



2013 Anti-Drug Report

Ministry of Justice · Ministry of Education ·
Ministry of Foreign Affairs · Department of Health, Executive Yuan



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► **Part I**
Preface



Anti-drug initiatives have become a world-wide movement. Due to Taiwan's economic growth and shifting social dynamics, drug-abusers are becoming younger, posing an immense threat to the integrity of our society. Our government has become increasingly attentive to drug prevention, starting with the first "War on Drugs" campaign on May 12th, 1993. Twenty years have passed since then, and drug-abuse has been stabilized for the most part, although the number of repeating offenders is still considered quite high. The era of peaking drug-abuse has already passed, but the issue of narcotics is still an important focus, especially for a younger demographic in the face of newly emerging drugs. This issue, like a time bomb at the heart of our society, must not be taken lightly. We must combine efforts from both the public and private sectors in order to get this never-ending war on drugs under control. Prevention of harm from drug use is a mission that the government must take responsibility for.

Currently, the main policy towards anti-drug efforts focuses on prevention of new drug-abusers, rehabilitation for repeating users, and reduction of personal/ family/ social harm. In the past year, the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, has completed and refined the drug-abuse database to strengthen control on narcotic ingredients and newly emerging narcotics. New strategies for rehabilitation methods and efficacies continue to be developed. The Ministry of Education has also utilized combined efforts from schools and different organizations or companies in the private sector to advocate anti-drug concepts. Urine tests and counseling web services for drug prevention have also been a part of the Ministry of Education's efforts against drug-abuse. The concept of anti-drug which built strongly in the youngsters has been reach to an agreement by the society deeply. In terms of International Collaboration, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is striving to sign cooperation agreements or memorandums regarding drug prevention with other countries in order to participate in multilateral and bilateral anti-drug frameworks. In the past year, aside from developing a comprehensive legal mechanism,

the Ministry of Justice also has combined efforts with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan), and the Coast Guard Administration (Executive Yuan) to consolidate drug prevention, resisting drug use, enforcement, and rehabilitation. Through collaborations between these government departments, anti-drug efforts in 2012 bore fruitful results. In annual reports filed by the U.S. Department of State, International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR), Taiwan has been taken off the list of main narcotic producers and distributors since the year 2000 (from list A to list B). According to security officers from the American Institute of Taiwan, we have, in fact, been placed on list C for outstanding achievement in anti-drug initiatives, an honor that should be shared with both government agencies and private groups.

This book is published by members of the National Anti-drug General Assembly, the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan), the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These government agencies each provided updated data on anti-drug efforts, including "Supervising Drug Prevention", "Drug Resistance", "Collaborative Law Enforcement" and "International Collaboration", whereas the Ministry of Justice compiled the data for publication. Drug abuse is a world-wide phenomenon. Although the anti-drug effort is a difficult and endless process, it is our duty and mission to this land and to the generations to come. We wish to thank all teams and partners involved in these anti-drug efforts. We hope that this report will further enhance the effects of drug prevention and eventually create a land free of drug abuse.

Minister
Tseng, Yung-Fu
Ministry of Justice
June 2013

▶ Part II

Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure

In order to effectively inhibit the spread of drugs, the Executive Yuan called an Executive Yuan Anti-Drug Assembly on the 2nd of June 2006. The objective was to integrate drug prevention, drug resistance, drug rehabilitation, and law enforcement in order to establish a Supervising Drug Prevention Division, Drug Resistance Division, Collaborative Law Enforcement Division, Drug Rehabilitation Division, and International Collaboration Division with the aim to develop integrated anti-drug enforcement.

Respective milestones for the anti-drug project:

- ▶▶ I. Supervising Drug Prevention Division
 1. Collect and organize drug-abuse information for a better grasp of current trends.
 2. Promulgate regulation of regulated drugs to prevent misuse and criminal offenses.
 3. Improve the regulation system for precursor chemicals.
 4. Monitor newly emerging narcotics trends and provide warning mechanisms.
 5. Strengthen regional anti-drug strategy partnerships.
- ▶▶ II. Drug Resistance Division
 1. Utilize all possible resources to advocate anti-drug information for a better and broader effect.
 2. Implement regulation and screening of high risk groups.
 3. Strengthen connections between different units/ organizations to establish a network of drug-abuse prevention counsel groups.
 4. Routinely evaluate and review the results of the drug-abuse warning system and counsel groups.

- ▶▶ III. Collaboration Law Enforcement Division
 1. Establish comprehensive drug enforcement laws and regulations.
 2. Track down drug sources and eliminate drug trafficking organizations.
 3. Confiscate profits made from drug trafficking and break off resources for traffickers.
 4. Strengthen drug search and seizure efficacy at borders and customs.
 5. Strengthen international and cross-strait collaboration on drug enforcement.
- ▶▶ IV. Drug Rehabilitation Division
 1. Continue to provide drug rehabilitation services.
 2. Develop diversification in drug rehabilitation methods.
- ▶▶ V. International Collaboration Division
 1. Establish international anti-drug collaboration systems.
 2. Strengthen cross-border drug enforcement cooperation.
 3. Promote active involvement in international drug enforcement and collaboration meetings.
 4. Introduce advanced equipment for improved efficiency in drug enforcement.
 5. Continue international information exchanges on import/ export of regulated drugs.
 6. Formulate strategies to fight international drug-related crimes.

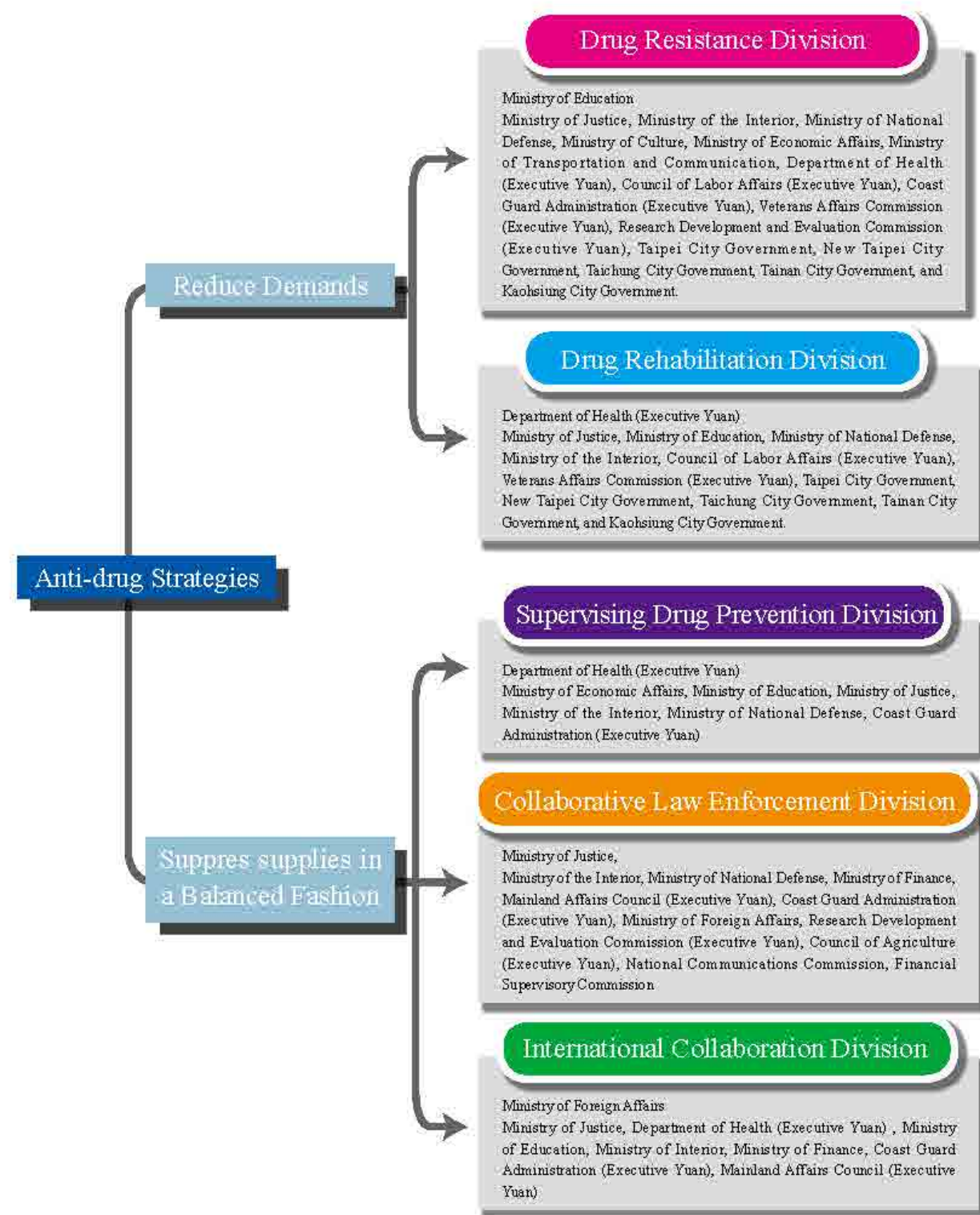


Figure 2-1 Anti-drug Strategies and Organization Structure

▶ Part III

Supervising Drug Prevention

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Coauthors: Ministry of Economic Affairs

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of the Interior

Ministry of National Defense

Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

▶▶ I. Preface

According to the World Drug Report, published in 2012 by UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes), roughly 153 million to 300 million people between the ages of 15~64 (3.4~6.6%) have used illegal drugs, of which cannabis was on the top of the list, followed by amphetamines (excluding ecstasy) and opioids.

Facing the challenges brought forth by globalization and the complications of drug-abuse, domestic drug prevention efforts are divided into four major areas, including drug prevention, drug resistance, law enforcement, and drug rehabilitation. The core task of drug prevention is to organize information and data reports on drug-abuse, build a stronger precautionary system, strengthen the regulation of regulated drugs, reinforce regulations on industrial precursor chemicals, and strengthen the main operations of regional anti-drug strategic alliances. These efforts will contribute to a precautionary system for newly emerging drugs, prevention of legal chemical raw materials used in the production of narcotics, and help with drug elimination.

▶▶ II. Collect and organize drug-abuse information for a better grasp of current trends

1. Current Development

(1) Strengthen drug-abuse reporting mechanisms, making use of preventive functions

Drug-use patterns and trends are required for a better understanding of drug-abuse in Taiwan. Medical centers and clinics may report drug-abuse related incidents with the “Drug-abuse Reporting System” website built by the Department of Health, Executive Yuan. The collected information on drug-abuse is evaluated and analyzed monthly for epidemiological purposes. Information and data on abused drug urine sample tests, non-

urine tests of narcotics and regulated-drug abuse suspects, students abusing drugs according to the Ministry of Education, suspected drug users according to the National Police Agency, MOI, and inmates of drug rehabilitation centers according to the Ministry of Justice are all integrated into the “Drug-abuse Incidents and Test Results Archive”. The collected statistics are used as a reference for domestic anti-drug ministries and health institutions for annual drug-abuse analysis. A total of 18,375 drug-abuse cases were reported in 2012; the trends of reported information in previous years are as follows in Figure 3-1.

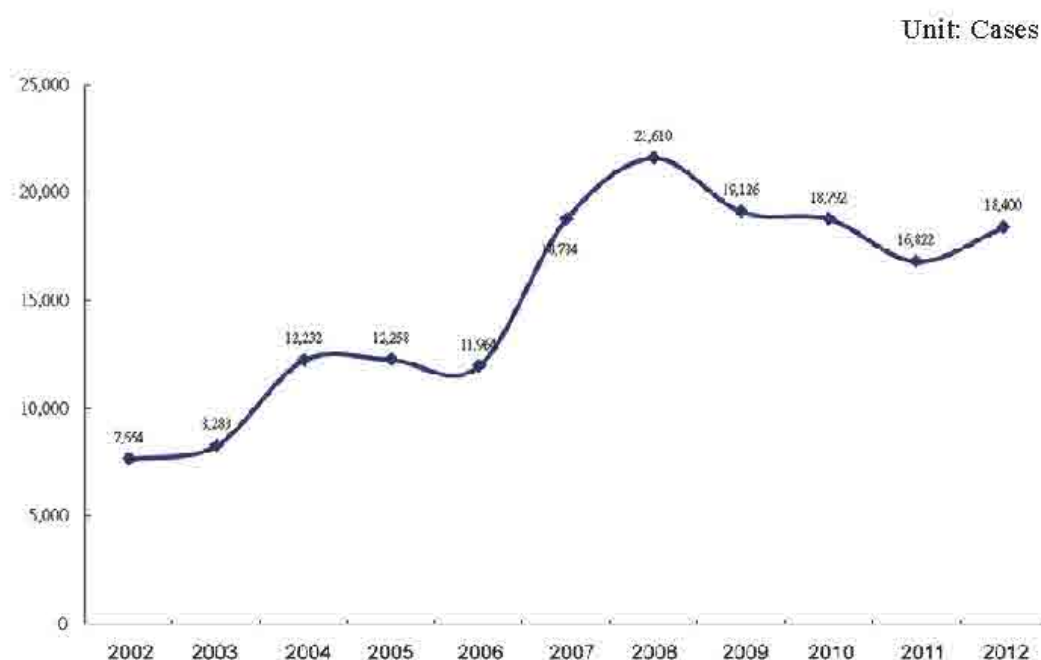


Figure 3-1 Drug-abuse Cases Reported by Medical Institutes over the Year

i. Analysis of 2012 Report

The most commonly abused narcotics were heroin, 12,392 people (67.3%), (methyl) amphetamine, 5,864 people (31.9%), and ketamine, 901 people (4.9%). 84.4% of the subjects reported used single narcotics and 15.6% used multiple drugs. Reported cases

were mostly composed of male users (82.0%) and are distributed mainly in the 30~40-year-old age group (42.6%), followed by the 40~50-year-old age group (30.0%). 47.5% of the cases had a drug-use history of more than 10 years; the most common occupations were laborers (29.9%), followed by unemployed individuals (27.7%). The reasons for drug abuse were mostly due to addiction (42.3%), followed by peer influence (16.6%). Moreover, there is a higher percentage of women using drugs for sleep, therapy, diet, and suicides compared to men. Places where narcotics were obtained include friends (11.9%), karaoke bars/ MTVs/ internet cafés (11.1%), and video game shops/ arcades (10.7%), among others. Sources for narcotics include drug dealers/ traffickers (49.5%), followed by friends (37.2%). Drug users were commonly diagnosed with Type C Hepatitis (24.3%), Type B hepatitis (9.8%), and AIDS (9.4%). Methods of narcotic use include disposable needle injections (54.2%) and inhalation (19.3%). (Tables 3-1 to 3-4)

Table 3-1 Types of Drugs used in Drug Abuse Cases in 2012

Types of Narcotics	Total No. of cases = 18,400	
	cases	%
Heroin	12,392	67.3
((Meth) amphetamine)	5,864	31.9
Ketamine	901	4.9
Zolpidem	869	4.7
MDMA	607	3.3
Benzo diazepines	443	2.4
Cannabis	110	0.6
Pethidine	44	0.2
Morphine	39	0.2
Others	165	0.9

Note: Each individual may be involved in two or more types of drugs. Data is shown in cases.

Table 3-2 Age Distribution of Drug abuse cases in 2012

Age (Year old)	Male		Female		Total	
	case	%	case	%	case	%
< 9	2	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
10 - 19	67	0.4	29	0.9	96	0.5
20 - 29	1,703	11.3	686	20.7	2,389	13.0
30 - 39	6,312	41.8	1,527	46.1	7,839	42.6
40 - 49	4,820	32.0	701	21.2	5,521	30.0
50 - 59	1,869	12.4	260	7.8	2,129	11.6
60 - 69	252	1.7	87	2.6	339	1.8
> 70	61	0.4	23	0.7	84	0.5
Total count	15,086		3,314		18,400	
Average age	39.5		37.0		39.1	

Table 3-3 Causes of Drug Abuse in 2012

Cause of Drug Abuse	Male		Female		Total	
	case	%	case	%	case	%
Drug Dependency	9,659	44.1	1,772	34.6	11,431	42.3
Peer Pressure	3,716	17.0	780	15.2	4,496	16.6
Stress Relief	3,392	15.5	692	13.5	4,084	15.1
Curiosity	2,088	9.5	406	7.9	2,494	9.2
Sleep	767	3.5	702	13.7	1,469	5.4
Stimulant	753	3.4	134	2.6	887	3.3
Boredom	648	3.0	140	2.7	788	2.9
Seeking Excitement	589	2.7	135	2.6	724	2.7
Medication	155	0.7	206	4.0	361	1.3
Weight Loss	60	0.3	100	2.0	160	0.6
Suicide	18	0.1	23	0.4	41	0.2
Others	63	0.3	29	0.6	92	0.3
Total	21,908		5,119		27,027	

Note: Each individual may be involved in two or more types of drugs abuse. Data is shown in cases.

Table 3-4 Methods of Drug use in Drug Abuse Cases in 2012

Method of Drug Use	No. of cases= 18,472	
	cases	%
Injection-Non-needle sharing	12,040	54.2
Inhalation	4,296	19.3
Smoking	2,166	9.7
Oral Intake	2,116	9.5
Injection-Needling sharing	668	3.0
Snorting	437	2.0
Sniffing	331	1.5
Others	171	0.8
Total	22,225	

Note: Each individual may be involved in two or more types of drugs and methods of drug use. Data is shown in cases.

ii. Analysis of Historical Data

Comparing the drug-abuse cases reported from previous years, the use of heroin related narcotics decreased steadily from 2004 to 2012. Use of (methyl) amphetamine, on the other hand, increased from 2003 to 2005, and slowed down after 2006, as seen in Figure 3-2.

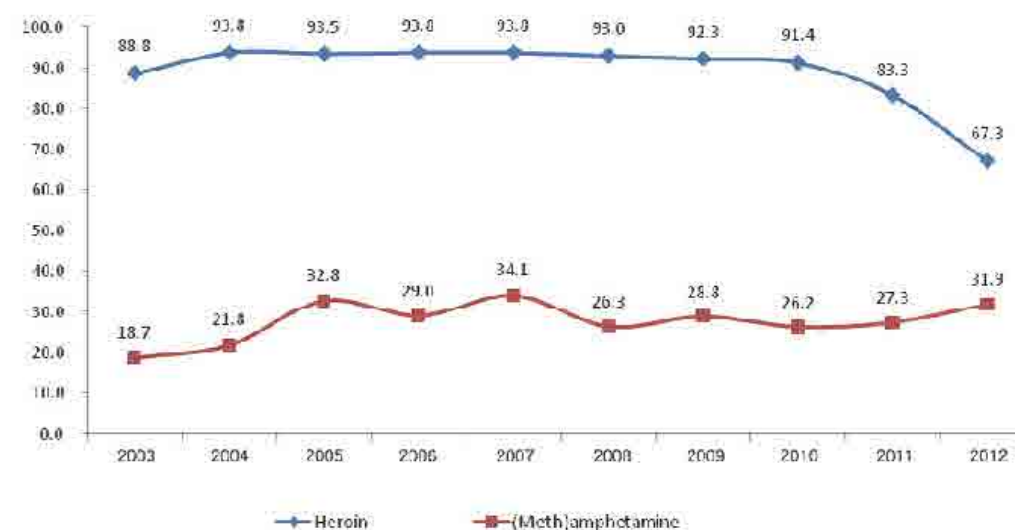


Figure 3-2 Trends for most commonly abused drugs reported by medical centers in Taiwan

In previous years, “Injection non-needle-sharing” was the most common method for drug use, but this has decreased since 2010. In contrast, “Inhalation” and “Cigarette/ pipe smoking” have increased as rising methods of narcotics use.

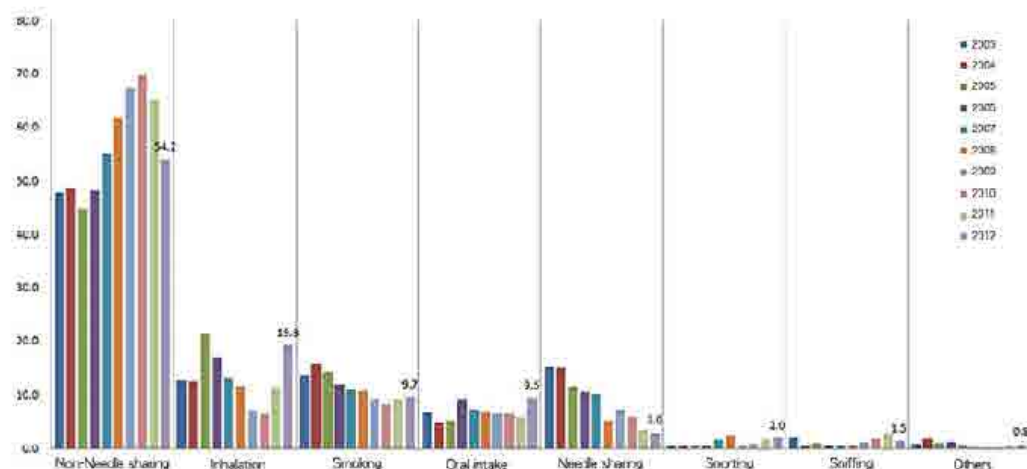


Figure 3-3 Trends for methods of drug-use reported by medical centers in Taiwan

iii. Analysis of student drug-abuse situations and counseling approaches

Faced with a rapid influx of newly emerging narcotics, the abundance of drugs in circulation, and unprecedented methods of drug trafficking/ dealing, the Ministry of Education initiated the “Implementation Plan and Counseling Procedure for Tertiary Student Drug-abuser Prevention”, and the “Urine Drug Testing and Counseling guidelines for specific Individuals at All Grade-levels”, among other preventative measures, and printed “Embrace a Bright Future - Tsunghue Counseling Guide” and “Care for our Students, you can do more - Urine Drug Screening Procedure Guide for Specific Individual (Students)” to be distributed to all grades for faculty reference in terms of urine test procedures and other affairs regarding Tsunghue counseling groups. The Ministry

of Education also improved anti-drug related knowledge for educators through anti-drug training courses for faculty members and through online learning courses.

As a result of the efforts put forth by the Ministry of Education in all types of preventative actions, reports on the number of students involved in drug-abuse have become more accurate than before. As shown in the data collected, 1,559 students were reported to have abused drugs in 2010, and 2,432 in 2012. A significant increase was found in the number of students using schedule II and schedule III narcotics. Type of drugs abused by students can be found in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5 Type of drugs abused by students from 2010 to 2012

Year/Item	Schedule I drugs	Schedule II drugs	Schedule III drugs	Schedule IV drugs	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

Note: a: Includes heroin and morphine.

Source: Ministry of Education

b: Includes amphetamine, MDMA and cannabis.

c: Includes ketamine, FM2, and nimetazepam.

From the table of reported drug abuse cases among students at different levels and taking examples from 2012 statistics, most students reported with drug-abuse problems were in senior high school, 2,188 people (61.80%), followed by junior high school students, 855 people (35.16%). Reasons for the increase of drug-abuse cases compared to the previous year are concluded as follows:

- a. In 2008, the Ministry of Education began training faculty and staff to recognize student drug-abuse problems, which helped to discover students with signs of drug-abuse earlier.



- b. Tsunghue group trainings were held each year for senior and junior high students, as well as faculty members, in order to achieve better execution of urine tests.
- c. Vocational high schools students are more affected by socialization, therefore require more attention.
- d. City/ county extracurricular counselors started working more closely with the Ministry of Education to help consolidate student drug-abuse prevention tests.
- e. All cities/ counties purchased quick screen testers for common narcotics, which greatly increase the number of subjects who tested positive.
- f. The Promotion of Echinacea campaign helped people see the importance of anti-drug efforts.
- g. Police units have established strategies to investigate and prevent proliferation of schedule III narcotics.

Due to the reasons stated above, the number of drug-abuse cases detected has increased over recent years. A summary of drug-abuse cases over the last three years are as follows in Table 3-6:

Table 3-6 Table of Reported Drug Abuse Cases among Students at different Grade-levels from 2010 to 2012

Levels	Elementary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	University	Total
2010	12	435	1099	13	1559
2011	3	598	1,174	35	1,810
2012	8	855	1,503	66	2,432

Source: Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education noticed an increasing trend of students with drug-abuse problems, especially in junior high

schools and senior high schools. In order to implement drug-abuse search/ report and counseling work in schools, approaches were made and explained as follows:

- a. Strengthen the anti-drug knowledge for faculty and staff: Beginning in 2008, comprehensive training programs were created targeting faculty members in junior high and senior high schools for a better recognition of narcotics use. Anti-drug materials were compiled and printed; quick screen testers of newly emerging narcotics were purchased and performed on specific targets at appropriate times, resulting in an increase in the number of subjects who tested positive. Success rates for the Tsunghue counseling team were drastically improved, proving the implementation of student drug-abuse searches and counseling work to be effective.
- b. Strengthen counseling duty for all schools and at all levels: Aside from utilizing administrative meetings to strengthen communications between authorities and individual schools, the Ministry of Education has furthered the consolidation of students' drug screening by including it into the criteria for the evaluation of academic affairs. An annual reward mechanism encourages schools to improve their Tsunghue counseling groups and performances. On September 1st, 2011, a letter addressed to academic offices in all cities and counties explained the penalty for schools that fail to identify students with drug habits or provide counseling after the individual has been apprehended by the police on more than one count. These penalties may occur in the form of personnel reposition, or withdrawal of grants from the school.
- c. Integrate all investigative units to prevent narcotics from entering schools: Since September, 2010, the Ministry of Justice and Taiwan High Prosecutors Office have led the prosecuting, policing, investigative, military, coast guard, and drug enforcement units into a large scale narcotic extermination effort. Multiple raids uncovered student drug abuse. In addition, the Ministry of Education has



discovered, from school safety reports, that most students began patterns of drug-abuse due to curiosity, and the source of narcotics mainly came from outside their schools. This shows that drug offenders often take advantage of students' curiosity and gradually lure them into becoming distributors. In 2011, the Ministry of Education began active collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and the National Police Agency (MOI) to implement an "Reporting System for Educational Institutions to Alert Prosecutors and/ or Police Departments" in all counties and cities. This cross-department drug-reporting enforcement will be available to both central and local institutions in order to target and eliminate small and medium sized-distributors. Since 2012, police forces have begun prevention strategies for schedule III narcotics, successfully preventing their proliferation into schools.

- d. Strengthen drug-abuse research and individual counseling systems: The Ministry of Education contracted drug recognition assessment and analysis to private entities and sampled students from all grades in order to understand the level of student drug-abuse for each school year. In 2011, the "Student Drug Abuser Counseling Follow-up Management Program" was implemented to analyze if student drug-abuse patterns were improving under preventative measures.

The proliferation of newly emerging drugs has threatened social stability. Not only does the number of drug offenders remain high, criminal organizations have also strategically infiltrated district distribution, directly threatening the safety of schools and local communities. In order to prevent further harm to the mental and physical health of teenagers and students, the Ministry of Education presented the "Strengthen Student Drug Abuser Inspection and Counseling" to review and evaluate screening and rehabilitation efforts. In the future, the Ministry of Education aims to improve related preventative and follow-up counseling for better monitoring of drug-abuse in schools in order to reduce drug issues and provide better and healthier learning environments.

(2) Strengthen drug test efficiency

i. Urine tests for drug-abuse

According to Article 33-1 of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan), has announced the implementation of the "Regulations Governing Accreditation and Management of Drug Abuse Urine Testing and Medical Institutions", "Controlled Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations" and "Standards Governing the Abuse Urine Test Laboratories Established by Government Agencies" to achieve institutionalized urine test accreditation and management, and subsequently improve the quality of tests. In 2011, an amendment to Articles 14 and 18 of the "Controlled Drug Abuse Urine Testing Procedures" based on standard liquid chromatography mass spectrometry required for ISO/ IEC17025 accreditation was implemented to further improve the effectiveness of the management system. Related policies will continue to be subjected to amendments in coordination with changing social conditions in order to maintain test quality and credibility.

By the end of 2012, a total of 13 institutions (five in Northern Taiwan, two in Central Taiwan, five in Southern Taiwan, and one in Eastern Taiwan) have been approved for governmental urine test accreditation for items including opioids (including morphine and codeine), amphetamines (including methamphetamine, amphetamine, MDMA, and MDA), cannabis metabolites, and ketamine metabolites (including ketamine and norketamine). As a result of increased drug-abuse in recent years, especially since the abuse of ketamine usage has reached a threshold, a total of eight test facilities have passed institutional approval, including two in 2007 (Tzuchi University Drug-abuse Test Center and Chengshiu Technology University), three in 2008, two in 2009, one in 2010, two in 2011, and two are currently pending approval. For

a complete list of approved facilities and accredited items please refer to Table 3-7. In order to maintain the quality of test items, in 2012, 13 test facilities received accreditation evaluations, five received random inspections, and a total of 52 facilities received quarterly routine performance examinations.

Table 3-7 List of Urine Drug Testing Institutions approved by DOH

Name of Institution	Contact Person & Number	Address	Approved Testing Items
SGS Taiwan-Taipei Lab	Shih-Jen Ma (02)22993279 #2515	3F., No.136-1, Wugong Rd., Wugu District, New Taipei City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Taiwan Advanced Bio-Pharm Inc.	Cho-Hsing Wang (02)26926222 #416	4F., No.25, Ln. 169, Kangning St., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan	Hui-Mao Chen (02)28757525 #803	No.201, Sec. 2, Shipai Rd., Beitou Dist., Taipei City (Toxicology Lab at 8F, Chang Ching Building)	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid
Abused Drug Testing Center, Tzu Chi University	An-Jen Hu (03)8561635	No.701, Sec. 3, Zhongyang Rd., Hualien County	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Toxicology Research Center, Chang Jung Christian University	Hsien-Chen Hshu (06)2785123 #1665	No.396, Sec. 1, Changrong Rd., Guiren Dist., Tainan City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Chuan-Hsin Technology Co., Ltd.	Chao-Jung Weng (04)26338389	1F., No.60, Yuandong St., Longjing Dist., Taichung City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine

Table 3-7 List of Urine Drug Testing Institutions approved by DOH

Name of Institution	Contact Person & Number	Address	Approved Testing Items
SGS Taiwan-Kaohsiung Lab	Jui-Kun Lu (07)3012121 #3300	No.61, Kaifa Rd., Nanzi Dist., Kaohsiung City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Drug Test Center, Laboratory Dept., Chung Shan Medical University Hospital	Kuei-Yu Lin (04)22015111 #66468	No.23, Sec. 1, Taichung Port Rd., West Dist., Taichung City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Aviation Medical Center, Civil Aeronautics Administration, MOTC	Sheng-Chiang Luo (02)25456700 #266	No.304-9, Fuxing N. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid
Toxicology Lab., Division of Clinical Pathology, Tri-Service General Hospital (Military Officer Sample Only)	Yang-Hung Liang (02)8792331 #17278	No.325, Sec. 3, Chenggong Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical Hospital (Toxicology Lab., Testing Medicine Div.)	Hui-Hua Li (07)3121101 #7252	No.100, Shiquan 1 st Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Kaohsiung Kai-Suan Psychiatric Hospital	Hsiang-Lan Chen (07)7513171 #2218	No.130, Kaixuan 2 nd Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid
Cheng Shui University	Shu-Fen Lin (07)7310606 #2620	No.840, Chengqing Rd., Naisong Dist., Kaohsiung City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine

In April, 2012, the “Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institution Field Evaluation Committee Conference” hosted the “NLCP (National Laboratory Certification Program) Field Evaluation Exchange”, inviting Taiwanese scholars to share and discuss differences between methods of evaluation in the US and Taiwan.

In August, 2012, a “Seminar on Testing Abilities of Abused Drugs” was held, inviting a speaker from SAMHSA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration), Mr. Hyden S. Shen, to introduce the evolution of opioids/ amphetamines and the regulation of drugs not included in test brackets in the US.

In November, 2012, the “Department of Health Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institution Review Committee Conference” was held to discuss evaluation standards of the NLCP (National Laboratory Certification Program) and consequently improve our current system of evaluation methods. The 13 narcotic test laboratories approved by the Department of Health (Executive Yuan), compiled their drug-abuse urine test reports through the “Drug Test Reporting System”. A summary of drug-abuse urine tests from approved institutions of the past three years are shown below in Table 3-8 and Table 3-9. A total of 284,832 cases were recorded, of which 60,737 tested positive, comprising 21.3% of the total population. Detailed statistics can be found in Table 3-10.

Table 3-8 Number of urine testing samples from approved testing institution between 2010 and 2012

Year	Total No. of Samples	Number of Positive Results	Positive Rate
2010	222,477	57,387	25.8%
2011	237,523	54,189	22.8%
2012	284,832	60,737	21.3%

Table 3-9 Number of positive results for approval testing Items in urine tests done by approved testing institutions between 2010 and 2012

Item	Morphine	Codeine	(Meth) amphetamine	Ketamine	MDMA	MDA	Cannabis
2010	21,505	16,304	38,040	9,338	1,125	808	163
2011	18,501	14,380	30,656	13,754	1,421	800	111
2012	18,668	14,309	35,015	16,006	1,620	856	211

Table 3-10 Urine samples statistics of approved testing institution between 2007 and 2012

Item	Year	Year						
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Sample	Total No.	168,495	187,406	193,858	222,477	237,523	284,834	
	Test No. of positive result	Actual No.	56,400	55,486	47,817	57,387	54,189	60,373
		%	33.5	29.6	24.7	25.8	22.8	21.3
Morphine	Total No.	159,237	167,448	169,626	193,004	199,096	237,845	
	Test No. of positive result	Actual No.	36,625	36,362	24,516	21,505	18,501	18,668
		%	23.0	21.7	14.5	11.1	9.3	7.8
(Meth) amphetamine	Total No.	165,637	184,363	190,137	216,681	228,922	276,192	
	Test No. of positive result	Actual No.	31,297	29,275	28,418	38,040	30,656	35,015
		%	18.9	15.9	14.9	17.6	13.4	12.7

ii. Drug-abuse non-urine test

Currently, non-urine tests results of suspects for misuse of narcotics and regulated drugs are compiled every month from the following institutions: the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan), the Bureau of Investigation (MOJ), the Criminal Investigation Bureau (National Police Agency, MOI), the Military Police Command (MOND), the Criminal Forensics Center (Taipei City Government Police Department), Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, Taiwan SGS Inspection Ltd. Drug-abuse Test Laboratory, Kaohsiung Medical University Zhonghe Memorial Campus, Tzu Chi University Drug-abuse Test Center, Cheng Shiu



Technology University, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center (Department of Health, Executive Yuan), Taipei Veterans General Hospital (Taipei Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan), and the Aeronautics Medical Center (Civil Aeronautics Administration, MOTC). A summary of the total drug tests in Taiwan from 2010 to 2012 are shown in Table 3-11.

Table 3-11 Number of cases tested positive for drugs from 2010 to 2012

Ingredient	Year	2010	2011	2012
Heroin		5,465	6,329	18,166
Heroin and others		2,429	1,607	1,348
(Meth)amphetamine		13,860	14,305	15,783
(Meth)amphetamine and others		429	833	646
Cannabis		336	191	367
MDMA		781	1,572	1,864
Ketamine		9,533	16,166	19,106
Flunitrazepam		191	191	188
Nimetazepam		336	374	1,032
PMMA		22	13	4
Other controlled substances		784	1,672	1,443
Total		34,229	43,253	59,947

A total of five private drug testing facilities undergo continuous supervision and evaluation from the Department of Health (Executive Yuan), including Taipei Veterans General Hospital (Taipei Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan), the Aeronautics Medical Center (Civil Aeronautics Administration, MOTC), Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center (Department of Health, Executive Yuan), and Tzu Chi University Drug-abuse Test Center. In 2012, all five institutions underwent field evaluations, while 10 completed performance monitoring. A total of 32,015 cases

out of 60,988 (52.5%) tested positive for drug-abuse (including narcotics), a 25,406 (26%) increase from 2011.

2. Future Perspectives

(1) Continue compilation of drug-abuse report data

Since statistical data of drug-abuse are located in different institutions across Taiwan, in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of drug-abuse status in the country, these data will continue to be archived in the categories of drug supply, drug demand, toxicity, and test results. These data will be further analyzed for the reference of annual anti-drug performance assessments and to help draft drug prevention strategies.

(2) Thoroughly collect drug use data from high risk groups

Despite limited manpower and budgets, drug and narcotics abuse data will continue to be collected and appropriate preventative measures will continue to be drafted for high risk groups, including addicts from rehabilitation groups, convicts or detainees from correctional facilities, consumers at specific locations, gay communities, teenage communities, etc.

(3) Strengthen accreditation and management of drug-abuse urine tests institutions

- i. The Department of Health (Executive Yuan) will continue to adjust all by-law operations, such as “Regulations Governing Accreditation and Management of Drug Abuse Urine Testing and Medical Institution”, “Controlled Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations” and “Standards Governing the Abuse Urine Test Laboratories Established by Government Agencies”, and to update the “Drug-abuse Urine Test Institutional Evaluation Guide”, to strengthen report credibility and performances of accredited test facilities.
- ii. Drug-abuse urine test institutions must undergo at least one routine

field evaluation on top of other random evaluations every year in order to thoroughly exhibit all operational procedures and assure test quality.

(4) Increase monitoring affairs under the “Drug Test Assistance Plan”

In order to assist prosecutors and police units with drug tests, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) has drafted a “Drug Test Assistance Plan” to consolidate qualitative and quantitative requirements for all future drug tests, and to continuously update “Procedural Precautions for Testing Facilities Assisting Drug Inspections” for better test results.

(5) Increased capacity for ketamine and newly emerging drug tests

Along with the increase in ketamine abuse, demand for better related urine tests continues to rise. As a result, continuous efforts in tests for ketamine-related items will proceed. Tests for newly emerging drugs will also be tightened for field evaluations.

▶▶ III. Promulgate regulation of regulated drugs to prevent misuse and criminal offenses

1. Current Development

(1) Managing distribution of regulated drugs

In order to strengthen management for medical and scientific use of regulated drugs, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988) were used as references to establish the Controlled Drugs Act. This initiative will contribute to the distribution management of regulated drugs, including a certification system for regulated drugs, a management system for registration and distribution assessment, and prevention of drug-abuse, and other illegal use.

i. Certification management for regulated drugs

Aside from the three aforementioned United Nation treaties, certification management for regulated drugs in Taiwan also follows operational distribution management procedures from other countries, including confirmed qualification for certificates, and periodic declaration of transaction/ distribution data. Related certificates for the management of regulated drugs include: “Controlled Drug Registration Card”, “Permit to Import Controlled Drugs”, “Permit to Export Controlled Drugs”, “Controlled Drug Import License”, “Controlled Drug Export License”, “Manufacturing Agreement”, etc. Businesses with intent to import, export, or manufacture schedule III or schedule IV drugs must, aside from proper registration of a certificate following the “Controlled Drugs Act” and thereby obtaining the certificate by article 39 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, apply for permits for every shipment of distributed regulated drug issued by the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan). A total of 1,922 regulated drug registration certifications were issued in 2012, including 50 licenses, 583 import permits, 181 export permits, and 705 manufacturing permits.



Controlled Drug Registration Card | Permit to Import Controlled Drugs | Permit to Export Controlled Drugs



ii. Management System for registration, declaration, and distribution assessment

- a. Archiving of declared information: According to the “Controlled Drugs Act”, institutions and businesses with regulated drug registration certification must keep a record of all transactions, disposal, deterioration, and inventory status at the location of operation. In compliance with regulations from the management act, distributors of regulated drugs must also declare their record keeping to local health authorities and the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan). In order to save administrative overhead and effectively stay on top of the distribution of controlled-drugs, the “Controlled Drugs Management Information System” was established to assist institutions and businesses with online declarations. By the end of 2012, 95% of such distributors had already registered online, significantly improving efficiency and convenience for inquiries and registration.
- b. Confirmation of declared data: After institutions and businesses have correctly declared their detailed records online or via paper registration, the data will be input into the “Controlled-drugs Management Information System” for health authorities to track the origin and application of the drug. If any abnormal activity is discovered, audits and field evaluations will be conducted to prevent misuse.
- c. Health Authorities Audit Management: In order to prevent abuse or misuse of regulated drugs, the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan) drafts a comprehensive auditing management task plan every year to supervise local health authorities in their district responsibilities. The Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan) is also responsible for screening and monitoring of any abnormal activities, previous offenders, or inconsistent records through the “Controlled-drugs Management Information System”, in order to target

individuals in need of auditing. Audits are conducted by both the department and district health authorities. Offenders will be punished accordingly. In the case of suspected drug abuse, investigations will be requested from the Ministry of Justice to prevent misuse. In 2012, a total of 16,211 regulated drug audits were conducted, of which 199 cases (1.23%) were in violation. The most frequent violations were of untruthful reports. The second most frequent violations were of late declaration and misuse of regulated drugs for medical purposes. All violations were processed and perpetrators were penalized accordingly (A summary of field audit results and violations in 2012 can be seen in Table 3-12, Figure 3-4, Table 3-13, and Figure 3-5).

Table 3-12 Regulated drug field audit results of 2012

Audited targets	Total cases	Violation cases	Violation %
Hospitals	425	7	1.65%
Clinics	8714	126	1.45%
Pharmacies	5139	49	0.95%
Medicine producers	93	2	2.15%
Medicine retailers	982	9	0.92%
Livestock veterinarians	18	-	-
Veterinarian clinics	442	1	0.23%
Animal medicine producers	13	2	15.38%
Animal medicine retailers	3	-	-
Medicinal education/ research institutions	138	-	-
Others	244	3	1.23%
Total	16,211	199	1.23%

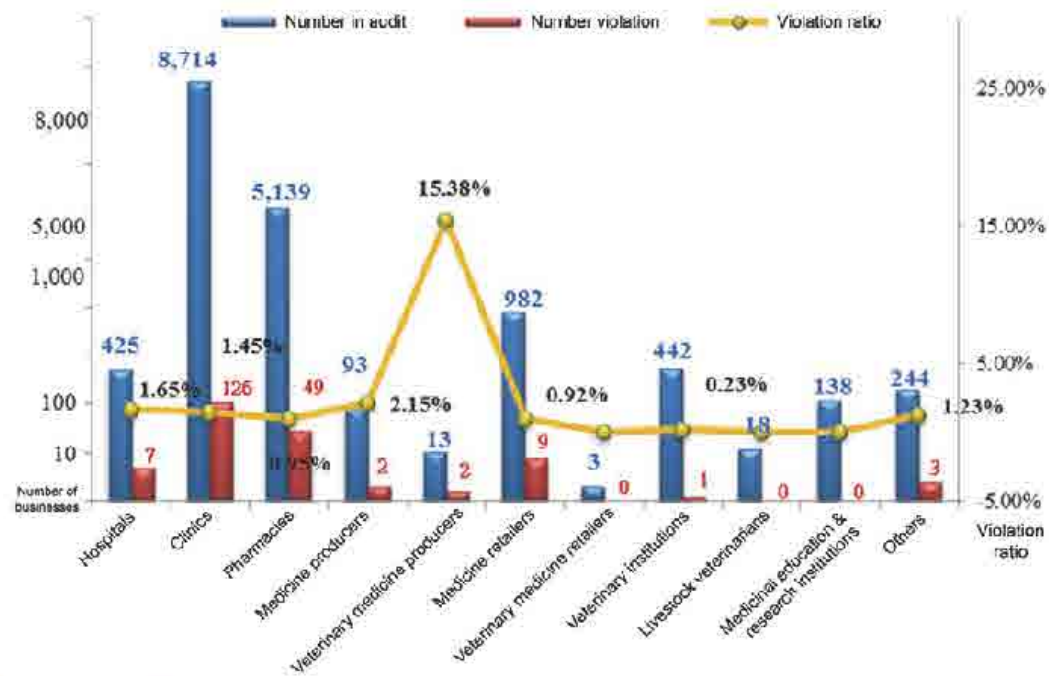


Figure 3-4 Audited and violation cases and analysis of 2012 sorted by industry

Table 3-13 Top 10 violations of controlled drug field audit in 2012

Audited subjects	Audited subjects							Total
	Hospitals	Clinics	Pharmacies	Medicine producers	Medicine retailers	Vetennanan clinics	Others	
Untruthful registration	1	36	17	1	3	--	--	58
Late declaration of record keeping	1	12	20	--	6	1	--	40
Misuse of medical items	--	37	--	--	--	--	1	38
Use by non-medical staff	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	12
Failure to keep records of regulated drugs	--	3	6	--	2	--	--	11
Failure to record use of unregulated drugs	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	8
Use of expired regulated drugs	--	5	1	--	--	--	--	6
Failure to acquire signature from recipients	--	4	2	--	--	--	--	6
Inappropriate distribution of regulated drugs	1	4	--	--	--	--	1	6
Failure to appoint prescription doctor	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	5

Note: Each case may be represent more than two violations.

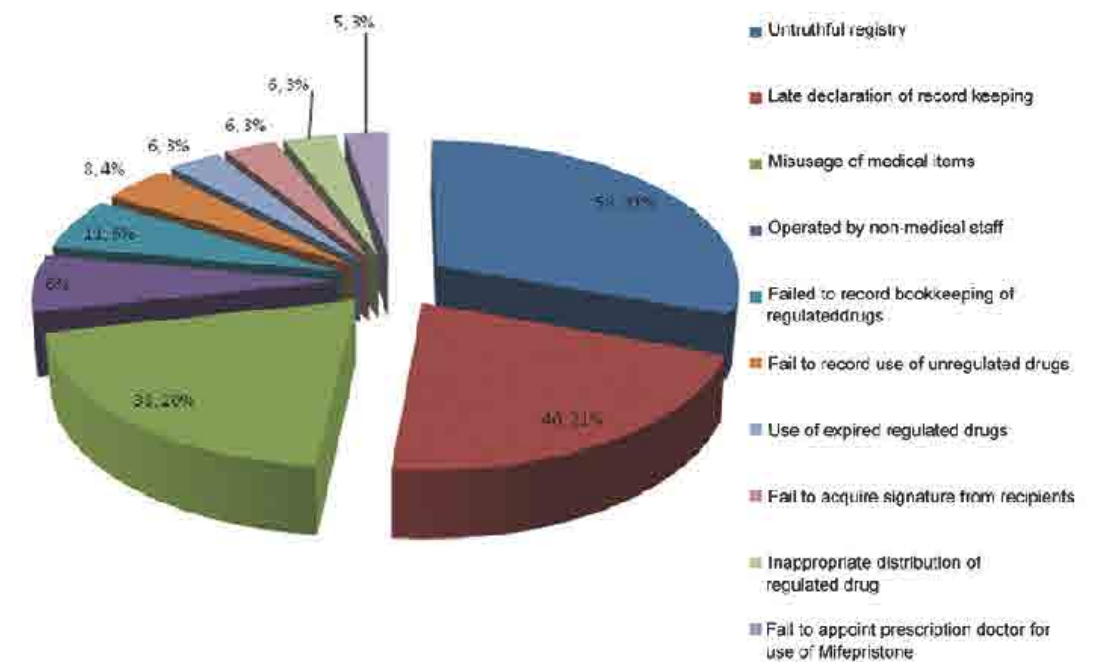


Figure 3-5 Analysis of top 10 violations of controlled drugs field audit in 2012

(2) Amendments of controlled Drug management regulations

i. Article Amendment of Controlled Drugs Act: Announcement of all 31 articles made on June 20th, 2012.

Amendments are as follows:

- In order to strengthen completeness of declared information, all accounts must file detailed records even without activity during an audit season.
- In order to reduce the administrative process for subjects already holding controlled drugs registration certifications, the time period for auditing schedule I and schedule III regulated drugs will be the same as for schedule IV regulated drugs.
- For easier registration, procedures for data changes made to registered certifications are made more convenient.

ii. Controlled drugs classification will be determined by the

Controlled Drug Committee, established by the Department of Health (Executive Yuan). After the committee has passed a motion, the Executive Yuan will then be responsible for announcing the information. The Controlled Drug Committee convened two meetings during 2012. The Executive Yuan announced a total of five additional regulated drug items on April 6th, 2012, and September 27th, 2012. (Table 3-14) A summary of the total regulated drugs and classifications can be seen in Table 3-15.

Table 3-14 Additional controlled drugs and classifications in 2012

Name in Chinese	Name in English	Date of Regulation	Regulation Schedule
3,4-亞甲基雙氧甲基卡西酮	3,4-methylenedioxy-methcathinone、Methylone、bk-MDMA	101.4.6	Schedule 3
瑞吩坦尼	Remifentanyl	101.4.6	Schedule 2
4-氟甲基安非他命	4-Fluoromethamphetamine、4-FMA	101.9.27	Schedule 2
3,4-亞甲基雙氧焦二異丁基酮(3,4-亞甲基雙氧焦洛戊酮)	3,4-methylenedioxy-pyrovalerone、MDPV	101.9.27	Schedule 2
三氟甲苯噁嗪	(1-(3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)piperazine、TFMPP	101.9.27	Schedule 3

Table 3-15 Summary of all controlled drugs and classifications by 2012

Classifications	Schedule I narcotics	Schedule II narcotics	Schedule III narcotics	Schedule IV narcotics	Schedule IV ingredients	Total
Items	9	172	29	72	7	289

(3) Strengthen ingredient management of controlled drugs

Currently, domestic precursor chemicals include ingredients for regulated drugs and industrial raw materials. There are a total of seven precursor chemicals under ingredients for regulated drugs

(Table 3-16). According to the “Controlled Drugs Act”, businesses using ingredients of regulated drugs must apply for a certificate of registration, keep a record of all transactions, disposal, deterioration, and inventory status at the location of operation, and declare their records to the local health authority/ Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan) compliant to the time frame and criteria stated in the management act. Health authorities will then track the origin and application of regulated drugs. Any abnormal activity will be audited to prevent misuse.

Table 3-16 Schedule IV controlled drug ingredients

Item	Name in Chinese	Name in English
1	麻黃鹼	Ephedrine
2	麥角新鹼	Ergometrine、Ergonovine
3	麥角胺鹼	Ergotamine
4	麥角酸鹼	Lysergic acid
5	甲基麻黃鹼	Methylephedrine
6	去甲麻黃鹼(新麻黃鹼)	Phenylpropanolamine、Norephedrine
7	假麻黃鹼	Pseudoephedrine

In recent years, domestic drug enforcement uncovered narcotics operations using common cold tablets or capsules with a high concentration of ephedrine to produce amphetamines. In order to prevent misuse of medical chemicals for drug production, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) has taken the following actions:

i. Limit amount of ephedrine production and packaging material

On July 20th, 2009, an announcement was made to amend article 15 of the “Drug Inspection Registration Criteria”, limiting ephedrine tablets and capsules to aluminum packages only, and the maximum allowable prescription at a time is limited to seven days for adults.



ii. Raw material quantitative control

In order to prevent pharmaceutical companies from overproducing drugs, and thus allowing the potential for misuse, a quantitative restraint based on no-excess production has been enforced on domestic ephedrine importers and manufacturers. All manufacturers must present previous sales records (including retail sales records) before purchasing ingredients. Any trace of unidentified sales or inconsistently large quantities will be confiscated.

iii. Strengthen management of ephedrine distribution

- a. On March 9th, 2009, an announcement was made to all drug manufacturers and retailers that sales of ephedrine drugs must have sales records and receipts. Local health authorities were also asked to intensify auditing of abnormal purchases and usage from businesses.
- b. On January 20th, 2010, an announcement was made that businesses must be able to provide transactions and transportation details of ephedrine during factory audits or be in egregious violation of GMP regulations.
- c. On October 12th, 2012, an announcement was made to all pharmacist councils, related unions, associations, and local health administrations and drug-stores, that the maximum allowable prescription at a time is limited to seven days per person. For a prescription over seven days, suppliers must obtain the recipient's permission to record their name, the product name, batch number, contact information, and reason for purchase for archival and auditing purposes.

iv. Strengthen ephedrine export control

On September 2nd, 2010, an announcement was made to all major pharmaceutical companies and associations that agents wanting to export ephedrine drugs must also acquire custom clearance documents approved by the destination countries, for all deliveries.

v. Strengthen drug enforcement-related collaboration

The Department of Health (Executive Yuan) archives the use of ephedrine medicines and will request a police investigation if any abnormal business activities appear. For prevention references, drug enforcement is asked to provide the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) with the names, batch numbers, quantities, and sources of all prosecuted cases which involved using ephedrine to produce narcotics.

Through the preventative measures mentioned above, drug enforcement authorities observed a gradual decrease in narcotics producers using ephedrine as an ingredient (the Ministry of Justice recorded 24 cases in 2010, 19 in 2011, and 9 in 2012), indicating that these efforts have successfully deterred the use of ephedrine for illegal use.

2. Future Perspectives

(1) Continue to strengthen auditing management of controlled drugs

The reasonable use of doctor prescriptions from hospitals and pharmacist receipts from pharmacies will continue to receive more closely-watched auditing in order to prevent illegal misuse of controlled drugs.

(2) Continue to work closely with drug prevention authorities

During field evaluations, if any misuse of controlled drugs is suspected, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) will notify, assist, and provide relevant data to drug enforcement authorities for investigation.

(3) Strengthen education/ promotion of controlled drugs management

The correct use of drugs and medicine was reiterated in all news media, and personnel from health authorities were invited to regulated drugs management seminars. These efforts contribute to educating the public and medical personnel of the appropriate usage of regulated drugs.

▶▶ IV. Improve the regulation system for precursor chemical

A total of 25 industrial precursor chemicals are under the management of the Ministry of Economic Affairs according to both article 31 of the “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act” and “Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and the Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals”.

1. Current Development

(1) Implement declaration procedures for type A industrial precursor chemicals and intensified advocacy for record keeping by individual businesses

The Ministry of Economic Affairs added seven new type A and one type B industrial precursor chemicals in 2011, resulting in a large increase in the number of businesses needing to declare by continuously providing records of use, every quarter, for type A industrial precursor chemicals and are advised to take advantage of internet registration over filing paper documents or sending faxes. Individual record keeping for businesses is strongly advocated in order to effectively trace applications of industrial precursor chemicals. A total of 753 businesses and 1,313 chemicals were declared in 2012; of which, 96% were completed via internet.

Quarterly required declaration (via internet and paper documents) for type A industrial precursor chemicals for the past 5 years:

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Importers	367	382	405	592	753
Count	447	462	491	1,004	1,313

Industrial material businesses that import type B industrial precursor chemicals, by law, must declare all related products. The

customs authorities collect and transfer the data to the Bureau of Foreign Trade, MOEA, every year. A summary of the number of importers in the last five years is as follows:

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Importers	241	242	267	283	233

(2) Held tutorials for registration procedures to import industrial precursor chemicals and published a handbook entitled the “Prevention of Precursor Chemicals Involved in the Making of Narcotics”.

In 2012, the Ministry of Economic Affairs held three “Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and the Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals” information meetings, separately, in Northern, Central, and Southern Taiwan and accommodated 667 participants from 580 businesses. The 2012 information meeting was given by technical specialist, Mengyi Ye, from the Industrial Development Bureau, MOEA, explaining areas that require extra care and improvements in handling the import of industrial chemicals, which may become raw material in the production of narcotics. According to a notice issued on April 29th, 2011, this list now includes thionyl chloride and eight other industrial precursor chemicals. An officer from the National Police Agency, MOI, Jinlin Xie, was invited to deliver a keynote address on “Conditions and Future Trend of Industrial Precursor Chemicals Used for Production of Narcotics”. The speech helped local businesses understand the current situation of drug-abuse, related criminal charges, and new-found material for production of narcotics in Taiwan.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs also published 1,500 copies of the handbook “Prevention of Industrial Precursor Chemicals



Involved in the Making of Narcotics” which were distributed to local businesses at the information meetings in hopes to put an end to industrial precursor chemicals being used as raw material for the production of narcotics. The table below records the attendance at information meetings in the last 5 years:

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Meetings	3	3	3	6	3
Businesses	402	538	456	1,005	580
Attendees	456	616	514	1,115	667

(3) Handle International Inquiries from Import and Export Businesses

The Ministry of Economic Affairs actively handles inquiries on both domestic and international import/ export, use, distribution and production of industrial precursor chemicals, as well as conducts in-depth investigations to understand the actual application of these industrial materials. A total of 243 cases of international import/ export were processed in seven different countries: Singapore, Germany, Switzerland, Malaysia, Japan, India, and Korea. A summary of all cases of international import/ export inquiries of industrial precursor chemicals in the last five years are as follows:

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cases	185	158	131	212	243
Numbers	7	6	5	5	7
Countries	Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, India, Switzerland, USA	Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, India, Philippines	Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, India	Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, India	Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, India, Switzerland, Malaysia

(4) Held Cross-ministry Coordination Meetings and Symposiums Regarding Industrial Precursor Chemicals

The Ministry of Economic Affairs must hold annual cross-ministry coordination meetings, symposiums, seminars, and emergency operational meetings when appropriate, in order to resolve issues stemming from distribution management efforts.

On October 26th, 2012, the “2012 Annual Cross-ministry Coordination Conference for Registration to Declare and Supervise Industrial Precursor Chemicals” was organized at National Taiwan University, where ortho-chlorophenyl cyclopentyl ketone and benzeneacetonitrile were proposed to be included in the list of regulated industrial precursor chemicals under the recommendations of the National Police Agency, MOI. However, since ortho-chlorophenyl cyclopentyl ketone is considered to have no significant industrial application, it is suggested that the National Police Agency, MOI, request the immediate inclusion of this chemical under schedule IV narcotics regulated by the Drug Evaluation Committee, MOJ, in order to cripple the production of ketamine. On the other hand, since benzeneacetonitrile is more commonly found in industrial use, it was recommended by the National Police Agency, MOI, that the Ministry of Economic Affairs first conduct a process of industrial evaluation on nitroethane and 4-chlorobenzaldehyde, then consider if these chemicals should be included in the list of regulated industrial precursor chemicals. A summary of all cross-ministry coordination meetings, symposiums and seminars are as follows:

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Occasions	2	2	2	2	1
Participating Departments	(1)20 (2)16	(1)24 (2)19	(1)20 (2)20	(1)22 (2)36	21
Attendees	(1)39 (2)20	(1)39 (2)30	(1)28 (2)27	(1)33 (2)82	24

(5) Conduct random assessment of industrial precursor chemicals

The assessment of industrial precursor chemicals is conducted by a special task team coordinated by the Industrial Development Bureau, Department of Commerce, and the Bureau of Foreign Trade under the Ministry of Economic Affairs. All operational procedures are compliant with the contents of the “Precursor Chemicals as Industrial Raw Material Management Handbook”.

In 2012, due to the inclusion of eight additional type A and type B industrial precursor chemicals, the Ministry of Economic Affairs has increased the scale of assessment from 87 businesses in 2011, to 132 businesses in 2012, an approximately 17% increase. Businesses without declarations or with irregular declarations, large import/ usage quantities, large numbers of classifications, numerous international inquiries, and other special conditions were prioritized in the assessment process.

With random assessment, businesses may validate the legality of their internal management in compliance with current laws and regulations. Due to an increase of criminals procuring industrial precursor chemicals under false identities and distributing to drug producers, it is advocated that during the period of assessment, in order to avoid becoming an accomplice in the production of narcotics, importers should refrain from selling industrial precursor chemicals to individuals and/ or businesses without clear identification, business orientation, delivery address and methods of use.

A summary of the assessed businesses in the past five years is as follows:

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Businesses	55	57	60	87	132

Reasons for failure to comply with assessments in the past five years are as follows:

Reasons for Non-compliance	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Failure to provide records of the past 3 years	2	1	1	--	--
Missing or misplaced stamp(s) for companies, owners, factories, or drug validations	7	2	9	8	11
Missing signatures or inventory lists on record	4	11	3	7	14
Failure to provide usage or registration record	2	1	4	5	6
Failure to provide proper receipts	5	7	3	14	4
Inventory and usage (or registration) records do not reflect actual stock	3	5	9	5	10
Misuse of tariff code or incorrect unit conversion	1	5	1	5	9
Failure to print unified invoice	--	--	1	--	--
Total businesses assessed	24	32	31	44	57

(6) Businesses with declaration or inventory issues in the handling of type A industrial precursor chemicals

In 2012, the Ministry of Economic Affairs processed six cases of inappropriate declaration in the handling of type A industrial precursor chemicals. A summary of these processes are as follows:

Year	#	Company	Reason	Penalty
2011 (cont. 2012)	2	XXX Nano Technology Ltd.	Failure to declare 0.03kg of acetic oxide (acetic anhydride) and 0.86 of hexahydropyridine for Q1 of 2011.	Industrial Development Bureau, MOEA, issued a 30,000 NTD fine on June 9 th , 2011, to be executed by the Administrative Enforcement Agency, MOJ in January, 2012.
2011 (cont. 2012)	2	XXX Ltd. (a) XXX Ltd. (b)	Company (a) imported and distributed methylamine to company (b) without proper declaration and records.	Investigations were initiated in November 2012. In December 2011, the Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, uncovered a ketamine production scheme under the disguise of importing a controlled substance by the owner of company (b). Company (a) was issued a 30,000 NTD fine executed by the Administrative Enforcement Agency, MOJ on July 31 st , 2012.
2012	4	XXX International Ltd. (a) XXX Ltd. (b) XXX International Ltd. (c) XXX Ltd. (d)	Company (d) entrusted company (c) to import methylamine. After which, company (b) and company (a) both failed to declare the use of industrial precursor chemicals for Q4.	In a letter to the Industrial Technology Research Institute on November 26 th , 2012, the Ministry of Economic Affairs stated that company (a), (c), and (d) have each declared their Q4 uses of industrial precursor chemicals by June and July of 2012. There were no violations with article 31 of Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control. The Ministry of Economic Affairs also stated that since company (b) was unable to confirm its use of imported goods, penalties were levied under article 28 paragraph 1 clause 7 of the Foreign Trade Act and article 31 paragraph 3 of the Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control.
2012	2	XXX Ltd. (a) XXX Industrial Raw Material Chemicals Ltd. (b)	Companies (a) and (b) were involved in the distribution of thionyl chloride and failure to truthfully declare its use.	Company (b) finished declaring its use of industrial raw material chemicals by October 2012. As for the false report, on December 19 th , 2012, the Ministry of Economic Affairs gave six months of administrative penalty to company (a) and a 30,000 NTD fine to company (b).
2012	2	XXX Trading Ltd. (a) XXX Ltd. (b)	Company (a) was contracted by company (b) to import methylamine and benzoate for undeclared use.	Investigation was initiated in June of 2012. On October 30 th , 2012, police seized a ketamine-producing factory with the undeclared methylamine and benzoate chemicals.

Year	#	Company	Reason	Penalty
2012	2	XXX Ltd. (a) XXX Ltd. (b)	Company (a) sold methylamine to company (b); both parties failed to report or declare use of the chemical.	The Ministry of Economic Affairs, with the help of the National Police Agency, MOI, initiated investigations on November 21 st , 2012. The case was eventually closed by the Bureau of Investigation, MOJ, with the uncovering of an illegal ketamine manufacturer. The Ministry of Economic Affairs will continue to investigate and confirm the penalty for the parties involved.

2. Future Perspectives

(1) Continue to Advocate E-Declaration and Simplify Process of Registration

The Ministry of Economic Affairs will continue to advocate the internet-based registry as the main channel to declare type A industrial precursor chemicals on a quarterly basis and at the same time, increase announcements for convenient self-registration procedures for import of type B chemicals. These initiatives will contribute to the eradication of precursor industrial raw material chemicals used for illicit purposes.

(2) Continue to strengthen evaluation and eliminate illegal usage

Due to an increase of 8 additional precursor industrial chemicals, more businesses must declare their use. The assessment of precursor industrial chemicals will continue to be enforced for all businesses related to the industry. Any undeclared or unregistered activities will be targeted for suspicion of producing narcotics and related information reported to authorities for investigations. The elimination of drug crime must be a joint effort in order to successfully eliminate precursor industrial chemicals being used as raw material for narcotics production.

►► V. Monitoring newly emerging narcotics trends and provide warning mechanisms

1. Current Development

(1) Monitoring of Emerging Drugs

i. Department of Health, Executive Yuan

From all cases of instigations that led to the uncovering of narcotics, police and related authorities have observed an influx of cannabis metabolites, including AM-2201, JWH-122, JWH-022, etc., Cathinone-type substances, such as 3,4-DMMC (3,4-Dimethylmethcathinone), flephedrone (4-fluoroethcathinone), ethylone (bk-MDEA), butylone (bk-MBDB), and 3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV), have also been included in the list of newly emerging drugs.

According to samples collected from crime investigations in 2012, traces of AM-2201, JWH-122 and JWH-022 were observed, and their potential harm to the human body immediately announced over news media on March 13th (See figure 3-6). In order to avoid proliferation of such new forms of drug-abuse, the Executive Yuan has included AM-2201 and JWH-122 as schedule III narcotics of the “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act”.



Figure 3-6 Picture of newly emerging narcotics: cannabis metabolites

Ingredients such as 3,4-DMMC, flephedrone, ethylone, and butylone are all cathinone, which are designed to stimulate the central nervous system. They often appear on the streets in forms of ecstasy pills or in liquid form (see Figure 3-7). The

chemical structure of 3,4-DMMC and flephedrone are very similar to mephedrone (also known as Meme, a schedule III narcotic); whereas ethylone and butylone are similar to methylone (also known as bk-MDMA, and also a schedule III narcotic). These four ingredients are among some of the newly emerging narcotics specifically designed to find a loophole around certain regulated chemical compounds. Increased monitoring and regulation for these abused substances will continue to be enforced.



Figure 3-7 Picture of new abused substance: cathinone-like narcotics

Since the uncovering of 4-MEC and MDPV in 2011, the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan) has initiated the “New Drugs Now” press conference on June 26th, 2012, which is the date of International Day against Drug Abuse and illicit Trafficking, in response to the increased variety and proliferation of new abused substances. The event focused on clarifying the negative effects of mephedrone (also known as Meme), MDPV and methylone (bk-MDMA).

In order to understand the drug-abuse trends in Taiwan, the National Police Agency, MOI, continues to play a key role in the screening of high-risk drug-abuse groups, focusing mainly on 55 varieties of narcotics, such as amphetamines, opioids, cannabis metabolites, cocaine, ketamine, benzodiazepines, methadone, and other forms of newly emerging narcotics. For the year 2012, the distribution of drug users in Taiwan are as follows: subjects

are male-dominant (85.7%); average age is 33.1 years old; the education degree of senior high take the most part (57.9%); the most percentage of the state in job is unemployment cases (38.3%); the major record of crime committing is re-offending criminals (34.6%); street enforcements are the most common cases (43.6%); road-blocks constitute a large portion of street enforcement (34.8%). From the results of urine tests, the top five most commonly abused drugs are ketamine, (meth) amphetamine, opioids, methadone, and MDMA. It should be noted that ketamine had become the most commonly abused substance by 2012 (see Figure 3-8). Multiple drug abuse, most commonly a combination of ketamine and (meth) amphetamine, takes up 35.1% of all cases.

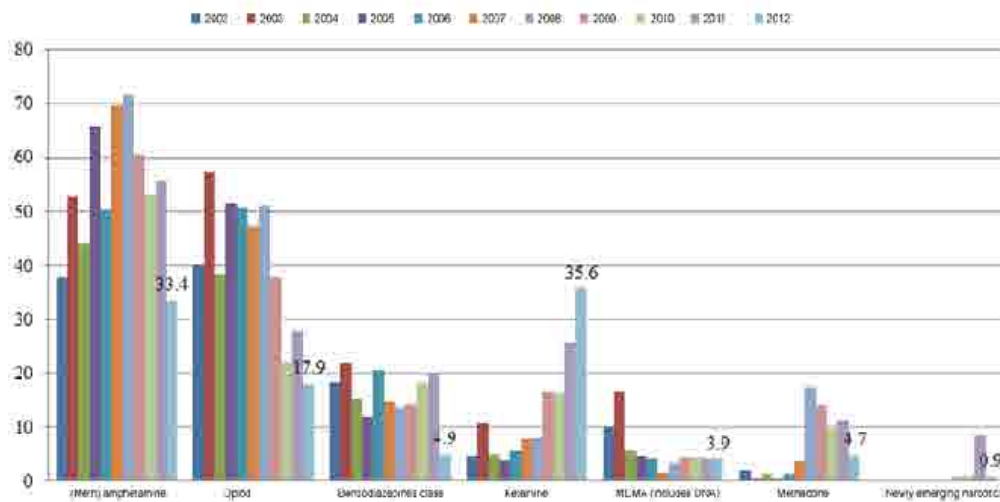


Figure 3-8. Abused drugs between 2002-2012

ii. National police agency, MOI

The National Police Agency (MOI) is in charge of monitoring new abused substances domestically and internationally. Ministry of the Interior actively conducts factory evaluations, provides intelligence support for field inspections, and assists all

government bodies in processing drug offenses. A summary of current tasks are as follows:

a. Establish Drug Prevention Strategies to Strengthen Investigations

Recently, as the variety of schedule III and IV narcotics steadily increase, and the methods of smuggling have diversified, the number of drug-abusers have increased, especially in the younger demographic. With the mission of monitoring and preventing drug offenses, the National Police Agency, MOI, is committed to combining efforts from the forensics division, the investigation division, and the third investigation unit, creating tasks such as “integration of intelligence and records”, “compilation of drug offense database”, and “specialized anti-drug forces”. These efforts will contribute to warning mechanisms during drug busts and ensure immediate reinforcements in the case of major investigations.

b. Actively monitor newly emerging narcotics to be included in the “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act”

(a) Advocate for the inclusion of MDPV as a schedule II narcotic as item 169 under the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act

Since the first observance of MDPV, evidence from district prosecutor’s offices, the Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, and the police force have tested for addictive and harmful substances. It was proposed on January 6th, 2012, that the Ministry of Justice and the Executive Yuan consider including MDPV in the list of regulated drugs under the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act.

(b) Advocating the Inclusion of Ortho-Chlorophenyl Cyclopentyl Ketone as a Schedule IV Controlled Narcotics Precursor Chemical under the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act



Since hydroxyzine imine was included as a schedule IV narcotics precursor chemical on December 21st, 2007, the number of drug manufacturers that utilize hydroxyzine imine to produce ketamine have largely decreased. However, it was observed in December, 2011, that ortho-chlorophenyl cyclopentyl ketone could be used as precursor chemical to produce hydroxyzine imine, a ketamine ingredient. During May of 2012, ketamine manufacturers in Longtan Township, Taoyuan County, were found to produce narcotics from ortho-chlorophenyl cyclopentyl ketone as a precursor chemical. Results from further investigations show that since the inclusion of hydroxyzine imine as a controlled narcotic, ketamine producers have begun using ortho-chlorophenyl cyclopentyl ketone as an alternative raw material to replace the now hard-to-obtain hydroxyzine imine.

In order to prevent ortho-chlorophenyl cyclopentyl ketone from becoming the new ingredient for ketamine production, and to establish control at an early stage, the Ministry of Economic Affairs announced on June 21st, 2012, the inclusion of the chemical in the list of precursor chemicals. Upon evaluation, it was recommended in a letter addressed to the Ministry of Justice on November 27th, 2012, that ortho-chlorophenyl cyclopentyl ketone be included in the management of schedule IV narcotics.

- (c) Promote inclusion of 4-methylethcathinone and 4-MEC as schedule III narcotics under the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act

Since January, 2011, traces of 4-MEC began to appear in evidence from drug investigations, mostly in the form of tablets, while others in powder form were mixed into coffee packages or in liquid state contained in dark brown

glass bottles. 4-MEC is a controlled substance in England, the USA, Germany, Hungary, among others. Due to the widespread abuse of 4-MEC domestically, in a letter addressed to the Ministry of Justice on September 25th, 2012, it was recommended that 4-MEC be included in the list of regulated drugs.

- c. Inspection of narcotics producing facilities to effectively monitor criminal behavior

The main criminal practice for drug manufacturing in Taiwan usually consists of using ephedrine in common cold medicine to produce methamphetamine. Few narcotics operations conduct reductive amination with P2P as the main ingredient. In recent years, occasional use of chlorine and fluorine have been discovered to replace phenethylamine-type chemicals, coupled with use of excipients, coloring, and tablet presser, for reactionary alternatives and diversified packaging to avoid inspection and detection. Due to the reasons mentioned above, on June 21st, 2012, and October 1st, 2012, the Ministry of Economic Affairs evaluated the likelihood of including “ortho-chlorophenyl cyclopentyl ketone”, “benzeneacetonitrile”, “nitroethane”, “4-chlorobenzaldehyde” as controlled substances to establish an early warning mechanism.

A total of 68 confirmed cases of narcotics laboratories, 14 inspections, and 100 assessments were recorded in 2012.

- d. Continue to facilitate TAF approved drug forensic laboratories, and combine “Drug-abuse Test Report System” to effectively improve drug monitoring efforts.

The forensic laboratory of the Criminal Investigation Bureau (National Police Agency, MOI) is a key facility for judicial courts and investigative authorities when it comes to assessment reports, settling individual disputes, and even the designated



narcotics forensic institutions. It is therefore imperative that the laboratory is attuned to new developments and compatible with international standards in order to face future challenges in criminal courts. Efforts such as attending international collaborative testing service meetings, promotion of certified laboratories, and periodic archiving of narcotics forensic results in cooperation with the Department of Health's "Drug-abuse Test Report System" are all contributing to consolidating communications about and warning mechanisms for regulated drugs.

e. Provide investigative authorities with professional opinions and strengthen enforcement solidarity in deterrence of drug proliferation

Appearing in court is not an obligation for examiners, but rather, a calling. After a narcotic producing operation has been seized, all related equipment, ingredients, apparatuses, and inspected solid or liquid substances become evidence to support the conviction of criminals who quibble over details of their crimes. It is within the jurisdiction of the Criminal Investigation Bureau (National Police Agency, MOI) to conduct forensic analysis and provide insightful opinions at court, if necessary, as examiners, allowing judicial punishments, and avoiding unnecessary administrative loss in time and energy. A total of eight cases of assisted criminal court appearances regarding professional opinions in narcotics producer were recorded in 2012.

f. Continue to release drug recognition researches and improve domestic drug monitoring

In order to improve domestic drug assessment standards, the Department of Health continues to encourage research on related topics. Such initiatives, including articles released from personnel of the department, contribute to the overall expanded

exchange of drug-related knowledge and more effective narcotics monitoring.

- (a) Xie Jinlin, Newly Emerging Drug Trends and Recognition, Fujian Province academic seminar 2012
 - (b) Li Tianlai, The Act of Drug Production, 2012
 - (c) Li Tianlai, Facts about Judicial Sentencing and Drug Production, Forensic Science Seminar 2012
 - (d) Li Tianlai, A Comparison of Cross-strait Drug Production, 7th Annual Cross-strait, Hong Kong, and Macau Police Seminar 2012.
- g. Actively dispatch elite faculty for specialized courses and further intensify domestic drug prevention efforts

In efforts towards "Mobilization for a Drug-free Homeland", the National Police Agency, MOI, has been actively training specialists in drug enforcement, providing courses such as drug recognition and drug production evaluation, among others, in hopes to strengthen drug prevention forces. The National Police Agency, MOI, also appointed evaluation and audit specialists with exceptional verbal skills and professional knowledge to give lectures in related courses. In 2012, such courses included the National Police Agency's "Annual Narcotics and Money Laundering Preventative Task Seminar 2012", "Airport Security Check Task Seminar", the Coast Guard Administration's "Officers Formal Drug Prevention Tasks 2012", the Ministry of Justice's "Drug Investigation Seminar 2012" and various narcotics forensic courses hosted by police offices across all major cities of Taiwan.

iii. Military Police Command, Ministry of National Defense

The forensic science center of the Military Police Command (MOND) belongs to the professional forensic unit of the National Army. According to the "Regulations for Urine Drug Screening

for Drug Abuse Among Military Officers and Soldiers”, when a positive urine sample is obtained and/ or when unknown drugs/ substances are seized, evidence should be submitted to the forensic science center for priority re-examination to prevent extra disturbances in the military force, as well as to ensure the combat capabilities and safety of the troops.

- a. Assist in the drug forensics work of military (judiciary) organizations: In 2012, a total of 2,289 drug test cases (1,901 urine samples, 202 confiscated drugs, and 186 hair samples) from 60 different units of the army were completed, as well as 1,426 drug test cases (772 urine samples and 654 drug samples) from 21 different units including judiciary departments and the Taipei District Prosecutors Office. The assistance of drug forensics work prevented drugs from spreading into the army, retained a clean environment within the national army troops for better combat capabilities, and sped up the process of case investigation and adjudication by judicial organizations. On October 24th, 2012, a case entrusted by the Taoyuan District Prosecutor’s Office, investigating Chiu’s violation of “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act”, seized newly emerging narcotics containing fluoroamphetamine and bk-MDEA (Table 3-9). These novel compositions of drugs were advised to be included into classified drugs control by the Ministry of Justice for effective advances in drug investigation.
- b. Promote public drug prevention visitation work: In 2012, the Iron Guard Combat Camp (for junior high and senior high school students) was conducted and facilitated. A total of 700 participants from military institutions and specialized officers visited the camp; different types of harmful drugs, their classifications, and degree of harm were introduced and presented to educate student visitors on the drug’s harmful properties and the importance of resisting drug use.
- c. Archiving drug-abuse information: the number of tested cases is

reported, monthly, back to the Department of Health (Executive Yuan). In 2012, a total of 658 cases were reported relating to heroin, (methyl) amphetamine, ketamine, MDMA, MDA, cannabis, K2, diazepam, FM2, and nimetazepam.



Figure 3-9 Fluoroamphetamine and bk-MDEA were detected

- d. In order to prevent the spread of newly emerging narcotics in the military, all drug archives are updated yearly and announcements sent to all units within the national army as well as posted on national army websites for reference, which prevents drugs from entering the military force, maintains a clean and healthy environment for the troops and ensures their combat capability. In 2012, advocacy information was compiled for newly emerging narcotics, including mephedrone, citosol, and JWH-018 (introduction, history of abuse, property and side effects of the drug, methods of abuse, and rules and regulations). Information on 4-fluoromethamphetamine, MDPV, and TFMPP is updated according to the results of current drug tests. A summary is as follows:
 - (a) 4-fluoromethamphetamine: the structure and pharmacological properties are similar to the schedule II drug amphetamine. Physiological symptoms are similar to



amphetamine-use such as : excitement, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, loss of consciousness, hallucination, high blood pressure, and serious symptoms such as cerebral hemorrhage, heart and/ or kidney failure, and death, may occur.

- (b) MDPV: The structure and pharmacological properties are similar to class 2 MDMA. Similar symptoms such as: euphoria, high blood pressure, increased heart rate, high body temperature, and jaw clenching, as well as anorexia, anxiety, and psychosis may occur. Other adverse effects include cerebral hemorrhage, heart and/ or kidney failure, and death.
- (c) TFMPP: a newly emerging chemical compound belonging to the piperazine family, a stimulant on the central nervous system. Subjects may experience excitement and hallucinations similar to the effects of the schedule II narcotic MDMA.

iv. Bureau of Investigation (MOJ)

In order to improve the efficacy of tests, prevent the abuse and prevalence of newly emerging drugs, the “Drug Investigation Quantitative Improvement Plan” was implemented. The plan established an archive of information on newly emerging narcotics and is updated continuously in preparation for future investigations. Information on newly emerging narcotics is to be shared with other investigation centers/ labs to better identify and classify novel drugs as soon as possible for the prevention of new forms of drug abuse.

In 2012, a total of 19 underground drug manufacturing factories were seized, including one schedule II cannabis factory, seven schedule II methyl-amphetamine factories, one schedule II (meth) amphetamine/ 4-fluoromethamphetamine factory,

five schedule IV medical-use ephedrine purifying factories and one schedule IV raw material hydroxylamine hydrochloride factory. Due to the strict control of ephedrine in mainland China, raw materials are hard to obtain; therefore, domestic methyl-amphetamine factories use common cold medicines for the extraction of ephedrine and manufacture (meth) amphetamine after purification. In 2012, besides using common cold medicines for ephedrine, drug producers also tried to use ephedrine grass for purification. Since ephedrine grass is a legal ingredient in Chinese medicine, its potential for misuse should be strictly controlled.

v. Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

In an October 22nd, 2012, notice, reinforcing the tracking of raw material for drug manufacturing factories was advised. Item names, brands, and batch numbers should be provided to related authorities. Such information should be reported immediately once those precursor chemicals are suspected of being provided to drug manufacturing factories, in order to expose of any illegal activities and establish an effective drug-prevention network.

In September 13th, 2012, the Miao-Li emergency investigation team (Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan) worked with the Taichung City Government Police Bureau and the Taichung City Government Public Health Bureau in the arrest of Yang and an accomplice for the purchase and distribution of common cold medicine drug manufacturing purposes. A total of 4,183 pills containing ephedrine were seized. With the help of the Taichung District Prosecutors Office, on November 29th, 2012, a total of 22 pharmacists from eight pharmacies including XXX Pharmacy were shown to be involved. A total of 40,601 common cold pills were confiscated.

- (2) Newly emerging narcotics or precursor chemicals included under drug controls to prevent its abuse.



According to article 2 of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, the Ministry of Justice worked with the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) to form a drug deliberation committee. The committee discusses classification of drugs every three months and passed a resolution in 2012:

- a. The first meeting was held on March 23rd, 2012, classifying 4-fluoromethamphetamine and remifentanil as schedule II drugs, and trifluoromethyl-piperazine as a schedule III drug. The Executive Yuan made the announcement on June 29th, 2012.
- b. On September 26th, 2012, during the third committee meeting, discussion of “should ketamine be listed as a schedule II drug?”, and related measures, as well as follow-up control methods were deliberated.
- c. On December 27th, 2012, during the fourth committee meeting, it was decided that ketamine should remain as a schedule III drug. In addition, 4-MEC is listed as a schedule III drug and precursors of ketamine “2-chlorophenyl cyclopentyl ketone” are listed as schedule IV drugs. The Executive Yuan made the announcements on March 28th, 2013.

2. Future Perspectives

- (1) Continuously improving the equipment and technique of substance abuse test analysis.

Systematically developing analyses for all newly emerging narcotics to improve the test capacity and efficiency while establishing standards and related analysis information for the drugs. Such establishments shall aid in the process for faster test validation of confiscated drugs as well as surveillance and prevention of harm caused by the abused drugs.

- (2) Organize controlled/ abused drugs toxicity information and establish a more comprehensive archive.

Comprehensive collection of international information on the physiological symptoms, side effects, addiction, and death relating to the toxicity of abused drugs. Release hazardous warnings promptly to serve as a reference for the drafting of related prevention policies.

- (3) Continuously improve the archive of narcotics and drugs for better surveillance of new precursor chemicals.

Substance abuse harms the mental and physical health of people. The average age associated with substance abuse is decreasing. Recently, it has been discovered that newly emerging narcotics such as ketamine are being mixed into coffee packages and/ or manufactured into liquid forms. Such information should be continuously monitored and collected internationally for the expansion of the substance-abuse archive. A continuous surveillance of narcotics and precursor chemicals relating to drug making will be ongoing and results will be reported to the appropriate authorities once discovered to prevent more destructive health and social consequences.

▶▶ VI. Strengthen regional anti-drug strategic partnerships

1. Current tasks

- (1) Promote international academic exchanges to reinforce preventative strategies and programs

- i. On July 16th, 2012, the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, invited professor Yih-Ing Hser from the University of California, Los Angeles, to give a speech on “The Current Longitudinal Drug-abuse Research In the United States” to help develop a better understanding of the epidemiology and research development of drug-abuse problems in the United States, which will serve as reference for future drafting of drug-abuse prevention policies.
- ii. On August 15th, 2012, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan)

invited Professor Chih-Ping Chou from the University of Southern California's Department of Disease Prevention to give a speech on "Substance Use Prevention: A Methodological Overview". In the speech, prevention measures, assessments and methods of conducting community surveys on substance abuse, and education on substance abuse prevention were discussed. The speech is helpful in the planning of national behavioral science research methods and formulating research designs.

iii. On August 22nd and 23rd, 2012, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) hosted the "United States Controlled Substance Management Policies and Conditions Seminar 2012". Officers from the Drug Enforcement Administration were invited to share their experiences on topics such as the current situation of substance abuse, control procedures, management policies, and inspections as reference for the drafting of novel drug prevention strategies.

(2) Participate in international seminars on substance abuse prevention topics, exchange drug prevention experiences

i. The Department of Health (Executive Yuan) participated in the "Second Asia-Pacific Conference on Health Promotion and Education" from May 4th to May 6th of 2012. During the conference, Chancellor Shingo Katsuno of Gifu Pharmaceutical University was invited to share Japanese youth drug abuse prevention program effectiveness and actual operation conditions so as to improve substance abuse prevention strategies and methods in Taiwan.

ii. From May 27th through June 9th, 2012, a representative from the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) participated in the "Society for Prevention Research 20th Annual Meeting" held in the United States. The representative also visited organizations responsible

for the classification and management of controlled substances, to exchange experiences on substance control/ management and operation and subsequently to improve Taiwan's management system for newly emerging narcotics.

iii. From September 3rd through 8th, 2012, representatives from Ministry of the Interior attended the "Clandestine Laboratory Investigating Chemists Association 22nd Annual Technical Training Seminar" in the United States to better grasp all the different types of drug analysis currently used by different countries in response to the constantly changing techniques of drug making operations. These seminars will strengthen domestic investigations on drug manufacturing factories and the proficiency of drug and chemical analysis.

iv. From September 19th to the 22nd, 2012, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) sent representatives to attend the "12th Annual Cross-strait Chinese Medicine Drug Dependency Seminar & Discussion" in Chingdao city, Shandong, China. Papers on the "Current Status on Drug Abuse in Taiwan" and "Tetrahydrocannabinol Analysis on Cannabis Seized in Taiwan" were orally presented to facilitate a discussion in order to build collaboration between Mainland China and Taiwan. The current status on Chinese drug-abuse and the current prevention measures/regulations in the United States and Australia were also discussed for the reference of future prevention methods of drug abuse in Taiwan.

v. From October 25th to the 20th, 2012, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) attended the "7th Asian Conference on Pharmacoepidemiology" in India. A paper on "Management Strategies for Reducing Hypnotics Consumption in Taiwan" was presented. Exchanges of previous experiences, current surveillance, and relevant regulations on drugs followed in the EU and risk analysis/ management of drug use in Australia were

shared. The conference will help with further improvements on drug safety, monitoring mechanisms, and drug-use quality/ safety in Taiwan.

(3) Improve reporting system collaboration on drug import/ export internationally

According to international trade regulations stated in international conventions, exporting countries must provide signed documents to the government of the importing countries to confirm items and amounts. The document should be signed and returned before the shipment of goods. When processing drugs to be exported, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) must also send out exporting agreement forms and their carbon copies to receiving countries, asking for return signatures to confirm the amount to be imported. These efforts contribute to collaboration between countries in the prevention of illegal drug use.

(4) Improve testing capacity at customs, stop illegal drugs on site

The prevalence of drug abuse has had destructive effects on the physical health of people domestically; in order for drug enforcement to occur swiftly, drug identification and tests must be performed at customs. The Bureau of Investigation (MOJ) began assisting Keelung Customs, Customs Administration, and the Ministry of Finance in 2012, to plan and establish a compilation of related testing instruments to aid in drug tests, speed up the process of drug enforcement, and provide a differentiating standard for future use.

To prevent the problem of newly emerging narcotics from expanding, well-established drug enforcement is required with prevention at the source. Successful preventative measures are expected from all organizations for their enhanced reports on substance abuse, drug tests, and analyses, among other important information, and management of the sources of chemicals.

Preventative measures should also intensify regional anti-drug tactics. The Coast Guard Administration (Executive Yuan) should uphold mutual, progressive, pragmatic, and good-will principals with law enforcement agencies from other countries to establish better collaboration and communication in the exchange of criminal information. These collaborations will help in the prevention of criminal conduct and effectively deter smuggling of precursor chemicals.

2. Future Perspectives

(1) Continue to promote international collaboration and prevent narcotic proliferation together.

Drug abuse has become a common global problem. To successfully promote anti-drug and surveillance work, a comprehensive collaboration strategy between different countries is required.

The Department of Health (Executive Yuan), through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and other overseas agencies, has facilitated signed document exchanges as required by the UN anti-drug convention for drug exports. These initiatives are in compliance with purposes to prevent and monitor drug distribution between countries. On the other hand, the Coast Guard Administration (Executive Yuan), the National Police Agency (MOI), and the Bureau of Investigation (MOJ) continues to work with law enforcement agencies from abroad to establish collaborative mechanisms and contact methods for the exchange of criminal records with the common goal of preventing and fighting drug-related crimes.

(2) Continuation of international academic exchange and improve drug prevention policies/ methods

In order to prevent proliferation of newly emerging narcotics,

the drug sources must be eliminated. An understanding of international drug proliferation trends and control measures is vital to domestic preventative measures. By inviting international experts and attending international conventions, we may obtain more insights into drug-abuse reporting systems, regulatory measures, and drug analysis operations, consequently improving domestic anti-drug policies and methods.

▶▶ VII. Conclusion

Preventing drug problems at the source is an important mission for the “Drug Prevention and Monitoring” team. By archiving drug-abuse information, intensifying early stage warning mechanisms, improving management methods of regulated drugs and regulating precursor chemicals, the team has solidified a newly emerging narcotics database, and improved inspection methods and field auditing of drug production plants. These drug prevention initiatives will contribute to a better grasp of drug trends, a well-structured regulatory network, and will create a drug-free environment.

▶ Part IV

Drug resistance and prevention

Lead author: Ministry of Education.

Coauthors: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior,
Ministry of National Defense,
Ministry of Culture,
Ministry of Economic Affairs,
Ministry of Transportation and Communication,
Department of Health (Executive Yuan),
Council of Labor Affairs (Executive Yuan),
Coast Guard Administration (Executive Yuan),
Veterans Affairs Commission (Executive Yuan),
Research Development and Evaluation Commission
(Executive Yuan),
Taipei City Government,
New Taipei City Government,
Taichung City Government,
Tainan City Government,
and Kaohsiung City Government.

►► I. Preface

For years, drug prevention has been an earnestly discussed issue in many countries worldwide. In Taiwan, drug crime has always been one of the top five concerns on citizen grievances surveys, showing a universal concern about drug problems. In March, 2011, an issue of *CommonWealth* magazine presented interviews with multiple specialists and volunteers who have long worked on drug prevention initiatives, and conducted in-depth research on related efforts from an array of public offices in the country. In November of the same year, large scale media coverage discussed the widespread use of ketamine and withdrawal symptoms from conventional narcotics such as heroin, morphine, and cocaine. In order to prevent the proliferation of narcotics, criminal behavior and harm from drugs have also been included in the approaches to promoting refusal to use drugs. These initiatives mainly focus on mental and physical wellness, the negative effects of narcotics, and the management of individual health, which contribute to effective resistance against drug use through educating the public about damage inflicted from drug-abuse.

Upon observing the number of drug abusers using newly emerging narcotics and the variety of such narcotics, the challenges facing anti-drug advocacy are becoming increasingly more difficult. During a nationwide anti-drug conference hosted by the Ministry of Education in 2012, in order to resolve the above issue, entirely new strategies were proposed. Echinacea has become a symbol for the new anti-drug campaign. Through visual recognition of the representative flower, the Echinacea Movement aims to first promote positive anti-drug messages to schools, then to other community groups in horizontal cooperation with related government offices. These anti-drug messages will then, in turn, be promoted to society at large, engaging public attention on such issues, and alleviating the destructive consequences of drug use on the physical and mental health and the stability of our nation. On June 2nd, during the National Anti-drug Exposition, President Ma was invited to advocate the expansion

of the Echinacea Movement from Taiwan to the world.

In recent years, central government offices have committed to anti-drug promotion by combining both public and private resources through efforts from a cross-departmental Anti-drug Alliance between the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, and the Department of Health. Future anti-drug campaigns will continue to integrate governmental and private resources and tighten collaboration with local drug abuse prevention centers, in order to tailor anti-drug strategies to district characteristics, build a close-knit network between anti-drug initiatives in families, communities, and workplaces, and thereby effectively reduce the number of new drug abusers.

The purpose of this chapter is to summarize the anti-drug tasks and achievements from all related institutions in 2012, as well as areas of prospective developments, in the following four segments:

►► II. Effective use of media to establish uniform anti-drug awareness

With the growing popularity of both traditional media and electronic media, almost every department of every concerned government office has designed lively and interesting anti-drug promotional material every year. Through the use of diverse platforms and the almost limitless reach of the internet, fun and easy-to-understand promotional approaches in the forms of words, sounds, and videos can swiftly reach a much larger demographic than conventional media, thereby strengthening public reception of anti-drug knowledge and solidarity in anti-drug initiatives.

1. Current tasks

(1) Multi-media promotion

i. Ministry of Education

- a. The Ministry arranged the 2012 National Anti-drug Conference, inviting Michelle Chen (Yan-xi Chen) to be the acting anti-drug

ambassador to shoot a promotional short film Internet and advise young viewers not to try drugs just out of curiosity (Figure 4-1). The Ministry of Education also utilized non-profit assistance from TV media such as Taiwan Television, China Television, Chinese Television System, Formosa TV, Taiwan Indigenous Television, etc., for the broadcasting and promotion of the anti-drug short film Internet.



Figure 4-1 Anti-drug ambassador Michelle Chen shooting short film Internet advocating drug resistance

- b. The efforts in drug prevention also included assisting Taichung's student extracurricular committees in establishing a Student Drug-abuse Prevention Council to further promote the purpose of the Echinacea Movement through a total of 14 high-risk students, whom embarked on bicycle rides around the island of Taiwan, advocating anti-drug messages in collaboration with the Taiwan Agape Caring Association's Career Path Institution (Figure 4-2). Taichung mayor, Hu, personally attended the opening ceremony on August 17th, garnering an entourage of students and school faculty from all counties to join the cycling event in promotion of wellness and hope via the Echinacea Movement (Figure 4-3). Much like the Olympic torch, this event received much media attention and news coverage as it circled Taiwan, successfully promoting anti-drug messages to the public through school participation.



Figure 4-2 Cycling around Taiwan to turn high-risk dropout students into anti-drug heroes



Figure 4-3 Taichung City Government Department of Education's Echinacea Movement's around-Taiwan cycling event advocating anti-drug initiatives covered in reports

- c. In promotion of the Echinacea Movement, a Press Conference for Taiwan's Echinacea Movement in Concurrence with the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking was held to elevate the visibility of anti-drug efforts in the country and call on anti-drug use initiatives from all industries and sectors of society (Figure 4-4).
- d. During on Father's Day on August 8th, the Echinacea Movement Series: A Reassurance for Father's Day press conference was held, where outstanding designs for a Father's Day E-card Competition were awarded. After the ceremony, ex-drug-abusers delivered testimonies to advocate for much-needed parental concern for the physical wellness and healthy social circle for children in the prevention of drug-abuse (Figure 4-5).



Figure 4-4 The Ministry of Education, in concurrence with the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held a press conference supporting the Echinacea Movement and received dragon boat origami from supporters



Figure 4-5 The Ministry of Education hosted the Echinacea Movement Series: A Reassurance for Father's Day press conference

- e. In order to enlist help for high risk students in advocating healthy and positive anti-drug efforts, New Hope, a press conference for bicycle heroes around Taiwan in promotion of the Echinacea Movement, was hosted to reveal the results of the Ministry of Education's Student Drug-abuse Prevention Counseling Group.

- f. Performing the Echinacea Exercise on Taiwan's national day to promote the anti-drug efforts of the Echinacea Movement through healthy and positive images.
- g. The Jinghua Society Cultural Foundation, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Department of Health (Executive Yuan), Ministry of the Interior and 22 county and city governments in Taiwan, held a press conference and special screening of the short film Drug Crisis 2 in all 22 counties and cities. The Department of Military Training's director, Chou Yi-shun, deputy director, Lin Huang, and Jinghua Society Cultural Foundation's chairman, Master Jingyao, participated in the screenings, inviting representatives from each county and city government, the Department of Health, Department of Education, Department of Civil Affairs, schools, student bodies, and district offices (Figure 4-8).
- h. Vice President Wu Dun-yi, President of the Legislative Yuan Wang Jin-ping, representatives from the central government and all 22 counties and cities, as well as members of private groups, such as the Jinghua Society Cultural Foundation, all attended the Hand-in-Hand Anti-drug In-E-tiatives press conferences, in hopes of consolidating drug enforcement efforts nationwide and promoting the realization of a drug-free home (Figure 4-9).



Figure 4-6 Bicycle heroes riding into the Ministry of Education, making a grand finale to the Echinacea Movement's anti-drug promotional event



Figure 4-7 The Echinacea Exercise performance on Taiwan's national day as promotion of youth against drug-abuse



Figure 4-8 Special screening of Drug Crisis 2 led by the Mayor of New Taipei City, Chu Li-lun



Figure 4-9 Press conference of Hand-in-Hand Anti-drug In-E-tiatives, inviting representatives from the central government and all counties and cities, as well as members of private groups, such as the Jinghua Society Cultural Foundation

ii. Ministry of Justice

- a. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education in 2011, celebrities in the entertainment and sports industries were invited to share stories with young students about how to overcome stress and avoid crossing paths with narcotics or other negative influences in life. A total of five celebrity anti-drug videos were produced for broadcast via non-profit channels in February, April, July, August, and October of 2012 (Figure 4-10).
- b. In 2012, the Anti-drug Alliance was established (Figure 4-11) with the help of the Ministry of Education and the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan). Chio-tian Folk Culture Arts Troupe, actress Janine Chang, Olympic gold medalists Tseng Li-cheng and Hsu Shu-ching, models Janel Tsai and James Wen, as well as YouTube sensation Tsai A-ga were all invited to film a total of five celebrity anti-drug promotional short videos to be distributed (Figure 4-12). In addition, five more films entitled Regeneration Tree were filmed with the participation of rehabilitated addicts, counselors, pastors, volunteers, doctors, and families of addicts.



Figure 4-10 Celebrity anti-drug short video produced by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Education in 2011.



Figure 4-11 Anti-drug Alliance was established by all ministries and departments



Figure 4-12 Celebrity anti-drug short video produced by the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, and the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan) in 2012



Figure 4-13 The Department of Health (Executive Yuan) broadcast a short film, Bladder like a Balloon



Figure 4-14 The Department of Health (Executive Yuan) held a Reverse the Dark Days and Bright Nights book release press conference

iii. Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Executive Yuan

- The Department of Health produced two ketamine short videos about the dangers of using ketamine, Bladder like a Balloon and Life on the Loo, to be broadcast on television nationwide (Figure 4-13).
- The video Say No to Narcotics - Be a Drug-free Person was broadcast through TTV and CTS's digital channels to educate the public on how to resist the temptation to use drugs and to promote knowledge of drug-abuse. In collaboration with New Taipei City's Department of Health, non-profit broadcasts of the short video Illegal Diet were played on plasma TVs on MRT platforms to remind the public of diet pills containing amphetamines.
- A book release press conference for Reverse the Dark Days and Bright Nights was held to educate the public on different forms of drug-abuse, such as painkillers and sleeping pills (Figure 4-14). Public Television Service Taiwan and TTV noontime news headlined the book with "Sleeping Pills Lead to Addiction and Other Side Effects for Insomniacs" and "Oh my drugs! Pressure and Drug-abuse", strengthening the public's knowledge of controlled drugs.

iv. National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior

DVDs and graphic designs for a School Drug Prevention Short Film animation series (Figure 4-15), as well as presentation material for websites (<http://youth.cib.gov.tw/2012.html>), were produced. And to further advocate anti-drug initiatives, TV promotional shorts such as Youth against Narcotics and Criminal Organizations and Say No to Gangs and Drugs were broadcast through non-profit cooperation with television companies, Taiwan Rail, and Kuo-guan Motor Transport.

v. Ministry of National Defense

Programs such as Net of Justice, A Present for an 18th Birthday and Drug Resistance and Prevention - A War for Yourself were broadcast via Ju Guang Educational TV to establish drug prevention and recognition in the military (Figure 4-16).



Figure 4-15 School drug prevention promotional short film series produced by the National Police Agency (Ministry of the Interior)



Figure 4-16 Anti-drug episodes, Net of Justice and Drug Resistance and Prevention - A War for Yourself, produced by the Ministry of National Defense

(2) Radio broadcasts

i. Ministry of Education

- a. The ministry produced a 30-second anti-drug broadcasting tape Internet to bring the targeted group closer to real-life scenarios, in addition to calling on spokespersons to offer positive exhortations. The tape will be aired a total of 324 times on Taiwan Radio and Best Radio, in addition to one month of airing in a non-profit agreement with Taiwan Radio.
- b. Former student military training center specialist, Gao, Zhi-zhang, Taichung City Government Education Bureau instructor, Jiang Yong-yi, Chuanglu School principal, Jiang Zhe-zhou, and several students were interviewed by the National Education Radio Station on March 20th to discuss the current situation on adolescent drug-abuse problems, their causes, and recent counseling work from educational institutions.
- c. Former New Taipei City Liaison Office Military Training Supervisor Wu Yu-zhou was interviewed by the National Education Radio Station on December 26th to discuss the topic: “Do parents know their kids might be using Ketamine? What can we do to help as schools and parents?”.
- d. Taitung County Liaison Office Military Training Supervisor, Wu Xin-hong was interviewed by the National Education Radio Taitung Station on June 14th to discuss the current progress of the campus anti-drug Echinacea Movement (Figure 4-17).
- e. Hualian County Liaison Office supervisor, Colonel Zhuang Guo-rong was interviewed by the Taiwan Provincial Police Radio Network (PBN) to explain the current progress on anti-drug efforts on campuses and the promotion of the Echinacea Movement (Figure 4-18).
- f. Taoyuan County Liaison Office actively promotes the Echinacea Movement - Drug-resistance on Campus strategy, and has been

invited repeatedly by the National Education Radio Station, Taoyuan Radio Station, and UNI Radio Station to share experiences on how to teach students to say no to drugs, how parents and teachers can observe abnormalities in students, and how to help in rehabilitating students dependent on drugs (Figure 4-19).



Figure 4-17 Taitung County Ministry of Education Liaison office supervisor was interviewed by radio stations to talk about the Echinacea Movement



Figure 4-18 Hualian County Ministry of Education Liaison office supervisor was interviewed by a radio station to talk about the current progress on anti-drug efforts in schools



Figure 4-19 Taoyuan County Liaison Office (Ministry of Education) Instructor was interviewed by a radio station to talk about anti-drug efforts in schools

ii. Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Executive Yuan.

- a. Commissioner Kang Zhao-zho was invited by Fuxing Radio Station’s Living it up - Food and Drug Safety program and Formosa Hakka Radio Station’s Daily Things program to talk about “Self-defense in Resisting Drugs - Parental Responsibility” to remind parents to help their children face and say no to temptations or peer pressure.
- b. Director Tsai Wen-ying was invited by the National Education Radio Station Campus Health Notes show to talk about “Parental Responsibilities - Youth Drug-abuse Prevention” and Fuxing Radio Station’s Living it up - Food and Drug Safety to talk about “the truth behind rumors on drug-abuse” to help the public better understand the dangers of drug abuse.

- c. Drug-resistance advocacy broadcasting tapes on The Right Way to Use Sleeping Pills - Father and Daughter and Drug-abuse Prevention - Treatments were played on multiple radio stations, including Taipei UFO Radio Station, Miaoli Zhonggangxi Radio station, Taichung Sound of Music Radio Station, Yunlin Minsheng Outlook Station, Kaohsiung Voices of Southern Taiwan Station, Taipei-Ilan Industrial Station, Hualian Taroko Station, Taitung Zhiben Station, Penghu Community Station, Best Radio, Hualian Lotus Station, Voices of Xinying Radio, Jiayi-Yunlin Industrial and Commercial Station, and UFO Radio Station.

iii. Ministry of National Defense

Through the FM and AM network of the Voice of Han Broadcasting Network and local broadcasting networks, a total of 771 segments were aired, including 10 topical discussions such as “Drug Resistance and Prevention”, 55 interviews with Military Judge Li Jian-rong from the Ministry of National Defense Southern Region discussing “Drug Harm”, 385 spots on the Ministry of Education Anti-drug Campaign - Echinacea Movement, 11 commentaries on “Supporting the Government in the Anti-drug Effort - Cleanse the Military and Society”, 308 liners on “Life-Long Drug Harm”, and two news reports on the “Echinacea Movement in Penghu, Realizing a Drug-free Campus”.

(3) Outdoor media and internet-based promotion

i. Ministry of Education

- a. The Ministry produced an “Anti-drug Exhibition Event” and “Internet” web-based material to be promoted through Pixnet website banners, 30-second short videos to be played a total of 576 times on the Taipei MRT platform PDP, 30-second episodes “2012 Anti-drug Internet Advertisement” and “Anti-drug Exhibition Event” to be uploaded onto YouTube for mass distribution, in addition to display screens at Uni-president’s 7-11 chains (Figure 4-20).

- b. Official website and Facebook account for the Echinacea Movement was created in 2012 (Figure 4-21). The first day of every month is dedicated to the Echinacea Movement, encouraging teachers and students to distribute invitation e-cards on the internet for campaign promotion (Figure 4-22).



Figure 4-20 The Ministry of Education produced the 30-second CF “2012 Anti-drug Internet Advertisement” to be played on the Taipei MRT platform PDP



Figure 4-21 The Ministry of Education set up the official website for the “Echinacea Movement” to promote the campaign via the internet



Figure 4-22 The Ministry of Education designed web based invitation e-cards for school faculty and students to distribute on the first day of every month in promotion of the Echinacea Movement

- c. Combined with the Dragon Boat Festival on June 23rd, representations of the Echinacea Movement are integrated with the traditional concept of “expelling evil and foul objects”. Campaign flags are erected along the watercourse of all 16 cities and counties hosting dragon boat races (Figure 4-23). For Keelung, New Taipei City, Hsinchu City, Taitung County and Kinmen County, the traditional stake flag was even replaced by an Echinacea Movement flag in further support of the campaign (Figure 4-24).



Figure 4-23 Echinacea drug resistance and prevention flags erected along the watercourse of the dragon boat competition in Taoyuan County



Figure 4-24 In promotion of the Echinacea Movement, stake flags at the end of the dragon race are replaced with campaign flags in Hsinchu City



Figure 4-27 E-card competition on Facebook held by the Ministry of Education for the Echinacea Movement

d. In order to encourage young students to participate in the anti-drug creative competitions held by the Echinacea Movement, and consequently strengthen the promotional effect, on Father's Day (August 8th) and Teacher's Day (September 28th), a total of 3,313 schools and kindergartens enrolled in the mass signing video competition of the song A Brighter Day Tomorrow for the Echinacea Movement. In October, slogan competitions are held for the Echinacea Movement. In December, e-card competitions are held and related creative products are displayed on the internet for promotion of anti-drug efforts (Figure 4-25, Figure 4-26, Figure 4-27).



Figure 4-25 Father's day e-card event held by the Ministry of Education for the Echinacea Movement



Figure 4-26 Singing video competition for the song A Better Day Tomorrow held by the Ministry of Education for the Echinacea Movement

e. Combining efforts from the Taipei City Government Department of Education, the Ministry took advantage of people's exercise hours to promote Echinacea Movement concepts at outdoor venues. During the December 16th Fuban Marathon, four large balloons rose on Renai Road, next to the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Hall, exhibiting signs and slogans of the Echinacea Movement. Flags of the campaign could also be found throughout the venue (Figure 4-28).



Figure 4-28 In collaboration with the Taipei City Government Department of Education, aerial signs and balloons with anti-drug slogans were set up next to the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Hall during the Fuban Taipei Marathon to promote Echinacea Movement initiatives

f. All school levels utilized digital news tickers, billboards (Figure 4-29) and campus walls (Figure 4-30) to provide students and communities with the latest anti-drug information displays and exchanges, in an effort to create a drug-free learning environment.



Figure 4-29 Schools use digital news signs to reiterate the promotion of the Echinacea Movement and anti-drug slogans



Figure 4-30 Schools utilizing campus wall artistic designs as anti-drug promotions

g. On New Year's Day of 2013, during the flag ceremony, Echinacea Movement slogans were exhibited, and the theme song of the campaign was sung to show the importance of anti-drug efforts (Figure 4-31).

h. Overseas embassies and cultural groups were advised to utilize the web page to promote the Echinacea Movement to expatriates and students (Figure 4-32).



Figure 4-31 The theme song of the Echinacea Campaign A Better Tomorrow was sung during the Flag ceremony on New Year's Day of 2013



Figure 4-32 Overseas embassies using internet websites to promote Echinacea Movement events in Taiwan

ii. Ministry of Culture

A link to the Echinacea Campaign website was created on the official web page of the Preparatory Office of the Wei-Wu-Ying Center for the Arts. A link to the Ministry of Justice's Drug-free Homeland page was also created on the official website of the National Center for Traditional Arts. An Echinacea Campaign link icon was placed on newsletters to improve visibility of the anti-drug campaign. The management office of National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall, in collaboration with the Echinacea Movement, has linked promotional content to its Facebook page, offering anti-drug information.

iii. Ministry of Justice

a. The Ministry of Justice co-developed an online game "Laura the Angry Drug Slayer" (Figure 4-33) with the Ministry of Education and the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan). A total of 15,631 people successfully completed the game and entered an online drawing.



Figure 4-33 "Laura the Angry Drug Slayer" anti-drug online game

b. The Ministry of Justice co-hosted a creative contest "Drug Battle" with the Ministry of Education, and the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan). A total of 1,215 teams entered the contest; 21 of which won prizes and their creations were made into CDs, available for promotional purposes.

c. The Ministry of Justice worked with the Taipei Underground Market to organize a street-dancing contest "Rock with Youth, Not to Drugs" and created two large light box posters "Resist Drugs,

Jump Start Your Life” and “Get Rid of Ketamine, All Aboard”. The rehabilitation hotline was broadcast through 14 television sets and 13 LED displays screens throughout the Taipei Underground Market. In addition, “Anti-drug Celebrity Interview” videos were broadcast in the multimedia section in all 330 Tsannkuen, Ltd. locations allowing more public exposure to anti-drug information.



Figure 4-34 Large light box poster, “Resist Drugs, Jump Start Your Life”, installed by the Ministry of Justice

d. In order to strengthen the themed website “Drug-free Homeland”, the Ministry of Justice implemented a “Ketamine Prevention Section”, and collaborated with the Ministry of Education and the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan) to create a drug-fighting game “Drug Battle-Showdown with the Devil” (Figure 4-35, Figure 4-36).



Figure 4-35 “Ketamine Prevention Section” under “Drug-free Homeland” themed website



Figure 4-36 “Drug Battle - Showdown with the Devil” drug-fighting game

iv. Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Executive Yuan

- In 2012, a “Ketamine Harm Section” was added to the “Anti-drug Data” website to provide related institutions and schools with a better understanding of the potential harm of ketamine (Figure 4-37).
- Light-box posters “Don’t Ketamine-Out Your Bladder” (Figure 4-38) and “Beware! There is a Newly Emerging Drug near You” (Figure 4-39) are placed in Taoyuan International Airport and Taipei Gongguan MRT Station to remind youth and students of the danger of drug-abuse.



Figure 4-37 The Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan) added a “Ketamine Harm Section” to the “Anti-drug Data” website



Figure 4-38 Light box poster of “Don’t Ketamine-Out Your Bladder” placed in the Taoyuan International Airport



Figure 4-39 Light box poster of “Beware! There is a Newly Emerging Drug near You” placed at the Taipei Gongguan MRT Station

- The message, “Say no to Narcotics-Be a Drug-free Person”, is broadcast on the large outdoor LED wall of Ximending buildings, six multimedia LCD digital billboards in New Taipei City, and the Medical Channel in order to strengthen awareness of refusing to use drugs.
- “Beware! There is a Newly Emerging Drug near You” is posted

on the exterior surfaces of Taipei buses and Kuo-kuang Motor Transport vehicles to remind the public of the consequences of drug abuse (Figure 4-40).



Figure 4-40 Department of Health promotion on Taipei City buses

- e. Publication of drug-abuse messages such as, “Don’t Let Ketamine Ruin Your Life”, are posted in various forums including: TWBBS, Pchome, Eyny, Kijiji, Wefong, and Bounty Hunter.

v. Ministry of the Interior

- a. “Substitute Military Charity and Anti-drug Ambassadors” of the National Conscription Agency (Ministry of Interior) promoted the theme of “A Drug-free Youth” through theater and dance performances. Media coverage revealed a total of nine events were held and 19,000 people participated.
- b. The National Police Agency held an advocacy event in September 2012, entitled “Adventure Snow White - a Youth Crime Prevention Theater”, with the participation of police officers and volunteers to explore issues such as sexual harassment, drug-abuse, and internet safety.
- c. A “Youth Section” was established under the National Police Agency website. Classifications of drug types, dangers of drug use, and methods to stay free of drugs were demonstrated on the website. In addition, links to the Echinacea Movement (Ministry of Education) have been placed on all police websites to further promote the campaign and build a drug-free environment (Figure 4-41).



Figure 4-41 “Children and Youth Advocacy Website” by the National Police Agency, Ministry of Interior

vi. Ministry of National Defense

- a. Through Youth Daily e-newsletters and the Facebook page of the Ministry of National Defense spokesman, anti-drug information was published. In addition, the Ministry of National Defense published 33 press releases of “Comprehensive Anti-drug Effort in Protection of Mental and Physical Health in the Military” through the Military News Agency’s global network and other online multimedia news sources (Figure 4-42).



Figure 4-42 Reports released by Youth Daily e-newsletters and the Military News Agency’s global network of the Ministry of National Defense

- b. In cooperation with the Ministry of Education’s Echinacea Movement, a campaign website has been constructed under the military network to periodically publish drug prevention related information for easier access to military personnel and to reduce drug proliferation (Figure 4-43).



Figure 4-43 Echinacea Movement webpage on Ministry of National Defense’s website

vii. Ministry of Economic Affairs

In order to further strengthen the public effort in anti-drug initiatives, Taiwan Power Company, Chinese Petroleum Corporation and Taiwan Water Corporation have taken advantage of the digital news signs at all of their service locations to aid in the advocacy of anti-drug messages.

viii. Ministry of Transportation

a. Directorate General of Highways posted anti-drug advocacy slogans on bulletin boards in the lobby of Taipei City Motor Vehicles Office buildings, and on its official websites (Figure 4-44). In addition, promotional films entitled Prayers and Bad Company were produced by the Ministry of Justice to be broadcast at all judicial locations in support of anti-drug advocacy.



Figure 4-44 Anti-drug slogans posted on bulletin boards at the lobby of Directorate General of Highways

b. Maritime and Port Bureau's Port of Keelung, Port of Taichung, and Port of Hualian display anti-drug slogans on digital news signs outside their front gates. In addition, anti-drug information is forwarded to community groups for event collaboration, as well as the Navy fleet for anti-drug advocacy. The Port of Hualian, a branch of the Taiwan International Ports Corporation, Ltd., has created a promotional short film entitled Drug Battle to be posted on its global informational network and actively advocates the concept of resisting drug use among all colleagues (Figure 4-45, Figure 4-46).



Figure 4-45 Anti-drug slogans on digital news signs in the lobby of Taiwan International Ports Corporation, Ltd



Figure 4-46 Anti-drug promotional material posted on the global information website of Taiwan International Ports Corporation, Ltd

ix. Council of Labor Affairs

- Posters will be on display on the electronic billboard in the training center of the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training (Figure 4-47), while the rehabilitation hotline (0800-770-885) will be displayed on the center's LED news ticker to strengthen advocacy of anti-drug concepts.
- In order for the public and related staff to be able to view and apply anti-drug knowledge conveniently, the council placed an anti-drug promotional video on the Council of Labor Affairs' Hi-learning website, an anti-drug slogan on the website of the Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (Figure 4-48), and event information for the Echinacea Movement on the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training's E-job website.



Figure 4-47 Anti-drug promotional posters posted on electronic billboards in the training center of the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training by the Council of Labor Affairs



Figure 4-48 Event information for the Echinacea Movement posted on the Council of Labor Affairs' "Hi-learning" website

x. Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

Coast Guard Administration (Executive Yuan) routinely utilize LED billboards within their jurisdiction to promote anti-drug slogans, provide the public with information to prevent drug-abuse, increase interaction with local residents to allow comprehensive understanding of the dangers of drug use and to encourage a cooperative effort with anti-drug initiatives.

(4) Various graphic and multimedia promotional materials

i. Ministry of Education

a. Military communication channels, editorials, news reports, and readers' publications were all used as promotional channels to reiterate the importance of student drug-abuse prevention (Figure 4-49). Reports of student drug-abuse preventative counseling groups led by the Ministry of Education were published. The Ministry also hosted nationwide anti-drug conferences, Echinacea Movement activities in all counties/ cities, and youth anti-drug arts events to promote anti-drug concepts through large-scale events. A total of 47 articles covering anti-drug initiatives have been published, including 19 news articles regarding the Echinacea Movement campaign, 15 news articles on Drug Resistance and Prevention Competitions and Conferences, two promotional articles on Student Drug-abuse Prevention efforts, two promotional articles for Friendly School-ground Anti-drug events, three academic messages from Tsunghue Groups, and two articles on the special screening of Anti-drug Films. In addition, campaign promotion posters of the Nationwide Anti-drug Conference Event Series and Anti-drug Ambassador Spreads have been posted at various institutions and schools throughout the country.



Figure 4-49 Ministry of Education utilizing military communication channels to report current efforts in drug prevention

b. In order to draw the attention of the youth demographic for the Echinacea Movement, the Ministry of Education has invited the director to speak for the Echinacea Movement Sports Advertisement and designed a Heroes Alliance animation to be published on the official website of the Echinacea Movement, available for internet viewing (Figure 4-50, Figure 4-51).



Figure 4-50 Director Jiang of the Ministry of Education representing the Echinacea Movement Sports Advertisement



Figure 4-51 Heroes Alliance animation designed by the Ministry of Education

c. The Ministry of Education subsidized the making of anti-drug promotional material, including stationary, daily use items, multimedia CDs/ DVDs, contact letters to parents, flags, handbooks and souvenirs (cups, tissue paper, cards, calendars, badges, key rings, magnets, bookmarks, accessories, and photo-boards), for extracurricular associations from 22 counties or cities in Taiwan. A total of 150 categories, and 2,369,321 items (Table 4-1), were distributed to all school locations and levels for improved multimedia promotion of anti-drug functions (Figure 4-52).



Figure 4-52 The Ministry of Education subsidized the hosting of anti-drug events and the making of promotional material for Tsunghue initiatives in all counties and cities

Table 4-1 2012 Educational/ promotional material made for Chunhui Project in each city/ county

City/ County	Type	Amount	Note
Yilan County	4	922	Anti-drug banner, stickers, tissue-packages and posters.
Keelung City	2	1,200	Anti-drug re-sealable bags and environmentally friendly fans.
New Taipei City	4	2,956	Chunhui Project file-holder and notebooks, anti-drug fans and triangle banners.
Taoyuan County	4	422	Anti-drug DVD, banners, pens and LED tools.
Hsinchu County	4	2,160	Anti-drug fliers, banners, flags and 4-color pens.
Hsinchu City	5	9,540	Anti-drug fliers, mini tissue-packages, banners, pens, and stickers.
Maoli County	7	2,797	Anti-drug DVD, banners, stickers, boards, tissue packages, rulers, and sticky notes.
Taichung City	11	2,192,717	Anti-drug bookmarks, banners, sticky notes, flags, tissue-packages, commercials (calendars), books (the Truth About Addiction), drug-harm bookmarks, school advocacy material, promotional material, summer/ winter-break letters to the parents, cue cards, postcards and fliers.
Nantou County	15	7,871	Anti-drug posters, comic strips, boards, caps, donation boxes, balloons, promotional material in Puli Lifestyle Newspaper, diverse Chunhui volunteer banners, baseball-related anti-drug banners, anti-drug fans, bracelets, stationary sets, stick-on tattoos, fliers, banners, letters to the parents, Echinacea Movement creative slogans, "A Better Day Tomorrow" promotional CD, Chunhui counselor creative slogans, Chunhui volunteer training package, Chunhui award compilations.

City/ county	Type	Amount	Note
Chunghua County	15	44,631	Chunhui Project handbook, screening urine test handbook, anti-drug DVD, banners, hand-held flags, promotional canvas, pens, volunteer handbook, laws and regulations handbook, tissue-packages, thermos, calendars, cue cards, Chunhui volunteer recruiting posters, anti-drug DM, vests, USB hubs, white outs, POLO shirts, drug harm DVDs and fliers.
Yunlin County	5	7,313	Anti-drug banners, tissue-packages, magnets, hand flags, desk flags, posters, "Young and Artistic" CDs and "War on Drug" creative competitions posters.
Chiayi County	12	13,011	Anti-drug DVDs, banners, tissue-packages, pen bags, pencils, Frisbees, puzzle rings, promotional canvas, jigsaw puzzles, 6-piece stationary sets, clappers, lunch bags and stickers.
Chiayi City	9	14,546	Chunhui achievements roll-up banners, tissue-packages, nail/cutical set, multi-color crayons, stationeries, reusable chopsticks, and 2B pencils.
Tainan City 1	6	22,593	Gambatte anti-drug films, standing banners, hanging banners, anti-drug hand flags, desk flags, Echinacea Movement file holder and Drug Harm 2 video.
Tainan City 2	7	1,310	Letter to parents, Chunhui journals, anti-drug pens, drug harm CDs, file folders, jigsaw puzzles, magnets, sticky notes and stationary sets.
Kaohsiung City	7	14,674	Echinacea Movement promotional pens, sticky notes, file folders, hang bags, banners, flag bases, anti-drug back-packs and flags.
Pingtung County	10	5,937	Anti-drug video CDs, flags, sticky notes, flash lights, stationary (hardboards and rulers), talent competition 3m posters, pens, anti-drug banners, posters, AIDS and anti-drug banners, summer/ winter-break letters to parents, anti-drug handbooks and video CDs.
Taitung County	12	17,225	Anti-drug video CDs, banners, fliers, boards, promotional canvas, posters, Echinacea LED pens, file folder, anti-drug badges, stick-on tattoos and flags.
Hualien County	4	1,075	Chunhui Project key chains, banners caps and t-shirts.
Ponghu County	4	1,261	Chunhui Project mechanical pencils, anti-drug stick-on tattoos, promotional canvas, banner, and letters to parents.
Kinmen County	3	5,160	Anti-drug pen bags, stickers, and tissue-packages.
Total	150	2,369,321	

d. For in-depth understanding of current school anti-drug preventative measures, Commonwealth magazine interviewed officials in educational institutions, including Wang Fu-lin, former director of the Department of Military Training, Wu Yu-zhou (Anti-drug Hero of 2011), former military education supervisor of the New Taipei City Liaison Office, Wang Guo-shin, education supervisor in Pingtung County, and Chang Bai-cheng, director of the military education office at the Taipei City Government Department of Education. These interviews are published as special reports in issue #498 (Figure 4-53).



Figure 4-53 Commonwealth magazine interviewing former military education supervisor of New Taipei City Liaison Office, Mr. Wu Yu-zhou, in March

ii. Ministry of Culture

- In order to extend the anti-drug initiatives to communities and schools, periodic anti-drug slogans and a Ministry of Interior Anti-drug Ad were published on the monthly event booklet of the Preparatory Office of the Wei-Wu-Ying Center for the Arts and Nation Center for Traditional Arts bi-monthly journal Inheritance of Arts. Anti-drug posters and pamphlets were also occasionally posted and placed at the Chang Kai-shek Memorial Hall for public viewing.
- Starting in 2012, the National Taiwan Museum of Fine Arts installed multiple plasma televisions playing anti-drug advertisements for media promotion. In addition, the museum actively encourages the public to participate in arts learning and history and literature exhibitions in order to develop positive leisure habits free of the temptation of drug use.

iii. Ministry of Justice

In collaboration with the Taiwan Alliance for Advancement of Youth Rights and Welfare and Commonwealth magazine's Future Kids monthly issue, the Ministry has hosted the internet-based survey and lottery event, Anti-drug Trivia, in promotion of its Drug-free Homeland website (Figure 4-54), inviting youth, parents, and the public to familiarize themselves with anti-drug knowledge.



Figure 4-54 Commonwealth's Future Kids monthly publication promoting the Drug-free Homeland website of the Ministry of Justice

iv. Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Executive Yuan

- In order to help the public understand the correct use of controlled drugs, pamphlets, and posters such as the "Misuse of Sleeping Pills" and "Psychological Side Effects of Diet Pills" were published. In addition, items such as anti-drug magnets, anti-drug glow sticks, ketamine and bladder L-shaped binders, and anti-drug protection stickers were produced to strengthen youth and the public understanding of drug-abuse and related harm to the body (Figure 4-55).
- Four 30-second promotional short videos were made, including Illegal Diet Methods, Drug Harm for Females, Say No to Ketamine - Bathrooms, and Say No to Ketamine - Bathrooms, for promotional use. The Drug-abuse Prevention Index 2012 was published to provide the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, and all Department of Health offices in the country with the most updated information on drug harm



Figure 4-55 A "Psychological Side Effects of Diet Pills" poster designed by the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan)

and prevention policies. In addition, a presentation entitled Drug-abuse Knowledge was produced and made available for download on the administration's Anti-drug Information Database online. Finally, a case study handbook was jointly published in collaboration with medical institutions, entitled Dark Days Bright Nights-Recover the Sun (Figure 4-56).

- c. Through various periodicals such as Food and Drug Safety Weekly Report (Figure 4-57) and Controlled Drugs Journals, information regarding the danger of newly emerging drugs, ketamine, and other abused drugs is published for the benefit of the public.
- d. Commissioner Kang Zhao-zhou was interviewed by CommonWealth Magazine on the topic of the "Anti-drug Focused Report"; chief Tsai Wen-yin was interviewed by the Department of Health's quarterly journal on "Fun Summer & Fun Youth Free of Accidents and Harm from Drugs".



Figure 4-56 Dark Day Bright Nights - Recover the Sun drug-abuse case study handbook published by the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan)



Figure 4-57 Ketamine Harm published in the Food and Drug Safety Weekly Report by the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan)

v. Department of Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior

By including "Anti-drug Advocacy" in the Annual Social Welfare Assistance Performance Handbook 2012, the Department plans to bring anti-drug education into the community.

vi. Ministry of National Defense

A total of 552 anti-drug articles were published, including seven articles regarding the "Establishment of an Anti-drug Chain to Secure a Healthy Military and Society" published in the Youth Daily, eight articles focusing on "Thorough Anti-drug Efforts to Secure the Integrity of Our Troops", 10 articles focusing on "Thorough Anti-drug Efforts to Secure the Purity of Our Troops", 430 news reports on "Active Anti-drug Efforts and Strict Screening Process for Military Personnel", 93 discussion articles on "Bravely Say No to Drugs to Maintain Military Integrity" (Figure 4-58), monthly publications in The Light of Victory, monthly publications on The Fight, and four "Strict Anti-drug Efforts to Create a Clean Homeland" published in the quarterly journal I Love My Home (Figure 4-59).



Figure 4-58 Ministry of National Defense publishing anti-drug focused articles in Youth Daily



Figure 4-59 Monthly periodicals The Light of Victory and The Fight publish anti-drug articles

vii. Ministry of Economic Affairs

All subordinate offices and institutions utilize various promotional methods to host anti-drug events, including the printing of publications, distribution of anti-drug information,

keynote speeches, advocacy assemblies, the making of anti-drug banners, the making of anti-drug posters, giveaway trivia competitions, carnivals, and hiking activities.

viii. Ministry of Transportation and Communication

The Port of Keelung (Maritime and Port Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communication) has strengthened anti-drug initiatives with personnel training courses and dispatched doctors from Keelung City Municipal Hospital to conduct inspections at designated locations. Anti-drug stickers, common narcotics classification graphs, drug use safety promotional material, and “Respect Life, Say No to Drugs” posters were also distributed to further promote anti-drug initiatives (Figure 4-60).



Figure 4-60 The Port of Keelung, a branch of Taiwan International Ports Corporation, Ltd., combined personnel training courses with distribution of health advocacy material

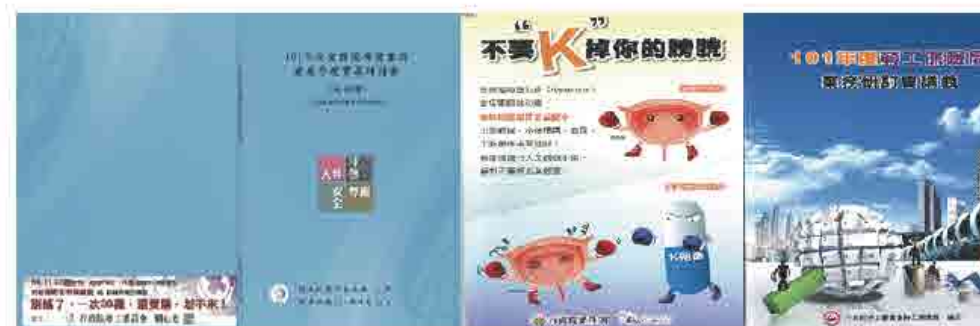


Figure 4-61 The Port of Keelung combines personnel training with distribution of health safety educational materials

ix. Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan

Anti-drug promotional short videos, posters, and other material were distributed to all affiliated offices at related forums and events, such as a Labor Safety and Health Event, a Labor Insurance Event, and a National Pension Event. Anti-drug promotional materials are included in all document packages given to participants at these gatherings and forums. Anti-drug texts, pictures, and hotline information can also be found within all printed materials (Figure 4-61).

x. Veteran Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan

The “Medical Health” program (includes information on anti-drug and epidemic prevention) and the “Legal Knowledge” program (includes explanation of drug prevention laws) are made available on the Rongguang Bi-weekly, Rongguang Electronic Paper, Rongguang Cultural Website and VOH Broadcasting Network’s “Evergreen Tree” show (Figure 4-62). These programs work jointly with various media, occasionally inviting doctors, lawyers, and specialists to talk about drug prevention, legal responsibilities or personal experiences, and are available for inquiries and or downloads.



Figure 4-62 Veteran Affairs Commission’s Rongguang Bi-weekly

2. Future outlook

- (1) Public offices will continue to integrate schools and private groups, utilize multimedia, and bring themed and or vibrant anti-drug initiatives through political, legislative, health, medical, and educational approaches. These initiatives contribute to the positive and healthy propagation of anti-drug concepts into the daily lives of people, and thereby increase the magnitude of anti-drug advocacy.

- (2) All channels of communications will continue to serve as the frontier of propagation for information on newly emerging drugs and policies on drug prevention methods. Aside from collaborating with special holidays and press conferences, mass media will continue to be actively utilized in the promotion of all anti-drug efforts.
- (3) Through cross-department collaborations, the Echinacea Movement and the Anti-drug Alliance will continue to channel their anti-drug education into every level of social organization through each department's specialized approaches for focused advocacy and the best propagation effects, in order to educate the public on the dangers of drug abuse. In utilizing the experience and influence of private groups, community members are encouraged to join anti-drug abuse efforts as volunteers to contribute to the campaigns.
- (4) Anti-drug promotional and educational materials continue to focus on different demographics and age groups in order to strengthen drug resistance and drug prevention. Private resources are also utilized to further the propagation of anti-drug awareness into every corner of society.

▶▶ III. Consolidate screening tasks and improve the counseling network

A urine test is one of the main methods of preventing drug proliferation. The consolidation of screening tasks determines the environmental wellness of our society; therefore, early detection is vital to the provision of proper counseling and rehabilitation, in order to achieve effective prevention of drug-abuse and create a drug-free environment.

1. Current tasks

(1) Ministry of Education

The Ministry actively facilitated the Executive Yuan's approval of the "Prevention of Drugs in Entering School

Ground" strategy, and has established the "Flow Chart of Tertiary Implementation Plan for Student Drug Abuse Prevention" (Figure 4-63), which is described as follows for the year 2012:

- i. According to the Executive Yuan's "Specialized Personnel Urine Test Methods", a list of all specialized personnel, approved by the principals after an assessment meeting, is to be compiled for every school level.
- ii. The Ministry holds procedural workshops for annual urine test screening directed at specialized personnel to explain how to conduct tests and obtain new subjects. Schools are asked to consolidate testing procedures in accordance with the instructions described by the Specialized Personnel (Student) Urine Test Handbook.
- iii. The Tsunghue project conducted a urine screening test focused on High-risk Individuals (Figure 4-64) and confirmed 1,292 positive cases.
- iv. In order to improve the effectiveness of student drug-abuse counseling, all schools are asked to follow Tsunghue groups' procedural protocols. Aside from identifying Tsunghue counseling groups' drug-abusing student lists, the Ministry has also established a "Student Drug-abuse Counseling and Management Tracking System" in order to effectively manage repeat offenders (Figure 4-65). In addition, the "Student Drug-abuse Counseling Module and Performance Assessment Project" (including assessment of teaching material, teaching equipment and counseling handbooks) was facilitated to develop Tsunghue counseling courses, continue hosting and promoting related initiatives and provide schools with student drug-abuse counseling and or rehabilitation information.



Figure 4-64 Tsunghue urine screening test for specialized personnel



Figure 4-65 Student drug-abuse counseling and tracking management system conducted by the Ministry of Education

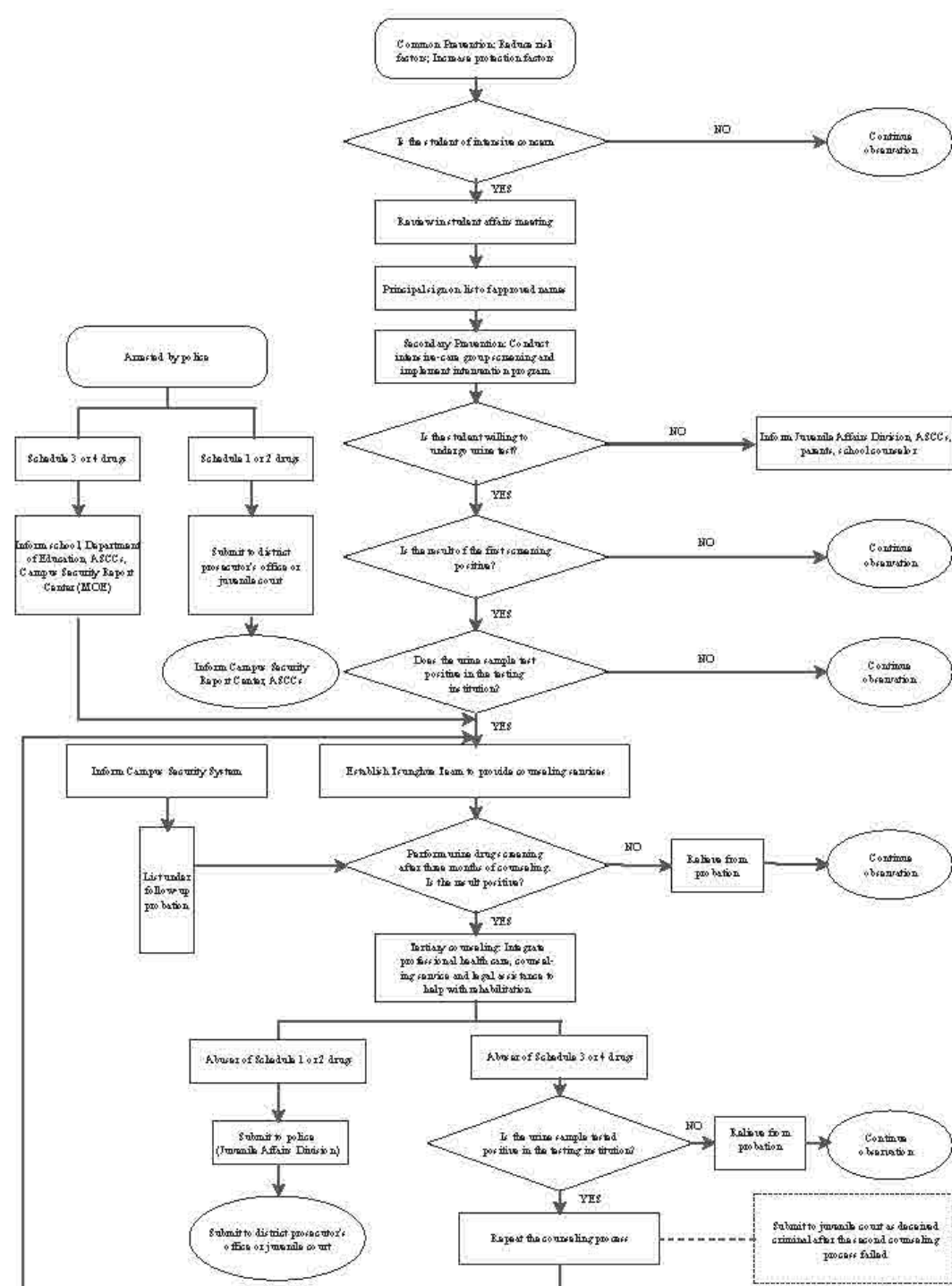


Figure 4-63 Flow Chart of Tertiary Implementation Plan for Student Drug Abuse Prevention

- v. Students who terminate counseling procedures or transfer to other schools or local drug harm prevention centers will continue to be counseled and tracked. A total of 597 subjects were recorded in 2012.
- vi. Students suspected of using schedule II or schedule III narcotics will be transferred to addiction control facilities or rehabilitation institutes. A total of 570 subjects were recorded to have been transferred for rehabilitation medical services.
- vii. The Student Drug-abuse Prevention Inquiries Services Team Project was formed to subsidize five counties and or cities, including New Taipei City, Taoyuan County, Taichung City and Kaohsiung, to provide Tsunghue groups from all school levels

with case study inquiries by inviting professionals such as psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, youth counseling associations, or care givers. The initiative provided Tsunghue case study inquiry services from all schools, provided individuals with severe problems with one-on-one counseling, relocated subjects to rehabilitation institutes, or promoted outdoor therapy and or education via discover. Such initiatives help drug-abusing students to attain more positive developments and consequently become more resilient to drug temptations (Figure 4-66).



Figure 4-66 Various events were hosted by student drug-abuse prevention inquiry and service groups, including around-the-island bicycle rides, hiking top peaks educational adventures and occupational learning programs

National Police Agency (Ministry of the Interior), a total of 475 cases were reported through the “Educational Institute Assisted Prosecutor/ Police Reporting Module” and 335 of which have been successfully indicted. These efforts, along with suitable counseling, will contribute significantly to the prevention of drug harm to students.

(2) Ministry of Justice

In order to consolidate screening tests, a total of 181,643 subjects have received urine tests. Of which, a total of 12,761 were under close watch, and 4,500 were receiving rehabilitation. Twelve random tests were conducted to a total of 116 narcotics investigators/ testers/ warrantors for opiates and amphetamines, which returned negative test results.

(3) Ministry of the Interior

- i. Since 2006, the 46th class of substitute military service, to the end of 2012, the National Conscription Agency (Ministry of the Interior) has conducted urine screening tests for all conscripts on the second day of enlistment. A total of 135,902 individuals were tested. Specialists and scholars were also invited to give drug-abuse prevention lectures as part of the basic training for all conscripts in order to achieve preliminary preventative measures. Medical centers specialized in rehabilitation were also asked to provide assistance to conscripts under surveillance and improve counseling effectiveness.
- ii. The National Police Agency (Ministry of the Interior), in collaboration with the Ministry of Education’s Tsunghue project, have utilized the help of police officers to conduct investigations of individuals proven unresponsive to counseling assistance from educational institutions and to pursue their narcotic distributors for proper legal proceedings, thereby eliminating the intrusion of narcotics into schools. The Ministry also collaborates with

viii. The Ministry supervises consolidation of off-campus cooperative patrols in all counties and cities to counsel and record high-risk students wandering outside school grounds in hopes of putting an end to anti-social behavior in student groups. A total of 5,385 teachers, school supervisors, and police officers were utilized for 10,865 off - campus cooperative patrols.

ix. The Ministry promoted the “Educational Institute Assisted Prosecutor/Police Reporting Module” where educational entities are responsible for detecting the intrusion of drug crimes into schools and reporting to authorities. This initiative will contribute to the apprehension of middle and small drug distributors, thereby securing school safety and halting the infiltration of narcotics into school campuses. According to statistics provided by the

the “Educational Institute Assisted Prosecutor/ Police Reporting Module” under an exclusive contact to effectively eliminate infiltration of narcotics in schools and to safeguard the students on campus.

(4) Ministry of Nation Defense

i. Strengthen Screening Urine

In 2012, the new trainee’s office conducted a total of 213,010 urine screening test on all new conscripts, where 24 individuals tested positive upon a second review. In 2012, a total of 373,147 regular military personnel (including detained offenders and high-risk individuals) were also tested, and 119 cases tested positive after a second review. A total of 143 individuals were transferred to martial courts for further legal proceedings.

ii. Enforced rehabilitation counseling

In order to completely rehabilitate drug addicts, courses such as Rehabilitation Counseling, Legal Education, Study of Humanity, and Career Counseling were offered during the rehabilitation period. In addition, social resources such as community, religious, and welfare groups are also incorporated to strengthen rehabilitation functions. In order to allow better understanding of the dangers brought about by drug-abuse, all ranks of military personnel are recommended to read the reference of Next Stop, Happiness, a booklet published by the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) in 2010, and distributed to all mental health centers. The same content is also available for download on the Political Warfare Bureau website to further education regarding drug abuse (Figure 4-67). Statistics indicate a total of 149 rehabilitated in 2010, including five repeat offenders (3.3% of the total population). This number was lowered to 104 by 2011, including six repeat offenders (5.7% of the total population). In 2012, the total number of rehabilitated was again reduced to 84, with only one repeat offender (1.1% of the total population). A

dramatic improvement in anti-drug efforts is shown in Figure 4-68.



Figure 4-67 Next Stop, Happiness is available for download on military counseling and national military websites under the Ministry of National Defense “Addition Problem”

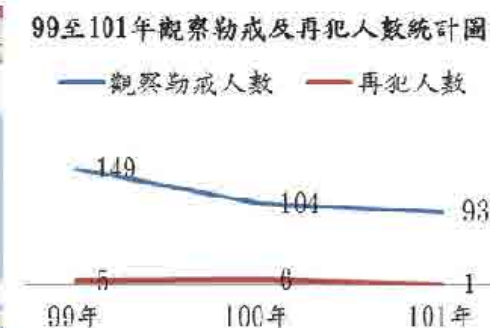


Figure 4-68 Statistical graph of rehabilitated and repeat offenders in the military

(5) Ministry of Economic Affairs

In 2012, a total of 18,163 individuals were involved in public safety work, where 10,127 urine screening tests were conducted (including contract workers). Upon preliminary tests, three individuals tested positive and one was confirmed with substance influence. The individual was replaced by the Taiwan Power Company. No other personnel or contract workers were found to be involved in substance abuse (Table 4-2).

Table 4-2 2012 Test Results of Public Safety Personnel from Subsidiaries of Ministry of Economic Affairs

Classifications	Taiwan Power Company	TaiwanCPC	Taiwan Water Corporation	Taiwan Sugar Corporation	Aerospace Industrial Development Corporation	Total
Personnel	12,000	5,212	942	0	9	18,163
Number Tested	9,222	701	163	32	9	10,127
Positive Results for Preliminary Results	2	0	1	0	0	3
Positive Results for Secondary Tests	1	0	0	0	0	1

(6) Ministry of Transportation and Communications

- i. In the past two years, the Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation has conducted unscheduled urine screening tests, where positive results comprised of less than 1% of all personnel. However, the sample size of tested personnel has increased, by law, from 25% of the total population to 40%. This number will continue to be maintained, with the target of tested individuals now including, aside from the legally required train operators and controllers, all personnel involved in the operation (such as conductors, station managers and superintendents). The categories of urine tests have also increase to include BZD, in order to safeguard operational safety.
- ii. Random urine screening tests have also been included in the Civil Aeronautics Administration's (MOTC) annual health check, with the required sample of test subjects to be maintained at above 25% of the total population. Should the tests indicate less than 1% of positive results for two consecutive years, the institution will be allowed to decrease its sample size to under 40%. Airlines will be asked to keep track and improve the number of positive test results in order to safeguard public transportation safety.
- iii. Taiwan Railway Administration displaying anti-drug related slogans at each station and inside its vehicles to achieve effective anti-drug functions (Figure 4-69).
- iv. All branches under the Maritime and Port Bureau (MOTC) are required to conduct urine screening drug tests to all personnel, according to "Specialized Personnel Urine Test Methods" (Figure 4-70). All subordinating international ports conducted urine screening tests to their personnel in 2012. For example, in order to prevent its personnel from drug harm and create a drug-free working environment, the Port of Keelung, a branch of Taiwan International Ports Corporation Ltd., has constructed "Drug Prevention".



Figure 4-69 Notices displayed inside operational vehicles of the Taiwan Railway Administration



Figure 4-70 Port of Keelung, a branch of Taiwan International Ports Corporation Ltd., conducting screening urine tests to specialized personnel

(7) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

Urine screening tests for (meta) amphetamine and morphine (occasionally ketamine) are conducted on all new, important or high-risk personnel under the Coast Guard Administration (Executive Yuan). Individuals testing positive are referred for further drug-abuse urine tests at the Tri-service General Hospital or district military hospitals or health centers. Individuals testing positive after referral will then be subjected to observation or rehabilitation. Table 4-3 shows a summary of all reviewed personal from the Coastal Patrol Directorate General (Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan).

Table 4-3 2012 Test Results from Coast Guard Administration

2012 Summary of Test Results from Coast Guard Administration			
Department	Number of people receiving tests	Positive Results for Preliminary Tests	Positive Results for Second Tests
Subsidiaries of Coast Guard Administration	2,378	32	3
Subsidiaries of North Patrol Bureau	4,138	8	1
Subsidiaries of Central Patrol Bureau	5,696	10	3
Subsidiaries of South Patrol Bureau	5,293	7	6
Subsidiaries of East Patrol Bureau	1,130	0	0
Total	18,635	57	13

2. Future prospects

- (1) According to the “Specialized Personnel Urine Test Methods” by the Executive Yuan, all organizations and or schools must continue with the intensified screening and control of high-risk populations. Each related office must keep a roster of “specialized personnel”, and carry out occasional, random screening to identify those with drug-use problems and provide needed rehabilitation measures and follow-up counseling. The types and testing threshold of commonly abused drugs should be understood for the proper purchase of quick screen testing procedures.
- (2) All related offices must implement a complete search and or check-up of drug-abuse problems for specialized personnel, raising the positive test rate for specialized personnel urine screening tests. A reporting system must be established among schools, social organizations, judicial police offices and medical systems for drug-abuse cases in order to provide better counseling service and referral for medical rehabilitation.
- (3) In order to assist individuals with drug problems to break free from drugs, the initiative will continue to increase collection work of the latest drug-abuse data, provide the most updated messages, grasp the latest information, implement the report of drug-abuse problems according to related regulations, carry out a complete rehabilitation and or counseling service, and provide educational courses for rehabilitation and addiction relapse prevention. A well-rounded drug-abuse prevention system must be established for warning and counseling purposes.
- (4) Telephone interviews, home interviews and anti-drug education, search, or counseling work must be reinforced to target high-risk families and young adults. In addition, drug addiction relapse prevention and educational courses must be intensified for those

admitted into rehab centers, assisting individuals with the willingness to break free from drug addiction. Follow-up counseling from the center for drug-abuse prevention must also be conducted after release to help them seek support from both family and society. Governmental organizations must use current surveys and analyses to construct a well-rounded system for drug-abuse prevention warning and counseling work in order to lower the number of people using drugs.

▶▶ IV. Improve anti-drug knowledge and strengthen prevention tertiary prevention work

The types of abused drugs are frequently changing, and the age for drug users are decreasing year by year. These effects have expanded to all levels of society. The only way to stop harm from drugs at the source and to increase the results of anti-drug programs is by integration of all current mechanisms and functions, combining all networks and resources of society to implement anti-drug and legal education, thereby strengthening the understanding of the dangers of drug use. These efforts will further inform related prevention and counseling knowledge of the public.

1. Current tasks

(1) Ministry of Education

- i. To guide young students to establish healthier habits, all school levels conducted anti-drug and legal-education events, which comprised a total of 1,018 events with 1,283,941 participants. In addition, in the implementation of the Tsunghue Project, drug-abuse prevention works were promoted by combining different characteristics of each school, through a total of 17,486 events, and reaching 10,007,678 participants (Figure 4-71, Figure 4-72, Figure 4-73, Figure 4-74).
- ii. The Ministry of Education funded the Tsunghue Project, where a

total of 25 schools, 40 events, and 25,746 participants, in addition to 32 private organizations, 424 events and 200,000 participants, were involved (Figure 4-75).

iii. Student extracurricular associations from 22 cities and or counties conducted urine screening tests workshops, Tsunghue learning courses, anti-drug knowledge courses, and Tsunghue leader-development courses to improve anti-drug knowledge for school faculty and student leaders (Figure 4-76).



Figure 4-75 Anti-drug advocacy of Tzu Chi University funded by the Ministry of Education



Figure 4-76 Urine sample screening test learning courses conducted by the Ministry of Education's liaison offices in each city and county



Figure 4-71 Friendly campus week for anti-drug advocacy work during the first week of school for all grade levels



Figure 4-72 6D Anti-drug movie Highly Dangerous Lifestyle promoted by the Ministry of Education, and the Taipei City Government



Figure 4-73 Anti-drug advocacy during different festivals at schools in all grade levels



Figure 4-74 Anti-drug and legal-education advocacy events held in all grade levels at schools

- iv. The Ministry conducts substance-abuse professional training of conscripts through educational services to prevent conscripts from drug use. Previous cases on drug-abuse are compiled as references for trainees in hopes of improving professional knowledge required by the Tsunghue Project for drug prevention work (Figure 4-77).
- v. The Ministry conducts annual Tsunghue Club learning courses (Figure 4-78), which served a total of 222 members, including advisory faculty and student leaders to raise the knowledge of event planning in the Tsunghue Club. At the same time, drug-abuse prevention and AIDS prevention advocacies were promoted in schools, and the affiliation between schools were improved due to the sharing of operational experiences between clubs.



Figure 4-77 Professional training courses on urine screening test procedures for conscripts conducted by city and county liaison offices under the Ministry of Education



Figure 4-78 Tsunghue Club's leader training courses in 2012 conducted by the Ministry of Education

vi. Learning courses were conducted in northern, central, and southern regions in reference to the Anti-drug Project by Tzu Chi University in 2012, where students learn to be involved in anti-drug advocacy. These learning courses aim to promote the concept of anti-drug use to all universities in the nation, and encourage schools to apply for project funding which allows students to devote themselves to nearby middle schools for anti-drug and anti-drug advocacy work (Figure 4-79).



Figure 4-79 Briefing tour conducted by the Ministry of Education in northern, central, and southern regions of Taiwan for anti-drug efforts

vii. The Ministry hosted a National Anti-drug Conference in 2012 to strengthen anti-drug values in young adults. An educational seminar was held on June 2nd and 3rd. In addition, a total of 108 booths were offered by the Taipei City Government to participants in the Anti-drug Exposition held at National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall, which also included drug harm prevention centers, universities, liaison offices, and private organizations from all counties and cities. The Anti-drug Exposition allowed organizations to conduct exchanges on the basis of learning and observing one another (Figure 4-80, Figure 4-81, and Figure 4-82).



Figure 4-80 Vice President Wu attended the Anti-drug Educational Seminar held by the Ministry of Education in 2012



Figure 4-81 President Ma and directors attended the National Anti-drug Exposition held by the Ministry of Education in 2012
Figure 4-82 A total of 108 advocacy booths were set up at the National Anti-drug Exposition

viii. Specialists and scholars were invited for the implementation of an Anti-drug Advocacy Group to educate students and teachers on the knowledge of anti-drug efforts. Special training courses were carried out for teachers to improve drug prevention knowledge for the promotion of anti-drug education on campus (Figure 4-83). The results in 2012 are summarized in the following tables: Table 4-4, and Table 4-5 Results of the 2012 anti-drug educational advocacy events conducted by the Ministry of Education.



Figure 4-83 Anti-drug advocacy groups on drug prevention education conducted by each city and county for school staff and faculty

Table 4-4 Results of the 2012 anti-drug educational advocacy events conducted by the Ministry of Education

Result of the Ministry of Education 2012 anti-drug advocacy, events, parenting workshops, and seminars			
Items	Occasions	Benefactors	Note
Tsunghue Team events and competitions	1,018	1,283,941	Including faculty members and students
Drug prevention symposiums and conferences	1,751	93,368	
Seminars	2,202	278,622	
Promotions	8,713	7,756,988	
Multi-media advocacy	3,802	594,759	
Total	17,486	10,007,678	

Table 4-5 Results of faculty anti-drug knowledge learning courses conducted by the Ministry of Education from 2010 to 2012

Result of drug prevention knowledge seminars for faculty members from 2010 to 2012			
Year	Targets	Occasions	Participants
2010	Vocational high school/juni or high school students	2,109	64,551
2011	Vocational high school/juni or high school students	1,601	62,492
2012	Vocational high school/juni or high school students	1,376	55,120

- ix. High schools and all grade levels below must utilize Health and Care and or Health and Physical Training courses to apply one or more anti-drug knowledge courses for the strengthening of anti-drug efforts.
- x. In order to enforce the concept of “Drug Battle - A War for Yourself” in a more powerful manner and fight the temptation of drugs, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of justice, and Department of Health joint-hosted the 2012 anti-drug creative contest and award ceremony, “Drug Battle”, through singing, dancing, and theater performances with anti-drug elements. The events allowed a further development of positive leisure and hobbies to more effectively achieve the reduction of drug problems at their source (Figure 4-84).
- xi. The Ministry of Education provided teachers from all grade levels

on-line learning courses. A total of nine units (16 hours) are available for teachers anytime and anywhere (Figure 4-85).



Figure 4-84 Minister Wu Chen-huan of the Ministry of Justice attended the 2012 “Drug Battle” anti-drug creative contest and award ceremony



Figure 4-85: Online learning courses developed by the Ministry of Justice for anti-drug initiatives

- xii. The Ministry of Education entrusted National Chung Cheng University to develop age-specific supplementary materials for drug-abuse prevention (High school and or professional school version).
- xiii. Learning courses conducted in 2012 for campus drug-abuse prevention related personnel (student advisors, student assistance leaders) in all grade levels below and including high school. A total of eight events were held, and 770 people participated.
- xiv. Social resources outside of schools in each city and or county were efficiently integrated to exert the greatest effect on advocacy events; in 2012, 340 related offices were contacted and actively coordinated in 2012 for anti-drug advocacy education (Table 4-6).

Table 4-6 2012 Summary of collaboration between extra-curricular committee and anti-drug institutions

City/Country	No. of Organization	No. of Organization
Yilan County	5	Yilan County Government Education Department, Department of Health, Yilan County Government Police Bureau, China Youth Corps, county-Taiwan WAR GAME association
Keelung City	8	Keelung City Government Education Department, Department of Health, Prosecutors Office, World Peace Charity Association Keelung Branch, Keelung Tzu Chi Teacher Association, Government Police Bureau, China Youth Corps, jinghua Cultural Foundation
New Taipei City	33	Investigation Bureau, LANIN Life Aesthetics, Harmony Home Association, Jinghua Society Cultural Foundation, Department of Civil Affairs, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Health, Police Bureau, Department of Labor, New Taipei City Prosecutors Office, Shilin Prosecutors Office, Taipei Prosecutors Office, Taipei City Hospital, Bala sanatorium, China Youth Corps, Xinzhuang Junior Chamber International, Taiwan AIDS Nurses Association, Keelung City Department of Health, Tzu Chi Xinzhuang, Sihih Cathay General Hospital, Sunshine Social Welfare Foundation, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Libertas Education Foundation, Taiwan Adventist Foundation, Cardinal Tien Hospital, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Department of Health, Women's Federation for World Peace, Chong-De Cultural Foundation, John Tung Foundation, Fu Jen Catholic University, Tamkang University, Ppkid performance organization
Taoyuan County	29	Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office, Yuan Kuang Culture & Education Foundation, Taoyuan County Government Education Bureau, Department of Health, Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Department of Social Welfare, Police Bureau, Juvenile Affairs Division, Taiwan After-Care Association, Yuan Kuang Buddhist Foundation, Police Bureau Traffic Division, Lions Clubs International, Taoyuan County Pharmacist Association, Taoyuan County Pharmacist Association, Dayuan Township Office, Taoyuan Health Center, Xinwu Health Center, Jungli Health Center, Daxi Health Center, Longtan Township Office, China Youth Corps of south activity center, China Youth Corps of Fuxing Township activity center, world peace Organization, Taoyuan sanatorium, Landseed Hospital, The Bureau of Investigation, Ministry of Justice, Taoyuan County center for children and family, Taoyuan County Children's Center, Wild Bird Society Of Taiwan, J Gospel, Xiayun explore education schools
Hsinchu County	9	Department of Health, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Hsinchu County Police Bureau, Traffic Division, Fire Department, After Care Association, Hsinchu District Court, Neiwan Management Committee, Zhudong Health Center
Hsinchu City	4	Education Department, Hsinchu City Police Bureau, Department of Health, Hsinchu City Investigation Station
Miaoli County	6	Education station, Department of Health, Zhoilan Health Center, Labour Department, Police Bureau, Yu Da University of Science and Technology
Taichung City	12	County Government Education Bureau, Department of Health, Health Center, Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Taichung City Blood Station, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Harmony, Providence University, Tunghai University, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Prosecutors Office, Ministry of Justice, Taichung District Prosecutors Office, Police Bureau, Dajia District Woman Association, world Peace Union General

City/Country	No. of Organization	No. of Organization
Nantou County	38	Ministry of the Interior National Conscription Agency, Social Affairs Department, Police Bureau, Education Department, General Affairs Department, Recruitment Center, Fire Brigade, Prosecutors Office, Shiuli Township Health Center, Renai Township Health Center, Puli Town Health Center, Shuli Police Station, Blood Donation Center, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Drug Abuse revention Center, China Youth Corps, Ministry of Justice, Department of Health, Ministry Of Health and Welfare, Taichung City Police Bureau, Taichung Prison, Department of Health, Women's Federation for World Peace-Taiwan, Nantou City Health Center, Changhua Reform school, Agency of Corrections Ministry Of Justice, Yuchi Township Health Center, Eden Social Welfare Foundation, Military Service Section, Nantou Christian Hospital, Yumin Hospital, Nantou Hospital, World Peace Organization, Nantou Youth Society Group, Dawn, Samantabhadra Buddhist Association, Lions Clubs International of Taiwan, Nantou Country Department of city and tourism
Changhua County	37	Women's Federation for World Peace-Taiwan, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Harmony Home Association, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Central Taiwan Recruitment Center, Changhua County Pharmacist Association, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, John Tung Foundation, Legislator Lin Cang-Min's Office, Changhua Northwest Lions Club, Changhua County Government Education Department, Social Affairs Department, Changhua County Prosecutors Office, Changhua Prosecutors Office, Probation Association, Changhua Prosecutors Office, Taiwan After-Care Association, Lifeline Association, Women and Children Protection Brigade, Lugang Town Veterans Association, Er-lin Township Office, Changhua County Police Bureau, Changhua County Police Station, Juvenile Affairs Division, Blood Donation Center, Changhua County Department of Health, Changhua County Drug
Yunlin County	25	Hsin-Ann Hospital, Yunlin District Court, Yunlin County Police Bureau, Yunlin County Department of Health, Yunlin County Government Education Department, Yunlin County Drug Abuse Prevention Center, China Youth Corps of Yunlin County, Yunlin County Probation Association, Yunlin County Lifeline Association, Yunlin County Recruitment Center Of National Armed Forces, Yunlin County Juvenile Guidance Committee, Lions Clubs International, Department of Health, Women's Federation for World Peace-Taiwan, Taiwan Advance Bio-Pharmaceutical Inc, Taiwan Certification Technology, Taiwan Cyclist Federation, Probation Association, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation
Chiayi County	6	Chiayi Prosecutors Office, Chiayi County Education Department, Chiayi County Police Bureau, Chiayi China Youth Corps, Department of Health, Human Resources Development Center
Chiayi City	24	Chiayi City Government Department of Health, Chiayi City Government Education Department, Chiayi City Government Police Bureau, Chiayi City Government Civil Affairs Bureau, Bureau of Health Promotion, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, World Vision Taiwan, DOH Executive Yuan Chiayi Hospital, Fire Brigade, Chiayi Prison, Chiayi City Government Department of Cultural Affairs, Chiayi City Social Affairs Bureau, Chiayi Environmental Protection Bureau, Chiayi Blood Donation Center, Chiayi Christian Hospital, Lions Clubs International, Chiayi Prosecutors Office, Department of Health, Women's Federation for World Peace-Taiwan, Chiayi Veterans Hospital, National Chung Cheng University, National Chiayi University, Chiayi City Pharmacist Association, Water Air Force Base

City/ Country	No. of Organization	No. of Organization
Tainan City II	13	Department of Health, Police Department, Southern Taiwan University of Science & Technology, China Youth Corps, County Pharmacist Association, Tainan City Government Education Bureau, Tainan City Government Drug Abuse Prevention enter, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Tainan Prosecutors Office , Tainan City Blood Donation Center ,Conscription Agency Ministry Of The Interior ,Ho-Hsin Ebus, Taiwan Railways Administrations of Hsinying Station,
Tainan City I	12	Tainan City Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Education Bureau, Tainan City Police Bureau,Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, China Youth Corps, County Pharmacist Association, Department of Health, Tainan City Blood Donation Center , Tainan City For Children and Family ,Markets ,Voice Of Han Broadcasting,Far East University
Kaohsiung City	30	Health Center, Juvenile Affairs Division, Cheng Shiu University, The House of Grace, Blood Donation Center, Fooyin University, Liu-Gui Children's Home, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Juvenile Court, Rotary Club, E-Da Hospital, Kao Yuan University, Vitalon Foods Company, I-Shou University, Advance Bio-Pharmaceutical Inc, Jiannren Hospital, Kaohsiung Drug Abuser Teatment Center, John Tung Foundation, Kaohsiung Game-Show Production Association , Pingtung Christian Hospital, The Bureau of Investigation, Ministry of Justice , Min-Sheng Hospital, Tzu Chi University ,Kymco , Tungfang Design Institute , Fo Guang Shan Buddha Memorial Center , China Youth Corps Of Zengwun , Chishan Dongping county community ,Finance Bureau Tobacco and Management Division , Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Harmony
Pingtung County	8	Pingtung County Government Education Department, Department of Health, District Court, The House of Grace, Pingtung County Police Bureau, Kaohsiung paintball Association, Pingtung County Department of Social Welfare , ackerman Adolescent Association
Taitung County	17	Department of Health, Prosecutors Office, Taitung County Investigation Bureau, China Youth Corps, Taitung County Police Bureau, Taitung County Recruitmant Center Of National Armed Forces , Taitung County office , Jinghua Cultural Foundation ,Taiwan After-Care Association of Taitung , Association of victims Support , County Government Education Bureau , Taitung County Fire Bureau, Reserved Command Of Taitung ,Army Command Headquarters, Taitung District Agricultural Research and Extension Station Council of Agricultural
Hualien County	7	Department of Health, Agape House Christian Counseling Center, Prosecutors Office, Hualien County Government Education Department, Drug Abuse Prevention enter, Police Bureau, Hualien cultural and Creative Industries Park
Penghu County	9	Penghu County Government , Prosecutors Office, Drug Abuse Prevention enter, Bureau of Health Promotion , District Court , Senior Citizen's Home , sports Affairs Council Executive Yuan , Department of Health , Health Center
Kinmen County	8	Kinmen County Juvenile Affairs Division, Kinmen County Department of Health, Kinmen Prosecutors Office, Kinmen County Government, Kinmen County Police Bureau, Recruitmant Center Of National Armed Forces, Environmental Protection Bureau , Departmaent of Civil Affairs

xv. National Chung Cheng University Drugs Abuse Prevention Education Center subsidized by the Ministry of Education provides information about causation and consequences of drug abuse for students in central and southern Taiwan. The center consists of a briefing room, an exhibition hall and a multimedia room and guides students away from narcotics hazard (Figure 4-86).

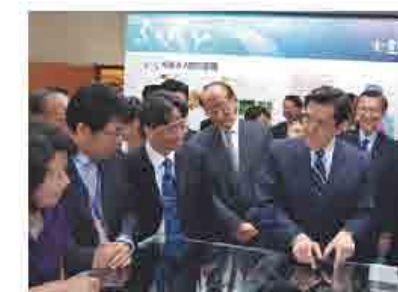


Figure 4-86 President Ma and Ministry of Education's Commissioner Jiang visit drug-abuse

(2) Ministry of Justice

Planning of diverse and multilateral anti-drug promotions, including:

i. Reinforcement of criminal research, analysis, and academic seminars on drugs

- a. The Ministry compiled analysis of adolescent crimes: According to annual adolescent criminal data, the “2010 Adolescent Criminal Analysis” was completed. The analysis describes the current situation of adolescent criminal activities (including drug related crimes) as well as criminal trends to be published on the official website of the Ministry of Justice. This data provides the general public, schools, prevention institutions, and academic research centers with necessary references.
- b. The Ministry published the “2011 Criminal Analysis” and compiled official data of criminal records, allowing the understanding of annual criminal conditions. A special Drugs Crime section was included with analysis on related issues, including the state of crime, the age of offenders, and their educational backgrounds and occupations; such information provides related institutions and research centers with a basic database on criminal activities, and serves as reference for the

development of countermeasures.

- c. The Ministry published a Research Thesis on Criminal Issues and Related Policy (15) focusing on currently significant local crimes and social issues, and combining these results with academic and pragmatic research. Topics such as criminal policies, investigations, conditions, treatments, and identification of high-risk individuals are discussed. A drug-related topic on Female Drug Users and Treatments is also included to provide related institutions and academic research centers reference for the development of countermeasures.
- d. The Ministry conducted academic seminars focused on newly emerging crimes and social phenomena, the setting of research topics, in combination with seminars held by academic organizations. These events include 2012 International Academic Seminar on Psychology and Correction of Violent and Drug Crimes held by Hsuan Chuang University on May 13th, 2012, and 2012 Academic Seminar on Criminal Issues and Countermeasures held by National Chung Cheng University on November 23rd, 2012. Multiple drug-related criminal research papers were delivered during these seminars.

ii. Promotion of summer activity in the prevention of adolescent crime

The Ministry conducted reinforced investigation and detection for the prevention of adolescent drug use and trafficking cases through the combined use of internet and social resources.

iii. Production and compilation of anti-drug advocacy materials for distribution and application.

- a. A total of five short films, entitled Regeneration Tree, 1,000 posters, 10,000 all-purpose handbooks, and 10,000 copies of anti-drug “Drug Battle” CDs were produced by the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education and Food and Drug Administration (Department of

Health, Executive Yuan). The CDs are to be distributed to all school and related institutions for promotional purposes, which includes the game “Showdown with the Devil” (Figure 4-87), video series Celebrity Anti-drug Video and Regeneration Tree, as well as Creative Contest Winning Projects.

- b. The Ministry continues to provide the “I Don’t Use Drugs” handbook to the public, schools, and institutions for provision of information on drug harm, prevention methods and rehabilitation.



Figure 4-87 Anti-drug video CDs Drug Battle

(3) Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Executive Yuan

- i. A “Ketamine Harm Section” was added to the Anti-drug Data website. Information on the physical and mental harm brought about by ketamine abuse was published for the use of schools and all related institutions to strengthen and improve knowledge on ketamine addiction and dependence.
- ii. The Ministry conducted the 2012 National Community Pharmacist Training Project; eight training seminars were carried out in northern, central, southern, and eastern Taiwan with a total of 620 participating pharmacists, 284 of whom were from community pharmacies. In addition, 272 consultation stations were established to allow the public easier access to information on drug abuse and prevention information.
- iii. Working with 42 nongovernmental organizations to conduct multiple drug-abuse and prevention advocacy activities, allowing the public and students to understand the harm brought by drug-abuse. A total of 1,280 activities were conducted and 291,446

people benefited from the activities (Figure 4-88). The Department of Health also funded Operation Dawn to publish an anti-drug story book *Legends from the Mechanic Heart Nation* (Figure 4-89).

- iv. The Ministry collaborated with Taipei City's Nan-gang district office to conduct a Community Personnel Drug-abuse and Prevention advocacy Event. Medical professionals were invited to interact with the community, providing participants with information on the proper use of controlled drugs and drug abuse related issues. A total of 80 participants were recorded (Figure 4-90).
- v. The Ministry worked with the National Conscription Agency (Ministry of the Interior) to provide educational promotion of drug-abuse and prevention for conscripts. A total of seven events were carried out with 3,881 participants. The drug-abuse harm recognition rate after the advocacy events increased by approximately 18.68%.
- vi. The Ministry worked with the Regional Civil Service Development Institute (Directorate General of Personal Administration, Executive Yuan) to develop Drug-abuse Harm and Prevention online courses. In 2012, 1,775 individual were certified with a total of 3,536 hours spent on these courses. In order to provide the public with information about the correct use of sleeping pills, penalties and other related information, a digital course *Drug-abuse Prevention Series - Sedatives and Sleeping Pills* was developed in 2012 (Figure 4-91).
- vii. The Ministry participated in an Anti-drug Exposition conducted by the Ministry of Education, where booths were set up for the advocacy of drug-abuse prevention. Through the interactive games, "Resisting Drug Attraction", the public developed awareness of drug-abuse and gained preventative information (Figure 4-92).



Figure 4-88 Food and Drug Administration, (Department of Health, Executive Yuan) funding private organizations for drug-abuse prevention promotional event CD



Figure 4-89 Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan) funding private organizations for the publication of Drug Resistance Story Book and video CDs



Figure 4-90 Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan) conducting community and neighborhood drug-abuse prevention advocacy activities



Figure 4-91 "Drug abuse Prevention Series - Sedative and Sleeping Pills" digital course



Figure 4-92 Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan) setting up a booth at the Anti-drug Exposition and interacting with the public with the game "Resisting Drug Attraction"

(4) Ministry of the Interior

i. National Conscription Agency

Periodic drug-abuse urine screening tests and companion



consultation training were carried out for target officers and managers in the substitute military office for the improvement of drug-harm knowledge, the urine sample collection process, and the follow-up consultation process. Persons involved in such training were used as instructors to help consolidate the implementation of screening urine tests, and the reinforcement of tertiary prevention work.

ii. Child Welfare Bureau, Ministry of the Interior

- a. Through afterschool childcare, basic housework assistance for adolescents and youth, parental education or family activities, winter and or summer camps, and the children and counseling for adolescents, the Bureau improves child care and parental functions for disadvantaged families (skipped generation parenting, single parent, aboriginal families, and foreign spouse receiving financial aid) to prevent adolescents and youths from gang involvement and drug influence. In 2012, the Child Welfare Bureau (Ministry of the Interior) funded 19 counties and or cities to set up service centers for adolescents and youths, and conducted more than 64 programs with more than 15,000 participants who benefited from these programs.
- b. Through family discussion (therapy) and counseling, training workshops, advocacy events, volunteer tutoring events, parental education, family recreational activities, winter and or summer recreational counseling camps and related services, family function is improved. These initiatives will help youth and adolescents to resolve their personal issues, reduce the number of adolescent dropouts, missing, or runaways or those with deviant and or criminal behaviors. Youth and adolescents were also advised to develop healthier and more positive lifestyles. In 2012, a total of 24 organizations conducted 32 of these projects and 1,685 individuals benefited from these efforts.

iii. National Police Agency, Ministry of Interior

- a. In order to implement the “Prevention First, Emphasis on Investigative and Preventative” policy, police stations from each

city and or county government are asked to strengthen community crime prevention advocacy. For individuals under Drug Crimes and Drug Penalties, inspection visits are conducted. The National Police Agency has asked all city and county government police departments to visit such individuals within one month after parole and maintain monthly routine visits in order to maintain the security and order of society as preventative measures against recidivism. By 2012, the total number of high-risk individuals is at 49,277, where 26,680 (54%) were drug offenders and 3,936 (7.9%) were drug rehabilitators. Both categories combined to comprise more than 70% of the total population of high-risk individuals.

- b. The Bureau implemented the 2012 Adolescent Protection Summer - Youth Project to expand advocacy on crime prevention. Diverse and strengthened advocacy methods are adopted for drug-abuse issues in young adults; a total of 2,891 crime prevention advocacy events were held (including anti-drug, anti-bullying, anti-gang, and anti-sex trade).

iv. Department of Social Affairs

The department assists local governmental and private organizations to conduct family support service projects for drug addicts, and to inject the idea of drug prevention into families and communities, which strengthened the drug-prevention knowledge for family members. Through the integration of related services, anti-drug results were improved.

(5) Ministry of National Defense

- i. The Ministry drafted inspirational advocacy themes and carried out military education. Aside from producing a publication entitled “Strict Punishment for Failure to Resist Drug Harm”, the Ministry has also enforced the advocacy of on-base drug prevention within each department. In addition, New Conscript Military Education is also enforced during the first week of military service for all

personnel. A total of six hours of education on common drug crimes in the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act must be conducted for all conscripts in avoidance of potential misbehavior. The Ministry of National Defense repeatedly implemented focused education, new conscript education, and other forms of anti-drug advocacy programs. A total of 3,183 workshops were held with 345,622 individuals benefitting (including officers and other employees).

ii. In 2012, a total of 12 drug prevention legal-knowledge giveaway events were held, inviting a total of 57,342 participants, to effectively bring drug problems to the attention of military personnel. A total of 1,000 copies of Military Education Material Compilation and 600 copies of Military Law Education and Crime-prevention for Navy Personnel were printed by the Ministry and Navy Command Headquarters, respectively, to be distributed to officers of lower rank military units for advocacy of military law (Figure 4-93).



Figure 4-93 Materials for military legal education and crime prevention education for navy personnel published under the Ministry of National Defense

iii. Military notice #10103 was announced on August 23rd, 2012, for “2012 Disciplinary Requirements for Armed Forced Day (September 3rd) and Other Extended Holidays”. The initiative is targeted to strengthen the curfew control for all military units and reduce security risks. All units are also asked to educate military personnel on case study advocacy, ordinance education, and drug knowledge, among other courses, during military education and departure announcements.

iv. In 2012, a total of 471 units, including four commanding divisions, seven corps, 74 brigades, 113 battalions, and 273 companies,

received counseling and inspection to consolidate curfew control, internal management, and drug prevention in all military departments. Educational courses such as “Know Your Ranks” and “On-base Assessment” were given to repeat offenders or individuals requiring counseling to keep track of off-duty and social activities, as well as to establish off-base behavioral constraints through direct contact with family members. In addition, repeat offenders will be required to provide urine screening test samples for a preventative method to strictly protect military compounds from drug influence. Military personnel revealed to be associated with drug use will be immediately reviewed and penalized under Criminal Correction Methods.

(6) Ministry of Economic Affairs

In 2012, Taiwan Power Company, CPC Corporation Taiwan, and Taiwan Water Corporation contracted a total of 90 diverse anti-drug advocacy events for special personnel.

(7) Ministry of Transportation and Communications

i. With compliance to the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, the Taiwan Railway Administration set up drug-related contingency measures to keep track of and manage assessments, enforce anti-drug advocacy education for employees, and conduct random urine screening tests for special personnel.

ii. Anti-drug tasks conducted for all international ports under the Maritime and Port Bureau in 2012:

- a. The Port of Taichung, in collaboration with the navy, held the 2012 Navy Diplomacy Fleet Port Advocacy Project on May 13th and 14th. The Port of Taichung under the Taiwan International Ports Corporation, Ltd., implemented an anti-drug advocacy plan, inviting more than 30,000 participants. In order to achieve effective anti-drug requirements, the Taichung District Prosecutor’s Office and Taichung Department of Health Drug Prevention Center provided advocacy

personnel to hold district anti-drug events in collaboration with the Tongshan Community Development Association, Wangyoutsao Female Development Association, Tailuan Dashan Evergreen Association, and others.

- b. In order to strengthen the correct knowledge of drug use and avoid drug-abuse, the Port of Keelung held a “Healthy Neighbors - Protest Our Safe Drug Use” seminar on November 16th, 2012, inviting a total of 80 participants.

(8) Council of Labor Affairs

- i. Anti-drug advocacy was involved in council meetings, where a total of 1,847 events were held in 2012, inviting 135,096 participants. In order to strengthen awareness, anti-drug advocacy information was included in all information booklets distributed to foreign workers arriving in Taiwan. In 2012, 70 Foreign Labor Legal Information Conferences were held, inviting a total of 20,000 participants (Figure 4-94).



Figure 4-94 Council of Labor Affairs broadcasting a short video Be High without Drugs!

- ii. Anti-drug advocacy DMs are provided to information counters in public areas distributed by volunteers. The drug rehabilitation hotline 0800-770-885 is displayed on LED news tickers at these service areas. Anti-drug advocacy short videos are also broadcast.
- iii. In order to provide counseling programs for unemployed teens between the ages of 15-18, the Council of Labor Affairs offers an Employment Integration Plan (Young Adults) at the district Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training. This initiative combines resources from private groups to help young adults explore vocational and leisure interests, as well as professional

concepts. Related courses are provided to establish preparation for employment and counseling services to ensure stable employment. In addition, district employment training centers under the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training, with the help of private training organizations and local governments, holds, co-hosts, or subsidizes nationwide diverse pre-employment professional training in order to assist out-of-school teens aged between 15-18 find employment opportunities. For young adults lacking job experience or professional skills, the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training’s employment training centers and other training offices offer employment programs grouped by the demands of each industry.

(9) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

All offices under the administration offer anti-drug advocacy during monthly meetings and health and or medical information during routine visits or events. A total of 613 events were held, inviting 24,154 participants. In addition, all subordinate offices, in collaboration with routine medical visits and local health departments, hold anti-drug advocacy events (Figure 4-95).



Figure 4-95 Council of Labor Affairs broadcasting a short video Be High without Drugs!

2. Future outlook

- (1) Educational research and personnel training continue to be conducted

in schools, achieving active and diverse anti-drug advocacy events, strengthening drug-resistance legal education and establishing anti-drug advocacy groups, in order to stay on top of newly emerging drugs and new trends of drug-abuse, thus providing students with the most updated knowledge regarding the dangers of drug abuse.

- (2) Related offices and associations integrate social resources and develop focused anti-drug promotional material. Through the help of local city and or county governments and drug harm prevention centers, anti-drug advocacy events are held to strengthen anti-drug awareness in all levels of the society.
- (3) Anti-drug initiatives continue to strengthen the anti-drug knowledge of government bodies, corporations, private groups, and education personnel. Combing resources from the government and civil groups, an expanded social network and more united anti-drug awareness is achieved, consolidating overall drug-resistance in the country.
- (4) According to different targets, diverse advocacy methods are adopted. In order to construct a wholesome anti-drug network, anti-drug educational events are held for families, schools, communities, and all social sectors.

►► V. Promotion of volunteer services to encourage anti-drug education

In collaboration with the Tsunghue Project, teens are encouraged to participate in volunteer experiences at school, and establish clubs to work with volunteers from local communities, promoting various healthy, vibrant, and creative initiatives. The project aims to inspire learning attitudes from teenage students and set positive examples for the whole society. In respect to families' influence on teen drug-abuse, parents are provided with education of related information in order to effectively prevent student drug-abuse.

1. Current tasks

- (1) Ministry of Education promotes the Tsunghue Project and recruits volunteers to establish a counseling network.
 - i. In order to facilitate community events and community service opportunities for students, Tsunghue Clubs are established for all school levels above senior high schools in promotion of the Tsunghue Project advocacy efforts (Figure 4-96). In addition, Tsunghue Clubs' websites are set up in the school network to promote focused education through multimedia. Leisure, sporting and fitness activities are also held in schools (Figure 4-97). Volunteer's services are implemented to further advocate drug harm and encourage students to stay away from the temptation of narcotics (Figure 4-98).



Figure 4-96 Tsunghue Club advocacy campaign in a Taitung county school



Figure 4-97 A Taipei school holding anti-drug orienteering activity



Figure 4-98 Tsunghue Club holding diverse anti-drug activities on campus and in the community

ii. In compliance with the Volunteer Guidelines for Tsunghue Project, passionate and helpful volunteers are recruited to assist with the counseling of drug-abuse students. Last year, a total of 1,123 volunteers were recruited from all counties and or cities (Figure 4-99, Figure 4-100, Figure 4-101, and Figure 4-102).



Figure 4-99 Tsunghue volunteer professional development event held by the Ministry of Education's Liaison Office



Figure 4-100 Tsunghue volunteers assist subjects to rehabilitative medical care



Figure 4-101 Tsunghue volunteer participating in educational activities with high-risk students



Figure 4-102 Commemoration service for each county's Tsunghue volunteers

iii. In compliance with the Tsunghue Conscript Assistance Service, the Ministry of Education implemented the Tsunghue Project (in prevention of student drug-abuse) and provided educational service conscripts to public schools with effective performances in Tsunghue initiatives in order to assist with administrative and counseling work. In 2012, a total of 94 conscripts were dispatched

to various schools in different counties or cities to assist with drug prevention and rehabilitation efforts (Figure 4-103).



Figure 4-103 Tsunghue Project's student drug-abuse prevention educational advocacy in all school levels assisted by military conscripts

- iv. In order to strengthen counseling between families and students, the Ministry of Education facilitated the Angel of the Night's Sky Project (Figure 4-104, Figure 4-105), combining local resources to provide services such as after-school safety, love and care education, as well as parental education. Courses including intergenerational education, parent-child book reading, cultural arts education, virtue education, life education, career development, etc., are all part of the 120,000,000 NTD publicly funded annual program aimed at assisting disadvantaged families, allowing parents to work free of worries.
- v. The Ministry of Education promoted an Anti-drug Project, inviting the services of college students to assist with anti-drug advocacy. Through group discussions led by school faculty, college student recruits become passionate volunteers in producing interesting and vibrant anti-drug material and conducting anti-drug advocacy in nearby high school and elementary schools (Figure 4-106).
- vi. The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with private and civil groups, initiated the Echinacea Movement on June 2nd, 2012, to strengthen involvement in anti-drug programs in all social sectors.



Figure 4-104 Classes of Taoyuan County's Angel of the Night's Sky Project



Figure 4-105 Yunlin County awarding teachers in Angel of the Night's Sky Project with certifications

a. Origin

The Ministry of Education is the main organizer of the Drug Prevention Team as a part of a nationwide anti-drug effort in Taiwan. Based on the principle that prevention is more effective than rehabilitation, the Ministry is responsible for keeping track of common forms of drug abuse in the country, especially among young adults. As a result, a nationwide anti-drug effort was initiated, the Echinacea Movement, to advocate the concepts of health, resisting drug use, and benevolence. The movement actively collaborates with both governmental and private forces to improve anti-drug performances. During



Figure 4-106 Students from Tzi Chi University designed the "Hula Hoop of Helplessness" anti-drug educational material for advocacy to elementary students



Figure 4-107 President Ma was invited to the National Anti-drug Exposition and initiation of the Echinacea Movement on June 2nd

a nationwide anti-drug exposition on June 2nd, 2012, President Ma was invited to announce the Echinacea Movement as the new representative anti-drug entity in Taiwan and encourage all social sectors to commit to the anti-drug efforts for international recognition (Figure 4-107).

b. Concepts

The Echinacea Movement anti-drug logo (Figure 4-108) was designed by National Taiwan University of Science and Technology. Echinacea is an Asteraceae, endemic to North America. It is a plant used by the indigenous people of North America to treat bites from snakes and insects. From the 'venom-repelling' characteristic of Echinacea, it has become symbolic of the concepts of "Say no to Drugs" and "Advising Peers against Using Drugs", concepts that should be adopted by all self-caring anti-drug youths. The Echinacea Movement will start from school campuses and aims to spread new concepts, new ways of thinking, encouraging students to set goals and develop passions for life. The Echinacea Movement's anti-drug messages promote health, happiness and hope to all participants.



Figure 4-108 The Echinacea Movement anti-drug logo

c. Promote structure and demands

Movement purpose: Anti-drug efforts from schools to the nation, from domestic to international, garnering participation from the whole world.

(a) Movement approach: In response to International Day

against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (June 26th), Taiwan has initiated its Echinacea Movement, inviting all to promote the iconic logo.

- (b) Movement purpose: Improve pride and respect in the country, create common standard of ethics, and eradicate abnormal social culture.

d. Execution

The Ministry has facilitated the following operations in promotion of the Echinacea Movement in 2012:

- (a) Choice of “A Better Day Tomorrow” as the theme song (Figure 4-109).
- (b) Minister Jiang Wei-ning was invited to shoot the first sports image promotional video for the Echinacea Movement. Event updates are posted on the official website.
- (c) Coordinating with holidays, visual designs were confirmed for the Echinacea Movement (Figure 4-110) to signify the concepts of health, drug-resistance, and benevolence. The Echinacea Movement logo has been patented for future production of promotional material.
- (d) Hold Echinacea Movement anti-drug promotional events to further advocate the concept of anti-drug and drug-resistance.
- (e) Set the 1st day of every month as Echinacea Promotion Day: Starting on June 26th this year (International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking) nine countries received announcements regarding the Echinacea Movement and its official website (<http://enc.moe.edu.tw>). Students and faculty are encouraged to send promotional cards of



Figure 4-109 Echinacea theme song “A Better Day Tomorrow”

the Echinacea Movement website to both domestic and international friends in raising awareness of the Echinacea Movement logo (Figure 4-111).



Figure 4-110 Echinacea Movement visual designs



Figure 4-111 Echinacea Movement invitation cards for nine countries made by the Ministry of Education

- (f) The Echinacea Movement combines cultural and folk customs and promotes anti-drug concepts during the Mid-Autumn Festival, Chinese Valentine’s Day, Teacher’s Day, Dragon Boat Festival, Chinese New Year and other festivals.
- (g) Facilitate resources from diplomatic relations to promote the Echinacea Movement
 - Through the assistance of offices abroad, the Echinacea Movement advocates anti-drug efforts to health departments and groups abroad. The concept of the Echinacea Movement is advocated to make school-based anti-drug initiatives a global trend, bringing about changes in local youths from all countries (Figure 4-112).
- (h) Collaboration of Echinacea Movement in all counties and cities

Multiple preparatory meetings were held to discuss drug prevention efforts between the Echinacea Movement and local government and civil groups. In order to bring about more public recognition and support, related events were conducted by local governments, drug harm prevention centers, off-campus school associations, and all school levels (Figure 4-113, Figure 4-114).



Figure 4-112 The Ministry of Education promotes the Echinacea Movement to international contacts, migrants, and students



Figure 4-113 The Ministry of Education Kaohsiung and Pingtung military training personnel promoting the concepts of the Echinacea Movement to Fo Guan Shan Monastery



Figure 4-114 Keelung City Government hosts an anti-drug marathon event

(2) Ministry of Justice

- i. Combining efforts from the Tzi Chi Foundation, a Drug-free Movie Special Screening was held along with the support of Matsusei Market to combine corporate resources. A total of 37 events were held near its various branches or neighborhood communities, inviting 2,985 participants. In addition, the Ministry, aside from publishing anti-drug books, conducted nationwide “Drug-free, therefore I am” anti-drug advocacy personnel training courses (Figure 4-115). A total of 2,195 individuals participated in the training program, allowing anti-drug advocacy to carpet all communities and schools in the country.
- ii. In order to implement anti-drug promotions to the public and

youths, the Ministry assessed funding plans for community advocacy through various organizations such as the Jinghua Society Cultural Foundation, Women’s Federation for World Peace Taiwan, World Peace Association Taiwan, among others, to host creative competitions and other anti-drug events.

(3) Ministry of the Interior

- i. In order to improve drug-abuse prevention concepts in the families of military conscripts, the publication, “Words for the Parents: Military Service, a Metamorphosis”, is sent to the family of every new military conscript during basic military training for parental reference. As a family-based anti-drug approach, family members are advised to pay attention to the condition of conscripts in case of drug-abuse.
- ii. The Child Welfare Bureau has conducted diverse anti-drug events in schools and communities. Branches of each county and city government’s child welfare department, with the help of private civil groups, contributed to anti-drug advocacy in traditional culture events, arts gala, welfare advocacy and other seminars to improve drug knowledge, drug-resistance, and educate children about the negative effects of narcotics as well as how to resist temptation. A total of 3,648,000 NTD was spent to host 142 events and benefit approximately 150,000 individuals. The bureau also conducts counseling events for high-risk demographics (deviants, dropouts, or repeat offenders) through self-development activities that aim to assist subjects with confidence and a sense of accomplishment. High-risk groups will also receive follow-up



Figure 4-115 The Ministry of Justice and Tzi Chi Foundation held nationwide “Drug Free, therefore I am” anti-drug advocacy personnel training events

counseling to provide the most comprehensive results and achieve a sense of group unity. In 2012, a total of 23 private civil groups were incorporated in 34 development camps held.

- iii. The Department of Civil Affairs, in utilizing resources from religious groups for hosting or sponsoring charity and or social education, continues to provide funding to social groups with anti-drug advocacy as a part of their agenda. In 2012, multiple visits to religious group events aimed to thoroughly understand domestic religious environment and conditions of religious study in order to provide, when appropriate, advocacy of drug-resistance, environmental protection, and gender equality, among other concepts. The department also provides appropriate assistance to support issues addressed by religious groups.
- iv. The Department of Social Affairs encourages the development of community human resources, such as recruiting volunteers, to develop community awareness, support positive interests, create suitable living environments, encourage meaningful perspectives on life, and avoid wrongful or deviant behavior resulting from naive contact with narcotics. The Department also actively facilitates anti-drug advocacy participation from private civil groups through local events, volunteer training, anti-drug education, among others, to expand the magnitude of drug prevention and help the public understand the importance of these efforts.

(4) Coast Guard Administration

The administration collaborates with the Department of Health to encourage the public to participate in the anti-corruption, anti-drug campaign “September 25th Safe Drug-use Advocacy Day - Rescue the girl in the Moon” and distributed promotional material. During its coast guard duties, the administration also continuously reminds the public, especially children, of the importance of avoiding and investigating drug crimes (Figure 4-116).



Figure 4-116 Coast Guard Administration advocating crime prevention at a blood-donation event

2. Future outlook

- (1) Continuous club and community anti-drug volunteer efforts will be conducted with private civil and or religious organizations and clubs. These efforts will include community services and positive interests and leisure activities. Updated and active advocacy of anti-drug concepts will also be enforced to provide the public with preventative measures through effective counseling and care.
- (2) The Ministry of Education will expand the learning services for vocational university students and encourage passionate individuals and or clubs to help promote anti-drug initiatives to high school and elementary schools. Frequent anti-drug themed events will also be held to encourage school drug prevention trends.
- (3) The Ministry will continue collaborations with central, county and city governments, as well as all schools, to promote anti-drug events through the Echinacea Movement, advocating the concepts of health, drug-resistance, and benevolence. The movement aims to bring anti-drug advocacy, through school organizations, to the public and social awareness. The main objective of the movement is to bring about healthy and positive social and cultural trends and to eradicate the decadent drug-abuse subculture.
- (4) Through family education centers, community medical centers and



drug prevention centers, anti-drug education is promoted to families, then communities, in the establishment of a drug-free homeland.

- (5) With the company of volunteers, the Ministry aims to strengthen counseling efforts for high-risk students and provide drug-abuse care at an early stage in order to establish a social-support network to reduce the number of drug-use cases.

▶▶ VI. Conclusion

Drug prevention is the basis of a national-wide anti-drug awareness. A close-knit drug prevention network must include family, school, community, workplace and the society as a whole. Through the use of mass media and the internet, parents, teachers, students and the public will be learn about the effects of drug harm and the government policies in place to eradicate them. In order to achieve effective anti-drug advocacy, Ministry of Education has initiated Echinacea Movement, and Ministry of Justice has established War on Drugs, to bring about anti-drug promotional strategies from all public offices. These efforts are targeted at different demographics through diverse channels/ methods in order to reach every corner of the society.

Drug prevention centers from all counties/ cities have been officially legalized to be able to integrate cross-departmental anti-drug resources in order to strengthen local drug prevention efforts. The public will learn about the truth behind drug harms from families, schools, communities and workplaces.

Anti-drug awareness is the most effective investment for anti-drug efforts. Aside from preventing students from the use of schedule 3 narcotics, schools must also focus on health, adult, life and legal educations. Integrated, long-lasting and wholesome prevention of schedule 3 drugs must be conducted through collaborations with families in order to improve overall anti-drug knowledge and weave a close-knit

anti-drug network. Through these efforts, a self-aware drug prevention mechanism is realized.

In face of the recent newly emerging narcotics, the central government, along with all of its departments, has drafted strategies such as the “Drug Prevention/ Investigation/ Rehabilitation Alliance” project. These initiatives combine anti-drug resources from the education, police, justice, health and social welfare offices, as well as civil groups, to strengthen and expand anti-drug awareness. The public will be able to achieve a self-regulating mechanism and realize effective anti-drug results in the building of a drug-free environment.

Anti-drug effort is a never-ending battle that can only be won through the active cooperation between social and governmental resources. Public offices must lead with determination in order to promote anti-drug messages to every corner of the society and create a home free of drug harm.

▶ Part V

Drug Enforcement and Collaboration

Lead author: Ministry of Justice

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Ministry of National Defense

Ministry of Finance

Mainland Affairs Council, Executive Yuan

Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Research, Development and Evaluation Commission,
Executive Yuan

Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan

National Communications Commission

Financial Supervisory Commission

▶▶ I. Preface

Narcotics are not only harmful to the body, but also act as catalysts for a whole range of criminal offenses. This is why the enforcement of laws against narcotics use has always been the focus of judicial bodies. The Drug Enforcement and Collaboration team designates the task of investigation to four departments: Investigation Bureau (Ministry of Justice), National Police Agency (Ministry of the Interior), Coast Guard Administration (Executive Yuan), and Military Police Command (Ministry of National Defense). In terms of prevention of drug trafficking, the task is assigned to the Customs Administration (Ministry of Finance) and all of its subordinating units and offices. In order to effectively conduct cross-strait collaborative drug investigations, the Mainland Affairs Council (Executive Yuan) is in charge of establishing a cooperative framework between Taiwan and China. In terms of updated information and communication in regards to drug crime, the National Communications Commission is in charge of improving capabilities in monitoring drug activities. The Financial Supervisory Commission is mainly responsible for strengthening the effectiveness of narcotic and or monetary detention resulting from drug enforcement and investigation activities. Finally, the Fishery Agency (Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan) is responsible for advocating against domestic fishermen's attempts to conduct drug-trafficking activities. Through an integrative teamwork between all members of the Drug Enforcement and Collaboration team, the supply for narcotics will be limited and reduced, and a more healthy society ensured. Domestically, aside from strict prevention of narcotics production, transportation, and distribution, all judicial departments aim to strengthen the investigation and penalties for drug suppliers. Drug users, however, are considered patients in need of medical assistance. They will receive enforced rehabilitation under the judicial system and are expected to return to society under proper medical and correctional care.

▶▶ II. Current tasks

1. Drug enforcement strategies

Domestic drug investigation efforts are divided into up-, middle-, and down-stream operations. Different strategies are utilized to approach each sector of the narcotics supply chain, in order to effectively reduce the effects of drug abuse on the public. Under such investigations of drug wholesalers, large numbers of drug-trafficking operations have been seized under international and cross-strait judicial frameworks. Domestically, investigations for middle and small narcotics operations have also been effectively enforced. Starting in the latter half of 2012, the Ministry of Justice initiated an illegal drug database for all district investigative units and offices, which has contributed a useful tool in targeting middle and small drug distributors through the archiving of users' information.

In addition, all members of the Drug Enforcement and Collaboration team are in charge of different tasks. In order to achieve maximum effectiveness, various strategies are formed for different approaches to drug enforcement:

(1) National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior

In order to establish a guiding strategy and formula for all of its drug enforcement units and or offices, the National Police Agency has announced a Police Department Drug Crime Prevention Strategy and Execution Plan aimed to both strengthen the internal teamwork in each unit and or office, as well as promote cross-departmental integration. This initiative will contribute to a consolidated drug enforcement function for all police units and establish well-rounded collaborative mechanisms for the ultimate goal of "Severing Supply, Decreasing Demand".

In recent years, statistics from narcotics operations seized by police units indicate an increasing trend for schedule III drug

crimes. The number of youth and students using schedule III drugs has also appeared to rise. Ketamine, being the main drug under this bracket, has become a pressing social matter. In order to actively prevent further proliferation of drug harm brought about from schedule III narcotics, the National Police Agency has announced a Nationwide Investigation Operation for Schedule III Narcotics on December 7th, 2013. The initiative will be facilitated through three main approaches, "Investigation Operation for Special Targets", "Inspection Duty of High-risk Locations", and "Drug Prevention for Schools".

(2) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

In terms of coast guard duties, the administration has executed a Safe Sea Operation in order to prevent traffickers from crossing the border and to crack down on drug-smuggling organizations. In addition, starting in July 2012, drug investigation operations have been intensified with the following approaches:

i. Consolidated monitoring of criminal behavior

With the advancement and popular use of technology, criminal operations have also become more complicated and diverse. Offenders often alternate between the use of technological equipment and conventional methods of criminal activities in order to avoid investigation. In response, the Coast Guard Administration has strengthened its efforts on intelligence collection in order to further analyze and monitor current criminal trends, thereby strategizing investigative operations accordingly.

ii. Continuously investigate crime sources

Investigating crime sources is an imperative task for the Executive Yuan's social safety agenda. The Coast Guard Administration announced the Coast Guard Administration's Intensified Drug Investigation Operation on July 17th, 2012. The program aims to intensify the strategic and organizational



approach for all offices under the administration targeting drug crimes. Through analysis and deduction, the ultimate goal is to trace the roots of drug crimes and achieve maximal investigative efficiency.

iii. Strengthen investigation operations at sea

Chinese proverb suggests that “in order to accomplish something well, one must utilize the appropriate tools”. In order to effectively conduct open-sea narcotics investigations, Coast Guard Administration utilizes advanced land-radar system, frigate patrols and aerospace surveillance. Combining the mobility of frigates at sea with accurate intelligence, drug-trafficking operations can be effectively prevented.

iv. Participate in international affairs

According to the number of seized narcotics in recent years, the main sources of illegal drugs come from China or other Southeastern Asian countries. In order to completely eradicate the inflow of drugs into Taiwan, the Coast Guard Administration has strengthened its international collaboration strategy and will continue to intensify coastal patrols, as well as exchanges of operational intelligence, through reliable communications, information exchange, and immediate reporting mechanisms with related offices from nearby countries. In 2012, the Coast Guard Administration seized a total of 317 cases and 2,015.32 kg of narcotics operations, including 5.51 kg of schedule I drugs, 761.07 kg of schedule II drugs, 653.34 kg of schedule III drugs, and 595.4 kg of schedule IV drugs.

(3) Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance

In regards to drug trafficking through airports and shipping ports, the Customs Administration has strategized as follows:

i. Standard import

Importing through air or sea will be assessed according to a

risk management mechanism, where cargos that are considered high-risk will receive inspection. In addition, inspections for cargos through sea imports will be supported by mobile x-ray scanners.

ii. Express import

- a. Aircraft unloading inspections: Custom officers filter all suspicious cargos on the inventory list as they are unloaded from the aircraft.
- b. Deposit area inspection: Express cargos from high-risk regions will receive random inspection at the deposit area, in order to check for undeclared contents.
- c. Sorting area inspection: Random inspection will be conducted, in addition to checking for the correct barcodes, content of cargos, or possible unregistered cargos that entered on the conveyer belt.
- d. X-ray inspection: All express cargos will be scanned with x-ray instruments with the assistance of inspection officers from the Aviation Police Office (National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior) in order to maximize efficiency.

iii. International parcels

- a. Starting on March 1st, 2005, inspection for international parcels require, with reference to customs procedures in Australia, that all packaging must be first removed, then scanned by x-ray.
- b. Inspectors will first check the contents listed in the “Parcel Declaration Form”, then filter suspicious items with images through the x-ray scanner.
- c. After the filtering process, inspection personnel will then open all suspicious packages with the presence of postal workers to evaluate appropriate content and or tariffs before passing through customs.

iv. Arrival passengers

- a. Check-in luggage must pass through the x-ray scanner, whereas carry-on luggage will receive random inspection from customs

officers at the exit prior to entering the country.

- b. Passenger information is collected and analyzed through a customs archiving system, where high-risk passengers will receive extra inspection attention.
- c. Passenger luggage inspections are conducted at unscheduled times and locations by plainclothes inspectors, surveillance, narcotics and explosives detectors and drug detection dogs.

In 2012, a total of 151 cases and 551.44 kg of narcotics operations were seized. After drug evaluation, a summary of seized narcotics included 22.69 kg of schedule I drug (mainly heroin).

(4) Fishery Agency, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan

Since Taiwan is surrounded by oceans, traffickers often take advantage of fishing boats to smuggle narcotics across the border. The Fishery Agency, as the official governing body of all fishery activities, has issued the following strategy to prevent the inflow of narcotics via fishing boats:

i. Prevention of drug trafficking for fishery administration

In 2012, the council processed multiple cases with involvement in drug-smuggling. After the court passed its sentence, two fishing boats were confirmed to have taken part in drug trafficking operations. In reference to Fishery Law and Guidelines for Penalty of Fishing Boats and Fishing Crew Involved in Drug Trafficking, fishing permits for the ships were either suspended for one year or revoked, in addition to a total of two licenses for a captain and a crew member were revoked.

ii. Advocacy for fishing crew

In order to strengthen the prevention of drug harm to physical health and to prevent trafficking operations from taking advantage of the fishing industry, the Cross-strait Fishery Cooperation and

Development Foundation has helped by hosting eight fishing crew seminars, with a total of 449 participants, in advocacy of anti-drug efforts.

iii. Post anti-drug material

Through publication in fishery affairs, a total of nine anti-drug related articles can be found in issues 349 to 357 of the New Fishery Magazine in 2011.

2. Educational training and exchanges

In order to improve the legal knowledge and investigative skills of its personnel under different offices, the National Police Department invites experienced and expert professionals yearly to discuss drug operations with precursor industrial chemicals, management of precursor chemicals, seized drug operations and cases, among others in a “Strengthen Narcotics Investigation Seminar”. In addition to improving the professional knowledge and investigative skills of designated personnel, workshops for the prevention of drugs and money laundering were also held to discuss drug-related legal procedures, operation of drug affairs information networks, administrative and legal applications, as well as case studies for drug investigations. These initiatives aim to strengthen the overall efficiency of narcotics officials by combining both field work and administrative work of anti-drug operations.

In addition, the National Police Agency actively participates in all seminars, workshops, visits, training, and symposiums, among other related events held by domestic offices and departments. The agency is also responsible for training specialized drug investigators, strengthening their diverse drug-related knowledge and skills, and improving cross-departmental communications and collaborations.

In order to effectively prevent all sea, land, and port trafficking operations, aside from conducting professional training in reconnaissance, radar and other surveillance instruments, as well as detection of secret

compartments, the Coast Guard Administration holds New Intelligence Personnel Training Courses and Intelligence and Prevention Application Courses periodically. By inviting experienced prosecutors or related specialists to share professional knowledge on drug criminal trends, common legal policies, investigative techniques, and evidence collection, among other practical and most updated know-how, drug operations are significantly and effectively reduced.

In order to strengthen its officers' investigative knowledge, the Customs Administration periodically conducts discussions with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to exchange new drug experiences and analyses on trafficking trends. In addition, the Taiwan-U.S. Trafficking Prevention Intelligence Exchange workshops are held yearly to discuss infringement of intellectual property, precursor chemicals for narcotics, and other smuggling related topics. The Customs Administration has also established models for periodic intelligence exchanges with multiple countries to improve effectiveness in drug investigations.

In 2012, the Fishery Agency dispatched personnel to participate in the 2012 Cross-strait and other Southeastern Asian Region Anti-drug Forum hosted by Taiwan's anti-drug movement, and to conduct professional exchanges with international partners in order to consolidate anti-drug efforts.

3. Drug investigations

(1) Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice

i. Investigation Bureau central Taiwan mobile unit seized 384 kg of ketamine and 57 kg of (meta) amphetamine from Jiang's operation

A central Taiwan mobile unit received intelligence that a smuggling operation, led by Jiang, was involved in trafficking narcotics from China to Taiwan for distribution. On February 4th, 2012, at 5 a.m., along with the assistance of Taipei's customs

officers, 28 cases of narcotics were found hidden inside cigarette packages in Taoyuan Airport's cargo station, totaling 384 kg of ketamine and 57 kg of (meta) amphetamine. Suspect Jiang from Gueshan Township, Taoyuan County, and accomplices, customs officers Su and Liu, were brought in for questioning and processed by the Taoyuan district prosecutor's officer.



Figure 5-1 Jiang and accomplice smuggling ketamine and (meta) amphetamine in cigarette packages



Figure 5-2 Jiang and accomplice smuggling ketamine and (meta) amphetamine in cigarette packages

ii. Investigation Bureau Taipei office seized 216.6 kg of nimetazepam from Chang's operation

The Investigation Bureau Taipei office received intelligence that a smuggling operation led by Chang was suspected of bringing nimetazepam (Erimin) into Taiwan from Malaysia for distribution. On February 13th, 2012, at 3 p.m., officers from the Investigation Bureau, along with a police investigation unit and military police, arrived at the suspect's rented apartment in Taipei's Xinyi district and seized 1,151,870 tablets of nimetazepam, totaling 216.6 kg. Chang was immediately apprehended. His illegal earnings, including 100,000 NTD in cash and 1,000,000 NTD in his bank accounts, were confiscated. A search warrant for Chang's accomplice was then issued, where 4,580 tablets of nimetazepam, totaling 916 g, was seized from Wang's residence in New

Taipei's Xizhi district. A total of 1,156,450 tablets (217.6 kg) of nimetazepam were seized, and the offenders were prosecuted by Taipei City's district prosecutor's office.



Figure 5-3 Chang and accomplice apprehended for intent to distribute 217.6 kg of nimetazepam



Figure 5-4 Chang and accomplice apprehended for intent to distribute 217.6 kg of nimetazepam

iii. Investigation Bureau Taoyuan office seizes 35 kg of ketamine from Wu's operation.

The Investigation Bureau Taoyuan office received intelligence that a drug-trafficking operation led by Wu planned to smuggle narcotics from China with intent to distribute in Taiwan. On March 29th, 2012, at 11 p.m., an investigation was initiated at a curator company and a total of 139 bags, 35 kg, of ketamine in the packages of imported art works were seized. On March 30th, four suspects were apprehended in New Taipei City, Banqiao District. The ring leader, Wu, was also arrested at Taoyuan International Airport upon returning to Taiwan and transferred to Keelung district prosecutor's office, along with his accomplices, for legal processing.



Figure 5-5 Wu and accomplices seized with 35 kg of ketamine



Figure 5-6 Wu and accomplices seized with 35 kg of ketamine

iv. Investigation Bureau southern mobile unit seized pseudoephedrine drug lab run by Wong

The southern mobile unit received intelligence that a drug producing operation, run by Wong, was making pseudoephedrine in Kaohsiung with intent to distribute. On July 30th, 2012, while searching for a drug lab in Kaohsiung, Gangshan District, officers seized 286 g of pseudoephedrine, 250.5 kg of solution, 150 kg of ingredients (ephedra plants) and drug production equipment. The cooker Wong and his assistant Lu were both arrested and transferred to the Kaohsiung district prosecutor's office for legal processing.



Figure 5-7 Wong and accomplice's pseudoephedrine drug lab



Figure 5-8 Wong and accomplice's pseudoephedrine drug lab

v. Investigation Bureau Taipei office seized Chuang and 80.2 kg of heroin

The Taipei investigation office received intelligence that a trafficking operation, led by Chuang, planned to smuggle heroin from Cambodia to distribute in Taiwan. On August 19st, units from the Coast Guard Administration were mobilized to intercept the smugglers. On August 21st at 9 a.m., a fishing boat, along with 205 bricks (80.2 kg) of heroin, its captain, Pan, and chief engineer, Huang, were seized. A total of seven people, including the leader of the trafficking operation, Chuang, his accomplices, Chang, ship owner, Cheng, and Chuang's girlfriend, were all transferred to the Kaohsiung district prosecutor's office for legal processing.



Figure 5-9 Chuang and accomplice arrested with 80.2 kg of heroin



Figure 5-10 Chuang and accomplice arrested with 80.2 kg of heroin

(2) National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior

i. Criminal Investigation Bureau and Taoyuan County Police Department seized 11.6 kg of heroin from Guo and accomplices

The Criminal Investigation Bureau received notice in May, 2012, that Taiwanese suspect, Lin, and an employee working for an international curating company, Lee, planned to collect investors' money to smuggle narcotics from Vietnam through secret a compartment in their shipment. The task force analyzed

Lin's previous offenses, and initiated intelligence collection as well as surveillance on all individuals in contact with Lin. In November, 2012, investigative units discovered that suspects Guo and Lee were scheduled to meet with Lin in Shencheng, China, before he travelled to Vietnam on the 23rd. The task force executed the enforcement on November 29th and seized Yang, the delivery man, and Chan, the recipient, in Chungli, Taoyuan County. The task force then apprehended Guo and his curator accomplice, Lee, and seized 30 blocks (11.6 kg) of a schedule I narcotic, heroin, in secret compartments hidden inside delivery parcels. This investigation successfully destroyed Guo's drug smuggling operation and prevented narcotics from entering the country.



Figure 5-11 Guo and accomplices arrested with 11.6 kg of heroin



Figure 5-12 Guo and accomplices arrested with 11.6 kg of heroin

ii. Criminal Investigation Bureau revealed Liu's cellphone-covers and gift-boxes trafficking operation through cross-strait cooperation

The Criminal Investigation Bureau received intelligence in May of 2012 that a drug trafficking operation planned to smuggle a large amount of amphetamine from China in batches of small parcels. Around the same time, in June, China's Ministry of Public Security officials received intelligence of a drug ring smuggling narcotics hidden in international express parcels with

cellphone covers. The operation had previously used aliases and phony addresses to deliver a total of 64 packages containing illegal narcotics. The suspects constantly changed their contact numbers, as well as delivery recipients, to avoid investigation. China's authorities provided the information to the Criminal Investigation Bureau for analysis and evidence collection. After much surveillance and investigation, on September 14th, 2012, in joint investigation with China's Narcotics Control Bureau (Ministry of Public Security), 117 g of amphetamine, 23 gift boxes and 46 cellphone covers were seized, along with the apprehension of drug traffickers operating between Chungli/ Xinzhuang cities and Guangdong Province, Liu, Zheng, Chang, and girlfriend Le. The task force also intercepted a mail parcel containing 37 g of amphetamine.



Figure 5-13 Liu and accomplices arrested for smuggling narcotics in cellphone covers and gift boxes



Figure 5-14 Liu and accomplices arrested for smuggling narcotics in cellphone covers and gift boxes

iii. Taoyuan County Police Department of National Police Agency arrested Wu and accomplice for drug production

The Taoyuan Police Department received a report that a certain factory in Longtan Township had a distinctive smell. Investigators were dispatched and discovered 78 kg of the precursor chemical, hydroxyzine imine, residue of ketamine crystallization, and large

chemistry apparatuses. Based on preliminary evaluation, the drug lab could produce approximately 70 kg of ketamine every day, which is considered a large-scale professional operation. Since no suspects were present at the scene, a special task force was put together in collaboration with the Criminal Investigation Bureau to continue investigation on the drug producing operation.

After conducting a thorough investigation, it was discovered that a certain commerce corporation imported precursor chemicals, 3,000 kg of benzoate and 13,600 kg of methylamine in March and April. On October 25th and 29th, 2012, results of investigations led to the arrest of drug operation ring leader, Wu, and seven of his accomplices in Yilan and Pingtung counties. Approximately 30 tons of chemical ingredients were seized from the factory in Gueshan Township, Taoyuan County, including benzoate, methylamine, ketones (precursor chemical to produce the schedule IV narcotic hydroxyzine imine), bromine, and drug-making apparatuses. The investigation dismantled the drug-producing operation and prevented further deterioration of public health.



Figure 5-15 Wu and accomplice arrested for producing narcotics



Figure 5-16 Wu and accomplice arrested for producing narcotics

iv. National Police Agency Taitung Police Department seized fishing-boat smuggler Wong and accomplices for 635 kg of ketamine

The main suspect, Wong, smuggled narcotics on a fishing boat with 11 accomplices. During one of the unloading operations, a suspect was reported to the authorities by residents. The smugglers fled the scene and police units conducted a thorough search of nearby areas to discover 30 bags (a total of 635.5 kg) of the schedule III narcotic, ketamine, worth approximately 300 million NTD.

Police formed a special task force to collect evidence from the scene and trace suspicious individuals, cars, and locations, and where 11 accomplices were arrested for an extremely complex trafficking operation. From contacting Mainland drug distributors, to open-sea pick-up, coastal drop-off, and transfer routes, the operation involved careful planning and even used satellite phones to avoid detection. Freezer trucks were the main transfer vehicles and were parked in Hualian to evade police detection.



Figure 5-17 Wong and accomplices arrested for smuggling 635 kg of ketamine



Figure 5-18 Wong and accomplices arrested for smuggling 635 kg of ketamine

v. National Police Agency Taipei City Police Department seized a gamma-hydroxybutyrate factory led by Wu and accomplices

The Taipei City Police Department received intelligence

during an interrogation of a major figure in drug distribution that suspect Wu is involved in the production and distribution of gamma-hydroxybutyrate. After analysis of existing information, cross-matching of reconnaissance locations and filtering of each tenant in the building, it was confirmed that a suspect, Wu, and his girlfriend, Ho, resided in an apartment on Daye road in Taoyuan, along with three other accomplices. They took turns distributing self-made gamma-hydroxybutyrate to various KTVs, bars, and motels, among other, in the Taoyuan and Chungli areas for profit.

On October 7th, 2012, the police department obtained a warrant to search the residence of Wu and his accomplices. Three suspects were intercepted in their car with 896.68 g of MDPV (3,4-methylenedioxypropylone, also known as bath salts), 2,158 tablets of nimetazepam, 462 bottles of gamma-hydroxybutyrate and drug-making apparatuses. Further search at the suspects' residence revealed 14 tablets of nimetazepam, 6.38 g of ketamine and a bottle of nitrous oxide. Wu admitted to making gamma-hydroxybutyrate and is transferred to the Taoyuan district prosecutor's office for legal processing.



Figure 5-19 Wu and accomplices arrested for producing gamma-hydroxybutyrate



Figure 5-20 Wu and accomplices arrested for producing gamma-hydroxybutyrate

(3) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

i. Coast Guard Administration seized Hsieh and accomplices with 340 kg of ketamine

The Penghu mobile investigative unit received intelligence from the Border Patrol (Ministry of Public Security) in Fujian Province, China, that a Taiwanese man, Hsieh, planned to smuggle ketamine from Fujian and Guangdong areas to Taiwan with a fishing boat crew. After confirming Hsieh's identity and his criminal record, Chinese authorities were provided with the necessary information to arrest the operation's Chinese contact, Chen, in Ningde City, Fujian, on July 5th, 2012, and seized 340 kg of ketamine.



Figure 5-21 Hsieh and accomplice seized for 340 kg of ketamine



Figure 5-22 Hsieh and accomplice seized for 340 kg of ketamine

ii. Coast Guard Administration seized a fishing boat smuggling 500 kg of ketamine

The Penghu mobile investigative unit received intelligence from informants that a fishing boat was involved in drug trafficking. Investigations were immediately conducted, with the verification of the Penghu district prosecutor's office, to confirm the crew, the ship, and its sailing course. On the morning of November 25th, 2012, coast guard personnel boarded the ship 72 nautical miles outside Hsinchu to find 500 kg of a schedule II

narcotic, amphetamine. The ship's captain and four accomplices were arrested immediately.



Figure 5-23 Fishing boat seized with 500 kg of amphetamine



Figure 5-24 Fishing boat seized with 500 kg of amphetamine

iii. Coast Guard Administration Taichung mobile investigative unit seized Lee and accomplices smuggling 76 kg of ketamine

The Taichung mobile investigative unit received a report that a Taichung man nicknamed "A-Fei" was suspected of smuggling a schedule III narcotic, ketamine, from China to Taiwan with intent to distribute. After reporting to the Taichung district prosecutor's offices and conducting surveillance and a thorough investigation, suspects Lee and Chang were apprehended on November 12th, 2012, in Hukou Township, Hsinchu, along with 76 kg of ketamine hidden inside the inner layers of laptop computer bags.



Figure 5-25 Lee and accomplice arrested with 76 kg of ketamine



Figure 5-26 Lee and accomplice arrested with 76 kg of ketamine

iv. Coast Guard Administration seized Chou and accomplices with 131.5 kg of ketamine

Investigative units received intelligence that a Taiwan drug smuggling ring led by Tu had been trafficking narcotics from China to Taiwan. The Hsinchu district prosecutor's office was immediately instructed to begin surveillance, analysis, and cross-matching of criminal activities. On January 22nd, 2013, Chou and three accomplices were intercepted while making a transfer in Banqiao district, New Taipei City. A total of 131.5 kg of a schedule III narcotic, ketamine, was seized.



Figure 5-27 Chou and accomplice arrested with 131.5 kg of ketamine



Figure 5-28 Chou and accomplice arrested with 131.5 kg of ketamine

v. Coast Guard Administration Kaohsiung second mobile investigative unit arrested Shih and accomplices for drug production

The Kaohsiung second mobile investigative unit was informed that a Taiwanese man nicknamed "Hsian-Zai" was involved in producing and distributing narcotics. The team conducted a prolonged investigation, surveillance, and evidence collection before confirming the suspect's residence and obtained a search warrant on September 3rd, 2012. On September 4th, 2012, Shih and three accomplices were arrested in Yongkang district, Tainan, for drug production. A total of 266 kg of ephedrine product and or

compound was seized along with drug making equipment.



Figure 5-29 Shih and accomplices arrested for drug production



Figure 5-30 Shih and accomplices arrested for drug production

(4) Military Police Command, Department of National Defense

i. Military Police Command New Taipei City unit and Bureau of Investigation southern station co-arrested smuggling operation led by Liu

The New Taipei City military police unit conducted long-term evidence collection and communication surveillance to discover that a drug smuggling ring led by Liu is employing individuals without previous criminal records to smuggle narcotics between Southeast Asian countries as backpackers. A New Taipei City military police unit, along with the help of the Bureau of Investigation southern station, began a search operation on March 22nd, 2012, and uncovered 4.137 kg of heroin, drug transporting equipment, electronic records, and drug money from Liu's suitcase in a Taipei City hotel. After pursuit, Liu and three accomplices were arrested. The team successfully eradicated this international smuggling ring by transferring all of its associates to the Taoyuan district prosecutor's office for legal processing.



Figure 5-31 Liu arrested for smuggling heroin



Figure 5-32 Liu arrested for smuggling heroin

ii. Military Police Command Shihlin unit seized Lin and accomplices for smuggling narcotics

The Banqiao district prosecutor's office collaborated with a Shihlin military police unit to investigate a drug distribution ring led by Lin. Communication surveillance intelligence showed that Lin planned to smuggle nimetazepam to Malaysia. After the investigation team targeted the suspects, around-the-clock surveillance was conducted. Finally, on March 30th, 2012, the team was able to arrest Lin, Wong, and Chou, as well as seizing 900 kg of nimetazepam, a schedule III drug, to be transferred to the Banqiao district prosecutor's office for legal processing.



Figure 5-33 Lin and accomplices arrested for smuggling narcotics



Figure 5-34 Lin and accomplices arrested for smuggling narcotics

iii. Military Police Command Changhua unit seized marijuana growing operation led by Luo

In March of 2012, prolonged communication surveillance indicated a marijuana grow operation. On May 14th, 2012, three suspects, Luo, Chien, and Huang, were arrested in Nantou County's Puli Township. A total of 1,043 plants, along with fertilizer, incubators, grow lamps, grow logs, photos, and other evidence were collected. The case was transferred to Nantou district prosecutor's office for legal processing.



Figure 5-35 Lou and accomplices arrested for growing marijuana



Figure 5-36 Lou and accomplices arrested for growing marijuana

iv. Military Police Command Pingtung unit seized drug distribution ring led by Mai

A Pingtung military police unit received intelligence that a Pingtung resident, Mai, had been selling schedule II and III narcotics. The Kaohsiung district prosecutor's office immediately conducted an investigation. After thorough evidence collection and communication surveillance, a warrant was obtained for the arrest of four suspects, Lee, Chung, Tsai, and Ho. On August 8th, 2012, the team seized a total of 1,640.6 g of ketamine and nimetazepam hidden inside grass jelly packages. The case was transferred to the Kaohsiung district prosecutor's office for legal processing.



Figure 5-37 Mai and accomplices arrested for narcotics distribution



Figure 5-38 Mai and accomplices arrested for narcotics distribution



Figure 5-39 Huang and accomplices arrested for drug distribution



Figure 5-40 Huang and accomplices arrested for drug distribution

v. Military Police Command Taipei unit and Criminal Investigation Bureau co-arrested drug distribution ring led by Huang

After long-term evidence collection and communications surveillance, a Taipei Military Police unit discovered a drug distribution ring nicknamed “A-da” selling schedule II and III narcotics. The Taoyuan County’s district prosecutor’s office was immediately informed to conduct further investigation. On February 26th, 2013, a Shihlin Military Police unit, the Criminal Investigation Bureau’s third investigation squad, Taipei City Police Department’s Shihlin precinct, and Taoyuan County Police Department’s Chungli precinct conducted a joint search to seize 2,983 g of 3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone, 191 g of MDMA, 312 bottles of gamma-hydroxybutyrate, as well as apparatus to produce gamma-hydroxybutyrate, and 8,484 g of nimetazepam. A total of five suspects, Huang, Tan, Chen, Chou, and Yeng, were transferred to the Taoyuan district prosecutor’s office for further legal processing.

(5) Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance

i. Customs Administration, National Police Agency, and Military Police Command’s joint-investigation to seize 900 kg of nimetazepam in sea cargo

On March 29th, 2012, Keelung Customs received a report from the National Police Agency, notifying them of illegal cargo. Keelung Customs then contacted the National Police Agency’s Criminal Investigation Bureau, the Yilan County Police Department, and the Military Police Command to inspect the cargo. A batch of unidentified narcotics was found underneath the said-illegal cargo. After evaluation, the illegal cargo is found to be nimetazepam, weighing a total of 900 kg.



Figure 5-41 Sea cargo carrying 900 kg of nimetazepam



Figure 5-42 Sea cargo carrying 900 kg of nimetazepam

ii. Customs Administration, National Police Agency and Aviation Police Office's joint-investigation of 3,541 g of heroin hidden inside an express parcel

On December 6th, 2012, the Customs Administration Taipei office, while conducting x-ray scans for express parcels, discovered two items from Hong Kong with suspicious x-ray images. After inspection, five tapestry rugs were found to contain clear plastic bags in the inside layer. A total of 24 plastic bags were retrieved that contained white powder, which, upon evaluation, contained a total of 3,541 g of heroin.



Figure 5-43 Air express parcel containing 3,541 g of heroin



Figure 5-44 Air express parcel containing 3,541 g of heroin

iii. Customs Administration Taipei office discover 7 kg of heroin hidden inside express parcels

On January 23rd, 2013, the Customs Administration Taipei office, while conducting x-ray scans for express parcels, discovered items named CANFOOD from Thailand with suspicious x-ray images. Upon closer packaging inspection with postal authorities, the food seasoning powder inside appeared to have been resealed. Officers opened these packages to find white powder, which, after evaluation, proved to be a schedule I narcotic, heroin, weighing a total of 7 kg.



Figure 5-45 A total of 7 kg of heroin hidden in express parcel



Figure 5-46 A total of 7 kg of heroin hidden in express parcel

iv. Customs Administration Taipei office confiscated 1,27 kg of heroin from foreign travelers

On August 14th, a Japanese-Italian traveler was stopped while attempting to pass through the “nothing to declare” line. Customs officers conducted a thorough search of all belongings and notified the Investigation Bureau. The traveler was carrying an unusually large set of 19 golf clubs. After a detailed inspection of the clubs, it was discovered that a total of 1.27 kg of heroin powder was hidden inside the metal tubes.



Figure 5-47 Foreign traveler smuggling 1.27 kg of heroin



Figure 5-48 Foreign traveler smuggling 1.27 kg of heroin

4. Telecommunications service providers in collaboration with drug investigation

Regarding telecommunications service providers working with drug investigations up to the end of 2012:

(1) Type 1 telecommunications service providers in collaboration with public authorities to conduct communication surveillance tasks

Current communication surveillance tasks shared by public authorities and telecommunication service providers:

i. 2G mobile phone service

The Investigation Bureau is responsible for establishing mobile phone surveillance with the cooperation of Chunghwa Telecom, while the National Police Agency is responsible for establishing surveillance with all other mobile phone service providers (including Taiwan Mobile [MOBITAI Communications and Trans Asia Telecom] and Far Eastone Telecommunications [KG Telecommunications]). Aside from Chunghwa Telecom having always cooperated with the Investigation Bureau since the day of its launch, other telecommunication service providers have all agreed to, and finished, establishing communication surveillance systems in recent years.

ii. Fixed communications and internet system

Chunghwa Telecom, Asia Pacific Telecom, Taiwan Fixed Network, and New Century InfoComm Tech have all agreed to, and established, surveillance cooperation with the Investigation Bureau or the National Police Agency. In terms of fixed communication's indoor internet service, all corporate groups have already completed surveillance collaboration, whereas non-corporate groups will be taking turns to establish surveillance collaboration by the order of original registry with the National Communications Commission.

iii. Low MHz mobile service

The Investigation Bureau was responsible for establishing communications surveillance with low MHz mobile service, which has been online since January 15th, 2009.

iv. 3G mobile phone service

The Investigation Bureau is responsible for establishing communication surveillance with Chunghwa Telecom and Asia Pacific Telecom. The National Police Agency is in charge of all other communication surveillance, including Far Eastone Telecommunications, VIBO Telecom, and Taiwan Telecom. All 3G mobile service providers have completed surveillance collaboration with investigative offices and departments.

v. WiFi service

The Investigation Bureau has established communication surveillance with TATUNG InfoComm and First International Telecom; whereas, the National Police Agency is responsible for establishing communication surveillance with VMAX Telecom, Far Eastone Telecommunication, and Vee Telecom Multimedia, as well as Global Mobile, and has already completed the surveillance system. TATUNG InfoComm and First International Telecom have already obtained consent forms from the Investigation Bureau to initiate communication surveillance functions. On the other hand, VMAX Telecom, Far Eastone Telecommunication, Vee Telecom Multimedia, and Global Mobile have all obtained consent forms from the National Police Agency to begin surveillance functions. In addition, Global Mobile's voice command function has been approved by the agency as well to initiate surveillance functions on demand.

(2) Type 1 communications service provider in collaboration with public authority to provide evidence for crime



- i. National Communications Commission urged all telecommunications service providers to establish “mobile phone emergency contact team”. Around-the-clock assistance for public safety offices and departments in related affairs.
 - ii. In collaboration with criminal investigations, the National Communications Commission has announced the “Guidelines for Telecommunication Service Provider Collaboration with Public Inquiries on Private Accounts” and continues to utilize resources made available by telecommunication service providers as tools to fight crime. The National Communications Commission has adjusted the standard cost for inquiring about the call log of one account number for one day is 100 NTD starting on July 7th, 2010.
 - iii. Starting in July, 2006, the National Communications Commission combined efforts with the National Police Agency for a “Telecommunications Fraud Inquiries Team” with all fixed network and mobile service providers in order to provide authorities with necessary information to prevent related crimes.
- (3) [Type 2 telecommunications service providers to collaborate with crime investigation and prevention](#)

In cooperation with investigative, police and prosecuting offices, and in compliance with article 21 of the Communication Assurance and Law Enforcement Act, amendments were made to the management guidelines of type 2 telecommunication services. The amendment clearly states “service providers must offer all necessary records and content in the case of legal proceedings”, “the aforementioned telecommunication record and content must be processed in compliance with Communication Assurance and Law Enforcement Act”, and “in the case of call log services, providers should also send a confirmation message to the receiver in order to guarantee the correct information has been delivered to the correct terminal client.” These amendments contribute to the efficiency and safety of inquiry services, and guarantee the

collaboration between service providers with crime prevention authorities in the effort to consolidate illegal activities through telecommunications. The National Communications Commission will continue to enforce the following contingencies:

- i. According to management guidelines of type II telecommunication service providers, voice command services or internet phone service providers may not receive or transfer calls from unauthorized establishments.
 - ii. Starting in 2007, the National Communication Commission and Telecommunications Police Force must conduct random evaluations on type II mobile virtual network operations (MVNO), international simple resale (ISR), internet phones, and account application forms.
5. Destruction of seized narcotics
- (1) The Investigation Bureau (Ministry of Justice) recorded a total of 5,010 cases of narcotics evidence in storage after prosecution for the year 2012, weighing 163 kg and 721 g. Including previous years, a total of 29,669 narcotic items have been stored, weighing 1,878 kg 598.28 g.
 - (2) In order to ensure a flawless drug-management procedure, the 13th Supervisory Meeting for Seized Narcotics Management Guidelines was conducted at the Investigation Bureau on April 10th, 2012, at 2:30 p.m. for a total of 8,373 narcotic items, totaling 790 kg 343.63 g to be incinerated. The John Tung Foundation, Drug Prevention Development Foundation, and Consumer’s Foundation dispatched representatives, along with officers from the Taiwan High Prosecutor’s Office, to assist and monitor the processes of inventory checking, sealing, certifying, and destroying illegal narcotics. The incineration ceremony was hosted by the Ministry of Justice’s Commissioner Tseng in the Muzha Incineration Plant on May 3rd at 3 p.m.



Figure 5-49 Incineration Ceremony Jointly Hosted by the Ministry of Justice's Commissioner Tseng, the Investigation Bureau's Director Chang, and the Taipei City Government's Deputy Secretary-General Ni



Figure 5-50 Seized Narcotics Incineration Procedures of 2012

6. Drug case statistics and analysis

(1) Drug case investigative summary (Table 5-1)

The total number of prosecuted individuals from all district prosecutors' offices in 2012 totaled 43,025, a 0.2% growth compared to last year. Since the Department of Health first initiated the rehabilitation of opiate addicts in 2006, the number of schedule I addicts, with a focus on heroin, peaked in 2008 and has gradually decreased ever since. By 2012, the number of prosecuted individuals had dropped by 44.8% from 2008, indicating reasonable control over schedule I drug-abuse. On the other hand, the number of schedule II users, with a focus on amphetamines, has leveled off in the last three years compared to the large increase in 2009. The number of prosecuted schedule III users, with a focus on ketamine, has since then increased greatly.

In terms of deferred prosecution, according to an amendment to article 24 of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act in 2008, if deferred prosecution is agreed on with legal confirmation, the prosecuting office may then begin deferred prosecution for the subject and conduct rehabilitation while maintaining employment and lifestyle. However, due to restrictions in current rehabilitative procedures and regulations in treatment standards, rehabilitation under deferred prosecution is only applicable to schedule I narcotics such as heroin, morphine, and opium, among others. As of now, deferred prosecution remains in the testing phase for addicts associated with schedule II narcotics, while the authorities remain positive to the potential for consideration.

Table 5-1 Drug case investigative summary

Unit: individual

Items	Prosecuted									Deferred prosecution
	Total	Drug use only	Schedule I drug	Drug use only	Schedule II drug	Drug use only	Schedule III drug	Drug use only	Schedule IV drug	
2008	47,469	41,215	34,017	31,248	12,588	9,967	821	28	15	1,755
2009	40,443	32,947	25,437	22,249	13,639	10,698	1,303	52	12	2,153
2010	43,694	34,280	21,338	18,150	20,429	16,130	1,823	88	16	2,825
2011	42,960	32,356	19,337	15,986	21,202	16,370	2,313	96	12	4,457
2012	43,025	32,535	18,783	15,774	21,520	16,761	2,603	89	30	3,925
+/- from last year	0.2	0.6	-2.9	-1.3	1.5	2.4	12.5	-7.3	150.0	-11.9

against small and medium drug rings in recent years, while the production and distribution prosecution rates continued to increase over the past 5 years, the number of drug users has been continuously decreasing over the past five years.

Table 5-2 Drug cases confirmed sentencing summary

Unit: individual

Items	Total	Narcotics					Behavior			
		Schedule I drug	Schedule II drug	Schedule III drug	Schedule IV drug	Others	Production/distribution	Production/distribution and Drug use	Drug use only	Others
2008	41,120	28,286	12,401	398	24	11	2,008	15	36,563	2,534
2009	36,758	24,624	11,504	591	36	3	2,129	4	32,046	2,579
2010	35,460	18,271	15,999	1,139	41	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
+/- from last year	-0.1%	-5.2%	3.1%	15.8%	21.1%	-53.3%	10.0%	75.0%	-2.7%	12.2%

(2) Drug case prosecution summary (Table 5-2)

A total of 36,410 individuals were found guilty of drug crimes from all district prosecutors' offices in 2012, a number similar to 2011. Further analysis based on narcotics classification and behavioral classification is as follows.

Analysis based on narcotics classification indicates a 5.2% decrease in schedule I narcotics related crime compared to 2011. Since 2008, the number of drug crimes involving schedule I narcotics has steadily decreased, which may be related to the advocacy of substitute therapy and deferred prosecution. In terms of schedule II narcotics, related crimes have seen an increase of 3.1% since 2011, a relatively stable condition. Crimes involving schedule III narcotics, however, continues the steady growth observed in the past five years, increasing by 15.8% this year.

In regard to behavioral analysis, due to strict enforcement

(3) Narcotics seized summary (Table 5-3, Table 5-4)

In 2012, a total of 2,622 kg of narcotics went through purity net-weight analysis, 282.3 kg more than last year (a 12.1% increase). Schedule I narcotics increased by 141.9 kg (797.2%) compared to last year, mostly due to an approximately 70 kg from drug raids on fishing boat smugglers. A total of 143.8kg of schedule II narcotics were seized, indicating a decrease of 23.1 (13.8%) compared to 2011. A total of 2,233.5 kg of schedule III narcotics was seized in 2012; of which, 2,111.1 kg (94.5%) were ketamine, the most in the category.

In regards to the source of drugs, 65.2% of amphetamines and 75.3% of ketamine, the majority of schedule II and schedule III

narcotics (respectively), are from China. Therefore, future narcotics reduction efforts should focus on how to decrease the inflow of drugs from China.

Table 5-3 Summary of narcotics seized classified by purity net weight Unit: kilograms

Category	Total	Schedule I drugs			Schedule II drugs				Schedule III drugs		Schedule IV drugs			
		Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Camabis	Amphetamine	Semi-finished Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methylephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
2008	1,890.4	194.9	130.5	48.6	0.9	13.2	28.4	0.3	800.7	799.5	846.1	1.0	66.4	489.6
2009	1,900.7	62.5	62.4	179.2	2.0	61.1	107.0	--	1,201.8	1,186.4	457.2	1.6	77.7	70.8
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
+/- from last year	12.1%	797.2%	787.1%	-13.8%	-76.2%	800.0%	-15.1%	--	55.3%	33.9%	-88.1%	6.1%	-91.4%	-89.2%

Table 5-4 Summary of narcotics seized classified by region Unit: kilograms

Category	Total	Schedule I drugs		Schedule II drugs				Schedule III drugs		Schedule IV drugs				
		Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Camabis	Amphetamine	Semi-finished Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methylephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
Taiwan	368.4	66.1	66.0	38.7	4.6	11.9	17.7	--	238.8	212.1	24.8	0.5	6.8	17.3
China	1,767.3	6.7	6.7	77.8	--	--	77.8	--	1,682.8	1,589.0	--	--	--	--
Hong Kong	3.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	--	0.5	--	1.0	0.5	--	--	--	--
Thailand	11.1	11.0	11.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	--
Burma	0.4	0.4	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others	232.4	63.6	61.9	6.7	0.0	1.7	5.0	--	161.1	161.1	0.9	--	--	0.9
Unknown	239.0	10.4	10.4	19.2	0.2	0.7	18.3	--	149.8	148.4	59.6	4.7	0.7	17.5

Note:

1. The source region of drugs is determined by the agency of confiscation based on the information shown on the package, country where the drugs were smuggled from, or the confession of the suspects. It includes the port of transit and not the country where the drugs are made. If the source region cannot be identified, it is listed as unknown.
2. For "Unknown" source regions, it also indicates that the drugs are confiscated from the streets or the source region cannot be traced or determined.

(4) Summary of inmates imprisoned (Table 5-5)

In 2012, there were a total of 26,326 drug-related inmates, 44.8% of all inmates, indicating a 0.9% increase from 2011. Further analysis indicates possible correlation between an increase in law enforcement of narcotics production, transportation, and distribution in recent years (Table 5-1) and increases in imprisoned inmates. Due to the nature of criminal prosecution and long sentences, although there has been a 503 (4.4%) decrease in the number of people imprisoned for drug-related crimes, the number of convicts detained continues to rise. In terms of drug-users, under rehabilitation policies, the number of inmates, observed rehabilitators and enforced rehabilitators has gradually decreased over the last five years.

Table 5-5 Summary of narcotics seized classified by purity net weight Unit: individual

Category	Total No. of Inmate Imprisoned	Inmates				New Inmates			New inmates for Rehabilitation	
		Drug offender	Production/distribution	Production/distribution and drug use	Drug use only	Drug offenders	Schedule I drug	Schedule II drug	Observation and Rehabilitation	Compulsory Rehabilitation
2008	52,708	20,933	6,231	697	12,893	14,492	10,267	3,841	10,311	3,396
2009	55,225	23,636	6,986	536	14,970	12,440	8,685	3,395	8,305	1,972
2010	57,088	24,480	8,660	412	14,213	11,247	6,291	4,410	9,501	1,470
2011	57,479	25,257	10,502	337	13,198	11,474	5,544	5,205	8,565	1,094
2012	58,674	26,326	12,643	267	12,141	10,971	5,083	5,023	6,969	793
Compared to previous year	2.1%	4.2%	20.4%	-20.8%	-8.0%	-4.4%	-8.3%	-3.5%	-18.6%	-27.5%

III. Future outlook

1. Track illegal incomes from drug-related operations (Taiwan High Prosecutor's Office)

Illegally obtained profit is the main driving force behind drug distribution; therefore, drug investigators are committed to tracking the

whereabouts of these monetary exchanges. Once confiscated, it will inflict a significant threat to drug operations and eradicate funding for further activities. In future drug enforcement operations, financial experts will be recruited into investigative task forces in order to strengthen efficiency in the auditing and monitoring of drug distribution.

2. Eliminate sources of drug-producing ingredients (National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior)

After nearly three years of drug crime analysis, police investigative units have seized a large number of drug producing factories utilizing amphetamine-based ingredients or ephedrine-based materials, indicating the necessary task of controlling the illegal use of precursor chemicals. In order to effectively eliminate drug production, the National Police Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Food and Drug Administration will collaboratively establish a monitoring mechanism for all possible precursor chemicals used in drug production. The police administration will also continue to analyze the use of narcotics-producing chemicals and equipment in order to thoroughly understand their correlation with drug crimes. Results from analysis, as well as information on newly emerging drugs, will be exchanged internationally in order to mediate transnational investigation and achieve maximal efficiency in drug enforcement.

3. Prevent potential channels for smuggling (Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan)

In the face of schedule III drugs having become the main trend of global drug abuse, newly emerging drugs continuing to surface, and drug production methods becoming increasingly complex, the Guard Administration must adjust its investigative approach. The administration will actively participate in cross-national seminars in order to learn about updated methods of drug crime. Continuous intelligence exchanges will also be increased in order to establish an efficient transnational anti-drug enforcement mechanism, and to effectively eliminate the threat of drug crimes.

4. Develop professional capabilities and create drug enforcement performance (Military Police Command, Ministry of National Defense)

Detection and prevention are essentially intellectual wars between criminals and law enforcers. In order to have effective investigative methods, the Military Police Command will continue to recruit and train suitable elite officers as the first line of defense against drug trafficking.

5. Strengthen performance of customs enforcement (Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance)

In the face of continuous newly emerging smuggling methods, customs detection must utilize more integrated approaches. Aside from adopting high-risk assessment to screen suspicious individuals, customs investigative units must also employ advanced resources, including detection canine units, mobile container scanners, explosive and narcotic detection instruments, and suspicious cargo areas.

6. Strengthen anti-drug advocacy of fishery workers (Fishery Agency, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan)

In the future, fishing crews will continue to receive anti-drug advocacy during crew meetings. Anti-drug promotional material will also be published in fishery periodicals. These efforts will contribute to strengthening the anti-drug awareness of the fishing industry.

▶▶ IV. Conclusions

Drug crime is a serious transnational issue. The massive profit derived from the drug trade continues to attract offenders to join in this illegal competition. In a new world where international exchanges are convenient, diverse and frequent, more newly emerging drug dynamics are incubated under this environment. The task of drug enforcement is more challenging than ever. Thus, aside from improving investigative methods, reducing supply of drugs, the tasks of drug prevention, promotion of resisting drug use, and drug rehabilitation must also be continuously



refined. In order to build a drug-free homeland, narcotics suppliers must be penalized, and narcotics users must receive rehabilitation.

▶ Part VI

Drug Rehabilitation

Lead author: Department of Health, Ministry of the Interior

Coauthors: Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Education

Ministry of National Defense

Ministry of the Interior

Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan

Taipei Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan

Taipei City Government

New Taipei City Government

Tai chung City Government

Tainan City Government

Kaohsiung City Government

►► I. Preface

According to the Research, Development, and Evaluation Commission at the Executive Yuan, “drug proliferation” still remains one of the top 10 grievances in society. In addition, the ages of domestic drug abusers are becoming younger, and newly emerging drugs continue to complicate the dynamics of drug markets in terms of both drug use and drug distribution. Through peer pressure, narcotics are also starting to affect the lives of young students. All of the above phenomena have proven to be serious social problems. Research shows that the earlier the age an individual comes into contact with drugs, the more likely for him or her to become highly addicted, not to mention the potential aggressive criminal behavior that may stem from drug habits, the possibility of becoming involved in criminal organizations, or the risk of becoming yet another drug distributor in order to sustain one’s own drug addiction. These social problems caused by the use of narcotics must be resolved by the joint efforts of judicial, police, educational, health, medical, labor, and social affairs departments, along with private resources.

►► II. Current tasks

1. Management of community drug rehabilitation

The Department of Health established a total of 119 drug rehabilitation institutions between the years 2013-2015, of which 20 are core rehabilitation hospitals, 84 are standard rehabilitation hospitals, and 15 are clinics. These institutions provide volunteers or patients transferred from other departments or institutions with inpatient, outpatient, or emergency medical services, as well as follow-up tracking and transfers. Both medicinal and psychological therapies are employed to help the individual restructure his life, improve his self-regulatory capabilities, develop self-control, and prevent relapses.

In order to increase the number of services offered to society, the

Department of Health has included a standard hospital evaluation and psychiatric institution evaluation into its medical services to the public. In addition, all counties and cities have been included in the 2013 medical administrative evaluation index, in order to urge medical institutions to commit themselves to drug addiction therapy and maximize the services offered for rehabilitation.

In order to provide working staff with sufficient professional knowledge on drug addiction therapy, “Opiate Alternative Substance Therapy Guidelines”, “Therapy Guidelines for Schedule II Addicts”, and “Therapy Guidelines for Ketamine Users” have been published. Psychiatric hospitals have also been asked to strengthen the professional training of psychiatrists, pharmacists, nurses, psychologists, occupational therapists, and social workers.

For schedule I to schedule IV addicts, aside from observation rehabilitation and enforced rehabilitation, correctional facilities have expanded their services to include withdrawal therapy, alternative substance therapy, community therapy, and religious therapy, among others. The Department of Health has also required the development of a “Day-time Addict Community Therapy Module” from Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, in order to provide even more diverse rehabilitation methods.

The “Day-time Addict Community Therapy Module” is targeted at individuals with high mobility and more stable addiction, providing physical, psychological, occupational, and social therapy according to individual needs. The module also includes follow-up care, urine tests, counseling (in case of relapse), and group therapy, in order to help the subjects return to their normal lives.

The Department of Health, to encourage the participation of private civil groups in drug addiction therapy, started to offer subsidies in 2010. The subsidies for 12 service items in 2012 have been increased to a total budget of 6,226,400 NTD. Combining the help of private civic groups

and religious groups, including rehabilitation service and information, the government hopes to strengthen the integrated collaboration between public and private resources for drug addict rehabilitation. Relevant information is also being offered nationwide at district drug prevention centers for public reference.

2. Current execution of alternative therapy

The main concept of alternative therapy is built on “harm reduction” and “sustainability”. In practice, the therapy uses less addictive or toxic alternative drugs, coupled with health education and periodic physical and mental evaluation, as well as urine tests and group therapy, to reduce an individual’s need for heroin. Sustainable physical and emotional progress is the key to alternative therapy, and consequently leads to the reduction of individual, family, and social threats.

Currently, the drugs used for alternative therapy of heroin are generally schedule II or III drugs, which are still considered addictive. Complete withdrawal may result in withdrawal symptoms. Therefore, subjects are asked to continuously use these alternative drugs under strict monitoring. But the effort will steadily reduce dosages of methadone, gradually achieving drug reduction and eventually complete rehabilitation.

Starting in 2009, the Department of Health began the implementation of the Non-AIDS Addicts Alternative Therapy Subsidy Project, which aside from fully subsidizing methadone-related drugs, also partially subsidized addicts with AIDS their medical costs incurred with methadone rehabilitation. The medical costs for rehabilitation includes 4,600 NTD per session for initial assessment, 300 NTD per session for urine tests, and 25 NTD per day for medicine. There are a total of 108 rehabilitation institutions around Taiwan. Since the initiation of methadone alternative therapy in 2012, 38,508 individuals have received treatment, comprising a total of 16,589,619 treatment days. In 2012, the average number of annual

methadone alternative treatments reached 11,991, of which 85% are male and 15% are female. An average progression graph for individuals receiving monthly alternative treatment can be seen in Figure 6-1.

Aside from methadone, alternative therapy for opiates includes buprenorphine. Compared to methadone, buprenorphine is less addictive, with fewer side effects, safer and more convenient. Starting in 2006, buprenorphine alternative therapy was offered as a self-paid service. Starting in 2011, the Department of Health has included buprenorphine under the same amount of subsidized conditions as methadone to help patients reduce their financial burden and to increase the willingness for rehabilitation. In order to convince more patients to adopt buprenorphine alternative therapy, the Department of Health has adjusted the conditions for buprenorphine alternative therapy rehabilitation. Depending on the duration of individual cases, the proportion of subsidy for buprenorphine has been increased accordingly to encourage alternative therapy.

In order to increase service quality and convenience of alternative therapy, the Department of Health has established a management system for medical institutions using alternative therapies, which has been adopted by all of the 108 medical institutions offering alternative therapy. The system recognizes individuals by traits of their intravenous characteristics. The institution can then pull up individual medical profiles for reference. The system also includes a locational function. If the individual should relocate due to work, travel, or residency, his or her records are available at all alternative therapy institutions on the island allowing them to resume therapy without the worry of incorrect treatment. The initiative will increase the convenience of therapy, and strengthen therapy retention rates and the willingness to continue rehabilitation.

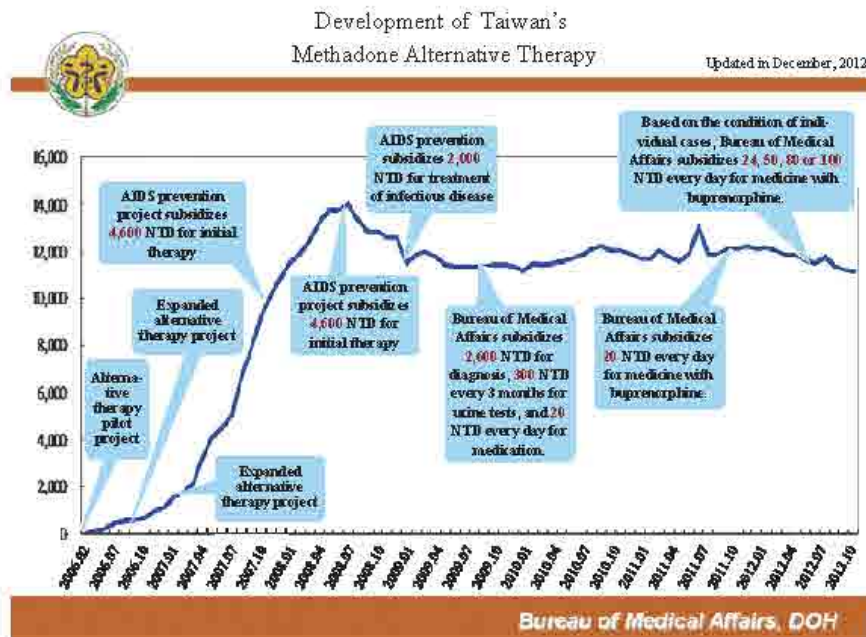


Figure 6-1 Development of Taiwan's Methadone Alternative Therapy

3. Condition of harm reduction program

The goal of the Harm Reduction Program is to reduce the negative effect of narcotics on individuals, families, and society as a whole. Its major objectives include: (1) health education inquiry service-providing addicts with the basic knowledge on how to avoid contracting AIDS and other similar blood-borne diseases, as well as screening services to help discover the disease at an early stage and avoid further transmission; (2) clean needle project-provide addicts with counseling and rehabilitation inquiries to prevent contracting AIDS and hepatitis B or C from drug use; (3) alternative therapy-provide addicts with orally ingested alternatives to replace high-risk injections and to follow up with counseling, education, and rehabilitation. The implementation of the "Clean Needle Project" and "Alternative Therapy" also provide drug addicts with the platform for health inquiries, where medical professionals may be able to encourage screening tests and transfer the individuals to receive relevant medical attention.

From 2003 to 2005, the number of individuals contracting AIDS has increased exponentially. The case is especially severe for 2005, where 70% of the people contracting AIDS are drug addicts, marking a historic high. Transmission of the disease from needle-sharing addicts has become a serious health phenomenon in Taiwan. In response to this, the Department of Health has introduced a strategy proven to be effective abroad and has won the support of the Executive Yuan. Starting on December 6th, 2005, the Drug-inflicted AIDS Reduction Project became a long-term operation within the department.

By 2012, a total of 928 clean needle service stations had issued 21,890,247 clean syringes, approximately 300,000 a month. A total of 2,227,483 addicts, approximately 30,000 a month, have visited a station near them. A total of 690 needle-disposal bins recycled 1% of the used needles at the starting phase of the project; now 90% of all the used needles, approximately 17,140,000 are being disposed of properly.

Since the start of the harm reduction project, the number of people contracting AIDS has drastically decreased. From 2006 to 2012, these numbers are, respectively, 1,845, 743, 393, 184, 116, 109 and 81. Drug addicts now comprise only 4% of the total number of people contracting AIDS in 2012, decreased from 63% back in 2006 (See Figure 6-2).

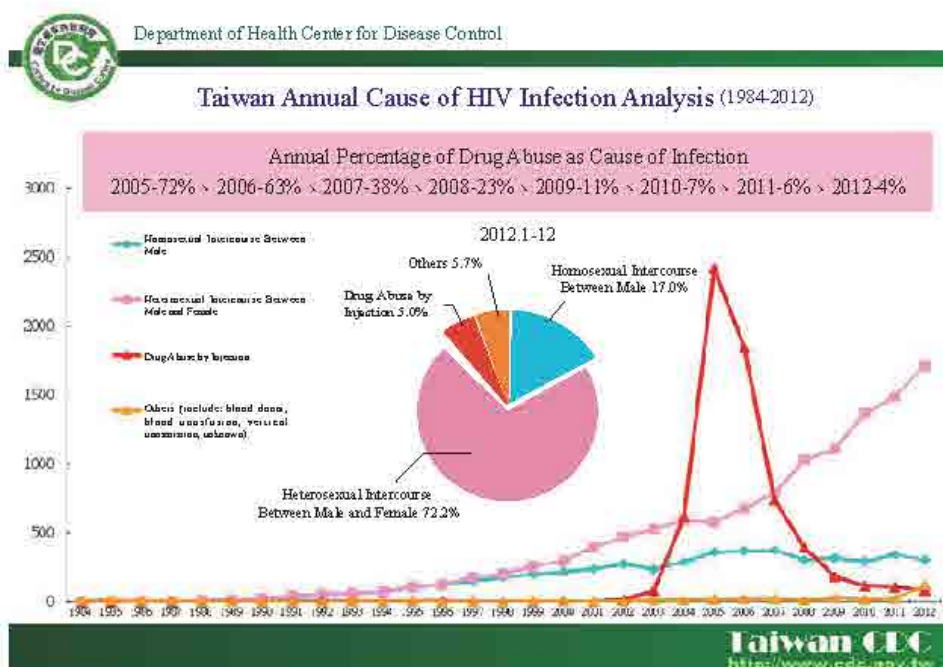


Figure 6-2 Taiwan's HIV Recipients by Year

4. Methadone alternative therapy test project in prison

(1) Origin

In order to resolve the long-term issue of the shortage of medical resources at correctional facilities, the Department of Health and the Ministry of Justice jointly implemented a Correctional Facility Medical Rewarding Program to answer to the medical needs of convicts and detainees. Standard medical services are provided in order to improve drug and tobacco rehabilitation. In addition, two prisons were selected to conduct a test-run of methadone alternative therapy.

(2) Testing institutions

i. Keelung Prison, Agency of Correction, Ministry of Justice

Working in collaboration with the Department of Health and Keelung Hospital.

ii. Yunlin Prison, Agency of Correction, the Ministry of Justice

Working in collaboration with Chiayi Veterans General Hospital (now Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Chiayi branch).

(3) Project duration

From September 21st, 2010 to December 31st, 2012.

(4) Test target

- Convicts or detainees receiving community alternative therapy prior to imprisonment.
- Opiate users who have repeatedly failed previous rehabilitation attempts and are deemed suitable for therapy three months prior to release.

(5) Current condition

i. Conditions for therapy

- Individuals above age 20 with strong willingness to receive therapy
- Opiate addicts with drug dependency or strong addiction

ii. Therapy agenda

- Evaluation and acceptance

Individuals assessed and interviewed by psychiatric experts deemed suitable for health education with signed agreement to accept alternative therapy

- Individuals whose families are notified and briefed on the nature of therapy

- Begin therapy

Daily dosage of methadone and group mental therapy administered weekly

- Follow-up monitoring post-release

Individuals willing to receive continuous therapy after release and transferred to drug harm prevention centers for monitoring

e. Results

By the end of 2012, a total of 84 related health education meetings were held, benefiting 1,273 participants receiving individual evaluation. A total of 99 people are receiving methadone alternative therapy out of 7,471 receiving general rehabilitation therapy up to now. A total of 180 people are receiving group mental therapy out of 1,567 receiving general psychiatric therapy to date.

5. Observation rehabilitation and enforced rehabilitation

(1) Observation rehabilitation

i. Set-up of rehabilitation center

In order to adjust medical and human resources, as well as strengthen rehabilitation services, the Agency of Correction has appointed a total of 12 correctional facilities to accommodate addicts, including Xindian, Taichung, and Kaohsiung rehabilitation centers, Taipei women's, Taichung, Kaohsiung, Taitung Haulian, Penghu, and Kinmen detention centers, and Taipei and Tainan youth probation centers.

ii. Admittance

In 2012, a total of 6,969 new participants (5,728 male, 1,241 female) were checked into correctional facilities, indicating an 18.6% decrease compared to last year's 8,565. A total of 10,397 people are currently being held inside all correctional facilities, 771 of which are continuous drug users (7.4%), indicating a 3.8% decrease compared to last year's 11.2%. At the end of 2012, 823 individuals remain in rehabilitation.

iii. Rehabilitation period

Maximum two months.

iv. Observation rehabilitation disciplinary procedures

According to Observation Rehabilitation Disciplinary

Guidelines, the Ministry of Justice has set a 40-day rehabilitation process, which includes four stages: admittance, biological detox, evaluation of success or failure to cease drug-use, release.

v. Observation rehabilitation

a. Evaluation of success or failure to cease drug-use

Rehabilitation centers contracted psychiatric centers to periodically dispatch a psychiatrist or practitioner to evaluate each individual based on a "Success or Failure to Cease Drug-use Evaluation Standard", and to determine



whether the individual, with consideration of behavioral performance while at the rehabilitation center, is fit for release.

b. Strengthen anti-drug and drug harm knowledge

Rehabilitation centers actively invite local medical, religious, and social workers to counsel those undergoing rehabilitation in terms of religious, career, cultural, health, and rehabilitation courses, to improve their knowledge of drug harm and willingness to resist drug abuse.



c. Follow-up counseling post-release

In order to smooth the transition of those rehabilitated in returning to society, rehabilitation centers from each county or city will provide a district drug harm prevention center with records of released individuals in order to conduct follow-up monitoring and counseling to prevent relapses.



(2) Enforced rehabilitation

i. Set-up of rehabilitation centers

The Agency of Correction has set up a total of seven enforced rehabilitation centers, including four independent rehabilitation centers, one each located in Xindian, Taichung, Kaohsiung, Taitung, and three female rehabilitation centers in collaboration with district prisons and correctional facilities.

ii. Admittance

In 2012, a total of 793 individuals (672 male, 121 female) were admitted into enforced rehabilitation, indicating a 27.5% decrease from last year's 1,094. By the end of 2012, 572 remain in rehabilitation.

iii. Period of rehabilitation

Maximum one year, but minimum six months.

iv. Enforced rehabilitation disciplinary procedure

According to the Enforced Rehabilitation Disciplinary Guidelines, those undergoing rehabilitation will go through three phases of rehabilitation: the adjustment phase, counseling phase, and social adaptation phase. Detainees must go through all three phases before they are deemed suitable to apply for release.

v. Enforced rehabilitation

a. Rehabilitation courses at different phases

According to the Guidelines for Rehabilitation Phases and Related Courses issued by the Ministry of Justice, rehabilitation centers must put all detainees through courses such as physical training, emotional adjustment, case counseling, life education, health education, rehabilitation techniques, career counseling, and legal knowledge. In addition, rehabilitation centers must conduct one to three faculty evaluations every year to measure compliance to the Rehabilitation Faculty Employment Guidelines in order to maintain teaching quality and learning efficiency.

b. Provide psycho-social intervention

Aside from mandatory courses, rehabilitation centers also employ professional psychologists and social workers to provide suitable psychological therapies and social assistance tailored to individual needs.

c. Provide diverse rehabilitation counseling

In order to ensure physical, mental, and spiritual wellness of patients, rehabilitation centers also aim to develop hobbies and interests through artistic or skillset training for future advantages of detainees post-release. Combining resources from religious, social, educational, and governmental departments and groups, diverse rehabilitation counseling courses such as computer maintenance, baking, religious study, calligraphy, and arts and crafts, are offered as forms of self-improvement and arts therapy.

d. Improve qualitative and quantitative addiction therapy

As the World Health Organization recognizes drug-addiction as a form of chronic disease, all district rehabilitation centers are committed to offering the most accessible and quantitative medical services to help addicts recognize their conditions,

increase their willingness to accept medical assistance, and to improve their self-help capabilities.

e. Strengthen family support

Research shows that the acceptance and support of family and society will help improve addicts' willingness to rehabilitate. Rehabilitation centers thus have expanded services to include family members. Through topical, focused events, rehabilitation centers have increased the interaction between detainees and their families. Family education, parental education, family counseling, and so on, are among some of the activities offered by rehabilitation centers to strengthen family recognition of the complexity of the rehabilitation process and to engage their support in assisting addicts to affirm their willingness to quit drug use and return to society.



f. Follow up counseling post-release

In order to continue the effect of rehabilitation post-release, all enforced rehabilitation centers are working in collaboration with district drug harm prevention centers, providing records of post-release of the rehabilitated for follow-up counseling, anti-drug advocacy, and timely social services.



6. Results of deferred prosecution

Since the amendment of article 24 of the Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control in 2008, the Ministry of Justice has an order for the legal basis of deferred prosecution for rehabilitation therapy. In 2012, the Ministry further announced a Drug Prevention, Resistance, Enforcement, and Rehabilitation Plan. Adopting the “carrot and stick” theory for drug rehabilitation, instead of being prosecuted, drug abuse defendants are recommended for rehabilitation. Upon consent backed by proper documentation, the addict will then be transferred to a medical facility for evaluation, where copies of the consent paper will be given to both the counselor and prosecuting officer to ensure both legal and medical compliance. After addiction evaluation, if the patient is deemed suitable for methadone alternative therapy or other treatment, rehabilitation procedures will commence. A counselor or social worker in charge will provide treatment until drug dependency has been eliminated. Should the addict fail to participate in rehabilitation or refuse to comply with treatment, the prosecuting officer will then once again commence the legal process and demand a minimum of one year imprisonment as a form of rehabilitation. Since the amendment, the successful rehabilitation retention rate has increased to more than 80%.

In 2012, a total of 1,313 schedule-1 drug abusers received deferred prosecution, which composed 12.8% of the total of 10,230 convicted drug offenders. The ratio has surpassed goals set by Ministry of Justice, which was marked at 12% in 2012, and will continue to increase as means to resolve drug addictions through the use of medical resources instead of punitive incarcerations.

In addition, last year in the pilot program for schedule II drug-abusers, 1,990 drug users received deferred prosecution and were ordered to undergo treatment for addiction, accounting for 15.5% of all 12,823 people. 51.0% of them had their deferred prosecution revoked (1,015 people). Compared with 83.0% revocation rate of schedule I

program in the same period, the performance of schedule II program is better. As a result, the Ministry of Justice and the Department of Health have embarked on a plan to fix “drug addiction treatment measures for implementation and completion of the treatment standard” currently pending related measures and addiction treatment is completed, the schedule II program will be the full implementation of drug addiction treatment. This program combined with the Ministry of Justice’s next in line antiviral Forbidding and Drug Rejecting drug detoxification program of action from all over the county and city prosecutor’s offices of harm strengthening drug prevention through the Center Rehabilitation Institution tracking the status of a person, in addition to effectively reducing the relapsing drug population, it also can reduce drug-related crime and reduce the incidence and rate of drug offenders in prison, so that our drug policy, in line with global trend standards, will be able to reduce the effect of drug abuse on society.

7. Result of rehabilitation conducted by the Ministry of Education

In recent years, the Ministry of Education and school extracurricular committees have committed to strengthening the anti-drug knowledge of faculty members, develop educator’s ability to identify students with drug-abuse and archive a list of high-risk individuals for future counseling services. The archive shows an increasing number of students with drug-abuse in the recent years, indicating more willingness from the schools to report student counseling cases in order to eradicate the effects of drug harm. Under the tertiary implementation three-part effort to prevent student drug-abuse, the Ministry of Education will continue to advocate resistance against narcotics, which, since 2009, have shown positive results.

According to regulations such as “Tertiary Implementation Plan for Student Drug Abuse Prevention” and “Guidelines for School Drug Prevention Strategy” by the Ministry of Education, students with possible drug-abuse inclination must receive level-2 preventative measures and

undergo urine screening tests. If drug use is detected, the school must utilize all counseling resources, along with faculty members, parents, counselors, and Tsunghue members, to provide proper intervention and counseling by three-month terms. These efforts are expected to rehabilitate both physical and mental addiction inflicted through curiosity or preliminary drug use. They are also aimed to consolidate tracking and counseling mechanisms, thereby preventing students from further misbehavior. A total of 1,292 people participated in the Tsunghue counseling groups from schools of all grades in 2012. If the student continues his/her drug habits after a three-month observation period, the counseling routine will be repeated and, if necessary, the subject may be transferred to appropriate rehabilitation facilities with cooperation from the subject’s parents. In order to reduce the effects of drug harm and repetitive use, a total of 576 subjects were transferred to rehabilitation institutions in 2012.

Due to the lack of school counselors and professional knowledge, in addition to the fact that most drug-abuse cases involve family and social issues outside of school grounds, it is difficult for school counselors to provide effective rehabilitation assistance; therefore, the Ministry of Education initiated a new Tsunghue project with counseling services provided from substitute military conscripts in 2009. In the first year, a total of 94 professionally trained substitute military personnel assisted school faculty in the counseling and administrative tasks of individual Tsunghue student cases. The Ministry of Education also expanded its anti-drug volunteer project, recruiting more citizens and young adults with compassion, patience, and passion for public service to participate in the “Chunghui Volunteer Task”. A total of 1,135 volunteers were recruited in 2012.

In order to increase the volunteer work force in public elementary and middle schools from August, 2012, the Ministry of Education amended article 10 of the Civil Education Act, which states that district

governments must subsidize all elementary and middle schools offering 55 or more classes with additional professional counselors. The amendment also asks for subsidized counselors in all middle schools offering more than 24 classes within the next five years. These efforts, along with anti-drug seminars, will contribute to the presence of professional drug-abuse counseling knowledge.

In addition, the department will assist with rehabilitation tasks for school drug-abuse cases. Starting in 2010, “Professional Inquiry Service Group for Student Drug-abuse Prevention Project” was initiated, inviting scholars and experts, along with psychologists, psychiatrists, mental health practitioners, and social workers to participate in a comprehensive school drug-abuse counseling and rehabilitation project. In 2011, the Ministry of Education subsidized New Taipei City, Taoyuan County, Taichung City and Pingtung County with this counseling initiative; whereas, in the following year, Kaohsiung City was also included in the efforts to prevent student drug-abuse with well-rounded inquiry service groups. A total of five cities and counties have now combined the assistance of related professionals to provide expert counseling for student drug-abuse cases. Currently, Taichung City’s liaison office is working with a clinical psychologists’ association, while Pingtung City is working with a psychological counseling association, to organize various learning modules such as experimental education, adventure therapy, and occupational discovery in order to establish a stable relationship between drug-abuse subjects and social workers, coupled with diverse



Figure 6-3 Psychological counseling group



Figure 6-4 Individual seminar



Figure 6-5 Transferred to medical rehabilitation

learning modules. These efforts will progressively contribute to improved social concepts and behaviors, consequently helping the subjects avoid the influence of drug-abuse. The structures of such anti-drug efforts are outlined as follows:

(1) Individual counseling

Participate in middle and high school Tsunghue case meetings and discussion forums to assist with evaluation of all drug-abuse cases and to collaborate with medical and rehabilitative measures.

(2) Occupational visit

Hold diverse skill-developing courses (catering, communications, cosmetology, hairdressing, tourism, child care, automotive repairs, management, etc.), allowing future employment and education.



Figure 6-6 Occupational visit



Figure 6-7 Occupational visit

(3) Educational or adventure therapy

The program allows drug-abusing students opportunities to challenge their physical capacities, create new experiences, achieve a sense of accomplishment and self-efficacy, and strengthen their bond with counselors in order to face and solve problems. These efforts will help individuals stray away from deviant behaviors, and negate drug harm.



Figure 6-8 New Taipei City 4 day mountain climbing event



Figure 6-9 Occupational visit



Figure 6-10 Taichung City bicycle event



Figure 6-11 Kaohsiung City growth camp



Figure 6-12 Pingtung experience camp

(4) Follow-up counseling

Instructors, social workers, and consultants from the counseling team will be in charge of follow-up and tracking. Periodic group meetings will be conducted. Each subjects' learning status reports will be provided by the school and monitored until the individual graduates from the institution.

The Ministry of Education aims to integrate medical resources with each city and county's rehabilitation efforts and provide timely counseling, long-term assistance, suitable leisure and interest development, as well as the proper way to say no for those in need of drug-abuse rehabilitation.

8. Military officers and substitute military conscripts processed for drug rehabilitation

(1) Substitute military conscripts processed for drug rehabilitation

The National Conscription Agency archives and controls conscripts admitting to previous drug-use and testing positive in urine tests under "Special Personnel" in order to provide environmental management. Random tests are conducted in all service units under this list on a two to three month basis. In the case of positive drug-use urine tests, those testing positive for use of schedule I and II narcotics are transferred for judicial processing, whereas those testing positive for use of schedule III and IV narcotics are transferred to local police. Conscripts testing negative on two consecutive tests will be removed from the controlled list with a letter to notify the National Conscription Agency until further suspicions arise, in which case the individual will continue to receive random urine tests until discharged from service.

In order to strengthen the counseling results for conscripts, the National Conscription Agency has entrusted institutions specialized in rehabilitation (Tri-Service Beitou Branch, Taoyuan Psychiatric Center, Taichung Veterans General Hospital Chiayi Branch, Caotun Psychiatric Center, Qishan Hospital, Taitung Hospital, Yuli Hospital) for the process of drug-abuse counseling and removing such management duty for military services units.

From 2006 to 2012, all conscripts must receive urine tests on day two upon entering training camp. A total of 135,902 individuals

were tested. The ministry has archived all test information for counseling services and increased follow-up counseling, while advocating subjects testing positive to be transferred to district drug harm prevention centers after discharge from military service.

(2) Military officers processed for drug rehabilitation

The Ministry of National Defense has classified seven categories of urine tests according to “Specialized Personnel Urine Test Methods” and performs urine tests on military officers under conduct circumscribed by the “Military Officers Drug-abuse Urine Screen Test Guidelines”. All positive results will first be sent to a local military hospital for confirmation. If the sample shows positive results for the second trial, it will then be again transferred to tri-service general hospital (drug inspection institution approved by the Department of Health) for final analysis. A sample that indicates positive results for all three tests will then receive a letter of notification to the subject’s service unit for further processing.



All subordinates of the Ministry of National Defense with need for rehabilitation may receive medical attention from the nearest military hospital. A total of eight military hospitals have been approved by the Department of Health for rehabilitative services: Tri-Service General Hospital, Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital, Taichung Armed Forces General Hospital, Taoyuan Armed Forces General Hospital, Zouying Armed Forces General Hospital, Hualien Armed Forces General Hospital, Ganshan Hospital, and Beitou Hospital.

A total of 586,157 military personnel received urine screen tests in 2012, where 143 tested positive (0.02%), indicating the urine test as an effective preventative method.

9. Drug Harm prevention center rehabilitation methods and results

(1) Drug harm prevention center overview

The Ministry of Justice began assisting each county or city government in establishing drug harm prevention centers in 2006, and a multitude of preventative initiatives have since then begun, including: assisting central offices to set annual working schedules for local drug prevention advocacy, promoting drug rehabilitation hotline, developing follow-up/ tracking tasks for counseling addicts, initiating medical rehabilitation (alternative therapy) service, strengthening AIDS prevention, advocating social rehabilitation for addicts and annual evaluations. Under these efforts, district drug harm prevention centers are expected to facilitate the following tasks:

i. Combining civil group resources

In order to help addicts rehabilitate, civil groups, such as Taiwan Aftercare Association, Operation Dawn and Agape House Christian Counseling Center, invite successfully rehabilitated drug-users for testimonial speeches or act as counselors during visits to mid-way homes, prison counseling and community individual counseling. These interactions will strengthen addicts’ confidence in successfully rehabilitating.

ii. Promoting golden triangle plan

Starting on July 1st, 2012, subjects under control at rehabilitation centers will be included in a protective custody program (including probation and deferred sentencing), allowing a network of support and counseling established between district rehabilitation centers, prosecutors, and families of subjects. The project aims to provide mental and physical rehabilitative medical services with the support of the community, while enforcing judicial prowess, to increase willingness to negate drug addiction and to return to social interactions.

iii. Strengthen addicts' family support

In order to establish family support for district rehabilitation centers, a whole range of family activities, alongside mutual-support mechanisms, are held to allow families (and addicts) with similar experiences to share with, support, and care for one another in an act to reduce stress and improve self-esteem. Under this construct, the Ministry of Justice has facilitated the “Drug-addict Family Support Project” in all district drug harm prevention centers, combining resources from civil groups, to provide comprehensive and supportive service to help all addict-families rebuild themselves.

The “Drug-addict Family Support Project” will be facilitated with earnings from the nationwide lottery program, combined with efforts from the Department of Social Affairs and civil groups, to provide families in need of community support with services such as visitations, support groups, family activities, drug-prevention seminars and promotions, social assistance resources, lifestyle assistance, etc. Through caring and accompanying families in need, social interactions are provided to both addicts and their families, in order to help them restart social functions, thus becoming able to return to the community as contributing members of society.

iv. Promote accompanying social worker services

The Ministry of Justice considers accompanying social workers an important task for drug rehabilitation counseling, and therefore urges the professional training of such positions at district drug harm prevention centers. Each facility is also expected to facilitate the services, compassion, and interpersonal skills of social workers to establish long-term and trusting relationships with addicts, thereby helping them through the difficulty of rehabilitation and return to society as contributing members.

v. Increase coverage of follow-up counseling

In order to improve drug rehabilitative capabilities and increase target population, district drug harm prevention centers began providing schedule III and IV addicts with new services, starting in July, 2012. For addicts of schedule III or IV narcotics, who have either volunteered for rehabilitation or were transferred from other institutions, drug harm prevention centers will seek to provide the most well-rounded rehabilitative services to prevent these abusers from ‘upgrading’ to using schedule I or II narcotics.



(2) Effectiveness of the Ministry of Justice supervised drug prevention centers

i. Increase addict rehabilitation period

a. Average rehabilitation period

This indicator is calculated every two years, taken from the total months of all addicts receiving rehabilitation treatment from the facility and divided by the total number of all addicts during this period. The higher the average rehabilitation period, the longer addicts remain under rehabilitation and away from repeated offenses. In 2012, the national average rehabilitation period for Taiwan was 16.2 months, indicating an increase of 0.7 month compared to the 15.5 months in 2011.

b. Normal rehabilitation rate

Every case that results in the subject completing the full-term of rehabilitation requirement is considered normal; therefore, the higher the normal rehabilitation rate, the more addicts completing their intended therapy and service. In 2012, the national normal rehabilitation rate was 36.36%, a 4.11%

increase compared to 2011's 32.25%.

ii. Lower lost contact rate

Each county or city drug prevention center has improved methods and frequency of contact with target subjects in order to reduce loss of contact and increase recovery of addicts under monitoring. The lower the lost contact rate, the better drug prevention centers can provide timely counseling and the better the rehabilitative effects. In 2012, the national lost contact rate was 2.87%, indicating a decrease of 1.1% compared to 2011's 3.97%.

(3) Effectiveness of Taipei City Government supervised drug prevention centers

Taipei City Government's drug prevention center was established in 2006, conducting drug prevention work under an organized structure. The mission is to "Steer away from narcotics. Return to social norms. Provide for family in need".

Taipei City Government's drug prevention center actively counsels and manages all medical institutions in the city. It provides addiction diagnosis for outpatients, screening tests for AIDS and viral hepatitis, psychiatric counseling and other medical services related to drug-abuse. The center also helps transfer individual cases in need of education, employment, medical attention, and social welfare to appropriate offices or organizations. Services such as in-prison rehabilitation, half-way houses and rehabilitation groups are also provided by the center via collaboration with civil drug prevention institutions.

In 2012, a total of 823 individuals were recorded to have sought medical attention for drug-abuse, and 954 cases were treated. Of which, a total of 444 individuals received methadone alternative therapy from five medical centers across Taipei, including Taipei City Hospital Kunming Branch, Yangming Branch, Songde Branch, Tri-service General Hospital Main Branch and Tri-

service General Hospital Beitou Branch. In the year 2012, a total of 12,205 out-patients were diagnosed and 262,330 were given medication. In addition, Taipei City Hospital Kunming Branch has separately cooperated with the Taipei City Prosecutor's Office and Shihling District Prosecutor's Office to receive a total of 29 transferred cases of schedule I narcotics deferred sentencing (20 from Taipei City Prosecutor's Office, nine from Shihling District Prosecutor's Office). On the other hand, in 2012 Taipei City Hospital Songde Branch and Tri-service General Hospital Beitou Branch also separately cooperated with the Taipei City Prosecutor's Office and Shihling District Prosecutor's Office to process a total of 579 transferred cases of schedule II narcotics deferred sentencing (439 from the Taipei City Prosecutor's Office and 140 from the Shihling District Prosecutor's Office).

(4) Effectiveness of New Taipei City Government supervised drug prevention centers

New Taipei City Government's drug prevention center works with the New Taipei City District Prosecutor's office to process rehabilitation of deferred sentencing for schedule I and schedule II narcotics offenders, and with the Shihling District Prosecutor's office for schedule I narcotics offenders. A total of 94 cases of deferred sentencing were processed for schedule I narcotics and 591 for schedule II narcotics. In addition, the New Taipei District



Figure 6-13 Tsunghue team discussion to help elementary students free of addiction



Figure 6-14 Tsunghue volunteer assist students with drug-abuse inflicted hospitalization

Prosecutor's Office also provides interviewing services, to help improve transfer functions such as medical assistance, employment assistance, and social welfare assistance. A total of 178 individuals were interviewed, and 44 were successfully transferred.

Aside from processing deferred sentencing for schedule I and schedule II addicts' rehabilitation, the New Taipei City District Prosecutor's Office, the Shihling District Prosecutor's Office, the Taipei District Prosecutor's Office, and the Keelung District Prosecutor's Office have jointly transferred 977 individuals in the "Golden Triangle" plan.

In collaboration with seven medical institutions in Taipei, a total of 700 individuals were admitted for alternative therapy in 2012, 1,097 individuals are treated medically every day, and case managers are scheduled to conduct interviews weekly at designated locations. Aside from actively promoting alternative therapy, Taipei City also works with four medical institutions under its jurisdiction for the "Non-heroin Medical Rehabilitation Service" project, which provides a non-heroin alternative therapy rehabilitation service. In 2012, the project transferred 89 individuals and actively cooperated with five civil groups in the arrangements of half-way houses for 24 individuals.



Figure 6-15 Led by commissioner Lin Shue-rong, Taipei City Government's Department of Health hosted "Thank you for your company" gala, providing warm meal during winter time



Figure 6-16 Hosted legal knowledge workshops for schedule 3 and 4 narcotics, where lecturers help participants develop self-awareness, positive thinking and abstinence from drugs through interactive learning

A total of 221 random urine tests were submitted for middle, high, and occupational schools in Taipei City to solidify the screening of drug-abusing individuals, where 93 samples tested positive (42.1%). Fifteen Tsunghue group meetings were held to implement the "Non-heroin Medical Rehabilitation Service" project, assisting 15 student addicts from 15 different schools to receive medical attention. A total of 121 participants contributed to a preventative anti-drug-abuse network.

At the end of every year, a "Thank you for your company" gala is held. Drug prevention centers distribute a total of 3,164 letters of caring to the families of addicts and hold a gala on December 15th to invite testimonials of participants and provide support, as well as encouragement, in an act to improve interaction between case managers and their subjects. Psychiatrists are also invited to attend the event and provide group therapy courses to participants, which has won highly positive acclaim.

A total of 2,094 individuals received prosecution issued by the New Taipei City Police Department for use of schedule III and IV narcotics in violation of "Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control", a 58.8% increase compared to 2011. In 2012, 26 seminars on "New Taipei City Drug Harm Legal Affairs" were held to encourage addicts themselves to seek transfer service and follow-up counseling, as well as self-observation and positive thinking free of substance dependence.

(5) Effectiveness of Taichung City Government supervised drug prevention center

Conditions and effectiveness of Taichung City Government supervised drug prevention center:

i. Periodic meetings, visits, and educational trainings conducted by drug rehabilitation facilities

a. A total of two drug rehabilitation facilities.



- b. A total of 14 supervision visits were conducted of all rehabilitation facilities, where follow-up adjustments made to medical facilities were recommended by specialists based on 100% visiting rates.
- c. All 1,678 heroin users in the jurisdiction received transfer and subsidy for methadone alternative therapy services.
- d. Drug rehabilitation facilities continue to hold personnel training. A total of two were held, inviting 320 participants.

ii. Establish pre-release in-prison good-behavior module

- a. In cooperation with the district prosecutor's office, a total of 737 individuals received interactive counseling provided by drug prevention centers prior to termination of probation and deterred sentencing.
- b. A total of 935 individuals received social re-entry counseling from the 78 sessions held by correctional facilities in 2012.
- c. Innovative approach to reduce lost contact in the form of 757 "Letters of Concern".

iii. Addiction rehabilitation service

- a. The innovative program "From the Heart, Avoid Addiction, Create Confidence" program takes from abroad the "drug rehabilitation and social psychiatry integrated therapy" concept to replace rehabilitation facilities with BDRC methadone alternative therapy. After six months of implementation, a 90% retainment rate was maintained. Compared to the purely medicine-based therapy, coupled with BDRC counseling, drug-use is significantly reduced and social interactions drastically improved with integrated therapy. This innovative program will continue to be implemented, where 20 hours of an addiction specialist training program will be held in March of 2013.
- b. In 2012, a total of 1,678 individuals received methadone-assisted

therapy, inducing a 76% retainment rate.

- c. In 2012, a total of 683 individuals (1,678 accumulated) received subsidies and therapy upon transfer to medical or rehabilitation institutions within the jurisdiction.
- d. A total of 21 "social, labor and health administration service" sessions were held, benefiting 100 individuals.
- e. Through 95 pharmacies, clinics and hospitals in the city "AIDS Prevention and Health Consultation Centers" assisted with anti-drug promotion.
- f. Since the implementation of methadone-assisted therapy in 2006, new cases of AIDS patients have gradually decreased from a peak of 158 individuals to five (2012), from 62% to 1.9%.

iv. Strengthen family support, allowing rehabilitators to become productive

- a. 1,494 family visits and 470 interviews were conducted in response to a total of 14,942 phone calls to controlled cases.
 - (a) 126 individuals received employment opportunities
 - (b) 54 individuals received social welfare support
 - (c) 25 individuals received civil institutional transfer (charity, care homes, family support centers, and other foundations)
- b. Conduct 100 "family support group Talk" sessions for a total of 7,794 participants.

v. Youth drug addiction counseling

- a. In 2012, 62 youth drop-out cases were transferred to off-campus associations and juvenile detention houses, for a total of 116 youths receiving counseling.
- b. For the year 2012, counseling tasks: 428 follow-up phone counseling, 38 care letters, 52 family visits.
- c. 40 individuals received employment opportunities, 24 individuals

remain unemployed, 21 individuals continued to receive education, 15 individuals had part-time employing while receiving education, 5 individuals enlisted in military service, 5 individuals were placed in civil or correctional institutions, and contact was lost with 6 individuals.

- d. A total of 44 individuals received counseling, and 234 individuals received psychiatric treatment, from the “Student Drug Prevention Inquiry Service Team” project in cooperation with the Ministry of Education.

(6) Effectiveness of Tainan City Government supervised drug prevention center rehabilitation

There are nine rehabilitation centers and seven designated alternative therapy institutions in Tainan City. They provide drug rehabilitation psychiatric counseling, support groups and like-services to addicts of all drug schedules. In order to better service individuals from suburban areas, eight designated satellite locations were set up to provide methadone alternative therapy. In an effort to increase attendance, a tracking service is immediately conducted for subjects that fail to receive medication for more than three days. In 2012, a total of 1,831 individuals were recorded to receive alternative therapy, for an 86.4% attendance rate. A total of 859 subjects were tracked due to discontinued medication. All methadone alternative therapy cases are under regulated control.

Facilitating in-depth family support service is an effective way to bridge the relationship between addicts and their families. In 2012, the Tainan City Government combined the resources of the district prosecutors’ office to provide wholesome family support and expand its services. The initiative provides diverse functional events according to the needs of different cases, including support groups, development courses, discussion forums, family outdoor activities, etc. These events aim to combine both the internal and



external strength of families to alleviate drug addiction. In 2012, a total of 80 events invited 1,024 participants.

In order to better manage each case, family and community visits were conducted to understand the potential problems and lifestyle dynamics faced by addicts and their families. These visits also focused on guiding the families to present their problems, draft correctional plans, execute, and resolve the problem. These steps can be catalyzed by combining help from local community resources to eventually improve familial relationships, benefit social stability, and allow the addicts to return to the community. A total of 38 cases were recorded to have received such rehabilitative services in 2012.

In order to provide addicts with convenient “Rehabilitation - Return to Society” services, and to expand the functional locations of alternative therapy, Tainan has combined Chiali district and Guanmao district methadone distribution locations to also work as family support service locations, providing family support and a community dynamic in order to implement wholesome services. This initiative will help addicts better obtain community resources, thereby consolidating social therapy and resource localization.

In 2012, a total of 1,239 non-AIDS addicts received alternative

therapy. The Tainan City Government has been subsidizing these alternative therapies since May 18th, 2011. The majority, 1,087 addicts, was received in the year 2012 (9 low income families, 1,078 average income families). 16.2% of the addicts indicate that their employment opportunities have increased; 63.8% of the addicts express that the therapy helped to improve relationships with family members.

(7) Effectiveness of Kaohsiung City Government supervised drug prevention center rehabilitation

As of November 31st 2012, the total controlled cases have reached 4, 834. 3,038 subjects, upon exiting rehabilitation centers, are tracked and counseled on a regular basis, where 85.5% are conducted through telephone contact, 11.6% are contacted by other methods (including police efforts), and 2.8% are counseled through family visits. A total of 1,018 individuals benefited from employment or halfway-house arrangements through family visits, in an attempt to establish family support for addicts. In addition, according to Ministry of Justice case manager statistics, an addict's average employment rate is 42%, a 3% increase compared to 2011, indicating effective results from drug prevention efforts.

In order to provide drug-abusing individuals with convenient rehabilitative medical resources, Kaohsiung City has implemented alternative therapy in 10 designated rehabilitation centers located in the Kaohsiung, Gangshan and Qishan medical regions. In 2012, a total of 12,774 individuals received methadone alternative therapy, where 10,659 completed the program. Currently, 2,240 subjects are taking medication, with a retainment rate of 72.89% and an attendance rate of 85.82%. Compared to 2011, an increase of, separately, 2.38% and 2.96% can be observed. Starting in 2012, schedule III and IV addicts (including adolescents) will be considered controlled cases for 1~2 years of follow-up

counseling, in order to prevent these abusers from 'upgrading' to using schedule I or II narcotics. By December 2012, a total of 63 subjects were targeted for counseling.

Kaohsiung City also focuses on drug use of adolescents with no educational status, providing professional personnel to commit to medical resources, social welfare, education or employment opportunities, related information, and assistance. During family visits, multiple strategies were utilized to provide family therapy according to the needs of individual conditions. This assistance helps to resolve internal family conflicts, correct skewed recognition or attitudes, and develop familial functions. By combining both public and private resources, the program helps school drop-outs return to school and supports them in stable employment. In 2012, 990 family visits were conducted to 57 families, for a total of 83 individuals involved. Between January and December, 58.45% of the subjects received family visits, 28.81% received psychiatric counseling, and 22.03% received related information or transfer services.

According to article 11-1, section 2, of the "Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act", 12 sessions of "Legal Conditions for Possession or Usage of Schedule III and IV Narcotics" seminars were held, inviting 779 participants in order to strengthen anti-drug knowledge.

10. Effectiveness of civil group supervised rehabilitation

In order to combine the effort of civil groups to continue post-rehabilitative social therapy, multiple service projects and subsidies are offered by public offices to help addicts return to social responsibility. For example, the Ministry of Justice subsidizes after-care associations to provide care-taking services. The Department of Health subsidizes the provision of gospel rehabilitation, lifestyle and psychiatric counseling, as well as volunteering and occupational training services. The Ministry of

the Interior provides family support services for addicts. A summary of rehabilitative initiatives conducted by civil groups follows:

(1) The House of Christ

The House of Christ conducts rehabilitative counseling to help drug users rid addiction by encouraging self-control. Based on the Christian faith, it has held psychiatric counseling and occupational training for 30 years. At the same time, the House of Christ stands by the mission of “More Professional, More Individualized” to help addicts find (establish) their advantages. It also utilizes various social welfare resources and occupational services to provide rehabilitators integrative assistance to restart their lives.

Resettlement and counseling processes as shown in Figure 6-17 and Table 6-1:

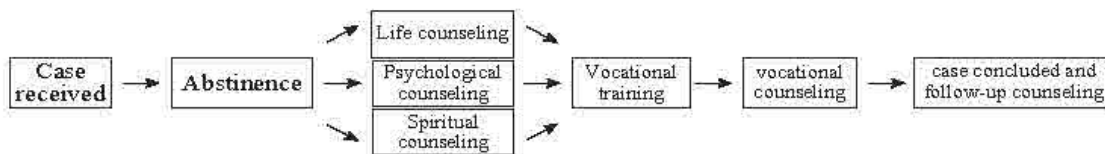


Figure 6-17 Case Processing Schedule

Table 6-1 Individual counseling phases

Counseling phases	Phase 1: Physical adjustment (1~4 months) Emphasis on physical recovery, routine schedules, sense of acceptance, compassion, trust and belonging
	Phase 2: Mental therapy (5~8 months) Emphasis on self-discovery and awareness, restart with confidence
	Phase 3: Spiritual reconstruction (9~12 months) Emphasis on respect for life, building self-respect and confidence
	Phase 4: Social reconnection (after 1 year) Through work force and career counseling, return to social interactions

The performances of this center:

i. One-year halfway house provides food, accommodation and spiritual counseling:

- a. The House of Christ (men’s rehabilitation center): In the year 2012, 30 new patients were admitted, and 7 were hired as caretakers (hired by Good Neighbor human resources).
- b. Hualien Esther halfway house (women’s treatment center): In the year 2012, 12 new patients were admitted, and 7 were accepted for occupational counseling (steady job attainment for over four months).
- c. Kaige Youth’s Center halfway house: In the year 2012, 24 new participants joined the education program, 8 were employed.

ii. Stable employment is a key indicator to a lower relapse rate. The center therefore implemented the following in 2012:

- a. Open “Occupational Training Course”
 - (a) Computer software application course
 - (b) Chinese/ Western pastry baking class
- b. Catering “Nishi” restaurant

Catering service operated by the center cultivates participants to a certain level of rehabilitative recovery for interning. It currently employs two female participants from the program.

c. Founded “Good Neighbor Human Resources Project”

Employment is currently housed in the center and Treatment Center in good condition, its personality, expertise and attitude qualifier 13 people, set up a “good neighbor Staffing works OK” to provide moving, paint, mowing, cleaning and other labor services environment clean.

(2) Christian Dawn Association

i. Profile

Christian Operation Dawn was founded 29 years ago with the mission to conduct drug rehabilitation efforts through the gospels. Its headquarter is in New Taipei City's Yonghe district with nine other locations situated in Keelung, Taipei, New Taipei, Maoli, Tainan, Kaohsiung Daliao, Kaohsiung Lingkou, Pingtung, and Taitung. Each rehabilitation village admits adult males, adult youths, adult AIDS patients, and females.

ii. Achievements

a. Phone counseling

3,336 individuals assisted in 2012.

b. Rehabilitator settlement

In 2012, 284 new participants were admitted on top of the 139 from the previous year. A total of 227 participants left the center without completing their stay, while 46 left after completing their stay (the village allows a maximum of 1.5 year accommodation).

c. Rehabilitation professional training

Currently, the village is cultivating addicts to become counseling members. Candidates must have completed their rehabilitation term and pass training initiation exams to, then, enter 4.5 years of training. In 2012, 18 trainees were recorded in the first semester.

d. Occupational training

The goal is to cultivate addicts with professional skillsets after rehabilitation terms are fulfilled. The recruiting service is managed by Christian Operation Dawn and Taiwan Aftercare Association Pingtung branch. Qualified candidates will receive one year of training. A total of 16 trainees were recorded by 2012.

e. Halfway house

A halfway house was set up for addicts who have fulfilled rehabilitation terms to be assisted in occupation search and life counseling. A total of 18 beds served 17 participants in 2012.

f. Rehabilitator's family counseling

The program provides family support groups, which conduct weekly activities and visits, to help addicts' families to interact with participants. A total of 50 meetings were held in 2012, inviting 908 participants for an average of 18 attendees per meeting.

g. Occupational training

Daily courses: 70 sessions of Bible study (60 hours), seven sessions of management courses (7 hours); two sessions of topical courses (12 hours).

(3) Libertas Educational Foundation

i. Missions and objectives

Over the past few years, we continue to stand by the belief of "Leave No One Behind". As volunteers, it is our mission to save every single soul, not just for his family but also those who might be potentially influenced by him.

ii. Events in 2013

a. Correctional Facility Services

(a) Correctional facilities continue their three-day "New Life Experience Camp" and weekday educational program, which focuses on rehabilitative courses offered by the Xindian Rehabilitation Center. The program invites various successful rehabilitators as seed teachers to encourage and counsel addicts on resisting narcotics.

(b) Entrusted by Taoyuan women's prison, the program

conducts “Pre-release Courses” (including group counseling, individual counseling, and family meetings) to help female inmates successfully return to their families and society.

- (c) The program tailors “Post-release Services” for all willing rehabilitators (including group counseling, individual counseling, family meetings, and career planning).

b. Post-release services

- (a) The program provides all cases with post-release services, social-group connection, post-release follow-up counseling, and family visits.
- (b) The program offers social-group connection, relapse counseling, emergency assistance, and transfer services to all rehabilitators in need.
- (c) The “Monthly Development Group” (semi-self-help development group) is founded for all rehabilitators. The man’s group began in August, 2011; whereas the women’s group began in April, 2012.

c. Establish Wenshan youth care centers center

- (a) The centers offer all high-risk families’ youth or individuals with drug addiction in the jurisdiction (including Ankang community) individual counseling, family visits, and community activities, and feedback services.
- (b) Nearby schools: The centers strengthen anti-drug activities and high-risk youth development courses for nearby schools.

iii. Event photography

a. Life education at youth correctional facility



Figure 6-18 Taipei Touchen junior rehabilitation center program



Figure 6-19 Life education at Hsinchu’s Chengzheng Middle School



Figure 6-20 Individual counseling



Figure 6-21 Seed’s teacher life education

b. Classes at correctional facilities



Figure 6-22 Love and Counseling Village (halfway house for AIDS patients) counseling classes



Figure 6-23 Xindian small-group rehabilitation counseling



Figure 6-24 Observation at Xindian rehabilitation center's classes



Figure 6-25 Taoyuan women's prison pre-release program

c. Family support programs and others



Figure 6-26 Taipei prison visit for family support program



Figure 6-27 Post-release development group meeting



Figure 6-28 Student community-event volunteer service



Figure 6-29 Post-release visits



Figure 6-30 Ankang community service



Figure 6-31 Anping community service

▶▶ III. Future Outlook

Psychiatric condition, family, friends, and social environment are all elements in drug abuse. In order to provide a well-rounded drug prevention mechanism, medical therapy or rehabilitation modules alone are not enough. There must be detailed reconstruction of self-recognition, environmental conditions, and personal lifestyle. The addicts and their families must receive the same amount of care and assistance. Through collaboration between public offices and civil groups, a close-knit network may be realized to provide the most suitable assistance to rid addicts of the repeated habits of drug abuse and return to society.

▶ Part VII

International Participation

Lead author: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Coauthors: Department of Health, Executive Yuan

Ministry of Education

Ministry of the Interior

Ministry of Finance

Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

Mainland Affairs Council, Executive Yuan

▶▶ I. Preface

Today's drug problem has become an international issue. We must work closely with a collaborative effort internationally in order to achieve prevention. These efforts include international anti-drug policy alliances, early warning mechanisms, and regulations and policy exchanges with other countries. EU countries have gradually established an anti-drug network to plug the gaps between nations and have displayed remarkable results in this regard.

Due to the complexity of the political status of Taiwan, currently it is unlikely that Taiwan will be able to join international anti-drug, anti-money laundering or anti-crime conventions; however, it is still necessary to continue proactive international collaboration by signing agreements of anti-drug information exchanges with foreign authorities, and to continue to support such partnerships with nearby countries with regards to domestic anti-drug needs.

▶▶ II. Current tasks

1. Significance of participating and establishing international collaboration

In order for the government to execute anti-drug resolutions, the Executive Yuan set up a cross-departmental "Anti-Drug Report" mechanism in 2006. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs served the international collaboration team as the chief facilitator and was responsible for mediating all inter-departmental affairs, coordinating with the Ministry of Justice, the Investigation Bureau, the National Police Agency, the Coast Guard Administration, the Mainland Affairs Council, the Department of Health, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Customs Administration, and other agencies, to jointly promote international and regional anti-drug strategies. The team is jointly responsible for acting as a catalyst for the signing of anti-drug agreements with the United States, Japan, Australia and other neighboring countries



in Southeast Asia in order to fortify the effectiveness of our international drug-resistance.

In accordance with the objectives described in the previous report, the international collaboration team should increase 30% in the number of anti-drug agreements signed by the end of 2008. The international collaboration team has complied with the core tasks delivered by the Executive Yuan to actively promote international cooperation and to increase the signing of anti-drug agreements. On February 2nd, 2010, Executive Yuan Premier Wu personally hosted the 4th Executive Yuan anti-drug prevention convention, where the Research Development and Evaluation Commission proposed a Drug Prevention Strategic Planning and Integration Report which emphasized expanding international cooperation in order to meet the objective of cross-strait anti-drug efforts.

2. International cooperation strategy

The mission of the international collaboration team, as mentioned above, is to promote the signing of anti-drug agreements or memoranda with foreign governments and to cooperate and actively participate in bilateral and multilateral anti-drug mechanisms, and to increase international anti-drug agreements to 20% (based on the 11 items signed in 2004 and to continue to increase by two to three agreements or memoranda annually). The international collaboration team participated in the negotiation and signing of foreign anti-drug-related agreements or memoranda in 2010 and signed two additional memoranda, which met the annual objective.

To effectively combat the sources of drugs, the international collaboration team took part in the world's anti-drug effort by signing anti-drug agreements with other countries to establish strategic anti-drug work standards with the alliance. Not only did it improve domestic security, it also elevated the country's international image to a more positive status. In the 2011 International Narcotics Control Strategy

Report published by the U.S. Department of State on March 3rd, the U.S. didn't list Taiwan as a major drug producing or distributing country; rather, it named Taiwan alongside the United States, the U.K., South Korea, Singapore, China, and 15 other countries as exporters of major precursor chemicals. Taiwan was also juxtaposed with the U.K., USA, Japan, Canada and mainland China, among 63 other countries as a major money laundering country. The report noted that the Taiwan authorities continued to seize ketamine and ecstasy (MDMA), but was not a major junction for transferring illegal drugs to the United States or other countries. Taiwanese customs and drug enforcement agencies have worked closely with the United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement Bureau under the AITTECRO customs mutual assistance agreement.

In accordance with the Cross-strait Collaboration against Crime and Mutual Enforcement Assistance Agreement with China, signed in 2009, the goal is to strengthen the exchange of information and intelligence by law enforcement authorities, to prevent drug trafficking through cross-strait exchanges, and to expand a narcotics unit network to North America (U.S., Canada) and southeast Asian countries (Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia), in order to fortify cross-border cooperation in law enforcement, as well as to meet the objective of "Reject at the Border, Intercept at Customs, and Seize in the Country".

In order to establish collaborative relations with other countries, the National Police Agency participates in the International Criminal Police Organization and either dispatched liaison officers to other countries or took part in collaborative efforts in investigation cases to expand the frontline of national security. In addition, the National Police Agency actively participated in conferences for international crime enforcement and promoted the Joint Effort in Crime Prevention and Enforcement Agreement, in hopes of establishing a drug prevention network and to inhibit drug-related crimes.

3. Current condition and effectiveness of international collaboration

(1) Participation and performance in international or domestic academic conferences on drug prevention

- i. The Investigation Bureau's Drug Control Department sent delegates to participate in the 2012 Japan Drug Crime Seminar held in Tokyo from September 24th to October 5th, 2012. Delegates from six countries participated in the conference, including the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, and Turkey. The Investigation Bureau have participated in the conference since 1994.
- ii. The Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health) hosted a video conference: 2012 U.S. Controlled Substances Regulations and Administrative Status Seminar on August 22th and 23th, 2012. A total of 100 members from the Ministry of Justice, Investigation Bureau, Coast Guard Administration, Maritime Patrol Directorate General, Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, National Police Agency, Military Police Command, and Department of Health from each city and county, domestic scholars and experts and other colleagues attended the seminar. Chiefs Liqun L. Wong, Srihari R. Tella and investigator Nancy Jackson from the Drug Enforcement Administration of the U.S. delivered speeches and lectures for topics such as "Classification procedures and regulations of the U.S. controlled substances", "U.S. Inspection Practice and Drug Abuse", "The Management of Prescription Drug and Ephedrine/ Pseudoephedrine Preparation" and "Controlled Drugs Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System (ARCOS)". The seminars, and the exchange of related experience and information, led to effective enhancement in the understanding of how the U.S. deals with controlled drugs and regulations, which contributed quite abundantly in strengthening international cooperation.

- iii. The Customs Administration held the 2012 Taiwan-US Anti-smuggling Intelligence Exchange Workshops from December 11th to the 13th, and experts from the United States' Department of Homeland Security Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Customs Border Protection (CBP), Ministry of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Department of Energy (DOE) were invited to Taiwan to exchange investigation techniques, world drug trends, intelligence analyses, intellectual property protection and how to identify strategic high-tech goods (SHTC), among other topics. Besides the attendance from customs officers, representatives from the Investigation Bureau and the National Police Agency were also invited to participate in the conference. All representatives unanimously believed that through these exchanges, the scope of international investigation on drugs is enhanced and investigation skills improved. Under mutual cooperation, Taiwan will continue to conduct ongoing exchanges with the U.S. Customs and Drug Enforcement Administration in crime enforcement.
- iv. The Department of Criminology established by National Chung Cheng University has been actively involved in international drug prevention activities and sending representatives to the United States, Japan, Australia, the Netherlands, Singapore, Thailand, China, Hong Kong, and Macao to collect information and visit drug prevention institutions for the past three years. In addition, they have also participated in international conferences on drug prevention research and published drug prevention e-news letters in English, in hopes of promoting the latest on international anti-drug prevention to the world. Major international activities are as follows:
 - a. Participated in international speeches and participated in various events
 - (a) National Chung Cheng University was invited to People's

Public Security University and Beijing University to deliver an anti-drug speech entitled: "Current Conditions and Trends of International Drug Control" from October 21st to 25th, 2012.



(b) National Chung Cheng University visited Chongqing University and Sichuan University to conduct academic exchanges, and held a "Campus Crime and Prevention" seminar in June 2012.



(c) National Chung Cheng University visited the Golden Triangle in northern Thailand, including the Hall of Opium in February 2011.



(d) National Chung Cheng University visited Singapore and Thailand together with the Ministry of Education to inspect a student drug abuse prevention project. The visit also included the Central Narcotics Bureau in Singapore and the Office of Narcotics Bureau in Thailand in November 2010.



b. National Chung Cheng University participated in international academic seminars

(a) Visited Chinese University of Hong Kong and participated in the Sixth Cross-strait High School Security Forum from November 7th, 2012.



(b) Participated in the 12th Cross-strait Drug Dependency Symposium, hosted by the Chinese Society of Toxicology from September 19th to 22nd, 2012, and published an article entitled "Evaluation on the Effectiveness of Drug Addicts' Treatment under Judicial Supervision in Taiwan".

(c) Traveled to Kobe, Japan, to host the 16th World Congress of Criminology (Drug problems in Taiwan) from August 5th to 9th, and published an article entitled "The Prevalence of Drug Use for Adult Offenders", Session on Drug Problems and Response in Taiwan.

(d) Visited Shenyang, China, to participate in the annual conference of the Asian Association of Police Studies between July 9th and 14th, and presented an article entitled "A Study on Taiwanese Satisfaction with Crime Victimization and Government's Policies on Crime Prevention and Control (2008-2012), Yang, Shu-Lung, Wen-Da Lo et al., (2012).

c. Hosted an International Anti-Drug Academic Seminar

(a) The Crime Prevention Center of National Chung Cheng University, together with National Cheng-kung University, organized International Drug Abuse and Crime Prevention Seminars in May 2010.

(b) National Chung Cheng University hosted the first

Asia-Pacific International Conference on Drug Abuse and Prevention from May 26th to 27th, 2011.

- (c) Twenty members from the Macau Narcotics Control Commission visited the center and attended the first Asia-Pacific International Conference on Drug Abuse and Prevention in May, 2011.



d. Issued an International anti-drug E-newsletter in both Chinese and English

The Crime Research Center began to issue Anti-drug “E-NEWS” in both Chinese and English in March, 2011, and has continued to issue it quarterly, every year, in March, June, September, and December in hopes of promoting and extending the research and knowledge of anti-drug efforts to the world. Professor Yang serves as editor-in-chief, and has published eight issues so far.

- v. The Coast Guard Administration sent delegates to the United States to attend the 9th International Conference on Asian Organized Crime and Terrorism, to Malaysia to attend the 2012 Offshore Patrol & Security Asia Pacific and to Singapore to participate in the 2012 Global and Shoreline ISR International Conference in order to stay updated on the trends for international drug crime, and to learn about the latest investigation techniques in

order to promote the efficiency of cross-border law enforcement. In addition, other delegates were sent to attend the Symposium for Transfer and Investigation of Precursor Chemicals and the 2012 Taiwan-US Seminar on Anti-Smuggling Intelligence organized by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Ministry of Finance, and Customs Administration, held in Taiwan. Representatives exchanged experiences at the seminars and discussed the future in collaborative mechanisms with international experts in hopes of setting up the foundation for joint investigation with the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, and other drug enforcement agencies.

- vi. In August 28th, the Criminal Investigation Bureau invited a total of five representatives from the Japanese National Police Agency Organized Crime Countermeasures Department of Drug Gun Control, member Ochi Ho and officer Nakamura Shinyichiro from the Japanese Association for General Affairs Department, along with other members, to attend the “Sino-Japanese Conference on Anti-Drug Cooperation”. The group discussed the issues of drugs, firearms, and organized crime, as well as conducted an exchange for effective cooperation and a liaison mechanism.

(2) Participated in international anti-money laundering organization activities

Currently Taiwan is actively participating in the following international anti-money laundering organizations: Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) and The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units.

The Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering is an international organization containing 41 members, and it belongs to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in the Asia Pacific region. All members of the organization must comply with the

regulations or standards set by the Anti-money Laundering Financial Task Force, (40+9 recommendations), and regularly conduct evaluations with one another in order to maintain standards. These efforts contribute to the building of a stable financial system and prevent abuse from criminal and terrorist organizations, in order to maintain the security of global financial trade.

The activities that Taiwan has participated in the Asia-Pacific Group on Anti-Money Laundering in 2012 are as follows:

- i. The Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Financial Supervisory Commission, Central Bank, Investigation Bureau, and Criminal Investigation Bureau have sent delegates to Brisbane, Australia, to attend the 15th Annual Conference from July 13th to 22nd, 2012. The group proposed anti-money laundering efforts and initiatives against the financing of terrorism in written reports such as the “National Report” and the “Mutual Evaluation Progress Report” to the general assembly.
- ii. The Ministry of Justice, Financial Supervisory Commission and Investigation Bureau sent representatives to Hanoi, Vietnam, to attend the Asia-Pacific Anti-Money Laundering Organization / Money Laundering Financial Action Task Force United Symposium from November 18th to 24th, 2012, and provided a “National Report on Money Laundering” for inclusion in the Money Laundering Trend Annual Report.
- iii. The Ministry of Justice, Financial Supervisory Commission, Central Bank and Investigation Bureau sent representatives to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Seoul, Korea, to attend the Review of the FATF Standards Workshop from April 15th to 20th, 2012, and from December 6th to 10th, 2012.

The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units is an international organization containing 131 members worldwide.

In order to combat money laundering crimes, governments of all nations have set up a central authority to analyze information for financial institutions or individuals who financially support money laundering or terrorist activities. Such an authority is known as the Financial Intelligence Centre (financial intelligent units or FIU), which promotes and coordinates national anti-money laundering initiatives against financing terrorism. However, money laundering and the financing of terrorism are transnational crimes by nature; therefore, it is necessary to further promote the sharing of financial information through cross-border mechanisms. Then in 1995, the Financial Intelligence Center from various nations began to cooperate and jointly established The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units. Its purpose is to create a forum that enhances coordination for all of the Financial Intelligence Centers from different countries and strengthens anti-money laundering programs, including systematically organizing financial information, and improving the professional skills of the staff at financial intelligence centers. Through the improvement of technology, communication between financial intelligence centers can be improved in order to further assist the exchange and expansion of financial intelligence network.

Taiwan’s Financial Intelligence Center attending The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units activities in 2012 on behalf of the Investigation Bureau, Money Laundering Prevention:

- a. The Money Laundering Prevention Bureau sent delegates to Manila, The Philippines, to participate in The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units Task Force Conference from January 29th to February 2nd, 2012.
- b. Money Laundering Prevention at the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau sent delegates to St. Petersburg, Russia, to participate in the 19th Annual Meeting of The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units from July 6th to 15th, 2012.

Taiwan signed a money laundering and combating terrorism intelligence exchange cooperation memorandum of understanding (MOU) agreement with six countries in 2012, including Nigeria, Japan, Fiji, the Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

(3) Pursue want drugs criminals

- i. The National Police Agency repatriated 12 drug dealers in 2012, including three Vietnamese, five Malaysians, three Indonesians, and one South African.
- ii. In 2012, the National Police Agency repatriated nine drug-related criminals back to Taiwan with compliance with the Cross-strait Collaboration against Crime and Mutual Enforcement Assistance Agreement.

(4) International drug enforcement cooperation

The drug problem has been a widespread phenomenon and has caught the attention of societies around the world. The severity of drug harm has become a major threat to social stability; therefore, many countries consider the elimination of drugs as a priority.

In view of the seriousness of harm that drugs have brought to the global community and with the transnational nature of drug-related crimes, a single endeavor of one nation isn't a sufficient solution. International cooperation in combating drug-related crimes has become the consensus of the international community. Taiwan is surrounded by the sea, and drugs mainly come from abroad, and the hazardous situation brought by about drugs bear no sign of slowing down. Working with a joint force internationally to prevent the widespread use of drugs remains an obligation of being a member of the international community.

The exchange of international intelligence and the joint investigation on drug use prevention and overall performance were considerably helpful. The Customs Administration has actively

created contacts with international customs agencies via the Customs Asia Pacific Enforcement Reporting System (CAPERS) and a designated e-mail address to obtain the latest information related to the investigation of the nation's customs seizure of drugs through smuggling and other intelligence. These efforts provide investigation unit with crucial information and improve their professional skills. Furthermore, in order to maintain beneficial and reciprocal exchanges, Taiwan customs will provide immediate, upon request, information on drugs seizures at customs as reference for other nations, and Taiwan continues to benefit from such investigations. Presently, Taiwan customs has already signed a "Mutual Assistance Agreement" and "Memorandum of Understanding" (MOU) with the United States, Canada, Italy, Poland, the EU Anti-fraud Bureau, Germany, Israel, India, the Philippines, Australia, Vietnam and other countries. The Customs Administration has also established an intelligence exchange contact with the customs agencies of the United Kingdom, Belgium, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Macau, India, and Indonesia.

The Investigation Bureau followed the government's instructions and the UN convention's anti-drug policy by actively cooperating and establishing contact with foreign drug enforcement agencies based on mutual trust, reciprocity, and mutual benefit principles. So far 25 European nations, plus America, Hong Kong, Macao, South east Asia, and Northeast Asia have established a contact platform. In 2012, the total cases in exchange of information with foreign drug enforcement agencies were 373, including 12 of mutual visits totaling 46 participants. Six representatives participated in international conferences; five members participated in one training session; there are a total of seven cooperative investigation cases, 35 arrested suspects, and 670.2 kg of seized narcotics (heroin, methamphetamine,

ephedrine, ketamine, and nimetazepam). In addition, there were also 27 members in four cases of collaborative investigation with Malaysia. The Royal Malaysian Police Narcotics Bureau seized two nimetazepam manufacturing plants, 636.086 kg of nimetazepam and 12.306 kg of ephedrine hydrochloride.

Important cases of international anti-drug cooperation in 2012 are listed as follows:

- i. The Investigation Bureau and the Thai Department of Special Investigation (DSI) cooperatively investigated “Taiwanese Suspect Liao for Smuggling Narcotics”. Intelligence for the case was provided by the Investigation Bureau, where the Thailand and Macao police arrested Liao and accomplice Lin on March 28th, 2012. A total of 350 g of heroin ready to be smuggled into Taiwan were seized.
- ii. The Investigation Bureau and the Royal Malaysian Police Narcotics Bureau, in a collaborative effort, investigated the case of “Taiwanese Suspect Liu arrested in Malaysia for Establishing Nimetazepam Manufacturing Factory”. According to intelligence from the Investigation Bureau, the Malaysian government set up a special task force on May 12th, 2012, and commenced operations. Respectively, in Kuala Lumpur, two Malaysian nimetazepam manufacturing plants were seized. A total of 88,000 nimetazepam pills, about 282.62 kg, and 23 suspects were apprehended.
- iii. The Investigation Bureau and the Royal Malaysian Police Narcotics Bureau investigation continued cooperation on “Taiwanese Liu and Accomplices Alleged Establishment of Nimetazepam Manufacturing Plant in Malaysia”. A Malaysian special task force, again on May 18th, 2012, seized 736,330 nimetazepam pills and 12.78 kg of ephedrine at a warehouse on the outskirts of Kuala Lumpur. One Malaysian suspect was arrested.
- iv. The Investigation Bureau and the Royal Malaysian Police Narcotics Bureau investigated the case of “Taiwanese Suspect Gao and

Accomplices Smuggling Nimetazepam to Malaysia”. Based on information provided by the Investigation Bureau, the Malaysian authorities seized 395,000 pills (about 79 kg) of nimetazepam and apprehended a Malaysian suspect in a warehouse situated in Taman Damai Utama, Puchong, Selangor, on July 31st, 2012.

- v. The Investigation Bureau, together with the Philippine Anti-Drug Task Force and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration office in Manila, collaboratively investigated the case of “Taiwanese Suspect Zheng Producing Drugs in the Philippines”. The Philippines’ special task force seized one amphetamine drug manufacturing plant, 25 kg of amphetamine, 0.5 kg of solution, an electronic scale, a generator and other drug-making apparatus, in addition to five Taiwanese suspects being arrested, on August 19th, 2012 in Paranaque City, on the southern outskirts of Manila, the Philippines.
- vi. The Investigation Bureau and the Royal Malaysian Police Narcotics Bureau collaboratively investigated “Malaysian Suspect Chen Smuggling Narcotics Transnationally”. The Malaysian government seized 528,000 pills of nimetazepam (approximately 105.6 kg) and arrested two Malaysian suspects in a warehouse in Selangor on September 23rd, 2012.



Figure 7-1 Investigation Bureau with the Philippines authority in joint investigation on “Taiwanese Suspect Zheng and Accomplices Arrested for Drug Production”

Coast Guard Administration continues to strengthen cooperation with American, Japanese and Korean anti-drug authorities:

The Korean Coast Guard visited Taiwan in April, emphasizing the effectiveness of drug enforcement and security service

practiced in the past and called upon Korean authorities to strengthen transnational collaboration to prevent drug smuggling opportunities from North Korea. In order to coordinate with the American Institute in Taiwan's need in developing its International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, an explanation of the effectiveness of drug enforcement outcome to the security staff and its association took place to exhibit legal performance. In addition, after the administration apprehended a fishing boat at sea smuggling 500 kg of amphetamine on November 25th, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, the Japanese Coast Guard office in Taiwan, and Korean authorities immediately visited to understand the process of investigation and possible sources of the narcotics seized. The result demonstrated efficiency in transnational drug enforcement.

Coast Guard Administration in cross-strait collaborative drug enforcement in 2012:



Figure 7-2, 7-3 Coast Guard Administration seized a fishing boat smuggling 500 kg of amphetamine

According to the "Cross-strait Collaboration against Crime and Mutual Enforcement Assistance Agreement" signed in 2009, the administration has cooperated with the Chinese Border Defense and other units to maintain close contact, which resulted in multiple exchanges of intelligence and collaborative enforcement

in recent years. In May, 2012, the Fujian Public Security Border Defense Corps investigated the "Xie Drug Distribution Ring", a Taiwan-based operation involved in the funding and communicating of Penghu smuggling fishing boats. According to intelligence provided by the Coast Guard Administration's southern coastal patrol Penghu mobile investigative unit, the suspect was confirmed after thorough analysis, verification, and alignment. Recent activities of the fishing ship, suspect identity, contact numbers, sources of funding and itinerary were provided to the Chinese authorities. On July 5th, the Taiwanese suspect, Chen, was apprehended, along with 340 kg of ketamine in Ningde City, Fujian Province. The operation was a perfect example of cross-strait drug enforcement collaboration.



Figure 7-4 Coast Guard Administration cooperates with Chinese authority in the apprehension of Hsieh's trafficking operation

(5) Customs, airport narcotics enforcement cooperation

In the year 2012, the Customs Administration received 20 cases of drug reports from the Investigation Bureau and National Police Agency, including 3 cases at Keelung customs, 15 cases at Taipei customs, 1 case at Taichung customs and 1 case at Kaohsiung customs. Distinguishing by types of drugs, there were a total of 5 heroin cases, 2 cannabis cases, 5 (meta) amphetamine cases, 4 ketamine cases, as well as 1 case each of ecstasy, methadone, nimetazepam and chloroamphetamine; the total amount of seized drugs weighed 423.629 kg, of which, heroin weighed 1.720 kg, cannabis weighed 0.662 kg, methamphetamine weighed 52.399 kg, ketamine weighed 350.997 kg, ecstasy weighed 0.106 kg, methadone weighed 0.246 kg, nimetazepam weighed 17.469

kg, and chloroamphetamine weighed 29 g.

In order to strengthen social security and enhance economic competitiveness, the Customs Administration has implemented investigation mechanisms at airports, ports and other trading ports over the years as priority tasks, placing emphasis on drug prevention as a major social security issue. According to cases of seized drugs by the Investigation Bureau in recent years, the domestic source of heroin primarily comes from Southeast Asia, and the main source of ketamine is from mainland China. Smuggling methods include air parcels, mules, express mail, cargo containers and fishing boats. A total of 132 cases were uncovered by the Customs Administration and transferred to the Investigation Bureau or the National Police Agency for further prosecution. Therefore, the customs and judicial units are working effectively and collaboratively to achieve the objective of “Intercept Narcotics at Customs”.

The Customs Administration continues to expand the use of canine detection, to improve the detection team, and to deploy them in areas with passenger baggage, air parcels, mails, courier cargo, and containers. According to Taiwan and Macao Narcotics Detection Canine MOU, the Taiwanese government invited the Australian customs detection dog trainers to visit Taiwan for assistance in training centers. In February, 2012, Taiwan sent dog trainers to Australia to obtain the latest training techniques.

The Aviation Police Bureau jointed force with customs offices to seize smuggling operations between January 2012 and December 31st, 2012. Performances of such collaboration are as follow:

- i. Seized Taiwanese Huang on January 13th, 2012, smuggling and exporting 2,727 g of nimetazepam from Miaoli via air parcel.
- ii. Seized Taiwanese Chen concealing 889 g of amphetamine inside his shoes from Hong Kong on February 19th, 2012.

- iii. Seized Taiwanese Huang smuggling 15,092 g of ketamine from Shenzhen via air cargo on February 29th, 2012.
- iv. Seized Taiwanese Chen and Lee smuggling 2,811 g of amphetamine via air cargo from Hong Kong on February 29th, 2012.
- v. Seized Taiwanese You and Liao smuggling 1,024 g of ketamine via air cargo from Dongguan, China, on February 29th, 2012.
- vi. Seized Taiwanese Wang smuggling 4,571 g of amphetamine via air cargo from Huizhou on February 29th, 2012.
- vii. Seized Taiwanese Su smuggling 8,970 g of ketamine via air cargo from Dongguan on March 9th, 2012.
- viii. Seized Taiwanese Yang smuggling 9,246 g of ketamine via air cargo from Dongguan on March 10th, 2012.
- ix. Seized Chinese American Wong smuggling 1,794 g of nimetazepam via air cargo from Taipei City on June 28th, 2012.
- x. Seized Taiwanese Lu and Chen smuggling 19,933 g of ketamine via air cargo from Shenzhen on March 27th, 2012.
- xi. Seized Taiwanese Lu and Tsai smuggling 3,920 g of amphetamine via air cargo from Shanghai on May 11th, 2012.
- xii. Seized Chang and Tseng smuggling 4,128g of heroin via air cargo from Ho Chi Minh City on May 15th, 2012.
- xiii. Seized Taiwanese Tsai, Song, and Chang smuggling 12,166 g of ketamine via air cargo from Humen on June 21st, 2012.
- xiv. Seized Taiwanese Wang smuggling 3,300.4 g of ketamine via air cargo from Dongguan on June 10th, 2012.
- xv. Seized Taiwanese Huang X Ning and Chinese American Jonathan Yu smuggling 1,880 g of cannabis from Los Angeles via air cargo on August 10th, 2012.
- xvi. Seized Taiwanese Wu smuggling 1,403 g of heroin via air cargo from Ho Chi Minh City on August 29th, 2012.

- xvii. Seized Taiwanese Chen and Xiao smuggling 2,016 g of amphetamine via air cargo from Dongguan on August 29th, 2012.
- xviii. Seized Taiwanese Lin, Chen, Lin, Gao, and Lee smuggling 507 g of amphetamine via air cargo from Shenzhen on September 28th, 2012.
- xix. Seized Taiwanese Guang smuggling 52 g of (meta) amphetamine via air cargo from Los Angeles on October 5th, 2012.
- xx. Seized Taiwanese Wang, Lin and Yang smuggling 1,500 g of heroin via carry-on luggage from Ho Chi Minh City on October 22nd, 2012.
- xxi. Seized Taiwanese Tian smuggling 280 g of cocaine and 74 g of cannabis from Los Angeles via air cargo on October 25th, 2012.
- xxii. Seized Taiwanese Yang smuggling 1,858 g of (meta) amphetamine and 5,080 g of ketamine via air cargo from Humen on November 27th, 2012.
- xxiii. On December 8th, 2012, suspects Lin and Su were arrested for trafficking 3541 grams of heroine via air cargo from Guangzhou, China.
- xxiv. Seized Taiwanese Lin and Su smuggling 3,541 g of heroin via air
- xxv. Seized Taiwanese Song and Lin smuggling 199 g of amphetamine via air cargo from Dongguan on December 20th, 2012.

In order to elevate the efficiency of detecting drug trafficking and other items in breach of public safety, canine police have been integrated into the National Police Agency's 3rd Security Squadron, including drug detection canines, explosive detection canines, attack canines, tobacco detection canines, and other specially trained breeds, since the year 2004. By the end of 2012, 13 police dog handlers and 19 police canines (10 drug detection canines) were added to the police force. Police canine units have contributed to 17 investigative operations for public security offices, focusing on large sites and residence drugs raids. A

multitude of cases were resolved with the help of police canine units, including 1 g of heroin and 21 g of amphetamine seized on March 29th, 2012, during a metropolitan residential raid in Zuoying District of Kaohsiung led by the Criminal Investigation Bureau's 8th Detection Squadron, 80 g of amphetamine seized on September 20th 2012, during a rural residential raid in Qishan Area, Liugui District of Kaohsiung led by the Kaohsiung district prosecutor's office.



Figure 7-5 Detection canines participated in the Ho-hai-yan Rock Festival anti-drug advocacy press conference on July 11th, 2012



Figure 7-6 Detection canines supported Kaohsiung district prosecutor's office during a residential drug raid on September 20th, 2012

(6) Cross-strait collaborative drug crime enforcement

The Cross-Strait Customs Cooperation Agreement was signed on August 9th, 2012, to create the platform for mutual progress in preventing smuggling. The Customs Administration's ECFA customs investigative officers, along with specialists, visited Beijing from December 3rd to 7th, 2012, at the Chinese General Administration of Customs Anti-smuggling Bureau to discuss information exchange platforms and collaborative investigations for anti-smuggling efforts. The two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation in anti-drug and customs violation enforcement.

i. Cross-strait drug crime pattern and characteristics

As cross-strait exchanges have become increasingly frequent and have fueled the trend of globalization, so have drug smuggling operations. Through close-knit cross-strait transportation and communication networks, smuggling operations have also expanded into diverse platforms via the sea, land, air, and postal services. In recent years, police units on both sides of the strait have adapted much stricter strategies for cracking down on drug-related crimes. The result has forced drug crime syndicates to resort to other Southeast Asian countries. Narcotics operations have now expanded from Taiwan, China, Hong Kong, and Macao into a whole range of international drug manufacturing and drug distribution rings.

ii. Major cross-strait collaboratively drug enforcement operations in 2012 are as follows:

a. Amphetamine shipping and smuggling ring led by “Amin” (surname You)

The Criminal Investigation Bureau’s 3rd Detection Squadron established an anti-drug work force on January 18th, 2012, which acted as a national initiative to investigate major drug cases. The initiative found suspect Chang involved in eight major drug operations. Chang was subsequently apprehended as the Taiwan-side recipient of this amphetamine smuggling operation. However, the head of the drug syndicate, nicknamed “Amin”, remained at large and continued to smuggle amphetamines in mainland China. The team traced suspects’ mobile devices and provided Chinese authorities with the necessary information to conduct communication surveillance. After seven months of investigation, the Public Security’s Narcotics Control Bureau, along with the Drug Enforcement Task Squadron, mobilized 60 officers to arrest “Amin” and 10 of his accomplices (five

Taiwanese, six Chinese). A total of 12 kg of amphetamine, one pistol, two magazines, 112 rounds, and approximately 2,520,000 RMB were seized. This operation again exhibits cross-strait drug enforcement collaboration.

b. Liu and four accomplices smuggling narcotics via cellphone cover shells and gift boxes

The Criminal Investigation’s 3rd Detection Squadron received an indirect lead about a drug trafficking syndicate smuggling small batches of drugs from China into Taiwan in international express parcels. In June the same year, China’s Narcotics Control Bureau provided intelligence regarding concealed amphetamine in cellphone shells. A total of 64 cases were delivered via international express parcel under false names and false mailing addresses. The Criminal Investigation Bureau’s 3rd Detection Squadron began intensive investigation with all incoming international mail parcels. On September 14th, 2012, with China’s Narcotics Control Bureau, synchronized raids in both Taiwan and China commenced, and four suspects apprehended, Liu Zheng, Chang, and his girlfriend, in Chungli, Xinchuang districts of Taipei, as well as Guangdong province. A total of 117 g of amphetamine, 23 gift boxes containing narcotics, and 46 iPhone shells were seized. The team resumed searching in Taoyuan’s Yafeng Express Co. and found one mail parcel containing 37 grams of amphetamine, successfully solving a cross-strait drug smuggling case.

c. Zhong and accomplices smuggling ketamine

The Criminal Investigation Bureau collaborated with mainland China’s Fujian Provincial Public Security’s Narcotics Control Bureau to investigate a drug manufacturing and trafficking group led by Chen, who was reported to be planning a smuggling operation. The suspect left Singapore on May 31st,

2012, to contract a large amount of narcotics; he then entered Macau to approach other smugglers, while transferring, in installments, a total of 13.5 million NTD to Xiamen through an underground exchange. After the fund transfer was complete, on August 7th, Chen arrived in Guangdong to inspect the shipment and arrange smuggling methods. The Criminal Investigation Bureau provided the Fujian Provincial Public Security's Narcotics Control Bureau with the necessary information to continue tracking Chen. On the evening of August 17th, Chinese authorities confirmed the location of the shipment; however, due to uncertainty regarding the number of individuals involved, investigative forces on both sides came to the resolution of a coordinated raid. On the evening of August 19th, authorities in Taiwan and China conducted a synchronized search and seized a total of 120 kg of ketamine, two firearms, and eight suspects (six Taiwanese nationals), including important members of the group, Zhong and Tsai. The smuggling ring was completely eradicated and authorities have successfully stopped the operation.

- d. The Investigation Bureau and the Fujian Provincial Public Security Border Defense Corps jointly investigated "Peng and accomplices smuggling narcotics", on May 5th, 2012. Taiwanese suspect, Wang, was apprehended in Siming District, Xiamen city of Fujian Province in mainland China with 295 g of heroin and 25 g of amphetamine.

▶▶ III. Future outlook

1. Establishment of international anti-drug cooperation mechanisms

In September, 2011, the Customs Administration simultaneously worked with the United States, Britain, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia and seven other countries to execute an International Customs Joint Investigation for two weeks. The initiative aimed to establish transnational exchange of customs intelligence, and an international

cooperation and communication platform, in order to strengthen the existing network of contacts. The Customs Administration will continue to seek suitable opportunities for such proactive initiatives and maintain exchanges of transnational drug enforcement investigative collaboration.

The Ministry of Education suggested that domestic anti-drug efforts and international anti-drug groups should participate in transnational drug enforcement collaboration via international conferences. In the future, Taiwan could aim to collect prevention information for soft drug use from neighboring or advanced countries to enhance domestic prevention mechanisms for abuse of newly emerging drugs such as ecstasy, ketamine and others. In addition, in order to strengthen the promotion of the Echinacea Movement, an English website for all Echinacea activities will be built in the future as a platform for international advocacy.

In regards to the diplomatic environment of Taiwan, international cooperation for drug investigation must adopt a pragmatic practice, prioritizing collaborative partnerships with the source countries of narcotics and those beneficial to domestic anti-drug efforts. The main approach would continue to abide by the principles of "Establishing Platforms, Exchanging Intelligence, Holding Conferences, Collaborating Investigations, Comprehending Criminals" with relevant countries and regions, in order to establish international anti-drug collaborative mechanisms.

2. Strengthening cross-border anti-drug collaboration

The National Police Agency deployed liaison officers in the United States, Japan and Southeast Asian countries to establish partnerships and strengthen ties with law enforcement agencies of the host countries in order to quickly obtain intelligence on transnational drugs, prevent narcotics from entering Taiwan border, or expand the investigative reach to further curb drug-related crimes.

In order to strengthen the collaboration with foreign transnational

crime prevention, the Criminal Investigation Bureau signed Strengthening Crime Prevention and Enforcement Collaborative Agreements with the U.S. on December 20th, 2011. In addition, on July 16th, Taiwan and Vietnam signed the Collaborative Agreement on Crime Prevention and Enforcement. Furthermore, on January 17th Taiwan and Thailand signed Collaborative Enforcement against Transnational Economic and Related Crimes Agreement. These collaborative agreements will establish “police to police” contact model and effectively break the political and diplomatic barriers in order to establish collaborative investigation against transnational crime and strengthen the exchange of intelligence and enhance cross-border enforcement of collaborative performance.

3. Actively participate in international collaborative anti-drug enforcement conference

In order to expand Taiwan’s anti-drug collaboration with other nations, the administration actively participates in international drug enforcement conferences to advocate domestic anti-drug experiences and achievements, obtain new knowledge for international investigation of narcotics and highlight Taiwan’s anti-drug reputation and raise international visibility.

4. Actively introduce advanced equipment and tools to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of investigation

The Customs Administration will continue training drug detection canine units to strengthen the investigation of passenger baggage and parcels. In 2012, a total of three echelons and 12 training courses were designed (37 sets of canine teams have completed the training courses to date) to significantly increase the efficiency of canine teams and their detection capabilities.

The Customs Administration will continue to promote a technological modernization project, including purchasing a large mobile x-ray container scanner in order to improve manual operation, setting designated areas for

inspection of suspicious containers in order to improve the efficiency of inspection, and purchasing drug and explosives detection instruments in order to enhance inspection capabilities. In addition, implementation of a risk-screening mechanism will help target high-risk flights, passengers, or cargos. Non-invasive examination methods are best recommended to ensure effective inspection while maintaining the objective of border security.

The National Police Agency’s 3rd Security Squadron, based on the needs of customs tasks, purchased two mobile sea-container inspection instruments (hereafter referred to as monitors). In January, 2004, the machines commenced operation at Keelung and Kaohsiung ports, monitoring both ingoing and outgoing cargos. In order to make up for the lack of advanced equipment at Taichung port, an additional monitor was purchased in 2006 and put into operation. Through the “non-invasive inspection” of these monitors, inspection officers may swiftly conduct focused examination of sea-containers and enhance detection performance.

5. Continue to strengthen international collaboration of divulging imported and exported controlled drugs

In view of the drug problem becoming a common global issue, all countries in the world have reached a consensus for international collaboration. The Department of Health followed the policy of international conventions and international trade regulations, assuring the procedure of signing import and export inventory documents for controlled drugs. The initiative will strengthen transnational collaboration and help keep track of all controlled drugs. By the end of 2012, Taiwan has confirmed 22 countries in mutual recognition for sharing information.

6. Transnational drug crime enforcement strategy

(1) Cross-district, cross-border drug enforcement

Presently, Taiwan customs has established legal intelligence

networks with 20 countries, mutually exchanging information on smuggling activities. The retrieved information will be further analyzed to expand investigative coverage of transnational smuggling operations.

If foreign criminal groups are found to be involved during the National Police Agency's integrated domestic drug crime investigation, overseas diplomatic liaison offices will be immediately informed to coordinate with the law enforcement agencies of the host country for collaborative investigation, or coordinated transnational drug enforcement operations.

(2) Adjust investigative directions in accordance with drug crime trends

Due to the popularity of newly emerging synthetic drugs on the market, the Customs Administration stands ready to provide the latest domestic and foreign drug enforcement information and regularly conduct information seminars to increase exchanges between domestic and foreign customs, as well as law enforcement authorities abroad. The strengthening of transnational relations would benefit domestic customs offices and enrich investigative knowledge and methods.

Due to the popularity of newly emerging synthetic drugs on the market, in particular the rapid increase of domestic ketamine abuse, source countries of these narcotic items will become the focus of information exchange and collaborative investigations.

(3) Continuously hold the Drug Source Analysis Project

Based on the Ministry of Justice's Medicine or Narcotics Research Instrument Management Guidelines, Taiwan will continue to conduct drug-source analysis with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency and improve further understanding of sources, manufacturers, countries, and regions of narcotics. This information will serve as reference for drug enforcement strategies.

In December, 2011, the Coast Guard Administration seized a factory producing precursor chemicals of ketamine, hydroxyzine imine. The result indicated that some drug distributors have employed the use of chemical material to manufacture large quantities of drugs, which will negatively and seriously impact social safety. The administration will actively train related personnel to understand, differentiate and investigate these precursor chemicals, and also obtain lists of all domestic pharmaceutical companies and drug importers controls, in order to avoid legal drugs being used for illegal abuse. In order to achieve a Criminal Justice Mutual Assistance Agreement with the U.S. and to exhibit willingness to conduct cross-border collaboration, in December, 2012, and January, 2013, the administration responded to a Drug Examination Project from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration office in Hong Kong and provided samples of the 170 kg of ketamine seized from a drug smuggling operation led by Wu, and the 500 kg of amphetamine seized from a drug smuggling fishing boat. These samples will be sent to the country's professional research laboratory for further analysis to trace the source countries of their origin. The results of the analysis will be distributed to relevant institutions after the U.S. responds with results in hopes to jointly develop enforcement strategies and as a reference for follow-up investigations.

The Investigation Bureau arrested Lin and accomplices on January 23rd, 2013, for narcotics distribution. A total of 132 kg of ketamine and 15 g of amphetamines were seized. On January 24th, 2013, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration office in Hong Kong requested samples from each case, 10 g of amphetamines and ketamine, for analysis, in order for distribution to the relevant institutions for expanded investigation. This initiative will benefit international collaborative drug enforcement.

(4) Strengthen apprehension of drug criminal fugitives

The administration continued to strengthen collaboration with the Taiwan High Prosecutor's Office in archiving records of narcotics criminal fugitives and aggressively pursuing fugitives in foreign countries. In the cases of suspects fleeing abroad during the investigation, his or her records will immediately appear on an international list for transnational collaborative enforcement.

▶▶ IV. Conclusion

In view of the international participation and collaboration in performance of domestic anti-drug agencies, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will endeavor to the best of their ability to strengthen the communications between departments within the "international participation group", in order to effectively facilitate task division. At the same time, the overseas offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are also actively collaborating with anti-drug units of other governments, and keeping close contact with one another. It is especially important to establish an anti-drug collaboration strategic union with Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and other neighboring countries, as well as to increase anti-drug collaboration agreements or memoranda to promote regional enforcement mechanisms and expand international drug information exchanges. These initiatives aim to generate momentum and performance of anti-drug efforts in Taiwan, and maximize regional capabilities in anti-drug strategic alliances.



Part VIII

Conclusion

Although in recent years, heroin, amphetamines, and other traditional drugs have been controlled, ketamine has become a newly emerging form of drug abuse. Not only do the demographics comprise a wide range of abusers, the ages of abusers also tend to be relatively young. Therefore, newly emerging drugs abuse has become important issues of public health and social safety that need to be resolved immediately.

Not only do governmental departments continue to strengthen existing anti-drug efforts, but they also focus on “soft drugs”, or “club drugs”, and delve into thorough research on the physical, psychological, and social reasons for the abuse of these drugs to arrive at a definite resolution.

Since many newly emerging drugs are chemically synthesized, their ingredients and categories may vary greatly and new chemical compositions continue to appear. Therefore, in terms of anti-drug monitoring, Taiwan needs to not only keep close exchanges of experiences with other countries, but to also stand ready to grasp the latest emerging drug abuse trends through all kinds of communication systems domestically and internationally. In addition, once an unidentified new drug or precursor chemical is discovered, it should be immediately reported to the Drug Evaluation Committee of the Ministry of Justice. After careful inspection and registration, the drugs will then be placed under strict control in hopes of preventing all newly emerging drugs from being widely available and abused.

In drug prevention, the Echinacea Movement was promoted in schools, the military and to the general public in order to prevent improper use of drugs through curiosity and misunderstanding. The relevant knowledge about anti-drug use was conveyed to people systematically through the Echinacea Movement. On the other hand, through the collaborative effort of various civil groups and drug-free entertainment businesses, a “clean community, safe establishments” campaign may be realized to refresh negative images of certain entertainment

establishments.

In terms of narcotics investigation, thorough analysis of the sources of drugs and domestic and overseas producers will be conducted. With a clear grasp on precursor chemicals and the system of drug sales, strict investigations will be conducted of all possible drug manufacturing plants. As for drug smugglers from abroad, collaborative efforts from both sides of the strait will keep the drugs off shore and prohibit them from entering customs. In particular, integrated investigations of drug trafficking organizations will be facilitated and traffickers’ illegal income will be confiscated in hopes of uprooting the sources of drugs and effectively diminishing the supply of drugs. In regards to medium and small drug distributors, the “clean community, safe establishment” movement aims to strengthen the investigation of high-risk locations in order to mitigate drug abuse.

For addicts of newly emerging drugs, each county’s and city’s Narcotics Hazard Control Center will provide a professional drug rehabilitation service hotline to help addicts deal with their drug abuse problems and to resume normal lives. However, due to the different rehabilitation approaches for ketamine users (a schedule III drug) compared to its schedule I and schedule II drugs counterparts, the Ministry of Health has announced a “Clinical Guide for Schedule III (Ketamine) Users” in the case of treatment services for schedule III addicts.

“Anti-drug” is a government’s responsibility and mission. When faced with the complication of drug problems, the government not only stands firmly with beliefs of “what we do not accomplish today, will be regretted tomorrow” and “keep drugs off Taiwan”, but also relies on rational thinking in order to recognize the roots of the problems and “seek out the truth”. It is believed that with the joint-effort of both the public and private sectors a drug-free homeland can be achieved.



Anti-Drug Report 2013/ Ministry of Justice and others-1st Edition-Taipei City:

Ministry of Education and others, November 2013

Size: 19x26cm

ISBN: 978-986-03-9050-6 (Paper bound with CD)

1. Anti-drug

Anti-Drug Report 2013

Chief Editor: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Department of Health (Executive Yuan)

Publisher: Tseng Yung-Fu, Chiang Wei-Ling, Lin Yung-Le, Chiu Wen-Ta

Published by: Ministry of Justice

No. 130, Chongqing S. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City (02) 2191-0189
<http://www.moj.gov.tw>

Ministry of Education

No. 5, Zhongshan S. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City (02) 2356-6051
<http://www.edu.tw>

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Department of Health, Executive Yuan

No. 36, Tacheng St., Datong Dist., Taipei City (02) 8590-6666
<http://www.doh.gov.tw>

1st Ed., November 2013

GPN: 1010202730

ISBN: 978-986-03-9050-6

Price: NT\$150

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Department of Health (Executive Yuan)

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