ketamine abuse on campuses. The data and cases reported by campus security may have given the public the impression that drug abuse was widespread and even that drug prevention initiatives increased drug abuse. But having the data and case details available, and being able to seek assistance from the anti-drug volunteers and substitute civilian servicemen, greatly helped teachers carefully manage students who were abusing drugs. Schools are now willing to address student drug abuse, a problem they were reluctant to face in the past. When we first provided anti-drug volunteers to serve on campuses, some principals objected because they thought that parents might then infer that campus drug abuse was widespread. Persuading these principals to accept having anti-drug programs and volunteers can be difficult; but these programs and volunteers are necessary to prevent drug abuse from increasing

From your perspective, how can the Chunhui program prevent students from abusing drugs and promote the philosophy that "prevention is better than cure."



Photo: Press conference for the Anti-drug Creative Design Competition in 2011; Lin Tson-Ming, Political Deputy Minister of the MOE (middle) and Wang Fu-Lin, Director General of the DMT (left)

The Chunhui Program comprises drug abuse prevention topics, including preventing nicotine, alcohol, and betel nut abuse, and also AIDS care. Nicotine, alcohol, and betel nuts are drugs that are often a precedent to subsequent drug abuse. So if adolescents can avoid using these substances, then they are less likely to become addicted to substances with high dependence potential, and drug abuse can be reduced. Students with low academic achievement can find school unappealing and engage in illicit drug use outside of school. Campus security report centers collect, organize, and report information about various student risk factors and the reports and data on drug abuse that these centers provide should be used as a basis for designing and implementing initiatives to prevent drug abuse. When risk factors such as the presence of gangs on campuses increase, experts can be recruited to research these problems. With the assistance of educational institutions and police, student drug abuse is reported to extramural guidance associations and to campus security report centers to facilitate remedial measures. And the

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functions of the extramural guidance associations and campus security report centers have come to be generally recognized by police, school principals, and parents.

Apart from the conventional discipline used for students with deviant behavior, what approaches should teachers and military instructors employ to guide students and prevent them from abusing drugs?

Care, company, and support are the most critical factors when providing guidance to students with drug abuse problems. But the number of teachers and military instructors serving at schools is insufficient for guiding all the students abusing drugs. Substitute civilian servicemen, who are mostly young recent college graduates familiar with campus life, can help by guiding and accompanying students with drug abuse problems. Chunhui substitute civilian servicemen have been assigned to assist in school guidance since 2009; more specifically, the civilian servicemen assigned to alternative educational services assist educators in elementary and secondary schools give guidance to students with drug abuse problems. We have also promoted, recruited, and retained Chunhui adoption–guidance volunteers to guide, care for, and accompany students. The problem of adolescent drug abuse is increasing and affects all residents of Taiwan. If this problem is neglected, then drug abuse could negatively affect many adolescents' physical and mental health, and negatively affect their future and Taiwan's future. This problem must be prevented before it becomes unmanageable.

Why did you plan to establish a consulting service team that requires its members to have professional training, to assist students with drug abuse problems?

In 2010, the MOE encouraged extramural guidance associations to establish professional teams to assist students with serious drug abuse problems and invited experts, scholars, psychiatrists, professionals in psychological counseling, clinical psychologists, social workers, and other professional personnel to promote the Pilot Professional Consulting Service Program for Student Drug Abuse Prevention. New Taipei City, for example, developed a professional Drug Detection Team, which hosts activities to ease the depression and stress of students with serious drug abuse problems, to prevent them experiencing further negative physical and mental effects. The promotion of the Pilot Professional Consulting Service Program was successful and it aroused the attention of high-ranking in the MOE. I hope that similar teams and clubs will continue developing. When students are suspected of abusing drugs, the level-2 prevention mechanisms should be used, and they should be provided with assistance of teachers, military instructors, and professional personnel. In other words, we should students using a multifaceted approach.

You have been engaged in promoting student drug abuse prevention initiatives for a long time. Do you think your experiences can encourage your current colleagues?

After I took up my post at National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, I came to realize that many historical documents reflect why Dr. Sun led the revolutions. In addition to the scandals and corruption of the Qing dynasty, Dr. Sun's revolution was prompted by the Great powers selling opium to the Chinese people to increase the number of opium addicts. This led to the June 3rd Non-smoking Day being established (June 3rd was the day that Lin Zexu ordered that opium was to be destroyed), and the Eight-Nation Alliance subsequently increased their forces in China.

Chiang Wei-Shui professionally trained as a doctor and he is frequently considered Taiwan's version of Sun Yat-sen. Chiang strongly objected to Japan's public selling of opium to Taiwanese people during the Japanese Occupation in order to control them because he was aware that opium threatened to destroy society, and diminished national strength. I hope that we can learn from history and implement early prevention initiatives to deter adolescents from developing drug abuse problems.



Tainan City Consulting Services Group: Career and Occupational Exploration



Wang Fu-Lin, Director General of the DMT, explains the goals and objectives of the anti-gang and anti-drug campaigns.

25th Anniversary of the Chunhui Program



Yi-Shun Chou

Current position:
Director General of the Office of the Secretary, MOE

Experience:
Junior Personnel Officer at National Kinmen Senior High School;
Junior Personnel Officer, Officer, and Subsection Chief in the Kinmen County Government;
Secretary, Section Chief, Senior Executive Officer, Senior Secretary, Deputy General Director, and Senior Inspector at MOE;
Executive Secretary at the Congressional Liaison Unit, MOE

You served at the MOE's DMT for 8 months and managed various activities and projects amid organizational changes. Can you tell us some of the memorable activities?

Twenty-five years have passed since the Chunhui program was launched. I was the last director general at the DMT, and I was fortunate to be able to impart the values of honor, loyalty, teamwork, and

innovation into the military training system of the DMT before it was reorganized. I am also honored to participate in promoting the Echinacea Campaign, an in-depth campaign to elevate the cultural image of Taiwan and benefit the Taiwanese people.

Because of the hazards of drugs, the MOE hopes to provide anti-drug education for young students and is committed to strengthening the Chunhui program. You have been promoting the Echinacea Campaign; can you talk about why this campaign was launched?

Amphetamine usage first occurred on campuses in Taiwan in 1980, and the DMT first assumed control of the Chunhui Program. After 22 years of effort and the development of tertiary level prevention of student drug abuse, we created an anti-drug campaign called the Echinacea Campaign. Our proposed campaign was facilitated by tremendous support from Lin Tson-Ming, who at that time was the Political Deputy Minister of Education, and Chiang Wei-Ling, the former Minister of Education. Lin Tson-Ming and other personnel from the MOJ, Department of Health, the Council of Labor Affairs, and the National Police Agency initially arranged to visit the Pingtung Drug Abuse Prevention Center for annual joint instructional supervision. But the Political Deputy Minister, Lin Tson-Ming, had to attend to other urgent matters, so he assigned me to lead the group visit to the Prevention Center. On our way back to Taipei after the visit, the Executive Officer Kao Chih-Chang mentioned that a legislator had suggested that the national anti-drug campaign should have an aesthetically appealing and easily recognizable logo. During our conversation, Kao Chih-Chang showed me a logo on his laptop: it was the logo used for the Echinacea Advertising Award Ceremony in 2011. This was a contest commissioned by the MOE and hosted by National Taiwan University of Science and Technology. The logo for the contest was designed by Professor Lin Ting-Yi. I interpreted this as an instruction to employ Professor Lin's logo for the national anti-drug campaign.

Initially, I did not understand what the "Echinacea" in the Echinacea Advertising Award signified. I thought it was merely an awl or a type of tool (the pronunciation of 'Echinacea' in Chinese is similar to the Chinese word for 'awl'). But Kao explained that 'echinacea' is a variety of herbaceous flowering plants in the daisy family, found only in eastern and central North America. The North American Indigenous peoples used echinacea for treating snakebites and strengthening the immune system. Professor Lin used this image to design a logo signify preventing drug abuse and promoting health. I thought that the logo was well-designed, and my colleagues and I had

an enthusiastic discussion about it during the car trip. We all understood that the anti-drug campaign would be a long-term task. And we also believed that the annual national anti-drug conference would simply not be sufficient to effectively promote a strong anti-drug campaign to the public. Anti-drug advocacy needs a systematic, comprehensive, and long-term campaign in order to have maximal public influence. This type of campaign is the only way to address drug abuse problems.

This is what led to my creating an anti-drug campaign and calling it the Echinacea Campaign. It occurred to me that promoting the Echinacea Campaign at the national anti-drug conference held by the MOE would likely maximize its influence. I remember that the Echinacea Campaign was proposed on May 22, just 12 days before the anti-drug fair was held at the national anti-drug conference. During those 12 days, I came up with a slogan for the campaign: "Mobilize anti-drug efforts, from campuses to society and from Taiwan to the world. Let's create a worldwide anti-drug campaign." The logo was revised by Professor Lin, and I then presented this campaign proposal to the then Minister for Education Chiang Wei-ling, Administrative Deputy Minister Chen Yi-Xing, and Chief Secretary Wang Jough-Tai and received their recognition and full support. I then promptly reported my intention to launch this anti-drug campaign at the national anti-drug conference to the Executive Yuan and Office of the President. The support from my senior officers, my colleagues, and the military training instructors led to this campaign being launched, and finally, during the afternoon of the national anti-drug exhibition on June 2nd, President Ma Ying-Jeou waved the anti-drug flag of the Echinacea Campaign, signifying its official launch and the endorsement of its slogan: "Say no to drugs: from campuses to society and from Taiwan to the world. Let's create a worldwide anti-drug campaign." This event was an historical milestone for our country, and the DMT was the first key staff unit in Taiwan to launch a worldwide campaign.

After President Ma launched the Echinacea Campaign at the national anti-drug exhibition on June 2nd, the MOE planned a series of innovative projects to enable adolescents, students, and the public to understand the purpose of this campaign. Can you explain these projects in more detail?

First of all, we divided the project promotion into three stages: the warm-up, on-campus promotions, and societal promotions. One nationwide anti-drug activity is held each month to promote long-term drug abuse prevention on campuses and in society in order to establish an ongoing anti-drug campaign. The logo for the Echinacea Campaign was sent to the Intellectual Property Office for trademark registration to facilitate the development of related products to generate further public support for the campaign.

In addition to the Echinacea logo, we also rapidly established an official Echinacea Campaign



On June 2nd, President Ma launched the Echinacea Campaign and announced that this was Taiwan's official anti-drug campaign.



Director General Yi-Shun Chou, Section Chief Wen Chuan Hsu, Executive Officer Chih-Chang Kao, and Military Training Instructor Jeng-Yih Tao use hand gestures to symbolize "drug prevention, love Taiwan, and love the world."

25th Anniversary of the Chunhui Program



Five counties and cities converted the Echinacea Campaign flag into the pennant for the Dragon Boat Race.



Deputy General Director Venerable Hui Chuan of Fo Guang Shan Buddha Memorial Center (left) and Director General Chou Yi-Shun of the DMT (right) planted the Echinacea sapling together.

website and a Facebook page to enable adolescents to easily acquire anti-drug information from the Internet. We have also produced video materials and advertisements for the campaign, including a 2-dimensional animation advertisement called the Alliance of Heroes, and we selected the well-known song Tomorrow Will be Better as the campaign theme song to encourage students to oppose drugs. We designed campaign-related products using visual effects to symbolize the core Echinacea values: health, drug resistance, and love for oneself and others and we linked these with Taiwan folk festivals and other major events. For example, the Echinacea Campaign logo was printed on the pennant for the Dragon Boat Races to incorporate the Chinese tradition of preventing illness into encouraging drug prevention during the Dragon Boat Festival. The activity Honor the Teachers, Sing the Echinacea Campaign Song: Tomorrow will be Better was held on Teachers' Day. And an Echinacea Campaign exercise was held on the Double Ten Day, during which thousands of students wore Echinacea Campaign sweatshirts and arranged themselves to form the shape of the Echinacea Campaign logo. Drug abuse prevention was publicly promoted through the media.

To link Taiwan's drug prevention efforts with those of other countries, the MOE held a press conference on June 26, the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The MOE invited nine countries to participate in the Echinacea Campaign, publicized anti-drug information delivery stations in foreign countries, and declared the first day of each month as Echinacea Campaign Dissemination Days. Students were encouraged to disseminate Echinacea Campaign information pamphlets to foreign drug prevention and control organizations. With the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the MOE worked with the Overseas Offices of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and Overseas Chinese Associations to invite various anti-drug organizations worldwide to collectively respond to the Echinacea Campaign, to extend the campaign from campuses to the wider society, and from Taiwan to neighboring countries. This enabled neighboring countries in the region and other countries further afield to respond to and globalize the campaign.

Local county and city governments in Taiwan also incorporated the anti-drug image of



Echinacea into various contests, such as The Echinacea Campaign Antismoking, Anti-drug, and Basketball Shooting Contest held in Taoyuan County; Cycling Around Taiwan: The Echinacea Anti-drug Advocacy Activity held in Taichung City; and the Echinacea Campaign road running events in Keelung. Moreover, we worked together with the central, county, and city governments and with civil groups to organize the Let's Join the Echinacea Campaign Together, Let's Say No to Drugs Together press conference. Subsequently, the extramural guidance associations in every Taiwanese county and city, educational institutions at all levels, and drug abuse prevention centers responded to the Echinacea Campaign, designed anti-drug advertisements and products, and held talent contests and sports activities, thus increasing the campaign's popularity. The purpose of the campaign is to publicly encourage drug abuse prevention.

25th Anniversary of the Chunhui Program



Yu-Chou Wu (retired military training instructor)
 Current position:
 Chunhui volunteer in Taoyuan City
 Education:
 The Republic of China Military Academy, 72nd Division
 Experience:
 Battalion Commander of the Republic of China Military Police
 Military training instructor
 Director of the DMT
 Inspector of New Taipei City Military Training Office Inspector

Military training instructors have been closely connected to the program, ever since the Chunhui program was launched 25 years ago. On the basis of your experience as a military training instructor, can you explain the connection between the Chunhui program and military training instruction?

The MOE promulgated regulations regarding the structure and legislation of the Chunhui program. If there were no designated personnel involved in the planning and carrying out of this program, and if these tasks were only performed by the counseling office, the office of student affairs, or by class teachers at schools, then the influence of this program would have been limited because most teachers lack the knowledge of drug prevention necessary to design and implement a program like this.

Consequently, when the Chunhui Program was launched, the MOE held an interdepartmental conference. It was headed by the DMT, and General Hsieh Yuan-Hsi assumed responsibility for guiding the military training instructors preventing drug abuse among students. In 1994, Song Chang-Wen his successor as Director General of the DMT declared that the Chunhui Program would be managed by military training instructors serving at schools; subsequently, military training instructors became actively involved in promoting the Chunhui Program in schools.

Over the past 25 years, military training instructors have been devoted to promoting the Chunhui Program, providing campus services, and protecting students. From my perspective, the 25 years of the Chunhui Program can be summarized in one sentence: "Chunhui is love and this is essentially expressed through the military training instructors of the program."

When you served at the MOE, you promoted the Chunhui program, including advocating the Chunhui civilian servicemen and volunteer plans, and you proposed recruiting civilian servicemen and assigning them to provide alternative educational services and guide students who discontinued their education. Can you share some details of these experiences with us?

Chunhui-related tasks are almost always managed by military training instructors; however, the military training instructors serving at schools are also engaged in promoting the All-Out Defense Education, offering guidance to students, managing campus security education, and maintaining campus security. I planned the project to recruit civilian servicemen to be assigned to alternative educational services to provide guidance for students who discontinued their education and to assist with Chunhui tasks. The Chunhui volunteer team was developed under the leadership of former Director General Wang Fu-Lin who encouraged the recruitment of people who were enthusiastic about serving others.

When I served in New Taipei City between 2009 and 2011,



From Yu-Chou Wu's Facebook

I noticed that most of the high school students with drug abuse problems started using drugs when they were in junior high school. I realized that the necessary practical assistance had to be offered to junior high school teachers and administrative staff to enable them to understand the severity of drug abuse problems, and know how to identify the symptoms of student drug abuse, and guide students who are abusing drugs. When educators have these skills, they can detect drug abuse early, report cases to the proper authorities, and provide timely guidance to students with drug abuse problems. And in this way the number of students with drug abuse problems can be reduced.



From Yu-Chou Wu's Facebook

If extramural guidance associations do not have sufficient human resources, then professionally trained volunteers can provide assistance. Therefore, when I was serving at the New Taipei City Extramural Guidance Association, I recruited people who were enthusiastic and willing to serve society to become Chunhui volunteers, e.g. retired teachers, military training instructors, and civil servants. After joining the Chunhui Program, these volunteers were inspired to engage in anti-drug tasks by the military training instructors of extramural guidance associations, who were fully devoted to these tasks. The volunteers became our staunch anti-drug partners and they embraced and enhanced the Chunhui values upheld by the military training instructors.

Many approaches can be used for drug abuse guidance and treatment. You led students with severe drug abuse problems on an excursion in a high mountain area for more than 20 days. Can you tell us what motivated you to conduct such an activity and what effects you thought this excursion would have on those students?

Multiple types of coordination are required to effectively guide and treat students with severe drug abuse problems. Students' personalities can change if their families and surrounding environment change. However, substantial resources and manpower are required to implement these changes. With limited resources, I encouraged military training instructors and volunteers to guide junior high school students with severe drug abuse problems. But these students frequently dropped out of school, and that made interventions difficult. Therefore, I devised a plan to bring these students to a high mountain environment, an environment that was completely different from that with which they were familiar. By engaging in this intense adventure, the students elevated their self-efficacy. I hoped that they could form emotional bonds with and trust the volunteers while they were in the mountains.

The advantage of bringing students to an alpine environment is that the isolation can prevent the students from being labeled as students with problems. On a high mountain, teamwork is required for survival. The students' behavior changed when they were in the mountains. They

25th Anniversary of the Chunhui Program

smoked less, they could not use drugs, and they progressed from arguing about who should serve as team leader to cooperating with one another. Their adaptation and enthusiasm were exceptional. During this adventure, mutual trust developed between the students and guides. When these students encountered difficulties, they tended to seek assistance from us, facilitating intervention.

Many people may think that the excursion up into the mountains was difficult, but for students with drug abuse problems, everyday life is more difficult than it was being up in the mountains because these students often require mentorship and long-term support readily. These students frequently contacted me and the volunteers several years after the mountain excursion because of the long-term bonds that we had all formed between us.

Some people have asked me whether an activity like this can truly change students. The activity was merely an icebreaker. Most of these students came from dysfunctional families and lacked family support, causing them to develop deviant behavior. The real challenge for the students after the excursion up in the mountains occurs when they return to their daily lives and families. Unfortunately, students are likely to use drugs again because of their living environment. I brought the students into the mountains in order to separate them from their adverse environment and form a positive connection with them. In other words, I wanted to give them hope. Through the long-term bonds we formed with the students on the mountain excursion, we have been able to guide the students to finding direction in their lives. The students I accompanied into the mountains frequently ask me the same question: "When will you take me to climb the mountains again?" Some students require further guidance and company because they have relapsed and they are using drugs again, or they have lost their direction in life. Many students still want to return to the mountains even though many years have passed since their first mountain trip. The value of the mountain excursion for the students is very clear to me.

The Chunhui program has been replaced by the Echinacea Campaign, but the military training instructors must still be praised for their contribution to the Chunhui program. Nevertheless, anti-drug advocacy faces many challenges. As an individual who has worked campaigning against drug abuse, how do you believe that military instructors should promote drug resistance and Chunhui values?

The Chunhui Program was originally intended to be an anti-drug program. Subsequently, the Chunhui Program was designed to remedy emerging problems (such as AIDS, smoking, and alcoholism) because schools did not have an overall prevention and control plan for these problems.

The Chunhui Program efforts of military training instructors for more than 20 years have drawn public recognition, and the Echinacea Campaign is newly expressing Chunhui values and spirit. The inspections and guidance associated with the Chunhui Program require multiple types of assistance. Competitions are held for students to design Echinacea-related images and redefine Chunhui values. The Echinacea Campaign promotion is a level 1 educational drug prevention initiative and the campaign has become a popular wave of a comprehensive range of anti-drug activities. Its Chunhui background and experiences help the Echinacea Campaign more quickly grasp the essentials to facilitate effective drug prevention. I hope that every military training instructor will uphold the Chunhui values and enable the Echinacea Campaign to continue to make a difference in the world, and continuously protect all our young people from the hazards of drugs.



Part I

Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure



Part I Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure

Anti-drug efforts call for wholehearted commitment and collaboration between central government agencies, local governments, and civilian groups. To effectively curb rampant drug use, the Executive Yuan convened the first Executive Yuan Anti-drug Assembly on June 2, 2006. This integrated four areas: drug prevention, drug resistance, drug rehabilitation, and drug investigation, and set up five anti-drug divisions, namely: 1. the Drug Prevention Supervisory Division, 2. the Drug Resistance Division, 3. the Collaborative Law Enforcement Division, 4. the Drug Rehabilitation Division, and 5. the International Collaboration Division. As well as proposing and formulating anti-drug policies, this assembly resolved that city and county governments must set up drug abuse prevention centers and propagate anti-drug strategies in towns and villages in every corner of Taiwan in the hope of bringing the public a drug-free new life.

The following anti-drug tasks were allocated to each Division:

I. Drug Prevention Supervisory Division

1. Integrate resources to increase the effectiveness of drug prevention work and build a healthy and drug-free country.
2. Employ local anti-drug networks and enhance drug prevention and intervention mechanisms.
3. Meticulously develop cross-agency horizontal coordination and increase the efficiency of care and guidance programs.

II. Drug Resistance Division

1. Integrate drug reporting data and update trends.
2. Strengthen the management of controlled drugs and eradicate illegal use.
3. Reinforce the precursor control system.
4. Monitor emerging drug trends.

III. Collaborative Law Enforcement Division

1. Continue to strengthen international and cross-strait investigative collaboration.
2. Improve the efficiency of drugs investigation at borders and customs.



- 3.Enhance the seamless collaboration between anti-drug teams.
- 4.Continue to promote drug rehabilitation programs with judicial assistance.

IV. Drug Rehabilitation Division

- 1.Integrate the central government's policies pertaining to drug rehabilitation by means of horizontal cross-divisional coordination.
- 2.Provide services, job training, and job matching to drug addicts through drug local government rehabilitation strategies.

V. International Collaboration Division

- 1.Eenhance international cooperation and combat transnational drug crime
- 2.Continuously advance inspection technology and manage the Project of Drug Origin Inspection and Analysis
- 3.To strengthen cross-strait agreements and establish a direct networking platform for information exchange
- 4.Continuously promote cross-strait exchanges for drug inspection personnel and jointly combat drug crimes

VI. City and County Government Drug Abuse Prevention Center

- 1.City and county governments must set up a specialized section (unit) to promote local drug prevention projects in a robust manner.
- 2.Central and regional governments must jointly determine the appropriation of subsidies and human resources and fortify the supervision and inspection mechanisms.
- 3.City and county governments must deepen the development of local anti-drug strategies and regularly review them and make necessary amendments.
- 4.Reinforce social rehabilitation services and assist former drug addicts to return to society.
- 5.Strengthen case managers' professional knowledge and abilities.

Part I Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure

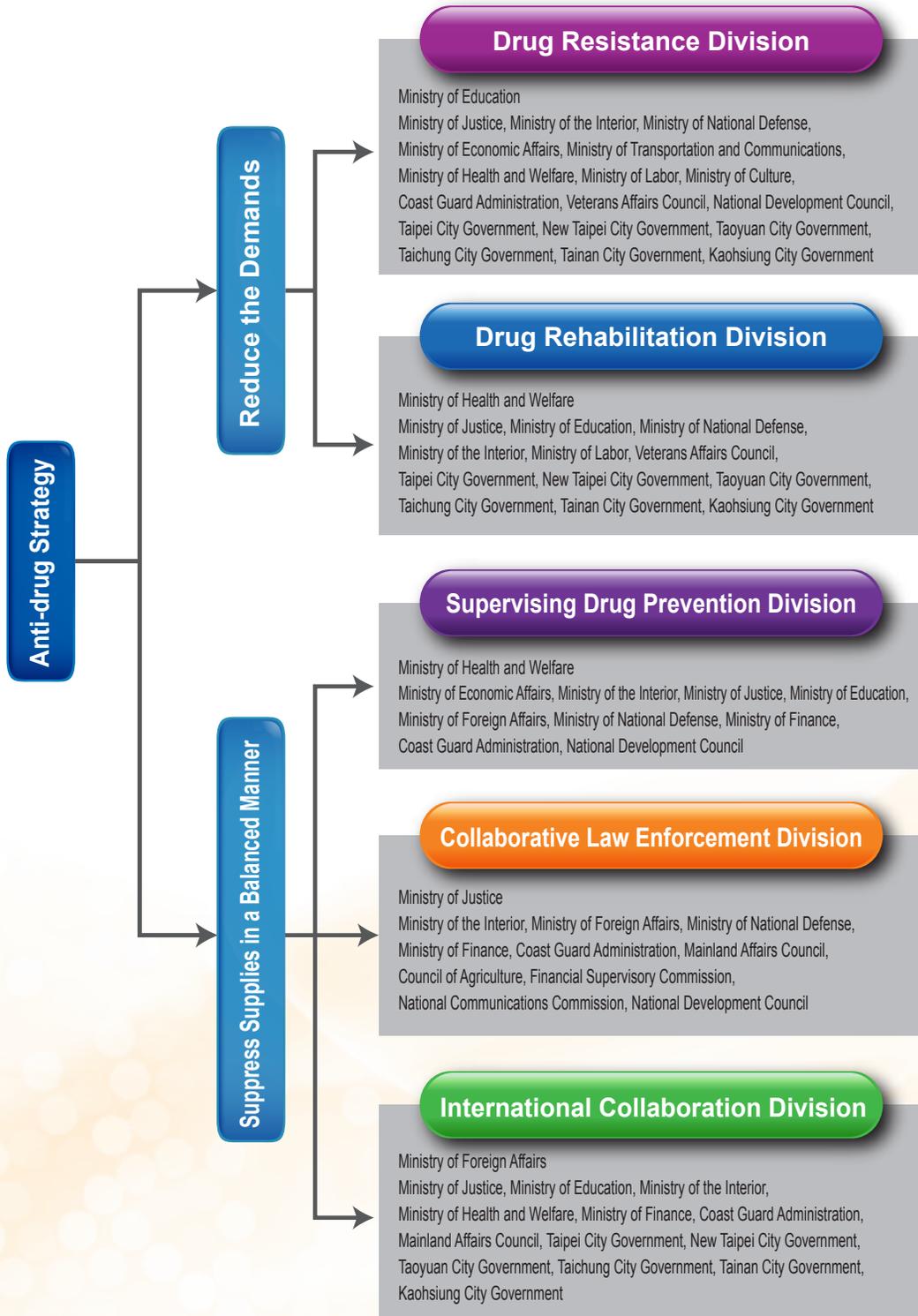


Figure 1-1 The Central Government's Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure



Figure 1-2 City and County Government Drug Abuse Prevention Centers' Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure



Part II

Drug Resistance

Chief Editor : Ministry of Education

Associate Editor : Ministry of Justice.Ministry of Health and Welfare
Ministry of the Interior.Ministry of National Defense
Ministry of Economic Affairs,
Ministry of Transportation and Communications
Ministry of Labor.Ministry of Culture
Coast Guard Administration,Executive Yuan
Veterans Affairs Council.Taipei City Government
New Taipei City Government.Taoyuan City Government
Taichung City Government.Tainan City Government
Kaohsiung City Government



I. Preface

Article 10 of the Enforcement Rules of the Narcotics Harm Prevention Act requires the Ministry of Education to comprehensively integrate its efforts with those of designated ministries and other associated agencies; and to undertake a sustained and ongoing anti-drug campaign through all channels available in coordination with social groups. In accordance with legal requirements, the Ministry of Education (MOE), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), and Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) have implemented anti-drug advocacy projects in recent years to facilitate drug prevention education. Every year, the Taiwan government sponsors anti-drug talent contests, the training of anti-drug advocacy volunteers, and develops new anti-drug audio and video material to provide young people with engaging anti-drug education. These resources help create in-depth awareness of drug problems and spread youth drug education, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the anti-drug work.

In recent years, drug-related problems have emerged, and the methods of packaging and selling drugs have changed. Anti-drug organizations need the cooperation of parents, communities, and entertainment venue operators to enhance drug abuse prevention education for adolescents. In particular, anti-drug programs must aim to prevent adolescents from abusing schedule 3 drugs (e.g. ketamine), which can severely endanger adolescent health. Scholars and experts in Taiwan have reported that schedule 1 drug abuse has decreased, schedule 2 drug abuse has not changed, and the amount of ketamine seized by prosecutors and police has increased each year. In addition, according to statistics released by the National Police Agency (NPA), young people aged 18–24 account for 40% of Taiwan's drug abusers, followed by those aged 24–30, who account for 30%. Curiosity and misuse are the main reasons for drug abuse among young people in Taiwan; few of them engage in repeated drug use. Drug prevention education and drug supply interdiction are therefore the most crucial drug prevention strategies. The MOE has continuously promoted the Echinacea Campaign and organized the War on Drugs Alliance by integrating the limited anti-drug promotion and education resources with resources from various other ministries and agencies. All ministries and agencies in Taiwan are committed to promoting drug abuse prevention advocacy in their affiliated regions and divisions. Government agencies and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) all cooperate to promote multiple types of anti-drug advocacy to the public, taking into consideration the social groups, administrative levels, and districts involved. Drug abuse prevention centers in each city and county are integrating horizontal and vertical resources from the central government and local governments. This is strengthening the tertiary prevention initiative and organized guidance network. The number of students (2,432) reported by Taiwan schools as abusing drugs peaked in 2012; the number of students reported abusing drugs in 2013, and again in 2014, decreased by approximately 16% compared with the number reported in the previous year. This indicates that strengthening family, school, and community anti-drug networks is suppressing adolescent drug abuse. Future drug abuse prevention must focus on consolidating local anti-drug resources. This chapter aims to describe the drug abuse prevention achieved by various agencies and organizations in 2014 and their future directions. The anti-drug work of the Taiwan government is described in the following four sections.

II. The Echinacea Campaign, an In-Depth Anti-drug Strategy

The MOE implemented the Echinacea Campaign on June 2, 2012 to preserve the health of the Taiwanese people and increase anti-drug awareness. The Echinacea Campaign advocates health, self-love, love for others, and preventing drug abuse. Its original goal was to increase and extend anti-drug awareness: from campus to society, and ultimately, from Taiwan to the world. In recent years, the Echinacea Campaign has incorporated conveying health self-management images, similar to those presented by other international drug abuse prevention campaigns. The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime points out anti-drug campaigns must involve an integration of government and civil resources and that to increase drug abuse prevention awareness among adolescents, they must be connected with a wide range of activities. For example, various music, dance, drama, and physical exercise activities can be used to enhance adolescent anti-drug awareness. Adolescents participating in various contests and activities associated with the Echinacea Campaign can obtain anti-drug information, and learn to value their physical and mental health and resist drug abuse.

1. Current Progress

(1) Ministry of Education

- i. In 2014, the MOE collaborated with the MOJ, MOHW, and other central ministries and held a national anti-drug dance contest called the Purifier at the Echinacea Campaign: Let's Work Together, Let's Say No to Drugs Together. The contest was divided into two divisions, one for general and vocational high school students, and the other for university and college students. The preliminary rounds were held in northern, central, and southern Taiwan, and the final round was held in Taipei City in March 2015 (Figure 2-1).



Figure 2-1: Preliminary round of the national anti-drug creative dance contest 2014 Purifier at the Echinacea Campaign: Let's Work Together, Let's Say No to Drugs Together

- ii. The MOE worked with the Republic of China Paintball Promotion Association to hold the 2014 Echinacea Cup: Taiwan Senior High School Paintball Championships to encourage students to engage in legitimate leisure activities and reject drugs (Figure 2-2).



Figure 2-2: The 2014 Echinacea Cup: Taiwan Senior High School Paintball Championships

iii. At the opening ceremony of the National Torch Relay, an anti-drug event held at the National Intercollegiate Athletic Games on May 15, Vice President Wu Den-Yih urged all citizens to participate in the Echinacea Campaign. The National Intercollegiate Athletic Games used Loving Exercise, Passing on the Echinacea Spirit as the theme for its initial promotion of the Echinacea Campaign, and during the torch relay advocated: health, self-love, love for others, and drug abuse prevention. Approximately 12,000 athletes, referees, and volunteers watched as the Echinacea anti-drug torch representing health and drug abuse resistance was presented at Taiwan's tallest building: Taipei 101 (Figure 2-3).



Figure 2-3: Vice President Wu Den-Yih with the Echinacea mascot; the National Torch Relay held at the National Intercollegiate Athletic Games, promoting the Echinacea Campaign

iv. The contact offices of various cities and counties in Taiwan promote the Echinacea Campaign at major local and national events each year. For example, in 2014, the contact offices promoted the Echinacea Campaign at the 2014 Lantern Festival, the Zhushan Marathon Road Race, and the Sun–Moon Lake Swimming Carnival (Figure 2-4)..



Figure 2-4: Integrating the Echinacea Campaign into the 2014 Lantern Festival, the Zhushan Marathon Road Race, and the Sun-Moon Lake Swimming Carnival

v. The MOE developed the Anti-drug and Healthy School Quiz to tackle the hazards that drugs present to students (Figure 2-5). Its item pool can be integrated into school teaching to enhance anti-drug education. Approximately 1.62 million students have participated in the Anti-drug and Healthy School Quiz when it began in 2013, with a pass rate of 97.25%. In 2014, the MOE increased the funding for activities held by county and city governments, and the number of participants in the Anti-drug and Healthy School Quiz increase. During the 2013



Figure 2-5: The Anti-drug and Healthy School Quiz

summer vacation 1.86 million people participated in the Anti-drug and Healthy School Quiz, and 96.8% correctly answered more than 50% of the questions. During the 2014 summer vacation, 1.96 million people participated in this program, and 97.1% correctly answered more than 50% of the questions. Since 2013, the MOE has also designed and printed anti-drug informational flyers that include scenarios designed to increase the anti-drug knowledge of students and their parents during summer and winter vacations. When students return to schools after these vacations and during the Friendly Campus Week, teachers and students discuss anti-drug problems to reinforce correct anti-drug knowledge. The anti-drug informational flyers promote parent-child learning.

vi. The MOE approved the funding of various projects aimed at increasing anti-drug activities on campuses and in communities. 26 NGOs received funding and held 252 anti-drug activities, in which approximately 75,150 people participated (Figure 2-6).



Figure 2-6: Arts performance groups (NGOs) funded by the MOE strengthen anti-drug activities on campuses

vii. The MOE funded the special municipalities and the extramural guidance associations in each city and county to organize anti-drug activities. In 2014, every senior high school, vocational high school, and junior high school in Taiwan held at least one Workshop for Enhancing Teachers' Anti-drug Knowledge: a total of 1,255 workshops were held, with 60,384 participants. Five teacher empowerment workshops were held in 2014 to increase teachers' anti-drug knowledge, and 376 military training instructors were trained to conduct and promote Workshops for Enhancing Teachers' Anti-drug Knowledge in elementary schools, junior high schools, general senior high schools, and vocational high schools in every city and county in Taiwan. In 2014, 200,000 teachers and students participated in one or more of the 4,025 anti-drug activities held nationwide (Figure 2-7).



Figure 2-7: An anti-drug advocacy lecture organized by an extramural guidance association

(2) Ministry of Justice

i. In 2014, the MOJ organized and held the Summer Vacation Creative Comic Drawing Activity and the Call for Yonkoma Manga During Summer Vacation: Adolescent and Child Crime Prevention (Figure 2-8), for which 1,653 works were submitted. The award-winning works are featured on the MOJ anti-drug website and will also be displayed in roving exhibitions promoting crime prevention..



Figure 2-8: The MOJ-organized Summer Vacation Creative Comic Drawing Activity



Figure 2-9: The 2015 Dance Contest for Youth: Dancing and No Drug Taking at Taipei City Mall, organized by the MOJ

ii. The MOJ and Taizigong temple in Xinying District in Tainan held a Fearless Adolescents: Resist Drugs and Prevent Crimes with the Third Prince anti-drug activity to provide adolescents with positive life guidance and give them a stage to showcase their talent. In addition, the 2015 Dance Contest for Youth: Dancing and No Drug Taking street dancing contest was held at Taipei City Mall (Figure 2-9) to encourage young people to dance, resist drugs, and engage in legitimate leisure activities.

(3) Ministry of Health and Welfare

The MOHW Food and Drug Administration (FDA) worked with the MOE to hold the 2014

Reversing Drug Abuse, Living a Healthy Life: A Creative Microfilm Contest. 220 teams participated in the contest, and 10 works, selected for their vibrancy, were given awards. The creative award-winning works have been uploaded onto the Echinacea Campaign website for public viewing (Figure 2-10).



Figure 2-10: First-place winning works in the senior high school and vocational high division, the college and university division, and the community group division of the creative microfilm contest

(4) Ministry of the Interior

i. The NPA held the 2014 Teenager Protection During Summer Vacation: A Teenager Project event to extend crime prevention campaigning during the student summer vacation. Promotional material, quiz contests, competitions, and Internet platforms on adolescent drug abuse problems and prevention were developed and community security forums were organized; 1,770 events were held (Figure 2-11).



Figure 2-11: Anti-drug information promoted on Internet platforms

ii. The National Conscription Agency (NCA) worked with the MOE and MOJ to organize anti-drug campaign tours around Taiwan and between March 2014 and February 2015 trained 700 people (administrative cadres for every category of military service and serviceman doing alternative service in the education area) to be anti-drug "seeds" helping promote drug abuse prevention in military service units and at schools. The NPA assisted in the holding of 310 anti-drug activities, attended by more than 70,000 people (Figure 2-12).



Figure 2-12: Anti-drug advocator training for civilian servicemen and an anti-drug advocacy activity organized by civilian servicemen

(5) Ministry of National Defense

i. The Ministry of National Defense (MND) coordinated with the MOJ, MOHW, MOE, and drug abuse prevention centers in each city and county to organize the Anti-drug Exhibition and Personnel Training Program and sends 78 personnel each year to participate in various events held in Chiayi, Taipei, Tainan, Pingtung, and the Matsu Islands.

ii. The MND also organized 1,150 anti-drug legal education sessions which were held in the first season of 2014, with 101,520 participants; 1,208 sessions held in the second season of 2014, with

121,275 participants; 1,335 sessions held in the third season of 2014, with 138,970 participants; and 1,085 sessions held in the fourth season of 2014, with 103,120 participants. Altogether, 464,885 people participated in one or more of 4,778 sessions.

(6) Ministry of Labor

i. The Ministry of Labor (MOL) coordinated with the following organizations to organize in-prison vocational training and employment services and work promoting drug abuse prevention: the Workforce Development Agency (WDA) of the Yunlin–Chiayi–Tainan Regional Branch; the WDA of the Taoyuan–Hsinchu–Miaoli Regional Branch; Taoyuan, Hsinchu, and Miaoli Prisons; the Taiwan After-Care Association; and the Legal Aid Association. A total of 154 events were held, in which 6,111 people participated.

ii. The WDA of the Yunlin–Chiayi–Tainan Regional Branch and the WDA of the Kaohsiung–Pingtung–Penghu–Taitung Regional Branch organized workshops on employment promotion and group development designed for specific personnel. A total of 31,765 people participated in 482 of these workshops. Moreover,

films anti-drug education films were played at several events, such as internally organized orientation training for new personnel, and an outsourced training seminar and employment promotion activity (Figure 2-13). 47 such events were held in 2014, and 4,170 people participated.



Figure 2-13: A short anti-drug education film played at a workshop



Figure 2-14: The short anti-drug film Get High on Life and Not on Drugs being played at an occupational safety event

iii. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) held 133 safety and health promotion meetings in 2014. Anti-drug information and drug abuse warnings were printed on the teaching material, handouts for these meetings, and at the bottom of the handbooks' inner pages. Short anti-drug films were also screened (Figure 2-14).

iv. The Bureau of Labor Insurance (BLI) held 70 business conferences in 2014, with 11,259 participants. In addition to displaying anti-drug posters and providing anti-drug handouts for participants, lecturers explained anti-drug concepts before and after the events (Figure 2-15).

(7) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

In 2014, to implement in-depth drug prevention and respond to the Echinacea Campaign, the Coast Guard Administration (CGA) of the Executive Yuan coordinated with mobile medical, employee recruitment and interviewing, and fisherman service symposium events and worked with local health agencies and medical institutions to advocate drug prevention to internal and

external personnel. A total of 145 activities were held for internal personnel (7,941 participants), and 46 were held for external personnel (5,484 participants). These activities increased the anti-drug awareness of the personnel and the general public and provided a platform for implementing Schedule 1 preventative initiatives (Figure 2-15).

(8) Taipei City Government

i. In 2014, the Taipei City Government held the In-Depth Echinacea Campaign campus tour activity and collaborated with the Taiwan Aid Foundation, Jinghua Society Cultural Foundation, Harmony Home Association, Shi-Lin District Prosecutors Office, Libertas, and Taipei City Drug Abuse Prevention Center to assign lecturers to promote and organize anti-drug activities.



Figure 2-15: A beach cleaning activity, anti-drug advocacy, and the Echinacea Campaign

ii. On March 12, 2014, the Taipei City Government and NCA held the 2014 Chunhui club observation and learning workshop (Figure 2-16) to enhance Chunhui anti-drug advocacy, and 1,200 people participated.

iii. In 2014, the Taipei City Government worked with the Department of Health, Taipei City Police Department, and Taipei Pharmacists Association to organize several anti-drug activities, such as the Anti-drug Warrior: A Recruitment (Figure 2-17), an anti-drug online quiz competition (Figure 2-18), basketball, chess, and painting and comic drawing events (Figure 2-19). A total of 17,000 people participated in these activities.



Figure 2-16: The 2014 Chunhui club observation and learning workshop



Figure 2-17: The anti-drug advocacy activity Anti-drug Warrior: A Recruitment



Figure 2-18: The Second Drug Safety Adventure activity



Figure 2-19: The 12th Chunhui Art Talent Award, a painting and comic drawing contest

(9) New Taipei City Government

i. In 2014, the Education Department of the New Taipei City Government organized several events: the Anti-drug Comic Contest, the Patriotic Songs and Creative Team Cheers for the Echinacea Campaign Contest (Figure 2-20), a six-dimensional anti-drug movie event, and the Echinacea Christmas Carols. The Education Department also worked with the Da Guan Arts Educational Park at Banqiao District to hold the Da Guan Students: Happy Life and Fun Summer event, an

Echinacea Campaign activity which had approximately 2,000 participants (teachers, students, parents, and community representatives). The Education Department and Far Eastern Memorial Hospital jointly organized an anti-drug microfilm production workshop, and the anti-drug microfilm produced by Nan Chiang Industrial & Commercial Senior High School won first prize among the teams of junior and senior high school students competing in the Reversing Drug Abuse and Living a Healthy Life: A Creative Microfilm Contest. The Education Department also worked with the MOE, elected representatives, and NGOs to manage the Friendly Campus Week, promoting anti-drug advocacy and signature collection events on campuses.



Figure 2-20: The Echinacea Campaign Patriotic Songs and Creative Team Cheers Contest



Figure 2-21: The Echinacea anti-drug logo displayed by lodging operators who also help implement anti-drug reporting

- ii. The Education Department advocated against drug abuse at different sites, including temples, and held anti-drug workshops by worked with cram schools. In total, 68,246 people attended these events, and more than 50 stores posted drug-free business signs (Figure 2-21).
- iii. The Education Department worked with various government ministries, agencies, elected representatives, and NGOs to hold six events promoting the Echinacea Campaign and increase the anti-drug awareness of students and citizens. Approximately 60,000 people participated in the six events.

(10) Taoyuan City Government

Anti-drug education and drug abuse prevention promotions have so far had considerable outcomes for educational institutions at all levels but more still needs to be done. Further efforts are required to transform students' passive understanding of drug abuse prevention (from lectures, activities, and contests) into active

engagement in anti-drug activities. Every year, the MOE allocates funding to encourage schools in each city and county to hold activities such as anti-drug street dance contests, talent shows,

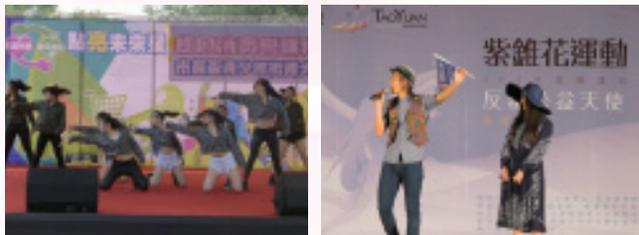


Figure 2-22: An anti-drug street dance contest and a contest on public welfare ambassador selection associated with the Echinacea Campaign

exhibitions, and carnivals, to increase young people's anti-drug awareness (Figure 2-22).

(11) Taichung City Government

- i. In 2014, the Taichung City Government distributed anti-drug informational learning sheets to students before the winter and summer vacations, and they were given tests on the anti-drug information in the learning sheets one week after school began again. These tests were administered to 189,855 elementary and secondary school students, and 143,744 elementary and secondary school students participated in the Anti-drug and Healthy School Quiz contest.
- ii. From April to November 2014, the following activities were held to foster students' development of healthy exercise habits and interests as well as their ability to resist drug abuse: Youth and the Echinacea Campaign: 3-on-3 Basketball Competition, the Anti-drug Creative Catchword and Dance Contest; the In-Depth Echinacea Campaign: A Theatrical Advocacy Activity; the Echinacea Campaign and Cycling: A Healthy Ride; the Summer Teenager Project: Singing and Student Talent Contest for Drug Abuse Prevention; the Anti-drug Creative Costume Carnival; and the Reversing Drug Abuse and Living a Healthy Life: A Creative Microfilm Contest (Figure 2-23).



Figure 2-23: Talent contests promoting anti-drug resistance

(12) Tainan City Government

- i. The Bureau of Education of the Tainan City Government held quiz contests, drama performances, film screenings, and other anti-drug advocacy events, in which 445,000 people participated, to foster friendly campuses and prevent students from abusing drugs. The following events were also held: 109 workshops to increase teachers' anti-drug knowledge (5,295 participants); 210 General Anti-drug Advocacy Lectures for students (19,500 participants); 6 anti-drug education sessions for cram school personnel (1,243 participants); and 3,135 anti-drug activities for teachers and other staff members (1,142,477 participants). The Bureau of Education also worked with district offices to organize anti-drug activities and seminars about protecting children, adolescents, and women from drug abuse. Activities were held on a total of 279 occasions, with a total of 43,038 participants.

ii. The Grace Hsiao Dance Theater was invited to perform the anti-drug drama *Anti-drug Journey to the West* to the West. It integrates anti gangster, anti-drug, and anti-bullying elements. They gave 15 dance and drama performances to increase student understanding of these topics. The Education Department collaborated with Tainan City Probation Association and organized 57 anti-drug drama tours and host quiz contests on campuses. The Education Department also collaborated with Tainan City Extramural Guidance Association to hold six major activities promoting the creation of friendly campus environments, with anti-gangster, anti-drug, and anti-bullying themes. The Education Department worked with Nan Ying Lions Club to organize two events: an anti-drug road race, and an anti-drug calligraphy contest. The Education Department collaborated with the Tainan Mountaineering Association to organize the Commencement on Dadong Mountain: Anti-drug Advocacy. The Education Department also coordinated with the Tainan District Prosecutor's Office and Jianan Psychiatric Center to hold the Judicial–Medical Cooperation Project: Preventing Adolescents from Abusing Ketamine. This provided medical consultation and rehabilitation for adolescents and their parents, to help adolescents to be clean from drug abuse (Figures 2-24 and 2-25).



Figure 2-24: The *Anti-drug Journey to the West* drama performed by the Grace Hsiao Dance Theater



Figure 2-25: A dance contest for the anti-drug, anti-gangster, anti-bullying campaign

iii. The Extramural Guidance Association organized 2,878 anti-drug events for teachers and other staff members at schools. 109 activities were held to enhance teachers' knowledge of the drug problem and how to counter it, and 210 activities were organized to increase students' knowledge of drugs and their hazards, and how to resist them. A total of 3,206 anti-drug activities were held.

iv. In 2014, the Tainan City Extramural Guidance Association worked with the following 11 institutions to organize anti-drug activities and conferences: the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Brigade, the Bureau of Education, the Department of Health, the Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Tainan District Prosecutors Office, Tainan Honorary Probation Officers Association, Tainan University of Technology, Lions Club International, the National Armed Forces Recruitment Center, China Youth Corps, and Chia Nan University of Pharmacy & Science.

(13)Kaohsiung City Government

- i. From January to December 2014, the Kaohsiung City Government Education Bureau organized 119 anti-drug activities for schools of all levels. Professional and senior military training instructors, nurses, and other professionals were invited to these events to give talks to enhance people's knowledge of drug abuse prevention and resistance. A total of 7,285 teachers attended these events. The Education Bureau also held the following events which included anti-drug messages: A Healthy Walking Carnival in the City: An Anti-drug, Anti-Domestic-Violence, Anti-bullying, and Anti-Street-Racing Event (Figure 2-26); Care for Disadvantaged Adolescents: A Dream-Fulfilling Ferris Wheel Activity; and the southern Taiwan preliminary round of the 2014 Let's Say No to Drugs Together national anti-drug creative dance contest. Information about these events was published in the Chinatimes, Times Bignews, Central Daily News, and Student Affairs Newsletter.
- ii. From January to December 2014, the Education Bureau invited professional anti-drug lecturers to complete a tour visiting educational institutions at all levels in Kaohsiung. It worked together with the following institutions: the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office, Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Brigade, Kaohsiung City Police Department Criminal Investigation Corps, CGA, House of Grace, Operation Dawn, Kaohsiung Medical University, and Kaohsiung Municipal United Hospital. A total of 250 activities were held, in which 24,790 people participated (Figure 2-27). In addition, Operation Dawn was invited to organize the Moonlight Angel: Anti-drug Advocacy event. Eleven sessions were held and 785 people participated.
- iii. The Kaohsiung City Extramural Guidance Association worked with the following agencies and organizations: Cheng Shiu University, the Kaohsiung City Paintball Promotion Association, E-Da Pro Baseball Corp., the CGA, the Eden Social Welfare Foundation, the Tzu Chi Foundation, the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Brigade, National Chia-Yi Industrial



Figure 2-26:A Healthy Walking Carnival in the City: An Anti-drug, Anti-Domestic-Violence, Anti-bullying, and Anti-Street-Racing Event



Figure 2-27:The Education Bureau invited The House of Grace to reinforce teachers' anti-drug knowledge



Figure 2-28:The Echinacea microfilm creativity contest organized by the Contact Office of the Kaohsiung City Extramural Guidance Association



Figure 2-29:The Echinacea dance creativity contest organized by the Contact Office of the Kaohsiung City Extramural Guidance Association



Vocational High School, I-Shou University, and the Taiwan Sugar Flower Farm Center in Kaohsiung. This led to various activities being held: for example, the Anti-drug Healthy School Quiz that is integrated with school teaching; anti-drug-related competitions; CGA tours to promote drug investigation understanding; anti-drug campaign baseball games; table tennis contests; microfilm competitions [Figure 2-28]; paintball tournaments; dance contests [Figure 2-29]; school evaluations; and music contests.

2.Future Focus

- (1) Continuing to work supporting the In-Depth Echinacea Campaign Promotion Implementation Project promulgated in August 2014, the MOE will encourage educational institutions at all levels to create in-depth anti-drug initiatives and organize various anti-drug activities, contests, and Echinacea club events, and foster safe, friendly, and drug-free campuses.
- (2) The MOE will increase its cooperation with NGOs to enhance anti-drug advocacy. Many anti-drug activities will be used to attract various types of participants, consolidate anti-drug awareness among Taiwanese people, and encourage children to engage in legitimate leisure activities.
- (3) Consistent with international trends, the MOE will increasingly emphasize a health self-management focus and extend anti-drug education to include legal, life, moral, drug, and health education dimensions and continue using the media to promote anti-drug awareness.
- (4) All agencies will be encouraged to design engaging anti-drug teaching materials and employ a diverse range of mass communication platforms (including but not limited to conventional media and the Internet) to strengthen the anti-drug awareness of adolescents and the public. In addition, explanations of government anti-drug strategies will be provided to consolidate the anti-drug awareness of Taiwanese people.

III. Employing Multimedia for Public Anti-drug Campaigning

All agencies used conventional media, the Internet, and other mass media, and developed an anti-drug platform using mobile phone applications, to enhance their anti-drug work and consolidate public anti-drug sentiments. They convey anti-drug information and messages making use of a wide range of materials and designs to strengthen the anti-drug awareness of adolescents and the public, and explain the government's anti-drug strategies.

1.Current Progress

(1) Visual Promotions

i. Ministry of Education

- a. The MOE produced a 30-second clip Eight Tips to Resist Drug Abuse and asked FamilyMart

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Co. Ltd. to promote the clip through the 2000 FaMi Channel in Taiwan (Figure 2-30) to encourage the general public and adolescents to keep away from illicit drugs.

- b. The MOE funded the Modern Women's Foundation to produce Super Expert in Law, a program that provides educational material on legal topics, such as bullying, gangs, drugs, theft, and sexual assault (Figure 2-31). The program has broadcast on three channels since December 25, 2014: CTV MyLife, CTV Main Channel, and Taiwan Indigenous Television, and has been positively received.



Figure 2-30: The FaMi Channel of FamilyMart Co. Ltd. playing the 30-second Eight Tips to Resist Drug Abuse clip



Figure 2-31: The MOE funded the Super Expert in Law, a program on the rule of law and exploring law-related matters

ii. Ministry of Justice

The MOJ collaborated with the MOE and FDA to organize various anti-drug advertisements which were broadcast between June and September, 2014. The advertisements were broadcast 912 times on TV and 1,440 times each on Kuo-Kuang eBuses and in Taiwan railway stations. The advertisements were also publically broadcast in movie theaters for one month and on large outdoor light-emitting diode (LED) TV walls in Ximending for one month. They received 32,105 hits on YouTube, and were simulcasted 504 times on LED TVs in the Taipei Metro.

iii. Ministry of Health and Welfare

To increase public awareness of the hazards of drugs and provide information about the correct use of sedative drugs and sleeping pills, the FDA broadcast the Self-Destruction and Using Sleeping Pills Correctly clip on TV channels, outdoor TV walls, and other media channels. Another clip, Drugs Will Definitely Kill You, was broadcast by the FDA in more than 700 movie theaters in Taiwan (Figure 2-32).

iv. Ministry of the Interior

- a. The NPA produced Crime Prevention Microfilms: A Key Moment, and other crime prevention microfilm series (Figure 2-33). As well as being uploaded onto YouTube, the webpages of police departments, Facebook fan pages, and official LINE accounts, A Key Moment was shown in schools, anti-drug activity venues, public security forums, supermarkets, transit stations, six wireless TV channels, and movie theaters in Taiwan.



Figure 2-32: Short clips on substance addiction prevention were broadcast in movie theaters nationwide



Figure 2-33: Celebrity Janet Hsieh was invited to serve as the spokesperson for public welfare and filmed a series of crime prevention films – Crime Prevention Advocacy Microfilms: A Key Moment

- b. The NCA employed alternative civilian servicemen to form the Alternative Civilian Servicemen: The Public Welfare Ambassador. They designed dance shows with the theme A Bright Youth: Say No to Drugs and performed them 10 times, delivering anti-drug information to a total audience of 13,700.

v. Taipei City Government

From January to December 2014, the Taipei City Government broadcast the short film Anti-drug Film: The Ultimate Episode on the CH3 Public Access Channel. The anti-drug education film A High Life had 86 screenings in 2014, viewed by 2,500.

vi. New Taipei City Government

In 2014, various New Taipei City Government personnel were interviewed for Drug Abuse Prevention



Figure 2-34: The New Taipei City Government uses TV media for anti-drug advocacy

on Campus, a special program produced by the wireless Gold Channel, (Figure 2-34), increasing anti-drug TV coverage.

vii. Taichung City Government

The Taichung City Government organized the Adventure Master, a cycling tour around Taiwan, involving cycling and train riding; 16 students participated in the tour. The former Mayor Hu Chih-Chiang launched the tour at the opening ceremony on August 15, 2014, and the Echinacea Campaign was promoted at tourist attraction sites and train stations in the counties and cities through which the students traveled. The cycling team arrived at the K-12 Education Administration Taichung office for a flag-presenting ceremony on August 22, and then departed for the Education Bureau of the Taichung City Government where the Director General awarded certificates of merit to the students. Videos of the tour were uploaded onto YouTube and published on the Taiwan National Net, to increase anti-drug awareness (Figure 2-35).



Figure 2-35: The Adventure Master, a cycling tour around Taiwan, held to advocate the Echinacea Campaign

(2) Radio Promotion

i. Ministry of Education

The MOE produced three 30-second films, each in Mandarin, Taiwanese, and Hakka (The Yuan Zai Episode, The Idol Drama Episode, and The Smoky-Effect Makeup Episode), and a 30-second film (The Disciple Episode) in Mandarin, all of which were broadcast on the 207 TV channels in Taiwan and on National Education Radio from April to December. In addition, National Education Radio invited scholars, experts, civil anti-drug organizations, and representatives of the MOHW and Prosecutor's Offices to produce a special 32-episode anti-drug program to explore current adolescent drug abuse problems and prevention initiatives, and remind teachers and parents to be mindful of drug-related problems (Figure 2-36).



Figure 2-36: The National Education Radio invites the Director General Chung-Cheng Liu, the Senior Executive Officer Jia-Zhen Liu, and Director Ren-Chung Kuo to discuss anti-drug matters

ii. Ministry of Health and Welfare

The FDA produced an audiotape about Using Sleeping Pills Correctly in Mandarin, Taiwanese, and Hakka to increase public knowledge and awareness of this important health safety issue and broadcast it on the following radio channels: Best Radio, Miaoli Hakka Radio, Gaoping River Hakka Radio, and Voice of the South.

iii. Ministry of National Defense

The MND worked with the Voice of Han Broadcasting Network to produce a special project, interstitial advertisement, and news broadcast on the topic Keep Away From Drugs and Embrace Sunshine. These anti-drug materials were broadcast 282 times and listened to or watched by approximately 200,000 soldiers.

iv. Taipei City Government

- a. The Taipei City Government requested that National Education Radio invite scholars, experts, the Department of Education, the Taipei City Hospital, and the Taipei City Drug Abuse Prevention Center to produce a special anti-drug program to explore current adolescent drug abuse problems, and prevention initiatives, to remind teachers and parents to be mindful of drug-related problems. Radio dramas with anti-drug themes were also produced.
- b. The Taipei City Government produced and broadcast Preventing the Hazards of Drugs: The Ketamine Episode (in Mandarin, Taiwanese, and Hakka) from January to February; Anti-drug Advocacy by the Ministry of Education: The Yuan Zai Episode (in Mandarin, Taiwanese, and Hakka) from May to June; Anti-drug Advocacy: The Idol Drama Episode (in Mandarin, Taiwanese, and Hakka) from July to August; and Youth Project: Anti-drug Slogan from August to October.

v. Kaohsiung City Government

The Kaohsiung City Government cooperated with the Kaohsiung Broadcasting Station, the Police Broadcasting Service of the NPA, National Education Radio, and the Voice of Han Broadcasting Network to broadcast The Disciple Episode, The Idol Drama Episode, The Yuan Zai Episode, and The Smoky-Effect Makeup Episode, all of which were produced by the MOE.

(3) Promotions Using Outdoor Media, Internet, and Mobile Devices

i. Ministry of Education

- a. The MOE produced two advertisements to be posted on buses: 1. Reject Ketamine: Good Friends Should Say No to Ketamine Together, and 2. Love Your Life: Insist on Drug Abuse Resistance (Figure 2-37). These advertisements were posted on 86 buses, in various cities and counties to promote anti-drug advocacy, with the cooperation of the Ministry of

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Transportation and Communications, city and county governments, and various government agencies in Keelung City, Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, and Tainan City.

b. Schools at all levels posted anti-drug information on electronic scrolling text displays (Figure 2-38), billboards, and walls (Figure 2-39) inside and outside campuses to provide students with the very latest anti-drug information, to foster drug-free learning environments.

c. The Echinacea Campaign's official website (Figure 2-40) and Facebook page are regularly promoted, and teachers and students from educational institutions at all levels can display their anti-drug promotional achievements on both of these and promote their Echinacea Campaign activities.



Figure 2-37: Two bus advertisements—Reject Ketamine: Good Friends must Say No Ketamine Together; and Love Your Life: Insist on Drug Abuse Resistance



Figure 2-38: A large LED anti-drug advocacy board at the entrance of a school



Figure 2-39: A friendly campus wall painting in the Changhua County Tianjong Senior High School



Figure 2-40: The official MOE-promoted Echinacea Campaign
Figure 2-41: Internet banners promoting resisting drugs



d. The MOE designed ad banners which were shown one million times on Google Display Networks (e.g. Apple Daily, Liberty Times, and NOWNEWS), applications, and webpages on mobile phones (Figure 2-41).

ii. Ministry of Justice

The Nontoxic Home website (Figure 2-42) offers the latest anti-drug and drug rehabilitation material and is integrated with Legal Education, a special section on the official MOJ website, enabling the public and students to easily obtain anti-drug information from the Internet. The Nontoxic Home website had been visited by 2,754,178 people by December 2014.

iii. Ministry of Health and Welfare

a. The FDA produced the anti-drug banner Five Approaches for Drug Abuse Resistance and Self-Defense, which is displayed in regular gas station chains of the Chinese Petroleum Corporation. In addition, the anti-drug material Four Methods of Reversing Drug Abuse was converted into advertisements and posted on vehicles and in carriages (e.g. Taiwan Taxis, Taichung Buses, and local Taiwan Railway trains in southern Taiwan) to publicize and increase drug abuse refusal skills and knowledge (Figure 2-43). The new media were also used to strengthen adolescent anti-drug awareness: the anti-drug materials Four Methods of Reversing Drug Abuse, and Five Approaches for Drug Abuse Resistance and Self-Defense were both displayed on the startup screens of computers in Internet cafés, on online games, in mobile phone advertisements, and on Internet banners.



Figure 2-42: The Nontoxic Home Website developed by the MOJ



Figure 2-43: The Four Methods of Reversing Drug Abuse advertisement posted on vehicles

b. The FDA worked with the MOHW Health Promotion Administration (HPA) to produce the Internet video Don't Blindly Follow Your Friends, You Have Your Own Wonderful Life and uploaded it onto video platforms. This video has registered approximately 90,000 views and has been shown 400,000 times. The online interactive game I Fully Support You: Who Has Guts? (Figure 2-44), and two short digital presentations, "The Dumb Things We Did Together", and "Myths You Must Know Regarding Addictive Substances," (Figure 2-45) were produced to increase young people's awareness of drug hazards and encourage young people to avoid them.



Figure 2-44: The online interactive game I Fully Support You: Who has Guts?



Figure 2-45: A short digital presentation "Myths You Must Know Regarding Addictive Substances"

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iv. Ministry of the Interior

- a. The NPA invited the celebrity Janet Hsieh for a photo shoot, and the photographs were used to print large outdoor anti-drug posters which were posted in all police agencies nationwide. Promotional activities using the Facebook check-in feature to promote anti-drug awareness were also designed (Figure 2-46).
- b. The New Taipei City Police Department produced an original anti-drug comic and held the Fraud Prevention and Drug Abuse Resistance Internet Prize Draw.



Figure 2-46: A large outdoor anti-drug poster featuring celebrity Janet Hsieh

v. Ministry of National Defense

The MND established the Echinacea Campaign website in September 2012, and regularly updates it with new anti-drug information. The website has posted 69 anti-drug comics, posters, and advertisements related to health education. Messages from the MOJ, MOHW, and MOE are used to provide various institutions with anti-drug information from this website.

vi. Ministry of Labor

- a. Anti-drug literature was posted on the websites of MOL-affiliated agencies to promote the widely-visited Echinacea Campaign website. The MOL developed Tips to Becoming an Expert at the Workplace, a labor rights handbook, a handbook on labor and employee rights, and The Handbook for Foreign Workers in Taiwan in foreign languages, all of which included the Echinacea Campaign logo, anti-drug comics, and an Echinacea Campaign leaflet. These handbooks were subsequently distributed to people participating in various events. Posters for vocational training courses and programs also featured the Echinacea Campaign logo, and they were distributed to and posted in labor institutions.
- b. The WDA displayed the Be a Part of the Anti-drug Promotion, and the Reject Ketamine: Good Friends Should Say No to Ketamine Together posters on the notice boards of affiliated career centers, vocational training centers, student dormitories, OSHA offices, and BLI offices in all the districts in Taiwan. In addition, drug prevention posters were displayed during WDA-organized career fairs and events.
- c. Drug prevention literature (e.g. booklets) was placed in every WDA employment center, reception area, and drug prevention displays for the public to read.



Figure 2-47: An electronic scrolling text at an employment center displaying an anti-drug message



Figure 2-48: An electronic scrolling text at the BLI office displaying an anti-drug message

- d. Various anti-drug slogans were displayed on the LED scrolling text displays of every affiliated agency, employment center, OSHA office, and BLI office.
- e. The Douliu Employment Center used LED monitors to show the anti-drug short film Ministry of Justice: Episode on Praying to God to enhance public anti-drug awareness.

vii. Ministry of Culture

- a. The official websites of the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, Preparatory Office of the Wei Wu Ying Center for the Arts, and National Taitung Living Art Center can link to the Echinacea Campaign website, and the National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Management Office can link to the Nontoxic Home Website of the MOJ. Mass media were used to strengthen the drug abuse resistance campaign (Figure 2-49).



Figure 2-49: Links to the Echinacea Campaign on the official website of the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall

- b. Anti-drug public welfare posters were displayed on the billboards of National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, the National Center for Traditional Arts, the National Taiwan Symphony Orchestra, and the National Museum of Prehistory. In addition, electronic billboards and LED scrolling texts were used to display anti-drug slogans.

viii. Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

Various CGA-affiliated institutions conducted anti-drug activities for their personnel during assemblies and through the Internet, and they worked with the Central Coastal Patrol Office, government agencies, civil organizations, and temples to broadcast Echinacea Campaign information and anti-drug slogans using electronic scrolling texts (Figures 2-50 and 2-51).



Figure 2-50: Anti-drug information on the Coastal Patrol Office's Facebook fan page



Figure 2-51: Anti-drug information on electronic scrolling text at a temple

ix. Taipei City Government

outdoor electronic billboards, TV scrolling texts at Mass Rapid Transit platforms, radio inserts, and fixed subtitles on CH3 Public Access Channel programs were used for anti-drug promotion messages (Figure 2-52).



Figure 2-52: Fixed subtitles were employed in CH3 Public Access Channel programs to broadcast anti-drug information in various topics, such as hotlines for drug abuse resistance and rehabilitation

x. New Taipei City Government

Anti-drug films were broadcast on 58 large LED electronic billboards, and anti-drug information and the Echinacea Campaign was promoted along the 337 garbage collection routes (Figure 2-53).

xi. Taichung Government

Schools at all levels in Taichung City displayed 1,500 anti-drug promotion items using scrolling texts, posters, and banners.



Figure 2-53: The New Taipei City Government posts anti-drug banners on garbage collection vehicles



Figure 2-54: Using Facebook as a platform to publish anti-drug-related posters, news reports, and activity outcomes

xii. Kaohsiung Government

The Facebook Resource Center for Echinacea Campaign Creativity was established, and an Echinacea anti-drug network was created for all schools in Kaohsiung City, resulting in an effective anti-drug information network (Figure 2-54).

(4) Print and Multi-media Materials

i. Ministry of Education

a. The Echinacea Campaign received coverage 22 times in editorials, news reports, and letters to the editors in various school, college, and university publications (Figure 4-29). In addition, there were 11 items on drug resistance and drug prevention competitions and conferences; 2 on student drug abuse prevention efforts; 8 on anti-drug events for a friendly learning environment; 5 on Chunhui counseling volunteer; 8 feedback items about counseling guidance; and 2 reports on anti-drug activities.



Figure 2-55: Student Affairs Newsletter publishes Echinacea Campaign activity details



b. The MOE worked with the MOJ and FDA to publish the anti-drug comic Be a Man and Say No to Drugs (Figure 2-56).

c. Publications, magazines, special columns with graphics, and articles were produced for adolescents in various age groups and published in Newtonkids in June and in Young Newton, Science Monthly, and TaipeiWalker in July. These publications serve as supplementary teaching material school teachers can use for anti-drug education (Figure 2-57).

d. The following anti-drug advocacy posters were produced and displayed on the MOE website and Facebook for downloading— Face Challenges and Take No Drugs: Road Running (Figure 2-58); I Do Not Take Ketamine: On Exercising; and Good Friends Should Resist Ketamine Together.

These posters were also distributed to various city and county governments, student extramural associations, educational institutions at all levels, and other government agencies to promote the message of maintaining physical fitness through exercise without using drugs.

e. The MOE published 11 Dangerous Parties authorized anti-drug comics on its website and Facebook page. It also produced multiple versions of the Provide More Care and Feel Relieved anti-drug literature for students and parents. This was all distributed to educational institutions at all levels in cities and counties, and to other agencies (Figure 2-59).

f. The MOE developed the Book Reading and No Drug Taking leaflet (Figure 2-60). In addition to the various city and county governments and county contact offices, the MOJ, MOHW, MOI, MND, and other relevant government agencies also distributed the leaflets to their



Figure 2-56: A special anti-drug comic column was published in the Mandarin Daily News



Figure 2-57: Newtonkids and TaipeiWalker publishing anti-drug information and promoting anti-drug education



Figure 2-58: The Face Challenges and Take No Drugs: Road Running poster



Figure 2-59: Anti-drug comic and poster produced for adolescents

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affiliated educational facilities and institutions. The MOE also collaborated with the Taiwan Reading and Culture Foundation & Philanthropic Library, to promote drug abuse prevention by distributing 80,000 copies of the Book Reading and No Drug-Taking leaflet to the approximately 18,000 library book drops in Taiwan.



Figure 2-60: The Book Reading and No Drug Taking leaflet

g. The MOE produced various anti-drug written promotion materials, such as the Reject Ketamine: Good Friends Should Say No to Ketamine Together, Video Game Episode, and Competition Episode. These were published in the following newspapers and magazines: United Daily News, Apple Daily, Numerous Voice Daily, United Evening News, China Times Weekly, Upaper, Chinatimes, The Liberty Times, The Commons Daily, Next Magazine, Studio Classroom, The China Post, and Sharp Daily

h. The MOE produced posters and displayed them at the tourist service counters of Taiwan Railway Stations, and High Speed Rail Stations from May to December. During the student summer vacation, the MOE worked with the Internet café Strategy Expert to set up an anti-drug advertisement as the startup screen on approximately 15,000 computers.



Figure 2-61: The MOJ-compiled anti-drug handbook No! I Take No Drugs

ii. Ministry of Justice

a. The MOJ developed the anti-drug handbook "No! I Take No Drugs". The public can download an electronic file of the handbook from the official website of the MOJ and Google Play Books. The MOJ also mailed five copies of the handbooks to each of the 987 Anti-drug Guard Stations which provide anti-drug services to members of the community to provide reference material. (Figure 2-61).

b. The MOJ worked with the MOE, FDA, and DA.AI Technology Co. to design and utilize recycled plastic bottles to produce 217,000 environmentally friendly bookmarks with anti-drug education messages. These were distributed to affiliated schools for their anti-drug promotion (Figure 2-62).



Figure 2-62: Environmental friendly bookmarks for anti-drug education made from recycled plastic bottles



Figure 2-63: The Four Methods of Reversing Drug Abuse poster



Figure 2-64: The 2014: Prevention, Hazard, and Treatment of Substance Abuse book produced by the FDA.



Figure 2-65: Performer Blackie Chen featured on an anti-drug advocacy poster

iii. Ministry of Health and Welfare

- a. The FDA produced the Four Methods of Reversing Drug Abuse (Figure 2-63) and the Use Sedative-Hypnotics Correctly posters; a Four Methods of Reversing Drug Abuse coaster; and an Identifying Drugs in Disguise leaflet to enhance public anti-drug awareness.
- b. The FDA authored the books 2014: A Guide to Drug Abuse Prevention and 2014: Prevention, Hazards, and Treatment of Substance Abuse to increase public knowledge of current drug abuse problems and provide information on drug abuse prevention. They include a discussion of the domestic and international drug abuse prevention models.
- c. The FDA produced the following handbooks for classroom and parental teaching to promote anti-drug awareness: Let Your Children Win at the Starting Point; Caring for the Older Adults: Enable Them to Sleep Well; Use Sedative-Hypnotics Correctly; and Tips for Drug Abuse Resistance (Figure 2-64).

iv. Ministry of Interior

- a. To raise awareness of drug abuse prevention in the families of alternative civilian servicemen, in addition to sending civilian servicemen's letters to the civilian servicemen's parents the NCA also sent their parents the booklet Words to Parents: Military Service is the Beginning of Transformation, encouraging them to monitor their children for drug abuse.
- b. The Taipei City Police Department held the Anti-drug Warrior: A Recruitment anti-crime activity and invited the performer Blackie Chen to pose for two anti-drug advocacy posters—Anti-drugs and Antiviolence: A Blossoming Youth and An Unstoppable Youth: Say No to Drugs (Figure 2-65).

v. Ministry of National Defense

The Youth Daily News published a total of 239 editorials, monographs, news reports, and forums posts on topics related to drug abuse resistance and anti-drug problems; issue 730 (August) and issue 731 (September) of Valor Monthly published two special articles: "Keep Away from Drugs, Waste Not Your Youth" and "Experience Strength and Courage from Ice Poison."

vi. Ministry of Culture

A brief introduction about the Echinacea Campaign was printed on the Performance Information section of the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall brochure in February and November 2014, and 70,000 copies of the brochure were distributed. The GuoGuang Opera Company performing at the National Center for Traditional Arts also incorporated the Echinacea Campaign logo and anti-drug literature into each GuoGuang newsletter, released at the beginning of every month. In 2014, the National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Management Office included the Echinacea Campaign logo in the activity program introduction section of issue 85: (July–September), and 11,000 copies were printed. The quarterly issued Taiwan Crafts, published by the National Taiwan Craft Research and Development Institute, included the Echinacea Campaign logo and slogan in the page for call for papers announcement, starting from issue 53 (June 2014). Each issue has 4,000 copies published; a total of 12,000 copies were released in three issues advocating drug abuse prevention

vii. Veteran Affairs Council, R.O.C

Special topics on proper medication use, drug abuse prevention, legal responsibility, and personal experiences are occasionally discussed in the Glory Veteran Biweekly Journal, Glory Veteran Newsletter, Glory Veteran Culture Website, and Evergreen, a broadcasting program of the Voice of Han Broadcasting Network. Attending physicians at the Taipei Veterans General Hospital, lawyers, experts on drug abuse, and scholars were invited to share their knowledge, answer questions, and write articles on drug prevention and related legal matters to effectively use the media for anti-drug promotion.

viii. Taipei City Government

The MOE procured 1,200 towels folded into the shape of a horse (Figure 2-66), and 2,500 packages of pens featuring the five-color Echinacea Campaign logo. These were all distributed to educational institutions at all levels to be given as quiz prizes during Chunhui clubs' anti-drug activities.



Figure 2-66: Towels folded into the shape of horse (horse prince and princess) procured by the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government for anti-drug advocacy efforts

ix. New Taipei City Government

The New Taipei City Government produced anti-drug literature in multiple languages to enhance the anti-drug competency of foreign teachers, laborers, and fishermen, and distributed the literature during the assemblies for fishermen, anti-drug competency workshops for personnel working in cram schools, and neighborhood resident assemblies (Figure 2-67).



Figure 2-67: Anti-drug literature produced in Chinese, English, Vietnamese, and Thai by the New Taipei City Government

x. Kaohsiung Government

- a. In 2014, the Education Bureau of the Kaohsiung City Government produced 10,500 copies of seven different drug abuse prevention literature materials, and organized A Healthy Walking Carnival at the City: Anti-drug, Anti-Domestic-Violence, Anti-bullying, and Anti-Street-Racing event, which was covered by the Chinatimes and by Times Bignews.



The Education Bureau also organized the Care for Disadvantaged Adolescents: A Dream-Fulfilling Ferris Wheel Activity event, which was covered by the Central Daily News, and the preliminary round of the national anti-drug creative dance contest in southern Taiwan for the 2014 Let's Say No to Drugs Together event.

- b. In 2014, the extramural guidance association organized a microfilm creation contest for an in-depth Echinacea Campaign promotion. Information about this contest was broadcast during various anti-drug activities.

2.Future Focus

- (1)Anti-drug literature regarding various topics was produced (e.g., life, legal, moral, and medical education), and the people to whom the anti-drug advocacy was directed were divided into various age groups. In other words, the drug abuse prevention advocacy teaching material and aids were developed according to recipient, educational level, and district to enhance anti-drug promotion efficacy. During anti-drug advocacy, information on current anti-drug tasks and related drug abuse treatment initiatives should be provided to the public. Accordingly, the media can distribute anti-drug information widely, enhancing the effect of anti-drug advocacy.
- (2)Drug abuse prevention will be promoted using the concepts of "health, drug abuse resistance, and love for yourself and others". Emphasizing these concepts can help the Echinacea Campaign raise anti-drug awareness among adolescents and the general public. Interdepartmental resources, marketing policy channels, and the media will be integrated when organizing anti-drug education activities, to increase public awareness of the hazards of drug abuse, and combine civil resources to enhance anti-drug awareness.
- (3)Follow-ups and observations of drug crime developments, and timely adjustments of anti-drug strategies are essential for effective anti-drug efforts and will continue to be undertaken. wider use will be made of other approaches to raise adolescent's anti-drug awareness, for example, mobile phone applications, troupes, and microfilms, as well as the Internet, instant messaging software, media, and on-campus anti-drug lectures,

IV.Implementing Inspection of Specific Personnel and Measures for Screening and Guidance

Urine screening is crucial for drug abuse prevention initiatives, because its implementation is associated with the health of the overall social environment. Drug abuse screening must be implemented at an early stage, and people who are found to be using illicit substances must be provided with appropriate guidance, consultation, and treatment to prevent drug abuse

1. Current Progress

(1) Ministry of Education

i. In accordance with MOE In-Depth Echinacea Campaign Implementation Project (Figure 2-68 presents a chart of its framework), schools organized course plans for counseling students involved in drug abuse and implemented two strategies to help drug abuse prevention: Inspections Arising Out of Care, and Urine Screening of Specified Personnel:

a. In accordance with the Directions Governing the Urine Screening and Guidance of Specific Personnel in Schools (at all levels) promulgated by the MOE, schools, colleges, and universities establish registers of people in the "specific personnel" categories, hold review conferences, and seek approval from the principal/president to conduct random urine screening (Figure 2-69).

b. Every year, a coordination committee and workshop on the urine screening of specific personnel are held to explain the urine screening process and offer additional advice about how to conduct inspections and track new students in the "specific personnel" category.

c. Educational institutions have been requested to implement campus security reports and establish Chunhui project teams to enhance counseling guidance of students with drug abuse problems. In addition, educational institutions at all levels must develop a Drug Abusing Student Counseling Management System to track and manage students with drug abuse problems. Chunhui teams research and develop guidance courses to offer guidance and treatment information to schools that provide guidance to students who abuse drugs. Students who are suspected of taking Schedule 2 or Schedule 3 drugs are provided with the services of psychologists (social workers) or referred to drug addiction treatment centers.

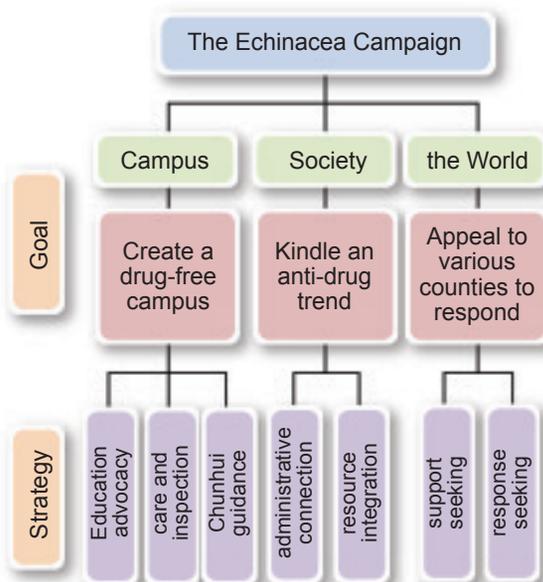


Figure 2-68: In-depth Echinacea Campaign Implementation Promotion chart: A project implemented by the MOE



Figure 2-69: Urine screening tests conducted on specific personnel by schools, colleges, and universities

d. A pilot experimental plan for a guidance program for students who abuse drugs will be implemented between August 1, 2014 and January 31, 2016. A related 3-day training workshop has already been held. The pilot experiments are being conducted in 40 educational institutions in 18 counties (not including Kinmen, Penghu, and Taitung Counties).

e. The MOE Youth Development Administration organized the On Light Project for Youth to teach adolescents to avoid drug abuse. This project was implemented twice in 2014, first between April and December 2014, and then between October 2014 to June 2015. Researchers estimated that this project would train 302 people, but 333 people were actually trained, an achievement rate of 110%. The first round was completed in 2014, and 164 people were trained; 152 people finished this training, and for 132 of these people (87%) the guidance was very effective (these people began working, studying, participating in work–study programs, or career training). This project assisted more than 80% of the trainees return to studying or enter the job market (Figure 2-70).



Figure 2-70: On Light Project for Youth, a project organized by the MOE Youth Development Administration

f. The MOE developed an anti-drug parental intervention handbook to increase parent anti-drug knowledge and provide information about counseling and guidance, scheduled to be completed in 2015, and to have 300,000 copies printed. The handbook will be distributed to educational institutions at all levels, juvenile affairs divisions in each city and county, drug abuse prevention centers, and juvenile courts, for parents whose children are abusing Schedule 3 or Schedule 4 drugs to be able to consult.

g. The NPA was invited to coordinate and undertake A Single Window: Education Units Assisting Prosecutors and Police on Drug Enforcement and Reporting, a project to effectively sweep away the sources of drug abuse on campuses and maintain campus security.

ii. The causes of drug abuse are complicated. The following workshops were run for teachers in educational institutions at all levels to raise their competence and professionalism when offering drug abuse preventative guidance to students and to increase its effectiveness:

a. The 2014 Workshop for an In-Depth Promotion of the Echinacea Campaign at universities and colleges organized by the MOE was held at Ming Chuan University on August 11, 2014. Approximately 200 people participated.

b. In 2014, educational training, and workshops were separately organized all around Taiwan for the chiefs of the behavior sections at junior high schools; relevant personnel and teachers

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at senior high schools and vocational high schools; and case officers managing drug abuse affairs, heads of general and academic counselling units, and heads of campus security at universities and colleges (Figure 2-71).



Figure 2-71: A workshop promoting student drug abuse prevention and campus security

(2) Ministry of Justice

- i. Urine screening tests were conducted on inmates in hospitals, drug prevention centers, and schools. A total of 183,082 people received urine screening tests; of these, 11,281 people were under observation and undergoing rehabilitation, and 3,592 people were receiving treatment.
- ii. In 2014, the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau selected 12 personnel out of 116 for urine screening tests by drawing lots, a sampling and testing rate of 10.34%. The test results were all negative.

(3) Ministry of the Interior

- i. The NCA arranged drug abuse prevention courses for new alternative civilian servicemen and implemented comprehensive urine screening tests. Specific personnel were registered on a list and monitored. From March 2014 to February 2015, 342 personnel were referred for consultations. Every duty service unit was required to conduct urine screening tests every 2 to 3 months on registered draftees who were abusing drugs (Figure 2-72).
- ii. To continue to track and guide draftees after they complete their military service, the NCA worked with the MOJ to encourage draftees to accept referrals to drug abuse prevention centers in cities and counties after their military service. Fourteen draftees received referrals between March 2014 and February 2015.



Figure 2-72: Comprehensive urine screening tests are conducted on newly registered substitute civilian servicemen

(4) Ministry of Economic Affairs

In 2014, 23,441 personnel from MOEA affiliated agencies were involved in public security, and 9,188 people (including contractors and hired staff) received urine screening tests. Twelve people tested positive in preliminary examinations, and one person was confirmed to have a positive result after reexamination. This person was provided with guidance and had to undergo



follow-up tests.

(5)Ministry of Transportation and Communications

Subordinate agencies and units executed urine screening tests in accordance with the Regulations of Urine Specimen Collection for Certain Persons, and associated regulations:

- i. Since 2004, the Taiwan International Ports Corporation, Ltd. has performed annual drug test and urine screening tests for their crew members in every branch. To date, all members have tested negative.
- ii. In 2014, the Directorate General of Highways organized personnel urine screening tests. Ten people tested positive in the preliminary testing, and nine of them tested negative after re-testing. The other person left their employment position before the re-testing.
- iii. In 2014, all people who were sampled to have urine screening tests conducted by the Taiwan Railways Administration tested negative.
- iv. The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation conducted urine screening tests on their metro operation personnel by random sampling. All the sampled personnel tested negative.
- v. From January to December 2014, the Taipei City Public Transportation Office conducted urine screening tests on 6,076 people from various bus units, and all of them tested negative.
- vi. The Civil Aeronautics Administration randomly tested the urine samples of aviation personnel when they were receiving their annual physical examinations. All personnel tested negative.

(6)Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

In 2014, the Coastal Patrol Directorate General conducted urine screening tests on 14,791 people. Six tested positive and were then assigned to treatment and rehabilitation. Random urine screening tests were conducted on people with drug-related criminal records, and lists of personnel requiring specific care and guidance were compiled. These personnel are provided with close guidance and consultation, and their behavior, mental health, and interpersonal relationships are closely monitored to prevent them from relapsing into drug abuse.

(7)Taipei City Government

- i. In 2014, 6,846 people participated in 100 workshops on drug abuse prevention for teachers organized by the MOE to increase the drug abuse prevention competencies of educational personnel. A workshop on the Handbook on Regulations Governing the Urine Screening of Specific Personnel (Students) was held in April 2014, and 280 people participated. A military training personnel workshop on tertiary level drug abuse prevention was held in summer, 2014, and 370 people participated. A campus security and protection course was organized for newly appointed chiefs of behavior sections and case officers. They were given the Handbook on Regulations Governing the Urine Screening of Specific Personnel, and the procedures for reporting students who abuse drugs were explained; 250 people participated (Figures 2-73 and 2-74).
- ii. The Taipei City Government purchased 3,500 rapid screening reagents in 2014 for schools to conduct urine screening tests on specific personnel. The Juvenile Center of the Department of Social Welfare was given responsibility for conducting follow-ups and guidance for students who

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were reported abusing drugs. In addition, educational units were established to assist police and prosecutors with drug inspection, drug reporting, and drug source investigations.

- iii. The Department of Education worked integrating civil resources and organized a class for "drop-out students" with the collaborative assistance of three transitional schools: Cheng Feng Teenager's School, Good Shepherd School, and Elim School. A life exploration Shei-Pa Mountain Exploration, Let Youth Bloom in Time summer camp was organized for students with drug abuse problems with the joint efforts of the Department of Education, the Department of Social Welfare, and Libertas. The summer camp was held at Wuling Farm as part of an in-depth Echinacea Campaign promotion (Figure 2-75).

(8) New Taipei City Government

- i. In 2014, the New Taipei City Government organized 198 workshops to increase teachers' drug abuse prevention abilities (including workshops for representatives of partnership vocational schools and enterprises), and 373 general anti-drug knowledge workshops. Approximately 135,874 teachers and students participated in a workshop.
- ii. More personnel inspections were conducted in 2014: specific personnel under observation were randomly selected to have urine screening tests. The New Taipei City Government also recruited 24 Chunhui alternative civilian servicemen and gave them special training to enhance their knowledge of the Chunhui anti-drug program.
- iii. The Education Department planned the outdoor anti-drug activity Be Brave: Say No to Drugs in Hualien. Students with drug abuse problems benefitted because this activity increased their physical fitness, sense of accomplishment, self-confidence, and problem-solving skills; their deviant behavior subsequently decreased, and they kept away from drugs (Figure 2-76).



Figure 2-73: Workshop for personnel of the Chunhui program



Figure 2-74: Workshop on drug abuse prevention and exploratory education activity



Figure 2-75: The life exploration summer camp—Shei-Pa Mountain Exploration, Let Youth Bloom in Time



Figure 2-76: The Be Brave: Say No to Drugs outdoor anti-drug activity in Hualien; the superintendent attended the activity to encourage students

(9) Taichung City Government

- i. In 2014, approximately 400 student affairs and guidance personnel from elementary and junior high schools participated in workshops for training guidance teachers organized by the Taichung City Government (Figure 2-77). In addition, 6,423 people participated in 118 workshops organized to enhance teachers' anti-drug knowledge. The Taichung City Government organized an MOE K-12 Education Administration training program for anti-drug seed teachers, and 73 anti-drug lecturers (including military training instructors, nurses at schools, and Chunhui adoption-guidance volunteers) from Taichung City, Miaoli County, Hsinchu City, and Hsinchu County participated. In addition, 200 personnel of student affairs and case officers from working at junior high, senior high, and vocational high schools within the Taichung City jurisdiction participated in workshops for preventing drug abuse problems on campus.
- ii. Educational institutions at all levels conducted random urine screening tests on 4,019 specific personnel. Students who were found to be using illicit substances were provided with counselling guidance by the Chunhui teams. Students whose guidance from the Chunhui teams was interrupted were referred to the Drug Abuse Prevention Center of Taichung City for follow-ups and counselling.



Figure 2-77: Workshop on student drug abuse prevention organized for guidance teachers

(10) Tainan City Government

The junior high schools, senior high schools, vocational high schools, and 6-year secondary schools within the Tainan City jurisdiction were all required to complete "specific personnel" inspections within 2 weeks after each semester began, in accordance with the set procedure, and then establish a register listing their names and conduct random urine screening tests on them. Such random tests were conducted 1,308 times. Students who were found to abuse drugs were guided by the Chunhui teams at the schools.

(11) Kaohsiung City Government

In 2014, the Education Bureau of the Kaohsiung City Government conducted rapid urine screening tests on 9,727 people; and 2,380 people were selected to receive a two-round urine screening test. Students who were found to abuse drugs were provided with counselling guidance service by the Chunhui teams. Students whose guidance from the Chunhui teams was interrupted were referred to the Drug Abuse Prevention Center of Kaohsiung City for follow-ups and guidance.

The Kaohsiung City Government organized a wide range of learning and group guidance activities to assist students being guided by the Chunhui teams: consulting service teams to prevent

students abusing drugs provided skill-learning activities for them to participate in; creative artistic activities; university visits; and occupational discovery activities. Experts and scholars were invited to discuss how to guide students who abuse drugs and administer close inspection measures.

2.Future Focus

- (1) Early identification of drug abusers and timely intervention means that medical treatments and follow-up guidance can be provided for these people. Those at high risk of abusing drugs must be identified in a timely way through the specific personnel inspection procedures and the specific personnel registers will be set up.
- (2) The causes of drug abuse are complicated, so the central ministries must strengthen communication between education units, police administrators, health administrators, social administrators, and judicial units addressing the four dimensions of tackling drug abuse: resistance, investigation, prevention, and rehabilitation. Moreover, the MOE must continue to integrate the resources from NGOs and drug prevention centers to collect and provide the latest information on drug abuse, in order to prevent the problems associated with student drug abuse.
- (3) Relevant units and cross-agencies must cooperate closely and implement the following: a tertiary level contact window to facilitate communication between the central government and local governments; more integration of civil and community resources; continue organizing and providing volunteer training; increase drug abuse prevention education, targeting cases requiring special care and guidance, those from high-risk families, and the family members of drug addicts aged under 18; continue enhancing community knowledge of how to prevent drug abuse; reduce the drug abusing population; and increase the effectiveness of anti-drug efforts.

V.Integrating Regional Anti-drug Resources and Constructing an Anti-drug Counseling Network

The central and local governments worked to implement an in-depth Echinacea Campaign: they collectively promoted and established a tertiary anti-drug prevention advocacy and a close guidance network and used a diverse range of approaches to enhance the anti-drug activities held in educational institutions at all levels, communities, workplaces, high-risk locations, and prisons. The drug abuse prevention centers which have been established greatly facilitate rolling out an in-depth drug prevention initiative. With the cooperation of NGOs, the central and local governments organized service programs to support the families of drug abusers, provided comprehensive services to drug abusers, prolonged the length of time drug abusers spent engaged with their communities; recruited volunteers; and provided training for related personnel. An anti-drug network of families, schools, and communities was developed, and civil and community resources were integrated to increase people's awareness and understanding of the hazards of drugs, familiarize people with practical drug prevention initiatives, guide people to acquire anti-drug knowledge, and identify drug abusers. The guidance and services provided targeted the prevention of both initial and recurrent drug abuse.

1. Current Work Status

(1) Ministry of Education

i. In 2014, the MOE funded 20 cities and counties to organize and implement the Chunhui Adoption–Guidance Volunteer Recruitment programs; 1,064 volunteers were recruited and retained by various cities and counties to guide 890 students. The MOE assigned Chunhui-trained alternative civilian servicemen to various junior high schools, departments of education in cities and counties, and extramural guidance associations to meet the requirements of each education unit, and the number of students with drug abuse problems. In 2014, 100 Chunhui-trained alternative civilian servicemen were assigned to assist various units manage drug abuse prevention initiatives and guide students (Figures 2-78 and 2-79).



Figure 2-78: Workshop for Chunhui volunteers



Figure 2-79: Chunhui volunteer counselling a student at school

ii. Universities and colleges were encouraged to organize a Program for Service Learning: The Collegiate-Promoted Echinacea Campaign on Anti-drug and Drug Abuse Resistance Advocacy and recruit students to engage in anti-drug activities at nearby elementary and junior high schools. This achieved the drug abuse prevention goals of the Senior and Junior Students Hand in Hand against Drugs program, an anti-drug advocacy program undertaken by student volunteers from universities and colleges. In 2014, 83 colleges and universities implemented this program, and college and university students promoted anti-drug awareness in 350 junior high schools and elementary schools. Educational institutions at all levels worked with various clubs and used creative approaches to integrate anti-drug and drug resistance concepts into junior high and elementary school activities, for example adapted drama performances, lectures, and camps. (Figures 2-80 and 2-81).

iii. The MOE funded and encouraged every county and city government to organize a Counseling Service Team for Student Drug Abuse



Figure 2-80: University and college students using lively teaching plans to promote the Eight tips for resisting drug abuse to elementary school students



Figure 2-81: University and college students performing a drama to promote anti-drug information to elementary school students

Prevention and collaborate with professional personnel from medical, psychological counseling, police administration, social administration, and education services to establish resource platforms

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for experts and focus on Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 student drug abuse prevention initiatives. Accordingly, several activities and events were held to promote student guidance: mountain climbing activities, exploratory education, occupational exploration, student counseling (including family counseling), drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation, drug abuse case discussions, site visits, and community service activities. In 2014, 13 counties and cities implemented the Counseling Service Team for Student Drug Abuse Prevention and guided more than 200 people with severely deviant behavior (drug abuse problems) (Figures 2-82 and 2-83).

- iv. In 2014, the MOE funded county and city governments and extramural guidance associations to organize anti-drug and health quiz activities. Thirty organizations implemented these activities, and approximately 1.76 million students participated, with a pass rate of 98%

(2) Ministry of Justice

- i. Upholding the Anti-drug Alliance principles and

using the drug prevention center in each county and city as the activity implementation center, the MOJ collaborated with the MOE and FDA to recruit more government, NGOs, and corporations to participate in designing dynamic anti-drug courses for the Education Exhibition and undertook 22 anti-drug talent training events nationwide (Figure 2-84). In 2014, a total of 12 events were held: in Yilan County, Hsinchu City, Chiayi City, Yunlin County, Taitung County, Penghu County, Hualien County, Pingtung County, Taipei City, Tainan City, Kinmen County, and Lian Jiang County. A total of 4,762 people completed the anti-drug training, and 6,747 people participated in the Education Exhibition.

- ii. The MOJ worked with the Tien Chen Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. (Ever-U Pharmacy) to promote the



Figure 2-82: A conference on drug abuse cases



Figure 2-83: A Counseling Service Team self-exploration and experiential camp for Student Drug Abuse Prevention organized by the Pingtung County Contact Office to encourage students to exceed their perceived capabilities



Figure 2-84: Scenes from an anti-drug exhibition and talent training event

Figure 2-85: Logo of the Anti-drug Protection Station

Anti-drug Protection Station program This involves all community pharmacies, pharmacists, and prosecutor's offices in Taiwan to engage in providing caring and consulting services for drug abusers. Drug prevention centers subsequently invited local pharmacies to join the Anti-drug Protection Station program, and 987 pharmacies in Taiwan were enlisted by the end of 2014 (Figure 2-85).

- iii. The MOJ collaborated with various public welfare and legal service clubs at universities to organize legal education activities by approving grants for anti-drug projects and increasing the funding for community advocacy activities. Approximately 15 to 25 projects are subsidized each year, benefitting hundreds of thousands of people.

(3) Ministry of Health and Welfare

- i. The FDA commissioned the Humanistic Education Foundation to establish six resource centers for anti-drug education (Figure 2-86) and worked with 103 organizations to promote anti-drug education, including education about the proper use of sedative hypnotics. For this purpose, 310 events were held, and 789 anti-drug education teachers were trained. A total of 53,550 people attended these events, and a drug abuse prevention network was constructed. The HPA also worked with 57 companies from various industries to design an innovative model to use for addictive substance prevention education (Figure 2-87) and for collaboratively creating working environments that are free of drug abuse, cigarette smoking, and betel nut chewing.



Figure 2-86: The Anti-drug Education Resource Center commissioned by the FDA



Figure 2-87: A cigarette smoking and betel nut resistance activity promoting a healthy corporation

- ii. The MOHW worked with 44 civil groups to organize drug abuse prevention activities aimed at high-risk groups: 1,094 events were held and approximately 360,000 people participated.
- iii. The MOHW funded social development associations to publicly promote drug prevention, encouraged communities to publish special columns on anti-drug education and activities (Figure 2-88), and guided local governments and NGOs organizing service programs to support the families of drug abusers using several approaches. For example, providing occupational assistance to drug abusers, support groups for the families of drug abusers, mutual assistance groups, and training and discussion groups. In-depth drug abuse prevention strategy activities

were provided for families and communities, reaching 117,867 people (Figure 2-89). Community observation, coordination task force, and 4 anti-drug activities (with the Echinacea Campaign logo being used) were also held; 5,755 people attended the activity events.



Figure 2-88: Advocating anti-drug information in community publications

Figure 2-89: Anti-drug activity and advocacy for the family members of drug abusers

(4) Ministry of the Interior

The NPA-affiliated police departments in every city and county undertake online patrols and communicate closely with residents and school faculty members in their respective administrative districts. If a school is severely affected by drug abuse, increased anti-drug work and legal education are offered to teachers and students, to enhance their anti-drug knowledge and skills. In 2014, an enhanced drug crime inspection system managed by the Youth Project was implemented during the students' summer vacation to prevent adolescents from abusing drugs.

(5) Taipei City Government

In 2014, 50 people participated in a basic training event for the Chunhui adoption–guidance volunteers held by the Taipei City Government. In addition, 50 participated in a special training program and 450 people participated in an advanced workshop, both held for the Chunhui adoption–guidance volunteers. To increase morale, cooperation, and positive thinking among the volunteer groups, 889 events were held (e.g. the 2014 Echinacea Dragon Boat Festival, and the Friendly Campus and Wonderful Youth events), in which approximately 157,217 people participated (Figure 2-90). Another 824 anti-drug activities were organized for the heads and officers of boroughs and neighborhoods, and 27,984 people participated. These events increased the anti-drug competence and knowledge of street-level



Figure 2-90: Exploratory and experiential activities for Chunhui adoption–guidance volunteers

bureaucrats, enabling them to offer anti-drug and drug resistance consulting services to the public.

(6) New Taipei City Government

- i. The Education Department of the New Taipei City Government recruited 30 Chunhui adoption–guidance volunteers to assist elementary and junior high school students who abused drugs and required special care and guidance, and gave the volunteers 12 training sessions. The volunteers participated in the pilot program implemented by the MOE to guide students who abused drugs and to accompany these students to institutions to undergo drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation. The Chunhui adoption–guidance volunteers assisted in organizing various Chunhui-related activities 48 times, and 13,574 people received services from them.
- ii. The junior and senior secondary schools in New Taipei City were requested to draw maps to indicate the areas near the schools where adolescents frequently visit or gather (e.g. Internet cafés, pool halls, video game stores, teashops, parks, and streets and alleys) where drug abuse or other crimes are likely to occur. Patrol routes were then also drawn onto these maps provided by the schools, and they were provided to the Juvenile Affairs Brigade of the New Taipei City Police Department for reference use. The New Taipei City Government pioneered this combining school-provided maps and campus-security maps (Figure 2-91) with distribution maps indicating the locations of drug crime inspections. To reduce drug abuse in identified drug hot spots, the Police Department worked with the chiefs of villages that contained such drug hot spots, strengthened the anti-drug campaign work in those communities, posted drug-free logos in stores, and reinforced the joint-patrols outside campuses (Figure 2-92). A close anti-drug network was established to enable organizations, agencies, units, and institutions to collectively assist in guiding students when they are not on campus to prevent off-campus drug abuse and dangers.

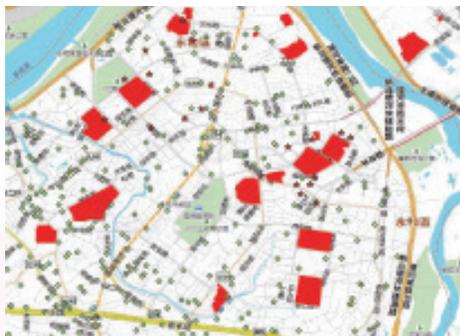


Figure 2-91: A points-of-interest map for campus security



Figure 2-92: Promoting the drug-free logo to be posted at stores and reinforcing joint-patrols outside campus

(7) Taichung City Government

The Education Bureau of the Taichung City Government worked with physicians at hospitals, pharmacists, probation officers, and prosecutors and assigned them to organize and perform lectures for students. 21,003 students participated in such events. The Education Bureau also worked with prosecutor's offices, pharmacists associations, probation officers, lawyers, and other civil and public employees, and organized the General Anti-drug Knowledge event (Figure 2-93), in which 21,003 teachers and students participated. The Education Bureau worked with 35 students and teachers from the Student Consulting Center of the Education Bureau and the Taiwan Agape Caring Association to organize an adventure activity to promote the Echinacea Campaign. An anti-drug education resource center was established, with sponsorships from NGOs. Moreover, alliances with hospitals, pharmacists associations, community pharmacies, public welfare groups, and educational institutions resulted in a multiple-communication channel being developed, to

implement anti-drug advocacy for high-risk groups and offer public information and consultations about proper drug use. Action dramas were performed at elementary schools for the Senior and Junior Students Hand in Hand against Drugs program, and 600 people participated. The Education Bureau also worked with 158 pharmacists from community pharmacies to set up Anti-drug Protection Stations to offer anti-drug information and drug abstinence services to community members. A total of 14,619 people used these services.

(8)Kaohsiung City Government

In 2014, the Education Bureau of the Kaohsiung City Government recruited Chunhui adoption–guidance volunteers and organized skill-enhancement workshops for them: 360 people were trained and 15 volunteers were recruited. With the help of Chunhui volunteers, the Education Bureau provided care for drug abusers and individuals reported by the Chunhui group. Activities with the Chinese Taipei Orienteering Association were subsequently organized for these people and 75 people participated. In cooperation with community and civic groups, the Education Bureau held various anti-drug activities for the Echinacea Campaign. The Paper Windmill Anti-drug Opera Troupe was invited to perform at schools; and the Jiaxian Township Association cooperated to organize the Anti-drug Advocacy for the Echinacea Campaign: Plum, Taro, and Bamboo Product Promotion, and Creative Tug of War Contest. A Healthy Walking Carnival at the City: Anti-drug, Anti-Domestic-Violence, Anti-Bullying, and Anti-Street-Racing event was held, working together with Lions Club International. In addition, the preliminary rounds of the 2014 Let's Say No to Drugs Together event, a national anti-drug creative dance contest organized by the Echinacea Campaign, were held for contestants in southern Taiwan, and approximately 273,215 people were attracted and participated. In collaboration with the Social Affairs Bureau of the Kaohsiung City Government in 2014, parents of adolescent drug abusers were invited to participate in courses on drug abuse awareness to improve their parent–child relationships and increase the effectiveness of anti-drug guidance (Figure 2-94).



Figure 2-93: The General Anti-drug Knowledge activity held at a school



Figure 2-94: An Echinacea anti-drug advocacy activity held by The Chinese Taipei Orienteering Association; and an anti-drug creative dance contest



2.Future Focus

- (1)The MOE aims to continue integrating resources from various agencies; organize training on drug abuse prevention guidance and information for adoption–guidance volunteers; increase parent anti-drug knowledge by holding workshops on student drug abuse prevention; raise student drug abusers' ability to discern right from wrong; and guide students who display deviant behavior. This will help educational institutions at all levels implement and promote the tertiary prevention student drug abuse prevention initiative.
- (2)The MOE aims to expand the Anti-drug Protection Station network and strengthen drug abuse prevention training of pharmacists. Intensively enlisting pharmacies to serve as drug abuse consultation stations can increase community awareness of drug abuse prevention and increase the effectiveness of anti-drug initiatives. In addition, the MOE must further integrate horizontal communication between different ministries and departments to establish a more effective network for offering care and guidance, and create a drug-free and healthy society.
- (3)Enhance drug abuse consultation services in order to supplement the still inadequate number of anti-drug personnel at schools and provide more access to medical treatment, consultation, experiential event opportunities, family support, emergency placement, and other health services to adolescent drug abusers.
- (4)The NPA must continue to inspect personnel who commit crimes (such as violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act) and analyze whether these individuals are likely to recidivate; increase investigations of people with unknown whereabouts to prevent them from recidivating; and assist educational institutions enhance patrols outside the campuses to protect students' physical and mental health and ensure campus security.

VI. Conclusion

Campus drug abuse in Taiwan has declined each year, as a result of anti-drug education in schools, the promotion of tertiary prevention measures against student drug abuse, and the Echinacea Campaign, and on-campus drug crimes have decreased. The MOE works with the MOJ, MOHW, MOI, and other agencies and local governments and uses a range of anti-drug advocacy approaches to enhance the awareness of parents and communities of the hazards of abusing the dangerous schedule 3 drug ketamine, and to educate people about current anti-drug policies and measures, and give them drug abuse resistance skills. Anti-drug advocacy strategies are developed to best suit the social groups, administrative levels, and districts involved, to increase their effectiveness.

Moreover, with more approaches to anti-drug advocacy becoming available, all government agencies are encouraged to cooperate with civil art and culture groups; an interactive approach can increase adolescent anti-drug awareness. Government resources are limited, so all ministries, local drug abuse prevention centers, and NGOs must integrate their anti-drug resources when carrying out anti-drug initiatives, and, work to expand the dimensions covered by anti-drug literature and advertisements.

Government agencies must analyze current drug abuse trends to inform future drug abuse prevention initiatives; research results based on big data must be used to enable all agencies to rapidly identify groups at a high risk for drug abuse; investigate the causes of drug abuse by researching drug types, people from various districts, people of different age groups, and "specified personnel" receiving anti-drug and develop more appropriate anti-drug measures for different circumstances; and assess the current resources for anti-drug education campaigns, guidance, and patient placement (for example public health centers, pharmacies, extramural guidance associations, and student consultation centers). Anti-drug guidance and education campaigns can be integrated into communities, to increase the availability of addiction treatment information and the effectiveness of the anti-drug education campaign. Finally, drug abuse resistance and prevention initiatives must be implemented through society-wide anti-drug networks, comprising families, schools, and communities, to decrease drug abuse and prevent any rise in the abuse of stronger illicit drugs. All Taiwanese people must commit themselves to playing their part to create a drug-free society.



Part III

Supervising Drug Prevention

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Associate Editor : Ministry of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Education
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Ministry of the Interior
Ministry of National Defense
Ministry of Finance
Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

I. Preface

Drug abuse is a complex global challenge. Illicit drug abuse problems severely endanger people's physical and mental health, reduce the quality of nations' productive workforce, increase drug crimes, affect economic development and public security, and influence the overall competitiveness of nations. To prevent these problems and create a drug-free and healthy society, drug hazard prevention policies must first tackle the source of drugs and provide a drug crime warning. Drug prevention monitoring aims to prevent drug crimes, and its central tasks include compiling reported drug abuse case data, developing early-stage drug warning mechanisms, strengthening the controlled drugs management mechanism, establishing a management system for the precursor chemicals which are raw materials for industrial use, and enhancing regional anti-drug strategic alliances. All this will help provide drug warning mechanisms and prevent drug abuse problems.

II. Monitoring of Drug Abuse Phenomena and Data Collection and Analysis

1. Data Analysis of Reported Cases of Abuse of Controlled Drugs

(1) Preface

The MOHW developed and continues to upgrade drug abuse monitoring mechanisms to give a clear picture of the overall patterns, prevalence, and circumstances of drug abuse in Taiwan, and it is committed to integrating the drug abuse reporting system with the Internet, to simplify the reporting process and increase reporting units' willingness to report drug abuse. All reporting units report drug abuse cases to the MOHW's Food and Drug Administration (abbreviated below to 'FDA') through the Controlled Drug Abuse Report System. Epidemiological analyses of the reported information are conducted every month, and the following statistics are also collected and compiled into the Drug Abuse Case and Testing Statistic: the results of urine screening tests conducted on drug abusers in each district of Taiwan, the results of other screening tests conducted in cases of suspected drug crime and controlled drug cases, and drugs seized. These are provided each month to various ministries, departments, agencies, and basic health units in Taiwan involved in anti-drug work. Annual statistics are analyzed to determine domestic drug abuse prevalence and fluctuations. Medical institutions in Taiwan reported 17,896 drug abuse cases in 2014. Figure 3-1 presents the annual numbers of drug abuse cases reported from 2005 to 2014.

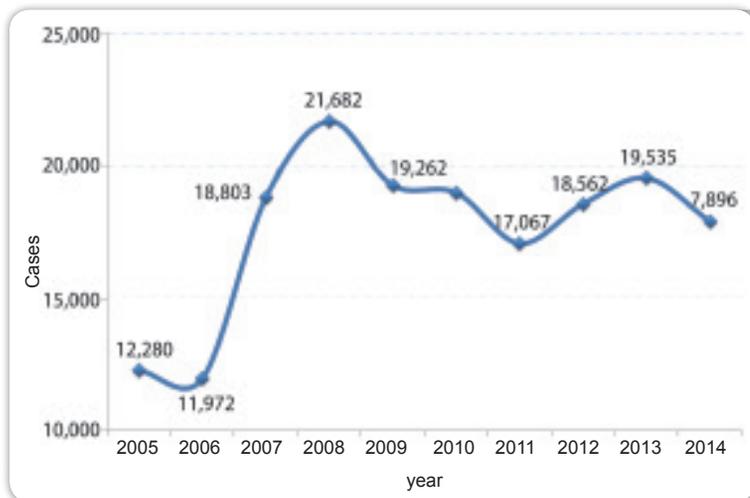


Figure 3-1
Number of Drug Abuse Cases
Reported by Medical Institutes,
2005-2014

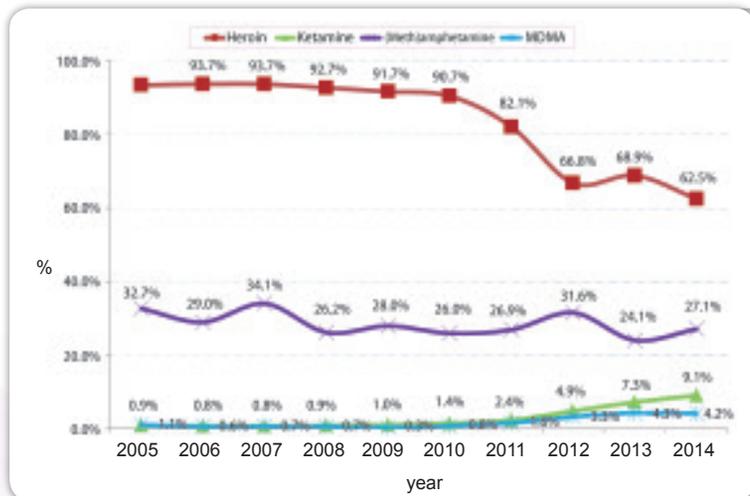


Figure 3-2
Trends in Drug Abuse Types of the
Drug Abusers Reported by Medical
Institutes

(2)Current Progress

The data indicated the top three drug types abused by people in 2014: 11,185 heroin abusers (accounting for 62.5% of the total reported drug abusers), 4,858 (meth)amphetamine abusers (27.1%), and 1,626 ketamine abusers (9.1%). A comparison of the drug types abused by people over the years indicated that among the total reported drug abuse cases, the proportion of the reported heroin abuse cases declined between 2010 and 2012; the proportion of (meth)amphetamine abuse cases has fluctuated moderately since 2006; and the proportion of ketamine abuse cases has increased each year since 2007 (Figure 3-2).

The majority of drug abusers were aged 30–39 years (36.2%), followed by those aged 40–49 years (34.5%) (Figure 3-3). Most drug abusers were male.

Ketamine was the drug most commonly used by individuals aged 19 or younger (48.3%), while (meth)amphetamine is the drug most commonly used drug by individuals aged 20 to 29 (35.2%). Heroin users are mostly above 30 years old (Table 3-1).

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Figure 3-3: Age Distribution of the Drug Abusers Reported by Medical Institutes in 2014

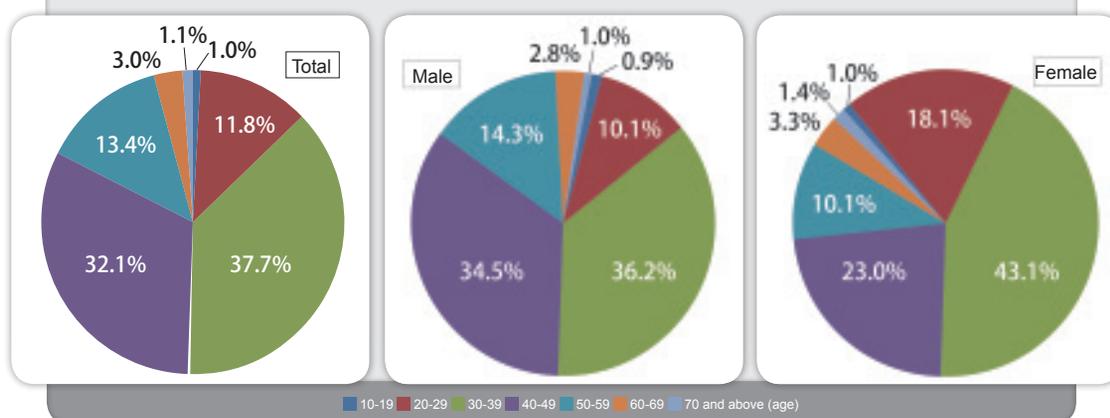


Table 3-1: Drugs Most Commonly Abused by Different Age-groups, from Medical Institutes Reports

| Ranking of drugs | | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Under Aged 19 | Types of drug | Ketamine | (Meth)amphetamine | MDMA | Morphine |
| | % | 48.3% | 36.5% | 12.8% | 0.5% |
| Aged 20-29 | Types of drug | (Meth)amphetamine | Ketamine | MDMA | Heroin |
| | % | 35.2% | 34.3% | 15.1% | 10.4% |
| Aged 30-39 | Types of drug | Heroin | (Meth)amphetamine | Ketamine | MDMA |
| | % | 56.6% | 27.5% | 6.3% | 3.2% |
| Aged 40-49 | Types of drug | Heroin | (Meth)amphetamine | Zolpidem | FM2 |
| | % | 68.5% | 17.7% | 4.3% | 3.4% |
| Aged 50 and older | Types of drug | Heroin | Zolpidem | (Meth)amphetamine | FM2 |
| | % | 64.1% | 14.0% | 12.7% | 3.8% |

Note: A drug abuser may abuse one or more types of drugs.

The common places drugs were obtained were "at the residences of friends", "on the street" and at a "club/pub/hostess-bar". The most common source was "drug dealers", followed by "friends". The common comorbidities were "Hepatitis C", "HIV infection", and "Hepatitis B". The most common method of drug-use was "injection with non-shared syringes", followed by "inhalation" (Figure 3-4).

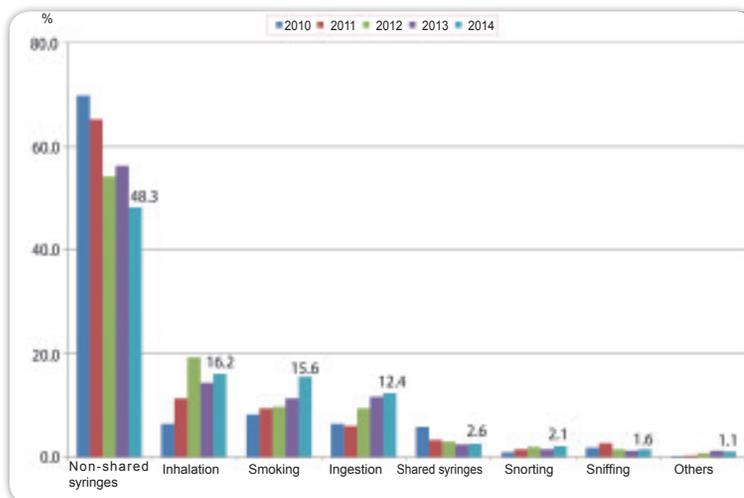


Figure 3-4:
Trends in Drug Abuse Methods
Reported by Medical Institutes,
2012-2014

2.The National Surveys of Drug Abuse

(1)Preface

To obtain a clearer understanding of the dimensions and changing patterns of drug abuse, and provide evidence on which to set up effective drug abuse prevention strategies, the MOHW's FDA has undertaken three national surveys of Taiwanese aged between 12 and 64. The first National Survey of Drug Abuse was undertaken in 2005, the second in 2009, and the third in 2014. To enhance its rigor, the third was undertaken working for the first time with academic institutions. Monitoring will continue being undertaken provide ongoing comprehensive and accurate data on the changing drug abuse situation in Taiwan.

(2)Current Progress

Data from the surveys in 2005 and in 2009 both indicated that drug abusers aged 18–64 years most commonly obtained drugs from their classmates, colleagues, or friends. The 2014 survey results indicate that approximately 230,000 people aged 12–64 years had used drugs once. The reasons for using some drug for the first-time were: curiosity (66.7%), relaxation or relieving pressure (14.2%), encouragement from friends (13.0%), and for entertainment (11.7%). Amphetamine and ketamine were the drugs most commonly abused. Table 3-2 gives the estimated numbers of drug abusers and the proportion of the population in Taiwan they made up in 2014.

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Table 3-2: Estimated Numbers of Drug Abusers Aged 12–64 in Taiwan in 2014 & Proportion of the Population

| Drug Abusers | Total | Marijuana | Amphetamine Type Stimulants | | Cocaine | Opiates |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| | | | Amphetamine | MDMA | | |
| Estimated proportion of population (%) | 1.29 | 0.30 | 0.06 | 0.19 | 0.01 | 0.23 |
| Estimated number | 234,499 | 54,535 | 109,069 | 34,538 | 1,818 | 41,810 |

Data source: (a) 2014 National substance usage survey;
 (b) The national population aged 12–64 years at the end of 2013 (18,178,252 people).

3. Management of Accredited Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institutes and Reporting Data

(1) Preface

In accordance with the authority conferred by Article 33-1 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, in 2003 the former Executive Yuan Department of Health formulated and promulgated the Regulations Governing Accreditation and Management of Drug Abuse Urine Testing and Medical Institutions, the Regulations Governing Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations, and the Standards Governing the Drug Abuse Urine Testing Laboratories Established by Government Agencies. These regulations clearly standardized management and supervision measures for drug abuse urine testing institutes, to ensure and improve the testing quality, and are used for the accreditation and supervision of laboratories. In 2014, in each of the statutes named above, the responsible administrative body specified was changed to be the Ministry of Health and Welfare Food and Drug Administration, to facilitate their implementation.

(2) Current Work Status

At the end of 2014, there were thirteen government-accredited urine test institutions in Taiwan: five located in northern Taiwan; two in central Taiwan; five in southern Taiwan; and one in eastern Taiwan. These institutions have approval to test for the following nine items: morphine, codeine, methamphetamine, amphetamine, 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA), marijuana metabolites, ketamine, and norketamine. Since 2007 urine testing institutions have been successively given approval to test for ketamine and make the threshold publicly known, in response to the increasing number of cases of ketamine abuse in Taiwan. Twelve institutions had been approved to do ketamine urine testing by the end of 2014. A list of the accredited urine testing institutions and their approved test items can be found on the official website of the FDA (<http://www.fda.gov.tw/>).

In 2014, thirteen routinely inspections and seven random checks were conducted on these institutions to ensure the reliability and quality of drug abuse urine testing done by the accredited institutions, and an inspection of the newly accredited institution was conducted. In



addition, routine proficiency testing (four per year, one per season) was conducted once each season on the thirteen accredited institutions, totaling fifty-two tests each year.

A Conference on Drug Abuse Testing Techniques was held in September 2014, and invited experts and scholars explained laboratory quality management and the immunoassays for detecting drug abuse. In December 2014, a Testing Institution Accreditation Review and Inspection Committee meeting was held, during which one accredited institution was given approval to conduct testing for the following items: amphetamines, opiates, marijuana, and ketamine.

Table 3-3 lists the total urine test cases and positive cases, and positive rate assayed by the accredited institutions from 2009 to 2014. In 2014, a total of 258,063 urine specimens were reported; 62,536 of these tested positive, indicating a positive rate of 24.2%.

Table 3-3: Statistics of Urine Test Cases for Drug Abuse from 2009 to 2014

| Item/Year | | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Samples | Total Cases | 193,858 | 222,477 | 237,523 | 284,834 | 293,642 | 258,063 |
| | Positive Cases | 47,817 | 57,387 | 54,189 | 60,373 | 72,084 | 62,563 |
| | Positive Rate (%) | 24.7 | 25.8 | 22.8 | 21.3 | 24.5 | 24.2 |
| Morphine | Total Cases | 169,623 | 193,004 | 199,096 | 237,845 | 226,605 | 202,317 |
| | Positive Cases | 24,516 | 21,050 | 18,051 | 18,668 | 14,541 | 12,666 |
| | Positive Rate (%) | 14.5 | 11.1 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| (Meth)amphetamine | Total Cases | 190,137 | 216,681 | 228,922 | 276,192 | 269,258 | 243,117 |
| | Positive Cases | 28,418 | 38,040 | 30,656 | 35,015 | 33,223 | 33,660 |
| | Positive Rate (%) | 14.9 | 17.6 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 13.8 |

4. Testing of Seized Specimens for Drug Abuse

(1) Preface

With the prevalence of drug abuse in Taiwan surging, the number of specimens being seized for testing each year has increased and exceeded the capacity of MOJ's Investigation Bureau (MJIB), the MOI's NPA Criminal Investigation Bureau, and the MOND's Military Police Command to handle. To address this problem, the Executive Yuan launched the MOHW Drug Testing Implementation Project in 2006. This is a project jointly managed by the MOJ and the MOHW to assist public medical institutions perform qualitative drug testing of specimens of less than one gram of seized material.

(2) Current Progress

Table 3-4 shows the cases of seized specimens that tested positive in Taiwan from 2012 to 2014. At the end of 2014, there were five medical institutions assisting with undertaking

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qualitative drug testing, supervised by the MOHW: Taipei Veterans General Hospital, the MOTC's Civil Aeronautics Administration Medical Center, the Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, the MOHW's Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, and Tzu Chi University's Center for Drugs of Abuse Analysis. Five inspections and ten proficiency tests were conducted. In 2014, the five institutions revealed positive tests in 40,256 seized specimen, accounting for 42.2% of the total tested specimen nationwide (95,449 cases).

Table 3-4: Number of Seized Specimens Tested Positive for Drugs from 2012 to 2014 in Taiwan

| Ingredient / Year | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 59,947 | 67,625 | 95,449 |
| Substances containing heroin | 19,514 | 16,562 | 18,678 |
| Substances containing methamphetamine, MDMA | 17,288 | 17,575 | 25,242 |
| Substances containing cannabis | 385 | 443 | 508 |
| Substances containing ketamine | 19,550 | 28,955 | 33,018 |
| Substances containing flunitrazepam | 204 | 248 | 241 |
| Substances containing nimetazepam | 1,171 | 992 | 3,662 |

5. Drug Abuse and Counseling among Students

(1) Preface

To prevent students from abusing drugs, for many years the MOE has promoted the Chunhui Program, a drug abuse prevention action project, and promulgated the Regulations Governing the Urine Sample Screening and Counseling of Specific Personnel on Campus to deal with people with drug abuse tendencies. The project name of the Chunhui Program was revised in 2013, when the MOE In-Depth Echinacea Campaign Implementation Project was promulgated. The "specific personnel" category was added in 2014, to implement tertiary prevention initiatives targeting student drug abuse. The project comprised education advocacy (a Level-1 prevention initiative), inspection and screening (a Level-2 prevention initiative), and Chunhui Counseling (a Level-3 prevention initiative).

The Level-2 prevention initiative inspections and screening, the MOE guides the Education Department (division) associated with every county and city government, and educational institutions at all levels to strengthen their setting up of a register of people in the "specific personnel" categories and conduct more urine screening tests.

They must report the details of students who admit to using drug, who have positive urine screening tests, or who have been arrested by the police to the MOE's Campus Security Report Center within a prescribed time. Chunhui counselors must also be organized to give guidance to students with drug use problems. The MOE analyzes the number of student drug users and types of drugs being used at the various educational institutions at all levels, using the annual data they have reported. This data analysis serves as a crucial reference when student drug abuse prevention projects are being revised.



(2) Current Progress

To enable basic-level educational administrators and teachers to understand the hazards of drugs and current tertiary level prevention measures against student drug abuse, the MOE revised the Operations Directions Governing the Urine Sample Screening and Counseling of Specific People on Campus, and launched the MOE In-Depth Echinacea Campaign Implementation Project in 2014. The MOE Anti-drug Handbook for Parents was compiled to encourage and assist parents to address current adolescent drug abuse problems, and the Easy Handbook for Teachers on Student Drug Abuse Prevention was compiled and distributed to educational institutions at all levels to assist teachers. The MOE funds the contact extramural guidance association in each city and county to continue to conduct comprehensive workshops to raise the level of teachers' knowledge of how to counter the drug problem, to implement the personnel urine screening test process, and to enhance Chunhui counsellors' problem-solving ability, and to increase the effectiveness of the guidance they provide.

The MOE actively organizes anti-drug campaign teams for teachers, and workshops for Chunhui counselling staff, enhances cooperation and collaboration between the extramural guidance association and the Education Department (division) in every city and county, procures rapid urine screening reagents for drugs that are commonly used by students, and immediately undertakes early-stage intervention for students found to be using drugs. In 2014, 1,700 students were reported to be using drugs, which was slightly lower than the 2,021 reported in 2013. Students suspected of using Schedule 3 drugs accounted for the largest number of these reported cases, and most were senior high school and vocational school students (1,031 students; 60.6%), followed by junior high school students (582 students; 34.2%) (Tables 3-5 and 3-6).

Table 3-5: No. of Cases of Students Using Drugs under Each Drug Schedule, 2010-2014

| Year | Category 1 ^a | Category 2 ^b | Category 3 ^c | Category 4 | Others | Total |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| 2010 | 2 | 282 | 1,271 | 0 | 4 | 1,559 |
| 2011 | 4 | 257 | 1,548 | 0 | 1 | 1,810 |
| 2012 | 0 | 241 | 2,188 | 0 | 3 | 2,432 |
| 2013 | 1 | 201 | 1,819 | 0 | 0 | 2,021 |
| 2014 | 5 | 241 | 1,453 | 0 | 1 | 1,700 |

Source: Ministry of Education

Note: a. Including heroin, morphine and so on. b. Including amphetamine, ecstasy, cannabis and so on. c. Including ketamine, FM2, erimine and so on.

A high proportion of drug users are junior high school, senior high school, and vocational high school students so the MOE has been continuously implementing initiatives for inspections to identify on-campus drug users, reporting data, and provide guidance to on-campus drug users. Since 2008, the MOE has organized workshops and comprehensively trained educators in schools, to increase teachers' ability to identify students who are using drugs. It has also funded workshops each year to enhance teachers' drug-related knowledge and compiled anti-drug material suitable for various age groups, the Anti-drug Handbook, and the Easy Handbook for Teachers on Student Drug Abuse Prevention. The MOE has met with and increased its communication with education departments (divisions) and educational institutions, and requested them to regularly carry out inspections and screenings to prevent students from using drugs. Drug abuse prevention initiatives are an evaluation category when integrated inspections of local

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Table 3-6 Student Drug Use in Educational Institutions at Each Level, 2010-2014

| Year | Elementary schools | Junior high schools | Senior secondary schools | Colleges and Universities | Total |
|------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 2010 | 12 | 435 | 1,099 | 13 | 1,559 |
| 2011 | 3 | 598 | 1,174 | 35 | 1,810 |
| 2012 | 8 | 855 | 1,503 | 66 | 2,432 |
| 2013 | 10 | 641 | 1,257 | 113 | 2,021 |
| 2014 | 8 | 582 | 1,031 | 79 | 1,700 |

Source: Ministry of Education

educational problems are undertaken. Administrative incentives are provided each year to encourage schools to increase the effectiveness of the guidance provided by Chunhui counselling.

On September 25, 2014, the MOE sent official notices to the education administration agencies and MOE-affiliated contact offices in every county and city and requested that they ensure that all schools in their jurisdiction conducted drug abuse screening tests in accordance with the revised Operations Directions Governing the Urine Sample Screening and Counseling of Specific People on Campus. Students who use drugs must be identified and given guidance at the earliest possible stage. The MOE has prohibited educational institutions from imposing any punishments—such as suspension, transfer to another educational institution, or expulsion—on students who are arrested by the police and prosecutors for using drugs. The educational institutions are also encouraged to review their independently set-up registers of personnel to be urine-tested to ensure that students who use drugs are being recorded. If the police and prosecutors detain a student more than once for using drugs, and the student's educational institution has violated the abovementioned operation directions, then its administrators will be subject to disciplinary measures.

Since 2011, the MOE has worked together with the MOJ and NPA developing and putting the Reporting Models for Educational Units to Assist Police and Prosecutors Carry Out Drug Investigations in place in every city and county. The MOE, MOJ, and NPA integrate student urine screening test result reports into cross-agency and cross-campus reporting mechanisms for drug investigations, to crack down on small- and medium-sized drug dealers and to prevent drugs invading campuses. The MOE and NPA established an internal control mechanism in 2013, and requested local police and educational institutions to organize regular joint meetings every 2 months, and thereby constructed a platform through which the central government can communicate with local third-tier education institutions and police agencies. Urine screening tests have been transformed from passive drug abuse inspections and guidance into a proactive crime prevention mechanism. The related results in recent years are set out in the table below.

| Student Status | Reported by educational institutions | Arrested through investigation | Currently under investigation | No sign of illegal activities after investigation | Drugs seized during distribution |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 2012 | 729 | 585 | None | 144 | 83 |
| 2013 | 656 | 461 | None | 195 | 175 |
| 2014 | 755 | 657 | None | 98 | 335 |

Source: National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior



The MOE sampled students from educational institutions at all levels to conduct statistical analyses regarding student awareness of drug abuse prevention and obtain a clearer detailed understanding of the student drug abuse situation each year. In 2011, the MOE established the Student Drug Abuser Counseling Follow-up Management Program, and in 2014 it requested educational institutions at all levels to implement this system and incorporated it into an evaluation category when conducting education evaluations .

6.Future Focus

(1)Continuously Collect Drug Abuse Report Data

The MOHW will continue to archive data about drug supply, demand, toxicities, and inspections from the drug abuse report systems of all departments, and conduct further analysis for annual anti-drug campaign evaluations, and refining preventative strategies.

(2)Strengthen Accreditation and Management of Medical Institutes Undertaking Urine Testing to Detect Abused Drugs

The MOHW will continue to make any necessary amendments and additions to the Regulations Governing Accreditation and Management of Drug Abuse Urine Testing and Medical Institutions, the Regulations Governing Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations, and the Standards Governing the Drug Abuse Urine Testing Laboratories Established by Government Agencies and undertake the associated supervisory work, and will also constantly update the Field Assessment of Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institution Guidelines, to enhance the testing abilities and credibility of the accredited institutions.

(3)Improve Supervision of the Drug Test Assistance Program

The MOHW formulated and operates in line with the Drug Test Assistance Program to assist law enforcement authorities by providing the necessary drug testing. It will continue updating the Operation Procedures and Directions for MOHW Food and Drug Administration Testing Institutions Assisting with Testing of Illegal Drugs to meet requirements for testing the nature and quantities of new drugs of abuse. In addition, performance assessments and on-site inspections will continue to be conducted to maintain and improve testing quality and effectiveness.

(4)Expand Capacity of Drug Testing

The demand for urine drug tests has been constantly increasing in Taiwan in recent years, and the authorities will continue to encourage accredited laboratories in the private sector to become accredited to undertake urine testing for drugs of abuse to expand drug testing capacity to be able to meet this increasing demand.

(5)Continue to Monitor On-Campus Drug Abuss

Local drug dealers may be associated with dangerous organizations and this can therefore directly affect local campus security and further endanger the mental and physical health of adolescents and students. The MOE aims to continue to improve its drug abuse prevention, counselling, and monitoring of drug abuse conditions on campuses, to prevent on-campus drug abuse problems and create and maintain healthy and drug-free learning environments.

III. Management of Controlled Drugs and Prevention of Illegal Use

1. Preface

The MOHW promulgated the Controlled Drugs Act in 1988 to strengthen the regulation of drugs used for medical and scientific purposes. It was formulated drawing on the United Nations' Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs in 1961, the Convention of Psychotropic Substances in 1971, and the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Mechanisms to manage controlled drugs were established, including management, registration and auditing of certification to handle controlled drugs, to prevent the abuse and illegal use of controlled drugs.

2. Current Progress

(1) Management of the Movement of Regulated Drugs

i. Regulated Drug License Management System

Management of controlled drugs involves first confirming that a business or institution meets the qualifications to handle controlled drugs. This is done using the licenses issued. Subsequent management of the movement of controlled drugs is undertaken using (monitoring) controlled drug inventory balance and budget data that must be regularly submitted. The license management system issues the following range of licenses and permits: Controlled Drugs Registration Licenses; permits for importing/receiving controlled drugs; permits for exporting/dispatching controlled drugs; licenses for importing/receiving controlled drugs; licenses for exporting/dispatching drugs; and permits for manufacturing controlled drugs.

Any business wanting to engage in the export and import of controlled drugs and/or the manufacture of controlled schedule 3 and schedule 4 drugs must apply for and obtain a Controlled Drugs Registration License in accordance with the provisions of the Statute for Controlled Drugs Management; and must obtain a drug permit license in accordance with the provisions of Article 39 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act. It must also apply to the FDA for each required approval permit for each batch of any controlled drug. In 2014, 1,601 Controlled Drugs Registration License, 64 licenses for importing/receiving controlled drugs; 562 permits for importing/receiving controlled drugs; 196 permits for exporting/dispatching controlled drugs; and 592 permits for manufacturing controlled drugs were approved and issued.

ii. Registration Declaration and Movement-Related Inspection Management System

- a. Database auditing: The Statute for Controlled Drugs Management requires institutions and businesses which have obtained a Controlled Drugs Registration License to set up a record log and record details of the related expenditure (inputs) and income (outputs); and disposal; losses; and remaining stored amount of each controlled drug they handle. And this must



be done within the time limit and in the manner stipulated in the provisions of Enforcement Rules of the same Statute, and the regular reports must be submitted to the local competent health authority, and the FDA. The MOHW is implementing a Controlled Drugs Management Information System to reduce administrative costs and efficiently keep records on movements of controlled drugs, and help businesses conduct internet-based auditing. Over 95% of businesses and institutes were doing so by 2014, making the process more convenient and inquiries easier to conduct.

- b. Evaluation of movements using database: The Controlled Drugs Management Information System allows health authorities to conduct real-time evaluation of movements of controlled substances. Any unusual activities will be targeted for on-site inspections in case any illegal conduct is occurring.
- c. Evaluation management by health authorities: the FDA formulates new evaluation work guidelines each year for the management of controlled drugs, to standardize the evaluation procedures being used by each local health authority to prevent the abuse or misuse of controlled drugs. In addition the Controlled Drugs Management Information System allows local health authorities to identify establishments with unusual activities, previous violations, or incomplete audit reports. The FDA will then assist evaluation officers from local health authorities to conduct further evaluation. Any violators or suspects will be reported to law enforcement authorities for investigation. 16,197 inspections were conducted in 2014, and 209 businesses (1.29%) were found to have violated audit procedures. The highest number of violations pertained to incorrect records in the controlled drugs logs, followed by failure to submit the regular report input/output status on time, and then by failure to also record details of the medical history or diagnosis and treatment. All violators were subject to the legal penalties set out (2014 inspection results are shown in Table 3-7 and Figures 3-5, and 3-6).

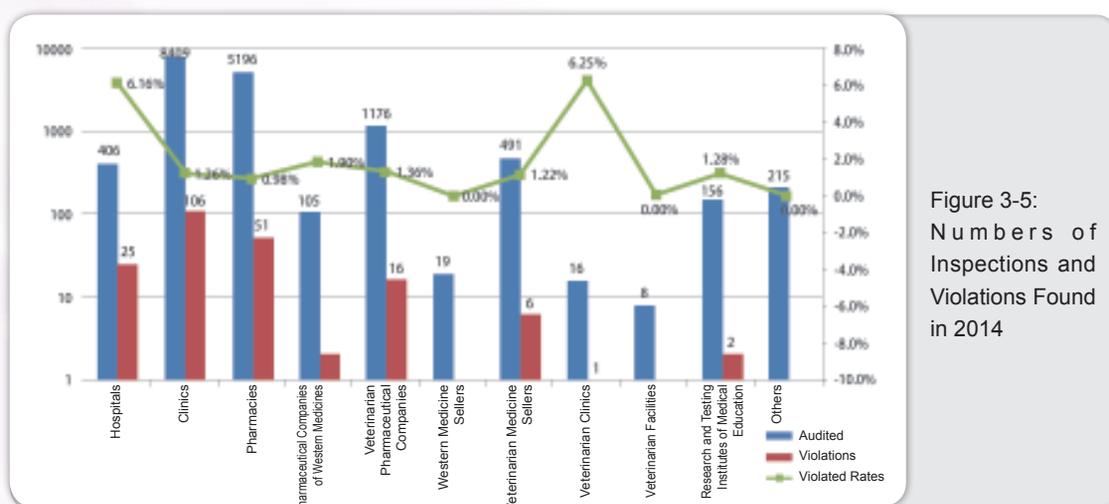


Figure 3-5: Numbers of Inspections and Violations Found in 2014

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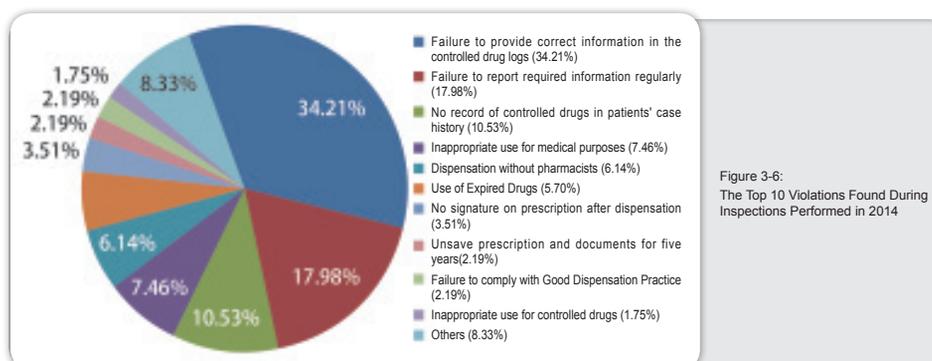


Figure 3-6:
The Top 10 Violations Found During
Inspections Performed in 2014

Table 3-7: Results of Inspections of Different Businesses and Institutions in 2014

| Type of business or institution | No. of audits | No. of violations | Violation rate (%) |
|---|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Hospitals | 406 | 25 | 6.16 |
| Clinics | 8,409 | 106 | 1.26 |
| Pharmacies | 5,196 | 51 | 0.98 |
| Pharmaceutical companies of western medicines | 105 | 2 | 1.90 |
| Western medicine sellers | 1,176 | 16 | 1.36 |
| Veterinary facilities | 19 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Veterinary clinics | 491 | 6 | 1.22 |
| Veterinary pharmaceutical companies | 16 | 1 | 6.25 |
| Veterinary medication sellers | 8 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Medical education research and testing institutes | 156 | 2 | 1.28 |
| Others | 215 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 16,197 | 209 | 1.29 |

(2) Strengthen Management of Ingredients of Controlled Drugs

Currently regulated precursor chemicals in Taiwan have two major categories: active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs); and industrial precursor chemicals. There are seven items in the API category of controlled drugs: ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, lysergic acid, methylephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, and pseudoephedrine.

To prevent ephedrine agents for legitimate medical uses being diverted to use to manufacture narcotics, in recent years, the MOHW has imposed restrictions on the materials that may be used for packaging preparations ephedrine agents for medical use and on the quantity packaged; implemented controls of the total amount of ephedrine raw materials; strengthened the management of the flow of manufactured ephedrine agents which are being sold; strengthened its control of the export of manufactured ephedrine agents; and strengthened its communication and collaboration with drug investigation agencies. The number of narcotics manufacturing cases in which the investigation



agencies seized drugs containing ephedrine agents used as raw materials has declined steadily each year (numbers of cases involving MJIB seizures of such drugs: 19 in 2011, 9 in 2012, 4 in 2013, and 2 in 2014). This indicates that the efforts to prevent the illegal use of ephedrine agents have been effective.

(3) Amendments Made to Controlled Drug Management Statutes and Regulations

- i. Posting of items that must be explicitly stated on labelling of controlled drugs. In addition to being in compliance with the provisions of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act, the labelling of controlled drugs (including labelling on external packaging) must indicate the drug schedule any controlled drugs are categorized under, and any drugs that are narcotics. These requirements took effect from March 13, 2014.
- ii. Amendments to the Table attached to Article 2 of the Regulations Governing the Allocation and Purchase Limitation of Schedule I and II Controlled Drugs. Amendments were promulgated and went into immediate effect on June 30, 2014: four restricted drugs were added, and four were deleted.
- iii. Posting of the Fee-charging Standards for the Controlled Drugs License, Controlled Drug Importing, Exporting and Manufacture Permits. Amendments specified standards for fees for an additional eight items: four registration license fees, and four review fees. The revised Standards took effect from July 1, 2014.
- iv. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has set up a Controlled Drugs Review Committee to determine the scheduling and categorization of controlled drugs. Determination decisions made by the committee are submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval before they are promulgated. The Controlled Drugs Review Committee met twice in 2014 – on April 24 and October 6 – and added six more items to the list of controlled drugs (see Table 3-8).

Table 3-8 controlled drug items added in 2014 and their schedule

| Chinese Name | English Name | Date of Regulation | Date Added |
|---|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| 東罂粟 | Oripavine | April 24, 2014 | Schedule 2 (Narcotics) |
| 苾基哌嗪 | Benzylpiperazine ; BZP | October 6, 2014 | Schedule 2 |
| 氟甲基卡西酮 | Fluoromethcathinone : 1-Fluorophenyl-2-methyl-aminopropan-1-one : FMC | April 24, 2014 | Schedule 3 (Revised) |
| 去甲經嗎啡酮 | Noroxymorphone | April 24, 2014 | Schedule 3 (Narcotics) |
| 1-(5- 氟戊基)-3-(1- 四甲基環丙基甲醯) | (1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H- indol-3-yl)-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)- methanone : XLR-11 | October 6, 2014 | Schedule 3 |
| 2-(4- 溴 -2,5- 二甲氧基苯基)-N-(2- 甲氧基苯基) 乙胺 | 2-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine : 25B-NBOMe | October 6, 2014 | Schedule 3 |

3.Future Focus

(1)Continue to Strengthen Management of Controlled Drugs

Strengthen the evaluation of the prescription of medications by doctors in in medical facilities and

the investigation of the illegal distribution of controlled drugs to prevent misuse of medicinal drugs.

(2)Continue Cooperating with Drug Prevention Authorities

If health authorities discover any suspicious or illegal distribution of controlled drugs, related details/evidence will be given to drug investigation departments.

(3)Strengthen Education about Management of Controlled Drugs and their Proper Use

Give both the public and health care professionals a greater and more accurate understanding of the use of controlled drugs. Boost promoting the correct use of medical drugs by the general public using the various news media, and organize seminars for personnel in health care organizations and in the medical and pharmaceutical industry about management of the use of controlled drugs, to prevent their being illegitimately used.

IV.A Comprehensive Precursor Control System

1.Preface

Industrial precursor chemicals can be used as raw material for manufacturing narcotics and are therefore regulated by the MEA in accordance with Article 31 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, and the Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals. This statute divides industrial precursor chemicals into Category A and Category B for regulatory management. The items in Category A are precursor chemicals involved in chemical reactions which lead to them forming part of the chemical structure of illegal narcotics, or which have been classified by the competent authority as chemicals used for drug manufacturing narcotics. The items in Category B are precursor chemicals which do not form part of the chemical structure of some illicit drug, whether or not they are involved in a chemical reaction. There are currently 25 controlled precursor chemicals: 17 items in Category A, and eight items in Category B.

2.Current Progress

(1)Handling Declarations by Businesses Dealing with Category A Industrial Precursor Chemicals, and Increasing the Compliance of Manufacturers of Category B Items with Legal Obligations to Set Up Record Books

Efforts were continued to strongly encourage businesses dealing with Category A industrial precursor chemicals to use the online reporting system to meet their obligations to submit report quarterly reports, and actively increase the percentage doing so and reduce the percentage of businesses reporting by fax. After all quarterly reports have been submitted, their correctness is checked by comparing the declaration data pertaining to the upstream, middle-stream, and downstream buyers and sellers, and to



customs clearances of imports and exports against the traced back personnel movements and interaction records. If any manufacturer's data arouses suspicion, then the manufacturer must be reported to the MOI Criminal Investigation Bureau for further investigation. Manufacturers importing and exporting Category B substances must be more strongly encouraged to set up their own record books in accordance with their legal obligations, to effectively control the flow of these manufacturers' industrial precursor chemicals. In 2014, an average of 875 manufacturers per quarter submitted an average of 1,503 declarations per quarter, and more than 98% of the declarations were made online. The following table shows the average numbers of declarations (online, or written forms) made by manufacturers regarding Category A industrial precursor chemicals in accordance with legal requirements in the past 5 years

On-site Controlled Drug Inspections 2010-2014

| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Average number of manufacturers inspected per quarter | 405 | 592 | 753 | 819 | 875 |
| Average number of declarations submitted per quarter | 491 | 1,004 | 1,313 | 1,410 | 1,503 |

The Customs Service collects and transfers the data from the logs established by Category B businesses to the Bureau of Foreign Trade, MOEA. The numbers of importers participating in the last 5 years are set out below

| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Numbers of Businesses/ per year | 267 | 283 | 233 | 210 | 207 |

(2) Presentations on Reporting and Inspection of Industrial Precursor Chemicals

In 2014, the MEA held three workshops for manufacturers, one each in northern, central, and southern Taiwan. MOI Criminal Investigation Bureau personnel were invited to give lectures and discuss the following with the participants: Industrial Precursor Chemicals Seized Investigating Illegal Narcotics Manufacturing of Cases, and Current Trends. The workshops were designed to give the participating manufacturers a better understanding of the hazards drugs present to society, the criminal responsibility associated with illegal drug manufacturing, and the reasons for listing benzyl cyanide and two other items as industrial precursor chemicals which are controlled items. The Ministry of Economic Affairs also works to inform businesses about matters that must be improved and paid attention to in the control of industrial precursor chemicals. These seminars are designed to encourage businesses to comply with the Regulations Governing Reporting and Inspection of Industrial Precursor Chemicals to allow them to be fully implemented as part of a fully concerted effort to put an end to any possibility of industrial precursor chemicals being diverted to use to manufacture narcotics.

(3) Consultations by Overseas Governments Regarding Export and Import Businesses

In 2014, the MEA actively engaged in consultations regarding the importing, exporting, use, sales, and manufacture of industrial precursor chemicals, and obtained a solid understanding of how these materials imported/exported by businesses were actually used. 349 inquiries from

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foreign governments (including Belgium, England, Germany, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, and Singapore) were dealt with in 2014.

(4) Irregular Inspection on Industrial Precursor Chemicals

Inspections of industrial precursor chemicals are conducted as necessary, by the Industrial Development Bureau, the Department of Commerce and the International Trade Administration of the Ministry of Economics.

In 2014, the MEA organized 27 on-site inspections of 135 manufacturers regarding industrial precursor chemicals. Manufacturers in the following categories were prioritized for inspection: manufacturers which had not submitted any declarations; those with atypical declarations; those with a large volume of imports or exports; those using large quantities of industrial precursor chemicals; those manufacturing multiple products; those using Category A and B industrial precursor chemicals that are frequently investigated by foreign governments. Other manufacturers, randomly selected, were also inspected.

The MEA uses unscheduled on-site inspections to confirm whether the internal control systems set up by manufacturers comply with legal regulations, or assist them to set one up; and to reduce the number of manufacturers not submitting declarations or submitting inaccurate declarations. In 2014, 67 manufacturers were found to have committed 93 administrative shortcomings, and during the on-site inspections they were given a deadline to correct any incorrect data and improve their procedure.

In recent years there have been more cases involving unscrupulous criminals using false identities to purchase industrial precursor chemicals for illicit drug production, so when carrying out inspections the MEA proactively explains to import and export trade businesses, companies engaged in dealing with raw materials, instruments, and/or apparatus used in chemical industry that they must not sell industrial precursor

| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Numbers of Businesses | 60 | 87 | 132 | 135 | 135 |

Number of Irregularities or Violations Found When Manufacturers were Inspected 2010-2014

| Nature of Irregularity or Violation | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Documents were not retained for 3 years, as required by law. | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Declaration forms were not sealed with the required manufacturer seals. | 9 | 9 | 11 | 21 | 37 |
| The record of usage was not signed by the relevant personnel, or no column detailing inventory storage was provided. | 3 | 11 | 14 | 10 | - |
| No record of usage, registration book, or uniform invoices was provided. | 5 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| The relevant receipts are inconsistent or incomplete. | 3 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 26 |
| The storage inventory is incorrect because accumulated experimental errors have made the actual inventory amount to be inconsistent with the amount recorded on the record of usage. | 9 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Because of the manufacturer's lack of knowledge, the amount of material requisition and purchased amount of material are mistaken as the usage amount, thus yielding incorrect declaration data. | - | 2 | 10 | 8 | 15 |
| The tariff label list was misused or not used, or includes an incorrect weight conversion and requires corrections. | 1 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 1 |
| Total | 31 | 44 | 57 | 63 | 93 |



chemicals to dubious individuals, businesses, or companies. They are asked to, when selling industrial precursor chemicals, to be sure to confirm every detail of each buyer's identity, the nature of the buyer's business, the delivery location, and the intended use, to help prevent repeated instances of criminals buying them using a false identity. The numbers of businesses inspected in the last five years, and the numbers of different irregularities and infringements found are shown in the two tables immediately below.

(5) Organizing Interdepartmental Meetings on Industrial Raw Material of Precursor Chemicals

The MEA annually holds interdepartmental communication and coordination meetings, symposiums, and conferences according to business needs as well as organizes interim meetings according to the needs of management and control operations, thereby resolving various problems encountered by ministries, departments, and manufacturers when executing material flow management and control. On October 20, 2014, the MEA held the Interdepartmental Communication and Coordination Meeting on the Declaration, Inspection, and Flow Control of Industrial Raw Material of Precursor Chemicals, during which benzyl cyanide was determined to be part of a drug structure. Benzyl cyanide is listed as a regulated drug in the United States and Germany. Benzyl cyanide used for manufacturing drugs has been seized by the NPA of the MOJ and the CGA of the Executive Yuan; thus, many suggested that this substance be incorporated into the controlled Category A for industrial raw material of precursor chemicals.

(6) The Businesses Which Failed to Report Category A Industrial Precursor Chemicals or Provided Questionable Whereabouts of the Materials

In 2014, the MEA employed a system to track the flow of industrial raw material of precursor chemicals and found several cases in which imported domestic industrial raw material was sold to individuals as well as cases in which manufacturers were suspected of facilitating the flow of unmonitored industrial raw material. The NPA investigated these cases and seized "Bath Salts" and "Meow Meow," a slang term for mephedrone, from drug manufacturers in July and December 2014, respectively. In January 2014, the CGA of the Executive Yuan reported that a company did not declare its import of one ton of red phosphorus in 2012, and the MEA later fined the company NT\$30,000 and requested that it provide a timely declaration.

(7) The Border Control Measures of Precursor Chemicals

To monitor and prevent drug sources from illegally manufacturing drugs, the Customs Administration of the MOF requested that customs bureaus execute various trade control measures at import and export check points and periodically provide data on the imports and exports of industrial raw material of precursor chemicals and sassafras oil. The provided data enable governing agencies to execute cargo tracking, thereby preventing legal raw material from being used to produce illicit drugs and achieving the goal of drug prevention and monitoring. The executed tasks are as follows.

i. Providing Import/Export Information for Industrial Precursor Chemicals

The Customs Administration collaborates with the Industrial Development Bureau to conduct unscheduled checking of businesses operating using industrial precursor chemicals (including

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those in Category B). Import/export information about industrial precursor chemicals and safrole (6,814 records in 2014) is provided to the Industrial Development Bureau each month for it to audit to prevent these materials being illegally used.

ii. Strengthening Import/Export Checks of Cold Medications Containing Ephedrine

Customs offices have increased measures targeting the transport of cold medications containing ephedrine agents—entry warehouse inspections; cargo examination and release; and loading cargo into containers for export—to prevent the danger of unscrupulous businesspeople diverting ephedrine precursor raw materials meant for export to be used in Taiwan to manufacture illegal drugs. Details of these procedures are outlined below:

a. Warehouse Entry:

Warehouse personnel use delivery and cargo notes to match the cargo ship's name, voyage number, shipping order, cargo label, number of items, and container number against details provided, and check whether there are any discrepancies. After the cargo has been put into the warehouse, the inbound cargo certificate is signed and given to the freight owner (customs clearance agent) and delivered to that warehouse's customs storage data file through Trade-van Information. Inspection and customs officers increase their inspections and monitoring of high-risk manufacturers and if cargo declarations arouse suspicion, to prevent cargo switching and smuggling.

b. Cargo Examination and Release:

(a) Examination: Cargo inspectors conduct more a thorough examination, comparing the content of the export declaration with the export data for the cargo, after the declaration data is verified as consistent with the warehouse entry data, and after the selected C3 cargo is sampled and examined using the Expert System set up by customs. Customs officers inspect cargo carefully to prevent unscrupulous businesspeople falsely exporting ephedrine or other controlled drugs disguised as medication for the common cold. If any examined substance arouses suspicions, then a sample must be taken and sent to an inspection institution for identification. The inspection results must be recorded on computer and submitted to the business concerned for it to undertake follow-up action in accordance with the regulations.

(b) Release: Export tariff regulation code "523" requires that a photocopy of a medical drug permit issued by the MOHW be provided (this is not required if foreign cargo is being exported) to export cold medications must be submitted. The cargo is released by customs after the permit is verified. In addition, the additional conditions for cargo release are automatically computer selected: "Container loading and ship cargo loading must be monitored by customs officers and containers must be escorted and guarded by customs officers when entering and leaving controlled areas. Only containers of consolidated cargo belonging to different cargo owners are permitted to be sealed with and managed by electronic seals." The subsequent loading of containers onto ships is monitored by customs inspection officers.

c. Container Loading:

Warehouse personnel must use the customs release notice, and cargo shipping order, or cargo transfer note to confirm the cargo ship's name, voyage number, cargo label, container number, and number of items of goods for export stored in the warehouse are all correct. The goods are then permitted to be released from the warehouse for loading into the container and onto the ship.



iii. Strengthening Prevention of International Smuggling

Customs continued to promote and undertake exchanges of intelligence and information with drug enforcement agencies in various countries. Customs in Taiwan worked with the United States to jointly hold the Conference on Information Exchange against Smuggling between Taiwan and the United States, and law enforcement agencies in Taiwan were invited to participate and share the latest information on chemical precursors, and international criminal organizations and smuggling trends. This helped improve the ability of customs, inspection, and other law enforcement officers to undertake drug investigations.

iv. Results

In 2014, customs inspections led to the following seizures of precursor ingredients for schedule 4 drugs: five cases involving ephedrine (gross weight: 1,141.26 kilograms), 35 cases involving pseudoephedrine (gross weight: 1,082.99 kilograms), 43 cases involving lysergic acid (gross weight: 1.23 kilograms), and 107 cases involving phenylpropanolamine (gross weight: 7.66 kilograms). These cases were all transferred to the MOJ's Bureau of Investigation as violations of the Narcotics Harm Prevention Act.

3.Future Focus

(1)Continue the Control of Industrial Precursor Chemicals

The reporting procedures for Category A industrial precursor chemicals will be simplified and efforts will continue being made to encourage all businesses using Category A industrial precursor chemicals to submit their precursor chemicals declarations using the online reporting system and reduce the percentage of reporting by fax. Category B businesses will continue to be encouraged to establish and maintain logs as legally required.

(2)Continue Efforts Auditing Industrial Precursor Chemicals and Preventing Illegal Use of Industrial Precursor Chemicals

The Ministry of Economic Affairs will continue to increase non-regularly scheduled inspections of businesses along the entire industrial precursor chemicals supply chain: upstream, middle-stream, and downstream. Priority will be given to inspecting businesses that arouse suspicion or that have submitted declarations containing abnormal information. Information about the punishments and serious legal ramifications that violations of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, and the Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals can incur will continue to be widely distributed to intimidate people in order to stop illegal sales of these materials.

(3)Close Cooperation with Justice Departments to Prevent Illegal Drug Use

If an abnormal declaration or one in which the whereabouts of materials are unclear is noticed and it is suspected that precursor chemicals or their agents are being appropriated to use to manufacture narcotics, the Ministry of Health and Welfare will proactively provide details to juridical units and assist them with follow-up investigation, to put an end to such illegal activities.

V. Increasing the Monitoring Mechanism for the Abuse of Emerging Drugs

1. Preface

According to the Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment—Amphetamine-type Stimulants and New Psychoactive Substances report, released by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, abuse of new psychoactive substances (NPS) is a global problem. By 2013, 348 NPS items had been identified. According to statistics released by the MOHW, 15 different NPS were detected for the first time among the drugs sent for inspection by prosecutors and police investigative agencies in 2014. This is the highest number in the last 10 years, and the number of NPS cases is increasing each year. Consequently, in addition to monitoring the prevalence of emerging drugs of abuse, the Drug Prevention Monitoring Group has also implemented educational training; increased drug testing, and enhanced drug inspection techniques; rigorously reports cases in which precursor chemicals were used for drug manufacturing; and immediately regulates emerging drugs of abuse, to help achieve the goal of drug hazard prevention.

2. Current Progress

(1) Monitoring the Prevalence of Emerging Drugs of Abuse

- i. The FDA assisted prosecutors, police, and investigating agencies with testing in cases where drugs were seized. The ingredient methiopropamine was detected for the first time in Taiwan, and other emerging substances of abuse such as methedrone, 25I-NBO-Me, and XLR-11 were detected in packaged drinks (Figure 3-7), indicating a growing phenomena of substances of abuse now appearing in forms which differ from the conventional crystal, powder, capsule, and pastille forms. The number of emerging drugs of abuse in Taiwan has continued increasing, and the mixing of a number of abused substances is surging.

XLR-11, 5-MeO-MIPT, ethylone, 25I-NBO-Me, and caffeine detected

Methedrone detected



Methiopropamine detected



Figure 3-7: Photos of specimens of detected emerging substances of abuse

ii. The NPA detected the following different emerging drugs of abuse with mixtures of methcathinone-type ingredients in "instant dissolve" and "liquid" forms in the drugs seized by police: 3,4-methylenedioxypropylamphetamine (MDPV; commonly known as "bath salts"), methylone (3,4-methylenedioxymethcathinone, bk-MDMA), mephedrone (4-methylmethcathinone, 4-MMC; commonly known as "meow meow"), 4-methylethcathinone (4-MEC), and fluoromethcathinone (FMC). Drug dealers purchase instant coffee packets readily available in the market; the top of the package is cut or sliced open, the drug powder is inserted into the opened packet, and the packet is then resealed using a heating machine or tape. Customized drug forms such as jelly and "haw flakes" have also been seized. More than one ingredient can be detected in the majority of the drugs sold in these forms, indicating



Figure 3-8: Photos of novel forms of seized drugs and the ingredients detected in them

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that the problem of using a mixture of emerging drugs is surging. Figure 3-8 presents some current novel forms of seized drugs and the ingredients which were detected in them:

- iii. In 2014, the Forensic Science Center, a major forensic institution of the Republic of China Armed Forces, received specimens from 36 institutions, for example the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Training Center. The Forensic Science Center performed 1,375 forensic drug tests (1,045 urine tests, 227 drug tests, and 103 hair tests) and assisted 16 juridical and prosecuting agencies (for example the Taiwan Taipei District Court) complete drug testing for 1,613 cases (501 urine testing cases, and 1,112 drug testing cases).
- iv. The MJIB's Forensic Science Division has established the most comprehensive database for instrumental analysis of emerging drugs of abuse in Taiwan, and other drug testing institutions in Taiwan are permitted unscheduled access to it. In 2014, 16 emerging drugs of abuse were detected in Taiwan for the first time, and all were entered into the database for instrumental analysis: ethylphenidate, norfludiazepam, 4-methylmethcathinone, bk-DMBDB, bk-MDDMA, α -P VT, MDP PP, MDP BP, 5F-PB-22, PV8, α -PV, THJ-2201, AB-CHMINACA, 5F-AMB, 4-Fluoro- α -PVP, and methoxetamine. The Forensic Science Division assisted the following drug testing institutions in Taiwan with 21 cases involving emerging drugs of abuse: the MOTC's Civil Aeronautics Administration Medical Center, the MOHW's Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, the Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, and Axin Scientific Co., Ltd.
- v. To have a comprehensive understanding of the emerging drugs of abuse trends in Taiwan, the FDA worked with the NPA to undertake a drug abuse screening and monitoring project targeting drug abuse suspects. 55 drug ingredients were screened for, including amphetamine, opiates, marijuana metabolites, and ketamine. In 2014, the average age of screened individuals was 30.7 years; most were male (80.5%); most had a senior high or vocational school education (59.0%); most worked in the manufacturing industry (34.7%) or were unemployed (32.9%); most drug crimes were first offenses (39.4%); and most drugs of abuse were seized during road checks (45.3%), and inspections of lodgings and gathering places (39.6%). The top five drugs of abuse detected doing urine screening were ketamine (40.1%), amphetamine and methamphetamine (34.8%), benzodiazepine (17.3%), opiates (15.7%), and buprenorphine (11.1%). The fact that ketamine had the highest positive test rate since 2012 is noteworthy (Figure 3-9); it indicates that ketamine abuse is still a major problem in Taiwan. The drug ingredients bk-MDMA (6.8%) and mephedrone (6.2%) ranked ninth and tenth respectively in positive test results. 42.9% of all drug abusers who tested

positive were abusers of more than one type of drug; amphetamine (methamphetamine) and opiates were the drugs of abuse that were most frequently combined.

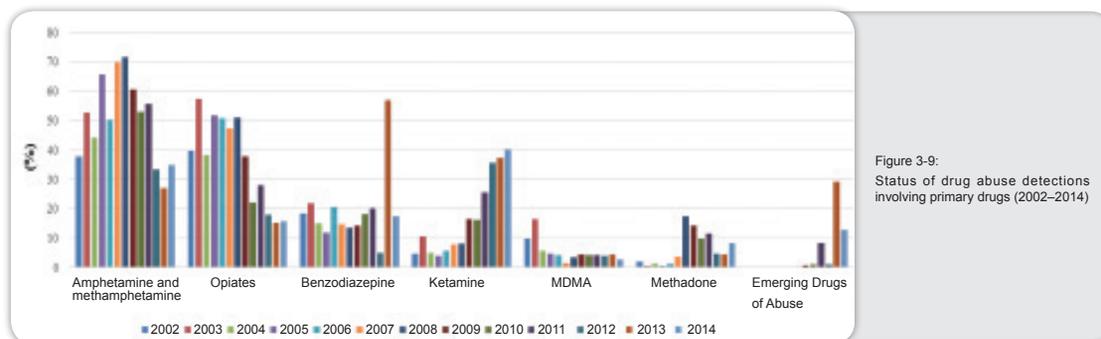


Figure 3-9: Status of drug abuse detections involving primary drugs (2002–2014)

(2) Education & Training & Improving Forensic Drug Testing Techniques

- i. The Forensic Science Center continues to develop analytical approaches to detect drugs in novel forms and emerging drugs and assisted the Taipei District Prosecutor's Office undertake a full quantitative analysis of mephedrone, an emerging drug. The Forensic Science Center will continue to closely monitor the drug situation and improve forensic drug testing techniques, to prevent unscrupulous people taking advantage of new avenues to commit drug crimes. The Forensic Science Center also compiles information to address the problem of emerging drugs of abuse that is growing more serious by the day. In 2014 it posted details—a brief description, a history of use as a drug of abuse, its properties, side effects, and current extent of abuse—of three emerging drugs, bk-MDMA, XLR-11, 25B-NBOMe, and 5-MeO-DALT, on the website of the Military Police to help prevent military officers tackle drug crimes. Every military officer can download this information. In 2014, the Forensic Science Center also held the Military Police Battle Camp. It gave 550 people from colleges, universities, and professional military classes who participated information about various types of drugs, the drug schedules, and associated drug hazards to help them fully understand the dangers that drugs pose and take a stand against them.
- ii. To improve affiliated inspectors' ability to investigate cases in which legal precursor chemicals are illicitly used for drug manufacturing, the Coast Guard Administration held a Training Class for New Intelligence Reserve Cadres and a Practical Training Class on Intelligence and Surveillance. Prosecutors and professional personnel with relevant practical experience were invited to the training classes to discuss the latest trends in the use of APIs to manufacture drugs, investigation techniques, and other practical skills. Education on the identification and monitoring of emerging drugs of abuse (such as "instant coffee" and "liquid ecstasy") has also been increased to facilitate the detection of emerging chemical substances which have not

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yet been regulated, and enable authorities to investigate ways to control these substances.

(3) Collectively Counter Crime: Reporting Cases in Which Precursor Chemicals Are Used to Manufacture Drugs

- i. The Coast Guard Administration of the Executive Yuan is a member of the Information Exchange Reporting Mechanism on Controlled Precursor Chemicals and it reports the sources of raw material used to manufacture illicit drugs to relevant agencies when it seizes illicit drugs. In 2014, the Coast Guard Administration reported a case involving a company that imported red phosphorus, a Category A precursor chemical, without permission, and the case was reported to the MEA's Industrial Development Bureau which is investigating further. In addition, all subsidiary agencies were issued the Executive Yuan Coast Guard Administration Drug Prevention Initiative Project, giving them instructions that in narcotics manufacturing investigation cases, personnel must try and trace the sources of the raw materials using on-site examination and comparison of evidence and clues, and submit a report to the competent authority.
- ii. Since 2009, the MJIB has worked with the FDA to increase the monitoring of atypical ephedrine (pseudoephedrine) usage at domestic pharmaceutical factories. The manufacturing of illicit drugs under the guise of manufacturing of common medicine for colds has been reduced. Nevertheless, some drug manufacturing groups directly smuggle methamphetamine products into Taiwan or manufacture drugs using ephedrine. No ephedrine that has been seized in the past 3 years was being used to manufacture drugs.

(4) Immediate Regulation of Emerging Drugs and Strengthening Drug Monitoring

- i. The ingredients in emerging drugs of abuse continue to change. When the MOI's Criminal Investigation Bureau detects newly emerging ingredients in drugs, the ingredients are immediately reported to the MOJ Drug Review Committee. In 2014, the following ingredients were proposed for regulation: 25B-NBOMe, fluoromethamphetamine (FMA), methoxymethcathinone, pentylone, phenylpropanolamine, and pseudoephedrine.
- ii. In accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, in conjunction with the MOHW the MOJ formed a drug review committee. It reviews emerging drugs, drugs in all schedules, and the raw material of precursor chemicals using three criteria: their addictiveness, the extent of abuse, and the hazards they present to society. This facilitates specific modifications to increase or reduce the drug items in each schedule and classification, and this in turn facilitates clearly understanding and controlling the current drug abuse situation. In 2014, the MOJ held three drug review committee meetings and placed an additional seven different precursor raw materials used for drug manufacturing under control: three schedule 4 precursor raw materials: alpha-acetylphenylacetone, phenylacetone, and noroxymorphone; and four schedule 2 precursor raw materials: methedrone, FMA, oripavine, and pentylone.



3.Future Focus

(1)More Advanced Analytical Equipment and Testing Technology

New methods of analysis for abused drugs are systematically being developed to increase testing capacity and efficiency. More standardized analysis data is constantly being compiled to give faster and more efficient identification and monitoring of the drugs being abused.

(2)Strengthen Drug Database to Effectively Monitor Emerging Drugs and Precursor Chemicals

The age of people abusing drugs has decreased over the years, accompanied by an increase in the distribution methods used, for example instant coffee packets, and narcotics in liquid form. The Supervising Drug Prevention Division will continue to monitor emerging drug abuse phenomena, collect related data from international sources, regulate precursor ingredients, and enforce strict reporting systems to help eradicate drug hazards.

VI.Conclusion

The increasing prevalence of transnational drug smuggling and transportation and the decreasing age of drug abusers and dealers in Taiwan continues to cause social problems, and security concerns. Drug crime prevention is the crucial objective of the Drug Prevention Monitoring Group. It works together with the different competent authorities exercising each of a wide range of control measures, and with other countries to strengthen intelligence exchanges and collaboration, collate and archive drug abuse data, have robust early warning mechanisms, strengthen the controlled drug management mechanisms, and have a sound industrial precursor chemical control system, with the goal of curbing drug abuse and preventing its further spread. The authorities have been going all out, working hard to develop a comprehensive database of emerging drugs of abuse, put in place more accurate testing methods, better surveillance of narcotics manufacturers, and better testing to enable a rapid grasp of the latest drug trends, and establish sound well-structured prevention and control networks to completely eradicate drugs and their hazards from Taiwan and create a drug-free environment.



Part IV

Collaborative Law Enforcement

Main contributor : Ministry of Justice

Other contributors : Ministry of the Interior

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of National Defense

Ministry of Finance

Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

Mainland Affairs Council, Executive Yuan

Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan

Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan

National Communications Commission



I. Preface

To prevent the use of prohibited drugs and ensure that Taiwanese people can live in a healthy environment, drug investigation groups collaboratively investigate cases involving various drug types to stop their supply and to deliver the latest drug investigation information to government departments. Authorities can refer to and use this information when revising anti-drug strategies and constructing anti-drug networks.

In 2014, the collective effort of all members of all drug investigation groups resulted in a total of 4,339.5 kg of drugs (categorized under different schedules) being seized. This is the largest amount seized since the statistical method of assessing the net weight of the pure substance was adopted in 2006. The amount of schedule 3 drugs seized (3,341.0 kg) accounted for 77.0% of all seized drugs far exceeding the amount of seized drugs under other schedules. Preventing the abuse of schedule 3 drugs is crucial for current anti-drug initiatives. More than 80% of seized drugs or precursor chemical substances originate from overseas; thus, in addition to drug investigations within Taiwan, drug interception at customs and cooperative international drug investigations are both a critical component of drug investigation initiatives.

This Collaborative Law Enforcement chapter gives a detailed account of Taiwan's current narcotic enforcement organizations, strategies, and the anti-drug work undertaken, and also sets out proposed future activities and focus points in response to the latest drug trends. This chapter aims to give readers a better understanding of the current narcotic enforcement work in Taiwan by presenting a review of the previous year's work.

II. Current Progress

1.1. Drug Investigation Organizations and Strategies

(1) Drug Investigation Organizations

The Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice (MJIB), the National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior (NPA), the Coast Guard Administration (CGA), and the Military Police Command of the Ministry of National Defense (MPC) all take part in conducting investigation of illegal drugs cases, with their efforts integrated by various prosecutorial organs and mechanisms. The Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance (CA) is in charge of all customs matters and preventing drug smuggling. The Mainland Affairs Council assists the strengthening of cross-strait collaborative investigations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs works to assist mutual exchanges related to drug crime investigations. The National Communications Commission is responsible for the monitoring of drug crime and ensuring it is up to date. The Financial Supervisory Commission supervises and coordinates all financial institutions to help judicial departments trace and freeze

Part IV Collaborative Law Enforcement

possible criminal drug funds. The Fisheries Agency is responsible for implementing controls to reduce illegal drug smuggling by fishermen. The National Development Council is in charge of integrating the drafting, coordinating, reviewing of policies, and resource allocation.

To effectively integrate the efforts of each investigative organization, the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office holds a Drugs Investigation Supervisory Task Force meeting each quarter. The supervisory taskforce passed the proposals for the United Investigation-Distribution of Tasks Based on Efficiency Assessment of Contributing Departments, and the Efficient Confiscation for International and Cross-strait Collaborative Drugs Investigation.

The Taiwan High Prosecutor Office also holds and Breakout Sessions of the Executive Yuan Anti-drug Assembly every 2 months to help the different investigative departments interact more closely, and different drug investigation agencies share experiences and work together to collectively solve problems. The meetings held in 2014 focused on discussing and researching the following problems: reducing the number of foreigners illegally bringing controlled drugs into Taiwan; conducting critical analysis and investigation of the sources of precursor raw materials for illicit drugs; and developing strategies for preventing drug smuggling using fishing boats. Performance reviews of the following two drug investigation programs, approved in 2013, are continuously conducted to ensure that they are being successfully implemented: (1) the United Investigation-Distribution of Tasks Based on Efficiency Assessment of Contributing Departments program; and the (2) Efficient Confiscation for International and Cross-strait Collaborative Drugs Investigation program.

(2)Drugs Investigation Strategies

On June 6, 2013, the Executive Yuan approved the Collaborative Drug Prevention, Drug Resistance, Drug Investigation, and Drug Rehabilitation Strategy. The strategy for the Drug Investigation Division included specific tasks such as Reducing the Supply of Drugs, Strengthening Ketamine Investigation in Schools; Improving International and Cross-strait Drugs Investigative Mechanisms, and Establishing Anti-drug Strategy Collaboration; and Establishing Drugs Investigative Training Collaboration. The performance review of this program was conducted by the National Development Council in August 2014, and the various goals for the collaborating drug investigation groups were achieved as planned.

In order to combine the anti-drug efforts of all government departments, on June 2, 2006, the Premier of the Executive Yuan convened the first Anti-Drug Assembly to discuss the main drug issues and anti-drug initiatives and consolidate strategies. Three meetings were held in 2014, (the 13th, 14th, and 15th meetings) were held. At the 14th meeting, plans for drug investigation initiatives were put forward in the MOJ Current Status and Prevention Strategy Recommendations for Adolescent Schedule 3 and 4 Drug Abusers report, and in the MND Drug Prevention Initiative for the Republic of China Armed Forces report at the 15th meeting.

The Executive Yuan's Collaborative Drug Prevention, Drug Resistance, Drug Investigation, and Drug Rehabilitation Strategy and Anti-drug Assembly meetings have led to phased actions



being designed for each member department to undertake in line with their different jurisdictions, and needs.

The NPA implemented the Catch the Drug Bug campaign in 2005, the Investigation of Drug Production campaign in 2006, the Enforced Investigation of Drug Production, Transportation and Distribution campaign in 2008, the Enforced Eradication of Drugs campaign in 2009, and the Synchronized Investigation of Category 3 Narcotics campaign in 2012. Since 2012, the agency has integrated the departments of detection, forensics, international cooperation, information and investigation under the Police Departments Drug Prevention Strategic and Enforcement Program, to strengthen internal cooperation and share resources and information between departments to successfully achieve anti-drug objectives. The Project for Police Agencies to Strengthen Drug Raids was revised on June 3, 2014. To crack down on drug suppliers, the scoring method for drug cases was comprehensively adjusted on the basis of drug crime trends by increasing the weights of accumulated points for the following categories: major drug smuggling cases, criminal organizations led by drug dealers, and upstream organizations that sell drugs to adolescents.

The drug investigation initiatives managed by the CGA are carried out by its affiliated investigation teams and coast guards. Combining sea patrol and onshore investigations can prevent the smuggling of drugs into Taiwan from overseas.... In addition, the CGA is proposing strategies to combat the problems of the substantial increase in the number of cases of liquid ephedrine and of ketamine being smuggled into Taiwan using rubber rafts and small fishing boats (speedboats) that are not regulated by any state.

In response to how rampant drug abuse in Taiwan has seriously threatened the health of our nationals and social order, the Council of Agriculture has made drug detection and confiscation a key customs inspection task, on top of collecting customs duties and other taxes and charges. To enable customs to efficiently check for potential drug transportation, the administration utilizes x-ray instruments and sniffer dogs. This helped customs confiscate 3,573.4 kg (355 cases) of drugs smuggled in 2014. All 355 cases were handed over to judicial departments for further prosecution.

The Council of Agriculture of the Executive Yuan is also responsible for fishery affairs. In 2013, the council commissioned the Taiwan Cross-strait Fisheries Cooperation and Development Foundation to hold short-term training sessions in Keelung, Chungli, Mazu, Changhua, Fangliao, Linyuan, Kaohsiung and Taichung areas, explaining that it is illegal to smuggle drugs, and that the fishing licenses of fishermen found to be involved in drug trafficking would be suspended or revoked. In 2014, the Council of Agriculture received information that two fishing boats were seized by drug investigation units for attempting to smuggle schedule 2 drugs. The smugglers onboard were subsequently found guilty by the court of first instance. Four people include the captain and fishermen, had their fishing license revoked, in accordance with the provisions of the Fisheries Act, and the Fishing Vessels and Crew Smuggling Penal Standards.

2. Education, Training and Exchanges of Experience

Strict crackdowns on drug-related criminals in Taiwan have resulted in constantly-evolving drug manufacturing and smuggling methods. This has made establishing drug crackdown training and collaboration another key task of the drug prevention, abstinence, investigation, and rehabilitation action plan. The action plan specifies that the Ministry of Justice, the NPA, the CGA, and the CA must extensively participate in meetings about collaborative drug crackdowns, and jointly organize drug crackdown workshops and drills in order to understand the latest crime patterns, exchange drug crackdown know-how, and collaborate to prevent and strike drug related crimes. The work undertaken by each division in 2014 is outlined below:

The MOJ held the 2014 Workshop on Drug Investigation on July 17 and 18 to increase prosecutors' and prosecutor investigators' drug-investigating knowledge. The training courses addressed the following: the current status for drug addiction treatment and proposed strategies; the current drugs being seized by customs; examples of transnational drug criminal organization investigations; reports on illicit drug manufacturing factories; reports on fishing boats seized at sea for smuggling amphetamines; reports on cases involving the seizure of heroin smuggled in air freight; and reports on drugs smuggled on cargo ships.

The NPA held the 2014 Workshop on Investigation Initiatives for All Police Agencies from April 14 to 25, to enhance the illicit drug case management related legal knowledge and investigation skills of police agency personnel. Training was provided to enable investigators on the front line to share experiences with one another, thereby enhancing the drug investigation efforts of police agencies. The training covered: a brief introduction to and discussion of urine screening tests; analysis and discussion of current drug crime; discussion of regulations on the seizure of drugs from people driving while under the influence of drugs; experience sharing and case analysis of investigated drug cases; administrative sanction systems for management of schedule 3 and 4 drugs; and identification of illicit drug manufacturing factories.

The NPA and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration have established a collaborative mechanism to select and send qualified personnel to the U.S. to receive training. At the same time, drug prevention related seminars, forums, visits, training and lectures have been arranged to improve the drug-related knowledge and skills of related personnel. For example, the 9th Cross-Strait, Hong Kong and Macao Symposium on Police Studies held by the Police Association of China in Kunming, China, October 21–26, 2014, and the Taiwan–U.S. Intelligence Exchange Seminars Against Smuggling held by the MOF Customs Administrations on December 3–4, 2014.

The CGA regularly organizes the Training Class for Newly Recruited Intelligence Reserve Cadres and the Practical Training Class on Intelligence and Surveillance to foster the development of professional investigation personnel. Investigation personnel are given the latest information on drug crime trends and common regulations, investigation skills, evidence gathering essentials, and the skills for investigating secret drug compartments. Such training can

enhance the drug investigation skills of professional investigation personnel and more effectively counter sea, onshore, and port drug smuggling. CGA personnel visited the United States, Japan, and the Philippines to enhance drug investigation related international intelligence exchanges and learn about the experiences of personnel in other countries of drug investigations at sea, exchange criminal information and intelligence, and establish two-way communication channels. Representatives of the CGA are stationed in these countries to strengthen international drug investigations.

3.Outline of Drug Investigation Cases

(1)Ministry of Justice

i. Ketamine Smuggling Committed by Chen and Others Using Fishing Boats

The MJIB Southern Taiwan Mobile Workstation suspected that a drug smuggling gang led by Chen (full name withheld) was using Fishing Boat Hai to smuggle drugs from China to Taiwan. On February 18, 2014, the MOJ and the Southern Taiwan Mobile Workstation coast guard intercepted Fishing Boat Hai at sea and escorted it to Kaohsiung wharf in custody. 18 bags of ketamine (gross weight: 378 kg) were seized from a secret compartment on the boat, and Captain Chen and the crewmembers Nian and Wang (full names withheld) were arrested (Figure 4-1).



Figure 4-1:Ketamine smuggling committed by Chen and others using fishing boats

ii. Pseudoephedrine Solution Manufacturing Committed by Liang and Others

The MJIB Kaohsiung City Field Office suspected that an illicit drug manufacturing gang led by Liang (full name withheld) was producing and selling pseudoephedrine in the Kaohsiung area. At approximately 6 pm on February 25, 2014, the Kaohsiung City Field Office and police authorities seized 2,150 kg of pseudoephedrine solution, 57 bags (gross weight: 1,140 kg) of ephedra sinica, raw material for illicit drug manufacturing, and a set of illicit drug manufacturing machines in the Niaosong District of Kaohsiung City. The illicit drug manufacturers Liang and Shiang (full names withheld) were arrested (Figure 4-2).



Figure 4-2: Pseudoephedrine solution manufacturing committed by Liang and others

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iii. Ketamine Smuggling Committed by Shih and Others

The MJIB Taoyuan City Field Office suspected that a drug smuggling gang led by Shih (name withheld) was involved in an operation smuggling and selling drugs from China into Taiwan. On March 22, 2014, the Taoyuan City Field Office and military and police personnel seized ketamine (gross weight: 350 kg) in the Shulin District of New Taipei City and arrested Shih and Jian (full names withheld) (Figure 4-3).



Figure 4-3: Ketamine smuggling committed by Shih and others

iv. Methamphetamine and Ketamine Smuggling Committed by Shi and Others Using Fishing Boats

The MJIB Central Taiwan Mobile Workstation suspected that a drug smuggling gang led by Shi (full name withheld) was attempting to smuggle and sell illicit drugs from China to Taiwan. At 9 pm on June 24, 2014 at the interchange of National Highway 8 and Taiwan Provincial Highway 19 in Tainan City, 5 kg of methamphetamine, gross weight, and 100 kg of ketamine, gross weight, were seized from the vehicle drivers Yang and Chang (full names withheld), both of whom were arrested. Subsequently, Shi and Wang (full names withheld), both of whom arranged the drug smuggling using fishing boats, were tracked and arrested with warrants (Figure 4-4).

v. Methamphetamine Smuggling Committed by Shen and Others

The MJIB Taipei City Field Office suspected that a drug smuggling gang led by Shen (full name withheld) was attempting to smuggle and sell illicit drugs from China to Taiwan. At approximately 4 pm on November 21, 2014 in the Dadu District of Taichung City, Wu (full name withheld) was arrested in flagrante delicto while signing for cargo in which 118.4 kg of methamphetamine was hidden. The prime suspect Shen and partner Wei (full names withheld) were tracked and arrested with warrants (Figure 4-5).



Figure 4-4: Methamphetamine and ketamine smuggling committed by Shi and others using fishing boats



Figure 4-5: Methamphetamine smuggling committed by Shen and others

(2) Ministry of the Interior

i. Ketamine Smuggling Committed by Tsou

In December 2013, the CIB received a report indicating that Tsou (full name withheld) and others had hidden ketamine in hardware machinery, attempting to smuggle it from China into Taiwan for illegal profit. A joint investigation with the Taoyuan Police Department (TPD) task force resulted in Tsou and others being arrested on the afternoon of March 3, 2014 near the Yangmei Interchange of the Chung-Shan Freeway while they were transporting 324 kg of ketamine from China (Figure 4-6).

ii. Erimin Manufacturing Factory

On April 4, 2014, the New Taipei City Police Department arrested Lin (full name withheld)



Figure 4-6: Ketamine smuggling committed by Tsou



Figure 4-7: Erimin manufacturing factory

and two others, who were suspected of manufacturing illicit drugs, and 25,000 erimin pills and 121 kg of erimin powder were seized and impounded. The suspects manufactured illicit drugs in a residential area, thinking that their manufacturing would not be suspected in such an area. The windows of the rooms in which the illicit drugs were hidden were covered by red cloth. The suspect Lin drove a luxury car which led the task force suspected that he was a leading member of the drug manufacturing gang. Lin was suspected of manufacturing illicit drugs at different locations to diversify risk and obtain high profits. He was prosecuted after interrogation (Figure 4-7).

iii. The First "Meow Meow" Manufacturing Factory in Taiwan

On July 6, 2014 in the Bali District of New Taipei City, the CIB, TPD, and New Taipei City Police Department raided an illicit drug manufacturing factory that was producing the emerging drug methedrone (commonly known as "meow meow") and methylone (an MDMA substance). The suspects, Yang (full name withheld) and others, were arrested on the scene, and the following items were impounded: methedrone, methylone, and semi-finished products, illicit drug manufacturing devices, and a large amount of chemical raw materials (dichloromethane, methylamine, and acetone). Investigations revealed that Chen worked as a barber by day and an illicit drug manufacturer by night, and Chen's manufactured drugs were mainly sold in renowned bars and nightclubs in northern Taipei (Figure 4-8).

iv. Amphetamine Smuggling Operation of Lee and Others, Involving the Mini-Three Links Halted Through Cross-Strait Cooperation of Police and Prosecutors

In 2014, the CIB received intelligence indicating that a domestic drug organization was collaborating with drug lords in China and planned to smuggle a large quantity of illicit drugs into Taiwan through the Mini-Three Links. After investigations verified this scheme, the Taipei and Kinmen District Prosecutors Offices jointly investigated this case and formed a joint task force, collaborating with the Taipei City Police Department, Kaohsiung City Police Department, TPD, Taichung Customs, and Kaohsiung Customs. The CIB also collaborated with the Ministry of Public Narcotics Control Bureau of the People's Republic of China. Intelligence gathering led to the discovery of the strategy and route planned by Lee (full name withheld) and the drug smuggling gang for illicit drug smuggling, and cargo carrying 8.8 tons



Figure 4-8: The first "meow meow" manufacturing factory in Taiwan

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of granite stone slabs that was declared as being transported from Xiamen to Kinmen was identified as the smuggled cargo. On July 31, 2014, the CIB and Kaohsiung Customs Offshore Section examined the cargo and discovered that the centers of the three granite stone slabs were hollow and filled with wooden boxes. Each box contained 20 bags of amphetamines, totaling 60 bags of amphetamines with a gross weight of 60 kg (Figure 4-9).



Figure 4-9: Amphetamine smuggling operation of Lee and others involving the Mini-Three Links was halted through the cross-strait cooperation of police and prosecutors

v. Joint Investigation by Police, Prosecutors, and the Coast Guard Halting an Operation Involving Aeroponics Growing of Marijuana

In June 2014, the CIB received intelligence indicating that a man was suspected of selling marijuana in Taipei City and New Taipei City. Investigation found that Wang (full name withheld) had entrusted friends to transport marijuana seeds from the Netherlands to Taiwan. Yao (full name withheld) obtained information about growing marijuana from books and foreign websites, and purchased an automatic water sprinkler, aluminum foil, and a PH detector from the Internet, to grow marijuana. To reduce risk and produce a large quantity of marijuana, this illicit drug manufacturing gang employed the latest aeroponics and asexual reproduction method to grow marijuana in a suite, apartment, and townhouse located in Bali in New Taipei City. Illicit drugs including amphetamines, marijuana flowers, hundreds of marijuana seeds, and 662 marijuana plants were seized (Figure 4-10).



Figure 4-10: Joint investigation by police, prosecutors, and the coast guard leading to termination of an operation involving the growing of marijuana using aeroponics

vi. Ephedrine Smuggling Committed by Chen

The CIB received intelligence that a drug cartel in Taoyuan planned to collaborate with drug lords in Guangdong Province in China to smuggle a large quantity of illicit drugs into Taiwan from Shenzhen. The task force examined a wide range of cross-strait sea and air freight information and noticed suspicious personnel had declared the transport of suspicious chemicals from Shenzhen to Taiwan. The CIB immediately sent personnel to wait at various cargo distribution fields and intercept. On December 11, 2014, task force personnel discovered a medium size truck loaded with three large wooden boxes was circling Dayuan

District in Taoyuan in an attempt to avoid being tailed by other vehicles or supervised. When the truck was stopped by CIB personnel, 1,050 kg of ephedrine liquids, a schedule 4 drug, were found in the truck and seized, and the driver, the suspect Chen (full name withheld), was arrested (Figure 4-11).



Figure 4-11: Ephedrine smuggling committed by Chen

(3)Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

i. Amphetamines Illicitly Manufactured by Hu

On March 7, 2014, CGA Tainan Investigation Team 2 investigated factories located on Anho Road in Annan District, Tainan City and seized Hu (full name withheld) and others, who were suspected of manufacturing illicit drugs. Solid amphetamine products (1 kg), liquid amphetamine products (28 kg), semi-finished amphetamine products (71 kg), and drug manufacturing devices were seized and impounded (Figure 4-12).



Figure 4-12: Amphetamines illicitly manufactured by Hu

ii. Ketamine Smuggled by Liu and Others Through a Fishing Boat

C G A K a o h s i u n g Investigation Team 1 received intelligence that smugglers intended to use Fishing Boat Sheng from Penghu to smuggle illicit drugs from China into Taiwan. When Fishing Boat Sheng entered Kaohsiung harbor on March 19, 2014, Captain Lu (full name withheld) and two other suspects were arrested for smuggling ketamine (146 kg). Subsequently, Liu (full name withheld), who organized the smuggling, and three other suspects were also arrested (Figure 4-13).



Figure 4-13: Ketamine smuggled by Liu and others by using a fishing boat

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iii. Amphetamine Illicitly Manufactured by Lin

On June 17, 2014, the CGA Yunlin Investigation Team investigated Jinzhong Street in North District, Taichung City where they arrested Lin (full name withheld) and two other suspects for manufacturing illicit drugs. Amphetamine (14.4 kg), ephedrine (64.5 kg), and a set of drug manufacturing devices were impounded (Figure 4-14).



Figure 4-14: Amphetamine illicitly manufactured by Lin

iv. Ketamine Smuggled by Hsu Through a Yacht

The Penghu Investigation Team of the CGA received intelligence indicating that people in Penghu planned to use a yacht to smuggle illicit drugs into Penghu and then transfer them to Taiwan for profit. The case was reported to the Penghu District Prosecutors Office for investigation. On June 26, 2014, Hsu (full name withheld) and three other suspects were arrested for using the yacht Chang to smuggle 100 kg of the schedule 3 drug ketamine (Figure 4-15).



v. Ketamine Smuggled by Using a Sampan

The CGA Taitung Investigation Team received intelligence regarding illicit drug smuggling involving fishing boats. On October 20, 2014, the team received intelligence indicating that smugglers planned to use a sampan, which was not regulated by any state, to smuggle drugs into Taiwan in the open sea of the Waisanding Barrier Island by gaining access to the shore at high tide. A joint land–sea deployment was employed to capture the sampan, and a maritime anti-trafficking vessel forced the sampan into the shoal, stranding it. Ketamine (281.5 kg) and the emerging schedule 3 drug XLR-11 (gross weight: 30 kg) were seized (Figure 4-16).



Figure 4-15: Ketamine smuggled by Hsu through a yacht



Figure 4-16: Ketamine smuggled by using a sampan

(4) Ministry of National Defense

i. Illicit Drugs Smuggled by Lee and Others Using Posted Parcels

The Taipei Military Police Station of the Military Police Command (MPC) collaborated with the CIB, NSB, and relevant agencies in Malaysia, Australia, and the United Kingdom to acquire information about the drug smuggling method of the drug cartel led by Lee (full name withheld). On December 18, 2014, ketamine (2 kg) and amphetamine (3 kg) were seized at post offices, and at UPS Shipping and other shipping companies, and the people mailing the parcels containing illicit drugs were arrested on the scene. In addition, the Taipei Military Police Station collaborated with relevant agencies in Malaysia and Australia to arrest illicit drug buyers and dealers in Taiwan (Figure 4-17).



Figure 4-17: Illicit drugs smuggled using posted parcels by Lee and others



Figure 4-18: Ketamine smuggled through sea shipping by Lo and others

ii. Ketamine Smuggled Through Sea Shipping by Lo and Others

On August 5, 2014, Keelung Customs inspected postal parcels and seized 15 cartons containing travel bags in which the schedule 3 drug ketamine was hidden. The parcels were mailed under the name Lia Sri Wahyuni and shipped from Hong Kong to Taiwan. Information about this case was given



to Keelung Military Police Station and the Keelung Station of Maritime Affairs Division to facilitate the capture of the suspects. Personnel were immediately dispatched to the shipping address of the parcels in Tainan, and the suspect Lo (full name withheld) was arrested in flagrante delicto while signing for the parcels. The ketamine (45 kg) was impounded (Figure 4-18).

iii. Kaohsiung Military Police Station Seizure of Illicit Drugs Sold by Tsai

After receiving intelligence, the MPC Kaohsiung Military Police Station used communication monitoring and mobile evidence gathering strategies to ascertain the illegal drug distribution methods that Tsai (full name withheld) typically used. Kaohsiung Military Police Station launched an investigation on December 26, 2014 and seized MDMA concealed in 47 coffee packets (gross weight: 989 g), 6 packets of ketamine (gross weight: 662 g), 60 erimin pills, electronic scales, stir plates, zipper bags, and other drug items. The investigation found that after packaging the illicit drugs, Tsai offered them to management personnel at upscale hotels and nightclubs for free trials. The drugs were subsequently sold to people introduced by these management personnel. To expand the consumer base, Tsai provided devices for drug abuse with the purchased drugs (Figure 4-19).



Figure 4-19: Illicit Drugs Sold by Tsai Seized by the Kaohsiung Military Police Station

(5) Ministry of Finance

i. Liquid Ephedrine Smuggled Using a Sea Shipping Container

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On December 23, 2014, Keelung Customs assigned a cargo inspector to inspect a batch of material for warehouse storage, declared for importation (declaration number: AA//03/45○2/0416) by the Logistic Corporation Jie. The ninth item on the declaration form was ethyl acetate (liquid); but the shipped material was obviously different from the declared material in color and smell. Personnel from the Inspection Group's Detection Dog Team tested the material using drug testing reagents, and the results indicated that the material was likely amphetamine. A test sample of the material was seized for chemical assay by the Chemical Assay Section of Keelung Customs, and the material was suspected to be pseudoephedrine. The next day, the MJIB assayed the material and confirmed that it was pseudoephedrine (gross weight: approximately 1,080 kg). The case was subsequently transferred to the MOJ for further investigation (Figure 4-20).



Figure 4-20: Liquid pseudoephedrine smuggled using sea shipping containers

ii. Ketamine Smuggled Using Express Air Freight Cargo

On June 28, 2014, Taipei Customs collaborated with the NPA's Aviation Police Bureau (APB) to carry out X-ray screening of some express air freight cargo delivered from Hong Kong. The screening of the cargo revealed images of 6 suspicious cargo bags that were declared as personal luggage. This was searched and in addition to old clothes and books, the security agents, detection dog team, and express delivery industry personnel working together discovered white crystalline powder in spaces inside every cylindrical curtain rod, and at the bottom of each aquarium tank in five of the cargo bags. The white crystalline powder was seized and examined using the Raman spectrometer, and the test showed a positive reaction for amphetamine. The sniffer dogs also identified the powder as a drug (exhibited by their changes in behavior). The gross weight of the white crystalline powder was approximately 22.9 kg, and the illicit drug case was transferred to the APB for investigation (Figure 4-21).



Figure 4-21: Ketamine smuggled in express air freight cargo

iii. Ketamine Smuggled Using Express Air Freight Cargo

On September 1 and 11, 2014, Taipei Customs and APB security inspectors conducted X-ray scanning of the Far Glory Express Handling Unit and found that the scanned images of 7 cargo packages declared as lighting accessories and polyvinyl chloride products were suspicious. With assistance from customs broker personnel, the cargo packages were opened for inspection, and an unknown white crystalline powder hidden in the bottom part of lamp holders, and concrete



Figure 4-22: Ketamine smuggled in express air freight cargo

bases (gross weight: 36.9 kg) was seized. The drug testing reagent produced a positive reaction for amphetamine. The case was transferred to the APB for investigation (Figure 4-22).

iv. Marijuana Flowers Smuggled Using Air Freight International Parcels

On June 15, 24, and 27 in 2014, the Parcels Section of the Taipei Customs Songshan Customs Office conducted X-ray screening of some parcels and found that the scanned images of three express air parcels delivered from the United States, declared as clothing gifts (jackets) and baby clothes, were suspicious. With assistance from the post office staff, the parcels were opened, and three vacuum-packed goods were found to be covered by down jackets in one parcel, and five vacuum-packed goods were found in plastic containers in the other two parcels. Marijuana flowers were seized (gross weight: 6.949 kg) from in the vacuum-packed goods. The case has been transferred to the MJIB for investigation (Figure 4-23).



Figure 4-23: Marijuana flowers smuggled in international air freight parcels

v. Heroin Smuggled in Air Freight International Parcels

Staff of the Investigation Customs of Taipei Customs had not been tipped off but during an X-ray scanning inspection on August 1, 2014, determined that the X-ray scanned image of an express air parcel from Thailand, declared as dry milk, was suspicious. The parcel containing 18 bags labelled as soya milk powder was opened with the assistance of post office staff. The suspicious powder was examined and found to be mixed with an unknown white granular powder. When tested with the drug testing reagent, it produced a positive reaction for the schedule 1 drug heroin (gross weight: 6.32 kg). The case was transferred to the MJIB for investigation (Figure 4-24).



Figure 4-24: Heroin smuggled in international air freight parcels

Figure 4-25: Heroin smuggled in checked baggage

vi. Heroin Smuggled in Checked Baggage

On August 11, 2014, while undertaking passenger border entry inspections Taipei Customs and the APB conducted screenings of the checked baggage of passengers Wu, Lo, and Liao (full names withheld), who were traveling from Thailand to Taiwan. They listed the baggage items as requiring further and detailed inspection at the Goods to Declare channel (also known as the Red Channel). The customs inspector on duty at the Goods to Declare channel meticulously inspected the checked baggage items and discovered bricks of white powder hidden in instant noodle packets, and the drug testing reagent produced a positive reaction for the schedule 1 drug heroin (gross weight: 17.7 kg). The case was transferred to the APB for investigation (Figure 4-25).

4. Investigative Collaboration with Telecommunication Businesses

The following three approaches illustrate how the drug investigation initiative work that was being cooperatively undertaken with telecommunications companies was being managed by the end of 2014.

i. Supervise Type 1 Telecommunication Service Providers Assisting Departments with Collaborative Communications Surveillance

Current allocation of tasks between telecommunication service providers and supervising departments:

(1) Mobile Phone Service Providers

The MJIB is in charge of providing the communication monitoring equipment for the Mobile Phone Sector of Chunghwa Telecom. The NPA is responsible for providing the communication monitoring equipment for other private mobile phone businesses, such as Taiwanmobile (now merged with MOBITAI Communications and TransAsia Telecom) and FarEasTone Telecommunications (now merged with KG Telecommunication). Before telecommunications companies were permitted to assist in drug investigation initiatives, the Mobile Phone Sector of Chunghwa Telecom had cooperated with the MOJ for case investigations using its communication monitoring system. The other telecommunications companies have now implemented communication monitoring systems and cooperate with agencies to undertake communication monitoring initiatives.

(2) Fixed Communications and Integrated Internet Service

Four fixed telecommunications network operators—Chunghwa Telecom, Asia Pacific Telecom, Taiwan Fixed Network, and New Century InfoComm Tech—cooperate with the MJIB and NPA to provide the latest network equipment for monitoring initiatives. Cable television managed by corporate groups has been cooperating with local network services provided by fixed telecommunications network companies and with communication monitoring agencies to establish monitoring equipment, with tasks distributed among them. Cable television managed by non-corporate groups also cooperates with communication monitoring agencies to establish monitoring equipment by turns, according to the sequence generated by the groups for collaborating with local network services.

(3) Low MHz (1900) Digital Mobile Phone Service

The MJIB is in charge of providing communication monitoring equipment for First International Telecom. Its communication monitoring system was launched on January 15, 2009.

(4) 3G Telecommunication Service Providers

The MJIB is also in charge of developing communication monitoring equipment for Chunghwa Telecom and Asia Pacific Telecom. The NPA is responsible for developing communication monitoring equipment for Far EasTone Telecommunications, Vibo Telecom, and Taiwan Mobile. The 3G mobile service providers have all implemented communication monitoring systems which are



provided to agencies for communication monitoring.

(5) Wireless Broadband Services

The MJIB is also in charge of developing communication monitoring equipment for Tatung InfoComm and First International Telecom, and the NPA is in charge of developing communication monitoring equipment for VMAX Telecom, Far EasTone Telecommunications, Vee Telecom Multimedia, and Global Mobile, and ensuring that the regulations for communication monitoring systems are implemented. Tatung InfoComm and First International Telecom have obtained written approval from the MJIB to manage communication monitoring, and they cooperate with various agencies and offer them interim communication monitoring mechanisms when needed. VMAX Telecom, Far EasTone Telecommunications, Vee Telecom Multimedia, and Global Mobile have also obtained written approval from the NPA to manage communication monitoring, and they also cooperate with various agencies and provide them interim communication monitoring mechanisms when needed.

ii. Supervise Cooperation of Type 1 Telecommunications Service Providers with Law Enforcement Departments to Collect Criminal Evidence

- a. a. The National Communications Commission is responsible for the supervision of a Mobile Device Emergency Contact 24-hour security service from all telecommunication service providers.
- b. In cooperation with crime investigations, the National Communications Commission has implemented Telecommunications Service User Data Inquiries for Law Enforcement and continues to ensure the provision of client data from service providers to law enforcement departments. To help the government prevent crime, the National Communications Commission discounted the fee for agencies to inquire into bidirectional communication records for specific days and months to NT\$100, starting from July 7, 2010.
- c. In July, 2006, the National Communications Commission and the NPA founded a Telecommunications Fraud Inquiries Task Team for both fixed and mobile service providers. The team provides related technical inquiries to help prevent fraud crimes.
- d. Telecommunications Anti-fraud Tasks in 2014:
 - (a) Consolidation of user information and contracts: Each service provider was supervised to verify user data, and periodically conduct random tests to avoid false registration. 1,800 clients were verified in 2013.
 - (b) Prevention of Telecommunications Fraud Offenses: 2,500 accounts were closed because of illegal use and 2,500,000 text messages were intercepted. Investigative interviews were conducted for 17 Type 1 service and 209 Type 2 services.
 - (c) Distribution of Anti-fraud Campaign Text Messages: Service providers have cooperated with the NPA to distribute more than 18,000,000 anti-fraud text messages in 2014.

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(d)The NPA has collaborated with service providers to block international calls with altered incoming numbers. More than 2,000,000 such calls have been intercepted.

iii. Supervise Type 2 Telecommunications Service Providers Assisting with Investigation and Crime Prevention

In order to assist with investigative purposes and comply with Article 21 of the Enforcement Rules of the Communications Security and Surveillance Act, amendments were made to the regulations governing Type 2 telecommunications service providers: "businesses must provide requested information, or state that they do not have it, when an application is made as part of a legal inquiry procedure". "Supervision of such inquiries is governed by the Communications Security and Surveillance Act", and "businesses operating purely language and/or internet communications to users must provide the correct and sender numbers in real time". These amendments will ensure a correctly displayed sender number and efficient cooperation between service providers and law enforcement officers. In order to continue to ensure legitimate and efficient investigative cooperation, the National Communications Commission implemented the following measure: in accordance with the Internet Mutual Management Act, service providers were not permitted to send/receive any transferred calls without proper mutual web agreement.

5. Destruction of Seized Drugs

- (1)In 2014, the Investigations Bureau was responsible for the storage of 216,219.6 g of drugs involved in a total of 4,206 cases, from various law enforcement departments. The total amount of drugs now in storage is at 1,867,347.1 g involved in a total of 25,717 cases.
- (2)To ensure complete transparency regarding the reporting of all drug crime related evidence, the 14th Evidence Processing Supervisory Meeting was held at the Investigations Bureau at 2:30pm, on April 9, 2013. At this meeting it was confirmed that a total of 449,030.51 g from 6,552 cases of narcotics offenses had been disposed of. During this meeting, the Foundation for Illicit Drug Control, and the Consumers' Foundation were selected to assign personnel to serve as representatives of the supervising committee, and cooperate with the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office personnel to on April 17 supervise and carry out the inventorying, sealing, and registering of illicit drug exhibits waiting to be destroyed.
- (3)At 3 pm on May 6, the MOJ Minister Ying-Shay Lo hosted a public ceremony for the destruction of illicit drugs (illicit drugs seized in cases involving drug crimes) at the Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant of the Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government (Figures 4-26 and 4-27).



Figure 4-26: MOJ Minister Lo Ying-Shay, former Director General Wang of the MJIB, and former Deputy Secretary General Lin of the Taipei City Government jointly launch the illicit drug destruction ceremony.



Figure 4-27: Destruction of illicit drugs seized in cases involving drug crimes in 2014

6. Statistical Analysis of Illicit Drug Cases

(1) Termination of Drug-related Investigations

In 2013 2014, local district prosecutors' offices investigated 65,075 people in the closed illicit drug crackdown cases. This was 5,075 fewer people (7.2%) than were investigated in 2013. A total of 37,779 people were prosecuted in the closed illicit drug cases. This was 58.1% of all people investigated in these cases and a decrease of 2,526 people (6.3%) compared with the number of people prosecuted in 2013. 28,496 (75.4%) of these people were only prosecuted for illicit drug use, and 2,655 received a deferred prosecution, a decrease of 573 people (17.8%) compared with the number who received a deferred prosecution in 2013.

Illicit drug cases prosecutions (drugs of all schedules): in the last 5 years, there has been an annual decline in the number of people prosecuted for offenses involving schedule 1 drugs. The number was 13,728 in 2014, a decrease of more than 7,000 compared with the number in 2010. This decline is attributed to the alternative therapy for people addicted to opiates (e.g. heroin) implemented by the MOHW in 2006, and the effect of the legalization of harm reduction therapy in 2008. The number of people prosecuted for offenses involving schedule 2 drugs has remained at approximately 21,000 in the last 5 years. These account for approximately 50% of all people prosecuted for drug offenses (involving drugs on all schedules). The number of people prosecuted for offenses involving schedule 3 drugs increased each year except in 2014, when there were 2,654 people, a decrease of 863 people (24.5%) compared with 2013.

In order to consolidate drug-harm reduction strategy, the government amended article 24 of the Narcotics-Hazard Prevention Act on April 30th, 2008, to permit addicts of category 1 and 2 narcotics to be given a deferred sentence and receive rehabilitation. Prosecuting officials now have more choices available for the treatment of drug users, to provide legal and therapeutic remedies, and they can give people a second chance. In the last 5 years. the number of people dependent on illicit drugs who received a deferred prosecution from a local district prosecutor's office initially increased, from 2,825 in 2010 to 4,457 in 2011. The number subsequently decreased to 2,655 people in 2014 (Table 4-1, and Figure 4-28).

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Table 4-1: Details of closed illicit drug crackdown cases

| Category/ Year | Total | Prosecution | | | | | | | Deferred Prosecutions | Nonprosecutorial Disposition | Transferred for Drug Treatment | Other |
|---|--------|-------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------|
| | | Subtotal | Drug Use Only | Schedule 1 Drugs | Schedule 2 Drugs | Schedule 3 Drugs | Schedule 4 Drugs | Others | | | | |
| 2010 | 77,936 | 43,694 | 34,280 | 21,338 | 20,429 | 1,823 | 88 | 16 | 2,825 | 17,656 | 2,274 | 11,487 |
| 2011 | 77,934 | 42,960 | 32,356 | 19,337 | 21,202 | 2,313 | 96 | 12 | 4,457 | 17,485 | 1,675 | 11,357 |
| 2012 | 74,128 | 43,025 | 32,535 | 18,783 | 21,520 | 2,603 | 89 | 30 | 3,925 | 15,473 | 1,220 | 10,485 |
| 2013 | 70,150 | 40,305 | 29,075 | 15,429 | 21,297 | 3,517 | 50 | 12 | 3,228 | 15,287 | 934 | 10,396 |
| 2014 | 65,075 | 37,779 | 28,496 | 13,728 | 21,350 | 2,654 | 32 | 15 | 2,655 | 13,608 | 907 | 10,126 |
| Percentage Compared to Last Year (%) | -7.2 | -6.3 | -2.0 | -11.0 | 0.2 | -24.5 | -36.0 | 25.0 | -17.8 | -11.0 | -2.9 | -2.6 |

Data source: Statistical report released by the MOJ (website: <http://www.moj.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=274451&ctNode=28166&mp=001>)

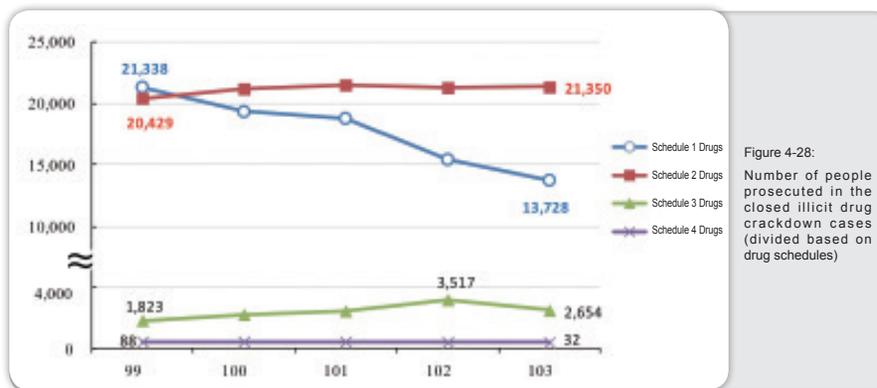


Figure 4-28:
Number of people prosecuted in the closed illicit drug crackdown cases (divided based on drug schedules)

(2) Drug-related Crime Statistics

In 2014, prosecutions by law enforcement departments led to a guilty verdict in 34,672 cases, 1,424 cases (3.9%) less compared to 2013. Of these, 11,038 offenses (31.8%) were associated with category 1 drugs and 21,203 offenses (61.2%) were associated with category 2 drugs. Users were found guilty in 27,199 of the cases (78.4%), a slight decrease of 1.8% compared to 2013. Distributors were found guilty in 4,420 (12.7%) of the cases, a decrease of 9.2% compared to 2013.

Drug types: in 2014, 11,038 offenses were associated with category 1 narcotics, a decrease of 2,554 (18.8%) compared to 2013. 21,203 offenses were associated with category 2 narcotics, an increase of 1,407 (7.1%) from 2013; category 3 narcotic offenses increased year after year from 1,136 (2008) to 2,629 (2011), except in 2013 when there was a slight decrease of 241 to 2,388 (9.2%).



Nature of crimes: in 2013, 4,420 offenses were distribution related, a decrease of 447 (9.2%) from 2012; under the current drug-harm reduction system a gradual decrease has been observed in the number of drug use offenses.

Table 4-2: Numbers of Convicted Suspects

| Category/ Year | Total | Prosecution | | | | | | | Reason for prosecution | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------|--------|
| | | Schedule 1 Drugs | Schedule 2 Drugs | Schedule 3 Drugs | Schedule 4 Drugs | Others | Manufacture, Sale or Transportation | Manufacture, Sale or Transportation and Use | Drug Use Only | Other |
| 2010 | 35,460 | 18,271 | 15,999 | 1,136 | 44 | 10 | 3,470 | 3 | 29,428 | 2,559 |
| 2011 | 36,440 | 16,614 | 18,007 | 1,747 | 57 | 15 | 4,514 | 4 | 29,351 | 2,571 |
| 2012 | 36,410 | 15,753 | 18,558 | 2,023 | 69 | 7 | 4,966 | 7 | 28,553 | 2,884 |
| 2013 | 36,096 | 13,592 | 19,796 | 2,629 | 68 | 11 | 4,867 | 1 | 27,705 | 3,523 |
| 2014 | 34,672 | 11,038 | 21,203 | 2,388 | 35 | 8 | 4,420 | 1 | 27,199 | 3,052 |
| Percentage Compared to Last Year (%) | -3.9% | -18.8% | 7.1% | -9.2% | -48.5% | -27.3% | -9.2% | 0.0% | -1.8% | -13.2% |

Data source: same as for Table 4-1

(3) Quantity of Confiscated Drugs

The net weight of illicit drugs appraised in 2014 was 4,339.5 kg, an increase of 683.0 kg (18.7%) compared with 2013; the amount of drugs seized in 2014 was the largest amount seized in the last 5 years. In 2014, the amount of seized schedule 1, 2, and 3 drugs accounted for 77.0% of the total amount of seized illicit drugs: 86.7 kg of schedule 1 drugs (mostly heroin), 479.9 kg of schedule 2 drugs (mostly amphetamine), and 3,341.0 kg of schedule 3 drugs (mostly ketamine) were seized. The amount of seized schedule 4 drugs was 431.8 kg.

In 2013, China was the main source of illicit drugs coming into Taiwan; 3,432.0 kg of illicit drugs from China were seized, accounting for 79% of the drugs seized. The seized drugs were mostly the schedule-3 drug ketamine (2,975.4 kg). In 2014, many of the people smuggling ketamine from China using fishing boats or sea shipping cargo were arrested.

In 2014, analysis of drug investigations indicated that the schedule-3 drug ketamine was the main drug smuggled in the past 5 years. 3,302.8 kg of ketamine was seized in 2014, accounting for 76.1% of the drugs seized that year. More than 90% of this ketamine was smuggled in from China. Reducing the amount of drugs being smuggled into Taiwan from China is crucial for suppressing the supply of illicit drugs in Taiwan..

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Table 4-3 Statistics of Drugs Confiscated - by Weight after Forensic Purification Process

Unit: kg

| Category | Total | Schedule 1 Drugs | | Schedule 2 Drugs | MDMA | Cannabis | Amphetamine | Semi-finished amphetamine | Schedule 3 Drugs | | Schedule 4 Drugs | Methyl ephedrine | Ephedrine | Pseudo ephedrine |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------|-------|------------------|-------|----------|-------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | | Heroin | | | | | | | Ketamine | | | | | |
| 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 |
| 2013 | 3,656.5 | 288.5 | 288.3 | 838.2 | 20.4 | 35.7 | 775.8 | 0.1 | 2,421.8 | 2,393.3 | 107.9 | 0.6 | 101.9 | 4.3 |
| 2014 | 4,339.5 | 86.7 | 86.7 | 479.9 | 2.3 | 10.7 | 461.9 | - | 3,341.0 | 3,302.8 | 431.8 | 2.5 | 393.1 | 13.0 |
| Percentage Compared to Last Year (%) | 18.7 | -69.9 | -69.9 | -42.7 | -88.7 | -70.0 | -40.5 | -100.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 300.2 | 316.7 | 285.8 | 202.3 |

Data Source: same as for Table 4-1

Note: The entries presented in kilograms were calculated by adding original data expressed in grams and subsequently rounded this may have introduced small discrepancies.

Table 4-4: Origin of Confiscated Drugs

Unit: kg

| Category | Total | Schedule 1 Drugs | | Schedule 2 Drugs | MDMA | Cannabis | Amphetamine | Semi-finished amphetamine | Schedule 3 Drugs | | Schedule 4 Drugs | Methyl ephedrine | Ephedrine | Pseudo ephedrine |
|-----------|---------|------------------|------|------------------|------|----------|-------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | | Heroin | | | | | | | Ketamine | | | | | |
| Taiwan | 336.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 196.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 192.9 | - | 70.2 | 64.9 | 66.7 | 0.6 | 34.9 | 10.4 |
| China | 3,432.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 140.5 | - | - | 136.5 | - | 3,004.8 | 2,975.4 | 286.5 | - | 286.5 | - |
| Hong Kong | 173.5 | - | - | 6.9 | - | 0.5 | 6.3 | - | 166.6 | 166.6 | 0.0 | - | - | 0.0 |
| Thailand | 48.9 | 47.2 | 47.2 | 0.6 | - | - | 0.6 | - | - | - | 1.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Myanmar | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other | 41.9 | 25.9 | 25.9 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 10.1 | - | - | 1.2 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Unknown | 300.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 125.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 125.6 | - | 98.3 | 95.3 | 72.8 | 0.0 | 71.3 | 1.4 |

NOTE:

Data source: same as for Table 4-1

1. The Origin of Confiscated Drugs is categorized by the packaging, the original smuggling area, or the confession of the smugglers. It includes the transit area, and may not specifically mean the place where the drug was produced. If the origin of the drug cannot be ascertained, it is categorized under "unknown".

2. The "unknown" column is also used to categorize drugs confiscated while being traded on the streets, processed, or used by the criminals, and the origin of the drug cannot be ascertained.

3. The entries presented in kilograms were calculated by adding original data expressed in grams and subsequently rounded this may have introduced small discrepancies.



(4) Drug Offenders Incarcerated after Prosecution

In 2014, 9,681 offenders were newly imprisoned for drug-related crimes, a reduction of 753 (7.2%) compared with 2013. Of these, 40.4% committed drug crimes associated with schedule 1 drugs, and 50.3% committed drug crimes associated with schedule 2 drugs.

At the end of 2014, 26,683 people were serving a prison sentence for one or more drug crimes, accounting for 46.3% of the total prison inmate population. Of the inmates who committed drug crimes, 15,509 (58.1%) were tried for illicit drug manufacturing, selling, and transporting only; 9,808 (36.8%) were tried for illicit drug use only; and 152 were tried for illicit drug manufacturing, selling, and transporting, as well as illicit drug use. Analysis of incarceration trends in the last 5 years indicates an annual increase in the percentage of inmates who only committed illicit drug manufacturing, selling, or transporting crimes, from 35.4% in 2010 to 58.1% in 2014. However, the percentage of inmates who only committed some illicit drug use crime(s) has decreased from 58.1% in 2010 to 36.8% in 2014.

In addition, the measures implemented by various drug abuse treatment institutions has resulted in the last 5 years in decreased numbers of people only convicted and imprisoned for illicit drug use, or undergoing supervised rehabilitation, or forced treatment.

Table 5-5 Details of Inmates Imprisoned for Drug-Related Crime

Unit: Person

| Category | Inmates | | | | | New Inmates | | | New Inmates for rehab | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|---|----------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Subtotal | Manufacture, Sale or Transportation | Manufacture, Sale or Transportation and Use | Use Only | Percentage of Incarcerated | Subtotal | Schedule 1 drugs | Schedule 2 drugs | Probation rehab | Compulsory rehab |
| 2010 | 24,480 | 8,660 | 412 | 14,213 | 42.9 | 11,247 | 6,291 | 4,410 | 9,501 | 1,470 |
| 2011 | 25,257 | 10,503 | 337 | 13,197 | 43.9 | 11,474 | 5,544 | 5,205 | 8,565 | 1,094 |
| 2012 | 26,326 | 12,643 | 267 | 12,141 | 44.9 | 10,971 | 5,083 | 5,023 | 6,969 | 793 |
| 2013 | 26,779 | 14,411 | 211 | 10,947 | 45.7 | 10,434 | 4,775 | 4,789 | 6,700 | 664 |
| 2014 | 26,683 | 15,509 | 152 | 9,808 | 46.3 | 9,681 | 3,913 | 4,868 | 5,978 | 609 |
| Percentage Compared to Last Year (%) | -0.4 | 7.6 | -28.0 | -10.4 | {0.6} | -7.2 | -18.1 | 1.6 | -10.8 | -8.3 |

Note: A number inside {} indicates an increased percentage.

Data Source: same as that for Table 4-1

III. Future Focus

1. Strengthen International and Cross-strait Investigative Collaboration

Approximately 90% of the confiscated drugs came from overseas and a large proportion of these were from China. It is, therefore, imperative to do more to facilitate international and cross-strait investigations. In recent years, authorities have cooperated with

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international and cross-strait judicial institutions to crack down on the illicit drug selling network in Taiwan. However, illicit drug markets operate not only in Taiwan and China but in Southeast Asia and Australia as well. Continuous enhancement of cross-border drug investigation cooperation is necessary to eliminate illicit drug selling networks. In 2013, the Investigative Collaboration Supervisory Task Force incorporated intelligence data provided by Taiwan regarding illicit drugs seized overseas into its statistical records. Every judicial and police agency was encouraged to share intelligence on drug trafficking with judicial institutions in China and other countries. In 2014, experiences were continuously exchanged through reporting systems, enabling authorities to seize illicit drugs during drug manufacturing and at various stages of overseas drug transportation, and thereby reduce the probability of drugs being trafficked into Taiwan.

2. Strengthen Investigations at Borders and Customs

As international commerce becomes more liberalized, and the customs clearance procedure becomes simpler, more drug-smugglers are attempting to bring illegal goods through customs. Customs work is now facing unprecedented challenges. Without creating obstacles for international commerce, the CA must make better use of information to conduct more thorough risk-assessment, filter for suspects, work closely with law enforcement departments, and efficiently utilize x-ray equipment, drugs/explosives detection instruments, and drug dogs. In the future, customs offices will continue implementing a Radio Frequency Identification Electronics Monitoring System to ensure cargo transfer, establish a personal and vehicle database with Taiwan International Ports Corporation, and encourage international cargo handling standards with the World Customs Organization. The CGA will continue undertaking rigorous sea and shore patrols, including areas outside the national border, to fully investigate illicit drug trafficking crimes at sea and on coasts.

3. Complete Integration of Drugs Investigative Collaboration

The law enforcement authorities in Taiwan that deal with drugs are the MJIB, the NPA, the CGA, and the MPC. Their various departments often handle cases that overlap jurisdictions, and require mutual assistance and coordination from district prosecutors offices. To facilitate cooperation among these agencies, the United Investigation-Distribution of Tasks Based on Efficiency Assessment of Contributing Departments program has been fully implemented since 2014. This enhances the ability of all judicial and police agencies to share intelligence and assist each other in investigations.

Each local district prosecutor's office set a drug information database in 2013 to crack down on small to medium-sized drug dealers. This is expected to assist judicial bodies to have a better understanding of the drug dealing networks by integrating and analyzing information from diverse sources and effectively crack down on drug-related crimes.



4.Continue to Promote Addict Rehabilitation through Judicial Assistance

The MOJ commissioned National Taipei University to undertake a Viable Decriminalization for Drug Users research study. The study indicates that the current model of "guilty without sentencing" has won popular support in academia, and that generally speaking the public does not support complete decriminalization of drug-users. The judicial authorities must formulate appropriate measures for treatment for addicts. Studies abroad indicate that judicial involvement in rehabilitation has proven effective. In 2014, the MOJ commissioned National Taiwan Normal University to conduct an Assessment Instruments for Separate Handling of the Risk of Drug Recidivism and Medical Needs study. The MOJ anticipates that employing an effective assessment instrument will enable various types of people dependent on drugs to receive optimal treatment.

IV.Conclusion

In recent years, although the abuse of schedule 1 drugs (e.g. heroin) has decreased, the abuse of emerging drugs – for example, ketamine – has increased. The changes in the types of drugs being abused indicate changes in the drug sources, groups of drug abusers, and drug abuse culture. Because of these changes, the various collaborating drug investigation groups must identify and immediately control emerging drugs, and constantly be aware of drug trafficking and manufacturing trends. This presents these investigation groups with a considerable challenge. All members of the collaborating drug investigation groups strive for excellence in their specialized fields, they are interacting more with other members in a variety of ways, and strengthening their cooperation and collaboration with the judicial institutions in China, and in other countries, to best suppress the supply of illicit drugs. These investigation groups will continue to cooperate closely with the following four divisions to protect the health of Taiwanese people and public security in the future: the Supervising Drug Prevention Division, the Drug Resistance Division, the Drug Rehabilitation Division, and the International Collaboration Division.



Part V

Drug Rehabilitation

Main contributor : Ministry of Health and Welfare

Other contributors : Ministry of the Interior

Ministry of National Defense

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Labor

Veterans Affairs Council

The House of Grace Pingtung

Prison Fellowship Taichung

Kaohsiung City Private Tzu Hui Care Academy

Operation Dawn New Taipei

Agape House Christian Counseling Center

Taiwan World Happy Association



I. Preface

For the 2014 International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the United Nations chose "A message of hope: Drug use disorders are preventable and treatable" as its theme for advocating the provision of medical treatment for drug addiction and multiple rehabilitation services to drug addicts, strengthening initiatives to address child and adolescent drug addiction, and promoting informing the public about the risks and hazards of illicit drug use.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and medical evidence, drug addiction is a chronic and recurrent disease. Long-term drug abuse damages the brain. Even after a person discontinues abusing drugs, an environment that is subtly related to drug abuse can restimulate that person's desire for drugs. Comprehensive drug addiction treatment and psychosocial rehabilitation can strengthen drug addicts' resistance to drugs, and prevent a drug-use relapse.

To assist drug addicts and help prevent them relapsing, professional medical services for drug addiction abstinence must be provided; a friendly medical environment must be established; and drug addicts and their families must be offered assistance to help them understand the various aspects of drug addiction problems, and the treatment methods, and rehabilitation processes. In addition, all government departments and ministries must combine civil resources to provide drug addicts residential placements, vocational skill training, family support, guidance, and life and employment services, to assist them rediscover their self-esteem and return to a normal lifestyle. This will also help achieve the goals of increasing social productivity and social stability

II. Current Progress

1. Drug Addiction Rehabilitation System and Medical Services Strengthened

Alternative therapy is available at outpatient clinics. It provides long-term alternative drugs and supplementary rehabilitation programs (such as health education, regular physical and mental health assessments, urine screening tests, and group counseling) to assist opioid addicts reduce their cravings for opioid substances and prevent or alleviate withdrawal symptoms after they discontinue or reduce their use of opioid substances. Substitution therapy can assist drug addicts reduce their abuse of intravenous drugs; reduce their likelihood of infection with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), hepatitis C, and other diseases that can be transmitted through body fluids; and maintain their normal daily lifestyles. In this way, substitution therapy can reduce criminal behavior among drug addicts and assist them reintegrate into society.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare's Alternative Therapy Funding Program for Drug Addicts without HIV/AIDS has operated since 2009. The cost of methadone is fully covered, and other

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costs are partially covered: the cost of buprenorphine (by NT\$40 per person per day), alternative therapy, including the first-visit cost, (by NT\$2,600 per visit); morphine detection in the urine toxicology screening (by NT\$300 per screening); and pharmaceutical service fee (by NT\$25 per service). Reducing drug addicts' economic burdens enables them to receive long-term and stable medical treatment, and raises the effectiveness of drug addiction medical treatment (Figure 5-1).



Figure 5-1 An addict taking methadone

By the end of 2014, 150 institutions in Taiwan were providing alternative therapy, with 41,017 patients receiving substitution therapy: 22,965,106 man-days were spent providing treatment. In 2014, a daily average of 9,231 patients received alternative therapy, with male and female patients accounting for 86% and 14%, respectively. Figure 5-2 shows the alternative therapy progress and trends in Taiwan from June 2, 2006 to the end of 2014.

Figure 5-2 shows the alternative therapy progress and trends in Taiwan from June 2, 2006 to the end of 2014.

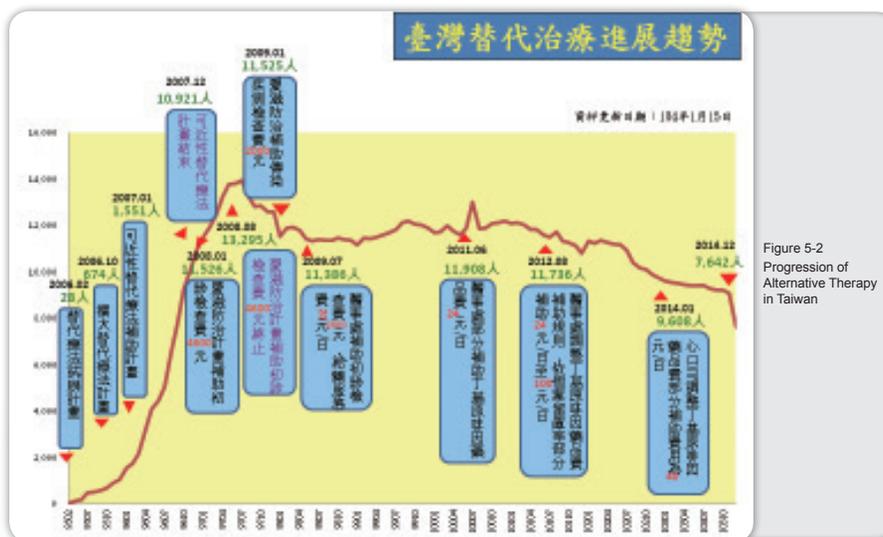


Figure 5-2 Progression of Alternative Therapy in Taiwan



Figure 5-3: Confirming the identity of a medication-using patient with finger vein biometrics

To increase the convenient availability of alternative therapy services, the Ministry of Health and Welfare undertook the Alternative Therapy System Development Project to use biometric values to identify patients who are using medication (Figure 5-3). The system that was established allows medical institutions to immediately monitor dynamic patient treatment and medication information. It also allows a patient's medication history to be accessed at other medical institutions. This means that patients who are traveling can continue to receive their alternative therapy treatment at other medical institutions nationwide. This increases patient willingness to



undergo long-term and stable treatment from the health care system.

2. Current Management of Drug Addiction Treatment of People Addicted to Non-opioid Substances

Since the implementation of the Alternative Therapy Program and the Harm Reduction Program in 2006, the amount of schedule 1 drug abuse, and number of people arrested for using schedule I drugs have substantially declined, but the number of people arrested for using schedule II and schedule III drugs has increased. The MOHW is devoted to continuously expanding the health care system and increasing the professional knowledge of personnel delivering drug addiction treatment, to address this problem. By the end of 2014, 158 drug addiction treatment institutions had been designated by the Ministry of Health and Welfare: 21 central hospitals for drug addiction treatment, 109 drug addiction treatment hospitals, and 28 drug addiction treatment clinics. The 1,714 personnel implementing drug addiction medical treatment comprised 382 psychiatric specialists, 25 non-psychiatric physicians, 339 were pharmacists, 418 nurses, 185 clinical psychologists, 178 occupational therapists, and 187 social workers. Since July 2014, the Medical Treatment Funding Program for Non-opioid Substance Addiction provides subsidies of NT\$10,000 per person per year for drug addiction treatment for all non-opioid addicts (people addicted to schedule II, III, or IV drugs), thereby reducing the medical cost for the drug addicts and increasing their willingness to receive treatment.

In 2014, seven institutions providing drug addiction treatment were designated to manage the Medical Treatment Funding Program for Non-opioid Substance Addiction: China Medical University Hospital, China Medical University Beigang Hospital, Jianan Psychiatric Center of the MOHW, Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital, Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, Mackay Memorial Hospital, and Tsaotun Psychiatric Center of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. At the end of 2014, 70 addicts benefitted from the funding program; most were referred by judicial institutions (44 people; 63%). Of the 70 drug addicts, 54 were male (77%), and 16 were female (23%); they most commonly abused amphetamine (48 people; 68%), followed by ketamine (20 people; 29%). Amphetamine abusers were primarily aged 30–40 (18 people; 38%). More than half of the ketamine abusers were minors (under 18 years old).

The organized pilot program results indicated that the medical cost coverage, drug addiction treatment program design, and promotion of this program can increase the willingness of drug addicts in communities to receive regular medical treatment and follow-ups. The Funding Program was expanded in 2015.

3. The Harm Reduction Program

The Harm Reduction Pilot Program for Drug Addicts with HIV/AIDS was initiated on December 6, 2005 to address the increased epidemic of drug addicts infected with HIV/AIDS. It had six objectives, to: (1) eliminate the dangerous practices of drug addicts' sharing needles, diluting fluids, and drug injection containers; (2) increase drug addicts' knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention and safe sex; (3) increase the rate of HIV/AIDS screenings of drug addicts; (4) enhance

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health education consultations and infectious disease screenings for drug addicts; (5) improve the management and care of drug addicts with HIV/AIDS, increase their attendance rate, and decrease the withdrawal or referral rate of patients receiving alternative therapy, and strengthen the treatment and care of referred HIV/AIDS patients; and (6) increase the treatment retention rate of drug addicts.

The Harm Reduction Pilot Program for Drug Addicts with HIV/AIDS was comprehensively implemented in 2006 to implement the following: (1) provide free and clean needles, diluting fluids, and drug injection containers for drug addicts; (2) allocate funds to institutions offering alternative therapy, to enable these institutions to satisfy drug addicts' needs and provide medication services for drug addicts during non-business hours, to increase drug addiction treatment accessibility; (3) cover the medical cost of drug addicts receiving alternative therapy, and strengthen the management and care of patients with HIV/AIDS; and (4) cover the cost of health education consultation and screening tests for infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, syphilis, and tuberculosis for patients receiving alternative therapy.

By December 2014, 865 Service Stations for HIV/AIDS Health Education Consultation were established, and 413 automatic clean needle-cleaning machines were installed in 20 counties and cities. Approximately 70,000 to 80,000 clean needles were distributed each week. Drug addicts can obtain diluting fluids for injections when they get clean needles from the Service Station for HIV/AIDS Health Education Consultation or from automatic needle cleaning machines, thereby preventing drug addicts from being infected with HIV/AIDS through the sharing of diluting fluids. The implementation of the Harm Reduction Pilot Program for Drug Addicts with HIV/AIDS led to a dramatic fall in the proportion of newly reported drug addicts with HIV/AIDS, from 72% in 2005 to 2.3% in 2014, the largest reduction among all risk factors. At the end of 2014, the reported number of drug addicts with HIV/AIDS was 5,315, and more than 72% of these were receiving alternative therapy. The HIV/AIDS seroconversion rate of drug addicts receiving alternative therapy decreased from 56% in 2006 to 0.3% in 2014, indicating a high coverage ratio of drug addicts with HIV/AIDS in alternative therapy, and a substantially reduced risk of HIV/AIDS transmission from HIV/AIDS-positive drug addicts to other people (Figure 5-4).

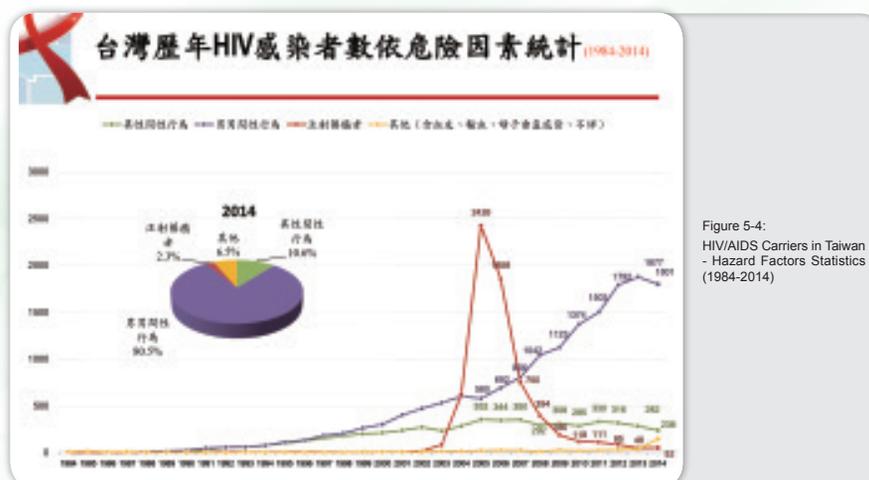


Figure 5-4:
HIV/AIDS Carriers in Taiwan
- Hazard Factors Statistics
(1984-2014)



4. Observation Rehabilitation and Forced Rehabilitation

(1) Observation Rehabilitation

i. Rehabilitation Centers

Since 1998, the MOJ has added rehabilitation and observation centers to 20 detention centers and 18 juvenile detention houses, in accordance with Article 27 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act. On November 5, 2010, this act was revised to enable rehabilitation and observation centers to be added to drug abuse prevention centers. On October 1, 2011, the Agency of Corrections (AOC) of the MOJ planned the establishment of rehabilitation and observation centers at three independent treatment centers in Xindian, Taichung, and Kaohsiung. Current clinical psychologists, social workers, and other professional personnel were employed to raise the quality and efficiency of the rehabilitation and observation centers. In addition, the MOJ assigned 13 rehabilitation and observation centers to be responsible for housing people undergoing rehabilitation: including the Xindian Drug Abuse Treatment Center, Taichung Drug Abuse Treatment Center, Kaohsiung Drug Abuse Treatment Center, Taipei Women's Detention Center, Taichung Detention Center, Kaohsiung Detention Center, Taitung Prison, Taipei Juvenile Detention House, Ming Yang High School, and others. Integrating medical resources and professional personnel resources strengthens the medical services provided at the rehabilitation and observation centers.

ii. Detention Status

In 2014, 5,978 individuals began observation rehabilitation (5,045 male, 933 female); this was 722 less than the 6,700 in 2013, a 10.8 % reduction. In 2014, 9,082 people successfully completed rehabilitation and were released; 6.7 % of these, 607 people (543 male, 64 female) were judged to have a tendency to continuing to use drugs and they were transferred to receive mandatory rehabilitation treatment. By the end of 2014, 717 individuals undergoing rehabilitation (614 male, 103 female) remained under observation, a 1.4 % reduction compared to 727 individuals in 2013.

iii. Period of Observation Rehabilitation

The Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act stipulates that the period of observational rehabilitation must not exceed 2 months.

iv. Process of Observation Rehabilitation

In accordance with the Enforcing Rehabilitative Measures Law, and the 40-Day Observation Rehabilitation Operations Procedure issued by the Ministry of Justice, observation rehabilitation is divided into 4 phases: initiation, physiological detoxification, relapse assessment, and completion.

v. Conditions for Observation Rehabilitation

a. Relapse Assessment

In accordance with the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, the 13 designated rehabilitation and observation centers signed contracts with local medical centers that have psychiatry departments. Psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, social workers, registered nurses, and other drug addiction treatment medical personnel are periodically assigned to visit the rehabilitation and observation centers to converse with drug addicts undergoing rehabilitation and assess their clinical status.

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The judicial information about the drug addicts, and their behavior in the centers is reviewed, and integrated assessments are made to determine whether an drug addict is likely to relapse (Figure 5-5).

b. Strengthen Drug Resistance and Awareness of Drug Harm

Introduce local medical treatment, spiritual, and social resources into the rehabilitation and observation centers, and offer courses on spiritual guidance, career guidance, humanistic education, health education, legal education, and drug rehabilitation to people undergoing rehabilitation to increase their knowledge and understanding of the hazards of drugs (Figures 5-6 and 5-7).

c. Ongoing Follow-up Counseling

To enable people undergoing rehabilitation to reintegrate into society, the rehabilitation and observation centers offer information about these people to the drug abuse prevention centers in each county and city when they are released from the centers. The drug abuse prevention centers continue to conduct follow-ups and guide the individuals undergoing rehabilitation, to assist them reintegrate into society and prevent them relapsing.



Figure 5-5 Inquiries and Counseling



Figures 5-6 Group Counseling



Figure 5-7 Verity Course Classes

(2) Mandatory Rehabilitation

i. Rehabilitation Centers

The Agency of Corrections has designated seven rehabilitation centers: 3 women's detention centers, and 4 independent rehabilitation centers in Xindian, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Taitung.

ii. Number of People in Detention

609 individuals began mandatory rehabilitation (539 male, 70 female) in 2014, an 8.3% decrease compared to the 664 in 2013. 651 individuals finished rehabilitation; of these, 638 stopped receiving treatment, while 13 (2.0%) successfully completed treatment. 430 individuals remained undergoing rehabilitation at the end of 2014 (378 male, 52 female), a 9.3% reduction compared to the 474 individuals in 2013

iii. Procedure Mandatory Rehabilitation

The Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act stipulates that mandatory rehabilitation must be for at least 6 months and must not exceed 1 year.

iv. Rehabilitative Measures Procedure

In accordance with Article 11 of the Statute of Enforcing Compulsory Drug Rehabilitation, rehabilitation is undertaken in three stages: adjustment, psychological counseling, and social adaptation. The adjustment stage helps addicts develop physical and mental fortitude to undergo rehabilitation. (Table 5-1)

Table 5-1: The three stages of drug abuse treatment

| Stage | Treatment Focus |
|------------------------------|---|
| Adjustment stage | Enhance the physical strength and perseverance of drug addicts undergoing treatment, and increase their confidence about discontinuing drug abuse. |
| Psychological guidance stage | Increase drug addicts' motivation to abstain from drug abuse and their perseverance during rehabilitation, and assist them end their psychological dependence on drugs. |
| Social adaptation stage | Reconstruct the interpersonal relationships and problem-solving ability of people undergoing treatment, to assist them reintegrate into society. |

Note: people undergoing treatment must pass the three-stage assessment in sequence before they are permitted to have terminating their drug addiction treatment be considered.

v. Treatment Arrangements

a. Intervention Courses at Individual Stages

Each drug abuse treatment center plans courses for people receiving rehabilitation treatment at each stage, in accordance with the Guidelines on Drug Abuse Treatment Center Implementation of Courses for People Undergoing Each Stage of Rehabilitation, promulgated by the MOJ. Courses for the adjustment stage involve physical training and emotional adjustment; courses for the psychological guidance stage cover counseling and guidance, drug addiction, spiritual education, various types of health education, and drug abstinence skills; and the courses for the social adaptation stage cover counseling and guidance, career guidance, spiritual education, and legal education. To ensure the quality of the courses and teaching, and the learning outcomes of people undergoing rehabilitation, the MOJ issued the Regulations Governing the Hiring and Evaluation of Teachers at Drug Abuser Treatment Centers. The treatment centers are encouraged to engage teachers specializing in the courses that they are assigned to teach, and teaching evaluations are conducted one to three times a year assessing course content, content-expressive ability, teaching methods, and attendance, to determine whether these teachers will be retained.

b. Psychosocial Intervention Service

In addition to the courses mentioned above, rehabilitation centers contract professional psychologists and social workers to provide case specific management and evaluation of each patient. Services include appropriate psychological therapy, counseling, and social adaptation. In line with the World Health Organization categorizing drug addiction as a chronic disease condition, each rehabilitation center actively localizes therapy resources, and increases both the accessibility and capacity of services, to help boost patients' willingness and motivation to undergo rehabilitation. (Figure 5-8)



Figure 5-8: Group counseling

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c. Enhance Drug Addiction Medical Service

The WHO considers drug addiction a chronic and recurrent disease, so every treatment center brings in local medical resources targeting drug addiction to provide comprehensive medical treatment to people undergoing rehabilitation. This helps greatly increase these people's awareness of their personal drug addiction problems, their willingness to seek treatment, their self-efficacy, and the accessibility of medical resources (Figure 5-9).



Figure 5-9: An outpatient clinic for drug addiction treatment

d. Multiple Rehabilitation Counseling Programs

Rehabilitation centers approach is to provide therapy for the body, the heart and the spirit, combining resources from religious groups, social groups, academic and government departments. A diverse range of small-group rehabilitation programs involving Buddhism, Christianity, Catholicism, computer engineering, baking, religious literature study, calligraphy, arts and music are all a part of self-development counseling. Through talent development and vocational skill training, people undergoing rehabilitation can develop legitimate leisure hobbies and professional skills, thus enabling them to reintegrate into society (Figures 5-10, 5-11, 5-12, and 5-13).



Figure 5-10: The eight-part polyphony performed by people undergoing outpatient drug abstinence treatment



Figure 5-11: A bicycle repair class



Figure 5-12: A gardening and design class



Figure 5-13: A practical light-emitting diode and liquid crystal display television repair class

e. Expanded Family Support Program

Studies show that family and social acceptance/care/assistance can play significant roles in motivating patients undergoing rehabilitation. In 2011, the AOC promulgated the Family Support Program, which encourages corrections agencies to expand the services provided by drug abuse prevention centers to drug addicts' families. This program can strengthen the relationship between drug addicts and their families and enhance family members' ability to confront, manage, and accept

drug addicts. This enables the family members to be supportive during addicts' drug abstinence and recovery and this increases the effectiveness of family guidance (Figures 5-14, 5-15, and 5-16).

f.



Figure 5-14: Hand-in-Hand Activity: A Parent-Child Interaction Group



Figure 5-15: An illustration viewing group formed by people undergoing rehabilitation and their family members



Figure 5-16: Family Support Program

Follow-up Counseling

Rehabilitation centers have established cooperative mechanisms with city/county Drug Abuse Prevention Centers to continue counseling and treatment outside of the facilities post-release. Information about each patient is transferred to a nearby Drug Abuse Prevention Center. This measure ensures a smooth connection to facilitate follow-ups and provide timely and appropriate service for rehabilitated offenders

5. Current Development and Reviews for Deferred Prosecution Subjects on Rehabilitation

Since the amendment of Article 24 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act in 2008, the MOJ has legalized deferred prosecution to allow treatment for drug addiction. In 2012, the MOJ launched the Program of United Action: Illicit Drug Abuse Prevention, Resistance, Investigation, and Abstinence. Performance indicators are used to encourage prosecutors to grant deferred prosecution, on the condition that the drug addict consents to and completes drug addiction treatment, thereby giving drug addicts an incentive for reform. In 2013, the MOJ further revised the Regulations Guarding the Implementation of Drug Addiction Treatment and Standard for Treatment Completion, which officially permitted the deferred prosecution of schedule II drug addicts on the condition that they consent to and complete drug addiction treatment.

Regarding the practical operation of conditional deferred prosecution, if the defendant agrees to undergo drug addiction treatment, then the prosecutor handling the case must complete a referral sheet, which is given to the defendant to report to the drug abuse prevention center. Subsequently, the drug abuse prevention center assigns the defendant to receive an evaluation at a designated medical institution. If the defendant is approved to receive methadone alternative therapy or drug addiction treatment, then the drug addiction treatment can be

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subsequently executed. However, if any of the following occur, the prosecutor may revoke the deferred prosecution and institute public prosecution: if the defendant fails to receive medication within 7 days of the assigned date; the defendant fails to undertake the assigned psychotherapy or social rehabilitation treatment without a valid justification more than three times; the defendant tests positive for drugs when urine tests are administered by prosecutor's or police agencies within the deferred prosecution period; or the defendant violates the deferred prosecution regulations.

In 2014, 579 people addicted to schedule I drugs were granted deferred prosecution on condition that drug addiction treatment was completed, 7.6% of the 7,634 people prosecuted for using schedule I drugs and granted deferred prosecution; during the treatment period, the deferred prosecution of 447 people was revoked. A total of 1,729 people addicted to schedule II drugs, 13.0% of the 13,288 people prosecuted for using schedule II drugs and granted deferred prosecution, were granted deferred prosecution on condition that drug addiction treatment was completed; during the treatment period, the deferred prosecution of 925 people was revoked. The proportion of people abusing schedule I drugs and of those abusing schedule II drugs who qualified for deferred prosecution on condition that they completed drug addiction treatment decreased in 2014, compared with 2013. This decrease is related to the increased proportion of defendants whose deferred prosecution was revoked in recent years. This model of drug addiction treatment offered by communities enables people under deferred prosecution who are not imprisoned but are required to undergo drug addiction treatment to receive professional treatment, abstain from drug abuse, and reestablish positive ties with society. To assist more drug addicts reintegrate into society, every prosecutor's office continues to strengthen its mechanism for evaluating and screening drug addicts, to enable eligible drug addicts to abstain from drug abuse and receive treatment offered by the social and medical networks established by the drug abuse prevention centers and medical institutions in every city and county.

6. Ministry of Education Reviews for Rehabilitation

In recent years, the Ministry of Education and student extracurricular counseling boards have stressed the importance of teaching staff recognizing drug abuse, and checklists for high-risk and special personnel have been meticulously reported to strengthen counseling. There has been a gradual increase in the number of student drug abuse cases reported by the Campus Security Report Centers in recent years, indicating greater cooperation from schools filing related reports. Over the last years, the Ministry of Education's level-1 and level-2 preventative efforts have resulted in clear progress. Since 2009, the Ministry has also increased counseling initiatives. In compliance with the Procedure for the Counseling Process for the Three-level Drug Abuse



Prevention among Students, and the Implementation Strategy for Preventing Drugs from Campus, the Ministry of Education has increased level-2 prevention measures, conducts urine screening tests, and counseling services combining teachers, parents, students, and Chunhui counselors (with a 3-month term) for students who have been abusing drugs. These efforts are aimed at discouraging novice/curiosity motivated drug users from developing a physical or mental addiction. The Chunhui teams gave guidance to 802 students at educational institutions at all levels in 2014. If students continue to abuse drugs after 3 months of care and guidance, then another 3 months of guidance must be provided for them. When necessary, educational institutions can collaborate with parents and refer a student to one of the drug addiction treatment institutions designated by the MOHW for treatment, to reduce the hazards of drugs for the student and prevent recidivism. In 2014, 76 students from educational institutions at all levels were referred to drug addiction treatment institutions, having 203 visits; 111 students received guidance and counseling at their educational institution from psychologists (social workers) having 328 visits.

Educational institutions often lack the resources to effectively provide assistance, because of a lack of sufficient counselors, and related counseling knowledge and skills, and poor attendance from troubled students, in addition to social issues that often accompany drug abuse. In response, the Ministry of Education began dispatching members of the substitute services draftees to school with successful Chunhui programs. In 2013, 103 members of the substitute services draftees joined the program and 103 individuals in 2013. They receive training and anti-drug information, and then assist the teaching staff counsel individual students, special personnel and high-risk groups, and help with diverse education, and other Chunhui administrative tasks. The Ministry of Education also promotes volunteer programs, recruiting compassionate and patient citizens, and college students to become Chunhui volunteers. In 2014, 1,064 volunteers were recruited to counsel 890 students.

In August, 2011, the Ministry of Education followed amended Article 10 of Primary and Junior High School Act to subsidize district government in terms of drug prevention and assigned counselors to elementary/high schools with more than 55 classes. In 5 years, the subsidy will increase to all elementary/high schools with more than 24 classes, along with seminars for drug abuse preventative knowledge.

To further assist counseling programs for drug abuse in schools, the Ministry of Education began a Professional Inquiry Service Program for Student Drug Abuse promotion in 2010, inviting expert scholars, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, counselors, social workers and Chunhui counselors to assist with level-2 and level-3 preventative efforts. The program was implemented in 13 cities and counties in 2014, including New Taipei City, Taoyuan County, and Taichung City, and in Pingtung County in 2011, and Kaohsiung in 2012. These cities and counties also make use of volunteers who help provide counseling for students with severe drug abuse problems. Taichung City student extracurricular counseling board collaborates with the Association of Taiwan Clinical

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Psychologists; Chiayi County with the Department of Counseling and Inquiry from National Chiayi University; and Miaoli County with the Department of Health Care and Social Work from Yu Da University of Science and Technology. Other cities/counties are assigned various preventative programs, in accordance with demand and capacity: for example, exploratory education, adventure therapy, career exploration, counseling (including family consultations), medical rehabilitation, case study reports, and visitation service. These programs begin with icebreaker activities, followed by companionship provided by volunteers which effective concealing, diverse learning initiatives and correctional efforts to help students stay free from drug harm. The program implementation is as follows:

(1) Individual Counseling

Chunhui individual case meetings and seminars for junior and senior high school were held to help conduct case-by-case evaluation and carry out family consultation, or medical rehabilitation if necessary (Figure 5-17 to figure 5-20).



Figure 5-17 Medical Rehabilitation



Figure 5-18 Family Consultation



Figure 5-19 Case Study Seminar



Figure 5-20 Group Counseling

(2) Career Exploration

A diverse range of skill-developing classes were held (including catering, baking, hairstyling, car repair...) to help individuals undergoing rehabilitation improve adaptation and their willingness to learn about future educational and occupational choices (Figure 5-21 to figure 5-23).



Figure 5-21 Career Exploration of Car Repair



Figure 5-22 Career Exploration of Catering



Figure 5-23 Career Exploration of Baking

(3) Exploration Education and Hiking Adventure Therapy

Students recovering from drug abuse are encouraged to surpass themselves, create new heights in their experiences, accomplishments, and efficiency, and in their ability to face, learn and solve problems, by developing a trusting relationship with counselors (Figure 5-24 to Figure 5-29).



Figure 5-24 Exploration Education



Figure 5-25 Explorational Education



Figure 5-26 Hiking Adventures Therapy



Figure 5-27 Hiking Adventures Therapy



Figure 5-28 In High Spirits and in One Heart: A Bicycle Riding Activity for Youths



Figure 5-29 Experimental Learning

(4) Follow-up Counseling

Counselors, volunteers and consultants conduct follow-up counseling and periodically hold group meetings. Schools are asked to share details of the learning progress of rehabilitating individuals until they graduate.

(5) In the future, the Ministry of Education hopes to integrate the counseling/medical

resources of each city and country to counsel individuals undergoing rehabilitation by providing long-term care, and developing their interests, and self-control WHOSE???? measures (Figure 5-30).



Figure 5-30: Care and company on a weekend

7. Ministry of Defense Rehab Treatment for Military Officers and Soldiers

To implement the government anti-drug strategy, the MND worked with the Executive Yuan Anti-drug Assembly and established the National Armed Forces Drug Prevention Team on July 3, 2006. The Legal Affairs Bureau of the MND manages the secretarial affairs of the National Armed Forces Drug Prevention Team, and four subsidiary divisions employ horizontal linkage and vertical integration to comprehensively promote anti-drug initiatives: the Drug Prevention Division, the Drug Abuse Resistance Division, the Drug Rehabilitation Division, and the Drug Investigation Division.

The Medical Affairs Bureau of the MND is responsible for managing the Drug Prevention Division and the Drug Rehabilitation Division for the National Armed Forces Drug Prevention Team. In addition, the Regulations Governing the Urine Screening of Military Officers and Soldiers Abusing Drugs were promulgated for conducting urine screenings on military officers and soldiers. The personnel are divided into six categories in accordance with the Regulations Regarding the Urine Screening of Specific Personnel: Category 1 are newly recruited soldiers; Category 2 are officers and noncommissioned officers who violate the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act; Category 3 are personnel who operate any military aircraft, navy ship, or vehicle; Category 4 are personnel serving at air traffic control departments and divisions; Category 5 are illicit drug inspection, research, and investigation personnel; and Category 6 are personnel suspected of using illicit drugs on the basis of evidence.



The MND-affiliated institutions send the urine specimens to armed forces general hospitals for reexamination. If the reexamination results are positive, then the urine specimens are sent to the Tri-Service General Hospital (a urine screening institution approved by the MOHW and Taiwan High Prosecutors Office for drug abuse testing) for a confirmatory inspection. If the results are confirmed as positive, then the Tri-Service General Hospital confirms and delivers the reports of the positive urine screening tests to the affiliated institutions and reports the problem to the Medical Affairs Bureau of the MND, command headquarters of all armed forces, and Military Police, thereby achieving the goal of bidirectional management and collective control.

The MND is affiliated with eight armed forces hospitals that have been designated by the MOHW to provide drug addiction treatment: the Tri-Service General Hospital, Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital, Taichung Armed Forces General Hospital, Taoyuan Armed Forces General Hospital, Hualien Armed Forces General Hospital, Zuoying Branch of the Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital, Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital Gangshan Branch, and Tri-Service General Hospital Beitou Branch. These hospitals provide alternative therapy to people requiring drug addiction treatment. According to statistics released by the MOHW on the implementation of alternative therapy, 3,518 people (all members of the general public) were using medication and received alternative therapy at the MND-affiliated armed forces hospitals, indicating the efforts of the armed forces hospitals working with the anti-drug strategy and implementing drug addiction treatment services and initiatives.

Urine screening tests were conducted on 675,509 officers and soldiers in 2014; 1,575 people tested positive in the preliminary screening, and 640 people were confirmed to be positive after retests. The positive detection rate was 0.09%, indicating that the urine screening implemented by the MND as an anti-drug initiative is deterring people from using illicit drugs.

With the implementation of an all-volunteer military system in recent years, the following four dimensions have been strengthened to prevent unscrupulous personnel from joining the military, and negatively affecting military forces and increasing the challenges of armed forces management: 1. Policy Advocacy Campaign Work and Military Law Education, 2. Internal Management and Screening Implementation, 3. Strict Judicial Enforcement, Rehabilitation, and Correction, and 4. the Encouragement of Healthy Recreation and Promotion of Exercise. Enhancing these dimensions can reduce drug crimes being committed by the armed forces, and maintain their moral integrity and virtue.

Under with the Tertiary Prevention Initiative Through Psychological Guidance, each armed forces hospital is responsible for assisting each institution provide follow-up guidance and methadone alternative therapy, through outpatient clinics or hospitalization, to personnel who are detained for using schedule I drugs, to prevent addiction relapses. Outpatient treatment, individual or group psychotherapy, and counseling services are provided for personnel who abuse schedule II and III drugs. Psychiatric hospitalization is arranged for personnel who use schedule IV drugs in accordance with their disorders, to assist them return to their normal lifestyles and create a healthy environment for the armed forces.

8. Ministry of the Interior Drug Rehabilitation and Counseling for Substitute Services Draftees

In compliance with nationwide anti-drug policies, the National Conscription Agency began implementing the strategies adopted at the Executive Yuan Anti-drug Assembly in 2006, and actively established warning and counseling mechanisms to tackle the drug-abuse issue among substitute service draftees. Servicemen are encouraged to request therapy and receive rehabilitative help.

(1) Encouraging Servicemen to Actively Ask for Therapy

Between March 2014 and February 2015, 38,164 draftees were recruited into the substitute military service. Comprehensive urine screening tests were conducted on these draftees, and draftees in the following categories were listed as specific personnel to be monitored: draftees with any drug crime record, draftees who admitted that they used illicit drugs and voluntarily requested treatment, and draftees with abnormal urine screening results. Management of the in-service environment was enhanced. They WHO? ALL OR THOSE IN THESE CATEGORIES???? will be profiled as "Special Personnel" and receive case and/or environmental management, and irregular follow-up tests every 2 to 3 months. If test results indicate involvement with category 1 or category 2 narcotics, the subject will be transferred to the judicial authorities. If test results indicate involvement with category 3 or category 4 narcotics, the subject will be transferred to local police departments. If test results indicate negative involvement with drugs, the Conscription Department will remove the subject from the "Special Personnel" list and conduct irregular tests until they are decommissioned.

(2) Referral of Monitored Draftees to Drug Addiction Treatment Hospitals for Guidance

The National Conscription Agency (NCA) commissioned the following eight drug addiction treatment hospitals to manage consultation initiatives of draftees referred for abusing drugs: the Taipei Hospital of the MOHW, Taoyuan Psychiatric Center of the MOHW, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center of the MOHW, Jianan Psychiatric Center of the MOHW, Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital, Buddhist Tzu Chi General Hospital, Yuli Hospital of the MOHW, and Taitung Hospital of the MOHW. Between March 2014 and February 2015, 342 draftees were referred for consultation, to assist them resist illicit drugs and maintain their health during their service.

(3) Assist Servicemen at High-risk Transfer to City/County Drug Abuse Prevention Centers

To continue tracking and providing guidance to draftees after they complete their military service, the NCA collaborated with the MOJ to encourage draftees to upload signed letters of consent MOJ Overall Management System for Illicit Drug Addicts and accept referrals to drug abuse prevention centers in various cities and counties after their military service. Drug addiction case managers take charge of the treatment initiatives. 14 draftees received such referrals between March 2014 and February 2015.



More consultation services need to be available for servicemen with drug abuse problems so more rehabilitative hospitals will collaborate in efforts to conduct follow-up counseling to prevent drug abuse and avoid relapses. Substitute services draftees' supervising officers will be responsible for consolidating management and counseling for servicemen involved in drug abuse and creating a healthy environment.

9. Ministry of Labor Assists Addicts with Occupational Counseling and Matching

Due to personal disadvantages, stereotypes, labeling, personal records and unwilling employers, addicts undergoing rehabilitation are less ready or ideal for the job market, and this results in negative influences and makes resocialization extremely difficult. Public services and resources are imperative to help improve addicts' employment prospects. The Ministry of Labor's occupational institutions assist with re-employment and re-socialization, because successful drug rehabilitation is closely correlated with the patient's treatment, counseling and employment circumstances when they complete therapy:

(1) Information Exchange Mechanisms were Established between the Workforce Development Agency and District Correctional Facilities, Prosecutors Office and Post-release care Establishments, to Exchange Addicts' Information.

(2) Occupational Service and Training was Conducted in Collaboration with Correctional Facilities and Post-release care Establishments.

i. Imprisonment Advocacy

a. Promotion Activities to Prepare for Employment, with a Proper Concept of Work Established and Connections made with the Occupational Market.

Preparation and Advocacy Campaign Work for employment efforts include establishing a good understanding of occupations, mental awareness, techniques for applying for work, entrepreneurship, and job training. (Figure 5-31)

b. Group Activities to Develop Ability to Adapt to Prepare for Employment

Employment adaptation activities aim to improve the participants self-understanding, self-control, emotional management, and confidence, and explore careers, and market trends in a group setting.



Figure 5-31: Orientation for prison inmates

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ii. Follow-up Occupational Services after Release from Incarceration

a. Referral Channels Established to Help Ex-convicts Access Employment Service

Transfer mechanisms to provide addicts with post-release services and employment assistance are conducted through judicial authorities (correctional facilities and district prosecutor's offices) and post-release care groups.

b. Individual Cases Management by Appointed Agency or Professional

Public employment service institutions provide case-by-case and professional occupational management services.

c. Employment and Work-related Information

Information about the job market, applying for employment, professional training, skill certification, and labor laws and regulations are provided to help people re-enter the workplace prepare for re-employment.

d. Job Hunting Activities and Job Seeking Skills Improvement

Employment seminars help people prepare to lodge applications for employment, covering topics including job market conditions, interview skills, resume writing, career planning, work ethics awareness, confidence building, and related knowledge. They also provide basic information to employers, and assist people undertake self-evaluation to achieve better matches.



Figure 5-32 "A New Life, A New Dream" employment expositions

e. On-site Hiring and Job Matching Assistance

To minimize exposure of their criminal record, applicants are encouraged to attend publicly held employment fairs. Businesses that are willing to employ ex-convicts are invited to the fairs for face-to-face interviews. Fourteen "A New Life, A New Dream" employment expositions were held with the assistance of the Agency of Corrections, assisting 1,268 participants. (Figure 5-32)

iii. Case Collaboration with Public Authorities

a. Ex-convicts who have completed methadone alternative therapy are offered employment transfer services.

b. Ex-convicts receiving post-release association care can apply for a Post-release care Entrepreneurship Loan, and a Small Entrepreneurship Loan.



(3) Employment Facilitation Tools to Help Ex-convicts Find Work

i. Encouraging Employers to Hire Ex-convicts

Employers are offered an incentive of a subsidy of NTD 10,000 per month for each new ex-convict hire, for up to a maximum of 12 months, to encourage them to hire ex-convicts.

ii. Assistance for Ex-convicts to Obtain Jobs

a. Employment Commuting Subsidy

Individuals who find work through a public employment service, who live more than 30 km from where they work, may receive a NTD 500 subsidy to assist with their commuting expenses. In special circumstances, an individual may receive a subsidy of up to NTD 1,250 no more than 4 times a year.

b. Temporary Work Allowance

Rehabilitated offenders can acquire emergency employment and placement through temporary jobs. A rehabilitated offender can be assigned a maximum of 176 hours of work per month, paid the minimum hourly wage stipulated by regulated by the central governing competent authority, for a maximum period of 6 months.

c. A Diverse Range of Employment Development Programs

paying NTD 115–125 per hour, depending on the type of work and the specific task requirements. Individuals must work from 20 to 176 hours per month; a subsidy is provided based on the number of hours worked each month.

d. Occupational Learning and Readaptation Program

To help disadvantaged individuals, businesses and private groups offering occupational training and re-adaptation programs may receive a 6-month minimal wage subsidy every 2 years for each individual they assist.

iii. Occupational Training for Ex-convicts

a. Priority is given to offering this program to ex-convicts applying for job training through employment services, who are eligible based on their level of education.

b. Ex-convicts and other disadvantaged individuals may attend all-day occupational training for free and receive basic allowance for the duration of training. The individual is also eligible for future occupational counseling and matching events.

c. Due to limited resource, post-release care associations conduct occupational training by utilizing local assistance. Workforce Development Agency offer self-use, contracted and subsidized classes for establishments interested in holding occupational training. Localized locations make it more appealing for ex-convicts to attend. In 2014, city/county drug abuse prevention centers had transferred a total of 1,221 ex-convicts from rehabilitation to public employment institutions. Of which, 364 successful employment were made.

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- iv. In 2014, the MOL used the Empowerment Employment Program and Multi-employment Promotion Program to assist drug addicts in receiving stable drug addiction treatment and guidance. In addition, the MOL implemented anti-drug Advocacy Campaign Work to assist and guide the rehabilitated offenders, through which 60 job opportunities were offered to them.
- v. In 2014, 290 rehabilitated offenders attended the orientation and vocational training organized by the MOL.

10. Family Support Service Program Outcomes

Most drug addicts encounter problems such as deterioration of family relationships, poor communication with family members, and dysfunctional families. The families of drug addicts are under tremendous physical and psychological pressure, resulting in family dysfunction. Family support and care are crucial to the success of drug addicts in abstaining from drug abuse and reintegrating into society.

To improve the family relationships and functioning of drug addicts and construct family support systems for these individuals, the MOHW provides funding for every city and county government and NGOs to implement the Family Support Service Program and cooperate with local drug abuse prevention centers. Table 5-2 sets out the content of this program.

- (1) Assigning social workers and professional personnel to visit and care for the families of drug addicts, understand the needs of and problems encountered by drug addicts and their families, and propose plans regarding the services for these people according to their condition.
- (1) Helping solve family crises in accordance with the individual needs of the families of drug addicts, and providing them with various forms of social assistance, emergency assistance, and welfare services.
- (3) Offering family support or managing support groups for drug addicts' families; guiding these families to help them release their emotional and psychological stress in appropriate ways; increasing family members' motivation to accompany and support the drug addict; and strengthening group members through experience sharing and interaction (Figures 5-33 and 5-34).



Figures 5-33 and 5-34: Support group for the families of drug addicts

(4) Organizing family relationship maintenance, family support, and parent–child activities and lectures, and encouraging the family members of drug addicts to participate in these activities, to enhance the interaction and intimacy between them and enable them to release stress (Figures 5-35, 5-36, 5-37, and 5-38).



Figures 5-35 and 5-36: Parent–child activities for families of drug addicts



Figures 5-37 and 5-38: Anti-drug forums

(5) Combine the resources of NGOs and social welfare associations to provide various types of care and services, such as daily supplies, food banks, and economic assistance. A service line for high-risk families, the 113 Children and female Protection Hotline, and the 1957 Social Welfare Advisory Hotline offer social advice to the families of drug addicts.

Table 5-2: Outcome of the 2014 Support Service Program for the Families of Drug Addicts

| Item | Number of Events | Number of Beneficiaries |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|
| Care and visit services for drug addicts and their families | — | 8,047 |
| Family support and growth group activities | 180 | 4,851 |
| Family and parent–child activities | 44 | 1,991 |
| Social assistance, social welfare, and funding | | 1,984 |
| Consultation and referrals regarding legal, employment, and social welfare problems | — | 5,746 |
| Referrals to civil resources | | 141 |
| Education advocacy | 463 | 117,867 |

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Integration with the resources of social affairs bureaus (departments) will be continuously enhanced, and economic and social assistance will be provided to drug addicts and their families. In addition, the High Risk Family Support Service Program, Community Prevention Service Program for Children and Youths, and various types of social welfare services are integrated to provide multiple services to drug addicts and their families. NGOs are actively supported and integrated to promote the Support Service Program for the Families of Drug Addicts, assist in reconstructing and mending the relationships between drug addicts and their families, and strengthen family support services.

11.Current State and Outcome of Drug Addiction Treatment Offered by NGOs

To expand the placement services offered to drug addicts nationwide, the MOHW proposed the Civil Group Funding Project for Expanding Civil Groups' Participation in Drug Addiction Treatment and Social Rehabilitation Tasks in 2014. Eight NGOs were funded to provide short-term placement and various types of psychological and social rehabilitation to drug addicts after they are released from prisons. The outcomes are summarized as follows:

(1)Pingtung House of Grace

For the past 21 years, the Pingtung House of Grace has assisted more than 900 people addicted to drugs and alcohol and more than 900 families in rebuilding family relationships.



i. Service:

The House of Grace adopts a community-based treatment model, with faith in God as its central belief, and offers love, company, and admonishment to assist drug addicts in their spiritual recovery, and achieving holistic health.

ii. Treatment Services:

Because of their addiction disorders, drug addicts can lose their self-discipline; thus, an overall heteronomous mechanism is required to assist these drug addicts in reconstructing their self-discipline. A total of 1.5 years is scheduled to restore the self-discipline of drug addicts (Figure 5-39)

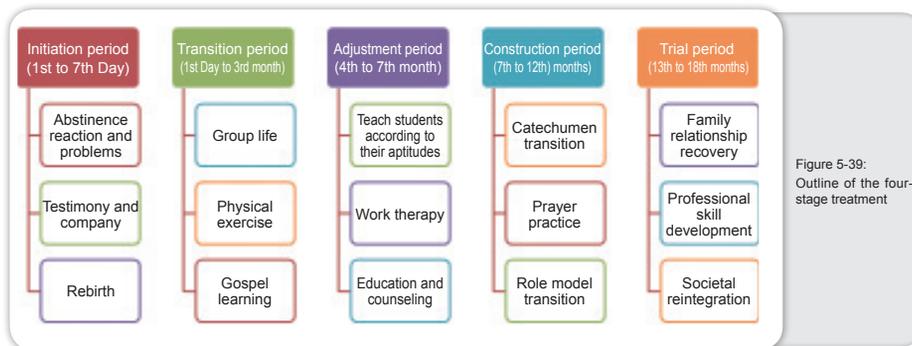


Figure 5-39: Outline of the four-stage treatment

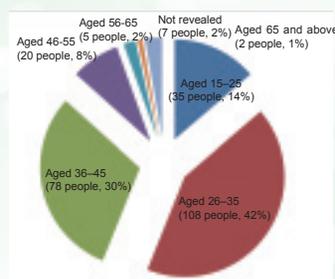
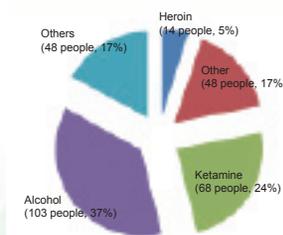
iii. Outcomes

a. Overall Service

- (i) Bethel House (for males) can accommodate 20 people. 20 people were accommodated for treatment in 2014. An average of 18 people were receiving treatment at Bethel House each month.
- (ii) Dorcas House (for females) can accommodate 12 people. 13 people were accommodated for treatment in 2014. An average of eight people were receiving treatment at Dorcas House each month.
- (iii) Adam's House (for adolescents) can accommodate 32 people. An average of 19 people were receiving treatment at Adam's House each month.

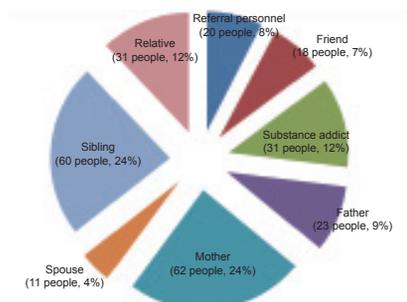
b. Substance Addiction Telephone Treatment Consultations

- (i) Gender of substance addicts: 255 people engaged in substance addiction treatment telephone consultations in 2014; 65% (166) were male, and 35% (89) were female.
- (ii) Substance abused: 37% of the substance addiction treatment telephone consultations (103 people; the highest number) were for alcohol addiction treatment; 24% (68 people; the second highest) were ketamine addiction treatment consultations; 17% were amphetamine treatment consultations, and another 17% were treatment consultations for other substances (48 people in these two categories; both ranking third highest); and 5% (14 people; ranking fourth) were heroin addiction treatment consultations. Illicit drugs were the major substances for which treatment consultations were required, with schedule I, II, and IV drugs accounting for 11%, 37%, and 52% respectively of all cases involving addiction treatment telephone consultations.
- (iii) Age of inquirers: 42% of inquirers (108 people; the highest number) were aged 26–35 years; 30% (78 people; ranking second) were aged 36–45 years, and 14% (35 people; ranking third) were aged 15–25 years. Only a small percentage of the inquirers were from other age groups.



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(iv) Relationship between the inquirer and substance addicts: 24% (62 people) had a mother–child relationship, and 24% (60 people) were siblings (the highest number of people); 12% (31 people, ranking second) were the drug addicts themselves; and 9% (23 people, ranking third) had a father–child relationship. Only a small percentage of the inquirers were the friends, or relatives of the substance addicts, or referral personnel.



(v) Location of person telephoning: 59% of people who engaged in a substance addiction telephone consultation (152 people, the highest number) called from southern Taiwan, followed by people calling from northern Taiwan (24%, 60 people), and people calling from central Taiwan (11%, 29 people). Only a small percentage of people called from other areas.

c. Number of Anti-drug Advocacy Campaign Work Activities

Anti-alcohol and anti-drug Advocacy Campaign Work activities are held in schools or communities. People who have successfully abstained from alcohol or drug abuse are invited to share their experiences in person, to enable the public to understand their substance abstinence stories. 55 (40%) of the activities were held at the major Grace Church in southern Taiwan (in Tainan, Kaohsiung, and Pingtung) during the Grace assembly; 26 (19%) were held in prisons (in many correctional institutions located in the Kaohsiung and Pingtung areas); and 56 (41%) were held in communities (in educational institutions at all levels and in the health bureaus in the Kaohsiung and Pingtung areas and in other agencies). A total of 14,036 people received education from these Advocacy Campaign Work activities.

d. Homecoming Gatherings

After drug addicts complete their terms of drug addiction treatment, they are encouraged to stay at the House of Grace to assist those requiring substance addiction treatment. For those who have other plans after fulfilling their terms of addiction treatment, follow-up services are offered and homecoming gatherings are organized. Through the homecoming gatherings that have been organized periodically since 2012, the rehabilitated people are invited to return to the House of Grace to share information about their current lives. Seven homecoming gatherings were held in 2014, in which 52 people participated. In each gathering, more than 90% of the participants indicated that they were satisfied with and assisted by the event.

e. Support Service Program for Families of Adolescent Drug Abusers

From July to December 2014, 11 activities (held once every 2 weeks for 2 hours per session) were held for the family members of adolescent drug abusers. The experience-sharing activities in groups allowed the family members of adolescent drug abusers to release their long-term stress and obtain support, motivated them to accompany the adolescents, and increased the adolescents' willingness to undergo drug addiction treatment. Adolescent drug abusers who are encouraged and accompanied by family members are more likely to take affirmative steps to abstain from drugs.

(2) Prison Fellowship Taichung

Prison Fellowship Taichung mainly assists female rehabilitated offenders aged 18–64 and female undergoing alcohol and drug addiction treatment. This institution offers placement services, training courses, life attitude teaching, and financial education to these people to assist them establish personal goals, increase their vocational and professional skills, obtain employment, and return to a normal lifestyle.

i. Services Provided

| Substance Addiction Treatment Initiatives: | Placement and Life Management |
|--|---|
| 1.Placement evaluation | Family and Life Skills Education |
| 2.Case guidance for substance addiction | 1.Self-care ability |
| 3.Contact with family members of substance abusers | (1)Developing life habits (food, clothing, and housing) |
| 4.Case management | (2)Fostering financial responsibility |
| 5.Health checks and urine screening | 2.Leisure and recreational activity arrangements |
| 6.Course arrangement | |
| 7.Vocational training and obtaining employment | |

ii. Overall Services

- a.Placement Service: The Prison Fellowship Taiwan can accommodate 36 people at one time. A total of 145 female rehabilitated offenders or drug addicts have been housed in this institution for placement, guidance, and drug abstinence, to help them return to a normal and stable lifestyle. Among the 145 female, 98 were rehabilitated addicts of schedule I and II drugs, 19 were rehabilitated addicts of schedule IV drugs, and 28 were rehabilitated addicts of substances other than drugs.
- b.Healthcare Medical Service: This institution offers health and nutrition education to women undergoing placement, and the institution staff accompanies these women to hospitals, thereby improving their health and self-esteem. A total of 236 women received treatment at a hospital in 1 year.
- c.Career Guidance: The highest number of the rehabilitated offenders work as nursing caregivers at care centers and as personal-care aids and home health aids, followed by numbers working in the hairdressing industry, in hospitals as cleaners, and in the catering industry. Overall, 53% of the rehabilitated offenders had employment (Figures 5-40, 5-41, and 5-42).



Figure 5-40: Art exploration involving group painting



Figure 5-41: Baking and traditional snack preparation instruction



Figure 5-42: Halfway workplace involving pineapple shortcake making

(3)Kaohsiung City Private Tzu Hui Care Academy

The Kaohsiung City Private Tzu Hui Care Academy provides long-term guidance for adolescents requiring extensive and special care, operating on the assumption that stable and safe environments enable adolescents to resist the negative influence of their peers and that stable employment can assist adolescents rebuild their self-confidence and sense of accomplishment, and deter them from substance dependence. The academy's placement and career guidance services provide drug addiction treatment, psychological rehabilitation, and follow-up guidance to adolescents addicted to drugs. Various vocational exploration and guidance programs are provided to maximally deter adolescents from abusing drugs, prevent them relapsing, and assist them become self-motivated, reintegrate into society, and independently establish goals. The following services and programs were provided in 2014:

i. Provision of Placement Services

Stable community environments were provided for adolescent drug addicts. A total of 25 adolescents received placement services, and 3 were rehabilitated and returned home.



Figures 5-43 and 5-44: A self-awareness learning group

ii. Self-Awareness Learning Group

Adolescents were guided to learn about and explore their individual selves through painting and participating in tabletop games. Eight activities were held, in which 91 people participated (Figures 5-43 and 5-44).

iii. Parent–Child Activities and Communication

a. Lectures and parent–child activities were held to enhance parent–child interaction, communication, and relationships. 44 people participated in these activities.

b. Adolescents were encouraged to communicate with their families through letters and cards to enable their parents to understand the adolescents' lives at the academy. This also allowed the adolescents to realize their families' support, care, and love. The adolescents returned home periodically accompanied by social workers and visited their families, and family members were encouraged to visit the adolescents at the academy. There was a total of 127 family visits and care delivered through letters.

iv. Career Development

a. 200-hour vocational skills training programs on topics such as baking, kitchen and service staff training, information technology, and motorcycle repair, and workplace visits were held.

b. The adolescents gained workplace experience (1,708 hours altogether) with 10 companies working together with the academy (Figure 5-45).



Figure 5-45: Career development through workplace experience

c. Industry–training cooperation gave the adolescents a fuller understanding of the content taught in the vocational training courses. They were encouraged to participate in the preservice training class organized through this cooperation and the care worker training class. Three people were admitted into these classes through recommendation, and one person completed the training.

d. Certificate Examinations: The adolescents were encouraged to register for Level C Technician examinations for Retail Baking and for Chinese Cuisine Cooking (Meat Diet), and Level B and C Technician examinations in Automotive and Motorcycle Repair. Five people obtained a certificate.

v. Placement Guidance Period

Discussions and guidance were conducted for 183 adolescents to clarify their adaptation to their current living environment, personal life goals, drug use history, family conditions, and drug addiction improvement.

vi. Arts and Sports Activity Organization and Participation

Fourteen arts, sports, and volunteer service activities were held to foster adolescents' enjoyment and appreciation of leisure activities, and teach them to help and care for others.

(4) Operation Dawn in New Taipei City

Operation Dawn uses a spiritual approach and a gospel drug rehabilitation program for drug abstinence treatment. The following courses and group aid to stabilize drug addicts, and assist them recover and return to a normal lifestyle: spiritual, general education, practical, and employment courses. Drug addicts undergoing rehabilitation are required to stay in the guidance village (house) for 1.5 years. A four-stage comprehensive rehabilitation and guidance course on physical, psychological, spiritual, and social behavior is provided for them during their stay (Figure 5-46). In 2014 this Operation Dawn program had the following achievements:

i. Guidance Hotline:

The hotline provided guidance for 2,605 people.

ii. Placement of and Guidance for Drug Addicts Undergoing Rehabilitation:

In addition to 164 drug addicts who were continuing rehabilitation at Operation Dawn from the year before,



Figure 5-46: Comprehensive rehabilitation and guidance education

Part VI Drug Rehabilitation

there were 200 newly admitted drug addicts in 2014, 166 people left the guidance village without completing the rehabilitation program, and 58 left the guidance village after completing the rehabilitation course (the complete rehabilitation course goes for 1.5 years).

iii. Professional Training of Peers: A total of 18 peers of the drug addicts were trained to be professional guidance personnel.

iv. Vocational Skill Training: Operation Dawn collaborated with the Taiwan Post-release care Association Pingtung Branch to assist 14 members in gaining vocational skills.

v. Halfway House: The halfway house can accommodate 18 people and assisted 13 people in employment, guidance, and counseling.

vi. Support Group Activity for Families of Drug Addicts:

A total of 47 activities were held, in which 770 people participated. Approximately 16 people participated in some activity each week.

vii. Anti-drug Advocacy:

| Anti-drug campaign work activity | Number of participants |
|--|------------------------|
| Anti-drug campaign activities at schools | 32 |
| Public anti-drug activities | 37 |
| Testimony of program success in prisons | 32 |
| Testimony of program success at churches | 87 |
| Media interviews | 9 |
| Reception of visitors at the village | 104 |

viii. Publications:

3,000 copies of each of the following books were published. 1. Operation Dawn: Narration of the Significance of Gospel Drug Rehabilitation; 2. Gospel Drug Rehabilitation, and the Servant Ministry; 3. Walk on the Rough Road With a Positive Mindset; and 4. 30 Carving Skills Lessons. In addition, 1,000 DVDs with a microfilm about the hazards of ketamine (tentatively titled Refuse Ketamine and Love Yourself: Some Attempts Things Should Never Be Made Tried!) were released.

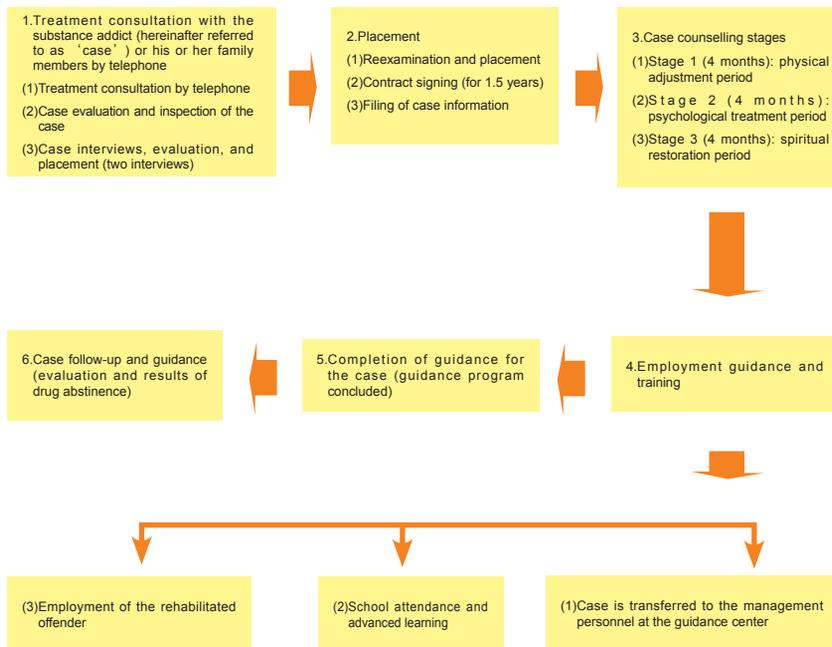
(5) Agape House Christian Counseling Center

The Agape House Christian Counseling Center provides drug and alcohol addiction treatment and guidance to assist substance addicts regain their autonomy. Over the past 30 years, the services offered at the Agape House have continued to expand with the social support and government guidance, and Agape House has gradually transformed from a religious group into a social welfare institution. Since its beginning, Agape House has established the Esther's Guidance Center for female in Hualien, the Victory Song Garden Halfway House for Adolescents, and the Career Center for Rehabilitated Offenders.

Agape House highlights the universal love of Jesus Christ and provides guidance to people undergoing drug and alcohol addiction rehabilitation, people encountering family change, students confronting academic challenges, and people experiencing psychological problems. Agape House offers psychological guidance, vocational training, and social reintegration assistance to both males and females, aged 12–60 years. With a core spirit of professionalism and individualization, Agape House assists people who need to develop their talent. Agape House integrates various social welfare resources, and vocational training and employment services, to provide integrated assistance to substance addicts to help them reintegrate into society and return to normal lifestyles.



i. Process of Guiding Substance Addicts



ii. Number of People in Each Guidance Institution and Placement Outcomes:

- The Agape House Christian Counseling Center (provides drug and alcohol addiction treatment and guidance for males): A total of 42 people underwent treatment and guidance, and 12 rehabilitated offenders gained employment (employment was obtained with the assistance of the Career Center for Rehabilitated Offenders).
- The Esther's Guidance Center for female in Hualien (provides drug and alcohol addiction treatment and guidance for females): A total of 11 people underwent treatment and guidance, and 8 received employment guidance (stable employment for more than 5 months).
- The Victory Song Garden Halfway House for Adolescents: A total of 34 people underwent treatment and guidance, 7 received education related guidance, and 9 gained stable employment.

iii. Anti-drug Campaign Work

- Anti-drug Campaign Work in Prisons: A total of 166 events were held, and 2,540 people received information.
- Anti-drug Campaign Work at Schools: A total of 23 events were held, benefitting 2,310 students.
- Anti-drug Campaign Activity: Two activities were held, in which more than 1,000 people participated.
- Lectures on Drugs: The Agape House Christian Counseling Center collaborated for the first time with the owners of internet cafés and entertainment sites and developed a team to advocate the hazards of drugs. A lecture event Hero Takes No Drugs: Video Game Contest, and Lecture on Drugs was held, in which 68 people participated.

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iv. Achievements of services provided by the Career Center for Rehabilitated Offenders

(Figures 5-47, 5-48, 5-49, and 5-50)

a. Moving, cleaning, and painting services: The center provided these services 485 times.

b. Car washing service: this service provided by the center washed a total of 25,600 cars.

c. Service providing temporary work to rehabilitated offenders: 315 rehabilitated offenders benefitted from this service.



Figures 5-47 the Career Center Job: Moving Service



Figures 5-48 the Career Center Job: Car Washing Service



Figures 5-49 the Carpentry Training Course



Figures 5-50 Teenagers' Community Services: Beach Cleaning

(6) Taiwan World Happy Association

Basing its approach on labeling theory, the Taiwan World Happy Association assists drug addicts to reform by providing halfway placement and family empowerment services to drug addicts who are not accepted by society.

i. Details of Services Provided

The placement center focuses on short-term placement services and accommodates rehabilitated offenders who are able to care for themselves and are willing to receive a placement. Services such as employment guidance and job matchmaking; psychological, emotional, and family support; case management; medical and spiritual guidance; and support groups are offered to rehabilitated offenders. Drug addicts are likely to be tempted to use drugs and violate the regulations during their placements, and they would then be required to leave the placement center. The center insists on accommodating only a small number of drug addicts to prevent these problems and to ensure and maintain the quality of the placement. After the drug addicts and rehabilitated offenders leave the placement center, social workers continuously care for these individuals through follow-ups and other services.

ii. Placement Service Outcomes

Six drug addicts received a placement, and 230 received residential placement and guidance; 130 received employment guidance and transfers; 100 were provided with family system reconstruction services; 3 obtained work through employment matchmaking (these 3 individuals worked in a recycling field, lumber factory, shoe store selling shoes, and/or as a carpenter); and 2 returned to their families and were reintegrated into society, with one residing in a dormitory provided by the company, and the other person returning to their original residential area (Figures 5-51, 5-52, 5-53, and 5-54).



Figures 5-51, 5-52, 5-53, and 5-54: Short-term placement service

III.Future Outlook

Illicit drug addiction is a chronic and recurrent disease, similar to other chronic diseases such as asthma, hypertension, diabetes, and heart disease. People addicted to illicit drugs need: regular routines; to avoid high-risk environments that might tempt them to relapse into using any addictive substance; reintegration into a normal lifestyle; and active contact with medical treatment and social rehabilitation services. The government is responsible for providing a friendly and complete drug addiction treatment system for drug (illicit drug) addicts, to thereby assist them reintegrate into society. With the rising problems of emerging drugs of abuse, the central and local governments must more strongly integrate health, social, labor, law enforcement, and judicial policy resources. Integrating resources and collective efforts can greatly enhance the effectiveness of drug (illicit drug) addiction treatment and rehabilitation, and reduce recidivism.



Part VI

International collaboration

Main contributor : Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Other contributors : Ministry of the Interior
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Health and Welfare
Mainland Affairs Council



I. Preface

The drug trade is a cross-border problem that requires close international collaboration in the form of strategic alliances, warning mechanisms, intelligence exchanges, and consultations on relevant regulations. The European Union, for example, has had great success in gradually establishing a collaborative drug prevention network among its member countries.

Taiwan is in a delicate situation due to the realities of international politics, and this prevents us from being a signatory to international conventions pertaining to the fight against drugs, money laundering, and organized crime. Nevertheless, Taiwan strictly adheres to the requirements and content of such conventions, and works to sign bilateral cooperation agreements and memorandums of understanding (MOU) on the exchange of anti-drug intelligence with foreign law enforcement agencies. We will continue to collaborate with countries in the region based on practical needs.

II. Current Progress

1. Mission of the International Collaboration Division

Determined to eliminate the drug problem, the Executive Yuan established the cross-agency Drug Prevention Meeting. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) is the leading agency in the International Collaboration Division (ICD), in which the following agencies are also involved: the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW), the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), the Coast Guard Administration (CGA), the Mainland Affairs Council (MAC), the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), and the Customs Administration (CA) of the Ministry of Finance (MOF). The ICD was established to promote international and regional anti-drug strategies while pursuing the signing of anti-drug agreements with the United States, Japan, Australia, and Southeast Asian countries, to enhance Taiwan's ability to combat the drug problem.

2. International cooperation

Investigations conducted in recent years indicate that mainland China has gradually replaced other countries in the Asia-Pacific region as the main source of drugs. In order to successfully prevent the movement of drugs across borders, Taiwan must continue to enhance cross-strait communication under the 2009 Cross-Strait Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement and strengthen collaboration and intelligence exchanges with such nations as Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Japan, Korea, the US, Canada, and Australia. These efforts will help Taiwan achieve the goal of keeping drugs offshore, intercepting drugs at ports, and sweeping drugs

from the country.

3.Achievements

(1)International collaboration

- i. The Bureau of Investigation of the Ministry of Justice (MJIB) assigned personnel to participate in the Seminar on Control of Drug Offences held in Tokyo, Japan, from August 31 to September 13, 2014, which the MJIB has attended as an observer since 1994. Representatives from the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, and Bhutan also took part in this event.
- ii. From October 21 to 26, 2014, MJIB personnel attended the Ninth Symposium on Police Studies of the Straits cum Hong Kong and Macao held in the city of Kunming in Yunnan Province in mainland China. They presented papers were at the symposium, and exchanged experiences and opinions with personnel from the Narcotics Control Bureau of mainland China's Ministry of Public Security, and other narcotics investigation agencies.



Figure 6-1: MJIB personnel attending the Ninth Symposium on Police Studies of the Straits cum Hong Kong and Macao and presenting a paper



- iii. Drug abuse is a global problem, and countries around the world have reached a consensus that international collaboration on drug abuse prevention is necessary. Controlled drugs can be illegally obtained and easily converted to illicit drugs. To prevent Taiwan from becoming a country that imports, exports, and transfers illicit drugs, in accordance with international conventions and international reporting mechanisms the government requires that appropriate designated forms must be completed to export and import controlled drugs, thereby facilitating international collaboration on drug investigations, and ensuring that imported and exported drugs are legal. Although Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations, it has played a crucial role in managing the international flow of controlled drugs. Specifically, from 2010 to 2014, 16 out of 32 countries requested that Taiwan's Food and Drug Administration (FDA) inform them of the actual amount of controlled drugs that were imported, and 17 out of 46 countries (with Yemen newly included in 2014) requested that the FDA inform them of the actual amount of controlled drugs that were exported. This indicates that Taiwan has contributed to international collaboration aimed at cracking down on drug offenses.
- iv. The CA held the Taiwan–US Intelligence Exchange Seminar Against Smuggling from December 3 to 4, 2014, inviting experts from the US Department of Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement, US Customs and Border Protection, the US Drug Enforcement Administration, HM Revenue and Customs in the UK, and Canada's Border Services Agency to deliver lectures and share information and experiences on global illicit drugs trends, intelligence analysis, intellectual property protection, and investigations of cigarette smuggling. Taiwanese customs officers, and personnel from the MJIB, CGA, and National Police Agency (NPA) participated in this seminar, enhancing their international perspectives and drug crime investigation skills. Intelligence exchanges and information-sharing between Taiwan, US Customs and Border Protection, and the US Drug Enforcement Administration must continue, to jointly combat drug crime.
- v. The CA collaborates with foreign customs agencies to establish contact windows and obtain the latest information regarding the seizure of smuggled illicit drugs in other countries using official email accounts. This information is subsequently distributed to related institutions for reference. In addition, in the spirit of reciprocity, Taiwan customs agencies also provide their latest intelligence on crimes involving seized drugs to foreign customs agencies in order to facilitate consultation and investigation. Taiwan customs agencies have signed agreements, protocols, or MOUs on mutual assistance concerning customs affairs with the US, Canada, Italy, Poland, the EU, Germany, Israel, India, the Philippines, Australia, Vietnam, and mainland China. Taiwanese customs agencies have also established intelligence exchange contact windows with their counterparts in the UK, Belgium, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Macau, Indonesia, and other jurisdictions.

Part VII International collaboration

- vi. The MJIB collaborated with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand to investigate a case involving transnational illicit drug smuggling committed by an ROC national surnamed Hong. When Hong entered Taiwan from Cambodia on June 2, 2014, the suspect's luggage was inspected, and 1.4 kg of the schedule-1 drug heroin was seized.
- vii. The MJIB collaborated with the Royal Malaysia Police Narcotics Crime Investigation Department to investigate a violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act committed by a person surnamed Pong and others. Intelligence obtained through the drug investigation collaboration mechanism led to an investigation being launched in Negeri Sembilan in Malaysia on June 7, 2014, in which 2,225 MDMA (a schedule-2 drug) pills, 835 ml of an MDMA solution, 392,000 erimin (a schedule-3 drug) pills weighing approximately 196 kg, and 1.4 kg of ketamine were seized. Three Malaysian Chinese suspects were arrested.
- viii. In 2014, the CA seized drugs in 357 cases (the drugs had a total gross weight of 3,583.7 kg). The MJIB and NPA reported 31 cases: in 17 of these cases, drugs were seized by Taipei customs officers; in four cases by Keelung customs officers; in three cases by Taichung officers; and in seven cases by Kaohsiung officers. Twenty cases involved the seizure of heroin (60.5 kg), four the seizure of methamphetamine (77.2 kg), and seven the seizure of ketamine (716.2 kg).
- ix. To strengthen public security and elevate economic and trade competitiveness, in recent years the CA has listed investigations at airports and harbors as its primary task, and has focused on preventing crimes that affect public security, such as illicit drug trafficking. Drug seizures in recent years indicate that Southeast Asia is the main source of heroin, and that mainland China and Hong Kong are the main sources of amphetamine and ketamine. Illicit drugs are frequently trafficked via air freight, express delivery, sea freight, fishing boats, and travelers. In 2014, 357 recorded cases involved the seizure of drugs by the CA. These cases were subsequently transferred to the MJIB and NPA for further investigation. Customs and judicial police agencies collaborate closely to conduct effective investigations and intercept illicit drugs at customs checkpoint.
- x. In 2014, the CGA assigned personnel to the US and Japan to participate in the 11th International Conference on Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism and the Project on Maritime Law Enforcement Collaboration Enhancement, respectively. Participation in these international events enabled the CGA to gain a better understanding of current drug crime trends and share experiences with foreign law enforcement agencies.
- xi. In 2014, the CGA assigned personnel to attend the Taiwan–US Intelligence Exchange Seminar Against Smuggling held by the CA. Investigation agencies affiliated with the MOJ, MOI, MOF, and CGA were invited to attend this seminar and contribute to discussions on investigation approaches, the latest drug crime statistics, and emerging drug trafficking trends. A communication network was established to elevate interaction and collaboration.



- xii. In 2014, the CGA collaborated with the Hong Kong Office of the US Drug Enforcement Administration, the US Consulate General in Hong Kong, the US Department of Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and Japan's Customs Bureau on reporting and exchanging illicit drug trafficking intelligence. The CGA also assigned personnel to the Philippines and the US to share intelligence, discuss future collaboration models, and enhance bilateral drug investigations between the CGA and these countries' law enforcement agencies.
- xiii. The FDA assigned personnel to participate in the 2014 International Society of Addiction Medicine Annual Meeting held in Yokohama in Japan from October 1 to 7, 2014, and the American Public Health Association 142nd Annual Meeting and Exposition held in New Orleans in the US from November 14 to 22, 2014. FDA personnel attended these events to better understand the abuse of different types of prescription drugs, to share insights on monitoring mechanisms that prevent the illicit flow of such drugs, and to learn more about challenges that have emerged following the legalization of medical and recreational marijuana in the US, and measures being taken to deal with these challenges. Participating in these events increased Taiwan's cordial interactions with other countries, enabled us to acquire information about foreign drug abuse prevention initiatives, and assisted us foster the professional expertise to better manage such initiatives domestically.

(2) Cross-strait collaboration

- i. The MJIB collaborated with the Fujian coast guard to investigate illicit drug trafficking committed by two individuals surnamed Jiang and Chiu. Following a joint investigation, mainland Chinese authorities raided an ephedrine factory located in Nanping city in Fujian on April 19, 2014, during which 650 kg of ephedrine were seized and nine mainland Chinese suspects were arrested. On May 17, 2014, 150 kg of ephedrine, destined for Taiwan, were seized in Zhangpu in Fujian. Five mainland Chinese suspects were arrested, and one boat and two vehicles used for drug trafficking were intercepted.
- ii. The MJIB collaborated with the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security (MPNCB) of mainland China to investigate illicit drug manufacturing and trafficking committed by an individual surnamed Nieh, and others. After the MPNCB received the request for joint investigation, the following materials were seized in Shenzhen and Dongguan in Guangdong Province, Huai' an in Jiangsu Province, Linyi in Shandong Province, and Shanghai: 1,040 kg of mephedrone, 1,600 kg of ephedrine, one modified pistol, six bullets, RMB 1.2 million, and four vehicles used for drug trafficking. Over 20 suspects were arrested (including three Taiwanese).
- iii. The MJIB provided intelligence to the MPNCB regarding illicit drugs being sold by an individual surnamed Hsieh. On October 22, 2014, Guangdong Province Narcotics Control Bureau conducted a raid and seized 27.435 kg of illicit drugs, including 17.5 kg of amphetamine, seven kg of

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- ketamine, 2.6 kg of methamphetamine, 323 g of magu, and 12 g of heroin. Ten 10 suspects (including five Taiwanese and one Indonesian) were arrested.
- iv. The MJIB alerted and collaborated with the MPNCB and Fujian Province Narcotics Control Division to investigate a case involving a violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act committed by an individual surnamed Chuang and others. The Narcotics Control Division reported that an investigation raid took place on November 28, 2014, during which 60 kg of amphetamine were seized and two Taiwanese suspects were arrested.
- v. The CGA has maintained close interaction with the Public Security Frontier Corps (PSFC) in mainland China in recent years and has provided mainland investigating units with substantial intelligence regarding illicit drug trafficking to the . In 2014, two drug operations were jointly raided, involving the seizure of 731.845 kg of illicit drugs.
- a. A PSFC Fujian branch operation on January 19, 2014, carried out on the basis of intelligence provided by the CGA regarding illicit drug trafficking, and seized 503.4 kg of ketamine and 0.1 kg of amphetamine in Zhangzhou in Fujian Province, and Dongguan in Guangdong Province. In addition, 10 suspects (including six Taiwanese) were arrested, and four vehicles and suspicious funds totaling RMB 1.23 million and HK\$74,000 were intercepted.
- b. A PSFC Fujian branch operation on August 18, 2014, carried out on the basis of intelligence regarding illicit drug trafficking provided by the CGA, and seized 223.2 kg of ketamine and 5.145 kg of ephedrine, and arrested six suspects (including two Taiwanese).



Figure 6-2: A CGA collaboration with mainland Chinese authorities resulted in the seizure of 223.2 kg of ketamine and 5.145 kg of ephedrine in Quanzhou and Dongguan, both in Fujian Province on August 18, 2014.



III. Future Focus

1. International collaboration

- (1) In the future, Taiwan aims to strengthen its collaboration with drug investigation agencies in the US, Japan, and Southeast Asian countries, and work to establish an international collaboration mechanism.
- (2) Taiwan will also strive to employ the most advanced devices and tools, and continue to deploy drug detection dogs in order to elevate the effectiveness of investigations. The Customs Administration will continue training dog teams to enhance inspections of passenger luggage, air freight parcels, mail parcels, express cargo, regular cargo, and cargo containers. Six drug detection dog teams were trained in 2014, bringing the number of teams that have completed this training course so far to 48. In 2014, dog teams identified illicit drugs in 39 cases in which 1,559 kg of drugs were seized, indicating an evident increase in these teams' performance. In 2015, training of another two to five teams is expected to be completed.
- (3) The Customs Administration will continue updating its inspection techniques by purchasing mobile X-ray machines, improving manual operations, arranging an inspection area in which suspicious cargo containers can be disassembled, and purchasing drugs and explosives detection instruments, to enhance its illicit drug investigation capacity and effectiveness. A risk screening mechanism must also be implemented to identify flights, passengers, and cargo suspected of being involved in drug crimes. A nonintrusive approach should be employed to ensure both effective investigations enabling customs officers to prevent illicit drugs entering Taiwan, and convenient customs clearance for legitimate travelers and parcels.
- (4) Strategies to combat transnational drug crime
 - i. Taiwanese customs offices have collaborated with more than 20 foreign customs and law enforcement institutions and established an intelligence sharing network, exchange information regarding illicit drug trafficking and seizures, obtain valuable verified data, and work together to combat transnational drug trafficking cartels
 - ii. In response to the emergence of synthetic illicit drugs, the CA is endeavoring to provide the most up-to-date domestic and foreign information on drug investigations in a timely manner, regularly organize intelligence exchange conferences, and increase exchanges between Taiwanese and foreign customs officers and law enforcement personnel, to improve the drug investigation knowledge and skills of Taiwanese customs officers.
- (5) Source analysis
 - i. Given Taiwan's current diplomatic situation, it has adopted a pragmatic approach to international drug investigation collaboration. Taiwan mainly collaborates with countries from which illicit drugs are shipped to Taiwan, countries where raw materials for illicit drug manufacturing originate, and countries which contribute to Taiwan's drug investigation initiatives. Taiwan cooperates with countries and regions according to the practical needs of investigations to achieve the goal of intercepting illicit drugs at customs points and

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preventing them from entering Taiwan.

- ii. Taiwanese law enforcement institutions responsible for drug crime investigations continue to strengthen communication and intelligence sharing with their counterparts in the US, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia, upholding the principles of equality, mutual trust, and reciprocity. Joint operations are conducted once the source of a drug crime has been identified and related evidence has been obtained.
- iii. Drug crimes are transnational in nature, and countries cannot singlehandedly monitor all aspects of such crimes, including manufacturing, transportation, and sales, and so it is imperative for all countries and regions to work together. To prevent illicit drugs being trafficked and sold in Taiwan, drug investigation institutions must continuously develop new strategies and maintain long-term cross-border collaboration to combat heroin, amphetamine, ketamine, and heroin trafficking and sales.
- iv. Drug investigation institutions collaborate with the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, and input and update relevant computer files to help apprehend wanted drug criminals who have fled overseas. If suspects are found to have left Taiwan during an investigation, they must be listed as wanted criminals who have fled overseas, and international assistance must be sought to locate them.

2. Cross-strait collaboration

(1) Strengthening cooperation under the current agreement

The Straits Exchange Foundation of Taiwan and the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits of mainland China signed the Cross-Strait Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement on April 26, 2009. Since the agreement came into effect on June 25, 2009, an institutional platform for cross-strait collaboration has been established, enabling agencies in Taiwan and in mainland China to directly and promptly exchange intelligence and fully collaborate on drug crime investigations. Cross-strait collaboration also extends to mutual assistance in the judicial system to curb cross-strait and cross-border illicit drug trafficking, and crack down on drug cartels. There are both similarities and differences between drug crime cases in Taiwan and in mainland China, and in cross-strait collaboration coordination in control and management, separation in development is upheld as the core principle.

(2) Establishing a direct communication platform

Direct communication and intelligence collaboration have been strengthened through secondary contact windows of the Public Security Bureaus of Guangdong Province, Shanghai Municipality, Fujian Province, Jiangsu Province, and Zhejiang Province. In addition, Taiwanese agencies collaborate with mainland Chinese agencies on illicit drug source analysis and partial database sharing, and meetings are regularly convened.

(3) Working together on major cases

Although agencies in Taiwan and mainland China interact closely, the long-term separation



between them has resulted in differences in legal concepts, terminology, investigation capabilities, and systems used in writing intelligence reports. Cross-strait project teams consisting of personnel from Taiwan and from mainland China have been developed to conduct joint investigations to combat drug cartels. Face-to-face discussions between personnel from Taiwan and mainland China regarding cases under investigation allow for the efficient use of each other's strengths, and collaborative investigations have been productive in combating major drug crimes.

(4) Promoting comprehensive interactions

The cross-strait collaborative mechanism has been strengthened and cross-strait academic conferences have been held. Taiwanese delegations have traveled to mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macau to exchange information and experiences with drug investigators and scholars there, further enhancing mutual trust and establishing a comprehensive platform for intelligence exchange and communication.

IV. Conclusion

Taiwanese authorities have made significant progress in international collaboration. In the future, the government will focus on horizontally integrating communications to achieve more effective execution of tasks across all departments. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will invite overseas embassies and representative offices to establish effective mechanisms for communication with other nations, particularly such Southeast Asian countries as Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam. Strategic alliances and MOUs for cooperation will help further promote exchanges of drug-related data, and these efforts will contribute to greater flexibility and more effective collaborative anti-drug strategies.



Part VII

Drug Abuse Prevention Center by Each City/County Government

Main contributors : Each Government of City/County

Other contributors : Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Health and Welfare



I. Preface

Each city and county began to set up a local Drug Abuse Prevention Center from 2006. At first, these centers focused on providing addiction treatment and follow-up counseling services to users of schedule 1 and schedule 2 drugs. They offered follow-up counseling services such as home visits, phone counseling, rehabilitative therapies, social assistance, livelihood assistance, occupational training, employment matchmaking, urine tests to detect drug abuse, and so on.

The Regulations of Penalties and Reformatory Courses for Narcotic Hazards Cases were implemented from November 20, 2009. The Drug Abuse Prevention Centers began to provide a variety of services to individuals suffering from schedule 3 and schedule 4 drugs. These services included diverse activities, awareness seminars, and follow-up counseling.

It has been 8 years since the first Drug Abuse Prevention Center was established. In compliance with international definition, the concept and the word "patient" quickly began to replace of seeing and referring to addicts as "criminals". Drugs addiction is now considered as a chronic disease. Therefore, specific central ministries continuously implement related drug prevention initiatives (e.g. the Support Service Program for Drug Addicts' Families, Volunteer Program, and Golden Triangle Program), thus expanding the services provided by local drug abuse prevention centers from follow-ups and drug addict guidance to support services offered to drug addicts' families. Drug abstinence resources have increased from methadone substitution therapy to counseling and guidance; in other words, they have expanded from physiological to psychological treatment. With regard to the service providers, case managers at drug abuse prevention centers provide guidance to drug addicts, and enforcement services and local services are respectively offered by probation officers and volunteer companions to jointly serve drug addicts.

Under the supervision of central government, local governments have become more aware of drugs harm preventions. Seven local governments have now established a special task division to oversee drugs prevention initiatives: New Taipei City, Taoyuan County, Hsinchu County, Taichung City, Chiayi County, Tainan City, and Kaohsiung City.

II. Performances and Results

1. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Taipei City Government (臺北市毒防中心)

On November 24, 2010, the Taipei City Government enacted laws and designated the drug abuse prevention organization as a committee, which is responsible for organizational operations, enhancing interdepartmental collaboration mechanisms, and adjusting the strategic organizational framework of the Taipei City Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Taipei Center) (Figure 7-1). Moreover, on November 5, 2013, the Taipei City Government announced the Regulations for Establishing the Taipei City Government Drug Abuse Prevention Committee and established the Taipei City Government Drug Abuse Prevention Committee. The Taipei Center was established as a staff department under the committee and its mission statement is: "to help citizens resist and avoid illicit drugs, assist drug addicts abstain from drugs and reintegrate into society, and support drug addicts' families and encourage them to persevere."



Figure 7-1: Strategic framework of the Taipei Center (translation from left to right, top to bottom)

(1) Performance and Achievements

- i. The lecturer's platform of the Taipei Center is applied to support various Taipei City government agencies in organizing various anti-drug advocacy activities and establishing platforms for lecturers and advocacy resources to prevent drug abuse. In 2014, 474 anti-drug and drug prevention campaign activities were held, in which 270,060 people participated. Surveys on people's satisfaction with these activities yielded a satisfaction rate for each category over 90%, and the score for the course benefit category was 90%.
- ii. Public and private sector resources are combined to provide the following services to the drug addicts and their families: social assistance, legal services, protective placement, crisis management, and family support services. Professional social workers also conduct care



Figure 7-2: A support group for drug addicts and their families: my family map

visits, needs assessments, and follow-up guidance for the drug addicts and their families in order to provide plans for these people. In 2014, 169 drug addicts and their families received these services, and the total amount of services reached 4,960 man-days (Figure 7-2).

(2) Current Initiative

- i. A diverse range of approaches and employment promotion instruments are used to enhance drug addicts' willingness to be employed, stabilize their lives, and assist them re-integrate into the workplace.
- ii. Drug addicts' employment needs and capacity are assessed, and diverse approaches are adopted to increase their willingness to be employed. The Regulations to Fund Specific Unemployed Specific Individuals in Taipei City for Stable Employment were announced, under which each rehabilitated offender (including drug addicts) who has stable employment for more than 1 month is provided with NT\$5,000 per month. The Chanting Assistance Group of the Taiwan AIDS Foundation has been promoted to manage diverse employment development programs, through which various programs have been promoted 21 times and 16 rehabilitated offenders have been hired. The Taipei Center has also assigned personnel to serve at methadone outpatient clinics to provide direct and convenient employment guidance to the drug addicts, through which 14 people have been served, six of whom have been employed.
- iii. The Taipei Center guides the medical institutions in Taipei City and provides them with medical resources, to enable drug addicts to obtain adequate drug abstinence services. A drug addict referral platform is established to enhance direct communication; advance drug addict referral services; and enhance the retention, medication, and attendance rates of drug addicts receiving substitution therapy. This enables the drug addicts to continuously receive methadone medication and avoid using illicit drugs, such as heroin. In 2014, the medical institutions offering substitution therapy included the Taipei City Hospital (KunMing Branch, Yanming Branch, and Songde Branch), Tri-Service General Hospital, and Tri-Service General Hospital Beitou Branch. Of the 1,049 people admitted for substitution therapy, 801 were retained for substitution therapy, a retention rate of 76.3%.
- iv. Enhanced illicit drug investigation. In 2014, there were 4,378 cases involving drug seizure, in which 4,555 suspects were arrested and 154,699.03 grams of drugs were seized. Of these: 3,984 cases led to fines for drug offenses, and 3,131 cases involved schedule 3 and 4 schedule drugs. Notices to report for urine screening tests were sent to 6,242 people, and 5,281 of these people attended for testing, a compliance rate of 85%.

(3) Future Focus

i. Eliminate the Source of Illicit Drugs:

The Taipei Center will establish a unit designed specifically for drug investigation to

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assist police in tackling with the assigned tasks, integrating different clues on drug crimes, and executing other professional initiatives. Investigation of illicit drug manufacturing and marijuana planting factories in Taiwan will be enhanced to crack down on the illicit drug supply chain. Raids and arrests with warrants will be conducted in upper- and middle-stream drug manufacturing factories when necessary to eliminate drug supply. The Taipei Center will also collaborate with the MJIB, Customs Administration, CGA, APB, and other central government agencies to implement cross-border collaboration to combat drug crimes.

ii. Enhance Anti-drug Education:

Teacher training in anti-drug education will be implemented in stages according to the trained personnel's knowledge of drug hazards, and the trained personnel will be encouraged to lecture during specific activities. Anti-drug advocacy activities will be held in schools and communities, during which parents, community residents, and personnel in charge of nearby businesses and stores will be invited to participate in an attempt to reduce people's inducement for drug abuse.

iii. Reduce Drug Demand:

Visitation and investigation of individuals who may threaten public security and are likely to abuse illicit drugs will be implemented. Urine screening tests of specific individuals will be increased to achieve the following goals: reducing the number of new illicit drug users, preventing drug addicts from abusing schedule 1 and schedule 2 drugs, lowering the number of people imprisoned for drug crimes, and reducing social costs.

2.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, New Taipei City Government (新北市毒防中心)

Taipei County was upgraded to a special municipality and renamed New Taipei City on December 25, 2010, and the Taipei County Drug Abuse Prevention Center was renamed the New Taipei City Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the New Taipei Center), which integrates departments and resources to implement initiatives in order to achieve a four-dimensional goal: drug investigation, rehabilitation, abuse resistance, and prevention.

(1)Performance and Achievements

The following strategies are implemented to achieve the aforementioned four-dimensional goal:

i. Drug Investigation:

The Project on the Strategies and Details to Prevent Drug Crimes was promulgated. According to the security in each jurisdiction, the New Taipei Center coordinates with district prosecutor's offices to plan regional operations to seize illicit drugs in cases involving the illegal use of drugs in any of the schedules, and cases involving possessing related drugs or their ingredients with an intent to manufacture, transport, and sell drugs. Each branch office of the New Taipei City Police Department has developed a drug investigation unit to organize service deployment, and periodically review the outcomes of drug investigation.

ii. Diverse Services for Drug Addiction Treatment and Care Guidance:

a. Diverse Services for Drug Addiction Treatment:

Substitution therapy, medical treatment for non-heroin addicts, halfway houses, and other services for drug addiction treatment are offered to drug addicts according to their needs. In 2014, 1,265 drug addicts received medical treatment through referrals. The drugs abused in New Taipei City are primarily schedule 2 and 3 drugs; thus, the pioneering Medical Treatment Project for Non-heroin Addicts is implemented, in which psychotherapy, group guidance, and parental education are used to assist drug addicts in New Taipei City in abstaining from drug abuse and from abusing drugs of higher schedules. In 2014, 564 adult drug addicts (the Taiwan New Taipei District Court deferred the prosecution of 517 drug addicts) were referred to receive medical treatment for non-heroin addiction. Since 2014, the New Taipei Center has collaborated with the Juvenile Affairs Division to refer juvenile drug addicts to receive medical treatment in order to identify juvenile drug addicts at an early stage and offer them treatment, thereby preventing them from abusing drugs of higher schedules. In 2014, 102 juveniles were referred to receive medical treatment for non-heroin addiction.

b. Guidance of Students Requiring Special Care:

Since 2013, an on-campus guidance plan for students requiring special care, adventure therapy, a vocational training program, and an in-prison guidance program have been implemented for school students requiring special care, juvenile drug addicts who are on probation, and juvenile drug addicts accommodated in juvenile detention houses. Courses on group guidance, outdoor activities, catering service training, and wiring skills training are provided to juvenile drug addicts to assist them return to their normal lifestyles (Figure 7-3). Thirty Chunhui adoption–guidance volunteers have been recruited to participate in the MOE-implemented pilot program for guiding students who abuse drugs, to accompany drug abusing students to hospitals to receive treatment, and to accompany and guide students on campus; 168 students have received these services (Figure 7-4).



Figure 7-3: Adventure therapy

c. Family Support Services:

To increase support for drug addicts' families, mutual assistance groups and counseling courses taught by psychologists are offered to drug addicts' family members. Family support activities and visitation activities for family member benchmark learning are organized by the New Taipei Center independently or in collaboration with civil groups, during which various methods, experience sharing, and care and support are implemented to increase family member understanding of and support for drug addicts. In 2014, 65 group activities for family support were held.



Figure 7-4: Guidance provided by a Chunhui volunteer

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iii. Drug Abuse Resistance and Prevention:

a. Civil resources (e.g., drug-free businesses, pharmacies, and NGO groups) are integrated to establish an anti-drug network and elevate the effects of drug prevention.

b. A reporting center for adolescents requiring special care has been established to integrate the resources of different government departments. Various approaches and strategies are used to guide students who abuse drugs and correct their deviant behavior. In 2014, the New Taipei City Government pioneered the combination of school-provided



Figure 7-5: A GIS-produced points of interest map for campus security

points of interest maps for campus security with distribution maps that indicate the locations of drug crime inspections to identify the drug hot spots. To reduce the drug abuse risk factors around campuses, the Juvenile Affairs Department enhanced joint patrols outside campuses and also provided assistance for joint off-campus guidance initiatives (Figure 7-5). The Juvenile Affairs Department also worked with the chiefs of residential areas containing drug hot spots to strengthen anti-drug advocacy in those communities.

c. In 2014, the number of listed individuals increased to 3,620, an increase of 72% compared with 2013. The Chunhui-trained alternative civilian servicemen were assigned to schools with a substantial number of drug abuse students to offer the schools drug abuse prevention initiatives and the students drug abuse prevention guidance. Cigarette smoking often leads on to drug abuse, so 125 carbon monoxide detecting instruments were purchased to detect student smoking behavior. The junior and senior high schools in New Taipei City can use these instruments to collectively the importance of not smoking and conduct anti-smoking and drug resistance work.

d. In response to the geographical vastness of New Taipei City, various media and community garbage trucks are used to present in-depth anti-drug information in each residential area of New Taipei City.

(2)Future Focus

i. Enhance Anti-drug Advocacy at Specific Venues:

GIS maps have been developed to indicate specific clustering phenomena of the distribution of drugs in all categories in New Taipei City, where schedule 3 and schedule 4 drugs are used recreationally and have been seized at specific venues. Advocacy on recreational drug prevention has therefore been enhanced in 2015.

ii. Enhance the Diversity of Medical Treatment Services:

To enhance the accessibility and diversity of drug addiction treatment resources for drug addicts, the psychiatric clinics in New Taipei City will be assigned as the collaborative medical institutions of the Medical Treatment Project for Non-heroin Addicts. In addition, medical funding for buprenorphine, substitution therapy, and halfway houses will be increased, and diverse drug addiction treatment methods will be provided to raise drug addicts' motivation to receive stable treatment.

3.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Taoyuan City Government(桃園市毒防中心)

The Taoyuan City Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Taoyuan Center) follows the model of prevention proposed by Gordon in 1983, and the health elevation concept proposed by the National Institute of Mental Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services

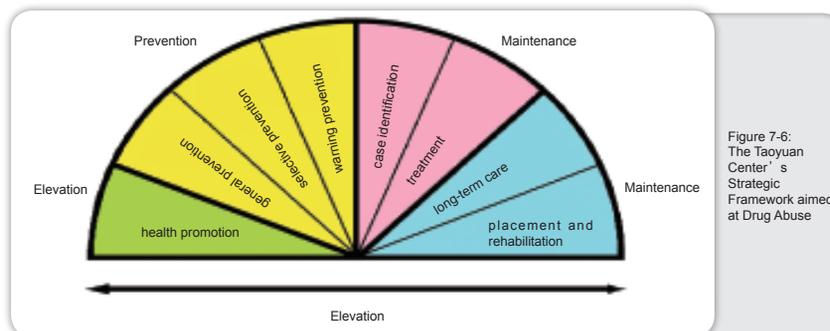


Figure 7-6: The Taoyuan Center's Strategic Framework aimed at Drug Abuse

Administration, to provide continuous care services as a supplementary approach. The strategic framework of the Taoyuan Center (Figure 7-6) is developed through the management of the following initiatives: health promotion, tertiary prevention (general, selective, and warning prevention), treatment (case identification and treatment), and maintenance (long-term care, placement, and rehabilitation).

(1)Performance and Achievements

Regarding the initiatives implemented to protect adolescents from the hazards of illicit drugs, the Taoyuan City Government implemented the Summer Youth Protection Program and obtained a perfect score in the evaluation category for drug abuse prevention, ranking first in Taiwan. Taoyuan City also collaborated with the Taoyuan Pharmacist Association to continuously organize the Taoyuan County Mayor's Cup activity: The Shennong School and Contest on Accurate Medication Knowledge (Figure 7-7) to promote the safe use of medication at schools and assist students and their parents in understanding medication and anti-drug concepts. This activity, in which 102 schools participated in 2014, received a wide response from the central government and various institutions. The Anti-drug and Antismoking Activity: Road Running for Love was also held, in which anti-drug and antismoking messages were highlighted by the road running theme: love and care. A total of 12,050 people participated in the road



Figure 7-7:A scene from the Taoyuan County Mayor's Cup: The Shennong School and Contest on Correct Medication Knowledge



Figure 7-8: The Anti-drug and Antismoking Activity: Road Running for Love

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running activity, which reinforced the importance of valuing life and maintaining fitness (Figure 7-8).

With regard to its family support services, the Taoyuan Center has collaborated with the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office since 2008 to implement a family support service project for (illicit) drug addicts; to organize family support and self-help groups; and to assist drug addict's families in understanding the challenges faced by drug addicts, learning to care for themselves, and sharing their thoughts and feelings with others. These family support services have enabled drug addicts' families to become physically and psychologically robust, thus enabling them to assist drug addicts in reintegrating into society. In 2014, the Taoyuan Center continued to establish offices at specific venues to make home visits and provide telephone interview services for drug addicts and their families, and organize family reunion events for them.

The Pilot Project for Creating a Drug-Free and Safe Business Environment has been run in Taoyuan City since 2012. The project encourages business personnel to collectively create a drug-free and safe business environment for entertainment and leisure. Certification marks are posted in business environments to deliver anti-drug messages: a certification mark signifies a safe drug-free business environment (Figure 7-9). In 2014, 180 businesses participated in this project, with the collaboration of police agencies.

In 2014, Taoyuan Center personnel participated in the 6th Global Conference of the Alliance for Healthy Cities in Hong Kong and Taoyuan Center won the Effects of Drug Prevention in Taoyuan won the Healthy Setting and Non-communicable Disease Control award (Figure 7-10).



Figure 7-9: Having a certification mark posted signifies a safe drug-free business environment



Figure 7-10: The award presentation at the 6th Global Conference of the Alliance for Healthy Cities

Since its establishment in July 2006, the Taoyuan Center has served 11,649 people. The center currently monitors 3,473 people. Most were referred by the prison, prosecutors' offices, schools, or civil groups. Most of the drug addicts were abusing schedule 1 or schedule 2 drugs and they receive employment assistance, medical treatment, and economic support services. The Taoyuan Center's continuous efforts to promote substitution therapy for the past 7 years has resulted in the number of people infected with HIV/AIDS because of shared needles decreasing from 405 people in 2005 to just six people in 2014. Four of the six drug addiction medical treatment institutions in Taoyuan City provide methadone substitution therapy. To provide drug addicts with convenient medication accessibility, the Taoyuan Center helps the affiliated medical institutions in the jurisdiction to become designated drug addiction treatment institutions. The district public health centers include satellite pharmacies, which implement the methadone program. Follow-up guidance and medical fee reduction and exemption are implemented to encourage drug addicts to continue their treatment. In 2014, the retention rate of drug addicts receiving treatment



reached 94.7%, and the attendance rate was 88.6%.

The Taoyuan Center intends to implement a meticulous resource connection plan combining medical resources with those of civil and religious groups to improve drug abuse treatment. Civil groups are also encouraged to establish drug abuse treatment and guidance centers. The center proactively offers services to drug addicts to assist them receive treatment at medical and drug abuse treatment institutions managed by civil or public welfare groups. Since October 2013, the Taoyuan Center has collaborated with the Prison Fellowship of Taoyuan City to establish Radiance House, a halfway house for drug addicts requiring drug abstinence treatment that can accommodate 12 people. Seven Taoyuan City residents were accommodated at Radiance House in 2014.

The Taoyuan Center provides free urine screening reagents to test for the schedule 3 drug ketamine and the schedule 2 drugs MDMA and amphetamine to reduce the problems of severe illicit drug abuse among adolescents, and it collaborates with parents to prevent adolescents from abusing illicit drugs. Parents can receive the illicit drug testing reagents by presenting their household certificates to the Taoyuan Center staff. The staff explain how to use the reagent and give the parents written instructions as well, and provide adolescent drug addiction treatment resources. This assists parents in preventing their children from abusing drugs.

In addition, The Taoyuan Center also collaborates with the local Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Labor, and the Employment Center of the Workforce Development Agency of the MOL at the Taoyuan–Hsinchu–Miaoli Regional Branch to achieve the following goals: to offer comprehensive social resources and employment opportunities; develop social welfare and employment guidance services for drug addicts; and assist drug addicts reconstruct their personal identity, reintegrate into society, and resume peaceful lifestyles. Anti-drug education, medical treatment, and social welfare resources are promoted and distributed in Taoyuan City to reduce the demand for illicit drugs. Drug investigations are implemented by prosecutors and police to suppress illicit drug supply and demand. A tertiary drug prevention initiative is being implemented to help solve drug problems, and anti-drug and drug prevention measures are being actively undertaken to make Taoyuan City healthy and drug-free.

(2) Current Initiatives

- i. Health Promotion: Exercise and advocacy activities that are physically and psychologically beneficial are held in schools and communities to promote health concepts among adolescents and citizens in Taoyuan City.
- ii. Prevention - general, selective, and warning prevention: General prevention strategies are those targeted at the general public, and the benefit of this strategy exceeds the cost of treating people with drug abuse problems and reduce people's negative behavior.
- iii. Results: Selective prevention targets high-risk groups (e.g. high-risk families), and warning prevention is a prevention strategy targeted at high-risk personnel (e.g. students with positive urine screenings).
- iv. Treatment (drug abuser identification and clinical outpatient treatment): Urine screenings can be used to identify drug abusers, and methadone substitution therapy and psychotherapy are provided to clinical outpatients.
- v. Maintenance (long-term treatment, care, and rehabilitation):
Long-term treatment involves social acceptance and the adoption of religious beliefs that benefit the body and soul. Care and rehabilitation are offered by long-term care institutions and family support programs.

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Figure 7-11: The Healthy and Friendly Community Project Campaign



Figure 7-12: A community certified by the Healthy and Friendly Community Project

(3) Future Focus

An analysis of schedule 3 and schedule 4 drug crime hot-spots conducted by the Taoyuan Center in 2013 showed that in recent years illicit drug use has transitioned from entertainment venues into communities. The penalties imposed on people who abuse schedule 3 and schedule 4 drugs are administrative, and this makes forcibly intervening in drug abuse in community households challenging for police. To address this problem, Taoyuan City implemented the Healthy and Friendly Community Project: 3 "No" s and 1 "Yes". The 3 "No" s refer to: no cigarette smoking, no illicit drug use, and no HIV/AIDS infection; and the 1 "Yes" signifies a promise of community security. This project expects to reproduce the successful establishment of drug-free business locales by encouraging community residents to implement autonomous management, thereby comprehensively preventing illicit drugs from threatening community members. A total of 15 communities have participated in this project since its

promulgation in 2014, and nine communities were certified by this project (Figures 7-11 and 7-12).

The Taoyuan Center will continue to operate the following tertiary prevention strategy and key management framework in the future: health promotion, tertiary prevention (general, selective, and warning prevention), treatment (drug abuser identification and clinical outpatient treatment), and maintenance (long-term treatment, care, and rehabilitation). By upholding the spirit of constant improvement and innovation, the Taoyuan Center will continuously implement a drug hazard prevention initiative to transform Taoyuan City into a drug-free, safe, and healthy city.

4. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Taichung City Government (臺中市毒防中心)

The influence of illicit drugs is extensive (i.e. the influence extends to individuals and families and is associated with the spreading of disease, crimes, and unemployment) and cannot be solved by a single department. The resources of various institutions must instead be integrated, and four dimensions must be collectively addressed, namely drug investigation, resistance, prevention, and rehabilitation, in order to establish a tertiary prevention initiative and achieve the following goals: reduce the number of new drug abusers, integrate information obtained from legal, correctional, and medical institutions, strengthen the drug case management mechanisms in hope that drug addicts will reintegrate into society eventually.

(1) Performance and Achievements

i. Intensively Investigate Medium- and Small-Sized Illicit Drug Dealers:

In 2014, 978 people were arrested for selling and possessing (including using) illicit drugs, 5.1% fewer than were arrested in 2013. A total of 1,809 people were arrested only for illicit drug use in 2014, a decline of 8.8% compared with that in 2013. The number of drug crime cases totaled 2,885 in 2014, a decrease of 2.2% from 2013. These reductions indicated that investigation of mid- and small-sized illicit drug dealers is an effective strategy for suppressing illicit drug abuse.

ii. Expand the Drug Addiction Treatment Availability:

To provide convenient treatment for drug addicts, the number of institutions providing drug addiction treatment has been expanded. Twenty medical institutions in Taichung City currently offer drug addiction treatment services, the highest number among the six special municipalities in Taiwan. The retention rate of drug addicts receiving substitution therapy increased from 79% in 2013 to 83% in 2014.

iii. Increase the Capacity of the Drug Rehabilitation Service Hotline:

In 2014, the drug rehabilitation hotline received 2,512 phone calls, an increase of 5.8% compared with that in 2013. This number of phone calls was the highest in history, and the satisfaction rate for the hotline service reached 99.81%.

iv. Favorable Effects of the Drug Addiction Treatment Service for Adolescent Drug Addicts:

Funds were sought and allocated to the Drug Addiction Treatment Service for Adolescent Drug Addicts, a free service in which 101 adolescents participated.

v. Follow Your Heart: A Self-Exploration Activity for Schedule 3 and Schedule 4 Drug Users:

The Taichung City Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Taichung Center) collaborated with Asia University to develop a substitution course taught in small groups, in which interaction and discussion are encouraged and drug addicts are taught to cope with pressure. The frequency of course lecturing is increased in the downtown area and during weekends to enhance the attendance rate.

vi. Service Integration for Comorbidity Cases:

To achieve the goal of resource sharing and implement a group collaboration mechanism, each group under the Mental Health Division of the Health Bureau of the Taichung City Government integrates the lists of specific recorded individuals every month to select cases with comorbidities. In 2014, the cases with comorbidities totaled 195, for whom services and guidance were provided. Meetings to discuss comorbid cases were held, and treatment plans were developed.

vii. Implementation of the Pilot Project for Autonomous Management: Creating a Drug-Free, Cigarette Smoking-Resistant, and Betel Nut Chewing-Resistant Environment:

The Taichung Center collaborates with different government departments to implement the Pilot Project for Autonomous Management: Creating a Drug-Free, Cigarette Smoking-Resistant, and Betel Nut Chewing-Resistant Environment. This encourages business operators to undertake autonomous



Figure 7-13: Awarding the certification mark for autonomous management to business locales that offer a drug-free, cigarette smoking-resistant, and betel nut chewing-resistant environment

management measures to help provide healthy and safe leisure and entertainment venues for adolescents and all citizens. In 2014, 11 businesses were awarded the certification mark for their autonomous management (Figure 7-13).

viii. The Local Recidivism Rate of Monitored Illicit Drug Users of Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 Drugs Is Lower Than the National Rate:

In 2014, 5,176 people were monitored and given guidance, and the recidivism rate of drug abusers declined within 1 year, from 18.13% in 2013 to 15.63% in 2014. This is much lower than the national rate of 23.49%, illustrating that managing drug abusers and giving follow-up guidance was effective.

Part VIII Drug Abuse Prevention Center by Each City/County Government

ix. Creative and Diverse Anti-drug Marketing Strategies:

- a. A New Birth Project: Practical Guidance Cases to Prevent Students From Abusing Drugs was developed.
- b. The Sunshine Owl Program: People who abstained from drugs were invited to share their experiences at junior high, senior high, and vocational schools with high-risk students to enhance these students' awareness of the hazards of illicit drugs.

c. Health Education Advocacy on Recreational Drugs: The Taichung Center collaborates with the Taiwan GD Association to execute health education advocacy on recreational drugs at nightclubs and specific private venues that young people frequently visit, during which information is delivered using language that is colloquial for young people. Four advocacy activities were held, in which 235 people participated.



Figure 7-14: The Adventure Master: Touring Around Taiwan by Cycling and Train Riding

d. Organizing a Series of Echinacea Campaign Activities (e.g. the Adventure Master: Touring Around Taiwan by Cycling and Train Riding): The former Mayor Chih-Chiang Hu hosted the Adventure Master, and the participants toured around Taiwan from the west coast to the east coast through cycling and train riding. In addition, creative anti-drug activities were held by the Taichung Center: an anti-drug creative costume carnival, a talent contest for students, a creative microfilm contest, a paintball camp, a taekwondo camp, and the No Cigarette Smoking and Look Young: An Appointment With the Master Chef Zheng event. Legitimate leisure activities were organized to foster student development of appropriate life standards and values (Figure 7-14)



Figure 7-15: The cheerleaders of the Chinese Professional Baseball League, with the Happy Girls serving as the anti-drug ambassadors

- e. Anti-drug Carnival: Resist Drug Abuse! This Is the Attitude of Youth! The Anti-drug Carnival: Resist Drug Abuse! This Is the Attitude of Youth was held to enable more adolescents and people to understand the hazards of illicit drugs. The members of the champion cheerleading team were invited to serve as the anti-drug ambassadors to deliver messages on the importance of drug resistance and adoption of a healthy lifestyle (Figure 7-15).
- f. Hear it from the Japanese Pharmacist Ishikawa Tetsuya: A Drug Abuse Prevention Policy: The international forum Hear it from the Japanese Pharmacist Ishikawa Tetsuya: A Drug Abuse Prevention Policy was held, during which the Japanese expert Ishikawa Tetsuya was invited to advocate anti-drug education and share his experience at the schools to which pharmacists were assigned.

(2) Current Initiatives

The Taichung Center offers holistic care to drug addicts and cooperates with the civil network to raise drug addicts' motivation to abstain from drugs, match them with employers, and resolve their comorbidity problems.



i. Collaboration With the Civil Network for Joint Care:

a. The Taichung Center collaborates with civil organizations such as The Prison Fellowship, Taiwan Lourdes Association, Chuanglu Academy, and Sunshine Children & Youth Foundation to execute care services for drug addicts. In addition, family support services are offered inside and outside of prisons to assist drug addicts' families.

b. The Triumphant Family Program:

This program is implemented to assist drug addicts and their families in need of social welfare support.

ii. Elevate Drug Addict Motivation for Drug Abstinence:

a. The Drug Addiction Treatment Project for Adolescents:

The Drug Addiction Treatment Project for Adolescents coordinates with the Taichung District Prosecutors Office and specific health policies, medical treatment, juridical, educational, and police institutions. With medical treatment as its core value, and through network collaboration and resource integration, this project prevents adolescents from abusing drugs.

b. Expansion of Drug Addiction Treatment Institutions:

To provide convenient drug addiction treatment to drug addicts, Taichung City continues to expand drug addiction treatment institutions. Currently, 20 hospitals offer drug addiction treatment services.

iii. Promoting Employment Matchmaking:

In addition to general employment matchmaking, the Taichung Center also organizes the Spiritual Growth Group, which uses group support to assist drug addicts in returning to the workplace. Services provided by civil institutions also assist drug addicts in fostering their vocational skills.

iv. Solving the Comorbidity Challenge:

In this era of comorbidities, people often cannot solve their personal health problems by visiting one institution only. To integrate resources and create a team collaboration mechanism, each group (groups for psychiatric assistance, suicide prevention, and domestic violence prevention) under the Mental Health Division of the Health Bureau integrates the list of specific recorded individuals every month to select cases with comorbidities. These cases are subsequently provided with services and guidance. Meetings are organized to discuss and develop treatment plans for comorbidity cases.

(3) Future Focus

- i. Establish policies according to the requirements of Taichung City.
- ii. Create diverse care and support programs.
- iii. Enhance community development and assistance for community members.
- iv. Implement a policy allowing medication for drug addiction treatment to be acquired at other medical institutions and increase the number of medical institutions offering drug addiction treatment to adolescents.
- v. Develop a professional holistic team service.

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5. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Tainan City Government(台南市毒防中心)

To increase public awareness of the importance of illicit drug use prevention at specific venues and in specific industries is crucial for the Tainan City illicit drug prevention network. The aim of this network is to protect adolescents from the hazards of illicit drugs during nighttime activities. Therefore, the Tainan City Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Tainan Center) implemented the Tainan City Starlight Guarding Project. This project was implemented in 2011 after Tainan City and County were merged and is now in its fifth year; its achievements are as follows:

(1) Performance and Achievements

A seminar for the Anti-drug Certification at Specific Venues Project in Tainan City was held for businesses of nine specific industries and the hotel industry. The precincts of the Tainan City Police Department assisted in promoting this seminar to increase the attendance rate of business personnel. Business operators who applied for the certification were thus awarded with the Anti-drug Certification Mark for Specific Venues in Tainan City upon passing certification; operators of these venues were required to declare their anti-drug commitment and willingness to accept the related anti-drug responsibilities. The lists of the certified businesses and stores were provided to the police department for assistance in enhancing supervision. In 2014, businesses with favorable performances were given the Award for Best Anti-drug Specific Venue in Tainan City and an annual training on illicit drug prevention for personnel managing the specific venues; an anti-drug venue was also offered. The activities held are as follows:

i. A Drug-Free and Healthy Night: An Anti-drug Nightclub:

The anti-drug advocacy activity A Drug-Free and Healthy Night: An Anti-drug Nightclub was held at a famous nightclub in Tainan City, during which the youth were invited to enjoy the night and elevate their anti-drug awareness.

ii. A Nice Night Life:

The Tainan City Government collaborated with various civil groups to organize the currently trendy road running and night running activities, thus encouraging youth to replace unhealthy behavior with healthy group activities (Figure 7-16).

iii. The War Against Illicit Drugs:

Each summer vacation, Tainan City Mayor Lai Ching-Te leads night inspections in person (Figure 7-17). Mayor Lai has also participated in 40 events promoting the importance of drug hazard prevention to adolescents and raising their awareness of HIV/AIDS risks.

iv. Press Conference for the Certified Anti-drug Venues:

Mayor Lai and Vice Mayor Yen Chun-Tso led and awarded the business operators who joined the Project of Anti-drug Certification at Specific Venues in Tainan City, the certification and anti-drug vow of which demonstrated business personnel's determination to create anti-drug venues.

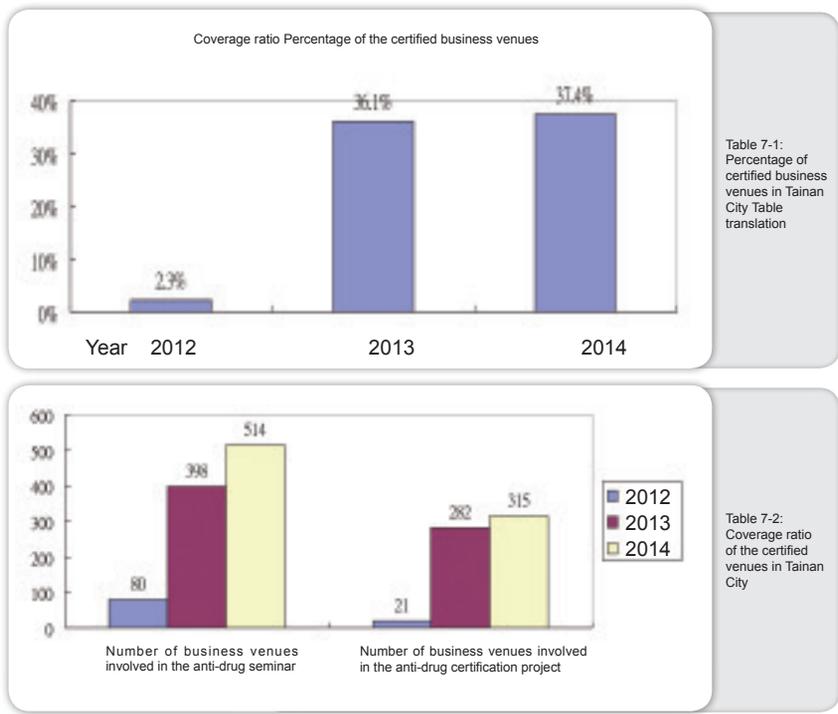


Figure 7-16: The Tainan City Government collaborated with various civil groups to organize anti-drug road running and night running activities



Figure 7-17: Tainan City Mayor Lai Ching-Te leads a night inspection in person

From 2012 to 2014, the number of specific business venues in Tainan City involved in anti-drug seminars and anti-drug certification projects and the coverage ratio of anti-drug business venues increased yearly (Table 7-1). In 2014, the number of such specific business venues totaled 843, and 15 seminars were held, in which 514 businesses participated. A total of 315 businesses joined the anti-drug certification project, yielding a coverage ratio of 37.4% (Table 7-2).



(2) Future Focus

- i. Anti-drug promotion work will be enhanced at business venues that the police consider are hot spots for illicit drug use. These venues will be encouraged to join the anti-drug certification project.
- ii. The Tainan City Government Economic Development Bureau (business personnel in eight specific industries, and information and leisure industry) and Tainan City Government Tourism Bureau (business hotel and travel industry personnel) will be invited to join the anti-drug network and jointly promote anti-drug campaigning and certification of specific venues (Figure 7-18).
- iii. Promote public awareness of nighttime and healthy leisure activities.



Figure 7-18: The Anti-drug Certification Mark for Specific Venues in Tainan City

6. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Kaohsiung City Government (高雄市毒防中心)

The Kaohsiung City Government established the Kaohsiung City Drug Hazard Prevention Advisory Council in 2007, with the Kaohsiung City Mayor serving as the chairman. Each department was integrated according to its objectives, and the following six groups were established according to their management tasks: the Drug Abuse Treatment Group, Comprehensive Planning Group, Drug Hazard Prevention Group, Protection and Support Group, Employment Guidance Group, and Prevention and Advocacy Group. When Kaohsiung City and County merged on December 25,

Part VIII Drug Abuse Prevention Center by Each City/County Government

2010, the establishment of the Kaohsiung Community Mental Health Center was pioneered at the Department of Health of the Kaohsiung City Government, with the Substance Abuse Prevention Unit established under the Community Mental Health Center to manage specific substance abuse and illicit drug prevention initiatives in Kaohsiung City. On the basis of the prevention strategy involving three stages and five levels in public health, each group implements the four dimensions of anti-drug initiatives to raise the quality of illicit drug prevention services: drug abuse resistance, rehabilitation, investigation, and prevention.

(1) Performance and Achievements

i. Offer Convenient Medical Treatment to Prevent Relapses: Care Services with Three Dimensions

The Kaohsiung City Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Kaohsiung Center) integrates resources to establish a detailed anti-drug network and uses the following three

Table 7-3: Follow-up guidance performance of the Kaohsiung Center

| Category/Year | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Total number of monitored people (people) | 8,763 | 8,616 | 8,223 |
| Follow-up guidance rate (%) | 92.70% | 96.40% | 95.23% |
| Retention rate of people receiving substitution therapy (%) | 72.89% | 77.20% | 82.25% |
| Attendance rate of people receiving substitution therapy (%) | 85.82% | 87.34% | 88.35% |

dimensions as its core values to implement various drug prevention initiatives: one love, one mind, and one intention. The Kaohsiung Center established 13 substitution therapy institutions, guided four clinics in offering buprenorphine substitution therapy, and coordinated with the Kaohsiung City affiliated medical

institutions to provide specific time slots for multiple stages, allowing medication to be acquired by patients, thereby yearly increasing the substitution therapy retention and attendance rate in Kaohsiung City, reducing the number of monitored people, and raising the follow-up guidance rate to over 90% for 3 consecutive years (Table 7-3). To respond to the increased severity of drug abuse problems on campus, various anti-drug initiatives are implemented on campus. The Kaohsiung City affiliated medical institutions also provide drug abstinence outpatient treatment for adolescents who abuse drugs.

ii. Promote the "Light Up and Bring Warmth into the Home" Service to Engage Marginalized Adolescents:

In 2014, the Drug Hazard Prevention Group of the Kaohsiung Center (the Juvenile Affairs Division of the Kaohsiung City Police Department) continued promoting the Light Up and Bring Warmth into the Home service. The Juvenile Affairs Division transports students requiring special care to assigned locations after school where college and university student volunteers, retired high school and vocational school teachers, and public welfare group personnel offer after-school programs; life, personality, and character education courses; and technical and vocational education courses to these students. In 2014, 40 students requiring special care received guidance. This was highly appreciated by the public and by their parents.

iii. Promote the Kaohsiung Three-Step Ketamine Abstinence and Stress Relieving Activity:

To respond to the increased severity of ketamine and recreational drug abuse, the Kaohsiung Center developed the Kaohsiung Three-Step Ketamine Abstinence and Stress Relieving Activity. This 2-minute activity can enable people to obtain a balance between the body and soul and become positive: the first step encourages people to "meditate for 1 minute to reach a balance between the body and soul"; the second step urges people to "engage in two long laughs per day to become healthy and happy"; and the third step informs people to "have three positive thoughts and be grateful for everything" (Figure 7-19).



Figure 7-19: The Kaohsiung Three-Step Ketamine Abstinence and Stress Relieving Activity

(2)Future Focus: Return to the Home in the Inner Soul

The Kaohsiung Center has adopted human-oriented holistic concepts and "returning home" is its major theme promoting and extending anti-drug knowledge and attitudes to individuals, families, schools, and communities. Drug addicts are frequently stigmatized by society and their cultural surroundings, so advocacy activities will be

organized to reduce the criticism of drug addicts by community members and assist drug addicts return home, both physically, and within their inner souls.

7.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Keelung City Government (基隆市毒防中心)

In 2014, the Keelung City Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Keelung Center) endeavored to learn from benchmark cities and counties to spread anti-drug awareness to the people in Keelung City. Through stable development and gradual innovation, the Keelung Center uses diverse approaches (e.g. public health theories, psychology, statistical data, and social welfare measures) to develop creative marketing strategies that can prevent illicit drug abuse and illustrate the local features of Keelung.

(1)Performance and Achievements

i. Effects of Legalization:

In 2013, the Director General of the Keelung City Health Bureau led a visit to the Taoyuan City Drug Abuse Prevention Center for benchmark learning and developed several divisions and an educational area for substance abuse exhibition. The achievements in 2014 were:

- a. On April 1, 2014, the Health Bureau established the Health Management Division, which is responsible for drug hazard prevention initiatives in Keelung City.
- b. On July 1, 2014 the Keelung Center established a station at the Health Bureau's Health Management Center, incorporating an office for a subdivision of the Health Management Division and an educational area for substance abuse exhibitions.

ii. Information Technology Orientation:

Every department uses information technology for communication and innovative idea creation. The Health Bureau, Police Department, and Civil Affairs Bureau collaborated and used Google Maps to develop the Graph for Security Hot Spots and Illicit Drug Knowledge, which was distributed to the heads of every borough and neighborhood to integrate networks and promote the development of local illicit drug prevention policies.

iii. Development of a Wide Network for Drug Prevention and Anti-drug Advocacy Work:

- a. The Keelung Center collaborates with the MOE-implemented Echinacea Campaign, civil groups, temples (Figure 7-20), schools, local drama workshops, prisons, and heads of

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boroughs and neighborhoods in every district to implement in-depth anti-drug advocacy in communities.

- b. The Keelung Center introduced civil resources and organized anti-drug advocacy activities at the Keelung City Juvenile Detention House and at Taiwan Keelung District Court (Figure 7-21).

iv. Comprehensive Planning and Strategic Innovation:

- a. The Keelung Center uses resources in Keelung City to develop educational training programs for case managers, through which 44 training sessions have been held and innovative support measures have been implemented to reduce the employee turnover rate.
- b. The Keelung Center collaborates with the media, Community News, and Keelung Pharmacist Association to promote its drug addiction treatment and illicit drug prevention services. In addition, the Keelung Center maintains its own Facebook fan page and quick response (QR) code connection (Figure 7-22).
- c. Community resources are developed, and interactions among government departments and civil groups are promoted to implement a joint illicit drug prevention initiative.

v. Protect and Support the Drug Addicts and Plan the Support System:

- a. A diverse range of approaches are used to organize 23 family support activities, which encourage drug addicts' family members to support them.
- b. The Keelung Center integrates local and innovative employment programs (e.g., the Employment Promotion Service Program for Socially Vulnerable Groups in Keelung City and the Keelung City Professional Skill Training Class), provides incentives for drug addicts to abstain from drugs, and integrates the programs offered at prisons and by the drug addiction treatment hotline service, thereby assisting drug addicts in reintegrating into society.

vi. Referral Service Offering and Medical Quality Elevation:

- a. Hospital Supervision and Evaluation:

A criterion chart for inspecting the Keelung Center is developed according to law and regulations, and the Regulations for Hospital Supervision and Evaluation are developed by the Medical Affairs Section of the Health Bureau. Experts and scholars have been invited to exchange experiences and opinions on these matters (Figure 7-23).

- b. Establishment of Drug Addiction Treatment Institutions:

The Keelung Center guided the fourth psychiatric hospital in Keelung City in establishing a drug addiction treatment institution. Currently, Keelung City has five of these institutions.



Figure 7-20: Illicit drug prevention advocacy at a temple's certificate renewal seminar



Figure 7-21: Civil resources are introduced for anti-drug advocacy



Figure 7-22: Establishment of a Facebook fan page and QR code



Figure 7-23: Experts and scholars are invited to supervise and inspect the drug addiction treatment institutions

c. Promote Drug Addiction Treatment for Adolescents:

The Keelung Center collaborates with the Taiwan Keelung District Court and local hospitals to discuss referral procedures and services. In total, 16 drug addicts have been referred to medical institutions to receive drug addiction treatment (Figure 7-24).



Figure 7-24: A Movies, Life, and Dreams: A Group to Assist Drug Addict's Families in Relieving Stress activity

(2) Future Focus

The Keelung Center has currently implemented various innovative initiatives and is committed to collaborating with schools and combining civil resources to enhance the drug addiction prevention network, to achieve the goal of creating a drug-free homeland.

8. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Hsinchu City Government (新竹市毒防中心)

To assist the public in solving drug addiction problems, the Hsinchu City Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Hsinchu Center) provides the following services in addition to assisting drug addicts in understanding the hazards of illicit drugs: psychological consultation by telephone, legal consultation services and referrals to medical institutions, drug addiction treatment services provided by religious groups, vocational consultation services, social welfare and subsidy consultation services, and HIV/AIDS screening test services. Projects on harm reduction, crime prevention advocacy, and family support and rebuilding are also organized. The performance of the Hsinchu Center is as follows:

(1) Performance and Achievements

i. The Drug Rehabilitation Hotline

In 2014, the Successful Drug Abstinence Hotline received 204 phone calls and offered medical, employment, psychological support, and counseling services to the callers. Regarding anti-drug advocacy, the Hsinchu Center produced banners to hang in communities, schools, and locations where anti-drug advocacy activities are held (Figure 7-25); produced anti-drug advocacy advertisements and distributed them to the public, teachers, students, and laborers; and advertised the Successful Drug Abstinence Hotline on electronic scrolling text displays and video walls (Figure 7-26).



Figure 7-25: An anti-drug banner hung in a community



Figure 7-26: Telephone number of the Successful Drug Abstinence Hotline posted on a temple's electronic scrolling text display

ii. The Harm Reduction Program

Originally, Hsinchu City had two medical institutions that provided substitution therapy to drug addicts without HIV/AIDS; subsequently, the Lin Cheng-Hsiu Clinic offered substitution therapy to reduce the prevalence of infection and increase the drug addict employment rate

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(Figure 7-27). Moreover, the Hsinchu Center applied for the deferred prosecution fine from the Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office to manage the Medical Treatment on Campus project to assist students with drug addiction in abstaining from drugs and returning to a healthy lifestyle. The Drug Addiction Group Treatment course is also organized for schedule 1 and 2 drug addicts, during which physicians, psychologists, and social workers assist drug addicts in understanding themselves and seeking suitable drug addiction treatment, thereby enabling drug addicts to mentally and physically tolerate drug abstinence (Figure 7-28).



Figure 7-27: A hospital pharmacy for drug addicts without HIV/AIDS and receiving substitution therapy



Figure 7-28: Participants in the Drug Addiction Group Treatment course

The Drug Addiction Group Treatment course is also organized for schedule 1 and 2 drug addicts, during which physicians, psychologists, and social workers assist drug addicts in understanding themselves and seeking suitable drug addiction treatment, thereby enabling drug addicts to mentally and physically tolerate drug abstinence (Figure 7-28).

iii. Anti-drug Promotions and Advocacies

Through advocacy, information regarding the importance of anti-drug awareness, drug abuse resistance, and drug rehabilitation at various events is widely spread in communities and neighborhoods and even extended to campuses, thus enabling the public to resist the temptation of illicit drugs (Figure 7-29). During student summer vacation, the Hsinchu Center collaborates with the Youth Program implemented by the Police Department to conduct drug investigation and anti-drug advocacy in areas with a high risk for drug abuse and organize drug prevention advocacy activities for business personnel to increase their anti-drug knowledge (Figure 7-30). The Hsinchu Center collaborated with the Hsinchu Detention Center of the Agency of Corrections of the MOJ to organize the Seminar on Illicit Drug Prevention (Figure 7-31), during which the case manager of the Hsinchu Center assisted inmates in reintegrating into society. Rather than merely promoting anti-drug knowledge, this seminar used diverse approaches to engage with the inmates' psychological states and encouraged them to practice self-review.



Figure 7-29: The Hsinchu City Mayor Ming-Tsai Hsu participating in various anti-drug, drug prevention, and medication safety advocacy activities.



Figure 7-30: The Hsinchu Center organizes a course on illicit drug prevention for business personnel owning specific venues.



Figure 7-31: Illicit drug and HIV/AIDS prevention advocacy in a prison

(2)Future Focus

Because drug abstinence is long-term, and anti-drug awareness and drug abuse resistance are crucial, the Hsinchu Center aims to assist drug addicts in abstaining from psychological addiction and thus reduce social problems; assist drug addicts' families in supporting drug addicts; and integrate various resources and unite their power to create a drug-free and healthy Hsinchu City.

9.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Hsinchu County Government (新竹縣毒防中心)

(1)Performance and Achievements

i.Team Collaboration:

a.The Hsinchu County Governmental Network:

To fully implement the four anti-drug initiatives, namely, drug prevention, resistance, investigation, and rehabilitation, the Hsinchu County Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Hsinchu County Center) collaborates with the Department of Education, Department of Social Affairs, Department of Labor, Health Bureau, Police Bureau, and General Development Department of the Hsinchu County Government to establish five divisions (Figure 7-32). On the basis of the tertiary drug prevention initiative mode promulgated by the MOE, various types of anti-drug advocacy, education, and guidance on the four anti-drug initiatives are implemented for different groups of people in Hsinchu County. Meetings are regularly held by these local government departments to achieve the goal of horizontal communication, thereby enhancing the operation of illicit drug prevention initiatives.

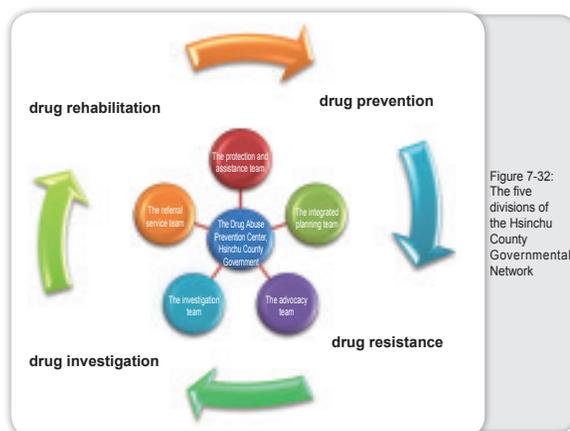


Figure 7-32: The five divisions of the Hsinchu County Governmental Network

b. Civil Network:

In 2014, the Hsinchu County Center aimed to collaborate with civil groups, and the number of collaborating civil groups increased from 11 to 31 (Figure 7-33). The civil network mainly offers employment consultation, vocational skill training, living placement, religious guidance, anti-drug advocacy, family support, and anti-drug volunteer training services. In total, 496 people received family support services, and 33 anti-drug volunteers were trained, of whom 12 were volunteer companions who guided 12.2% of the people monitored by the Hsinchu County Center.

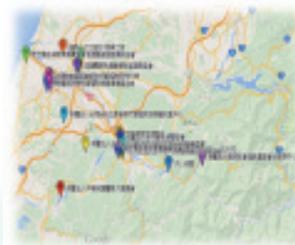


Figure 7-33: The various divisions of the Hsinchu County Governmental Network

ii. Diversity and Innovation:

In 2014, the Hsinchu County Center collaborated with the Local Governance Center and invited experts and scholars from the Central Police University and Chung Hua University to collectively conduct research, and the research findings were used to enhance the anti-drug advocacy and education implemented by various industries, government agencies, academies, and

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research institutions in Hsinchu County. A total of 189 anti-drug advocacy activities were held, in which 158,540 people participated.

iii. Establishment of the Camellia Japonica Volunteer Team:

The Hsinchu County Center's exclusive anti-drug volunteer team, the Camellia Japonica Volunteer Team, is established to provide anti-drug advocacy and administrative assistance and care to drug addicts (drug addicts' families).

iv. The Water Margin Group: A Self-Help Group for Rehabilitated Offenders:

The Water Margin Group, a self-help group for rehabilitated offenders, is established. Two group members have joined the Camellia Japonica Volunteer Team to share their personal experiences and stories during anti-drug advocacy activities held by the Hsinchu County Center, thus enhancing people's awareness of drug prevention and resistance.



Figure 7-34: The White Rabbit Class: A Workshop on the Hazards of Schedule 3 and Schedule 4 Drugs in a Small Group for People Who Recidivate

v. The White Rabbit Class: A Workshop on the Hazards of Schedule 3 and 4 Drugs in a Small Group for People Who Recidivate:

People who had participated in a workshop held at the Hsinchu County Center within 1 year subsequently participated in a 6-hour workshop arranged in small groups and led by case officers and case managers at the Hsinchu County Center. A group treatment mode was used in order to increase learners' self-awareness and assist them face their problems, to enable them to live positively, find value in life, and improve their chances of breaking out of the addiction cycle.



Figure 7-35: A Community Pharmacy Consultation Station

The people who participated in this workshop believed the course lectures in small groups increased their understanding and recognition of their identities and helped them change their behavior (Figure 7-34).

vi. Establishment of Community Pharmacy Consultation Stations:

Since 2013, the Hsinchu County Center, Taiwan Hsinchu District Court, and Hsinchu County Pharmacists Association have collaborated and established 43 Community Pharmacy Consultation Stations, in which pharmacists provide professional consultation services to drug addicts and their families (Figure 7-35).

(2) Future Focus

i. Drug Abuse Resistance:

- Provide in-depth education on drug abuse resistance to people in various tribes, thus reducing the number of new drug abusers.
- Implement drug abuse resistance advocacy for specific groups of people, thereby increasing the distribution of drug abuse resistance information.

ii. Drug Prevention:

- a. Integrate government and civil resources to develop a drug prevention network.
- b. Enhance the horizontal communication system to offer diverse and innovative services.

iii. Drug Investigation:

- a. Establish a collaborative illicit drug investigation mode to eliminate illicit drug supply and reduce drug demand.
- b. Obtain intelligence on illicit drug dealers in order to track, investigate, and combat drug crimes.

iv. Drug Rehabilitation:

- a. Enhance drug abstinence resources and increase the effectiveness of drug addiction treatment.
- b. Enhance family support groups to assist families in avoiding the hazards of illicit drugs.

10. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Miaoli County Government (苗栗縣毒防中心)

The logo for the Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Miaoli County Government is shown as Figure 7-36. The advocacy team represents safety, prevention, education and nurture (green in the logo). The protection and assistance team represents sunlight and hope (yellow in the logo). The referral service team represents emergency, medication and passion (red in the logo). The integrated planning team represents composure and positivity (blue in the logo). The investigation team represents the law and justice (black in the logo). Like a hand, the five teams achieve their mission "Anti-drug Efforts for a Healthy Society" through mutual assistance. (Figure 7-36)



苗栗縣毒品危害防制中心
Miaoli County Drug Abuse Prevention Center

Figure 7-36: Logo of the Miaoli County Drug Abuse Prevention Center

Because of the decreasing age of the drug abuse population, the Promotion Team for Adolescent Drug Abuse Cases was established and cooperates with the following to develop a comprehensive operational mechanism to fully implement anti-drug initiatives: the Miaoli County Education Department, Miaoli County Extramural Guidance Association, Miaoli County Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Miaoli Center), Miaoli County Police Bureau, Labor Affairs and Social Resources Department of the Miaoli County Government, and Miaoli County Government Juvenile Guidance Committee and local social welfare institutions and the Taiwan Miaoli District Court.

(1) Performance and Achievements

i. Innovative Guidance Strategy Program:

The Family Care Workshop assists adolescents requiring special care in mending their relationships with their parents and elevates parental education in order to guide parents in understanding the source of drug abuse problems in adolescents (Figure 7-37).



Figure 7-37: The source of adolescent drug abuse problems is learned through family constellation



Figure 7-38: Discussion with and guidance of drug abusers through an easy and relaxing approach

ii. Living Placement for Drug Abusers:

The Miaoli Center collaborates with the Ke Lao Villa to implement referrals and guidance for drug abusers. After the guidance procedure is set, the case manager visits the drug abuser every

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month and subsequently records the visit (Figure 7-38).

(2)Future Focus

- i. Because of the lack of anti-drug resources in relevant departments at colleges and universities in Miaoli County, illicit drug research is challenging. Therefore, the central government is encouraged to establish an anti-drug talent database to assist these colleges and universities.
- ii. The resources in Miaoli County are scarcer than those in other cities and counties; thus, the number of institutions capable of accommodating referred drug addicts is limited. Currently, Miaoli County has established a resource connection system with the institutions in other cities and counties; therefore, drug abusers can be referred to these institutions for treatment, and their conditions can be periodically tracked.

11. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Nantou County Government (南投縣毒防中心)

The Nantou County Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Nantou Center) integrates government and civil resources and offers the following services: advocacy on drug hazard prevention, consultation on relevant matters, medical referrals, employment assistance, vocational skill training, social assistance, and HIV/AIDS screening tests.

(1)Performance and Achievements

a. Drug Prevention Advocacy:

The Nantou Center holds various extensive and in-depth drug prevention advocacy activities in schools, communities, villages, clubs, and adolescent gathering places to enhance public awareness of the hazards of drug abuse.



Figure 7-39: A scene from the talent contest



Figure 7-40: A 3-on-3 basketball match

In addition, the Nantou Center collaborates with the Nantou County Extramural Guidance Association to organize the Antismoking and Anti-drug Activity for All Citizens! Tomorrow Will Be Better! A Creative Talent Contest (Figure 7-39) and health and leisure activities (Figure 7-40), thereby educating the public on the importance of avoiding the hazards of drugs.

b. Promote Entertainment Venues' Transformation Into Drug-Free Businesses:

The Drug-Free Business signing plan is implemented to encourage business personnel to voluntarily comply with the anti-drug policy, sign up for the plan and create drug-free businesses, and post the anti-drug mark and poster in their establishments. A total of 36 stores have signed up for the plan (Figure 7-41).



Figure 7-41: An entertainment venue certified with the Drug-Free Venue mark

c. Establishment of the Community Anti-drug Consultation Station:

A total of 76 community pharmacies voluntarily coordinated with and signed up for the



Community Anti-drug Consultation Station plan to establish community anti-drug consultation stations (Figure 7-42).

d. Employment of Relevant Community and Civil Resources:

The Nantou Center fosters adolescents' ability to engage in legitimate leisure activities to prevent them from gathering at inappropriate high-risk venues. The Nantou Center also integrates civil resources in order to hold various talent contests and leisure and sports activities, during which anti-drug advocacy products and literature are offered to enhance people's drug hazard and antismoking awareness and increase adolescents' willingness to participate. A total of 223 community organizations and civil groups have implemented anti-drug advocacy.



Figure 7-42: A community pharmacy voluntarily complies with the anti-drug plan and establishes a community anti-drug consultation station

(2) Current Initiatives

i. Specific Strategies of the Nantou Center:

a. Illicit Drug Prevention Advocacy:

A diverse range of anti-drug advocacy activities are held in schools, communities, and civil organizations to raise public understanding of the hazards of illicit drugs and illicit drug-resistance skills and enhance the support system for drug abstinence.

b. Protection and Support:

Enhance the follow-up guidance for drug addicts under treatment and provide necessary social assistance, social support, emergency aid, referral services, and social welfare services to drug addicts and their families.

c. Referral Service:

Civil drug abstinence and social rehabilitation resources are integrated to enhance the network for drug abstinence and social rehabilitation services and to raise drug addict willingness to receive substitution therapy and treatment attendance rate.

d. Comprehensive Planning:

The distribution areas, demographics, and treatment needs of the drug addicts in Nantou County are analyzed; subsequently, an overall drug prevention strategy is proposed to implement the follow-up guidance policy for drug addicts.

ii. Services for Drug Addicts:

The Nantou Center implements substitution therapy, funding for drug addiction treatment, an anti-drug advocacy workshop, and a support program for drug addicts' families. In addition to the public medical institutions providing drug addiction treatment (i.e., the Nantou Hospital of the MOHW, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center of the MOHW, Taichung Veterans General Hospital Puli Branch), civil groups also offer drug addiction treatment services. Currently, 15 civil groups provide drug prevention services.

iii. Resource Integration and Use:

The Nantou Center integrates resources from various government departments, medical institutions, and civil drug addiction treatment groups in order to assist drug addicts in receiving treatment from medical or public welfare drug abstinence institutions. In addition, seven case managers are responsible for tracking drug addicts' subsequent conditions and conducting follow-

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up guidance, advocating health education on drug hazards, and providing drug addiction treatment hotline and outreach services. The Single Window Services for Drug Addicts is established to offer the following services to drug addicts: follow-up guidance, medical treatment, social support, employment assistance, and vocational skill training.

(3)Future Focus

According to a study on the current illicit drug abuse trend researched by experts and scholars in Taiwan, the schedule 1 and 2 drug abuse problem has decreased, but the problem of schedule 3 and 4 drug and ketamine use has increased. Most of the schedule 3 and 4 drug and ketamine users are adolescents, and their reason for drug abuse is curiosity; thus, to prevent adolescents from using illicit drugs, education advocacy is the primary initiative. According to a follow-up of child and youth drug addicts conducted by the Nantou Center in 2013, schedule 3 drugs and ketamine were the most commonly abused drug types. Therefore, students in senior high school are marked as the main targets for anti-drug advocacy. Investigation of and anti-drug advocacy at entertainment venues at which adolescents frequently gather are enhanced.

In the future, the Nantou Center will continuously uphold the spirit of continuous innovation and advancement to implement drug prevention initiatives and transform Nantou County into a "drug-free region with beautiful natural scenery." The Nantou Center also aims to assist drug addicts in returning to their normal lifestyles and reintegrating into society, enhance drug prevention advocacy and thus reduce the number of new drug abusers, prevent drug addicts from abusing higher schedule drugs, and transition the treatment for drug addicts from institutional treatment to community treatment in order to assist drug addicts in abstaining from drugs through community assistance. These initiatives can improve local security, lower the crime rate, and reduce social costs.

12.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Changhua County Government (彰化縣毒防中心)

The Changhua County Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Changhua Center) collaborates with government departments and civil groups and integrates and develops various resources to establish a complete drug prevention and protection network, which vertically and horizontally connects the central government to local governments. The aim is to reduce drug demand, cut off drug supply, and fully implement drug hazard prevention initiatives.

(1)Performance and Achievements:

i.Drug Abuse Resistance and Prevention:

The local Nuphar Shimadai Theatre Company undertook an anti-drug theatre tour and performed at 40 elementary schools. The event, Basketball Playing and No Ketamine Abusing in Changhua County: A Basketball Activity With SBL Members on Campus, was held to advocate the importance of resisting inappropriate social temptations. The award-winning film, Say No to Drugs With Determination and Show Your Talents During Youth, which was produced by students from the Jiou Guan Elementary School and won a prize for the adolescent team at a contest organized by the MOJ in 2012, was made into a DVD and distributed to elementary, junior high, and senior high and vocational schools and to each local government department. The Building a Sports Island: Gain Fitness Through Exercise and Live a Drug-Free Lifestyle press conference was held for anti-drug advocacy.

ii. Drug Addiction Treatment and Relapse Reduction:

a. An Integrated 3-in-1 Plan for Managing Drug Addicts:

The Changhua Center collaborates with drug addiction treatment medical institutions and the Prevention Team of the Health Bureau to establish an integrated 3-in-1 case management mechanism to strengthen the management of drug addicts.



Figure 7-43: The Pilot Program of Drug Abstinence Services for Adolescents With Schedule 3 or 4 Drug Addiction

b. The Pilot Program of Drug Abstinence Services for Adolescents With Schedule 3 or 4 Drug Addiction (Figure 7-43):

Books and films are used to encourage students to participate in small reading groups, which guide students in interacting and sharing their feedback with one another.

c. Meeting On Air Care Program:

Drug addicts and their families are invited to share their drug abstinence experiences on air at a radio station to enable more people to understand the difficulties faced by and needs of drug addicts during drug abstinence.

d. Ensure that urine screening tests are conducted on specific individuals in order to timely identify illegal drug use and reduce recidivism.

iii. Family Support and Societal Reintegration:

a. The Send Love to Prison Program:

This program aims to assist drug addict inmates in rebuilding and maintaining favorable relationships with their families, thereby reducing their recidivism rate after being released from prisons (Figure 7-44).



Figure 7-44: The Send Love to Prison Program: organizing a support group for drug addicts' families in prisons

b. Establish a support group for drug addicts' families to assist these family members in releasing their stress and improving family relationships.

c. Organize Activities for Maintaining Drug Addict Family Connections:

Three major types of activities, namely, symposiums on communication, outdoor activities, and community lectures, are organized to enhance drug addict family cohesion and elevate community members' willingness to accept drug addicts and their families.

d. Groups for employment adaptation and spiritual growth and workshops for employment promotion and matchmaking are arranged to increase the employment rate of rehabilitated offenders (Figure 7-45).

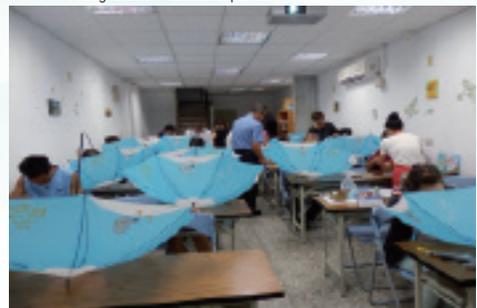


Figure 7-45: An umbrella sewing DIY activity at an employment promotion and workplace experience workshop

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iv. Illicit Drug Investigation and Drug Supply Elimination: A Drug Seizure Enhancement Project:

Drug investigation and seizure must be enhanced at dance halls, pubs, KTV venues, outdoor music concerts, Internet cafés, and other entertainment venues in which illicit drugs are likely to be sold and used. Investigation must also be strengthened at locales in which drug abusers are likely to gather. Business venues at which drug dealers and users are frequently arrested should be listed as places with security concerns, and police patrols and spot checks should thus be enhanced at these locations.

(2)Future Focus

The Changhua Center will continuously integrate government and social resources, develop the anti-drug resource network, and organize diverse activities in order to enable the public to understand the hazards of illicit drugs and thus achieve the goal of creating a drug-free and healthy society.

13.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Yunlin County Government (雲林縣毒防中心)

The Yunlin County Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Yunlin Center) collaborates with government departments and civil groups to develop various drug resistance and rehabilitation resources. The Yunlin Center also enhances horizontal connections to create a comprehensive drug prevention network within the affiliated region to reduce the number of drug abusers.

(1)Performance and Achievements

i.Services for Illicit Drug Abusers:

- a.Since its establishment, the Yunlin Center has aimed to provide comprehensive anti-drug advocacy and offered the following advocacy services to build trust with drug addicts: guidance services in prisons, guidance of rehabilitated offenders, health care knowledge advocacy, drug abuse prevention advocacy in prisons, advocacy for drug addicts receiving methadone medication in prisons, and health education advocacy for drug abuse offenders released on parole (Figure 7-46).
- b.In 2014, the number of phone calls received by the Successful Drug Abstinence Hotline increased to 510, and the consultation service rate provided to the inquirers was as high as 90%, thus indicating that favorable effects were achieved.
- c.The consultation rate for referred illicit drug users to receive HIV/AIDS screening tests has been 100% every year.
- d.Anti-drug volunteers are recruited, and volunteer companions are trained. In 2014, the rate of follow-up guidance offered by volunteers reached 35%.
- e.Since 2014, the Yunlin Center has enhanced the follow-up guidance of and anti-drug advocacy for adolescent drug abusers and collaborated with the Yunlin County Education Department, Extramural Guidance Association, Juvenile Detention Office, and Juvenile Affairs Brigade of the Yunlin County Police Department to manage a urine screening service for adolescent ketamine testing and establish an adolescent drug abuse reporting mechanism. In addition, the functions of the Yunlin Center and hazards of drug abuse are advocated at the Juvenile Detention House.



Figure 7-46: Drug abuse prevention advocacy at a juvenile detention house and prison



f. The Team for Drug Prevention and Rehabilitation Effectiveness Consultation was established to provide consultation for drug addicts and assessment of the outcomes of psychological treatment and care received by drug addicts and the guidance received by their families, thereby elevating drug prevention effectiveness and implementing the tertiary prevention initiative.

ii. Drug Prevention Advocacy:

- a. Members of the Yunlin Center established the Devoted Heart: An Anti-drug Theatre Group, which performs short plays and dances to provide entertaining anti-drug advocacy. The Drug-Free Entertainment Venue Program (Figure 7-47) is continuously promoted, to which business personnel of the hotel and entertainment industries in the affiliated region are invited.
- b. Anti-drug advocacy and training are organized at temples. In addition, an anti-drug advocacy project for new immigrants and for personnel working in large industrial zones is proposed to increase the diversity of people receiving this advocacy (Figure 7-48).



Figure 7-47: The mark for drug-free entertainment venues



Figure 7-48: Anti-drug advocacy activities organized at different locations for people from various backgrounds

(2) Future Focus

i. Eliminate Illicit Drug Sources:

A unit especially dedicated to drug investigation will be established to assist police in implementing assigned tasks, integrating intelligence, and implementing other professional initiatives. Investigation of the illicit drug manufacturing factory and marijuana cultivation cases is enhanced to crack down on the illicit drug supply chain. When investigating illicit drug cases, the personnel in the upper- and middle-stream must also be investigated and arrested using warrants when necessary to eliminate the drug source. The Yunlin Center also collaborates with central government agencies such as the MJIB, Customs Administration, CGA, and APB to combat transnational drug crimes.

ii. Enhance Anti-drug Education:

The Yunlin Center executes teacher anti-drug training in stages according to the trained personnel's understanding of the drug hazard information. The trained personnel are encouraged to serve as lecturers for related activities. The Yunlin Center also organizes anti-drug advocacy activities in schools and communities, in which parents, community members, and neighboring business personnel are invited to participate in order to encourage students and community members to resist the temptations of drug abuse.

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14. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Chiayi City Government (嘉義市毒防中心)

The Chiayi City Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Chiayi Center) offers various consultation services related to drug problems and diverse care and guidance to drug addicts' families. It also integrates social resources to jointly implement drug hazard prevention initiatives, thus enabling the anti-drug network to expand from the central to local governments and from the government to the public, thus achieving the goal of creating a drug-free city. The Chiayi Center has now served 3,648 drug addicts, indicating the effectiveness of drug addiction treatment.

(1) Performance and Achievements:

i. Procedure Establishment for the Support Program for Drug Addicts' Families:

The Chiayi Center established the procedure for the Support Program for Drug Addicts' Families to identify families experiencing the negative impact of drugs. In addition to collaborating with the Taiwan After-Care Association to manage the Support Program for Drug Addicts' Families, the Chiayi Center continuously provides care and guidance to the families of individuals who receive after-care services. The Chiayi Center collaborates with the Chiayi City Domestic Violence Prevention Center to implement the Program for Assessing Domestic Violence Respondent Changes in Thoughts and Behavior to prevent recidivism.

ii. Assistance in Employment Transition:

The Chiayi Center offers employment need and capability assessment services to drug addicts to motivate them to seek employment. Advocacy for employment matchmaking is offered at events such as the In Situ Talent Recruitment and the Career Exposition. Text messages are also timely sent to people seeking jobs to increase employment opportunities.

iii. Messages of Care in Correction Facilities:

For 4 consecutive years, from 2011 to 2014, the Chiayi Center has collaborated with the Chiayi Post to hold the Send Thousands of Love From Prison: Celebration of Mother's Day activity (Figure 7-49) to strengthen prison inmates' relationships with their families. The Chiayi Center also offers a monthly gap-bridging guidance service to prison inmates; in 2014, 12 services were provided to build trust between the inmates and case managers, thereby reducing the number of inmates who are lost to follow-up. Various resources are also integrated to manage drug hazard prevention advocacy in prisons.



Figure 7-49: Postcard-sending ceremony at the Send Thousands of Love From Prison: Celebration of Mother's Day activity

iv. More Observational Care Program

To implement a program for emergency caretaking or placement of young children from disadvantaged families, the Chiayi Center collaborates with the Chiayi District Prosecutors Office and Taiwan After-Care Association Chiayi Branch to employ the deferred prosecution fine funds from the Chiayi District Prosecutors Office in order to connect social resources, such as the community childcare system, day care centers, and child and youth welfare institutes in Chiayi City. The purpose is to assist the following types of individuals who have children under the age of 12 years and to relieve the burden of these individuals who have no relatives to care for their children:

the inmates imprisoned because of illicit drug crimes, rehabilitated offenders, and personnel in alcohol and drug abstinence treatment.

v. Drug Rehabilitation Service:

The Chiayi Center establishes stations for medication to be conveniently obtained by patients, reminds drug addicts of their medication schedules, distributes information on referral care for HIV/AIDS screening, and offers free condoms at medical institutions providing substitution therapy. For 8 consecutive years, from 2007 to 2014, the Chiayi Center has continuously collaborated with the Chiayi Branch of the Taichung Veterans General Hospital to manage a 12-class Drug Addiction Group Treatment program, in which approximately 2–3 groups receive treatment per year.

vi. Horizontal Communication Integration:

The Chiayi police precincts hold safety meetings in each community, delivering detail reports of crimes in the area, in order to build trust relationships with local residents and to ask for feedbacks. A total of 26 meetings were held in 2014 and 2,169 participants inviting.

vii. Anti-drug, Anti-cigarette and Anti-beetle nut Advocacy:

Anti-drug promotions were held for 21 folk/traditional performance troupes in Chiayi City, educating harmful effects of cigarettes, beetle nuts and drugs. In order to strengthen awareness of legal and health consequences for schedule 3 and schedule 4 drugs, the use of the Free 24-Hour drug Rehabilitation Hotline-0800770885 was promoted.

viii. To Combine Professional Knowledge and Resource of Religious Groups

The Chiayi Center collaborates with local religious groups to offer spiritual support through religious practices, drug addiction treatment, and guidance for drug addicts, thereby enhancing social rehabilitation, placement services, and care for drug addicts' families. The Chiayi Center also seeks resources and compiles them into a database, executes home visits and offers care to drug addicts' families, accommodates drug addicts receiving treatment, and provides financial support for these addicts. Through collaboration with the Chiayi Branch of the Taiwan Life TV Lecture Hall, the Chiayi Center organizes activities such as summer and winter camps for children and activities on caring for disadvantaged families (Figure 7-50). In 2014, the Anti-drug Education Exposition and Talent Training Conference (Figure 7-51) was held, in which 500 people participated; this activity used diverse advocacy approaches to combine local anti-drug resources in order to suppress drug abuse problems.

ix. "Care Service E-online"

The anti-drug Facebook fan page A Drug-Free Homeland and Be 100% Healthy was established, and 478 people are currently following this fan page. The Chiayi Center website has links to other websites to enable the public, volunteers, drug addicts, and family members of drug addicts to conveniently acquire knowledge about drug hazard prevention.



Figure 7-50: An anti-drug winter camp for children organized by the Chiayi Center in collaboration with the Chiayi Branch of the Taiwan Life TV Lecture Hall



Figure 7-51: The Anti-drug Education Exposition and Talent Training Conference

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(2)Future Focus

- i. The Healthy Adolescent: A New Hope for Society program will offer psychological consultation services to accompany troubled adolescents and assist them and their families in overcoming difficulties, seeking new opportunities, and fostering positive life attitudes.
- ii. To offer a comprehensive service to drug addicts and extend the duration of their community retention.
- iii. To collaborate with social welfare groups to manage support groups for drug addicts' families, thereby reducing and releasing the stress of these family members.
- iv. To combine with religious, civil, and social welfare groups to expand the anti-drug community network.
- v. To establish the Joint Governance for Drug Prevention in the Yunlin and Chiayi regions.

15.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Chiayi County Government (嘉義縣毒防中心)

(1)Performance and Achievements:

- i. The Anti-drug Lion Dance Troupe, a talent and dance skill training troupe for anti-drug advocacy, is established to advocate anti-drug concepts to the public, which delivered five performances in 2014, providing anti-drug information to 21,388 people. Moreover, in 2014, the second troupe was established at the Tzu-Hui Section of Min-Ho Junior High School, in which 13 students were trained. For the students requiring special care in schools, the group course on anti-drug concepts and awareness was offered seven times, through which 11 students received guidance, and student cognition of general anti-drug information increased from 80% to 90% (Figure 7-52).



Figure 7-52:Anti-drug advocacy by the Anti-drug Lion Dance Troupe, a talent training troupe for anti-drug advocacy performances

- ii. Anti-drug Advocacy Performance by the Chiayi County Zhuluo Drug Eradication Theatre Group:
 - a. In 2014, the Chiayi County Zhuluo Drug Eradication Theatre Group completed seven anti-drug tour performances at schools and communities. After the performances of the Theatre Group, the anti-drug awareness of the audience reached over 80%, and 80% of the audience asserted that the performances increased their anti-drug knowledge. A total number of 3,759 people participated in the seven performances (Figure 7-53).



Figure 7-53:Anti-drug advocacy by the Chiayi County Zhuluo Drug Eradication Theatre Group

- b. The anti-drug advocacy theatrical performance by the Chiayi County Zhuluo Drug Eradication Theatre Group was adapted into an anti-drug advocacy film, and 201 copies



of this film were distributed to educational institutions at all levels and relevant institutions, thereby solving the problem of geographical factors in anti-drug advocacy. In order to increase the educational function, this film was translated into three dialects: Mandarin, Taiwanese, and Hakka.

(2)Future Focus

- i. Our Center will investigate individuals who may threaten public security and enhance the urine screening tests for specific personnel to reduce the number of new drug abusers, prevent drug addicts from abusing even more dangerous drugs, such as schedule 1 and schedule 2 drugs, and reduce the number of people imprisoned for illicit drug crimes, thereby lowering social costs.
- ii. A unit of dedicating to drug investigation will be established to assist police in completing assigned tasks, integrating intelligence, and executing other professional initiatives. Investigation of illicit drug manufacturing and marijuana cultivation sites in Taiwan will be enhanced to eliminate the illicit drug supply chain. Raids and arrests with warrants would be conducted in upper- and middle-stream drug manufacturing factories when necessary to eliminate drug supply. The Chiayi Center will also collaborate with the MJIB, Customs Administration, CGA, APB, and other central government agencies to implement cross-border collaboration to combat drug crimes.

16.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Pingtung County Government (屏東縣毒防中心)

(1)Performance and Achievements

To prevent the public from being affected by drug hazards and assist drug addicts access drug addiction treatment, the Pingtung County Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Pingtung Center) integrates government and civil resources to establish an integrated drug prevention network (Figure 7-54), to achieve the four anti-drug initiatives: drug abuse resistance, investigation, prevention, and rehabilitation.

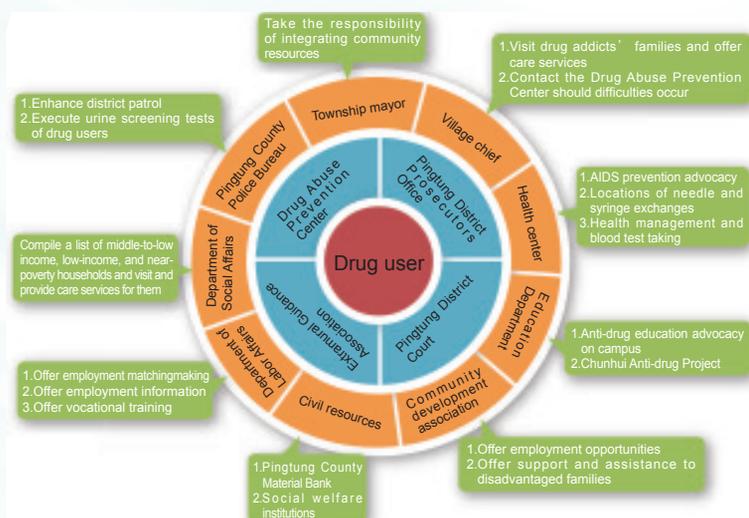


Figure 7-54: The drug abuse prevention network at the Pingtung Center

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The overall strategy is divided into two major focuses: a focus on students and the other on society. The strategy regarding students focuses on enhancing urine screening tests for specific individuals, prohibiting illicit drug use on campus, timely acquiring intelligence on drug dealers, and rapidly cracking down on campus drug abuse. The strategy regarding society assists drug addicts in strengthening their perseverance to abstain from drugs, thus preventing recidivism, and involves collaboration with communities and various institutions in executing drug prevention initiatives in high-risk areas to reduce the number of new drug addicts. A description of this strategy is as follows:



Figure 7-55: The Paper Windmill Theatre anti-drug play "Save Faust" performed in 2014 and 2015

- i. The Pingtung Center, Education Department, and Extramural Guidance Association collectively assist in reducing drug abuse on campus for schools that statistics indicate to be schools at high-risk because of the proportion of drug abusers among their students.
- ii. The anti-drug theatrical performance, Paper Windmill: Saving Faust series was held 16 times between 2013 and 2014 as part of effective drug abuse prevention campaigning. Many students appreciated the lively anti-drug theatrical performances and this assists them avoid the hazards and temptations of illicit drugs (Figure 7-55).
- iii. The Comprehensive Care Network Project for Drug Addicts in High-Risk Communities was implemented. Counties and towns with drug addiction percentages that exceeded the average in Taiwan are listed as regions requiring special care, in which various factors are analyzed by case managers, and follow-up guidance is strengthened. In addition, local police stations enhanced patrols, drug investigation, and urine screening tests for drug addicts. Community resources, and the efforts of the chiefs of villages or boroughs, and community members have been integrated to reduce the number of drug addicts in high-risk counties and towns.
- iv. Special Project for Vipassana Meditation Treatment:

Since the collaboration with the Kaohsiung Drug Abuser Treatment Center and Pingtung Detention Center of the MOJ in 2013, the Pingtung Center has assisted first-time drug addict offenders and drug offenders without severe addiction in overcoming their personal emotional suffering or dissatisfaction through vipassana, thereby preventing them from seeking solace by relapsing into drug abuse because of emotional suffering or their environments. In 2014, 64 drug addicts participated in this Special Project, yielding a 0% rate of inmate imprisonment because of recidivism (Figure 7-56).



Figure 7-56: First-time drug addict offenders and drug offenders without severe addiction overcoming their personal emotional suffering or dissatisfaction through vipassana.

- v. The Integrated Care Project for Schedule 3 and 4 Drug Addicts is continuously being implemented. Drug addicts who participated in anti-drug lectures and who voluntarily sought treatment were listed as individuals under monitoring for care and guidance, thereby preventing them from recidivating or escalating into users of schedule 1 or 2 drugs. In 2014, all the aforementioned drug addicts were involved for guidance processed through intake and monitored, yielding a guiding monitoring rate of 100%.

vi. In 2014, 24 gap-bridging guidance events in prison were held, in which 175 people participated. Comprehensive services were provided according to drug addicts' needs for increased follow-up guidance (Figure 7-57).

vii. Follow-Up Guidance:

In 2014, 90% of all monitored people were receiving follow-up guidance. 148 people were referred for methadone drug addiction treatment, with an attendance rate of 84.49%. Furthermore, 409 people were referred to social services and assisted using civil resources; 581 people received assistance from public sector resources, including employment and vocational training services provided to 78 people, 13.41% of all monitored people. 992 people received guidance through the frequent family visit service, guided visited, and the percentage of losing contact has gradually decreased DOESN' T MAKE SENSE!!! CHECK CHINESE and the percentage of family visits have gradually increased. DOESN' T MAKE SENSE!!! CHECK CHINESE.



Figure 7-57: Gap-bridging guidance provided by the Pingtung Center to establish trust between the center and drug addicts.

(2)Future Focus

- i. Investigate individuals who may threaten public security and increase the urine screening tests of specific individuals to reduce the number of new drug abusers; prevent their drug use escalating to abusing schedule 1 and schedule 2 drugs, and thereby lower the associated social costs.
- ii. Organize teacher anti-drug training in stages to raise community members' awareness of drug resistance.

17.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Yilan County (宜蘭縣毒防中心)

Governmental and civil resources have been integrated to construct a comprehensive drug prevention protection network. In 2014, the Implement Anti-drug Advocacy in the Neighborhood: You Are the Talent! activity was held to arouse community consciousness and life experiences. It urged the public to devote themselves to drug prevention and to achieving the goal of transforming Yilan County into a region of peaceful people.

(1)Performance and Achievements

- i. Guidance Establishment in Advance and Gap-Bridging Guidance Management in Prisons:

Prison orientation and gap-bridging guidance is held monthly, using the One Case: From Start to Finish service. It has resulted in the guidance of 82 people to date. The Yilan County Drug Abuse Prevention Center (referred to below as the Yilan Center) collaborates with the Taiwan After-Care Association Yilan Branch, the Luodong Employment Center, and Teacher Chang Foundation to organize a group guidance session every month for inmates who will soon be released from prison, to prepare them for their future lives. So far, 231 prison inmates have received this guidance.
- ii. More Guidance Treatment and Home Visits:

Home visits were conducted for 131 people in the following categories: individuals recently released from prison; personnel from the "golden triangle"; drug offenders who may recidivate; people with children younger than 18 years; people with referral needs; and people who could not be reached by phone for interviews despite several attempts. Follow-up guidance was also organized: 3,966 people received telephone interviews, 131 received

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home visits, and 370 received face-to-face interview services. A total of 282 people received other services: household queries, search assistance from police administrations, visitation offers from the public health center, and reporting services offered by social policy institutions. The number of people receiving these services was 4.22 times more than the 1,125 people being monitored.

iii. Family Functioning Strengthening, and Implementation of the Support Service Program for Drug Addicts' Families: The Yilan Center collaborates with the Hiten Mental Hospital and Yilan County Warm Family Promotion Association to organize a two-stage support group for drug addicts' families with six gatherings held at each stage. 19 drug addicts' family members have been referred, and 70 people have participated in the program.

iv. Providing Volunteer Companions to Assist Drug Addicts and their Families with Drug Abstinence :

DOESN' T MATCH SCHOOLS BIT 10 volunteer companions were trained to guide and closely accompany drug addicts in the long-term, and enhance community treatment services. The Yilan Center collaborated with Tzu Chi University to organize the Anti-drug Education Exposition and Talent Training Activity. 750 people completed the training and engaged in 242 anti-drug campaign activities in communities. The anti-drug activities were held in 26 junior high schools in Yilan County, and 13,061 people participated (Figures 7-58 and 7-59).



Figure 7-58: The Yilan Center collaborates with Tzu Chi University to hold community anti-drug advocacy activities.

v. Assisting Drug Addicts Find Work and Preventing Recidivism:

Yilan County collaborates with the Luodong Employment Center and various employment assistance programs to offer employment and vocational training services to drug addicts, and 38 drug addicts were referred to receive these services.

vi. Lectures Organized on the Hazards of Schedule 3 and 4 Drugs and Preventing Drug Addicts Escalating to the Abuse of Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 Drugs:

To strengthen drug addicts' anti-drug awareness, reduce recidivism, and raise their treatment attendance rate, a course on fines and penalties is offered on weekends, based on the drug addicts' needs. Follow-up care for drug addicts is provided through text messages and telephone calls, and an integrated outpatient clinic in Yilan County offers treatment for ketamine addiction.



Figure 7-59: The Lan-Yang Taiwanese Opera Company: holding an anti-drug campaign activity on campus

(2) Future Focus

- i. Evaluate prison inmates' needs after their release from prison and their employment plans and assist them access follow-up services.
- ii. Cross-references of drug addict information must be conducted by relevant departments to develop a complete list of cases that involve drug addiction, suicidal intentions, mental illness, domestic violence intention, and sexual assault intention. Integrated services will be offered to individuals in these cases with comorbidities, and conferences on special projects for cross-units will be organized.
- iii. Continuously train volunteer companions and invite them to participate in conferences on

drug addict cases to raise the effects of guidance.

- iv. To invite rehabilitated offenders to engage in anti-drug advocacy or support services for drug addicts' families, thereby enabling people participating in lectures on the hazards of drugs to relate rehabilitated offenders' experiences with their own experiences and thus increase their motivation to abstain from drugs.
- v. analyze the hot spots for drug hazards within the jurisdiction and survey on the number of illicit drug users to propose localized drug abuse resistance strategies.

18. The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Hualien County Government (花蓮縣毒防中心)

The Hualien County Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Hualien Center) integrates resources, creates horizontal links, and coordinates with the Successful Drug Abstinence Hotline, medical institutions, and local anti-drug resources to increase the convenience for anti-drug resource access, thereby encouraging people who are abstaining from drug abuse to seek assistance and receive services at any time to continue abstaining from drugs and reintegrating into society.

(1) Performance and Achievements:

- i. The Hualien Center enhances the management and guidance of operators owning entertainment venues and establishes four self-discipline initiatives: drug abuse resistance, pornography abstinence, gambling prohibition, and cigarette smoking prohibition. A total of 27 safe and legal entertainment venues have been established under the guidance of the Hualien Center, and 377 people have received advocacy to establish these venues (Figure 7-60).
- ii. The Public Health Center organized 21 anti-drug advocacy activities for school students, teenager academies, and adolescents, in which 735 people participated. Local TV channels also broadcasted anti-drug advocacy programs (Figure 7-61). In September 2014, an Anti-drug Exhibition was jointly held by the Education Department, Social Affairs and Information Department, the Extramural Guidance Association of the Hualien County Government, and the Federation of Education Workers of Tzu Chi University (Figure 7-62).
- iii. The Hualien Center develops partnerships with communities within its jurisdiction uses community resources (e.g. resources from civil groups, boroughs, and neighborhoods) to strengthen drug abuse prevention work. The Hualien Center also undertook anti-drug campaign work in communities, tribes, activity centers, and care centers and arranged anti-drug promotion booths at large events, such as the Spring Anthem of Taroko, the High Quality Watermelon Festival, Agricultural Product



Figure 7-60: Enhanced investigation at an entertainment venue



Figure 7-61: A local TV channel broadcasting an anti-drug program



Figure 7-62: The Anti-drug Exhibition

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Marketing, and Soaring Season. Red anti-drug banners and posters were hung and leaflets were distributed during 22 events, and 1,152 people participated.

- iv. Volunteer companions are stationed in Fenglin and Yuli Townships to periodically conduct telephone interviews and home visits to provide follow-up care for drug addicts. The Hualien Center also regularly collaborates with 19 community counseling stations and has established drug safety counseling stations at supermarkets.

(2)Future Focus

- i. Continue to analyze the characteristics of drug abusers and develop localized anti-drug strategies.
- ii. Enhance home visits and offer family support to drug addicts and their families.
- iii. Strengthen the prevention of any emerging schedule 3 drug abuse and the guidance of drug addicts under 18 years old, to prevent drug addicts from going on to abuse schedule 1 and schedule 1 and schedule 2 drugs.

19.The Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Taitung County Government(臺東縣毒防中心)

(1)Performance and Achievements

i. Promote A diverse range of Volunteer Services:

In addition to assisting in telephone interviews, home visits, and anti-drug advocacy at booths, all volunteers use their specialized skills to assist drug addicts and their families in participating in social services and treatment activities, such as playing musical instruments, leading song and dance activities, and collaborating with broadcasting stations to create lively entertaining atmosphere for the activities.



Figure 7-63: The Taitung Center collaborates with the Galilee Family Social Welfare Foundation to hold a parent-child activity for drug addicts and their families.



Figure 7-64: Integrating anti-drug and local tourism advocacy

ii. Social Treatment through Collaboration with Community Resources:

In 2014, the Taitung County Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Taitung Center) collaborated with the Galilee Family Social Welfare Foundation to hold 6 parent-child activities for drug addicts and their families, during which family support raised the positive thinking and self-worth of drug addicts and increased family acceptance and support for these individuals (Figure 7-63).

iii. Produce Creative Promotional Material:

The Public Health Bureau of Taitung County produced a nine-block anti-drug advocacy item and integrated with local tourism promotion (Figure 7-64) to expand the advocacy of the following anti-drug message: "Four actions for eliminating drug hazards: love your own life, drug abuse prevention and resistance, drug and anti-drug understanding, and care and assistance." An eye-catching hot air balloon with anti-drug messages was flown, placards with anti-drug messages were produced, and anti-drug leaflets were distributed to the night market crowds and at booths during activities.



Figure 7-65: A drug abuse prevention and anti-drug guarding station



Figure 7-66: The Outdoor Activity for Students Requiring Special Care

iv. Establish Community Drug Abuse Counseling Stations and Anti-drug Guarding Stations:

The Public Health Bureau collaborates with 11 community pharmacies in Taitung County and encourages pharmacists to engage in community service. Anti-drug and Echinacea Campaign advertising boards are established to enhance the advocacy of drug use safety, the Successful Drug Abstinence Hotline, and drug hazards, thereby offering diverse drug abuse prevention counseling services to community members (Figure 7-65).

v. "Implement the Echinacea Movement" Anti-drug Promotion:

The Taitung Center collaborates with various government departments and civil groups in Taitung County to organize a series of activities, such as the Selection of Chunhui and Echinacea Ambassadors, Advocacy Activity for Creative Talents, Anti-drug Education Exhibition, Paper Windmill: Saving the Taiwanese Faust campus anti-drug tour, Street Parade for Drug Abuse Prevention, and Outdoor Activity for Students Requiring Special Care (Figure 7-66). Echinacea Campaign posters and leaflets were printed, advocacy products were manufactured, and media members were used to extend the effectiveness of anti-drug advocacy.

20. Penghu County Drug Abuse Prevention Center (澎湖縣毒防中心)

eliminate the abuse of illicit drugs and the many social problems derived from drug abuse, the Penghu County Government assigned the Public Health Bureau to be responsible for the Penghu County Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Penghu Center) to closely connect government and civil anti-drug networks and resources, thereby preventing drug hazards, providing counseling services, and achieving the following anti-drug initiatives: drug abuse resistance, prevention, investigation, and rehabilitation.

(1) Performance and Achievements

- i. In 2014, 101 diverse anti-drug advocacy activities were held, in which 6,416 people received anti-drug advocacy services, thereby elevating the anti-drug knowledge of the public, personnel from government agencies, and personnel from schools in the jurisdiction.
- ii. In 2014, the Anti-drug Education Exhibition and Talent Training Activity was held, in which 249 people participated, and professional personnel and performance groups presented the implications of the anti-drug initiatives.
- iii. Care visits, needs evaluations, and follow-up guidance are provided to drug addicts and their families by professional social workers; in 2014, 15 drug addicts and their families received these services, the amount of which totaled 76 man-days.

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- iv. In 2014, four people were employed through employment matchmaking, a platform that assists drug addicts in elevating their life quality and avoiding drug hazards.
- v. Gap-bridging guidance is offered to inmates before they are imprisoned and released. In 2014, 12 guidance activities were organized, through which 249 people received guidance, thereby enabling inmates to understand the services provided by the Penghu Center and develop trust for the Center.
- vi. The Penghu Center coordinates with the Penghu District Prosecutors Office of the MOJ to provide referrals for individuals with deferred prosecutions and on probation to receive methadone substitution therapy and other drug abstinence treatment in medical institutions. In addition, the Penghu Center also offers information on rehabilitation and health education and follow-up services to individuals with deferred prosecutions. Seven people were referred through this system.
- vii. A total of 10 Group Therapy Sessions for Drug Addicts were held, totaling 20 hours. Courses on physical and psychological preparation for reintegrating into society, drug addiction concepts, drug abstinence myths, and the risk of and response to relapse were offered. A total of 28 people acquired relevant knowledge from these Group Therapy Sessions, which also assisted drug addicts in increasing their drug abstinence motivation and self-confidence.

(2) Future Focus

The Penghu Center will continuously integrate interdepartmental and local resources to advocate anti-drug concepts through diverse approaches. Highly acclaimed anti-drug advocacy activities will also be continuously held to prevent adolescents and youth from abusing illicit drugs, to achieve the following goal: to transform Penghu into peaceful and drug-free islands.

21. Kinmen County Drug Abuse Prevention Center(金門縣毒防中心)

In the 1990s, the Little Three Links in Kinmen was opened by the governments in Taiwan and China to increase cross-strait interaction; since then, the Kinmen County Government Police Department has developed a contact window with the Xiamen Municipal Public Security Bureau of the Fujian Province in China to execute intelligence exchange and drug investigation collaboration according to the Cross-Strait Collective Crime Combating and Mutual Juridical Cooperation Agreement. In coordination with the MOJ-promulgated Anti-drug Golden Triangle Promotion Project, the Kinmen County Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereafter referred to as the Kinmen Center), Kinmen District Prosecutors Office, and a community guidance network and other collaborative mechanisms are established to achieve the following goal: cross-strait drug abuse resistance and drug investigation in Taiwan.

(1) Performance and Achievements

- i. Work report and joint meetings are periodically held to enable each department to implement various



Figure 7-67: A performance by the Pop Music Club of the National Kinmen Agricultural and Industrial Vocational Senior High School



Figure 7-68: The Family Gathering and Care Activity of the Mid-Autumn Festival held at the Kinmen Prison.

drug prevention initiatives, execute anti-drug initiatives on campus, and organize anti-drug talent contests (Figure 7-67). Every year, the Kinmen Center collaborates with various local resource providers to hold creative activities such as the Stay Away From Drug Hazards and Show Your Charisma: A Paintball Contest. Symposiums on anti-drug and legal matters are also held yearly at National Quemoy University and other schools.

- ii. In 2014, the Kinmen Center held the Kinmen County Anti-drug Education Exhibition and Talent Training Activity and later collaborated with the Agency of Corrections of the MOJ to organize the Family Gathering and Care Activity of the Mid-Autumn Festival at the Kinmen Prison in cooperation with the Agency of Corrections of the MOJ (Figure 7-68).
- iii. In addition to providing welfare services to high-risk families, the Kinmen Center also collaborates with the following units to establish a crisis management mechanism that offers relevant services, promotes the golden anti-drug triangle initiative, and develops the procedures of the social affairs department and organizational work breakdown structure to provide follow-up guidance to drug addicts: the Kinmen District Prosecutors Office, Kinmen County Social Affairs Department, Placement and Refuge Shelter of the Social Affairs Department, Kinmen County Police Department, Kinmen County Military Police, Kinmen Hospital, and Public Health Bureau of Kinmen County.

22. Lienchiang County Drug Abuse Prevention Center(連江縣毒防中心)

The Public Health Bureau of Lienchiang County manages, plans, and executes the various operations of the Lienchiang County Drug Abuse Prevention Center (hereinafter referred to as the Lienchiang Center). The Lienchiang Center collaborates with the MOJ, MOHW, and other government departments to promote various initiatives.

(1) Performance and Achievements

Because the number of drug addiction cases in Matsu is low, and that this region lacks medical and social welfare resources for drug addiction treatment and services provided by social workers, the anti-drug initiatives focus on drug prevention advocacy. People requiring medical treatment for drug addiction are referred to medical institutions in Taipei. The drug prevention advocacy achievements are as follows:

- i. Performance and Achievements:

Drug prevention advocacy initiatives are held in the Matsu region, in which 11 activities were organized on campus. A high proportion of the residents in Lienchiang County are military personnel; thus, the drug prevention advocacy is enhanced with respect to military policy.



Figure 7-69: Anti-drug advocacy in the Magan community



Figure 7-70: An anti-drug advertisement posted on a vehicle

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- ii. The Lienchiang Center promotes drug hazard and drug abuse concepts to community members to implement in-depth drug prevention advocacy for people in all social strata (Figure 7-69). The Lienchiang Center produces anti-drug advertising boards and collaborates with local bus and recycling truck services to post anti-drug advertisements to promote in-depth anti-drug advocacy in various communities (Figure 7-70).

(2)Future Focus

In 2008, police and prosecutors arrested a group of drug abusers for the first time; subsequently, individual drug abusers were arrested, indicating that drug abusers may be residing in Lienchiang County. The Lienchiang Center aims to assign project staff members to manage special projects in order to encourage more people to engage in drug hazard prevention and create a drug-free homeland.

III. Current Development and Future Perspectives

1. City and County Governments Establish Special Division for Local Drug Prevention

Local governments must comply with the provisions of Article 2.1 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act and consider drug prevention initiatives their long-term central tasks and thus establish a special task division (section) to organize and implement local drug prevention initiatives and increase and stabilize the budget for operational and personnel costs.

2. Relevant Departments Should Collectively Allocate Funding and Manpower as Well as Strengthen the Supervisory Mechanism

This indicates imbalances in the funded manpower in each government department. Consequently, in addition to managing the main task of follow-up guidance, the funded manpower must also integrate and manage various complex operations and even tasks in other divisions. Therefore, the relevant central government departments must follow the regulations of Article 2.1 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act and fund local drug prevention centers, thereby enabling the drug prevention initiatives to be implemented and the supervisory mechanism to be enhanced.

3. Local Governments Must Develop In-Depth and Localized Drug Prevention Strategies and Periodically Amend and Revise Them

Because of the various distribution areas of drug addicts and their distinct drug abuse habits, every local drug abuse prevention center must use the relevant database and conduct systematic analysis on the following data: the demographics, distribution, and cultural features of illicit drug users in the affiliated jurisdiction, effectiveness of case management, drug crime recidivism trend, justifiability of drug prevention resource distribution, and actual employment statuses of drug abusers. Local resources must also be integrated to implement drug prevention programs that



correspond to the needs of local drug abusers. Drug prevention strategies must be periodically amended, and drug prevention resources must be redistributed.

4.Strengthen Social Therapy Service and Assist Addicts Recovery

Currently, the drug abuse prevention centers still rely heavily on medical services for rehabilitation and tend to overlook resources from private sectors such as local charities and religious groups. County/city governments must actively develop accommodation services, strengthen family support services and occupational training in order to provide addicts with comprehensive, continuous and diverse help.

5.Strengthen Professional Knowledge of Case Manager and Enforce Related Training

Currently, each city and county government drug abuse prevention center is conducting professional training for counselors and volunteers. Some have begun constructing both internal and external evaluation mechanisms. However, due to differences in available resources and existing structures, both the frequency and the quality of training at different administrations varies. In the future, county and city governments must coordinate cross-departmental resources or collaborate with neighboring districts to further strengthen professional training, hold seminars and share social welfare/resources/knowledge. In 2013, the MOJ and MOHW collaborated to hold the 2013 Nationwide Unified Training for Drug Harm Prevention Center Case Managers. More departments will be invited to conduct similar annual training nationwide. In 2014 and 2015, the training was still collectively organized by the MOJ, MOHW, and MOE to continuously reinforce the educational content.



Part IIX

Conclusion





It is a very important duty of the government to create a healthy and safe community environment for its people. The problems arising from hazardous drugs are global. To combat the prevalence of illicit drugs, Taiwan's government must continue to develop comprehensive anti-drug initiative strategies, and each government department must be fully devoted to carrying out its assigned tasks. This creates a comprehensive and diverse social defense system that is connected with the central and local governments and undertakes the following anti-drug initiatives: drug abuse resistance, prevention, investigation, and rehabilitation. This social defense system can prevent the public from being affected by hazardous drugs and ensure that people's physical and mental health is protected.

The government has accumulated substantial experience undertaking anti-drug initiatives. Since the local drug abuse prevention centers were officially set up, central and local governments have formed horizontal and vertical drug prevention networks which implement in-depth anti-drug initiatives, using a range of approaches, including employing civil anti-drug resources. Drug prevention networks have been established in families, schools, communities, and society to prevent drug crimes.

More and more emerging drugs are being found and confiscated. The government is working to reduce relapse rates and prevent the number of new drug users increasing. The Echinacea Campaign systematically disseminates anti-drug information to the public to help promote drug abuse resistance and prevention. Interdepartmental agencies have increased their horizontal collaborations with local anti-drug networks to enhance drug prevention and intervention mechanisms. This is strengthening the care and guidance services and reducing the opportunities for illicit drug use by Taiwanese people, and also its frequency. The drug investigation and monitoring initiative has enhanced the control of emerging illicit drugs, both domestic and international, and the raw materials of precursor chemicals. Epidemiological data on drug abuse is being collected, the use of controlled drugs is continuously monitored, and anti-drug databases are being further integrated and put to strong use. Drug investigation international and cross-strait collaboration is continuously enhanced to facilitate drug investigations at borders and customs. Furthermore, prohibition of illicit drug trafficking and selling is strengthened to combat drug crimes. In the drug addiction treatment initiative, diverse medication and treatment approaches are developed to prevent drug addicts from relapsing and assist them in abstaining from drugs and returning to normal lifestyles. The international collaboration initiative fulfills international anti-drug duties and it has expanded on the project for exchanging intelligence on international drugs and drug investigations. The local drug abuse prevention centers have developed the following in-depth local drug prevention strategies to assist drug addicts reintegrate into society: case managers provide follow-up guidance, probation officers have increased coercive power, there are more accompanying volunteers, and social rehabilitation services have been enhanced.

The prevalence of illicit drugs and drug addiction problems challenges every nation's national security. Given the increasingly complicated drug problems, the central government, local governments, and civil groups must focus on anti-drug initiatives. Central and local governments must integrate civil resources and develop horizontal and vertical anti-drug networks, and joint efforts must be devoted to eradicating illicit drugs and creating a drug-free, healthy, and peaceful society in which Taiwanese people's physical health and mental health are protected.

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