



2016 Anti-Drug Report



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Part I

Preface

Drug abuse is a transnational issue and the origin of its problems come from physical, psychological, social, and economic and many other complex factors, and the harm it causes is also widespread to individual health, social security and national development. For an issue with such complex origins and wide-ranging implications, only through the joint collaboration between government and privates, elaborating effective countermeasures and a serious, active execution of these measures will effectively reduce drug abuse problems.

In order to effectively prevent and control drug abuse, the Ministry of Justice has been actively discussing with other ministries and non-governmental research institutions, and will perform a comprehensive inventory and integration of all resources, information and policies scattered among various organizations, separate the wheat from the chaff, draw the plan for "Me and no drugs, and anti-drug general mobilization program"; this program, after approval from the Executive Yuan on Jun. 15th, 2015, has become an important strategy for government departments executing drug prevention and control work. This program encompasses anti-drug monitoring, anti-drug prevention, drug enforcement cooperation, drug rehabilitation and enhance the organization and function of local drug prevention units, for a total of 5 areas, clearly listing goals and implementing strategies, the most important contents are as follows: for anti-drug monitoring, increase tools that can be monitored by parents and teachers, encourage private firms to apply for approval of the screening drug reagents suitable for public use; for anti-drug prevention, in order to avoid drug abuse by high-risk groups, compile a drug addiction checklist for self use or teacher use; for drug enforcement cooperation, in order to cut off the supply of drugs, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office coordinate the establishment of the users, small and middle drug suppliers database; for drug rehabilitation, to enhance the effectiveness of rehabilitation and intervention, build case assessment tools for drug case routing and intervention, and promote multiply drug rehabilitation programs; and to enhance the function of local centers for drug abuse prevention and control, set the focus on improving case management personnel system for drug abuse, to provide comprehensive drug addiction case tracking and counseling services. With expectations that by promoting the "Me and no drugs, and anti-drug general mobilization program", momentum from all sectors of government and society can be gathered, effectively increasing the effectiveness of anti-drug work.

In addition, in order to better understand the causes and impact of the drug problem, and the effectiveness of related drug policies, former Premier Mao Chi-kuo, during the 16th meeting of the Executive Yuan Drug Prevention and Control Board held in January 2015, directed that the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of Science and Technology, in conjunction with the relevant ministries, and inviting drug prevention and control experts and scholars, will proceed with the integration of available information from various government agencies, and conduct intensive analysis of Big data on drug prevention and control. As of the end of 2015, there have been 17 drug-related databases that have completed the parallel

connection, and the relevant ministries and academic research teams will conduct analysis according to the needs of policy requirements, it is believed that in the future these databases will continue to be enriched and produce more detailed research and analysis, so that the executive authorities will be able to more accurately plan drug policies.

On Sep. 21st, 2015The Executive Yuan amended Directions for the Establishment of the Executive Yuan Drug Prevention and Control Board, adjusting the drug enforcement structure into 5 groups: "Anti-drug monitoring", "Refuse -drug prevention", "Drug enforcement cooperation", "Drug Rehabilitation" and "Integrated planning", in order to respond to the needs of the various stages of drug prevention and control work, the newly added Integrated planning group is an flexible entity that is establish according to the needs of the drug prevention and control tasks, and the work of the old international participation group has been returned to each group according to the work contents, therefore this report will be structured according to the 4 groups division of "Anti-drug monitoring", "Anti-drug prevention", "Drug enforcement cooperation", "Drug Rehabilitation", and then adding the work contents of the integrated planning group and the old international participation group; we believe this should fully present the efforts made by all sectors in regards of drug prevention and control work. We hope that by publishing the Anti-Drug Report, the community will be able to see the results of the past year anti-drug efforts from government and the private sector, and may be by spur future by looking at the past, so that the domestic anti-drug work will constantly strive to achieve better results and reduce the harm from drug abuse.

Just as President Tsai has proclaimed, anti-drug will be the new government public order priority after the inauguration. In addition to "prevention" and "raids", "treatment", "education" and "counseling" are also very important works. To reduce the recidivism rate, the government, in addition to giving corrective treatment, must also impart knowledge and skills training, and enable drug addicts to obtain some kind of secondary skills, that can become a supporting force when they return to normal life. Anti-drug work is exceedingly complicated, but we believe that with paying efforts into the right direction and relentless work, we may finally reduce the dangers of drug abuse. Through this publication we want to thank again all our partners that devoted themselves to anti-drug work, and we look hope that those who encounter drug problem will all be able to kick the habit and regain their life.

Written respectfully,

Minister of Justice

June 2015, Taiwan (ROC)

Part II

Anti-Drug Strategy and Organization Division

Anti-drug work need the central government authority, local government and NGOs to stand united and work together, to effectively curb the spread of drug abuse, during the 1st "Drug Prevention and Control Board" meeting on Jun. 2nd, 2006, The Executive Yuan combined with the 4 big sections of "Anti-drug", "Refuse drugs", "Drug enforcement" and "Drug rehabilitation", and established the 4 groups of "Anti-drug monitoring group", "Refuse-drug prevention group", "Drug enforcement cooperation group" and "Drug rehabilitation group", to develop and promote the anti-drug policies, and it was decided that all county and city governments should establish Narcotics Hazard Control Centers, and promote anti-drug strategy at every corner of every town and city in Taiwan, to give people a new, drug-free and healthy life.

Future anti-drug priorities:

I. Refuse-drug prevention group

1. Integration of resources from all sectors to enhance the effectiveness of prevention advocacy, create a healthy, drug-free home
2. Use local anti-drug networks, strengthen preventive intervention mechanism
3. Intense horizontal cross-agencies cooperation function, complete caring for counseling effectiveness

II. Anti-drug monitoring group

1. Control epidemiological data on drug abuse
2. Control drug use management and control
3. Complete precursor chemicals control system
4. Strengthen the abuse monitoring mechanism of emerging drugs

III. Drug enforcement cooperation group

1. Continue to strengthen cross-strait and international drug enforcement cooperation
2. Increase effectiveness of drug enforcement at borders and customs areas

3. Tight integration of drug enforcement cooperation teams
4. Continued promotion of legal assistance program for addiction treatment and rehabilitation

IV. Drug rehabilitation group

1. Through lateral inter-ministerial coordination, integrate relevant policies of the Central Drug Rehabilitation Institution
2. Through local government's Narcotics Hazard Control Center plan and implement local drug treatment and rehabilitation policies, and in combination with local non-governmental resources and treatment and rehabilitation institutions, provide services such as local treatment, vocational training, employment matchmaking and other services to drug addicts

V. Local Narcotics Hazard Control Center

1. Establish a dedicated Operation Department (Section), to steadily promote the local drug prevention and control business
2. Central and local governments should make joint provision to grants budget and manpower, and strengthen the mechanisms for supervision and evaluation
3. Deepen the development of drug prevention and control measures, and adopt rolling review and amendment
4. Strengthen social rehabilitation services to help drug addicts successfully return to society
5. Strengthen professional knowledge and ability of case management staff, and strengthen the organization of relevant education and training courses

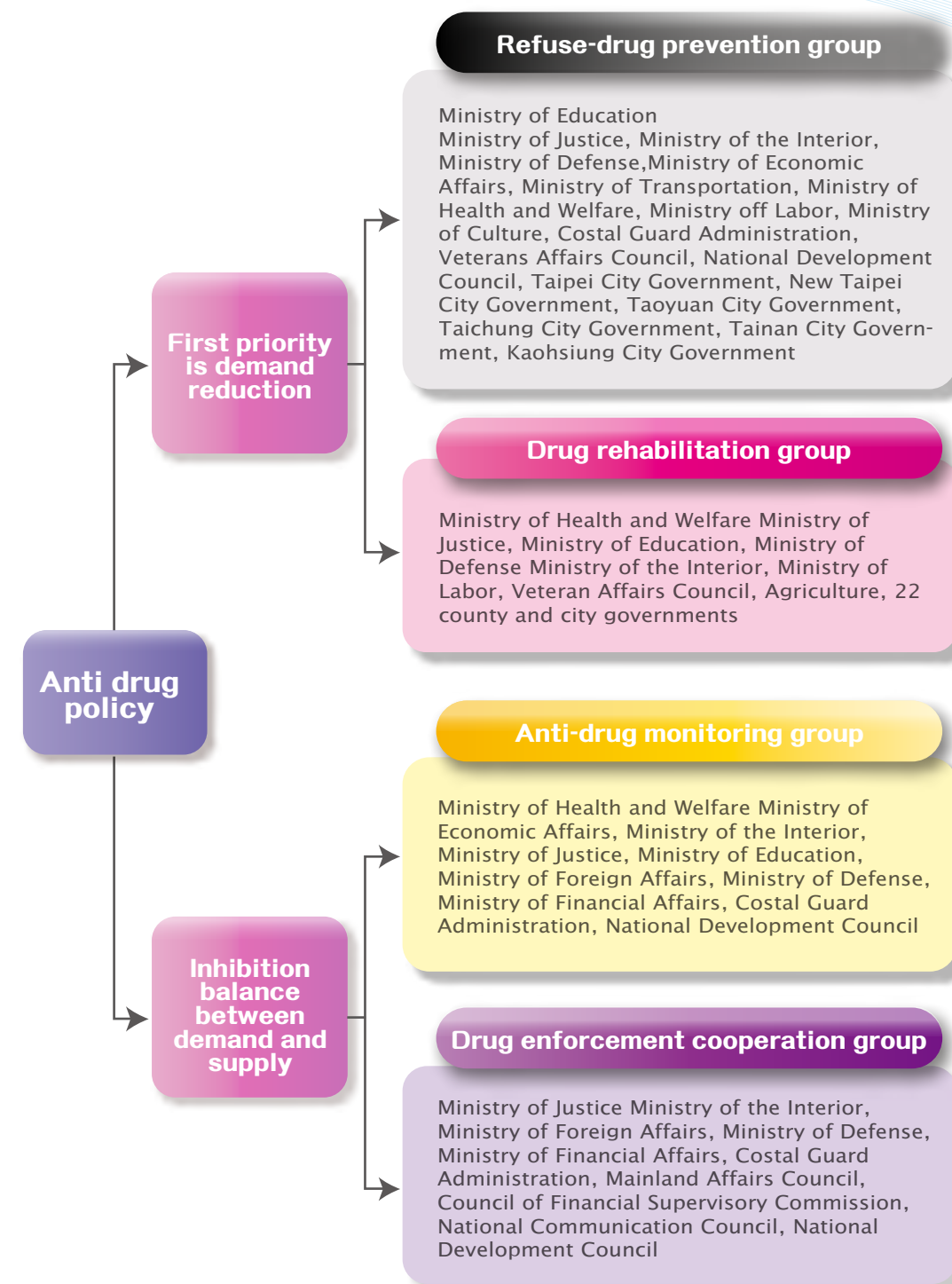


Fig. 2-1 Anti-drug Strategy and Organization Division



Fig. 2-2 Anti-drug policy and organization of Narcotics Hazard Control Centers in counties and cities

Part III

Supervising Drug Prevention

Chief Editor: Ministry of Health and Welfare

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Ministry of Education

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of the Interior

Ministry of National Defense

Ministry of Finance

Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

I. Preface

Supervising drug prevention is projected to take preventive measures in implementing early intervention and establishing a healthy society away from drug abuse. The core tasks lie on the coverage of consolidating drug abuse reporting data, improvement on early warning mechanism, strengthened controlled drugs management mechanism, industrial precursor chemicals regulation system, and improved regional anti-drug strategic alliance, in order to provide warning function into full play and prevent drug abuse.

II. Monitoring Drug Abuse Related Epidemiology Data Analysis

1. Drug Abuse Epidemiology Data Analysis

(1) Introduction

To get an insight to status of domestic drug abuse and control the medication patterns and epidemic trends, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has established a drug abuse supervising mechanism, where all reporting units report drug abuse related information via the “Drug Abuse Reporting System” to the Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare. The reporting units shall also compile epidemiology analysis reported monthly into the “Drug Abuse Case and Testing Statistics” to provide reference for domestic anti-drug departments and health units in Taiwan monthly, thereby presenting the epidemic trends of domestic drug abuse in the past. In total, 18,399 drug abuse cases were reported in 2015.

(2) Current Development

The data on “Drug Abuse Reporting System” of the Ministry of Health and Welfare reveal that the three most commonly abused drugs in 2015 are heroin (11,697 cases, accounting for 63.6% of total reported drug abuse cases), (meth) amphetamine (5,672 cases, accounting for 30.8% of total reported drug abuse cases) and ketamine (1,556 cases, accounting for 8.5% of total reported drug abuse cases). By comparing the type of drugs used by cases, the ratio of reported cases of heroine accounted

for the total reported abuse cases showed decline between 2010 and 2012. (Meth) Amphetamine showed trends of slowing down after 2006 while ketamine increased annually since 2007 and then showed status of slowing down in 2015 (as shown in Figure 3-1).

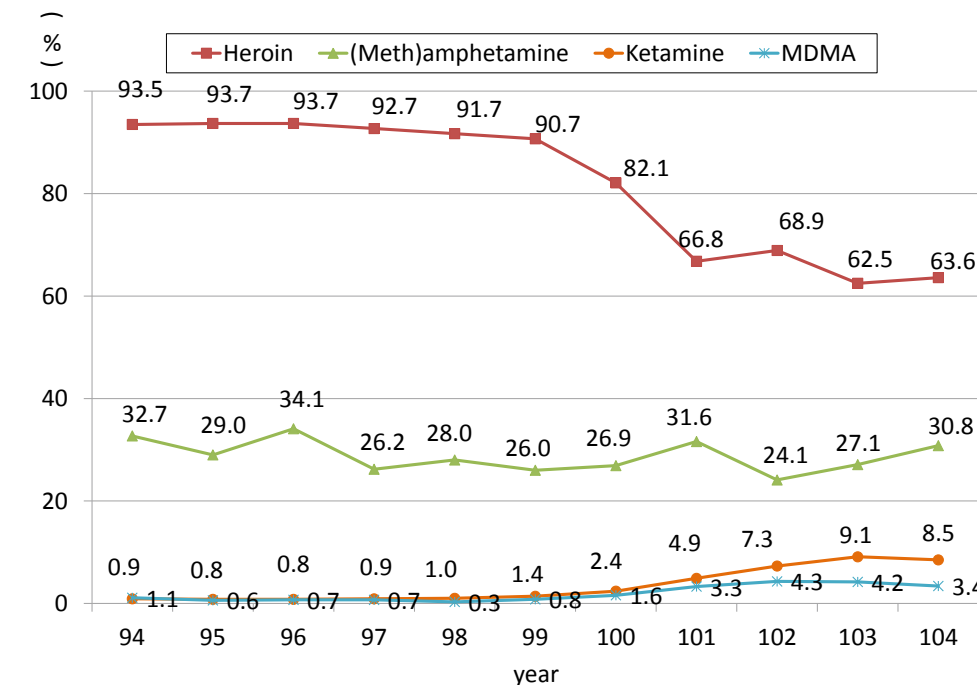


Figure 3-1 Trends of Drug Abuse Categories Reported by Medical Institutes over the Years

The drug abuse cases by gender consists of male and is mostly distributed in “between 30 years and 40 years old” (35.9%) and “between 40 years and 50 years” (32.9%).

Among the drug categories used by all age groups, cases under 19 years old mostly use Ketamine (45.0%), cases between 20-29 years old mostly use (Meth)amphetamine (43.5%), cases over 30 years old mostly use heroine, while cases over 70 years (inclusive) mostly use Zolpidem (44.7%).

The most common sites for drug abuse were “at the residences of friends,” “on streets,” and “at the dance clubs/pub/hotel.” The major source of drug comes from “drug dealer/drug trafficker,” followed by

friends. The majority of reason of drug abuse is “drug dependence” (36.3%), followed by “stress relief” (17.5%). The most commonly comorbidities were “Hepatitis C”, “HIV infection”, and “Hepatitis B” “Non-shared syringes (injection)” is the most common method of drug-use, followed by “smoke inhalation after heating (inhalation).”

3. Management and Reporting Status of Accredited Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institutions

(1) Introduction

Pursuant to the authorization under the provisions of Article 33-1 of “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act,” the Ministry of Health and Welfare promulgated and announced the “Regulations Governing Accreditation and Management of Drug Abuse Urine Testing and Medical Institutions,” “Regulations Governing Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations” and “Standards Governing the Drug Abuse Urine Testing Laboratories Established by Government Agencies” in 2003 to explicitly regulate the management measures of drug abuse urine testing institutions, in order to improve the testing quality of the bodies and execute the accreditation and management of urine testing institutions.

(2) Current Development

By the end of 2015, a total of 15 government accredited drug abuse urine testing institutions have been certified and distributed in Taiwan, with 6 institutions in northern Taiwan, 3 institutions in central Taiwan, 5 institutions in southern Taiwan, and 1 institutions in eastern Taiwan. These institutions have approval to test for nine items such as morphine, codeine, methamphetamine, amphetamine, MDMA, MDA, marijuana metabolites, ketamine, and norketamine. For list of drug abuse urine testing institutions and items of accreditation, visit the Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare website for more information (website: <http://www.fda.gov.tw/>). The number of cases for drug abuse urine testing and the number of positive cases by the accredited institutions between 2010 and 2015 are shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 2010-2015 Taiwan Urine Specimen Suspected of Drug Use Case Statistics

Item \ Year			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Specimen	Total Cases		222,477	237,523	284,834	293,642	258,063	261,314
	Total Positive Number	Real Number	57,387	54,189	60,373	72,084	62,536	74,966
		%	25.8	22.8	21.3	24.5	24.2	28.7
Morphine	Total Cases		193,004	199,096	237,845	226,605	202,317	203,556
	Total Positive Number	Real Number	21,505	18,501	18,668	14,541	12,666	14,260
		%	11.1	9.3	7.8	6.4	6.3	7.0
(Meth) Amphetamine	Total Cases		216,681	228,922	276,192	269,258	243,117	137,729
	Total Positive Number	Real Number	38,040	30,656	35,015	33,223	33,660	39,920
		%	17.6	13.4	12.7	12.3	13.8	29.0
Ketamine	Total Cases		34,636	47,123	57,015	85,800	79,754	95,362
	Total Positive Number	Real Number	9,338	13,754	16,006	33,447	25,183	32,406
		%	27.0	29.2	28.1	39.0	31.6	34.0

4. Reporting Data of Testing Seized Specimens for Drug Abuse.

(1) Introduction

The “Drug Abuse Test Report System” of the Ministry of Health and Welfare” collects the test results of seized specimens for drug abuse from 13 test agencies (institutions) in Taiwan and compiles monthly statistics on the number of sized specimen cases tested positive for drug abuse and controlled drugs, followed by consolidating and submitting to all departments monthly for reference.

(2) Current Development

As of 2015, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has supervised and assisted 5 testing institutions executing narcotics testing with 40,251 cases tested positive for drug (including narcotics) abuse, accounting for 34.4% of total national test cases (117,070).

5. Drug Abuse Counseling and Improvement in Students

(1) Introduction

To prevent narcotics from entering the campus, the Ministry of Education minister launches Tier III preventive measures to prevent drug abuse in students. As for the inspection and screening section of Tier II prevention, schools receive constant grants to provide counseling for students of families with high care and high risk as well as searching for dropout students. For students in concern of drug use, students will undergo urine screening test for early discovery and early intervention and counseling according to the “Guidelines for Urine Screening and Counseling in Specific Personnel of all Schools.”

(2) Current Development

The investigation on drug abuse situations in students from all schools between 2011 and 2015 is shown in Table 3-2 and Table 3-3. Students investigated and captured were placed into Chunhui Team for counseling or transfer.

Table 3-2 Trends of Drug Abuse Categories Reported by Medical Institutes over the Years
Unit: Person

Year	Elementary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	College/University	Total
2011	3	598	1,174	35	1,810
2012	8	855	1,503	66	2,432
2013	10	641	1,257	113	2,021
2014	8	582	1,031	79	1,700
2015	7	600	1,029	113	1,749

Source: Ministry of Education

Table 3-3: Statistics of Drug Abuse Grade in Students from 2011 to 2015
Unit: Person

Year	First-Grade Drug a	Second-Grade Drug b	Third-Grade Drug c	Fourth-Grade Drug	Others	Total
2011	4	257	1,548	0	1	1,810
2012	0	241	2,188	0	3	2,432
2013	1	201	1,819	0	0	2,021
2014	5	241	1,453	0	1	1,700
2015	1	263	1,485	0	0	1,749

Source: Ministry of Education

Note: a: including heroine, morphine and other narcotics; b: including amphetamine, MADA and marijuana; c: including ketamine, FM2 and Nimetazepam.

To improve drug abuse in students, the educational departments not only prepare teaching materials by age and check the counseling work manual but also collaborate with government sectors, private groups, and convenience stores to jointly advocate anti-drug works. Additionally, to assist the prosecutor, police and investigation departments to investigate and arrest drug dealers, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, and the National Police Agency of Ministry of the Interior collaborate to launch the “Educational Departments Assisting Prosecutor and Police in Anti-Drug Reporting Model,” where the campus will initiate to report drug abuse intelligence and pass on to the prosecutor and police for investigation and engage in cross-agency close cooperation, establishing contacts from the Central to local Tier 3 in order to effectively prevent incidents of drug related crimes into the campus. For example, the 2015 intelligence shows that the number of cases and persons reported for suspicion of drugs is 1,020 cases and 1,041 people. In particular, 849 cases were solved and 912 people were transferred to law enforcement. Consequently 624 people were investigated and captured for drug selling or transfer related crimes, reaching a case solution rate up to 87%.

III. Outcome of Big Data Analysis on Drug Abuse

1. Introduction

The 16th Executive Yuan Anti-Drug Briefing was held on January 1st, 2015, where the Chairperson concluded that big data are the emerging technology in recent years and the Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Health and Welfare and Ministry of Justice shall invite experts and scholars in anti-drug to integrate the existing data of all agencies and conduct detailed analysis on the “big data” of drug prevention as reference for the future drafting of anti-drug related policies.

2. Current Development

(1) Conduct inventory count on drugs and drug abuse reporting system by all sectors

To understand the current domestic drug abuse and control the types of administration and epidemic trends. The narcotics and drug abuse prevention work related agencies, including Ministry of Justice, Ministry of

the Interior, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Health and Welfare, shall collect and establish relevant narcotics and drug abuse reporting system for inventory county according to the operational functions.

(2) Conduct inventory count on the information related to the drugs and drug abuse controlled by all sectors

From the three dimensions of “Narcotics User Profile,” “Effective Treatment Model” and “Narcotics Production and Marketing Course,” conduct inventory count on the narcotics and drug abuse related information controlled by the sectors, as described below:

1. Narcotics User Profile: The Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency of Ministry of the Interior, and Ministry of Education shall report to control the drug abuse status of general public, users of different grades of drugs and students.
2. Effective Treatment Model: The Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Education shall apply reporting systems to control cases of alternative therapies for opioid dependence, first and second grade drug users undergone judicial state and drug abuse student groups in drug rehabilitation state.
3. Narcotics Production and Marketing Course: Control the annual prevalence change in quantity of narcotics captured and place of origin from the data of Ministry of Justice.

(3) Integrated Big Database

After holding multiple meetings for sectoral reconciliation, the Ministry of Health and Welfare imports the big database for “Anti-Drug” related issues of “Ministry of Health and Welfare Data Science Center, including data from 17 systems in the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of the Interior, and the Ministry of Justice.

(4) Problems Identification

After multiple cross-sectoral meeting, consensus has been reached to clarify the relevant variables/variation needed for the three major dimensions, namely “Narcotics User Profile,” “Effective Treatment Model” and “Narcotics Production and Marketing Course,” to draft the necessary key variation/variable portfolio issues.

IV. Strengthen Controlled Drugs Management Mechanism

1. Introduction

To strengthen the administration of controlled drugs needed for medicine and science, the Ministry of Health and Welfare refers to the philosophy of three major anti-drug conventions management from the United Nations, including “Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,” “1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances” and “1988 Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances” to develop the “Controlled Drugs Act.” Management of the diversion of controlled drugs system registration declaration and diversion-related inspection management system to prevent the abuse or illicit use of controlled drugs.

2. Current Development

(1) Management of the Diversion of Controlled Drugs

1. Controlled Drugs License Management System

The Controlled Drugs License Management System issues relevant license such as “Controlled Drugs Registration Certificate,” “Controlled drug Import Agreement,” “Controlled Drugs Export Agreement,” “Controlled Drugs Import License,” “Controlled Drugs Export License,” and “Manufacturing Agreement.” Industries intending to engage in controlled drug export, import and manufacturing of third and fourth grade controlled drugs, the industries not only need to comply with Controlled Drugs Act to apply for controlled drugs registration certificate and provisions under Article 39 of Pharmaceutical Affairs Act to acquire drug permit, but also need to apply for the issuance of various agreements from the Food and Drug Administration of Ministry of Health and Administration per batch. A total of 1,463 controlled drugs registration certificates, 57 import license, 563 import agreements, 209 export agreements, and 509 manufacturing agreement were issued in 2015.

2.Registration Filing and Flow Verification Management System

- (1)Filing Data Archival: According to the provisions of Controlled Drug Act, institutions and industries with controlled drug registration certificate shall set up a registry at the operation office with details record on the expenses and receipts, destruction, impairment, and balance of controlled drugs. The institutions and industries shall also file the expenses, receipts and balance of controlled drugs with the local health competent authority and the Food and Drug Administration of Ministry of Health and Welfare in accordance with the deadline and methods in accordance with the provisions prescribed in the same act. As of 2015, over 95% of institutions have declared
- (2)Filing Data Flow Articulation: The health authorities may instantaneously articulate the upstream and downstream flow of controlled drugs via the “Controlled Drug Management Information” and will list the industries as key objects of audit in case of discovering abnormal purchase and use, in addition to implementing in-field audit to prevent illicit use.
- (3)Health Department Audit Management: The Food and Drug Administration of Ministry of Health and Welfare develops controlled drug audit management work project annually to supervise the local health authorities executing general and routine audits. In 2015, there were 17,454 cases that underwent controlled drug in-field audit with 371 cases investigated for violation and the rate of violation reached 2.13%. The majority of violations involved with incomplete records on controlled drug registry, followed by failure to routinely file expenses, receipts and balance as well as the use of expired controlled drugs (as shown in Figure 3-2). Violators are subject to the disposition according to relevant laws and regulations.

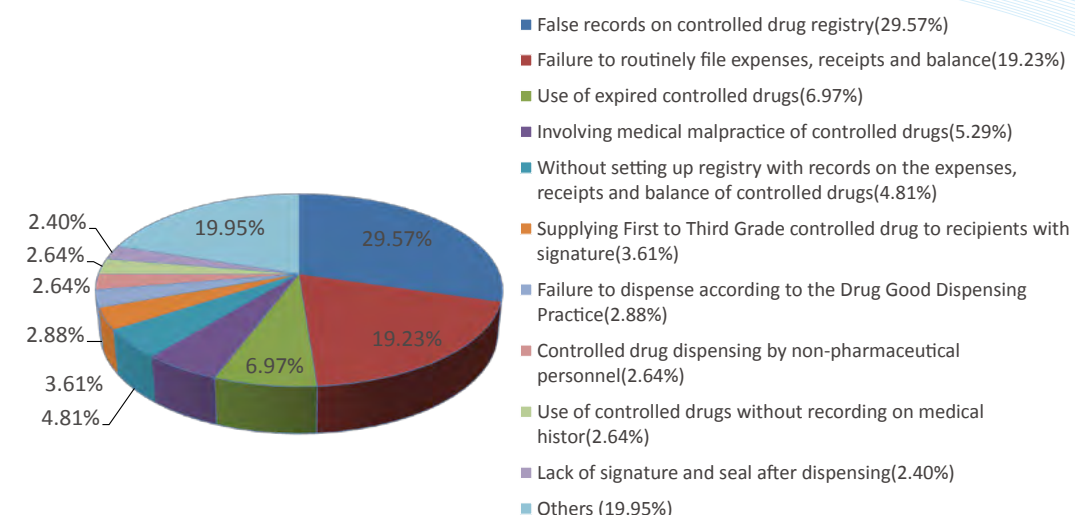


Figure 3-2 Analysis of Top 10 Violations Items from the 2015 Controlled Drug In-field Audit and Capture

(2) Strengthening Controlled Drug Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) Management

Currently the controlled precursor chemicals in Taiwan include controlled drug active pharmaceutical ingredients and industrial raw materials. In particular, the active pharmaceutical ingredients under controlled drugs include 7 categories, e.g. Ephedrine, Ergometrine(Ergon ovine),Ergotamine, Lysergic acid, Methylephedrine, Phenylpropanolamine (neoeephedrine), andPseudoephedrine.

(3) Revision of Controlled Drugs Act

The classification and items of controlled drugs are reviewed by the Controlled Drugs Management Committee set up by the Ministry of Health and Welfare at the review meeting and then reported to the Executive Yuan for approval and announcement. The second Management Committee meeting was held in 2015 to add 5 items to controlled drugs, including Methoxymethcathinone, and Pentylone, Lisdexamphetamine as second-grade controlled drugs, N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (AB-CHMINACA) as third-grade controlled drugs and Propofol as fourth-grade controlled drugs.

V. Improving Industrial Precursor Chemicals Management System

1. Introduction

Industrial precursor chemicals refer to the industrial raw materials with potential use for producing narcotics. To prevent the manufacturing of narcotics from such materials that jeopardizes the health of people and social order, the Ministry of Economic Affairs thus strengthens the management in accordance with “Article 31 of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act” and “Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals.”

2. Current Development

(1) Strengthening the control of emerging chemicals used in the production of narcotics by revising the guidelines for inspecting the categories and declaration of industrial precursor chemicals

The Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs, announced the revision of Article 3, 9 and Appendix 1, Appendix 2 of Article 3 of “Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals,” by adding “benzyl cyanide” to items of Class A industrial precursor chemicals by deleting “Phenylacetone (1-Phenyl-2-propanone)” listed as fourth-grade narcotics from the controlled items of industrial precursor chemicals.

(2) Implementing the declaration process for suppliers of Class A industrial precursor chemicals and strengthening the advocacy for Class B suppliers to voluntarily register on the registry.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs continues to process the quarterly declaration process from the suppliers of Class A industrial precursor chemicals executed via online declaration system. In 2015, the average declaration number of suppliers of Class A industrial precursor chemicals is 905 per quarter and the total number of import/export suppliers of Class B industrial precursor chemicals is 199.

(3) Organizing briefings for advocating the declaration and inspection process for industrial precursor chemicals and editing/printing the “Manual for Declaration of Preventing industrial precursor chemicals for Use in the Production of Narcotics.”

The Ministry of Economic Affairs added “benzyl cyanide” to the items of Class A industrial precursor chemicals in 2015. To advocate the suppliers for execution of declaration process for Class A industrial precursor chemicals, the Ministry of Economic Affairs held 3 sessions of briefings in northern, central and southern Taiwan, with a total of 539 suppliers/608 people participated. The Ministry also edited and printed 3,000 copies of “Manual for Declaration of Preventing Industrial Precursor Chemicals from Use in the Production of Narcotics.”

(4) Processing cases of foreign governments consulting for the information in import/export suppliers

The Ministry of Economic Affairs takes initiative in providing consultation for cases involving the import/export, use, sales, and manufacturing of foreign industrial precursor chemicals with in-depth understanding of suppliers’ actual application of importing/exporting industrial precursor chemicals. A total of 376 cases were dealt with in 2015.

(5) Executing non-routine audit process on industrial precursor chemicals

In 2015, the Ministry of Economic Affairs held 28 in-field audit operations for industrial precursor chemicals on a total of 136 suppliers to assist or validate if the internal control system established by suppliers conform to the relevant laws and regulations through non-routine in-field audit, thereby reducing the occurrence of suppliers with non-declaration or false declaration. There were 69 suppliers/104 cases of administrative deficiencies in 2015.

(6) Holding inter-departmental meetings for industrial precursor chemicals

The Ministry of Economic Affairs called the “2015 Cross-Sector and Department Communication and Coordination Meeting for industrial precursor chemicals Declaration and Inspection and Flow Tracing” on September 21, 2015 to officially establish the “Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals” and “Report Form for Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals.”

(7) Processing unscrupulous suppliers of Class A industrial precursor chemicals without declaration or unidentified flow

Between 2014 and 2015, the Ministry of Economic Affairs detected 12 cases of imports or domestic sales to individuals or unidentified suppliers suspected. In June, July and December of 2015, fourth-grade narcotics have been investigated and captured, including alpha-Acetylphenylacetone and liquid Propiophenone, amphetamine, ketamine, and ketones finished products, semi-finished products, and know-how manual for manufacturing ketamine.

(8) Border control measures of precursor chemicals

To strengthen the preventive supervision on sources of narcotics, the custom border officers of Custom Administration, Ministry of Finance control and execute various trade control measures by providing routine letters of the import/export information of industrial precursor chemicals and cinnamomumparthenoxylon essential oil to competent authorities for consignment articulation to avoid using legitimate raw materials for the production of narcotics, consequently achieving the objectives of anti-drug supervision. The works of execution are described below:

1. Provide import/export data on industrial precursor chemicals

The Custom Administration of Ministry of Finance routinely provides import/export information of industrial precursor chemicals and cinnamomumparthenoxylon essential oil (7,545 entries provided by 2015) to competent authorities for articulation and audit.

2. Strengthen the audit on the export of cold medicine containing Pseudoephedrine

To prevent scrupulous suppliers from exporting ephedra precursor raw materials and transferring to domestic use in narcotics production, the Custom Administration strengthens the inbound, inspection (and release) and loading export operations of cold medicines.

3. Strengthen international exchange of prevention of cross-border smuggling

The Custom Administration continues to promote intelligence exchange with anti-drug agencies from different countries and co-organizes the “Taiwan-USA Seminar on Anti-Smuggling Intelligence Exchange” with the United States in order to share the latest trends in new knowledge of precursor chemicals and international crime group smuggling.

4. Execution effectiveness

The fourth-grade precursor raw materials investigated and captured by customs in 2015 include 16 cases of ephedra, 44 cases of Pseudoephedrine, 30 cases of Ergotamine, 77 cases of Phenylpropanolamine, 1 case of Chloroephedrine and 1 case of Chloro-pseudoephedrine as well as other drug controlled raw materials.

VI. Strengthening Supervision Mechanisms on Emerging Drug Abuse

1. Introduction

As technology advances and the online virtual world develop, the substances that affect psychiatry also become increasingly diverse. The “Anti-Drug Supervising Team” not only supervise the prevalence of emerging drug abuse but also implements educational training, enhances drug forensics technology, real reporting of precursor chemicals for used in narcotics production, and immediate controlling of emerging narcotics in attempt to prevent narcotics in advance.

2. Current Development

(1) Supervising Epidemics in Emerging Drug Abuse

1.The TFDA has supported the prosecution administration system, police organization and investigation authorities to test the drugs seized. In 2015, 2C-E and MPHP were identified, followed by other emerging drugs, such as Bromomethcathinone, 4-Chloromethcathinone, AB-CHMINACA, 25B-NBOMe, and MAPB (Figure 3-3).



Sample of abused drugs containing 25B-NBOMe, Menthol and Nimetazepam



Sample of abused drugs containing MAPB and ketamine



Sample of abused drugs containing AB-CHMINACA, XLR-11 and Nicotine

Figure 3-3 Samples containing emerging drugs

2.The National Police Agency of Ministry of the Interior discovered that apart from Methamphetamine, ketamine and Nimetazepam that have been prevalent in the past, currently drugs containing Cathinones accounts for considerably high testing rate while continuing the prevalence and change through diversified package model. Some mixed narcotics are presented through “instant pack” and “liquid bottle pack.” The new package captured and narcotics content tested are shown in Figure 3-4.

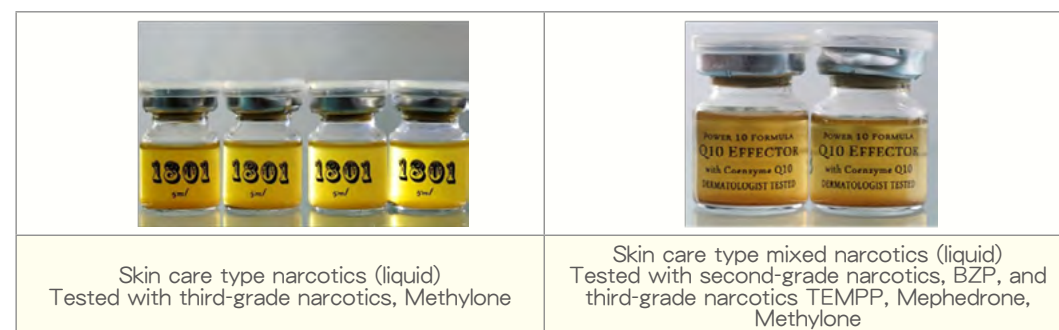


Figure 3-4 Photo of New Package and Narcotics Substance Tested

3.The Forensic Science Center is a major forensic center for the army, which received 21 untis from the command center of air force Songshan Base in 2015 to complete 1,660 cases of narcotics forensis and 3,001 cases of narcotics forensics cases.

4.TheTFDAand NPA has joined together to conduct the project on screening and monitoring of drug abuse in suspicious drug-using groups since 2002. The results indicated themost seized locations wereroadside investigationfollowed by gathering place (51.2% and 36.3%, respectively). The seized drugmethod was mainly from spot check, which is about 42.9%. The top three drugs in the urine testing for drugs of abuse were (meth)amphetamine (38.6%), ketamine (32.8%) and opioids (14.0%). Compared with the frequency of detected drugs from 2002 to 2015, (meth)amphetamine ranked first again, as shown in Figure 3-5.

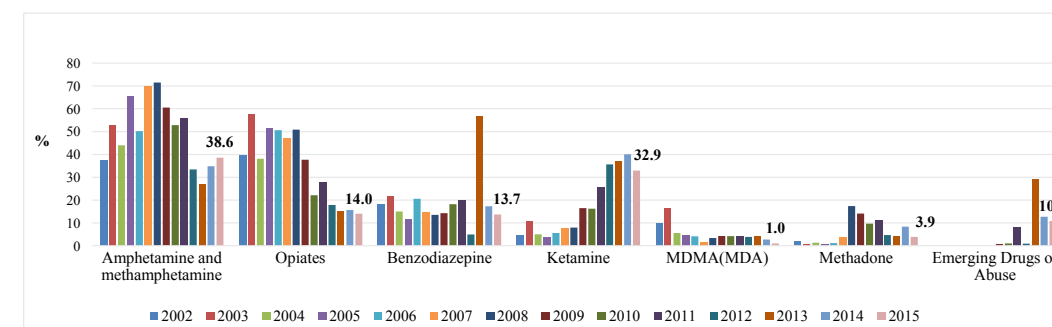


Figure 3-5 Detection rates of the main drugsof abuse in urinalysis from 2002 to 2015

5.Among the cases of narcotics manufacturing plants investigated and captured by the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, a total of 900 kilograms ofMethylamine, red phosphorus, Palladouschloride, Toluene, Hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, Ether, acetone, p-propenylanisole, and4-Methoxyphenylacetone(uncontrolled) as well as other precursor chemicals were captured.

(2) Implementing educational training and upgrading narcotics forensics technology

1. The Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare organized the “Conference on Drug Abuse Testing Techniques” in September 2015, where the basic theory and the application of chromatograph/mass spectrometer and relevant corrective actions were addressed in the meeting.
2. The Forensic Science Center tested emerging narcotics in 2015 for the first time, including Butylone, α -PVP and Methoxetamine(MXE).
3. The Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan attempts to strengthen the investigation officers with investigation on legitimate precursor chemicals used in narcotics production by holding the “New Intelligence Reserved Office Training Course” and “Intelligence Defection Practice Training Class.” The seminar conveys the latest knowledge in the narcotics trends of narcotic raw material used for production and the relevant investigation and capture skills as well as instructing the latest knowledge.

(3) Real reporting of precursor chemicals used in narcotics production to jointly block illicit

The Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan captured 1 case in 2015. The drug trafficking group is suspected of transporting controlled precursor raw material, “ephedrine hydrochloride,” to produce narcotics, without permission. The project continues to trace the import channel for that batch of industrial raw materials.

(4) Strengthening emerging narcotics control and anti-drug supervision work

To void emerging narcotics jeopardizing the physical and mental health of nationals, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and Ministry of the Interior Police Station, and the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Finance will immediately report the ingredients discovered as emerging abuse drug substance through forensics to the Ministry of Justice Drug Review Committee for review. Additionally, among the 2015 narcotics manufacturing plants captured, a total of approximately 900 kilogram of Methamphetamine, red phosphorus, Palladium chloride were captured to

effectively block the precursor raw materials or chemicals from being used in narcotics production.

VII. Conclusion

The major mission of “Supervising Drug prevention Team” is to prevent drug problems in advance. The cross-border narcotics smuggling and transport issues become increasingly serious while the age group for domestic drug use and drug sealing also show declining trends, triggering social order issues and forming hidden social concerns. To effectively prevent the spread of narcotics, the team collaborates with competent authorities to execute various management and countries worldwide to strengthen intelligence exchanges. The compilation of drug abuse reporting information and improved early warning mechanism, strengthened controlled drugs management mechanism, and strengthened industrial precursor chemicals control system, with the goal of curbing drug abuse and preventing its further spread. Moreover, the commitment in anti-drug database for solid emerging drug abuse, improved forensics method, and survey and forensics work of narcotics manufacturing plants may be applied to immediately control the prevalence in drug epidemics and build prevention network to thoroughly block drugs outside of the border for a drug-free environment.

Part IV

Drug Resistance and Prevention

Chief Editor: Ministry of Education

Associate Editor: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health and welfare

Ministry of the Interior

Ministry of National Defense

Ministry of Economic Affairs Ministry of Transportation and Communications

Ministry of Labor

Ministry of Culture

Coast Guard Administration

Executive Yuan Veterans Affairs Council, Taipei City Government

New Taipei City Government

Taoyuan City Government

Taichung City Government

Tainan City Government

Kaohsiung City Government

I. Preface

Research undertaken by prosecutors and police in Taiwan indicates that the age interval between 18 and 24 years old accounts for the highest rate in the use or holding of third- and fourth- grade narcotics under 20 grams, at approximately 41.6% of the total cases. Young people under 18 years old account for 10.2% of the cases breaking the law, which evidently suggests that Taiwan still need to exert efforts in the prevention work of youth drug abuse.

Drug abuse issues in youth has drawn great attention from the public while the risk factors of drug abuse include psychological, educational, family, peer relation and social environment that require collaboration mechanism of related groups before thoroughly blocking young students from access to illicit drugs or narcotics. In view of this, the Ministry of Education starts integrating the central and local resources since 2012 to launch the Echinacea Campaign symbolizing “health, anti-drug and love oneself and others” On one hand the different ministries continue to advocate prevention in targets under administration while on the other hand enhance the collaboration between government agencies and private sectors in launching diversified and anti-drug propaganda. Moreover, country and city narcotics prevention centers are connected to the horizontal and vertical resource of the central and local government in addition to strengthening the tier-3 preventive work and intense counseling network. The 2015 implementation outcome by the government agencies and future direction are described below:

II. Response to Echinacea Campaign, Diverse Availability and National Anti-Drug Propaganda and Education

1. Current Development

(1) Ministry of Education

1.A 30-section short clip regarding “Stat away from dangerous venues and refuse narcotics” is produced for schools at all levels. The film is also played in 60 rooms of 7 movie theaters, digital TVs, Taipei MRT stations and other public venues.

2. Plan the cross-sector collaboration for propaganda on the bus by promoting on 83 county/city buses between August and October.
3. Design multiple anti-drug cartoon propaganda and posters for distribution to schools at all levels for promotional purpose (Figure 4-1.)



Figure 4-1 Anti-Drug Cartoon (“Part-time Job Crisis,” “Voluntary Rehabilitation,” “Stay away from crimes”)

(2) Ministry of Labor

1. Each year the Ministry of Labor prints “The Handbook for Foreign Workers in Taiwan” in Chinese and four foreign languages by including anti-drug campaign information and distributing to foreign workers for reference. The handbook is also printed with text such as “Taiwan launches Echinacea Campaign in response to the UN’s International Anti-Drug Day. We courteously invite you to jointly promote the logo of Echinacea.”
2. Posters for the sessions of occupational training and seminar courses are printed with Echinacea anti-drug logo is distributed while the lecture manual and last page of the manual are also printed with campaign logo and slogan.

(3) Ministry of Transportation and Communication

1. Taiwan International Ports Corp. Ltd.

- (1) The passenger lobbies or tourist information centers of all ports utilize the electronic signage or scrolling text to publish anti-drug promotional slogan and to reinforce playing to employees, passengers and businesses.
- (2) The Keelung Branch Company played “anti-drug propaganda” film when organizing the 2015 Public Servant Reading Review and Writing Competition in addition to organizing the social participation in clean government and anti-drug campaign during the “South Sea Rescue 101 Ferry Exchange in Taiwan and Opening to the Public.”

2. Directorate General of Highways

- (1) Address concepts of anti-drug prevention when attending different transport industry meetings, driving safety seminar meetings for buses, and driving class trainings.
- (2) Implement anti-drug propaganda to public at the motor vehicles offices and stations through the LED caption machine.

3. Taiwan Railways Administration: implementing anti-drug propaganda through scrolling text and posters in Express Train, stations and sections.

4. Tourism Bureau

- (1) In cooperation with the strengthened narcotics hazard prevention concept propaganda for pre-job training of tour guide and leaders, students not only have to read online but also include the concept in the test scope of training completion. A total of 49 sessions were held between January and December of 2015, addressing the propaganda to 5,683 people.
- (2) 13 counties and cities including Yilan County and Taoyuan City held 16 training sessions of anti-drug and narcotics hazards promotion for hotel employees in 2015, with a total of 1,610 persons receiving the training.

(4) Ministry of Culture

1.The National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall and the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall adds links to the Drug-Free Homeland Website or the Echinacea Campaign website.

2. Relevant Publication Propaganda

(1)The National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall published the introduction to the master plan, method and objectives of Echinacea Campaign on the monthly Performance Information” between February and May,July and December of 2015.

(2)The Taiwan Crafts published by the National Taiwan Craft Research and Development Institute quarterly added logos and slogans of “Echinacea Campaign” to the paper calling section of each edition from the 56th (March, 2015) to the 59th (December, 2015).

3.Play anti-drug slogan on scrolling text and post anti-drug posters

(1)The National Taiwan Symphony Orchestra cooperates by playing the anti-drug slogan on the LED scrolling text of the orchestra and posting posters on the announcement bulletin.

(2)The National Museum of Prehistory implements anti-drug propaganda through the LED scrolling text in the display lobby and uses e-newsletter to publish the advertising images of anti-drug printed materials related to Echinacea Campaign.

(5)Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

In times of medical tour, new-personnel interview, fishermen service seminar and talent recruitment in 2015, the Coast Guard Administration cooperated with the local health authorities and medical institutions to address drug abuse prevention propaganda for internal and external personnel. A total of 139 internal sessions were held with 7,124 people participated. A total of 42 external sessions were held with 6,378 people participated to effectively strengthen the anti-drug concepts in personnel and the public and implement the tier-1 prevention actions (Figure 4-8, 4-9).



Figure 4-8 Coast Guard Administration staff addressing anti-drug and legal concepts at Chiayi City Bushin Primary School



Figure 4-9 Hanging the cloth with “Gun Control and Drug Prevention to Sustain Public Order” at the Hualian Harvest festival.

(6) Veterans Affairs Council, R.O.C.

1.Addressing topics in “how to take medicine correctly,” “anti-drug and prevention,” “legal responsibilities,” and “personal experiences” through the “Veterans Biweekly,” “Veterans e-Newsletter,” “Veterans’ Culture Website” and the “Evergreen Trees” program of “Voice of Han Broadcasting Network” from time to time. Attending physicians from Veterans General Hospital (National Poison Center), scholars and experts are invited to answer questions or write paper, with media cooperation for promotion to establish anti-drug concepts and enhance anti-drug and promotional function.

2.Maintain close contact with medical related institutions to control drug abuse and illicit narcotics use in advance. Then work with regional medical, anti-drug resources and veteran service institutions by adopting moral persuasion, consulting, and counseling measures to establish a healthy medication and anti-drug and drug-resistant environment.

(7) Ministry of Economic Affairs

The administrative agencies under the Ministry of Economic Affairs and State-owned business have conducted 302 sessions of anti-drug campaigns for the employees, specific personnel, project contractors, and the public in 2015. The method of propaganda includes speech, playing anti-drug films through assembly, cooperating with labor safety seminar to organize anti-drug promotion and quiz contest, in addition to 77 cases of e-bulletin announcement, scrolling text and

posters as well as other printed material promotion (Figure 4-10).



Figure 4-10 Agencies under Ministry of Economic Affairs holding anti-drug speech

(8) Ministry of the Interior

1.National Police Agency

(1)The National Police Agency of Ministry of the Interior produced the anti-drug micro film “Braveheart” DVD and printed posters in 2015. The content describes the struggle and dilemma faced by drug abusers between family and addiction. Police agencies nationwide have been invited to play the film on campus, promotional activities, public order seminars, wholesale markets, stations, and sites with crowds in addition to distributing anti-drug potters (Figure 4-11).



Figure 4-11 “Braveheart” micro film produced by the National Police Agency



Figure 4-12 Interview with the Police Broadcasting Service, National Police Agency

(2)For 5 months between March 2 and August 31 of 2015, the Police Broadcasting Service, National Police Agency chooses one monthly theme for the host to interview the police and discuss issues related to drugs and campus safety. Additionally TLC travel channel host Janet Hsieh took an

interview at the Police Broadcasting Service on September 22, 2015 to share her shooting review on the anti-drug micro film, “Braveheart.”

(3)TLC travel channel host Janet Hsieh was the anti-drug and anti-fraud spokesperson and shot the anti-drug promotional micro film and large posters to boost the promotional effectiveness. The film premier was also held in VIESHOW CINEMAS in Taipei City Q Square Station on August 21, 2015.

2. National Conscription Agency

- (1)Between March 2015 and February 2016, 545 of the managerial officers of each service category and draftees under education services were trained to become anti-drug seeds and they will assist with the organization of anti-drug promotion and drug prevention work in all units and schools. A total of 200 anti-drug campaigns were held with over 50,000 people participated.
- (2)To implement anti-drug propaganda, the National Conscription Agency of Ministry of the Interior formed the “Substitute Military Service Welfare Ambassador Delegate” with draftees from Substitute Military Service. The delegate was themed in “Youth of freedom and drug-free life,” designed for propaganda through 9 sessions of lively operas and dances and with 14,300 people participated.

(9) Ministry of Health and Welfare

1.Department of Social Assistance and Social Work

- (1)The department assists community development associations to properly promote drug prevention and arrange for column publication when organizing activities or releasing community publications, in order to embed the “Anti-Drug Educational Propaganda” in community from the foundation.
- (2)The department counsels local government and private sectors with the organization of support service programs for families of drug addicts. In 2015, 612 sessions of anti-drug promotion were

held with 161,578 people participated (Figure 4-14).

2. Department of Protective Services: The department strengthens the parental education for parents of children and youth using drugs, providing comprehensive parental education to parents of children and youth using third and fourth grade of drugs. In case parents fail to cooperate, parents will be rules for compulsory parental education accordance with the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act. In 2015, 803 parents have completed the parental education.

3. Social and Family Affairs Administration prepares drug addiction prevention materials, providing 1,423 books to local government, children and youth settlement and correctional institutions and foster families.

4. Food and Drug Administration

(1) The FDA prepares a parent drug abuse prevention manual, "Parents Drug-Free Book," using simple words to help parents understand their children's views and signs on drug abuse. The parents will follow the Q&A on the different dimension on the manual to learn the hazards of drug abuse and cognition for addiction.



Figure 4-14 Department of Social Assistance and Social Work conducting anti-drug propaganda in commun



Figure 4-15 Parents Drug-Free Book

(2) 994 books of the 2014 Substance Abuse books were distributed to libraries nationwide, government agencies, drug addiction rehabilitation institutions, and Taipei Pharmacist

Association as reference.

(10) Ministry of National Defense

1. Producing the featured program, "Doing drugs is to summon the dead" and military discipline educational sitcoms – "Falling" per episode, played on the Juguang Military Education TV program (Figure 4-18).



Figure 4-18 Juguang Military Education producing anti-drug films

2. Voice of Han Broadcasting Network produces "National Drug Prevention and Maintain Social Health," "Tomorrow is a better day with Rehabilitation" and "Fright of Narcotics" as well as other 114 messages (files) of anti-drug themes, breaks, oral broadcasting, and news reports through national joint broadcasting network and local AM network. Each month about 200,000 of military soldiers and public listen to the broadcasting.

(11) Ministry of Justice

1. The Ministry of Justice builds the "Drug-Free Homeland" website with links to all anti-drug websites of all sectors. The website announces the latest anti-drug propaganda material and information as well as rehabilitation resource for the public and students to browse and learn. As of December 2015, the website received 4,266,813 visits.

2. The Ministry organizes the "Legal Comic" crime prevention and legal education comic calling event. In 2015, 758 submissions of carton works were submitted to the "Legal Comic" crime

prevention and legal education comic strip calling event.

3. The Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, and Food and Drug Administration of Ministry of Health and Welfare, calls for Hualian Yudong Carpenter Class, news anchors, famous celebrities and athlete celebrities to share concepts of stress adjustment, parental education, and drug-free healthy life during their high publicity. The films completed are provided to TKEC stores nationwide, military units, correction institutions, and schools for promotion and use. The film is also played on the Guoguang and Taiwan Railway TV walls and outdoor TV wall in Ximending. The film has been exposed on the Guoguang and Taiwan Railway TV walls for 4,320 times and the outdoor TV wall in Ximending for 2,700 times (Figure 4-20).



Figure 4-20 Say no to drugs, Show Yourself Anti-Drug Promotional Film

(12) Taipei City Government

1. On July 4, 2015, The Department of Education and the Police Department organized the 2015 “Summer Vacation Youth Protection – Youth Program” at Xiangti Plaza for propaganda on crime prevention and the “Yangyangdeyi” of anti-drug campaign, where a total of 3,000 people participated (Figure 4-25).
2. On September 26, 2015, the Department of Education and Lions Club International 300A3 District collaborated and organized the “Keep Drug out of Youth” dance competition at New Taipei City Yonghe Park, where a total of 15 teams consisting of 300 people participated.



Figure 4-25 2015 “Yangyangdeyi” Propaganda



Figure 4-26 Keep Drug out of Youth Dance Competition

(13) New Taipei City Government

1. Schools organized 306 sessions of “Homeroom Teacher Anti-Drug Knowledge Strengthening” seminars (including educational-industrial collaborating schools, enterprises, and employer representatives seminar) with 15,515 people participated (Figure 4-30).



Figure 4-30 “emerging narcotics mixture with new package style” briefing information addressed by faculty of anti-drug speech team

2. In cooperation with major events taken place in New Taipei City, the New Taipei City Government established anti-drug and legal promotion booth and held 11 quiz contests with 66,000 people participated. A total of 761,131 people participated in the 802 sessions of friendly campus week propaganda (Figure 4-31, 4-32).



Figure 4-31 Implemented Anti-Drug Propaganda in cooperation with New Taipei City Wan-Jin-Shi Marathon



Figure 4-32 Keep Drug out of Youth Dance Competition

(14) Taoyuan City Government

1. Taoyuan City Government adopts a diversity of media materials to implement anti-drug propaganda such as film, PPT, stand-up comedy, drama, red cloth, posters, websites, carrying bag, pen, etc. (Figure 4-35)
2. Utilize diversity of channels to advocate and education diversifies anti-drug tour promotion, i.e.: strengthen homeroom teacher anti-drug knowledge seminar, general anti-drug knowledge, Yuan Kuang Foundation Anti-Drug promotion, friendly campus activity, anti-drug charity events, etc.



(15) Taichung City Government

1. Drug On-Campus Invasion Prevention Camp: The drug on-campus invasion prevention camp for Taichung City was held on November 18, 2015, targeting at senior and vocational senior high school and junior high school student affairs director and person in charge of operations (including specific personnel under control from elementary schools) with a total of 200 people participated in the training.
2. On April 24, 2015, Taichung City organized the Echinacea 3-on-3 basketball game to develop good exercise habits and interests in students so they will stay away from the seduction of drugs. Approximately 1,000 people participated in the game (Figure 4-36).



Figure 4-36 Taichung City Education Bureau organizing Echinacea 3-on-3 basketball opening ceremony



Figure 4-37 Taichung City Anti-Drug creative slogan dance competition

3. The anti-drug creative slogan dance competition was held in Taichung Park on August 7, 2015 with a total of 300 people participated (Figure 4-37).

(16) Tainan City Government

1. Tainan City off-campus association organized 26 sessions of Echinacea Campus Rooting Event, Anti-Drug Faculty Training, Friendly Campus Echinacea Campaign and National Defense Paintball Competition, Echinacea Campaign Depending – Youth without Drugs” Dance Competition, “Friendly Campus and Echinacea Campaign,” 3-on-3 basketball game, and anti-drug, anti-crime and anti-bully talent competition between March and December of 2015, with 73,293 people participated.
2. The Great Tainan Hiking Association organized the graduating students from elementary schools in Baihe District to hike the Dadong Mountain as anti-drug campaign, where approximately 306 graduating students participated.
3. The Film Making Department of Nan Ying Vocational High School, Drug Addiction Care Students and Drug Prevention Center case manager jointly established the “Royal Poinciana Anti-Drug Drama Group” to perform anti-drug campus tour for schools with more Chunhui referral cases.



Figure 4-40 Tainan Baihe Elementary School graduating student to hike the Dadong Mountain for anti-drug campaign.



Figure 4-41 “Royal poinciana Anti-Drug Drama Group” on-campus tour performance

(17) Kaohsiung City Government

1. Organized the “Echinacea Campaign Educational and Leisure

Culture and Art Pavilion and Plantation Activity,” and Echinacea Creative Lantern making (Figure 4-42, Figure 4-43).

2. Establish the “Echinacea Creative Resource Center” Facebook social networking site of the city in addition to updating and fulfilling website content to build the school Echinacea anti-drug network for e-information propaganda.



Figure 4-42 Organized Echinacea Rooting and Plantation and Leisure Culture and Art Pavilion for Opening Activity. The Education Bureau Sun-Lu Fan hosted at site.

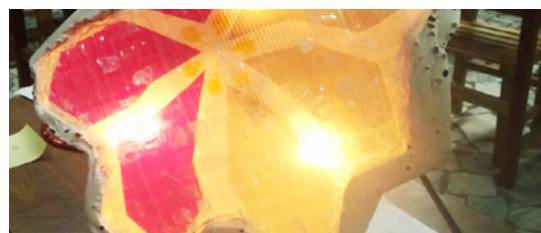


Figure 4-43 Echinacea Club creative lantern work, “Auspicious Echinacea Love” exhibits student awareness for anti-drug.

2. Future Prospect

- (1) Continue deepening the promotion of Echinacea Campaign, strengthen private sector cooperation, create diversified and rich anti-drug promotional content and expand objects of promotion in order to gather the national anti-drug awareness.
- (2) Sophisticated content of promotion implements performance appraisal, which truly helps students and public to gain awareness of narcotics hazards as reference on subsequent strategy analysis.

III. Implement the investigation on specific personnel and closely screen counseling measures

1. Current Development

(1) Ministry of Education

- (1) Schools at all levels established a list of specific personnel including 14,840 people in 2015 according to the “Guidelines for Urine Screening and Counseling Process for Specific Personnel

of Schools at All Levels.”

- (2) Schools at all levels screened 16,170 specific personnel after schools open or after consecutive or specific holidays with 754 people tested positive, a 4.66% positive rate. The cases tested were all reported, counseled or referred in accordance with tier-3 counseling process (Figure 4-45).



Figure 4-45 Yilan County Contact Office processing “Urine Screening Sampling Process”



Figure 4-46 Youth Drug Abuse Manual for Parents

- (3) Prepare “Love your children by protecting them” manual for parents of youth abusing drugs and assist parents of youth using drugs to understand the reason of drug abuse by their children and the rehabilitation resources as well as to help them refrain from the drug, enhance recovery and prevent reoccurrence (Figure 4-46)

(2) Ministry of Justice

1. Inmates in prison (hospital, institution and school) were implemented with urine screening. A total of 185,202 people were sampled, including 12,353 observed and abstained persons sampled and 3,585 rehabilitees sampled.
2. The Investigation Bureau of Ministry of Justice implements “Guidelines for Investigation Bureau of Ministry of Justice in Urine Sampling Process for Specific Personnel” on objects including personnel in custody of drug warehouse, drug inspector, and the personnel from the fields with actual participation in drug investigation and capture. In 2015, a total of 118 specific personnel underwent urine sampling process with 12 people

randomly drawn for inspection. The random sampling is 10.17% and the test results of sample all appeared negative.

(3) Ministry of Health and Welfare

1.The Department of Protective Services launched the “Children and Youth Resistance to Drug Prevention Service Program” since 2015 to provide parental education comprehensively to children and youth of third and fourth grade drugs and their parents. The processing measures and situations are described below:

- (1)Report implementation: Training and propaganda will strengthen the responsibility reporting personnel to truly comply with the provisions of the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act. In case the children and youths are discovered with use of drugs, report the municipal, county (city) competent authority immediately.
- (2)Strengthen the investigation and distribution treatment for children and youth using drugs: The reporting on incidents of children and youth using drugs will be accepted for investigation. Children and youths using third and fourth grade drugs will be included to Chunhui Project counseling (enrolled in school) by schools according to the schooling conditions. The county(city) government offers drug resistance preventive counseling (non-enrolled in school) to assist children and youth enhance the capacity to anti-drug and refuse drug. A total of 852 children and youth have been counseled.
- (3)Strengthen resource connection and referral: In case the children and youth are discovered with habitual use of drugs, the Drug Abuse Prevention Center shall assist them to connect or be referred to relevant rehabilitation counseling resources in order to lower drug hazards.

2.The Social and Family Affairs Administration complies with Article 54-1 of the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act: “Parents of children, custodian or other actual caregivers of the children are in violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act and in times of warrant, detention, observation, rehabilitation,

compulsory rehabilitation or sentencing for imprisonment, the Judicial police officers, judicial police, prosecutors, or courts shall visit the children for the life and care status. In case of awareness for violations of Article 53 or 54 prescribed in the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act shall report to the municipal, county(city) competent authorities according to the law in order to provide subsequent treatment services.” In 2015, 617 children and youth have been reported and investigated of cases.

(4) Ministry of Interior

1.National Conscription Administration

The number of draftees from Substitute Military Service between March 2011 and February 2015 were 30,268 people, who were arranged with drug abuse prevention propaganda courses to meet the preliminary preventive purpose with comprehensive implementation of urine screening. The specific personnel is listed in control and referred to 8 drug rehabilitation hospitals nationwide for 6 consultations. Psychological recovery and drug rehabilitation and preventions are provided through group and individual consulting. A total of 272 cases have been referred between March 2015 and February 2016 with each substitute military service field units requested to conduct non-routine urine screening on draftees under drug abuse control in every 1 to 2 month, in order to deterrent draftees from drug use. In case the draftees are tested with negative urine specimen tests and consultation closing, a letter will be sent to the National Conscription Administration of the Ministry of the Interior for lifting of control.

2. National Police Agency

The National Police Agency of Ministry of the Interior cooperates with schools to execute Chunhui work, strengthen the processing of “educational units assisting prosecutors and police drug investigation and capture reporting model” and encourage the schools to voluntarily report drug dealer information to the police investigating of drug source, tracing down drug cartels

and blocking campus drug supply channel. In 2015, the total number of suspected drug cases reported were 1,020 cases and 1,041 people reported by the educational units and schools by municipal, county/city) government police department in 2015. In particular, 894 cases and 912 people have been investigated and transferred. Four cases and 4 people as well as the 122 cases and 125 people found not in violation of laws are traced by the police department upward to consequently investigate and capture 549 cases and 624 people without violation of laws.

(5) Ministry of National Defense

1. "New soldiers" (including general reserve military training service, compulsory military service and volunteer service personnel) will take comprehensive screening of the day of reporting to the camp. New draftees will be implemented with 25% random sampling on the day after leave. Key emphasizes will be placed on suspects who have previous criminal records of drug and drug use, in order to achieve the deterrent effect. In 2015, a total of 292,159 new soldiers to the camp have been sampled with urine while 624,111 military officers and soldiers in-service have been sampled with urine, totaling 916,270 people. In particular, 850 cases were found positive and transferred to investigation for counseling and rehabilitation process.

2. Implement case counseling

(1) For personnel involving in drug conducts voluntarily seek for help and personnel having undergone rehabilitation and return to service and personnel involving drugs shall undergo stratified counseling control by existing military army tier-3 prevention and disposal system to avoid affecting the adaptability of army life and interpersonal relationship. In case counseling fails to improve or encountering additional issues that require personnel with medical intervention, the cases will be transferred to the military hospital for implementation of program rehabilitation treatment or psychological treatment. In 2015, the military arms counseled 961 people who have "problems with drugs" and help relieve the psychological stress of the case to reduce the likelihood of involvement.

(2) To enhance the knowledge of military service counselor counseling on addictions issues, four sessions of psychological personnel participated in on-the-job training in 2015 with 135 personnel participated to enhance anti-drug counseling performance.

(6) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

The Coast Patrol Directorate General of Coast Guard Administration collectively purchases amphetamine, ketamine and morphine quick screening test reagent each year, which is distributed to all units monthly for routine screening. In 2015, a total of 18,469 people have been screened and 4 people were tested positive and all been transferred for rehabilitation. Additionally, personnel with previous records will not only be implemented for screening from time to time but also listed in key personnel for care. These personnel will receive close counseling and interview to understand their lifestyle, psychological state and interpersonal relationship to avoid secondary drug abuse and maintain the purity of the unit.

(7) Ministry of Transportation and Communication

Taiwan International Ports Corp. Ltd., Directorate General of Highways, Taiwan Railways Administration, Bureau of High Speed Rail, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation, Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation, Taipei City Public Transportation Office, and Civil Aeronautics Administration under the Ministry of Transportation and Communication conducted urine sampling on 10,840 specific personnel in 2015. All sample results have passed.



Figure 4-49 Bus driver taking urine screening



Figure 4-50 Sailors from port companies taking urine screening

(8) Ministry of Economic Affairs

In cooperation with government drug prevention policy, the Ministry develops “Guidelines for Conducting Urine Sampling Process on Specific Personnel of Agencies under the Ministry of Economic Affairs” according to the provisions prescribed in the “Regulations Governing Urine Sampling in Specific Personnel” promulgated by the Executive Yuan, thereby to implement the screening work accordingly. The specific personnel involving in the public safety work of all agencies (institutions) in 2015 were 19,424 people with 15,658 people taking urine screening sampling (including personnel employed by contractors). The test results show that 2 people from CPC Corp were tested positive from the initial screening but have been tested negative from the secondary screening. The 26 people from Taipower was initially screened with positive reaction were the employees of contractors, who were prohibited from entering the plant while the sampling results from all agencies (institutions) resulted in negative.

(9) Taipei City Government

- 1.The 2015 Ministry of Education Campus Safety reported 171 people of drug abuse, who were formed into Chunhui team for counseling. Additionally, the Social Welfare Department received 131 cases of drug reporting and 40 cases of which were counseled by youth service center, 43 cases were counseled by youth counseling team, 2 cases were placed into foster institutions, and other categories consisting of 43 cases while 3 cases were transferred to other county/city.
- 2.The counseling and transfer of drug abuse cases were implemented to develop “Student Drug Abuse Prevention Counseling and Integration Implementing Program”.

(10) New Taipei City Government

- 1.In 2015, the checking work on specific personnel was expanded to conduct temporary and planning urine screening process on specific personnel. The Government voluntarily assists the school to apply for 25 seats of Chunhui collaborative draftees to improve the professional knowledge in draftees.

- 2.The New Taipei City Government Department of Education organized the “Start from your heart and hike to the peak” Hualian Outdoor Training Activities between June 30 and July 3 of 2015. The activity will enhance the sense of achievement and confidants in drug abuse cases while strengthening problem-solving capacity to thereby reduce the deviated misleading conducts and staying away from drugs.



Figure 4-52 New Taipei City Department of Education’s “Start from your heart and hike to the peak” Hualian Outdoor Training Activities

(11) Taichung City Government

- 1.Establishment, checking, tracing, and counseling of “Specific Personnel” data: A total of 1,284 specific personnel from the senior high schools or under are been listed under control in 2015.
- 2.A total of 193 students were investigated and captured for drug abuse in Taichung City in 2015. In particular, 70 people from counseling interruption cases were all transferred to the city’s drug hazard prevention center for tracing and counseling. 34 causes of been successfully counseled and additional 166 people were transferred to “Student Drug Abuse Prevention Counseling Service Team” to help with rehabilitation.

(12) Tainan City Government

- 1.1,340 people from junior and elementary schools of the city took temporary urine screening in 2015 with 10 people identified as positive. 4,960 people from senior high school and vocational high school underwent urine screening with 43 cases identified as positive. All were counseled under Chunhui team accordingly.

2. Conduct anti-drug propaganda in Tainan Juvenile Detention House each month to implement one-on-one counseling for cases of youth in drug addiction. As of the end of 2015, 31 anti-drug propaganda and counseling were conducted inside the Juvenile Detention House with 368 people participated.

(13) Kaohsiung City Government

Kaohsiung City Government Education Bureau prepared the 2015 budget of NT990,000 for urine screening with 2 sessions of screening in designated institutions with 1,624 people and temporary screening of 470 people. The quick reagent was used by 9,437 people, totaling 11,531 people. In 2015, a total of 134 students were caught of drug abuse, where a “Chunhui Team” was formed to conduct counseling and included in the student’s case counseling and tracing management system by schedule control. In particular, 55 people have interrupted counseling and have been transferred to the city’s Drug Hazard Prevention Center for continuous tracing and counseling. Moreover, 89 people have completed case counseling (Figure 4-53).



Figure 4-53 Schools executing urine screening process for “specific personnel” in addition to requesting Chunhui volunteers for assistance.

2. Future Prospect

- (1) Strengthen the collection of latest information on drug abuse as immediate reference for use by related personnel. The cause-effect correlation analysis is implemented to find out high-risk factors to draft the prevention strategies.
- (2) The agencies continue to follow the “Regulations Governing the

Urine sampling in Specific Personnel” and relevant regulations and implement the establishment of specific personnel list and urine screening. Consequently the agencies will immediately grasp and control high-risk groups of drug abuse, in addition to early discovery and give early medical rehabilitation measures that will reduce the probability of addiction.

IV. Integrating Regional Anti-Drug Resources and Building Drug Resistance Consulting Network

1. Current Development

(1) Ministry of Justice

1. The Ministry of Health and Welfare, Overseas Community Affairs Council, World Taiwanese Chambers of Commerce, and TzuChi University were invited to form a “Drug Battling Alliance” and organize the 2015 Anti-Drug Mobilization Performance.
2. Through funding and collaboration with Jinghua Society Cultural Foundation, Women’s Federation for World Peace – Taiwan, R.O.C., and other charity clubs and university legal service clubs, the Ministry organizes anti-drug and AIDS prevention as well as other legal educational promotions. Each other about 15~20 cases receive grant with over some hundreds of thousands of people benefit each year.

(2) Ministry of Health and Welfare

1. The FDA organized 6 sessions of “National Drug Abuse Prevention Seed Teacher Training Program” for teacher training courses in northern, central, southern, and eastern Taiwan. A total of 319 seed teachers received the training (Figure 4-55).
2. The FDA cooperated with 45 private sectors to organize drug abuse prevention campaign, using entertainment in education including standard comedy, dance, drama, puppet drama, base, lecture, and large activities. A total of 2,650 sessions of activities were held with 450,570 people benefited.



Figure 4-55 National Drug Abuse Prevention Seed Teacher Training



Figure 4-56 Private Group organizing drug abuse prevention promotion

(3) Ministry of the Interior

1. National Conscription Agency

To continue tracing and counseling draftees after discharge from the military service, the National Conscription Agency of the Ministry of the Interior cooperates with the Ministry of Justice to encourage draftees for transfer. The agreement will be immediately updated to the Ministry of Justice Drug Addict Aggregate Account Management System after the draftees have signed the agreement. The cases will be transferred to the county/city drug hazards prevention center for case managers to take over the counseling work. A total of 5 people have been transferred between March 2015 and February 2016.

2. National Police Agency

(1) To implement public order with consideration of investigation on the “drug crime” and “Drug Rehabilitation” in the population, the police in the field and criminal responsibility zones in and municipal, county (city) government department of police shall implement visits to the population taken into consideration of public order after they have been released from the jail are on prole. At least one visit will be conducted per month to effectively maintain social order and prevent recidivism in visiting targets. In 2015, a total of 55,716 people were included in the national population of public order concerns. In particular, 24,986 people of “drug related crime” (accounting for 44.85%) and 2362 people of “Drug rehabilitees (accounting for 4.24%) both account for

over 49% of the total population in concern for public order.

(2) The “2015 Summer Youth Protection – Youth Program” was executed and expanded in summer vacation to process crime prevention promotion. The youth drug abuse and drug prevention issues were promoted through printed material design, quiz contest, competition, network platform, community public order seminars and other methods. A total of 1,127 sessions of crime prevention campaigns were held (including anti-drug, anti-bully, anti-gangster, and anti-prostitution).

(4) Ministry of National Defense

1. The eight military hospitals of Ministry of National Defense, including Tri-Service General Hospital, Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital, Taichung Armed Forces General Hospital, Taoyuan Armed Forces General Hospital, Hualien Armed Forces General Hospital, and Zuoying Branch, Gangshan Branch and Beitou Branch have been designated by the Ministry of Health and Welfare as the rehabilitation hospitals for drug addiction, providing professional services in drug addiction alternative therapies. In 2015, the alternative therapies have been provided to a total of 6,195 people.

2. The military force identifies the threats from current flood of drugs and in case the military force is invaded by drugs, it will inevitably and seriously affect the overall combat force and damage the military reputation. In recent years, under the efforts of all officers, the application of refined internal management, implementation of urine screening process, strengthened counseling on rehabilitation and propaganda, have gradually reduce the number of military force officers and soldiers involved in drug cases year by year. In 2015, the number of cases in military force officers and soldiers “using drugs” was reduced by 46 cases when compared with last years (2014). The number of cases “holding drugs” was also reduced by 7 cases compared with last year. Looking into the future, the Ministry will continue to deepen the anti-drug education work so that the officers (draftees) will acquaint with drug hazards, stay away from narcotics, and build healthy, pure

and drug-free military forces.

(5) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

The Coast Guard Administration contacts with the health institutions under jurisdiction to implement various anti-drug and drug resistance health education. Additionally the psychological counselors will automatically detect persons of anomaly with early intervention for counseling to avoid the staff from relieving emotion by drug abuse due to external pressure. In case of discovering personnel with traces of drug abuse, the Coast Guard Administration will contacts with unit personnel horizontally and transfer to the health institutions for rehabilitation.

(6) Taipei City Government

- 1.Train Chunhui volunteers to improve campus drug abuse prevention manpower
- 2.The Chunhui Volunteer Counseling advanced seminar was held in Chih Shan Junior High School through 4 sessions and 120 people participated.
 - (1) Community and genera public anti-drug campaign was held through 1,285 sessions with 119,903 people participated, enhancing public anti-drug awareness and drug resistance skills.
 - (2) Village and neighborhood head, village officers conducted 545 sessions of anti-drug campaigns to strengthen the anti-drug knowledge and skills in entry-level administrators, and thereby provide the public with anti-drug and drug resistance consulting services.

(7) New Taipei City Government

- 1.The Department of Education establishes and operates the “Reporting Center for Youth Requiring High Level of Care” by expanding the dimension of care and counseling to sustain the strengthening of on/off campus collaboration mechanism with the Department of Police. Additionally, the City Government

Collaboration Office actively steers the deviation behavior in young people to prevent drug from entering the campus.

- 2.The Department of Education recruited 30 people for the Chunhui volunteers in 2015 with the organization of 12 sessions for boosting volunteer competence and assisted Chunhui Project with 103 people.

(8) Tainan City Government

- 1.The City Government organized “Sunshine Volunteer Training Program” to recruit new anti-drug volunteers while carrying out 41 sessions of volunteer training courses with 2,112 people participated.
- 2.The “Drug-Free Community and Healthy Homeland” program in southern Taiwan was implemented in 15 villages with 1,162 people completed with propaganda. A total of 22 people were recruited for the community drug-free guardian and among them, 9 villages have demonstrated serious and active efforts and thereby presented with the “Drug-Free Community and Healthy Homeland” certified logo to recognize their determination in drug prevention.

(9) Kaohsiung City Government

- 1.In 2015, 9 sessions of Chunhui Volunteer recruitment and competence improvement seminar were held (professional training + basic training) with 360 people participated in training and 22 volunteers recruited. Currently there are 86 Chunhui volunteers.
- 2.The Chunhui Volunteer assists and cares for cases and specific personnel of “Chunhui Team” with 75 people participating in exploring experience activities.

2. Future Prospect

- (1) Strengthen the contact and collaboration platforms between horizontal and vertical agencies to maintain clear communication channel, integrate private-sector resources and build dense drug resistance prevention consulting service network.

- (2) Continue to implement anti-drug resource integration, providing necessary support to first-line drug resistance prevention staff in order to inspire morale and bring the anti-drug performance into full play.
- (3) Continue strengthening positive education function, enhance the confidence in students requiring high level of care and interests in learning participation, in order to reduce the occurrence of deviated behaviors and contact with drugs.

V. Conclusion

The International Narcotics Control Board emphasizes repeatedly that countries worldwide should include intervening measures with reduced demand to the mainstream anti-drug strategies and action plans in order to cope with the supply/demand principles of market economies and eradicate the supply. The central and local governments have been observed with the 2015 prevention and promotion execution. The agencies are identified with exerting full efforts in reducing various demands. Nonetheless due to the continuous launching of new drugs and the attempt to tempt the young people through various fake packages, anti-drug works are now facing many challenges. In general, preventive promotion cannot be succeeded in one step but requires long-term, sustainable and comprehensive promotion and proper adjustment in order to meet the required objectives, which requires the joint efforts from all nationals.

Part V

Drug enforcement cooperation chapter

Chief Editor: Ministry of Justice

Associate Editor: Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defense Ministry of Finances Coast Guard Administration

Executive Yuan National Communications Commission Council of Agriculture

Executive Yuan Mainland Affairs Council

Executive Yuan Financial Supervisory Commission National Development Council

I. Preface

In order to safeguard our citizen's health and to ban substance/drug abuse, the drug enforcement cooperation group is dedicated to investigating various cases regarding drugs, reducing the drug supply, but at the same time all the latest information obtained during the investigation process will be transmitted to the relevant government departments, as a reference for anti-narcotics policy revisions, in the hopes to build a sound and improved anti-narcotics network. In 2015, under the joint efforts of drug enforcement cooperation group members, the total quantity of seized substances of all levels was 4,840.2 kilograms, the largest quantity since Taiwan begun to use pure net weight calculating method in 2006, of which 2,455.7 kilograms included Category IV substances, accounting for the largest – 50.7% share of the total seized quantity, mainly because of an increase in seized quantity of ephedra, a precursor for the manufacturing of methamphetamines.

In this chapter we will introduce one by one Taiwan's anti-narcotics organization, policy and current working status, and also propose future prospects according to the latest drug situation, as we hope to give the reader a better understanding of Taiwan's current anti-narcotics situation by reviewing the previous work.

II. Current working status

1. Drug Enforcement Organization and Strategy

The Drug Enforcement Cooperation Group is an integration of procuratorial organs, and includes 4 judicial policing organizations such as the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau, the National Police Agency, Ministry of Interior, the Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan and the ROC Military Police Command for drug enforcement, with the Custom units under the jurisdiction of the Custom Administration, Ministry of Finance, guarding the Taiwan's borders against drug smuggling. In addition to first line investigation and seizing, with the assistance of the Mainland Affairs Council, Executive Yuan, cross-strait drug crimes enforcement cooperation mechanisms are strengthen; with the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, increase international drug crimes enforcement cooperation and exchange; through the efforts

of the National Communications Commission update and enrich the capability to monitor communications in drug-related crimes; under the supervision and coordination of the Financial Supervisory Commission on various financial institutions, enhance the judicial authorities' effectiveness to uncover drug money and seize the proceeds of drug trafficking; and through regulatory advocacy from the Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, reduce illicit drug smuggling from fishermen; the National Development Council is responsible for the comprehensive planning, coordination, review and resource allocation for drug policy.

In 2015 the National Police Agency had implemented the "National Synchronized Drug Investigation and Seizure Project" working plan, in addition to more strict investigation and seizure for drug-related crimes such as manufacturing, transportation and trafficking, careful and strict checks on drug users were also enforced. The Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency, on Nov. 27th, 2015 set up a "Drug Enforcement Center", in order to effectively integrate relevant units in regards of investigation and seizing, prevention, technical expertise, cross-border intelligence and achieve the desired effect of sharing technical resources, intelligence resources building and integration, etc., to integrate existing arrest and control field operations.

The Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau had been actively exploring and investigating "International drug rings, smuggling pipelines, sales network, manufacturing plants" and other major drug cases, tracing the flow of funds of drug cartels, seizing illicit proceeds of crime, cutting off drug cartels' sources of funding, in order to achieve the strategic objective of "Uproot and cut off the source, block supplies".

The drug enforcement work of the Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, is performed by reconnaissance brigades and flotillas under its jurisdiction, combined sea patrol and costal checking energy, effectively preventing and controlling drug smuggling from the sea. Since February 2006 the Coast Guard Administration has been promoting the "Anhai Project" with the objective of disrupting organized criminal groups, and in coordination with "This Administration's drug prevention and control work plan", through action like tracing the flow of drugs, check drug cash flow, sources of raw materials, cross-border cooperation and others, placing emphasis on seizing the source of drugs, in order to

eliminate narcotics problems, thoroughly implementing the Government's drug prevention and control policy.

The ROC Military Police Command, through joint drug enforcement with other investigative authorities, resource sharing and international, cross-strait integration of intelligence resources, and have been cooperatively promoting drug enforcement work, to achieve the drug enforcement objectives of "Eliminate the drug lords in the overseas market, curb drug trafficking in national territory".

The intelligence-oriented risk management mechanisms utilized by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance, is focused on taking into account convenient custom clearance for both passengers and goods, effective investigation and seizing, as drug enforcement is a priority work for customs in terms of investigating and seizing smuggling, in order to enhance drug enforcement effectiveness, strengthen customs officers investigation and seizing education and training, actively build all kinds of modern X-ray checking instruments, train narcotics detection dog teams to fully participate in drug enforcement, and cooperate with the every judicial police organization, in order to achieve the objective of "Cutting-off the drugs at the gateway".

2. Education and training, exchange of experience

The National Police Agency, Ministry of Interior, held from April 6th to 17th, 2015 the "2015 National Police Investigation Workshop"; contents included case management for the administrative penalty system in regards of Category III and IV narcotics, experience sharing about urine tests, experience sharing and case analysis of closed drug cases, discussion and analysis of current status of drug-related crimes, further discussions on relevant laws and practices about ban on driving under (narcotics) influence, etc., in order to provide the first line investigative enforcers a platform for communication and practice sharing.

From Aug. 30th to Sep. 13th, 2015, the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau participated to the "2015 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences" held in Tokyo, Japan, with participants from 16 countries, including the Philippines, Mexico, Peru, Malaysia, Uruguay, Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia, Jordan, Cambodia, South Africa, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Maldives, Bhutan and Namibia attending the seminar.



Figure 5-1 2015 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences

The Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, organizes regular "Novice intelligence reserve staff training class" and "Intelligence investigation and prevention practices training class" course, aimed to provide the latest knowledge and abilities in regards of drug crime trends, general regulation and laws, seizing techniques, evidence collection and investigation essentials, detect concealed spaces (compartments/rooms/etc.) and other professional and practical skills. Also, in order to promote international exchanges on drug enforcement, in 2015 this Administration has organized visits to Japan, the Philippines and Mainland China, to establish two-way communication channel, and continue to strengthen the exchange of criminal intelligence resources with Japan, the Philippines and Mainland China.

The ROC Military Police Command regularly sends field personnel to friendly units to implement short-term training or workshops courses, in January 2016 the Military Police also established task forces in Northern, Central and Southern Taiwan, tasked with the investigation and implementation of major cases.

The Council of Agriculture, in accordance with "Fisheries Act" and the "Disciplinary basis of fishing vessels and crew involved in smuggling", will withdraw or revoke the fishing license of fishing vessel owners involved in drug smuggling. In 2015 the Fisheries Agency has commissioned to the CFCD to organize fishermen mobilization advocacy training workshops.

3. Drug Enforcement Case Study

1. Ministry of Justice

(1) Fang et al. methamphetamine smuggling case

The Southern Taiwan mobile workstation of the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau Detective learned that the drug smuggling group headed by Fang was suspected of smuggling drugs overseas by concealing them in tuna bellies. On Jul. 21st, 2015 138 kilograms of methamphetamine was seized at Kaohsiung port, and Fang, Zhuo and Ke were arrested.



Figure 5-2 Fang et al. fish stock concealing narcotics case

(2) Wen ketamine smuggling case

The Marine Affairs Field Office of the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau learned that the drug smuggling group headed by Wen was suspected of smuggling drugs from Mainland China to sell in Taiwan. On Nov. 3rd, 2015, they seized 451 kilograms of ketamine in Keelung port, followed by the arrest of the consigner Wen.



Figure 5-3 Wen narcotics case - concealed in filters



Figure 5-4 Wen narcotics case evidences

(3) Chen et al. methamphetamine manufacturing case

The Southern Taiwan mobile workstation of the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau Detective learned the drug manufacturing

group headed by Chen was suspected of manufacturing and selling methamphetamines in the Kaohsiung area. On Dec. 18th, 2015, 147.7 kilograms of methamphetamine, 134 kilograms of solution, drug manufacturing equipment, and one batch of chemical raw materials was seized in Renwu District, Kaohsiung, leading to the arrest of Chen and Xu.



Figure 5-5 Evidences of the Chen et al. narcotics manufacture case

(4) Zheng et al. narcotics smuggling case

The Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau collaborated in a drug enforcement investigation with the Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division, Royal Malaysia Police; the Royal Malaysia Police, on Jul. 13th, 2015, launched an investigation in Selangor, Malaysia, seizing 1.786 kilograms of cocaine and 1,032,000 (206.5 kilograms) Erimin pastilles, leading to the arrest of 7 suspects (including 5 Taiwanese people).



Figure 5-6 Zheng et al. smuggling case-press release of the Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division, Royal Malaysia Police

Figure 5-7 Zheng et al. smuggling case-Datuk Mohd, Chief of the Narcotics Criminal Investigation Division, Royal Malaysia Police, explains the case

2. Ministry of the Interior

(1) Seized 39 kilograms of Category II narcotic amphetamine during transport case

The Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency, in collaboration with the Philippine Police, on Jan. 5th, 2015, successfully intercepted amphetamine with a gross weight of about 39 kilograms (concealed in 4 pumps) at the NAIA airport, Philippines.



Figure 5-9 39 kilograms of Category II narcotics amphetamines seized during transport case

(2) Seized 125 kilograms of Category III narcotic ketamine during transport case

On May 6th, 2015 the Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency, and Taoyuan City Police Department was tipped about Cao suspected to be transporting narcotics in Chungli Dist., Taoyuan City, where ketamine with a gross weight of about 125 kilograms was seized from the vehicle driven by the suspect.

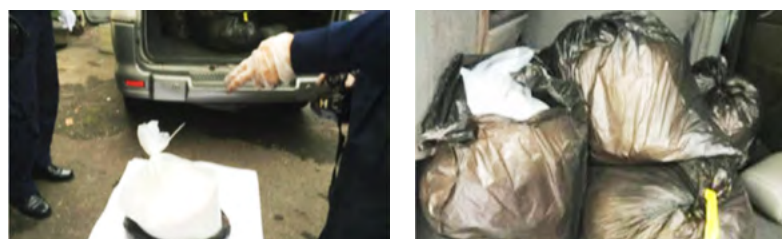


Figure 5-10 125 kilograms of Category III narcotic ketamine seized during transport case

(3) Seized 1,202 kilograms of Category IV narcotic benzyl methyl ketone and alpha-Acetylphenylacetone (APAAN) during transport case

On Jul. 14, 2015, the Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency, and the Tainan City Police Department arrested Cai, suspected of transporting drugs, in Minghe Li, Dalin Township, Chiayi County, and seized liquid benzyl phenyl ketone with a gross

weight of about 1,090 kilograms and APAAN with a gross weight of about 112 kilograms.



Figure 5-11 1,202 kilograms of Category IV narcotic benzyl methyl ketone and alpha-Acetylphenylacetone (APAAN) seized during transport case

(4) Seized 1,004 kilograms of Category IV narcotic ephedrine during transport case

On Nov. 25th, 2015, the Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency, and the Keelung Custom, Custom Administration, Ministry of Finance, discovered that a drug manufacturing group submitted a declaration for imported putty powder (construction supplies) as front for smuggling, concealed in a container, about 1,004 kilograms of chloroephedrine from Mainland China.



Figure 5-12 1,004 kilograms of Category IV narcotic chloroephedrine seized during transport case

3.Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

(1) Seized emerging narcotics manufacturing case

The Penghu Mobile Investigative Team of the Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, received reports and consequently seized doped coffee packs spiked with ketamine, Erimin, and other narcotics for a total of 805 package (14,896.9 grams), 949 pills of Erimin (95 g) pastilles, 154.2 grams of ketamine, MDMA powder 879.6

grams, 36.5 grams of Erimin powder and 3.2 grams of MDMA powder in Kaohsiung.



Figure 5-14 Seized emerging narcotics manufacturing case – crime scene photos

Figure 5-15 Seized emerging narcotics manufacturing case – doped coffee packs

(2) Seized airport heroin smuggling case

On Mar. 8th, 2015, the Yunlin Mobile Investigative team of the Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, seized heroin (weight 2232 grams, market price of NTD 9 million) from a drug smuggling ring arriving from Thailand at the Immigration Customs of Terminal 1, Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport.



Figure 5-16 Seized airport heroin smuggling case –seized narcotics

Figure 5-17 Seized airport heroin smuggling case - the statement of case

(3) Seized illegal amphetamine manufacturing case

On Nov. 7th, 2015, the Hsinchu Mobile Investigative team of the Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan, uncovered a drug cartel transporting about 26.3 kilograms of Category IV narcotic ephedrine hydrochloride 26.3 kg at the Hukou service area, Highway No. 1; after

surveillance, on Nov. 17th and 18th, respectively, 24.86 kilograms of ephedrine hydrochloride, 5 kilograms of liquid methamphetamine and a number of drug manufacturing instruments were seized in the Hukou and Xinfeng areas.



Figure 5-18 Illegal amphetamine manufacturing case – crime scene evidence

Figure 5-19 Illegal amphetamine manufacturing case - liquid amphetamine

4.Department of Defense

(1) "Chang Tsai" drug cartel case

On Mar. 3rd, 2015, the ROC Military Police Command, Pingtung squad, cracked a drug cartel led by a man nicknamed "Chang Tsai", and in a coordinated action in 19 locations in Pingtung county, arrested 14 people including the chief suspect, seized 436.24 grams of suspected methamphetamine, 12.5 pastilles of MDMA, 7.65 grams of ketamine, 39 pastilles of Erimin 18 coffee packs spiked with narcotics and 1 modified handgun and 13 bullets.



Figure 5-20 "Chang Tsai" drug cartel case - all seized drugs

(2) Zhan marijuana manufacturing case

The Taoyuan District Court Prosecutor's Office directed the ROC Military Police Command, Taipei squad and the Criminal Investigation

Police of the Taipei City Government Police Department to jointly investigate the case of Zhan et al. manufacturing marijuana, the action was implemented on Nov. 10th, 2015, 1 package of marijuana end-product, 1 rolled marijuana cigarette, 50 marijuana plants, 30 marijuana seedlings, and a number of drug manufacturing instruments.

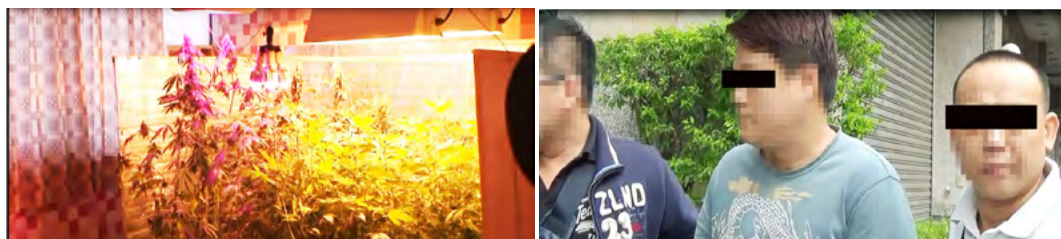


Figure 5-21 Zhan marijuana manufacturing case

5. Ministry of Financial Affairs

(1) Category IV narcotic precursor material smuggling by air courier case

On Feb. 3rd, 2015, the Taipei Custom, Custom Administration, Ministry of Finance, when executing X-ray inspection work at the XX air courier import zone jointly with the Aviation Police Bureau, National Police Agency, and the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau, they discovered that the images for five cases of imported goods by air courier to be suspicious, so after opened inspection of the containers they found unknown white powdery substances in all cases, which were tested positive for methamphetamine; after testing with Raman spectroscopy for narcotics detection, results also showed positive reaction for Category IV precursor material ephedrine, for a total gross weight of about 1,283.32 kg.



Figure 5-22 Category IV precursor material air courier smuggling case

(2) Ketamine smuggling by concealed air courier case

On Aug. 11th, 2015, the Taipei Custom, Custom Administration, Ministry of Finance, when executing air courier goods security check jointly with the Aviation Police Bureau, National Police Agency, discovered that the x-ray scanning images for three cases of imported goods by air courier to be suspicious, so after seizing and opening for inspection, they found 3 packaging machines made of base metal, with several packs of unidentified white powder concealed at the bottom of each machine, the powder tested positive for Category III narcotic ketamine after reagent test, gross weight was about 20.74 kilograms.



Figure 5-23 Ketamine concealed in air courier goods smuggling case

(3) Postal EMS marijuana seeds smuggling case

On Jan. 20th, 2015, when executing X-ray inspection for postal packages, the Taipei Custom, Custom Administration, Ministry of Finance, obtained suspicious images of a EMS package from Mainland China, contents declared as "Bama hemp seed", jointly with the post office staff the parcel was opened for inspection, and it was found to contain 14 packets of unidentified seed, after comparison with the illegal narcotics seizing field guide published by the FDA, Ministry of Health and Welfare, the packets were suspected to contain the seeds of Category II narcotic marijuana, with a gross weight of 7.21 kilograms.



Figure 5-24 EMS parcel concealing smuggled marijuana seeds case

(4) Postal EMS heroin smuggling case

On Sep. 8th, 2015, when executing X-ray inspection for postal packages, the Taipei Custom, Custom Administration, Ministry of Finance, obtained suspicious images of a EMS package from Thailand, contents declared as "BAGS", jointly with the post office staff the parcel was opened for inspection, and it was found to contain paper bags, with concealed white powder substances at the bottom of the bags, the powder tested positive for Category I narcotic heroin after reagent test and Raman spectroscopy, with a gross weight of 3.26 kilograms.



Figure 5-25 EMS parcel concealing smuggled heroin case

4. Destruction of seized drugs

(1) In 2015, the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau has received a total of 5,005 piece of evidence in regards of narcotics seized by all domestic judicial organs, after the evidences had been tested, to be stored, accounting for a total of 1829.18 kilograms, up until the end of 2015, the narcotic evidences stored by this Bureau has reached a total of 26,187 pieces, accounting for a total weight of 1929.48 kilograms.



Figure 5-28 Minister of Justice Ms. Luo, Bureau of Investigation Director General Mr. Wang and Commissioner Liu of the Environmental Protection Agency, Taipei City Government jointly start the destruction ceremony



Figure 5-29 site of the 2015 seized drugs destruction operations.

5. Statistical analysis of drug cases

(1) Conclusion situation of drug case investigations

In 2015 local District Court Prosecutors Offices have concluded the investigation of drug cases involving 73,391 persons, with an increase of 8,316 people, 12.8% compared with 2014. The number of prosecuted persons after investigation were concluded was 42,364 persons (with 78% being users), accounting for 57.7% of prosecuted persons in concluded investigation, with an increase of 12.1% compared with 2014; number of deferred prosecutions was 2,873 persons, with an increase of 2,655 persons, 8.2% compared with 2014; not to be prosecuted persons were 15,760, with an increase of 13,608 persons, 15.8% compared with 2014; persons transferred for rehabilitation treatment were 1,032, with an increase of 907 persons, 13.8% compared with 2014; the number of persons in investigation concluded for other reasons was 11,362, with an increase of 12.2% compared with 2014.

Of the indictments for drug cases in 2015, Category II narcotic cases accounted for 25,304 persons, accounting for the most cases with 59.7%, followed by Category I narcotic cases with 14,669 persons, accounting for 34.6%. Compared with 2014, Category II narcotic cases decreased from 2,654 to 2,345 persons, a 11.6% reduction, the rest of the narcotics showed all growing trends, with 25,304 persons with Category II narcotic cases, the most with an increased of 18.5% compared to 2014 years, accounting for the highest number of prosecution for Category II narcotic cases for the last 5 years.

Also, since the amendment published on Apr. 30th, 2008 for the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act Article 24, users of Category I and II narcotics can have deferred sentences with attached rehabilitation treatment, so prosecutors are given multiple options when dealing with narcotic users, providing legal treatment channels and opportunities for drug addicts. In 2015, local District Court Prosecutors Offices have deferred prosecution for 2,873 drug addicts, the first increase since 2011.

Table 5-1 Conclusion situation of drug case investigations

Unit: person

Item	Total	Indictments							Deferred prosecution	Prosecution	Transfer to rehabilitation	Others
		Total	Simple users	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV	Others				
2011	77,934	42,960	32,356	19,337	21,202	2,313	96	12	4,457	17,485	1,675	11,357
2012	74,128	43,025	32,535	18,783	21,520	2,603	89	30	3,925	15,473	1,220	10,485
2013	70,150	40,305	29,075	15,429	21,297	3,517	50	12	3,228	15,287	934	10,396
2014	65,075	37,779	28,496	13,728	21,350	2,654	32	15	2,655	13,608	907	10,126
2015	73,391	42,364	33,215	14,669	25,304	2,345	33	13	2,873	15,760	1,032	11,362
Change rate	12.8	12.1	16.6	14,669	25,304	-11.6	3.1	-13.3	8.2	15.8	13.8	12.2
compared with previous year (%)	12.8	12.1	16.6	6.9	18.5	-11.6	3.1	-13.3	8.2	15.8	13.8	12.2

Source: Legal statistical summary (URL: <http://www.moj.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=274451&ctNode=28166&mp=001>)

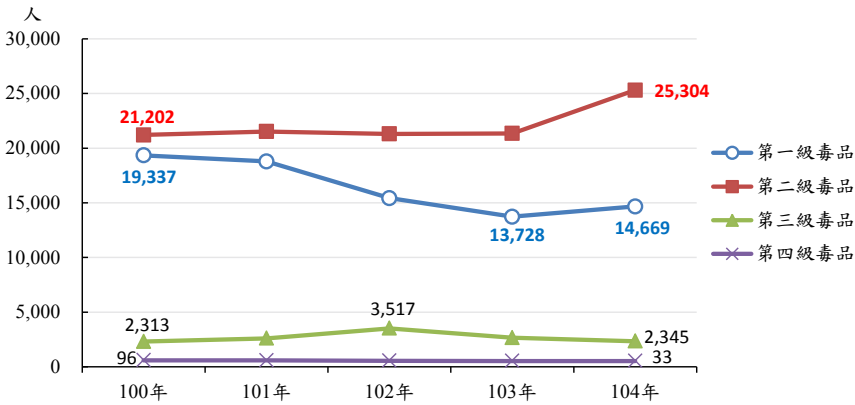


Figure 5-30 Number of indictments (persons) at the conclusion of drug cases investigation – according to drug category

(2) Situation of drug cases with definitive judgment

In 2015, the number of guilty persons in drug cases in all levels of court with definitive judgments and transferred to prosecutors was 35,960 persons, with an increase of 1,288 persons, 3.7% compared with 2014, of which Category I narcotic cases were 10,907 persons, accounting for 30.3%, Category II narcotic cases were 23,043 persons, accounting for 64.1%. Observing the changing trends of guilty parties in all narcotic Categories in the past five years, only Category II narcotics showed an increasing trend, for the rest Category I, III and IV all have been decreasing year by year. Further analysis of drug crimes behavior showed that in 2015 among the convicted cases, users were 29,484 persons, accounting for 82.0%, with an increase of 8.4% compared with 2014, marking an increase after five consecutive years of decrease; prepared to manufacturers, transporters and sellers were 3,540 persons, accounting for 9.8%, with a decrease of 19.9% compared with 2014.

Table 5-2 Number of convicted drug cases after definitive judgment

Unit: person

Item	Total	Narcotic Category					Criminal behavior		
		Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV	Others	Manufacture, sell, transport	Simple user	Others
2011	36,440	16,614	18,007	1,747	57	15	4,518	29,351	2,571
2012	36,410	15,753	18,558	2,023	69	7	4,973	28,553	2,884
2013	36,096	13,592	19,796	2,629	68	11	4,868	27,705	3,523
2014	34,672	11,038	21,203	2,388	35	8	4,421	27,199	3,052
2015	35,960	10,907	23,043	1,973	25	12	3,540	29,484	2,936
Change rate compared with previous year (%)	3.7	-1.2	8.7	-17.4	-28.6	50.0	-19.9	8.4	-3.8

Source: as table 5-1.

(3) Quantity of drugs seized

In 2015, according to the current appraisal, pure net weight reached a total 4,840.2 kilograms, with an increase of 500.7 kilograms, 11.5%, compared with 2014, also registering the highest record of seized narcotics since 2006. Of the appraised pure net

weight narcotics, Category IV narcotics accounted for the most with 2,455.7 kilograms, 50.7% of the total amount, an increase of 2,013.9 kilograms compared with 2014, mainly due to large quantities of seized ephedra, a precursor for manufacturing amphetamine; followed 1,777.4 kilograms of Category III narcotics, accounting for 36.7%, mainly ketamine; the rest includes 55.8 kilograms of Category I narcotics (mainly heroin); and 551.4 kilograms of Category II narcotics (mainly amphetamine).

As for the source area of the narcotics, in 2015 the main sources of narcotics in Taiwan is Hong Kong, with 2,319.8 kilograms seized, accounting for about 48% of total seized amount, consisting mainly of Category III narcotics ketamine (1,582.6 kilograms); followed by Mainland China, 1,222.4 kilograms seized, accounting for 25.3%, consisting mainly of Category IV ephedra (1,028.8 kilograms); during the same period narcotics seized from Taiwan area were 1,020.7 kilograms, accounting for 21.1%.

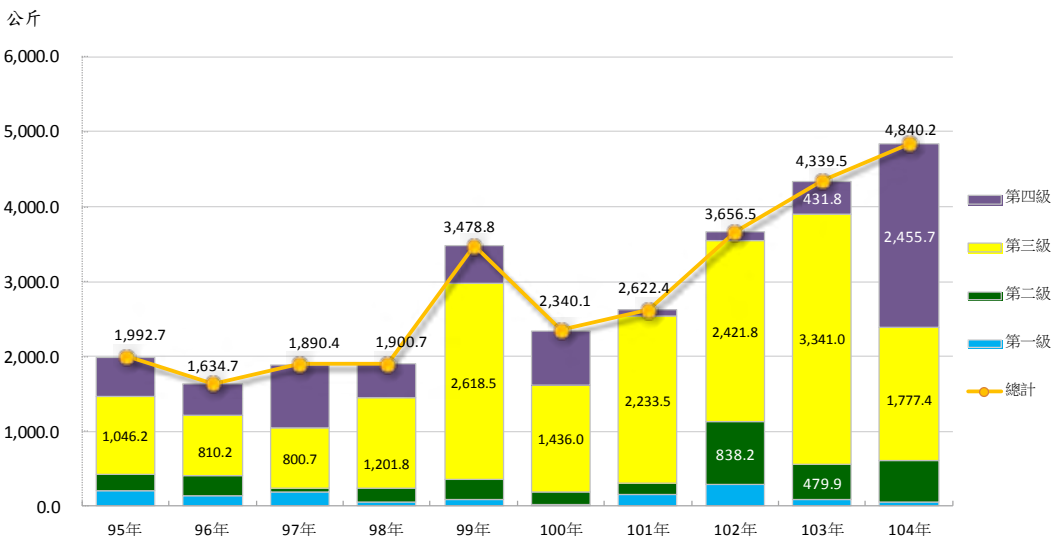


Figure 5-31 Statistics of seized narcotics - pure net weight at current appraisal

Table 5-3 Statistics of various seized narcotics - pure net weight at current appraisal Unit: kilogram

Item	Total	Category I	Heroin	Category II	MDMA	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Semi finished product Amphetamine	Category III	Ketamin	Category IV	Mephedrone	Ephedra	Pseudoephedrine
2011	2,340.1	17.8	17.8	166.9	23.9	1.6	140.6	-	1,436.0	1,371.9	719.4	4.9	87.3	329.3
2012	2,622.4	159.7	157.9	143.8	5.7	14.4	119.3	-	2,233.5	2,111.1	85.4	5.2	7.5	35.6
2013	3,656.5	288.5	288.3	838.2	20.4	35.7	775.8	0.1	2,421.8	2,393.3	107.9	0.6	101.9	4.3
2014	4,339.5	86.7	86.7	479.9	2.3	10.7	461.9	-	3,341.0	3,302.8	431.8	2.5	393.1	13.0
2015	4,840.2	55.8	55.7	551.4	1.0	39.9	506.0	-	1,777.4	1,767.9	2,455.7	-	1,317.9	449.0
Quantity change compared with previous year	500.7	-30.9	-31.0	71.4	-1.3	29.2	44.1	-	-1563.7	-1534.9	2023.9	-2.4	924.8	436.0

Source: as Table 5-1

Description: the numbers in this table are all ordered and calculated in grams, then rounded to the nearest whole number and showed in kilograms, therefore there will be a slight difference between the sum of the breakdown and the relevant total.

Table 5-4 Source of various seized narcotics by region Unit: Kg

Item	Total	Category I	Heroin	Category II	MDMA	Marijuana	Amphetamine	Semi finished product Amphetamine	Category III	Ketamin	Category IV	Mephedrone	Ephedra	Pseudoephedrine
Taiwan	1,020.7	23.2	23.2	219.5	0.8	4.2	212.8	-	81.1	77.1	696.7	0.0	7.9	0.1
Mainland China	1,222.4	0.0	0.0	135.6	-	-	133.2	-	58.1	58.1	1,028.8	-	1,028.8	-
Hong Kong	2,319.8	-	-	7.0	-	7.0	-	-	1,582.6	1,582.6	730.2	-	281.3	448.9
Thailand	13.3	12.4	12.4	0.9	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other regions	41.4	13.7	13.6	27.7	-	27.7	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Unknown	222.6	6.4	6.4	160.6	0.2	0.1	160.0	-	55.5	50.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: as Table 5-1

Description: 1. Source region of narcotics is determined and counted by each investigating authority according to the narcotics packaging or smuggling country of origin or traffickers' confessions, including transit regions, and does not specifically refer to the original production region. If provenience cannot be ascertained it is listed as unknown.
2. Unknown column also includes narcotics possessed, used or dealt by street traffickers, and other seized narcotics which provenience could not be ascertained.
3. The numbers in this table are all ordered and calculated in grams, then rounded to the nearest whole number and showed in kilograms, therefore there will be a slight difference between the sum of the breakdown and the relevant total.

(4) Prison housing situation of drug case convicts

In 2015 the number of drug case prison inmates was 27,007 persons, accounting for 47.4% of inmates, the highest percentage of the last five years. Of the incarcerated drug offenders, those convicted for manufacturing, selling and transporting were 16,238, accounting for 60.1%, simple user were 9,628 person, accounting for 35.7%. In 2015 the number of new inmates sent into prison by prosecutors for narcotics was 9,739, with and increase of 58 persons compared to the 9,681 persons in 2014, with an increased of 0.6%, according to narcotics Categories, Category I accounted for 38.6%, Category II accounted for 52.5%. In the same period the number of new simple drug users sentenced to monitored rehabilitation were 6,715, with an increase of 737 persons, 12.3% compared with 2014, and the number of new inmates sentenced to compulsory rehabilitation was 623, with and increase of 14 persons, 2.3% compared with 2014.

Table 5-5 Statistics drug case prison inmates

Unit: persons

Item	Drug case prison inmates (End year numbers)				New drug case inmate numbers			New drug case rehabilitation numbers	
	Total	Manufacturing, selling, transportation	Simple user	Percentage (%) of total inmate numbers	Total	Category I	Category II	Observed rehabilitation	Compulsory rehabilitation
2011	25,257	10,840	13,197	43.9	11,474	5,544	5,205		
2012	26,326	12,910	12,141	44.9	10,971	5,083	5,023	6,969	793
2013	26,779	14,622	10,947	45.7	10,434	4,775	4,789	6,700	664
2014	26,683	15,661	9,808	46.3	9,681	3,913	4,868	5,978	609
2015	27,007	16,238	9,628	47.4	9,739	3,759	5,117	6,715	623
Change rate compared with previous year (%)	1.2	3.7	-1.8	{2.4}	0.6	-3.9	5.1	12.3	2.3

Source: as Table 5-1
 Description: Figures in brackets {} indicates the increase or decrease in percentage.

III. Future Prospects

1. Promote "Refuse the drugs from the other side"

In 2015 the majority of narcotics in Taiwan came from Hong Kong, accounting for almost half the seized amount, with the bulk being ketamine; Mainland China followed with about a quarter of total seized amount, with the bulk being Category IV ephedra. For this reason, each of the judicial police organization will promote the investigation and seizing of foreign narcotics, and under the "Cross-strait Joint Fight Against Crime Agreement", will continue to strengthen cooperation in drug enforcement, closely exchange information with Mainland China regional counterparts about drug enforcement intelligence, expand intelligence sources, in the hope of obtaining effective early warning and fully prevent drug smuggling into Taiwan.

2. Enhance "Cutting-off the drugs at the gateway" enhanced

The customs have been continuing to promote the narcotics detection dog team training program, to activate the experience of trainers, training staff and handlers, utilize the detection dogs sensitive sense of smell to fully devote into passenger baggage, air parcels, mail, courier cargo and containers (substance) narcotics detection ranks; currently X-ray container inspection vehicles are performing scanning operation of marine containers at Keelung port, Taipei port, Taichung port, and Kaohsiung port, for a total of 10 inspection locations replacing manual inspection operations, saving custom clearance costs, shortening clearance time, in the future newer instruments and equipment for container inspection will be gradually introduced, to improve the reading accuracy of the instruments and enhance seizing performance in order to deter unscrupulous smuggling.

3. Refine "Inland (domestic) Drug Enforcement"

In 2015 although Taiwan narcotics accounted only for 21.1% of the total seized amount, drug abuse harm our people's health, and endangers young people's life, if we still limit the actions to "Seized drugs but not trace the source", "No tracking the mastermind, financier behind the scenes" as other such models, it will be difficult to completely disrupt domestic drug cartels. Through the establishment of a database on

drug cases, and performing "Big data" systems analysis, and integrating resources from the judicial police organizations for concerted attacks from converging columns, and using new technology and communication facilities for assistance, only then we will be able to further trace the various types of drug cases, and cut-off the drug supply source.

IV. Conclusions

Drug seizing has a special risk among all drug enforcement operations, in recent years because of such factors as frequent international exchanges, ever-changing means of communication and the innovation from emerging narcotics and many others, drug enforcement operations have to face wave after wave of challenges. All organization members of the drug enforcement cooperation group continue to excellence in their fields, and strengthen interaction with each other and seek international cooperation, in order to pursue the reduction of narcotics supply; from the macro prospective is the concerted attacks from converging columns from operators from every field, be it anti-narcotics monitoring, narcotics cut-off and prevention or drug rehabilitation, to ensure that our citizens' health is safe from threats and maintain our society's long-term safety and stability.

Part VI Drug Rehabilitation

I. Preface

The “2015 World Drug Report” released by the United National Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) indicates that approximately 27 million people around the world, aged between 15 and 64 years old, use illicit drugs, up 3 million users were increased compared to 2012. Among these, 1 out of every 10 illicit drug users is a drug addict with an estimated 16.5 million people among the global drug addicts being infected by AIDS. These people could potentially transmit AIDS via intravenous injection of drugs. Moreover, the number of marijuana and methamphetamine also increases annually. Nonetheless only 1 out of 6 drug addicts could receive therapy, suggesting that countries worldwide still need to work on drug hazards prevention work to build a friendly medical environment for drug addiction, providing professional rehabilitation therapy services, and construct a social recovery connection network. Consequently narcotics (drug) addicts can return to the society and reduce the crimes and public health issues derived from drug use.

II. Current Development

1. Current Status of Alternative Therapy Model Execution

The Ministry of Health and Welfare has been continuously been funding the Opioid Addict Alternative Therapy to reduce the financial burden for individual cases seeking medical treatment, thereby stabilizing therapies acceptance. As of the end of 2015, the number of national alternative therapy institutions has increased to 162 institutions with a cumulative number of 41,762 persons receiving alternative therapy and the number of cumulative therapy per person per day reaching 25,535,850 people per day. The average number of persons receiving therapy per day in 2015 is 8,789 people. The trend of alternative therapy development is shown in Figure 5-1.

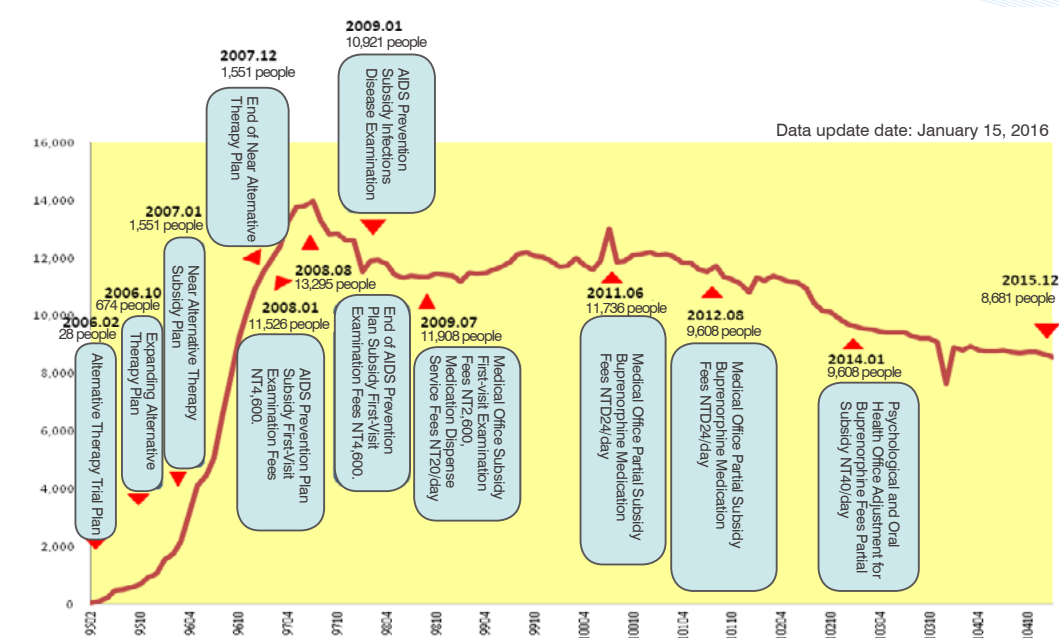


Figure 5-1 Trends of Alternative Therapy Development in Taiwan

2. Current Status of Non-Opioid Substance Addict Rehabilitation Therapy

In response to the increase in the non-opioid substance abuse population, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has organized the “Non-Opioid Drug Addict Rehabilitation Therapy Expense Funding Program” since 2014 to effectively boost the intention for potential drug addicts in communities to accept therapy. The Program was expanded in 2015 and the funding quota per person per year is increased to NTD25 thousand. Moreover, the program strengthens the tracing management of medical institutions for cases, which will enhance the therapeutic performance. The medical institutions collaborate with nearby schools to provide drug addiction consulting services for admission to school and establish the drug addict rehabilitation transfer mechanism for students abusing drugs in campus, for early discovery and early intervention. There were 441 cases benefited in 2015. Among the 331 male (75%) and 110 female (25%), the drug abuse users in amphetamine (302 people, 68%) accounts for the majority, followed by ketamine (127 people, 29%).

3. Current Status of Harm Reduction Program

The “AIDS Harm Reduction Program” has been launched since 2006 to control the AIDS epidemics in drug addicts. As of the end of 2015, there are 837 “AIDS health education and consultation service stations” established with 417 automatic needle cleaning machines dispensing approximately 70~80 thousand clean needles each week. Additionally, a cumulative reporting of 5,195 people has survived from AIDS drug addicts, and particularly the number of persons having participated in alternative therapies has exceeded 71% in ratio. The cases of alternative therapy screened with new positive rate for AIDS that year dropped from the 56% in 2006 to 0.2% in 2015. The ratio of newly reported injected drug addicts infected with AIDS to total cases also dropped from the 72% in 2005 to 3.5% in 2015, with the largest scale of reduction for all AIDS risk factors.

4. Current Status of Observation Abstention and Forced Abstention

The Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice complies with Article 27 of “Narcotics Hazards Prevention Act” to assign 13 responsible observation and abstention sites to take care of the persons under observation and abstention, including the Xindian, Taichung, Taichung Women’s, Kaohsiung and Kaohsiung Women’s Prison, Taipei Women’s, Taitung, Hualien, Penghu, and Kinmen Detention Center, Taipei, Tainan and Kaohsiung Juvenile Reformatory. Additionally according to the provisions of Article 28 of the same act, the four independent rehabilitation centers in Xindian, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Taitung as well as the 3 women’s prisons, add up to 7 rehabilitation centers that take in rehabilitees.

In 2015, the new rehabilitees under observation to the observation and abstention centers were 6,715 people (male 5,736 people and female 979 people). The number of persons leaving the center at the same period was 6,510 people. Among those, 622 of those determined with inclination to continue using drug were transferred to the rehabilitation center for forced rehabilitation (male 540 people, female 82 people), accounts for 9.6%. A total of 620 people have completed the rehabilitation programme while 610 people stopped the rehabilitation, accounting for 98.4%. 10

people have completed the term and left the center, accounting for 1.6%.

The period for executing observation and abstention may not exceed 2 months and shall be divided into four stages, including registration phase, physical drug detoxification, observation and abstention phase, determination phase, and waiting phase according to the “Statute of Execution for Rehabilitation Penalty” and the “Rehabilitation 40-Day Operation Process” promulgated by the Ministry of Justice. The cases will be helped to relief the physical addiction while being determined if inclined to continue the use of drugs. Persons inclined towards drug use shall be transferred by the court to the rehabilitation center for forced rehabilitation through a period between 6 months to 1 year. The “Statute of Execution for Rehabilitation Penalty” is also divided into the adaptation, psychological counseling and social adaptation periods, providing drug addicts with medical, psychological and social treatment. Prior to leaving the observation and rehabilitation centers, the Narcotics Hazards Prevention Center assigns a case manager to take over the counseling and facilitates the tracing and counseling to prevent reoccurrence.

5. Effects of Deferred Prosecution Case Rehabilitation Therapy

The Article 24 of Narcotics Hazards Prevention Act was amended and implemented in 2008 to systematize the practice of disposal from the regulations of deferred prosecution for demanded/compulsory drug abstention and treatment. The first and second grade drug users may receive medical services in community and advocated to return to the society through strengthened social connection. In 2015, 503 first-grade drug users completed deferred prosecution for demanded/compulsory drug abstention and treatment, accounting for 6.2% of the total 8,065 people who have been prosecuted for drug use and disposed by deferred prosecution for the use of drugs. At the same time, 313 people have been rescinded with deferred prosecution and the rescinding rate is 62.2% (the 2014 rate was 77%). 1,973 second-grade drug users completed deferred prosecution for demanded/compulsory drug abstention and treatment, accounting for 12.7% of the total 15,537 people who have been prosecuted for drug use and disposed by deferred prosecution for the use of drugs. Meanwhile 900 people have been rescinded with deferred prosecution and the rescinding rate is 45.6% (the 2014 rate was

53%). In the future, all prosecutor offices will continue to strengthen the screening mechanism for the proper case evaluation to assist addicts with rehabilitation through the county/city Drugs Hazards Prevention Centers and the social and medical networks established by medical institutions.

6. Outcome of Ministry of Education Organizing Drug Addiction Rehabilitation in all Schools

In recent years, the release of re-emerging drugs contributes to the increasing number of persons captured for the abuse of third-grade drugs while the increased number consists of young people aged 30 years or younger. On the basis of advanced counseling for the education system, the Ministry of Education started expanding the counseling network for students using drugs since 2009 and launches a variety of counseling rehabilitation programmes:

- (1) Homeroom teachers, counselors, student affairs staff, military education instructors, and parents organize a Chunhui Team to provide counseling for students abusing drugs. A total of 832 people have completed the Chunhui Team counseling programme in 2015.
- (2) The volunteer of Chunhui Counseling Program was promoted, recruiting and retaining 1,124 people for Chunhui counseling volunteers in 2015. 222 schools conducted counseling for the students (108 senior and vocational senior high schools, and 114 junior high and elementary schools). A total of 450 students have served for case counseling (243 students from senior and vocational senior high school, and 207 students from junior high school and elementary schools). 56 students have been accompanied to visit the hospital (43 students from senior and vocational senior high school and 13 junior high and elementary schools). The program assisted to schedule 509 sessions of anti-drug campaign (103 sessions in senior and vocational senior high schools, 330 sessions in junior high and elementary schools, and 76 sessions of other activities).
- (3) Counties and cities are encouraged to establish the professional consulting service team for student drug abuse prevention. The Department of Education or county/city off-campus committees invite experts and scholars, psychiatrists, clinical, psychologists

or social workers with professionalism to collaborate with Chunhui Counseling Volunteers in the counseling and rehabilitation work for campus drug abuse cases. There are 18 counties/cities provided counseling service for 251 cases in 2015.

- (4) To resolve the human resource shortage in school counseling, 107 alternative militaries have collaborated with school education staff in the counseling for students of drug abuse and support for the various administrative works of Chunhui programs in 2015.
- (5) For the invalid counseling or the severe in the school cases, 97 people have been referred to the designated medical rehabilitation institution by MOHW after evaluation for further assistance in 2015. Psychologists (social workers) have provided counseling service for 100 students in campus.

7. Current Status of Drug Rehabilitation for Military Force Officers and Soldiers Processed by the Ministry of National Defense

All military hospitals shall process urine screening in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Drug Abuse Urine Screening Process for Military Force Officers and Soldiers" and "Psychological Counseling Tier-3 Preventive Action." The military hospitals shall assist all relevant units to provide follow-up counseling and alternative treatment with methadone for cases listed under schedule 1 drugs through outpatient or hospitalization to avoid relapse. Additionally, drug users of schedule 2 and 3 drugs shall be supported with effective rehabilitation of drugs by group psychological treatment and consulting services in outpatient department. Users of schedule 4 drugs shall be arranged for hospitalization in department of psychiatry for treatment depending on the medical conditions in order to help their recovery for normal life and build a well environment. In 2015, 916,270 people took urine screening and 850 people were identified positive with a positive test rate of 0.09%. The Ministry of National Defense has achieved positive effect through urine screening.

8. Current Status of Drug Rehabilitation Transfer and Counseling for Substitute Services Draftees Processed

by the Ministry of the Interior

The National Conscription Administration of Ministry of the Interior has established the substitute services draftees' drug abuse pre-warning and counseling mechanism since 2006 to keep the draftees away from drug hazards during their service.

Between March 2015 and February 2016, a total of 30,268 substitute service draftees recruited to the service and were implemented with urine screening. Draftees with prior criminal records in drugs and urine identified with abnormal test result will be strictly managed and the implementation of non-routine follow-up tests without notice. Draftees identified of drug abuse through urine screening will be transferred to drug rehabilitation hospitals and provided with consultation and counseling. There were a total of 275 cases transferred for consultation between March 2015 and February 2016, which follow-up counseling was intensified after discharge from the service. The Ministry cooperated with the Ministry of Justice to encourage the draftees to accept the follow-up counseling from the county/city drug hazards prevention centers prior to discharge. A total of 5 people were transferred between March 2015 and February 2016.

9. Current Status and Outcome of Employment Counseling and Matching for Drug Addicts from Ministry of Labor

The issue of employment after the rehabilitees leave the rehabilitation institutions is considerably associated with recidivism. All public employment service institutions will provide various occupational training and employment services according to their needs, in order to help them get employed and return to the society. There were 524 sessions addressing employment service and occupational training resources in 2015, where 25,350 participated; among which 3,331 people participated in 71 sessions of employment preparation seminars and 1,661 people participated in 98 sessions of employment adaptation and growth groups and counseling courses. Moreover, 357 drug rehabilitees have been assisted with successful employment and transfer to drug hazard prevention controlled drug addict cases with intention and needs to employment. A total of 1,113 people work at the public employment service institutions and 357 people have received employment successfully. Additionally empowerment program and

diversity employment development program have counseled unemployed rehabilitees to create 74 work opportunities. With regards to intensifying the training for drug addicts, the Ministry cooperates with correction institutions to organize healthy stress-relief foot masseur class, complex food and drinks class, welding class, maintenance practice class for consumer, computer and electronic family appliance, toxic-free vegetable

cultivation technical class, and other professional training with a total of 133 inmates benefited from these courses. Additionally 178 rehabilitees have participated in the Ministry organized, outsourced or subsidized training as well as other pre-job occupational trainings.



Figure 5-2 Diversified Employment Matching for Inmates at the Employment Fair

10 Family Supporting Service Program Execution Outcome

To improve the family relation and family function of drug addicts, strengthen the family supporting system, and lead drug addicts to return home and reduce recidivism, the Ministry of Health and Welfare subsidizes local governments and private groups to organize family supporting service programs. Such program may include the family care visit of drug addicts, provision of social aids, emergency relief and relevant welfare service transfer depending on the individual requirement of drug addicts and their families, organization of family supporting or interdependent groups of drug addicts, and the various family contacts and supporting service activities (including parent-children seminars). The 2015 outcome is described in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 2015 Drug Addicts' Family Support Service Program Outcome

Item	Session	No. of Beneficiaries
Drug addict and family care visit services	—	16,481
Family support or interdependent groups	330	3,236
Family contact and supporting service activities	228	7,408
Social aids and social welfare related grants		3,318
Legal, employment, social welfare related consulting and transfer	—	5,441
Drug prevention related promotion	612	161,578
Total		197,462



Figure 5-3 Family Contact and Supporting Service Activity



Figure 5-4 Family Contact and Supporting Service Activity

11. Current Status and Outcome of Drug Rehabilitation Promoted by County/City Government Drug Hazard Prevention Centers

County/city government drug hazards prevention centers have been established since 2006, targeting at drug users on schedule 1 and 2 drugs who have been discharged from the prison and rehabilitation centers, schedule 3 and 4 drug users voluntarily receive the service, and drug addicts with other needs. These centers offer case-based follow-up counseling services for individual case requirement while properly providing transfer rehabilitation therapy, social aids, living aids, occupational training, employment services, and urine sampling for the different requirement of cases.

(1) Keelung City Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. In 2015, the center prepares a NTD30 thousand grant for non-AIDS drug addicts and juvenile drug abusers with medical rehabilitation fees by subsidizing NTD2, 500 per person to reduce the financial burden on persons voluntarily participating in rehabilitation therapy.
2. The center transfers drug addicts with intention to rehab at private rehabilitation institutions in Keelung, the "Drug Rehabilitation Center" to receive rehabilitation treatment, spiritual counseling, employment counseling, and religious counseling.
3. In cooperation with schedule 3 and 4 drug hazards seminar, the center organized 12 sessions of "Aids Prevention Health Education and Screening" with 385 people completed AIDS screening and a screening rate of 98.96%.

(2) Taipei City Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. The center combines resources to provide drug addiction cases and their families with social aids, legal services, settlement protection, crisis handling, and family support services. In 2015, the center provided services to 163 drug addicts and their families, reaching a service of 3,803 people.
2. It is stipulated in the "Regulations Governing the Stable Employment Grants for Specific Unemployed Persons in Taipei City" that rehabilitees (including drug addicts) with stable employment of 1 month or higher will be subsidized with NTD5, 000 per person per month. Additionally, the center collaborates with Taipei City Government Department of Labor to provide drug addicts with employment consulting quality program, establish mobile employment consulting station at schedule 3 and 4 drug hazards seminars, and assist drug addicts with more intention and convenient employment counseling, with a total of 716 people receiving the services.

(3) New Taipei City Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. The center cooperates with the Juveniles Affairs Brigade, New Taipei City Police Department to actively transfer minor drug addiction cases with non-heroin medical rehabilitation for early discovery and early treatment so to avoid drug abuse getting worse. In 2015, the center cooperated with drug rehabilitation institutions in New Taipei City to transfer 745 people (including 613 people from deferred prosecution) to receive addiction treatment, including 85 adolescents.
2. The center cooperates with private institutions to transfer New Taipei City drug addiction cases to live in midway sites and provide supporting environment. In 2015, the center cooperated with 6 private institutions, transferred 23 persons (including 1 teenager) 204 persons for shelter arrangement, including 16 teenagers.
3. The education materials are designed in according to the characteristics and age distribution on schedule 3 and 4 drug users. Those materials will help the users strengthen skills and

capacity on identifying drug hazards, resisting and staying away from drugs. Additionally, online registration system is available to increase the users their attendance rate. There were 59 sessions held in 2015 with more than 1,488 persons attended.

(4) Taoyuan City Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. Taoyuan psychological hospital is commissioned by The Ministry of Health and Welfare to organize the “Drug Abuser’s Psychological Therapy Grant Program” and provide group and individual psychological therapy in according to the evaluation results of users by each therapy. In 2015, the center has provided services for 278 people. The results reveal that the program indeed helps increase the intention and sustainability of cases to receive therapy, particularly those users with higher acceptance on follow-up counseling. Additionally, the psychologists association in Taoyuan Counseling offers one-by-one interview for the schedule 3 and 4 drugs users a psychological treatment services. In 2015, 12 people interviewed in four sessions.
2. The center cooperated with Taoyuan City Clinical Psychologist Association to provide psychological counseling for enrolled students in need of drug rehabilitation, with a total of 56 students received the services in 2015.
3. Starting from 2014, the center cooperates with midway houses such as Operation Dawn, Harmony Home Association of Taiwan, Agape House, the House of Grace, and House of Sunlight to subsidize drug addicts registering household in Taoyuan City with living allowance of NTD10 thousand per person per month. A total of 96 people have received allowance in 2015.

(5) Hsinchu County Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. The center organized the “schedule 1 and 2 drug addicts auxiliary group – Outlaws of the Marsh,” where the interaction between auxiliary group helps addicts to better understand in-depth the hazards of drug use and their own personality traits, to realize their weakness and thoroughly remove the psychological reliance on drugs. So far, there are 6 addicts who routinely and voluntarily

participate in group gathering after work for every 2 weeks.



Figure 5-2 Diversified Employment Matching for Inmates at the Employment Fair

2. The center organized the “schedule 3 and 4 drug addiction recidivism groups – Rabbits,” applying lively and diverse approaches to lead the members with self-awareness on thinking of the meaning of life and expected life by positive perspective, stress-relief breathing and body scanning. In 2015, a total of 86 people participated in and the recidivism of the members has substantially decreased, while some even stopped using drugs.

(6) Hsinchu City Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. The center organizes the “Love Returns” series of drug addicts’ family support group designing a basic (open stress relief group) and advanced (specific theme, in-depth closed groups) courses to meet the requirement of different families. A total of 4 sessions and 20 courses were offered to 91 people. Additionally 3 sessions of family contact seminars (services to 20 people) were held. The center also collaborated with new life education center to organize one session of drug addicts’ family support service program (services to 27 people).
2. Check the available resources in Hsinchu City and compiled all the information in brochures for public free use.

(7) Miaoli County Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

Miaoli County Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center cooperated with Chielao Villa and Miaoli District Court to establish a case counseling and follow-up mechanism, where the center case managers shall routinely meet and provide counseling on the cases

of Miaoli County at Chielao Village every month, providing services for 9 people in 2015 and in 51 person time. The center case manager will arrange the follow-up counseling after the case leave the Chielao Villa and return to the community. In 2015, 5 people were followed up for counseling and 23 person times in 2015.

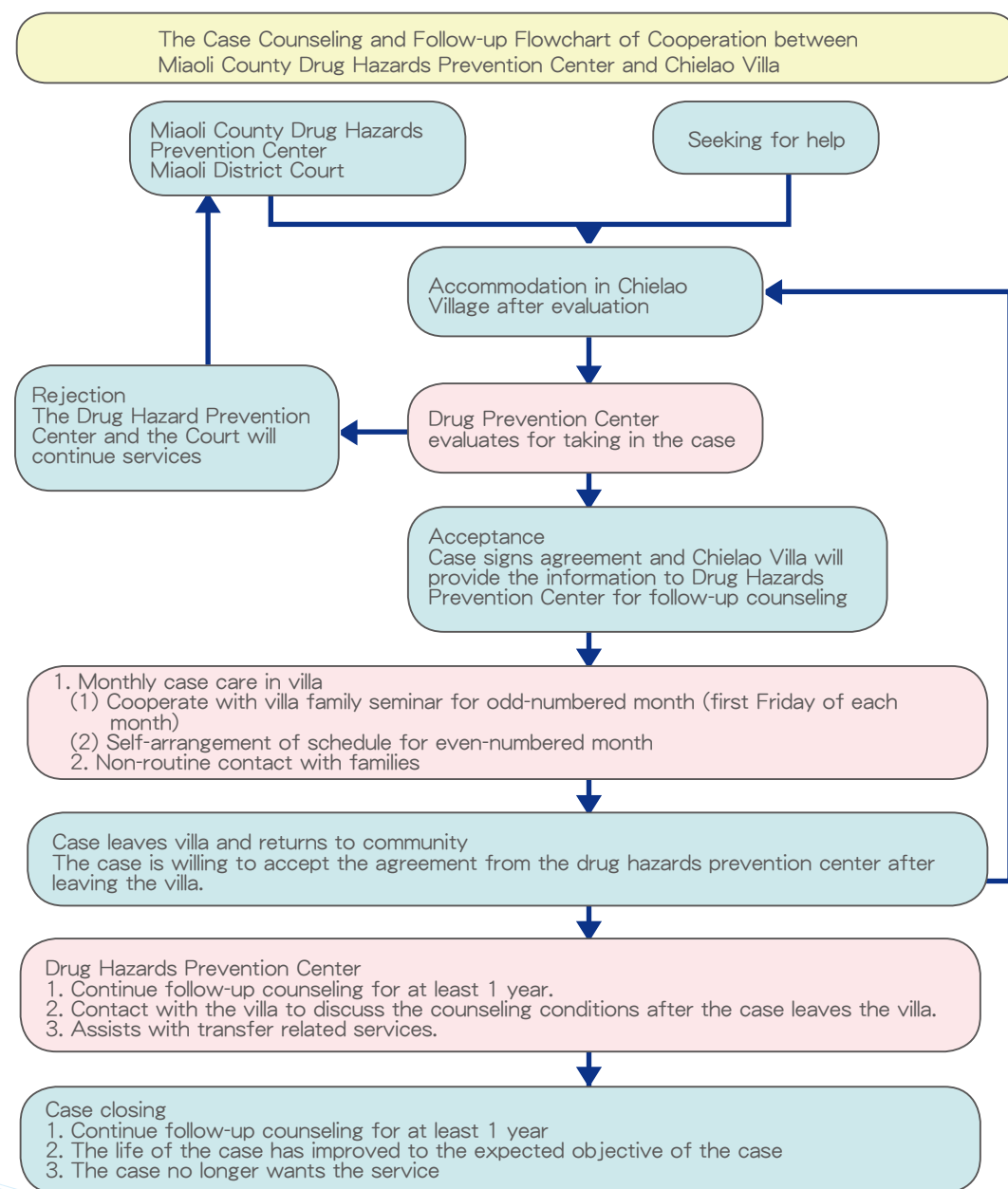


Figure 5-6 Cooperation Mechanism Flowchart

(8) Taichung City Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. To reduce the barrier for opioid-drug addicts to accept the methadone alternative therapy, the center starts organizing methadone alternative therapy remote medication program since August 1, 2015. Drug addicts will no longer pay for initial visit fees or go through transfer and other administration transactions before taking medication on cooperating sites in order to enhance the medication convenience. By the end of 2015, a total of 26 drug addicts are benefit from the services and acknowledged by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.



Figure 5-7 Ministry of Health and Welfare Awards Presentation

2. To enhance the intention for rehabilitation from drug addicts in Taichung City (including low-income, middle income, and other financially disadvantaged addicts,) the center applies for NTD 495 thousand of surplus fund from charity lottery of Taichung City in 2015 to subsidize drug addicts their medical treatment. Each addict may receive up to NTD9 thousand subsidiary per year. In 2015, a total of 44 addicts received the subsidiary and the total funding will be increased to NTD688 thousand for subsidizing new items of Buprenorphine in order to maximize the rehabilitation effect.

3. The center connects with network units to organize the “Juvenile Rehabilitation Therapy Program” to assist adolescent with staying away from drugs and learning problem-solving capacity. In 2015, the center took in 98 cases and the outcome shown that the cases completed the therapy their drug reliance, index of depression and impulsive acts are significantly improved.

(9) Nantou County Drug Hazards Prevention Center

In 2015, a cumulative number of 1,592 drug addicts were supervised, 1,353 people, 857 family visits, and 4,608 phone interviews were provided. The items of counseling consist of employment, medical rehabilitation and financial aids.

(10) Changhua County Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. The center cooperated with schools to organize the 2015 juvenile schedule 3 and 4 drug rehabilitation service program – juvenile “Seeing oneself and discovering hope” study group, in small groups to draw students to participate with books and films, and thereby enhance the attendance rate.
2. The center organized 18 sessions of drug addict family support group with 299 people participated. Drug addicts with successful rehabilitation or psychologists and physicians are invited to share their experience and course of rehabilitation on radio stations, helping drug addicts’ families to intensify the support.
3. The center organized 25 sessions of employment acceleration seminar, in-prison career promotion and career exploration groups with 848 people participated, where correct job seeking information and channels were provided to urge drug addicts with return to society.

(11) Yunlin County Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. The center actively recruits and trains drug hazards prevention volunteer and the 2015 volunteer follow-up counseling rate reached 41.8%.
2. The center cooperates with the Education Department, off-campus association, Office of Juvenile Probation, and Juvenile Affairs Division of Police Department to jointly organize juvenile ketamine urine screening service and juvenile drugs reporting mechanism since 2014.
3. The center established “Drug Prevention and Effectiveness Consulting Team” to evaluate the psychological treatment and counseling effect on the families of drug addicts, in addition to providing drug prevention business consulting and implementing tertiary preventive work.

(12) Chiayi County Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. Section chief of Health Bureau Drug Abuse Prevention of chiayi

county represented the center to participate in the “International Conference on Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment in Asia 2015” to be held in the new campus of University of Macau, had an oral presentation on “Innovation and Improvement of Chiayi County Health Bureau Drug Abuse Prevention Center in Follow-Up Counseling Mechanism.”

2. The center counsels on the establishment of “Chiayi County Family Association” to provide family with immediate and convenient services in addition to establishing the Facebook page for members and families of drug addicts to interact with each other. Additionally, the “Change for Happiness” e-book for families of drug addicts presents the common questions in families of drug addicts through Q&A interaction in addition to printing into a manual and distributed to health offices and relevant units in counties and cities, available for the public and families of drug addicts to read.

(13) Chiayi City Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. The center voluntarily detects families with drug hazards to expand the objects and scope of service. The center also cooperate with Chiayi City Domestic Violence Prevention Center to jointly launch the “Counterpart’s Views and Behavior Change Evaluation Program” in order to encourage the family of the drug addicts’ to support service program process and prevent recidivism.



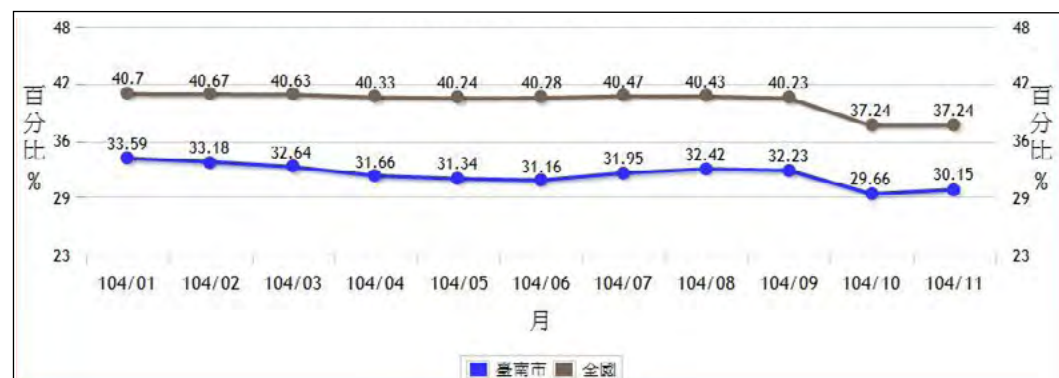
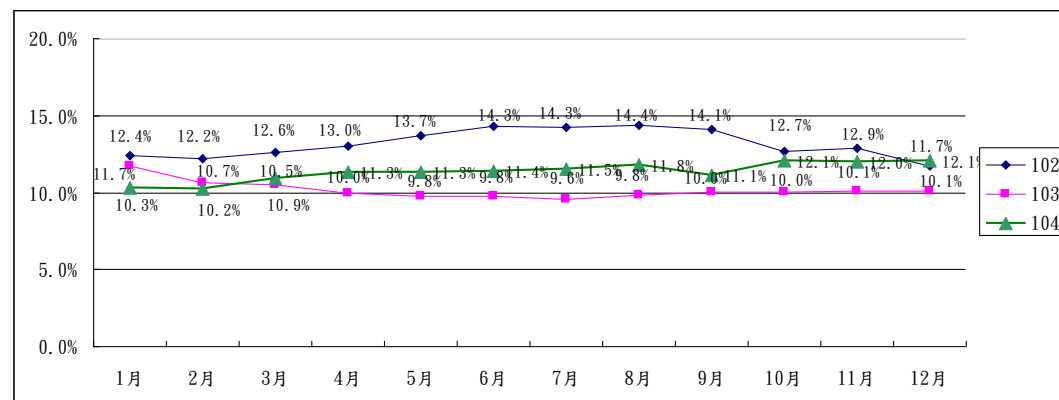
Figure 5-8 Producing the manual of “Change for Happiness” for the family of drug addicts

2. To enhance the intention for drug addicts to work, the center conducts the interview for employment matching by the responsible social worker or accompanied by case manager for follow-up treatment.

(14) Tainan City Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. The re-prisoning rate of 2015 drug addict follow-up counseling

case is 12.19%, the least increase compared with the 6 major cities. Moreover, the recidivism rate of drug addict's voluntary follow-up counseling case using drugs in 2 years after follow-up counseling is 30.15% in average, between January and November of 2015 (national average of 37.24%).



2. The center offers low-burden and comprehensive support to expand the follow-up of the household registration sites or current residence or medication site for maintain therapy cases, offering case services when the cases are registered in Tainan City. The 2015 Tainan City budget appropriates 432 drug addicts with participation in maintain therapy and the grant amount of NTD6,592,606.

3. The “Training Class for Bakery Class C Certification Skills” or “Training Class for Chinese Culinary Certification Skills” are open to rehabilitees with evaluation of the need for rehabilitee employment to provide fundamental baking skills and counseling on certification examination. In 2015, the center transferred 104 drug addicts for employment with an actual match of 76 people and 20 people have been employed successfully.

(15) Kaohsiung City Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. Kaohsiung City actively counsels the four designated drug rehabilitation institutions to participate in the “Non-Opioid Drug Addict Rehabilitation Therapy Funding Plan” from the Ministry of Health and Welfare, providing services to 39 people in 2015. Additionally 92 sites for providing clean needles were set up to effectively reduce the spread among drug addicts with AIDS. In 2015, 1,256,156 needles have been provided with a recycling rate of 95%.

2. The establishment of 348 “Employment newflash” and 37 “Employment Counseling Service Stations” provide personalized employment services. The Labor Bureau also designs training courses for drug addicts on employment skills, providing intention to look for a job and making benefits of stable employment. The center also cooperates with the prison to organize the “Employment Preparation Growth Group Before Discharge from the Prison,” where drug addicts undergo occupational restructuring and managing of stress to adapt their attitude of employment. In 2015, the center organized 43 sessions with 1,076 people benefited.

(16) Pingtung County Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

1. Student Domain: Drug-free in healthy campus project, drug-free campus intelligence care plan, high urine screening rate and friendly campus prevention project are executed with a focus on building of comprehensive counseling network and mechanism for drug addicting juveniles, thereby validating the counseling responsibility and cooperation with reporting unit, o

strengthening the follow-up counseling for transferred students. In 2015, 4 students were transferred to receive medical treatment by physician's instruction with an average 10 times of clinic visits.

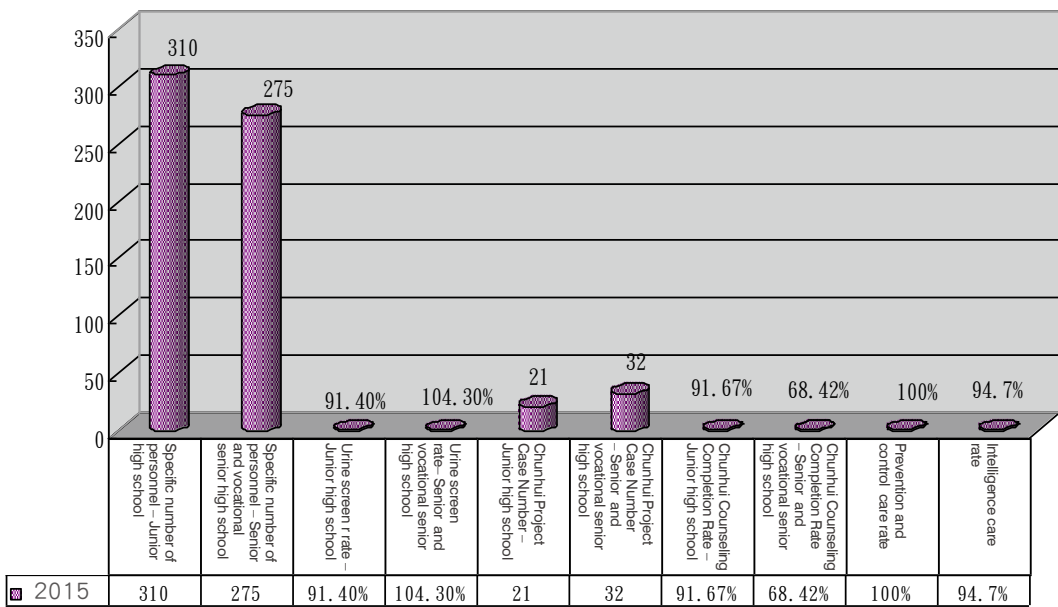


Figure 5-9 2015 Effectiveness of Student Domains Project Plan Execution

A. Social Domain: The center executes the drug addicts care network plan in community with high risk zone, self-reflection of treatment project plan, and integration of schedule 3 and 4 drug care project plan and other various operations. In particular, the “drug addicts care network plan in community with high risk zone” implemented in 2013 has reduced the rate of addicts population from 0.29% in 2013 to the 0.26% in 2015. Moreover, 28 addicts have a stable job via the “self-reflection of treatment project plan” without secondary imprisonment.

(17) Yilan County Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

The Yilan County Government Police Department notified 397 people on schedule 3 and 4 drug users in violation of Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act in addition to organizing 26 sessions on “Yilan County Narcotics Hazard Incident Penalty Seminar.” To highlight the course content and purpose of re-education, the center integrates the diverse

resources in Yilan County to design interesting courses and weekend classes in response to the needs of drug addicts, thereby reducing recidivism and enhancing the attendance rate. Additionally, drug users of schedule 3 and 4 drugs (including juvenile) shall be traced in 1-2 year of follow-up counseling. A total of 125 addicts have been followed up for counseling by the end of 2015 to prevent the schedule 3 and 4 drug addicts for further using the first and second grade drugs.

(18) Hualian County Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

To enhance the intention for heroin addicts on receiving therapy in Hualian County, reduce financial burden, increase medication attendance rate, and retention rate, the Hualian County Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center has already proposed the 2016 “Drug Addict Alternative Therapy Funding” program to intensify the drug addicts’ intention to receive alternative therapy.

(19) Pingtung County Government Drugs Hazards Prevention Center

1. To enhance the attendance rate and retention rate for drug addicts on alternative therapy, the center case manager will routinely go to the outpatient institution twice a month since October 2014, providing follow-up counseling care and resource links by case demand. A total of 146 addicts have interviewed for counseling in 2015.
2. To enhance the intention in drug addicts living in remote area and 20KM far away from the rehabilitation institutions, Taitung County has allocated the budget for drug addicts on transportation subsidy in 2015 to effectively relief the financial burden and strengthen the intention for therapy. A total of 8 addicts have received the subsidiary in 2015.

3.13 HIV positive diagnosed



Figure 5-10 Cases from Operation Dawn sent letters to the case manager at Pingtung County Drug Hazards Prevention Center

cases were identified from the drug users on AIDS screening. In particular, 12 cases have applied for national medical card and 13 cases have been treated, and one case was referred to employment matching service.

- 4. Develop and integrate social resources, transfer drug addicts to the midway home of Operation Dawn for further settlement.

(20) Penghu County Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

- 1. Social workers visited addicts and evaluated the need for follow-up counseling, 65 people were served in 2015.
- 2. 2 addicts have been matched for employment in 2015 to improve the living quality and stay away from drug hazards.
- 3. The center organizes 8 sessions and 16 hours of “Drug Addict Case Group Therapy” to provide courses in the physical and mental preparation, addiction formation concept and rehabilitation myths as well as relapse risk and response, 13 addicts were benefit.

(21) Kinmen County Government Drug Hazards Prevention Center

- 1. Providing high-risk families with relevant welfare services and connecting with Kinmen County public and private sectors to jointly manage crisis, strengthening the drug prevention triangular operation. The center also establishes a social service procedure and an organization chart for the addicts follow up and counseling.
- 2. In the end of 2015, a total of 24 third and fourth grade drug users were penalized for seminars. In particular, 20 men and 4 women aged 18 years and older who are ketamine users.

12. Private Institution Drug Rehabilitation Overview and Outcome

To encourage private sectors in participation in drug rehabilitation work, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Labor jointly provide resources annually to work with private sectors drug addicts in community

to support them returning to community successfully.

(1) Operation Dawn

Operation Dawn a gospel rehabilitation approach based on spiritual therapy that stabilize the rehabilitees through spiritual courses in group model, general courses, practice courses, and employment courses. Drug users are assisted with rebuilding their life and need to live in the counseling village (house) for one year and half during the rehabilitation period, receiving a comprehensive rehabilitation counseling education of the body, mind, soul, and social behaviors. In 2015, the outcome of nine rehabilitation village services includes the 147 drug rehabilitees in Operation Dawn since 2014. Additional 225 people jointed in 2015 with 177 people left before the expiration. 40 addicts have left upon expiration (one year and half in village is considered expiration).

(2) Pingtung County House of Grace

The House of Grace is composed of 3 shelter centers, namely Bethel Home (male), Dorcas Home (female) and Adam’s Academy (Teenager). The centers adopt community based therapy model, using belief as the core to provide love, company, and admonishing and to help drug addicts restore spiritually for holistic health.

In 2015, a total of 256 calls for rehabilitation were served, among which the male accounted for 63% and female for 37%. The addicting substances consisted of alcohol and third grade drugs mostly aged 26-35 years old.

In 2015, a total of 54 adults and 12 teenagers were arranged for rehabilitation. In particular, 10 teenagers returned to school. Compared with the before and after physiological evaluation of the cases, that isolated sheltering (no smoking, alcohol and drug but with normal routine and diet) can help the body restore with significant effect.

Going to the bathroom in every 5 minute	Bladder Capacity of less than 50cc	Get up 4~5 times during sleep
▼	▼	▼
Going to the bathroom in one hour	Bladder capacity restored to 300cc	Get up 1~2 times during sleep

Figure 5-11 Effect of Bladder Recovery for Cases with Ketamine Use

(3) Libertas Educational Foundation

Libertas Educational Foundation is a foundation providing services primarily to drug addicts. The Foundation promoted “Family Support Service Program” and “Seamless Connection – Returning Home Program” in all prisons for a long time. The education and counseling before addicts released, the parent meeting and family seminars, the continuous family visits after addicts released, social networking connection (including schooling, employment and medication,) debts reconciliation, housing rental assistance, emergency rescue to relay prevention and response (including transfer medical institutions)...etc. The Foundation gradually together with drug addicts to return the society. In view of recent high-risk housing community involving juvenile gangster and increasingly serious drug use, the Foundation undertakes the “Judicial Juvenile post Follow-up service program” with the establishment of juvenile care office and psychological consulting office. The foundation also offers short-term midway house services for judicial juveniles lacking social and family support, while cooperation with county/city government drug hazard prevention center and district courts to hold the health education course and parent communication courses for juveniles protected by jurisdiction and judicial juveniles involving recidivism of third and fourth grade drug. Moreover, to help drug adder rehabilitees and high-risk juveniles look for a job and well connect with society, the foundation launched the social corporation project in 2015 by establishing one “intern restaurant and one “Cultural Café” in 2015.

In 2015, eight juvenile drug users were arranged in temporary shelters and 40 sessions of rehabilitation group and rehabilitation parent groups were provided by New Taipei City and Keelung District Course, with a total 349 people participated. Moreover, five sessions of the compulsory parent education for the parents of their children using drugs were held with a total 42 people participated, and follow-up counseling were also provided for 81 people.

III. Future Prospects

Drugs (narcotics) addiction is similar to chronic diseases such as asthma, high blood pressure, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases that are chronic and could easily relapse. Drug (narcotics) addicts will

need regular life and rely on the will to avoid any potential risks for addictive substance, and with medical treatment as well as various social recovery programs. Nonetheless it is the responsibility of the Government to provide a friendly and healthy system for drug (narcotics) addicts while helping them to return to the society. To cope with the constantly emerging drug abuse issues, the central and local governments will continue to strengthen the integration of sources from the health, social, labor, police, and judicial sectors, in a teamwork basis to substantially improve the therapy and treatment effectiveness for drug (narcotics) and reduce the relapse.

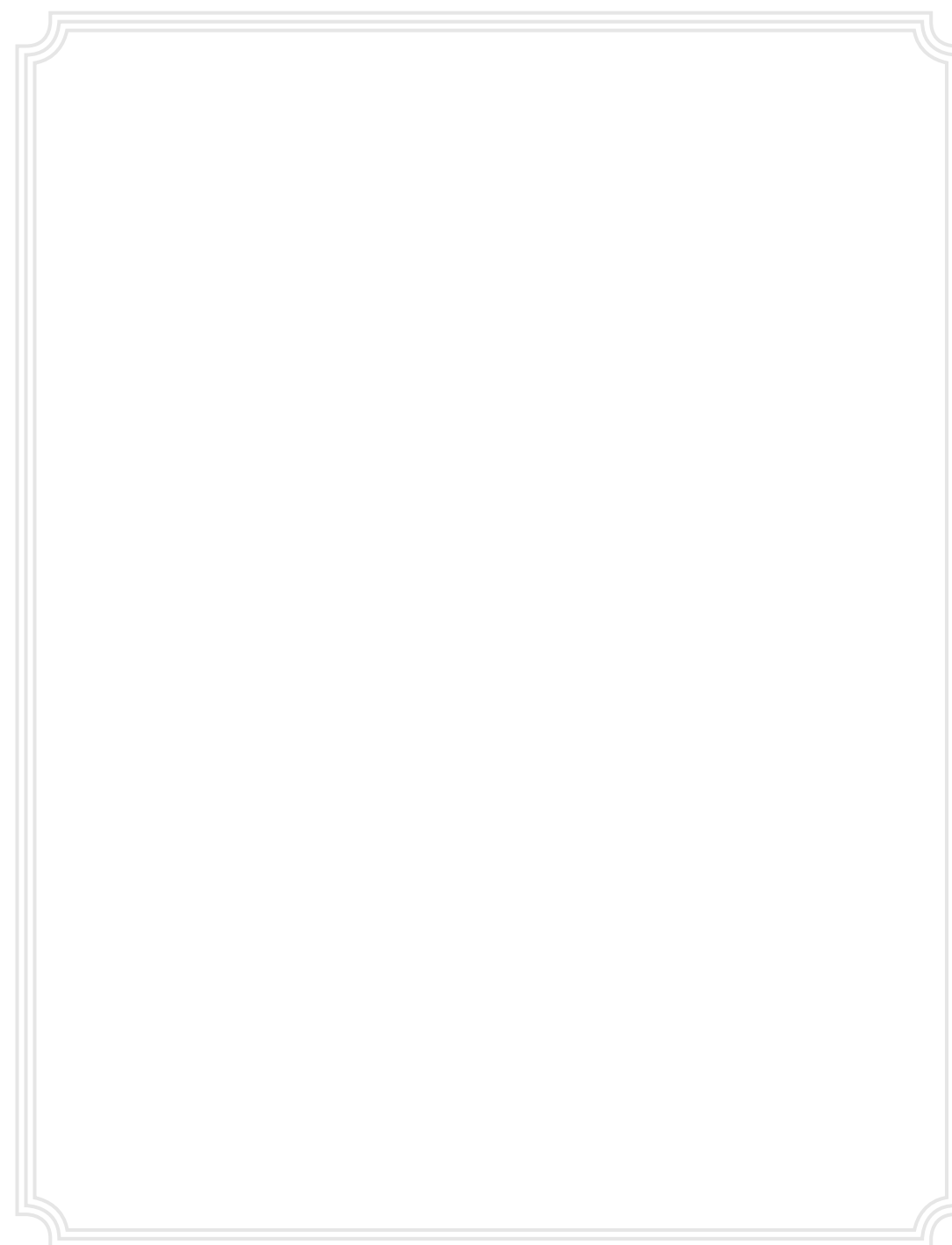
Part VII Conclusions

Among recent years drug issues, what has most people concerned is the issue of the use of ketamine by the younger population, Drug Committee members over the years believe that, taking into consideration the schooling and employment issues of young users, labeling effect, the limitations of the threat of punishment, shorten prison terms and other negative factors, upgrading ketamine from Category III to Category II narcotic was not recommended, so in light of this resolution, the relevant government departments will have to actively strengthen health education and advocacy on emerging drugs through multimedia channels, increase criminal sanctions to those supplying ketamine, strengthen raids against drug crime hot spots, improve the effectiveness of penalty lectures to drugs users, enhance the rehabilitation service energy of ketamine users, and implement the tertiary intervention for students' drug abuse, as all efforts are all for reducing the harm brought to our citizens' by ketamine and other emerging drugs.

In addition, the occurrence in society of sometimes lethal drug abuses or drug-related security events often causes concern among the general public. Relevant government departments, in addition to convey health education knowledge, so that people understand the dangers of drug abuse, have also to review the lack of government intervention in the prevention and control of drug abuse, and through the care of high-risk families, strengthening the functions of family and school, provide treatment and rehabilitation services, and refining all other aspects, reduce the demand for drugs; by supplementing with drug enforcement efforts, reduce the incidence of drug abuse. We hope that each unfortunate event can prod the continue forward movement of drug prevention and control work, with a little more rationality and pragmatism, and less unnecessary emotions, so that the same regret will not recur.

Although drug users are only a small part of our society, to effectively prevent and control drugs, universal joint effort from the whole population is required. Without the support of the community, halfway house that help drug addicts to get back into society will not be able to be established because of community rejection, users with drug records will also have difficulty in finding employment due to doubts and fears, government agencies will also be unable to receive enough resources for drug enforcement or to provide rehabilitation assistance, so we believe in the future, public understanding and support of the drug problem will become

the most important cornerstone for anti-drug work, and we look forward that the general public will uphold the belief of me and no drugs, join their efforts in anti-drugs work, and build altogether a healthy and happy society.



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