

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

- 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.
- 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

- 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.
- 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

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Ministry of National Defense

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Mainland Affairs Council, Executive Yuan

Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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►► 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

- Aircraft unloading inspections: Custom officers filter all suspicious cargos on the inventory list as they are unloaded from the aircraft.
- Deposit area inspection: Express cargos from high-risk regions will receive random inspection at the deposit area, in order to check for undeclared contents.
- 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.
- 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

- 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.
- Inspectors will first check the contents listed in the “Parcel Declaration Form”, then filter suspicious items with images through the x-ray scanner.
- 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

- 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-methylenedioxypyrovalerone, 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 criminals 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.

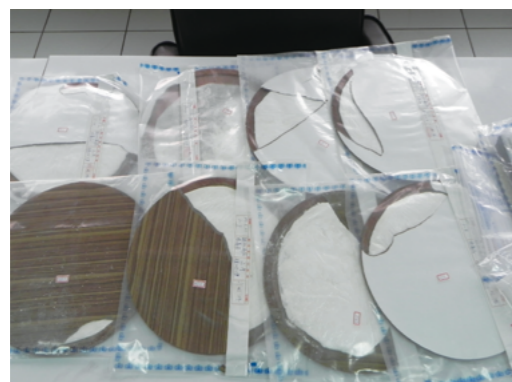


Figure 5-31 Liu arrested for smuggling heroin



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

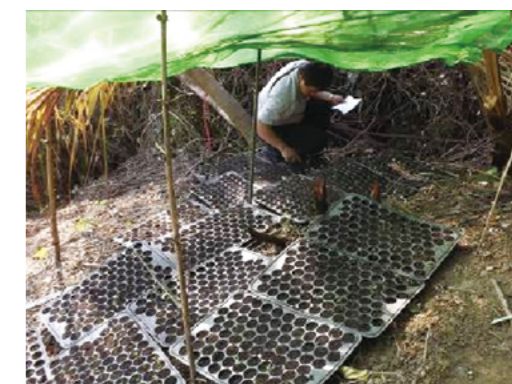


Figure 5-36 Lou and accomplices arrested for growing marijuana

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

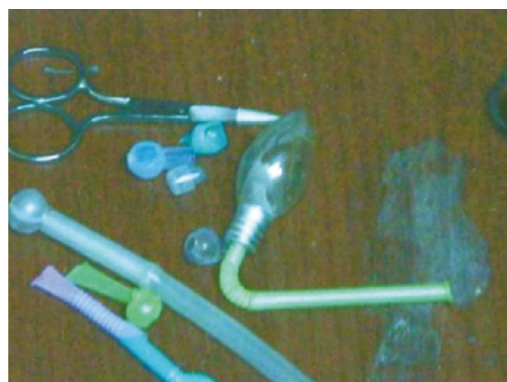


Figure 5-38 Mai and accomplices arrested for narcotics distribution

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.



Figure 5-39 Huang and accomplices arrested for drug distribution



Figure 5-40 Huang and accomplices arrested for drug distribution

(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

(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

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%

(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	Cannabis	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%	--	55.5%	53.9%	-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	Cannabis	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 Rrehabilitation
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

Taichung 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.

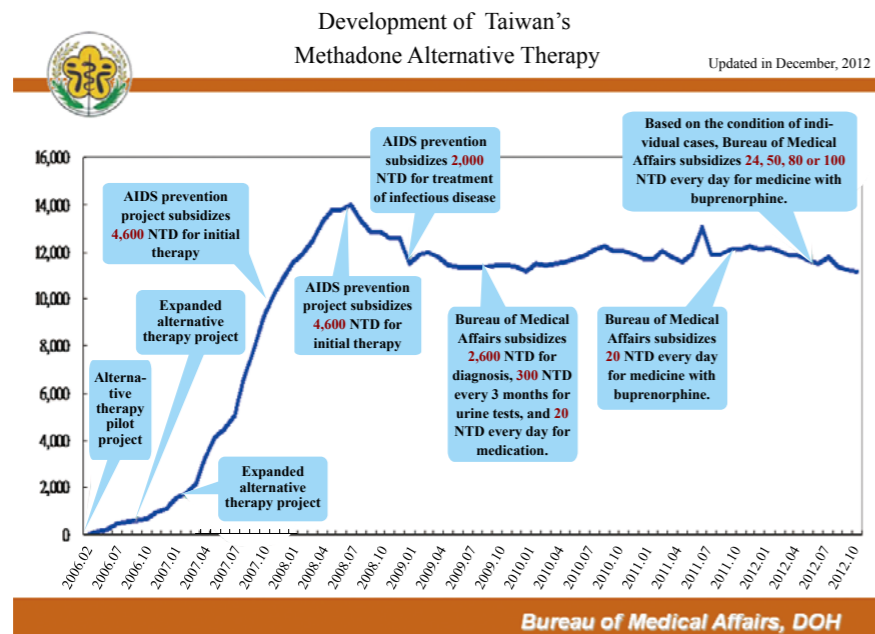


Figure 6-1 Development of Taiwan's Methadone Alternative Therapy

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).

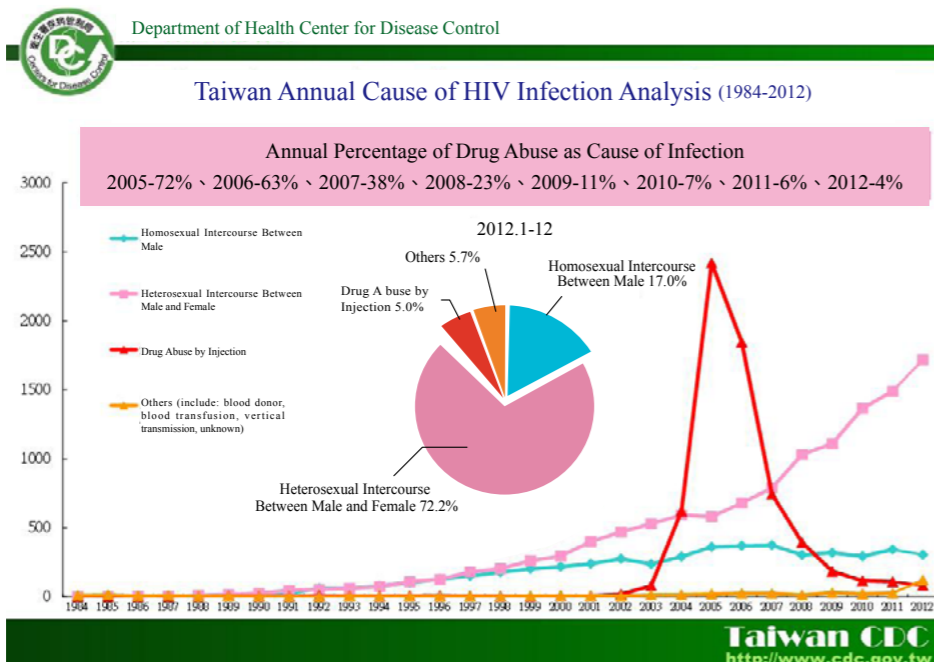


Figure 6-2 Taiwan's HIV Recipients by Year

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

a. Evaluation and acceptance

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

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

c. Begin therapy

Daily dosage of methadone and group mental therapy administered weekly

d. 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 antivirus 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

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 6-3 Psychological counseling group



Figure 6-4 Individual seminar



Figure 6-5 Transferred to medical rehabilitation



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

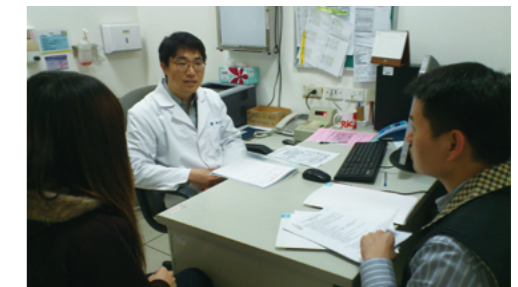


Figure 6-14 Tsunghue volunteer assist students with drug-abuse inflicted hospitalization

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 Tapei 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:

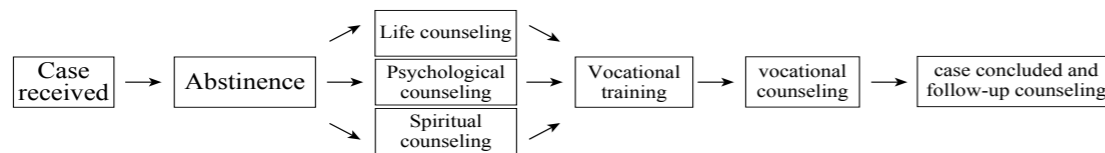


Figure 6-17 Case Processing Schedule

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:

- 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).
- 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).
- 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”

- Computer software application course
- 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 Taoyaun 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 a anti-drug speeche 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 g 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.

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