

2013 Anti=Drug Report

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



▶ Contents

Part I Preface0	01
Part II Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure0	04
Part III Supervising Drug Prevention	
II. Collect and organize drug-abuse information for a better grasp current trends	
III. Promulgate regulation of regulated drugs to prevent misuse and crimin offenses	
IV. Improve the regulation system for precursor chemical0	36
V. Monitoring newly emerging narcotics trends and provide warni mechanisms	
VI. Strengthen regional anti-drug strategic partnerships0	57
VII. Conclusion	62
Part IV Drug resistance and prevention00	
II. Effective use of media to establish uniform anti-drug awareness0	65
III. Consolidate screening tasks and improve the counseling network0	96
IV. Improve anti-drug knowledge and strengthen prevention teria prevention work	-

V. Promotion of volunteer services to encourage anti-drug education	128
VI. Conclusion	140
Part V Drug Enforcement and Collaboration1	142
I. Preface	143
II. Current tasks	144
III. Future outlook	179
IV. Conclusion	181
Part VI Drug Rehabilitation1	102
I. Preface	
II. Current tasks	184
III. Future outlook	225
Part VII International Participation	226
I. Preface	
II. Current tasks	227
III. Future outlook	250
IV. Conclusion	256
Part VIII Conclusion	257





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

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

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

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

> Minister Tseng, Yung-Fu Ministry of Justice June 2013

Auti-Drug Report | Part II | Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure

Part | |

Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure

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

Respective milestones for the anti-drug project:

- ▶▶ I. Supervising Drug Prevention Division
 - 1. Collect and organize drug-abuse information for a better grasp of current trends.
 - 2. Promulgate regulation of regulated drugs to prevent misuse and criminal offenses.
 - 3. Improve the regulation system for precursor chemicals.
 - 4. Monitor newly emerging narcotics trends and provide warning mechanisms.
 - 5. Strengthen regional anti-drug strategy partnerships.

▶▶ II. Drug Resistance Divison

- 1. Utilize all possible resources to advocate anti-drug information for a better and broader effect.
- 2. Implement regulation and screening of high risk groups.
- 3. Strengthen connections between different units/ organizations to establish a network of drug-abuse prevention counsel groups.
- 4. Routinely evaluate and review the results of the drug-abuse warning system and counsel groups.



▶▶ III. Collaboration Law Enforcement Division

- 1. Establish comprehensive drug enforcement laws and regulations.
- 2. Track down drug sources and eliminate drug trafficking organizations.
- 3. Confiscate profits made from drug trafficking and break off resources for traffickers.
- 4. Strengthen drug search and seizure efficacy at borders and customs.
- 5. Strengthen international and cross-strait collaboration on drug enforcement.

▶▶ IV. Drug Rehabilitation Division

- 1. Continue to provide drug rehabilitation services.
- 2. Develop diversification in drug rehabilitation methods.

V. International Collaboration Division

- 1. Establish international anti-drug collaboration systems.
- 2. Strengthen cross-border drug enforcement cooperation.
- 3. Promote active involvement in international drug enforcement and collaboration meetings.
- 4. Introduce advanced equipment for improved efficiency in drug enforcement.
- 5. Continue international information exchanges on import/ export of regulated drugs.
- 6. Formulate strategies to fight international drug-related crimes.

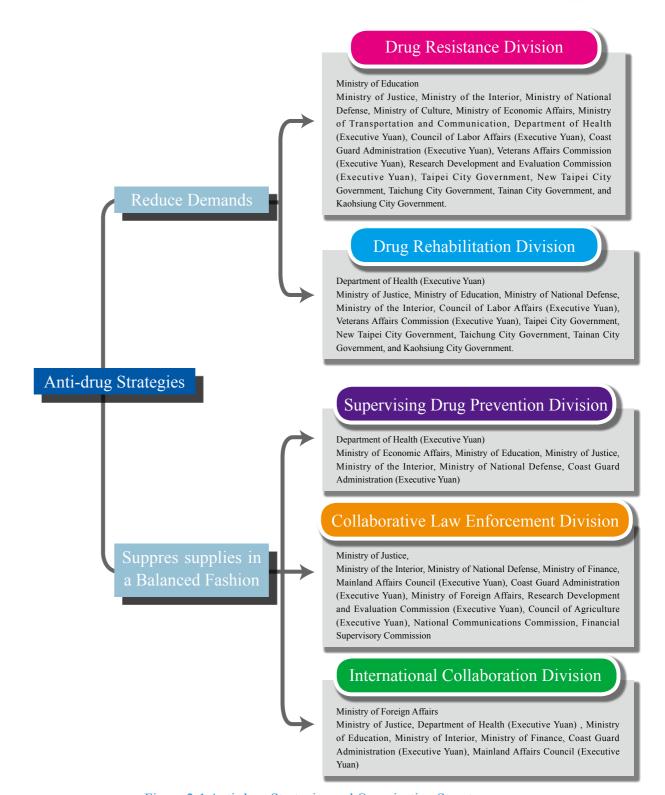


Figure 2-1 Anti-drug Strategies and Organization Structure

Part | | |

Supervising Drug Prevention

Lead author: Department of Health, Executive Yuan

Coauthors: Ministry of Economic Affairs

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of the Interior

Ministry of National Defense

Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

▶▶ I. Preface

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

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

- ▶▶ II. Collect and organize drug-abuse information for a better grasp of current trends
 - 1. Current Develpement
 - (1) Strengthen drug-abuse reporting mechanisms, making use of preventive functions

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



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



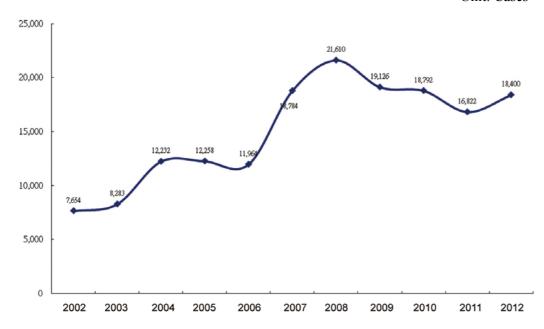


Figure 3-1 Drug-abuse Cases Reported by Medical Institutes over the Year

i. Analysis of 2012 Report

The most commonly abused narcotics were heroin, 12,392 people (67.3%), (methyl) amphetamine, 5,864 people (31.9%), and ketamine, 901 people (4.%). 84.4% of the subjects reported used single narcotics and 15.6% used multiple drugs. Reported cases

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

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

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

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



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

Aga (Vannald)	Male		Female		Total	
Age (Year old)	case	%	case	%	case	%
< 9	2	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
10 - 19	67	0.4	29	0.9	96	0.5
20 - 29	1,703	11.3	686	20.7	2389	13.0
30 - 39	6,312	41.8	1,527	46.1	7,839	42.6
40 - 49	4,820	32.0	701	21.2	5,521	30.0
50 - 59	1,869	12.4	260	7.8	2,129	11.6
60 - 69	252	1.7	87	2.6	339	1.8
> 70	61	0.4	23	0.7	84	0.5
Total count	15,086		3,3	14	18,4	.00
Average age	39.	5	37.	.0	39.	.1

Table 3-3 Causes of Drug Abuse in 2012

Course of Dune Alexan	Male		Female		Total	
Cause of Drug Abuse	case	%	case	%	case	%
Drug Dependency	9,659	44.1	1,772	34.6	11,431	42.3
Peer Pressure	3,716	17.0	780	15.2	4,496	16.6
Stress Relief	3,392	15.5	692	13.5	4,084	15.1
Curiosity	2,088	9.5	406	7.9	2,494	9.2
Sleep	767	3.5	702	13.7	1,469	5.4
Stimulant	753	3.4	134	2.6	887	3.3
Boredom	648	3.0	140	2.7	788	2.9
Seeking Excitement	589	2.7	135	2.6	724	2.7
Medication	155	0.7	206	4.0	361	1.3
Weight Loss	60	0.3	100	2.0	160	0.6
Suicide	18	0.1	23	0.4	41	0.2
Others	63	0.3	29	0.6	92	0.3
Total	21,9	08	5,1	19	27,0)27

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

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

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

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

22,225

ii. Analysis of Historical Data

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

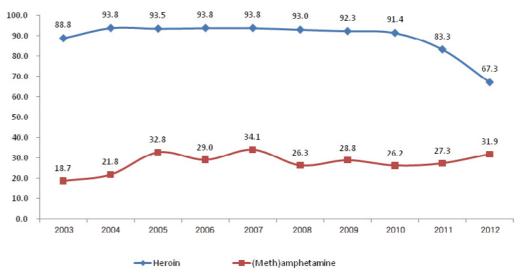


Figure 3-2 Trends for most commonly abused drugs reported by medical centers in Taiwan

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

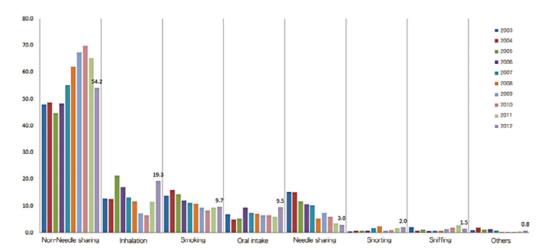


Figure 3-3 Trends for methods of drug-use reported by medical centers in Taiwan

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

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

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

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

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

Year/Item	Schedule I drugs	Schedule II drugs	Schedule III drugs	Schedule IV drugs	Others	Total
2010	2	282	1,271	0	4	1,559
2011	4	257	1,548	0	1	1,810
2012	0	241	2,188	0	3	2,432

Note:a: Includes heroin and morphine.

Source: Ministry of Education

b: Includes amphetamine, MDMA and cannabis.

c: Includes ketamine, FM2, and nimetazepam.

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

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



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

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

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

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

Source: Ministry of Education

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

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

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



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

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

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

(2) Strengthen drug test efficiency

i. Urine tests for drug-abuse

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

By the end of 2012, a total of 13 institutions (five in Northern Taiwan, two in Central Taiwan, five in Southern Taiwan, and one in Eastern Taiwan) have been approved for governmental urine test accreditation for items including opioids (including morphine and codeine), amphetamines (including methamphetamine, amphetamine, MDMA, and MDA), cannabis metabolites, and ketamine metabolites (including ketamine and norketamine). As a result of increased drug-abuse in recent years, especially since the abuse of ketamine usage has reached a threshold, a total of eight test facilities have passed institutional approval, including two in 2007 (Tzuchi University Drug-abuse Test Center and Chengshiu Technology University), three in 2008, two in 2009, one in 2010, two in 2011, and two are currently pending approval. For a complete list of approved facilities and accredited items please refer to Table 3-7. In order to maintain the quality of test items, in 2012, 13 test facilities received accreditation evaluations, five received random inspections, and a total of 52 facilities received quarterly routine performance examinations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.0 Number of positive results for approval t	tacting Itams in uring tacts done by approved
Table 3-9 Number of positive results for approval t	lesting fields in time tests done by approved
	5 11
testing institutions between 2010 and 2012	

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

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

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

ii. Drug-abuse non-urine test

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



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

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

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

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

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

2. Future Perspectives

(1) Continue compilation of drug-abuse report data

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Current Develpement

(1) Managing distribution of regulated drugs

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

i. Certification management for regulated drugs

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



Card

Controlled Drug Registration Permit to Import Controlled

Permit to Export Controlled



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

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

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

Table 3-12 Regulated drug field audit results of 2012

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



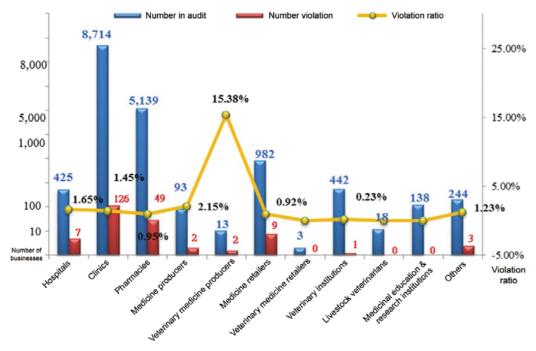


Figure 3-4 Audited and violation cases and analysis of 2012 sorted by industry

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

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

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

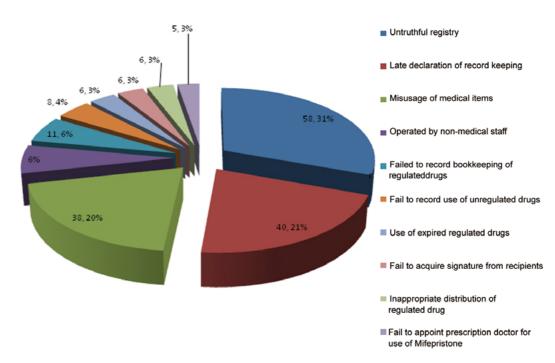


Figure 3-5 Analysis of top 10 violations of controlled drugs field audit in 2012

(2) Amendments of controlled Drug management regulations

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

Amendments are as follows:

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



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

Table 3-14 Additional controlled drugs and classifications in 2012

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

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

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

(3) Strengthen ingredient management of controlled drugs

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

Table 3-16 Schedule IV controlled drug ingredients

Item	Name in Chinese	Name in English			
1	麻黃甡	Ephedrine			
2	麥角新撿	Ergometrine \ Ergonovine			
3	麥角胺鐱	Ergotamine			
4	麥角酸鐱	Lysergic acid			
5	甲基麻黃撿	Methylephedrine			
6	去甲麻黃撿(新麻黃撿)	Phenylpropanolamine \ Norephedrine			
7	假麻黃鐱	Pseudoephedrine			

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

i. Limit amount of ephedrine production and packaging material

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



ii. Raw material quantitative control

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

iii. Strengthen management of ephedrine distribution

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

iv. Strengthen ephedrine export control

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

v. Strengthen drug enforcement-related collaboration

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

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

2. Future Perspectives

(1) Continue to strengthen auditing management of controlled drugs

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

(2) Continue to work closely with drug prevention authorities

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

(3) Strengthen education/promotion of controlled drugs management

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



▶► IV. Improve the regulation system for precursor chemical

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

1. Current Develpement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

(3) Handle International Inquiries from Import and Export Businesses

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

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

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

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

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



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

(5) Conduct random assessment of industrial precursor chemicals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

2. Future Perspectives

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

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

(2) Continue to strengthen evaluation and eliminate illegal usage

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

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

1. Current Develpement

(1) Monitoring of Emerging Drugs

i. Department of Health, Executive Yuan

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

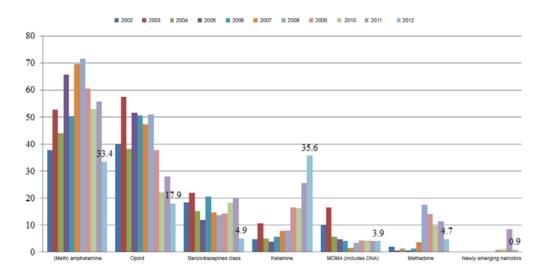


Figure 3-8 Abused drugs between 2002-2012

ii. National police agency, MOI

The National Police Agency (MOI) is in charge of monitoring new abused substances domestically and internationally. Ministry of the Interior actively conducts factory evaluations, provides intelligence support for field inspections, and assists all government bodies in processing drug offenses. A summary of current tasks are as follows:

a. Establish Drug Prevention Strategies to Strengthen Investigations

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

iii. Military Police Command, Ministry of National Defense

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



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

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

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



Figure 3-9 Fluoroamphetamine and bk-MDEA were detected

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



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

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

iv. Bureau of Investigation (MOJ)

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

In 2012, a total of 19 underground drug manufacturing factories were seized, including one schedule II cannabis factory, seven schedule II methyl-amphetamine factories, one schedule II (meth) amphetamine/ 4-fluoromethamphetamine factory, five schedule IV medical-use ephedrine purifying factories and one schedule IV raw material hydroxylamine hydrochloride factory. Due to the strict control of ephedrine in mainland China, raw materials are hard to obtain; therefore, domestic methylamphetamine factories use common cold medicines for the extraction of ephedrine and manufacture (meth) amphetamine after purification. In 2012, besides using common cold medicines for ephedrine, drug producers also tried to use ephedrine grass for purification. Since ephedrine grass is a legal ingredient in Chinese medicine, its potential for misusage should be strictly controlled.

v. Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

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

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

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



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

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

2. Future Perspectives

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

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

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

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

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

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

▶▶ VI. Strengthen regional anti-drug strategic partnerships

1. Current tasks

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



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

- iii. On August 22nd and 23rd, 2012, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) hosted the "United States Controlled Substance Management Policies and Conditions Seminar 2012". Officers from the Drug Enforcement Administration were invited to share their experiences on topics such as the current situation of substance abuse, control procedures, management policies, and inspections as reference for the drafting of novel drug prevention strategies.
- (2) Participate in international seminars on substance abuse prevention topics, exchange drug prevention experiences
 - i. The Department of Health (Executive Yuan) participated in the "Second Asia-Pacific Conference on Health Promotion and Education" from May 4th to May 6th of 2012. During the conference, Chancellor Shingo Katsuno of Gifu Pharmaceutical University was invited to share Japanese youth drug abuse prevention program effectiveness and actual operation conditions so as to improve substance abuse prevention strategies and methods in Taiwan.
- ii. From May 27th through June 9th, 2012, a representative from the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) participated in the "Society for Prevention Research 20th Annual Meeting" held in the United States. The representative also visited organizations responsible

- for the classification and management of controlled substances, to exchange experiences on substance control/ management and operation and subsequently to improve Taiwan's management system for newly emerging narcotics.
- iii. From September 3rd through 8th, 2012, representatives from Ministry of the Interior attended the "Clandestine Laboratory Investigating Chemists Association 22nd Annual Technical Training Seminar" in the United States to better grasp all the different types of drug analysis currently used by different countries in response to the constantly changing techniques of drug making operations. These seminars will strengthen domestic investigations on drug manufacturing factories and the proficiency of drug and chemical analysis.
- iv. From September 19th to the 22nd, 2012, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) sent representatives to attend the "12th Annual Cross-strait Chinese Medicine Drug Dependency Seminar & Discussion" in Chingdao city, Shandong, China. Papers on the "Current Status on Drug Abuse in Taiwan" and "Tetrahydrocannabinol Analysis on Cannabis Seized in Taiwan" were orally presented to facilitate a discussion in order to build collaboration between Mainland China and Taiwan. The current status on Chinese drug-abuse and the current prevention measures/ regulations in the United States and Australia were also discussed for the reference of future prevention methods of drug abuse in Taiwan.
- v. From October 25th to the 20th, 2012, the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) attended the "7th Asian Conference on Pharmacoepidemiology" in India. A paper on "Management Strategies for Reducing Hypnotics Consumption in Taiwan" was presented. Exchanges of previous experiences, current surveillance, and relevant regulations on drugs followed in the EU and risk analysis/ management of drug use in Australia were



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Future Perspectives

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

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

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

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

In order to prevent proliferation of newly emerging narcotics,

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

▶ VII. Conclusion

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







Drug resistance and prevention

Lead author: Ministry of Education

Coauthors: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior,

Ministry of National Defense,

Ministry of Culture,

Ministry of Economic Affairs,

Ministry of Transportation and Communication,

Department of Health (Executive Yuan),

Council of Labor Affairs (Executive Yuan),

Coast Guard Administration (Executive Yuan),

Veterans Affairs Commission (Executive Yuan),

Research Development and Evaluation Commission

(Executive Yuan),

Taipei City Government,

New Taipei City Government,

Taichung City Government.

Tainan City Government,

and Kaohsiung City Government.







► I. Preface

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

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

of the Echinacea Movement from Taiwan to the world.

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

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

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

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

1. Current tasks

- (1) Multi-media promotion
 - i. Ministry of Education
 - a. The Ministry arranged the 2012 National Anti-drug Conference, inviting Michelle Chen (Yan-xi Chen) to be the acting anti-drug



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

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



shooting short film Internet advocating drug resistance



Figure 4-2 Cycling around Taiwan to turn high-risk drug heroes



Figure 4-3 Taichung City of Education's Echinacea Movement's around-Taiwan drug initiatives covered in

coverage as it circled Taiwan, successfully promoting anti-drug messages to the public through school participation.

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



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



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

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



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



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



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



Figure 4-8 Special screening of Drug Figure 4-9 Press conference of Hand-Crisis 2 led by the Mayor of New Taipei City, Chu Li-lun



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

ii. Ministry of Justice

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











anti-drug short video of Justice, the Ministry of Education, and the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan) in 2012

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

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



Figure 4-13 The Department of Health Figure 4-14 The Department of Health (Executive Yuan) broadcast a short film, Bladder like a Balloon



(Executive Yuan) held a Reverse the Dark Days and Bright Nights book release press conference

iv. National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior

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

v. Ministry of National Defense

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



film series produced by the the Ministry of National Defense National Police Agency (Ministry of the Interior)



Figure 4-15 School drug Figure 4-16 Anti-drug episodes, Net of Justice and Drug prevention promotional short Resistance and Prevention - A War for Yourself, produced by



(2) Radio broadcasts

i. Ministry of Education

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

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







Figure 4-17 Taitung County Figure 4-18 Hualian Figure 4-19 Taoyuan Ministry of Education County Ministry of County Liaison Office Liaison office supervisor Education Liaison (Ministry of Education) was interviewed by radio office supervisor was Instructor was stations to talk about the interviewed by a radio interviewed by a radio Echinacea Movement

drug efforts in schools

station to talk about the station to talk about anticurrent progress on anti- drug efforts in schools

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

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



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

iii. Ministry of National Defense

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

(3) Outdoor media and internet-based promotion

i. Ministry of Education

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

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



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



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



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

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







and prevention flags erected along the watercourse of the dragon boat competition in Taoyuan County

Figure 4-23 Echinacea drug resistance Figure 4-24 In promotion of the Echinacea Movement, stake flags at the end of the dragon race are replaced with campaign flags in Hsinchu City

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





held by the Ministry of Education for the **Echinacea Movement**

Figure 4-25 Father's Figure 4-26 Singing video competition for the song A day e-card event Better Day Tomorrow held by the Ministry of Education for the Echinacea Movement



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

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





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

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





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

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



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

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



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



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

ii. Ministry of Culture

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

iii. Ministry of Justice

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



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

the game and entered an online drawing.

- b. The Ministry of Justice co-hosted a creative contest "Drug Battle" with the Ministry of Education, and the Food and Drug Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan). A total of 1,215 teams entered the contest; 21 of which won prizes and their creations were made into CDs, available for promotional purposes.
- c. The Ministry of Justice worked with the Taipei Underground Market to organize a street-dancing contest "Rock with Youth, Not to Drugs" and created two large light box posters "Resist Drugs,



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



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

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



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



Figure 4-36 "Drug Battle - Showdown with the Devil" drugfighting game

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

- a. In 2012, a "Ketamine Harm Section" was added to the "Antidrug Data" website to provide related institutions and schools with a better understanding of the potential harm of ketamine (Figure 4-37).
- b. Light-box posters "Don't Ketamine-Out Your Bladder"



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

(Figure 4-38) and "Beware! There is a Newly Emerging Drug near You" (Figure 4-39) are placed in Taoyuan International Airport and Taipei Gongguan MRT Station to remind youth and students of the danger of drug-abuse.



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



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

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



- on the exterior surfaces of Taipei buses and Kuo-kuang Motor Transport vehicles to remind the public of the consequences of drug abuse (Figure 4-40).
- e. Publication of drug-abuse messages such as, "Don't Let Ketamine Ruin Your Life", are posted in various forums including: TWBBS, Pchome, Eyny, Kijiji, Wefong, and Bounty Hunter.



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

v. Ministry of the Interior

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



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

vi. Ministry of National Defense

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



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

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



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

vii. Ministry of Economic Affairs

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



viii. Ministry of Transportation

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



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

broadcast at all judicial locations in support of anti-drug advocacy.

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



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



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

ix. Council of Labor Affairs

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



Figure 4-47 Anti-drug promotional Figure 4-48 Event information for the posters posted on electronic billboards **Employment and Vocational Training** by the Council of Labor Affairs



Echinacea Movement posted on the in the training center of the Bureau of Council of Labor Affairs, "Hi-learning" website

x. Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

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



(4) Various graphic and multimedia promotional materials

i. Ministry of Education

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



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

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





Figure 4-50 Director Jiang of the Figure 4-51 Heroes Alliance animation Ministry of Education representing designed by the Ministry of Education the Echinacea Movement Sports Advertisement

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







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

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

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

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



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



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

ii. Ministry of Culture

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

iii. Ministry of Justice

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

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

- a. In order to help the public understand the correct use of controlled drugs, pamphlets, and posters such as the "Misuse of Sleeping Pills" and "Psychological Side Effects of Diet Pills" were published. In addition, items such as anti-drug magnets, anti-drug glow sticks, ketamine and bladder L-shaped binders, and anti-drug protection stickers were produced to strengthen youth and the public understanding of drug-abuse and related harm to the body (Figure 4-55).
- b. Four 30-second promotional short videos were made, including Illegal Diet Methods, Drug Harm for Females, Say No to Ketamine - Balloons, and Say No to Ketamine -Bathroom, for promotional use. The Drug-

abuse Prevention Index 2012 was published to provide the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, and all Department of Health offices in the country with the most updated information on drug harm



Common Wealth's Future Kids monthly publication promoting the Drug-free Homeland website of the Ministry of Justice



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



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

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



Health, Executive Yuan)



Figure 4-56 Dark Day Bright Nights - Figure 4-57 Ketamine Harm published Recover the Sun drug-abuse case study in the Food and Drug Safety Weekly handbook published by the Food and Report by the Food and Drug Drug Administration (Department of Administration (Department of Health, Executive Yuan)

v. Department of Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior

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

vi. Ministry of National Defense

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



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



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

vii. Ministry of Economic Affairs

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



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

viii. Ministry of Transportation and Communication

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



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

ix. Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan

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

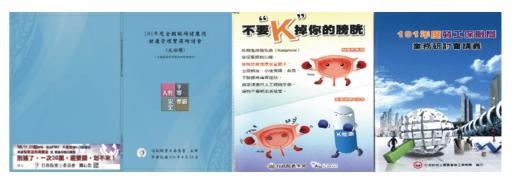


Figure 4-61 The Port of Keelung combines personnel training with distribution of health safety educational materials

x. Veteran Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan

The "Medical Health" program (includes information on

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



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

2. Future outlook

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



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

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

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

1. Current tasks

(1) Ministry of Education

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

- Ground" strategy, and has established the "Flow Chart of Tertiary Implementation Plan for Stdent Drug Abuse Prevention" (Figure 4-63), which is described as follows for the year 2012:
- i. According to the Executive Yuan's "Specialized Personnel Urine Test Methods", a list of all specialized personnel, approved by the principals after an assessment meeting, is to be compiled for every school level.
- ii. The Ministry holds procedural workshops for annual urine test screening directed at specialized personnel to explain how to conduct tests and obtain new subjects. Schools are asked to consolidate testing procedures in accordance with the instructions described by the Specialized Personnel (Student) Urine Test Handbook.
- iii. The Tsunghue project conducted a urine screening test focused on High-risk Individuals (Figure 4-64) and confirmed 1,292 positive cases.
- iv. In order to improve the effectiveness of student drug-abuse counseling, all schools are asked to follow Tsunghue groups' procedural protocols. Aside from identifying Tsunghue counseling groups' drug-abusing student lists, the Ministry has also established a "Student Drug-abuse Counseling and Management Tracking System" in order to effectively manage repeat offenders (Figure 4-65). In addition, the "Student Drug-abuse Counseling Module and Performance Assessment Project" (including assessment of teaching material, teaching equipment and counseling handbooks) was facilitated to develop Tsunghue counseling courses, continue hosting and promoting related initiatives and provide schools with student drug-abuse counseling and or rehabilitation information.

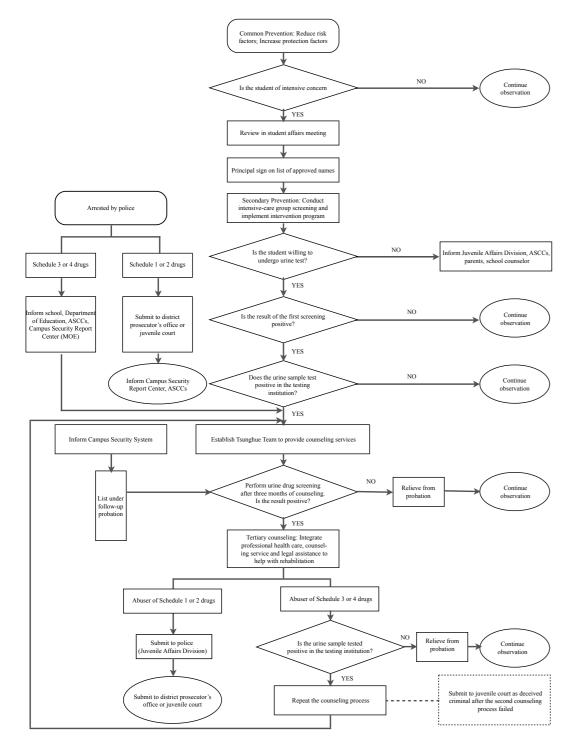


Figure 4-63 Flow Chart of Tertiary Implementation Plan for Stdent Drug Abuse Prevention





Figure 4-64 Tsunghue urine screening test for specialized personnel



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

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



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







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

- viii. The Ministry supervises consolidation of off-campus cooperative patrols in all counties and cities to counsel and record high-risk students wandering outside school grounds in hopes of putting an end to anti-social behavior in student groups. A total of 5,385 teachers, school supervisors, and police officers were utilized for 10,865 off - campus cooperative patrols.
- ix. The Ministry promoted the "Educational Institute Assisted Prosecutor/Police Reporting Module" where educational entities are responsible for detecting the intrusion of drug crimes into schools and reporting to authorities. This initiative will contribute to the apprehension of middle and small drug distributors, thereby securing school safety and halting the infiltration of narcotics into school campuses. According to statistics provided by the

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

(2) Ministry of Justice

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

(3) Ministry of the Interior

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



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

(4) Ministry of Nation Defense

i. Strengthen Screening Urine

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

ii. Enforced rehabilitation counseling

In order to completely rehabilitate drug addicts, courses such as Rehabilitation Counseling, Legal Education, Study of Humanity, and Career Counseling were offered during the rehabilitation period. In addition, social resources such as community, religious, and welfare groups are also incorporated to strengthen rehabilitation functions. In order to allow better understanding of the dangers brought about by drug-abuse, all ranks of military personnel are recommended to read the reference of Next Stop, Happiness, a booklet published by the Department of Health (Executive Yuan) in 2010, and distributed to all mental health centers. The same content is also available for download on the Political Warfare Bureau website to further education regarding drug abuse (Figure 4-67). Statistics indicate a total of 149 rehabilitated in 2010, including five repeat offenders (3.3% of the total population). This number was lowered to 104 by 2011, including six repeat offenders (5.7% of the total population). In 2012, the total number of rehabilitated was again reduced to 84, with only one repeat offender (1.1% of the total population). A dramatic improvement in anti-drug efforts is shown in Figure 4-68.



99至101年觀察勒戒及再犯人數統計圖
— 觀察勒戒人數 — 再犯人數
— 149
— 104 — 93
— 5 6 — 1
— 99年 100年 101年

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

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

(5) Ministry of Economic Affairs

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

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

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



(6) Ministry of Transportation and Communications

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







Railway Administration

Figure 4-69 Notices displayed inside Figure 4-70 Port of Keelung, a branch of operational vehicles of the Taiwan Taiwan International Ports Corporation Ltd., conducting screening urine tests to specialized personnel

(7) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

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

Table 4-3 2012 Test Results from Coast Guard Administration

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



2. Future prospects

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

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

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

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

1. Current tasks

(1) Ministry of Education

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



- total of 25 schools, 40 events, and 25,746 participants, in addition to 32 private organizations, 424 events and 200,000 participants, were involved (Figure 4-75).
- iii. Student extracurricular associations from 22 cities and or counties conducted urine screening tests workshops, Tsunghue learning courses, anti-drug knowledge courses, and Tsunghue leader-development courses to improve anti-drug knowledge for school faculty and student leaders (Figure 4-76).



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



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



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



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



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



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

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



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



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



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







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

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





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





and ministers from the central government booths were set up at the National Antiattended the National Anti-drug Exposition drug Exposition held by the Ministry of Education in 2012

Figure 4-81 President Ma and directors Figure 4-82 A total of 108 advocacy

viii. Specialists and scholars were invited for the implementation of an Anti-drug Advocacy Group to educate students and teachers on the knowledge of anti-drug efforts. Special training courses were carried out for teachers to improve drug prevention knowledge

for the promotion of anti-drug education on campus (Figure 4-83). The results in 2012 are summarized in the following tables: Table 4-4, and Table 4-5 Results of the 2012 anti-drug educational advocacy events conducted by the Ministry of Education.



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



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

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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



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

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

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

114



City/	No. of	No. of Organization
Country	Organization	1vo. of Organization
Tainan City II	13	Department of Health, Police Department, Southern Taiwan University of Science & Technology, China Youth Corps, County Pharmacist Association, Tainan City Government Education Bureau, Tainan City Government Drug Abuse Prevention enter, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Tainan Prosecutors Office, Tainan City Blood Donation Center, Conscription Agency Ministry Of The Interior, Ho-Hsin Ebus, Taiwan Railways Administrations of Hsinying Station,
Tainan City I	12	Tainan City Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Education Bureau, Tainan City Police Bureau, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, China Youth Corps, County Pharmacist Association, Department of Health, Tainan City Blood Donation Center, Tainan City For Children and Family, Markets, Voice Of Han Broadcasting, Far East University
Kaohsiung City	30	Health Center, Juvenile Affairs Division, Cheng Shiu University, The House of Grace, Blood Donation Center, Fooyin University, Liu-Gui Children's Home, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Juvenile Court, Rotary Club, E-Da Hospital, Kao Yuan University, Vitalon Foods Company, I-Shou University, Advance Bio-Pharmaceutical Inc, Jiannren Hospital, Kaohsiung Drug Abuser Teatment Center, John Tung Foundation, Kaohsiung Game-Show Production Association, Pingtung Christian Hospital, The Bureau of Investigation, Ministry of Justice, Min-Sheng Hospital, Tzu Chi University, Kymco, Tungfang Design Institute, Fo Guang Shan Buddha Memorial Center, China Youth Corps Of Zengwun, Chishan Dongping county community, Finance Bureau Tobacco and Management Division, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Harmony
Pingtung County	8	Pingtung County Government Education Department, Department of Health, District Court, The House of Grace, Pingtung County Police Bureau, Kaohsiung paintball Association, Pingtung County Department of Social Welfare, ackerman Adolescent Association
Taitung County	17	Department of Health, Prosecutors Office, Taitung County Investigation Bureau, China Youth Corps, Taitung County Police Bureau, Taitung County Recruitmant Center Of National Armed Forces, Taitung County office, Jinghua Cultural Foundation, Taiwan After-Care Association of Taitung, Association of victims Support, County Government Education Bureau, Taitung County Fire Bureau, Reserved Command Of Taitung, Army Command Headquarters, Taitung District Agricultural Research and Extension Station Council of Agricultural
Hualien County	7	Department of Health, Agape House Christian Counseling Center, Prosecutors Office, Hualien County Government Education Department, Drug Abuse Prevention enter, Police Bureau, Hualien cultural and Creative Industries Park
Penghu County	9	Penghu County Government, Prosecutors Office, Drug Abuse Prevention enter, Bureau of Health Promotion, District Court, Senior Citizen's Home, sports Affairs Council Executive Yuan, Department of Health, Health Center
Kinmen County	8	Kinmen County Juvenile Affairs Division, Kinmen County Department of Health, Kinmen Prosecutors Office, Kinmen County Government, Kinmen County Police Bureau, Recruitmant Center Of National Armed Forces, Environmental Protection Bureau, Department of Civil Affairs

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



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

(2) Ministry of Justice

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

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



development of countermeasures.

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

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

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

- iii. Production and compilation of anti-drug advocacy materials for distribution and application.
 - a. A total of five short films, entitled Regeneration Tree, 1,000 posters, 10,000 all-purpose handbooks, and 10,000 copies of anti-drug "Drug Battle" CDs were produced by the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education and Food and Drug Administration (Department of

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

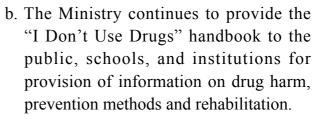




Figure 4-87 Anti-drug video CDs Drug Battle

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

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



- people benefited from the activities (Figure 4-88). The Department of Health also funded Operation Dawn to publish an anti-drug story book Legends from the Mechanic Heart Nation (Figure 4-89).
- iv. The Ministry collaborated with Taipei City's Nan-gang district office to conduct a Community Personnel Drug-abuse and Prevention advocacy Event. Medical professionals were invited to interact with the community, providing participants with information on the proper use of controlled drugs and drug abuse related issues. A total of 80 participants were recorded (Figure 4-90).
- v. The Ministry worked with the National Conscription Agency (Ministry of the Interior) to provide educational promotion of drug-abuse and prevention for conscripts. A total of seven events were carried out with 3,881 participants. The drug-abuse harm recognition rate after the advocacy events increased by approximately 18.68%.
- vi. The Ministry worked with the Regional Civil Service Development Institute (Directorate General of Personal Administration, Executive Yuan) to develop Drug-abuse Harm and Prevention online courses. In 2012, 1,775 individual were certified with a total of 3,536 hours spent on these courses. In order to provide the public with information about the correct use of sleeping pills, penalties and other related information, a digital course Drug-abuse Prevention Series - Sedatives and Sleeping Pills was developed in 2012 (Figure 4-91).
- vii. The Ministry participated in an Anti-drug Exposition conducted by the Ministry of Education, where booths were set up for the advocacy of drug-abuse prevention. Through the interactive games, "Resisting Drug Attraction", the public developed awareness of drug-abuse and gained preventative information (Figure 4-92).



event CD



Story Book and video CDs

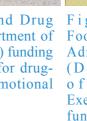




Figure 4-88 Food and Drug Figure 4-89 Figure 4-90 Food and Drug Administration, (Department of Food and Drug Administration (Department Health, Executive Yuan) funding Administration of Health, Executive Yuan) private organizations for drug- (Department conducting community and abuse prevention promotional of Health, neighborhood drug-abuse Executive Yuan) prevention advocacy activities funding private organizations for the publication of Drug Resistance



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



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

(4) Ministry of the Interior

i. National Conscription Agency

Periodic drug-abuse urine screening tests and companion



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

ii. Child Welfare Bureau, Ministry of the Interior

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

iii. National Police Agency, Ministry of Interior

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

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

iv. Department of Social Affairs

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

(5) Ministry of National Defense

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



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

ii. In 2012, a total of 12 drug prevention legal-knowledge giveaway events were held, inviting a total of 57,342 participants, to effectively bring drug problems to the attention of military

personnel. A total of 1,000 copies of Military Education Material Compilation and 600 copies of Military Law Education and Crime-prevention for Navy Personnel were printed by the Ministry and Navy Command Headquarters, respectively, to be distributed to officers of lower rank military units for advocacy of military law (Figure 4-93).



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

- iii. Military notice #10103 was announced on August 23rd, 2012, for "2012 Disciplinary Requirements for Armed Forced Day (September 3rd) and Other Extended Holidays". The initiative is targeted to strengthen the curfew control for all military units and reduce security risks. All units are also asked to educate military personnel on case study advocacy, ordinance education, and drug knowledge, among other courses, during military education and departure announcements.
- iv. In 2012, a total of 471 units, including four commanding divisions, sseven corps, 74 brigades, 113 battalions, and 273 companies,

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

(6) Ministry of Economic Affairs

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

(7) Ministry of Transportation and Communications

- i. With compliance to the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, the Taiwan Railway Administration set up drug-related contingency measures to keep track of and manage assessments, enforce antidrug advocacy education for employees, and conduct random urine screening tests for special personnel.
- ii. Anti-drug tasks conducted for all international ports under the Maritime and Port Bureau in 2012:
 - a. The Port of Taichung, in collaboration with the navy, held the 2012 Navy Diplomacy Fleet Port Advocacy Project on May 13th and 14th. The Port of Taichung under the Taiwan International Ports Corporation, Ltd., implemented an anti-drug advocacy plan, inviting more than 30,000 participants. In order to achieve effective anti-drug requirements, the Taichung District Prosecutor's Office and Taichung Department of Health Drug Prevention Center provided advocacy



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

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

(8) Council of Labor Affairs

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



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

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

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

(9) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

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





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

2. Future outlook

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



- in schools, achieving active and diverse anti-drug advocacy events, strengthening drug-resistance legal education and establishing antidrug advocacy groups, in order to stay on top of newly emerging drugs and new trends of drug-abuse, thus providing students with the most updated knowledge regarding the dangers of drug abuse.
- (2) Related offices and associations integrate social resources and develop focused anti-drug promotional material. Through the help of local city and or county governments and drug harm prevention centers, anti-drug advocacy events are held to strengthen anti-drug awareness in all levels of the society.
- (3) Anti-drug initiatives continue to strengthen the anti-drug knowledge of government bodies, corporations, private groups, and education personnel. Combing resources from the government and civil groups, an expanded social network and more united anti-drug awareness is achieved, consolidating overall drug-resistance in the country.
- (4) According to different targets, diverse advocacy methods are adopted. In order to construct a wholesome anti-drug network, antidrug educational events are held for families, schools, communities, and all social sectors.
- ▶▶ V. Promotion of volunteer services to encourage anti-drug education

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

1. Current tasks

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



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

Figure 4-97 A Taipei school holding antidrug orienteering activity





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



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



professional development event held by the Ministry of Education's Liaison Office



Figure 4-99 Tsunghue volunteer Figure 4-100 Tsunghue volunteers assist subjects to rehabilitative medical care



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



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

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

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





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

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





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



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

a. Origin

The Ministry of Education is the main organizer of the Drug Prevention Team as a part of a nationwide antidrug effort in Taiwan. Based on the principle that prevention is more effective than rehabilitation, the Ministry is responsible for keeping track of common forms of drug abuse in the country, especially among young adults. As a result, a nationwide anti-drug effort was initiated, the Echinacea Movement, to advocate the concepts of health, resisting drug use, and benevolence. June 2nd



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



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

The movement actively collaborates with both governmental and private forces to improve anti-drug performances. During a nationwide anti-drug exposition on June 2nd, 2012, President Ma was invited to announce the Echinacea Movement as the new representative anti-drug entity in Taiwan and encourage all social sectors to commit to the anti-drug efforts for international recognition (Figure 4-107).

b. Concepts

The Echinacea Movement anti-drug logo (Figure 4-108) was designed by National Taiwan University of Science and Technology. Echinacea is an Asteracease, endemic to North America. It is a plant used by the indigenous people of North America to treat bites from snakes and insects. From the 'venom-repelling' characteristic of Echinacea, it has become symbolic of the concepts of "Say no to Drugs" and "Advising Peers against Using Drugs", concepts that should be adopted by all self-caring anti-drug youths. The Echinacea Movement will start from





Figure 4-108 The Echinacea Movement anti-drug logo

school campuses and aims to spread new concepts, new ways of thinking, encouraging students to set goals and develop passions for life. The Echinacea Movement's anti-drug messages promote health, happiness and hope to all participants.

c. Promote structure and demands

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

(a) Movement approach: In response to International Day



- against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (June 26th), Taiwan has initiated its Echinacea Movement, inviting all to promote the iconic logo.
- (b) Movement purpose: Improve pride and respect in the country, create common standard of ethics, and eradicate abnormal social culture.

d. Execution

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

- (a) Choice of "A Better Day Tomorrow" as the theme song (Figure 4-109).
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Figure 4-109 Echinacea theme song "A Better Day Tomorrow"

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

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



Figure 4-110 Echinacea Movement visual designs



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

- (f) The Echinacea Movement combines cultural and folk customs and promotes anti-drug concepts during the Mid-Autumn Festival, Chinese Valentine's Day, Teacher's Day, Dragon Boat Festival, Chinese New Year and other festivals.
- (g) Facilitate resources from diplomatic relations to promote the Echinacea Movement

Through the assistance of offices abroad, the Echinacea Movement advocates anti-drug efforts to health departments and groups abroad. The concept of the Echinacea Movement is advocated to make school-based anti-drug initiatives a global trend, bringing about changes in local youths from all countries (Figure 4-112).

(h) Collaboration of Echinacea Movement in all counties and cities