

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





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Words from the President

Be Honest and Just Learn from the Past

Ma, Ying-jeou

Anti-Drug Report 2011 Words from the President

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Words from the Premier

A Drug-Free Home 100% Healthy Home

Wu, Den-yih

Anti-Drug Report 2011 Words from the President

年全國 关 敦



As one of the three major issues of Taiwan's social order along with gangsters and illegal firearms, drugs not only endanger our health, but also lead to family tragedies and social instability. This problem has even become a national security issue.

The statistics show that nearly 90% of the drug offenders repeat drug offence after release from prison. With the increasing number of emerging drugs and the escalation of international drug trafficking, the scope of drug control has become broader and more complex. Effective drug control depends on the government to develop a comprehensive and effective anti-drug strategy, and the collaboration between families, schools and the public.

As drug abuse becomes global and complicated, it is necessary to stop drug-related crimes from the source and establish early warning mechanism in order to achieve a drug-free, healthy environment.

As the result of the first "Drug Control meeting" held by the Executive Yuan in 2006, Taiwan' s anti-drug strategy and direction were adjusted to "Prioritize on reducing (drug) demands, and suppress supply-demand in a balanced manner". Subsequently, the drug control focus was expanded from "rehabilitation," "resistance" and "investigation" to "rehabilitation," "resistance," "prevention" and "investigation."; and 5 divisions, namely the "Supervising Drug Prevention," "Drug Rehabilitation," "Drug Resistance," "Collaborative Drug Law Enforcement" and "International Collaboration" divisions were established.

Over the last year, the government agencies worked together to "cut the demands for drugs". For "drug rehabilitation", several professional addiction rehabilitation models were developed for mitigation programs. Private rehabilitation facilities were also brought in as a cooperative effort to reduce the harm of drug abuse. For "drug resistance", a diversity of educational and disseminative models and a system integrating assessment, testing, reporting and counseling were developed, while efforts were exerted to reduce drug abuse and the number of new drug users. In order to achieve the goal of "suppress supply-demand in a balanced manner" and "collaborative drug investigation", the government upholds three principles, "Keep drugs off-shore, intercept drug at ports, and sweep drugs in the country," and establishing complete drug investigation legislation, upgrading drug investigation equipment, implement personnel skill training programs, reinforce intelligence integration, investigating drugs with full efforts, and block off the cash flow of drug lords.



In addition, the government is committed to combining "supervising drug prevention" information, developing a sound drug precursor control system, establishing a control and early warning mechanism for controlled drugs, and enhancing regional anti-drug strategic alliances in order to prevent drug-related crimes from happening. Also by adopting the concept of global village, the government is committed to ultimately eliminate drug problems through series of international collaboration efforts, including participation in international anti-drug strategic alliances, intelligence exchange with other countries and collection of applicable legislations for reference.

This report is a collaborative effort amongst various government agencies, where the Department of Health (DOH) is in charge of "Supervising Drug Prevention" and "Drug Rehabilitation", Ministry of Education is in charge of "Drug Resistance", Ministry of Justice is in charge of "Collaborative Drug Investigation", Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in charge of "International Collaboration", and finally DOH collate the individual parts and compile them into a single volume. Each part has its specific topics and forms an integral part of the final publication, demonstrating what the government agencies and private organizations have accomplished together in the past year in terms of drug-related crimes prevention. In celebration of the country' s centenary, a chapter on "Anti-drug History of Taiwan and the future" was written to cite the significant drug fighting achievements in Taiwan over the years.

I am very glad to see this report published, and I deeply hope that this publication will evoke a public movement to fight against drugs; and show "love" and "care" to those whom once took a wrong turn, in order to attain a realm where "everybody lives in a drug-free home land, and every generation stays healthy for a hundred years."

(1) on-Ta Chin

Minister Department of Health, Executive Yuan September 2011



Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure



In order to effectively inhibit the spread of narcotic drugs, Executive Yuan has called "Executive Yuan anti-drug assembly" on June 2, 2006. The objective is to integrate drug prevention, drug resistance, drug rehabilitation, and law enforcement together, and establish five divisions under supervising drug prevention, international collaboration, drug resistance, drug rehabilitation, and collaborative law enforcement (Fig. 2-1) with the aim to develop integrated anti-drug enforcement.

Following are respective milestones for anti-drug tasks:

►► I. Supervising Drug Prevention Division

- 1. Integration and implementation of anti-drug database.
- 2. Sustained promotion of urine test for drug screening plus licensing and management of healthcare institutes.
- 3. Continue to establish reference standards for emerging drugs while accelerating test procedures in order to intensify the monitoring of domestic drug abuse problems.
- 4. Sustained promotion of controlling narcotic precursors.
- 5. Enhance international communication and collaboration.

▶▶ II. Drug Resistance Division

- 1. Utilize every promotion channels to enhance anti-drug advocacy, expand the efficacy of anti-drug campaign.
- 2. Screening and management of high risk population.
- 3. Enhance the interaction between governing agencies, cooperate to build a consulting network to prevent drug abuse.
- 4. Regular assessment the performance of drug abuse preventive measurements and consulting mechanism.

▶▶ III. Drug Rehabilitation Division

- 1. Develop diversified treatment models for drug abstention.
- 2. Develop a diversity of drug addiction rehab models.

►► IV. Collaborative Law Enforcement Division

- 1. Establish comprehensive anti-drug legal system.
- 2. Enhance coast guard patrol and confiscation function.
- 3. Cut off drug trafficking from mainland China to Taiwan.
- 4. Enhance anti-drug monitoring and confiscation of emerging drugs, on manufacture, sales and trafficking.

►► V. International Collaboration Division

- 1. To exploit all dissemination channels for better promotion of anti-drug. Establish international mechanism for anti-drug collaboration.
- 2. Participate international conference on anti-drug confiscation
- 3. Enhance coordination with US and Japanese anti-drug law enforcement agents.
- 4. Introduce new tools and advanced equipment for better investigation performance.
- 5. Strategies against multinational drug trafficking.

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Part III

Anti-drug History of Taiwan and the Future



▶ Anti-drug History of Taiwan and the Future

Plants with sedative, pain-killing or soothing effects, such as opium poppy, cannabis, and coca leaves, were used to affect human emotional and mental conditions in the early days of human history. Non-medical abuse of such substances began around 1710 when people started consuming opium. In the beginning, opium abuse was mainly seen at the south-eastern provinces of China, namely Guangdong and Fujian Provinces. The British East India Company started dumping opium to China and earning huge profits starting from 1773. Since then, opium became the most traded item between China and Great Britain. By 1820, the abuse of opium became a national issue. Large number of opium consumers saw their health deteriorating. Capital flew out of China because of opium purchase. In 1838, the then-Governor of Hukuang Province, Lin Tse-hsu, objected to the loose ban on opium and ordered a complete ban on the drug. This eventually triggered to the Sino-British Opium War (1839~1842). Afterwards, the population of opium-takers exploded to approximately 2 million in late Qing Dynasty.

Qing's ban on opium remained effective in the early days of the Republic of China. The government imposed a ban on the planting of opium in 1917. However, meanwhile, to finance military expenditures and fund their regimes, warlords may grow and produce opium to make profits. In addition, government investigation and crackdown on opium was constantly made impossible within concessions. In 1935, the Central Government announced General Ban on Narcotics and promulgated the Enforcement Regulations Governing the Ban on Opium and Enforcement Regulations Governing the Ban on Narcotics. Between 1935 and 1940, the narcotics ban program was launched, aiming at eliminating narcotics ban in two years and opium in six years. The program prohibited planting, transportation, sale, and consumption of opium. Its goal was to prohibit planting by prohibiting consumption, while the prohibition of transportation and sale of drugs served as tools. Opium farmers were encouraged to plant other crops. The crackdown on illegal opium growers also took effects. Upon completing these transitional tasks, the government replaced its multi-stage gradual ban with an immediate one in 1941. Particular temporary rules on prohibiting opium and narcotics were abandoned and integrated into Temporary Rules Governing the Prosecution of Opium and Narcotics Bans, and Rules Governing the Consequences of Opium and Narcotics Elimination.

Anti-Drug Report 2011 Part III Anti-drug History of Taiwan and the Future

Opium was the most substance being abused in Taiwan before the end of Japanese Occupation Era. According to statistics from the Japanese colonial government, the number of opium consumers reached 169,000, accounting for 6.3% of the entire population. The problem was no less severe compared to today' s situation. Concerned by the seriousness of opium abuse, the Japanese colonial government enacted the Opium Ban in Taiwan and monopolized the sale of opium. Opium addicts had to purchase opium from a certified opium dealer with valid prescriptions from government-appointed doctors. However, this gradual-banning policy was not meant to treat opium abusers, since the prescription holders did not receive any assistance to quit smoking opium. It was not until 1929 that the colonial government realized the importance of correctional measures and medical treatment. Hence, the government established Taipei Rehabilitation Hospital, which specifically dedicated itself to opium addiction treatment and rehab. Dr. Tu Tsung-ming was the superintendent of the hospital. Tu was the first Taiwanese medical doctor to introduce modern medicines to treat opium addicts, saving thousands of addicts. He was the first doctor to conduct urine test to detect opium urine samples of patients. Tu's method was recognized and practiced around the world.

Taiwan returned to the Republic of China in 1945. To prevent narcotics abuse, the government announced the Drug Control Act during the Period for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion. With strict laws and severe punishment, the government expected to crash--and therefore to ban and to eliminate narcotics. On August 27th, 1956, the Executive Yuan appointed the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to be responsible for the elimination of narcotics. Similar major measures at the period included the promulgation and implementation of the Narcotics Control Act, which controlled narcotics such as opium, cannabis, cocaine, chemically synthetic narcotics and other agents.

In the 30 years following the retrocession of Taiwan, no serious drug abuse problem was observed on the island except the prevalence of sedatives, such as Secobarbital, Amobarbital, and Methaqualone, plus fads of synthetic painkillers like Sosegon. Some youngsters who were less economically capable went for superglue. Amphetamine had been abused in Taiwan since the 1950s. Defeated in the WWII, Japan was mired in an economic recession when life was difficult. As a result, amphetamine flooded and the society was shadowed by the indulgence of hallucinogens. Also in WWII, soldiers of the US, UK and Japan were issued large quantity of



amphetamine, making the drug popular all over the world. Not until the 1960s did the medical community and governments realize that amphetamine was a dangerous narcotic substance that needed to be controlled. By the 1960s, the US had classified amphetamine and methamphetamine as Schedule II controlled substances.

The widespread abuse of methamphetamine was observed in Taiwan in the 1970s. The harm of the drug to the society became a national concern. To stop the ever-increasing methamphetamine abuse, this drug was classified as synthetic narcotics according to the Narcotics Control Act. As reported by the National Laboratory of Foods and Drugs, Department of Health (DOH), nationwide, amphetamine-positive cases detected from urine samples grew rapidly. Concerning the efficiency of the judiciary process, the then-Minister of the DOH, Chang Po-ya asked local health departments to participate in analyzing the samples. To cope with the ever-increasing number of analysis requests, the National Laboratory of Foods and Drugs mobilized all inspectors to help share the workload of a single section. Later all regional testing labs of the Laboratory were summoned up. Very quickly, the Laboratory managed to arrange GC-MS and immunoassay for testing amphetamine in urine samples. Every testing section of local health departments was summoned to help. This busy period of time was mocked by the workers, who said their labs were "flooded by urine". Health departments kept testing urine samples until an accredited testing institution was took over the job in May, 1993. These people's efforts were highly recognized in the history of Taiwan's fight against narcotics.

The Drug Control Act during the Period for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion was renamed the Narcotics Elimination Act in July, 1992, with an aim to eliminate narcotics and maintain public health. In 1993, a NT\$10 billion-worth heroin-trafficking case was seized by Chiayi District Prosecutors Office. Witnessing the biggest drug crime ever recorded in the country, the then-Premier of Executive Yuan, Lian Chan, solemnly declared a "war on drugs". The Executive Yuan' s Guidelines for the Implementation of Narcotics Elimination was enacted to fight against drug lords and stop drugs from spreading. In February 1st, 1994, the Executive Yuan enhanced the status of Central Narcotics Coordination and Supervision Meeting. Administered by the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), the Meeting was promoted to a higher-level Central Anti-drug Meeting, with the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) providing necessary assistance. The Drug Investigation Center was created on April 1st in the same year, responsible for narcotics investigation,

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communicating and collaborating with foreign counterparts, and managing confiscated narcotic substances and its disposal process. Later in June, the government held the National Anti-drug Conference, in which goals and strategies were developed to cut drug supplies by crackdowns and to reduce demands for drugs by rehabilitating addicts. Tracking and seizing efforts doubled and strict punishment was enforced to cut supplies. Also, with the help of mass media, the government intensively educated the public to "say no to drugs" and emphasized the importance of prevention instead of treatment so as to cut back on drug demands. In addition, it was suggested that the chemical precursors be effectively regulated lest they be used in producing drugs. The suggestion was reviewed and approved in the 3rd meeting of Central Anti-drug Meeting. According to results from the Meeting, the DOH and the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), depending on their own authorities, would come up with regulations on pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), chemical industrial precursors, and solvents in order to prevent illegal uses of such substances. In the same year, the Ministry of Education (MOE) launched the Spring Sun project. The Ministry began educating students to identify and say no to drugs; screening drug uses on campus: teaching students the harm dugs did to their health and families so that they would stay away from drugs.

The United Nations signed the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs in 1961, the Convention of Psychotropic Substances in 1971, and the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance in 1988. In response to the spirit of above conventions which strengthened the management of drugs, the government reviewed and improved its anti-drug policies in a comprehensive manner. On May 20th, 1998, the Narcotics Elimination Act was renamed the Drug Control Act, in which opium and narcotics were redefined as "narcotic substances". They were classified into three levels according to its addictiveness, degree of abuse, and social hazard. Different levels of drugs were subject to their corresponding regulations. Such design was in line with international trends. Other significant improvements at this time were: to identify drug or narcotics users as "criminals with the nature of patient" therefore lessen the punishment for such crimes; to treat addicts via rehab by observatory and compulsory rehab process that would help them quit addiction; to regulate industrial precursors as an effort to control drug sources and to designate the MOEA as the competent government agency on such matters.

To meet the promulgation of the Drug Control Act, the MOEA developed



and launched the Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals on December 23rd, 1998. The Regulations specify what, to whom, and how to report the substances in question, officially regulating 17 chemical precursors.

Narcotics were and controlled drugs were in fact the two sides of a coin. Controlled drugs used for medical and research purposes must be regulated so as to prevent them from being misused as narcotics and to keep patients from iatrogenic addiction. Pursuant to Article 2 of the Drug Control Act, the management of anesthetic medicines, psychotropic substances and their derivatives used for medical and scientific purposes shall be regulated by a separate act. Thus, the DOH amended the Narcotics Control Act into the Controlled Drugs Act, by which controlled drugs were divided into 4 categories according to habits of use, dependency, degree of abuse and social hazard. Licenses of controlled drug management were issued to regulate of institutions and people using these drugs. A reporting and auditing system was established to track the whereabouts of controlled drugs in order to carry out general and key auditing. Prosecutors, polices and investigation agencies were brought in for investigation, too. A monitoring, warning and reporting system would be built to detect drug abuse and to promote precautionary measures. The Division of Narcotic Drugs of DOH, Executive Yuan was reformed into the National Bureau of Controlled Drugs, DOH on July 1st, 1999, based on the amended Organic Act of National Bureau of Controlled Drugs, DOH, which stipulated the development of controlled drugs policies and regulations. The corresponding regulations were established and announced at the same time.

For six years in a row following 1995, Taiwan was deemed one of the drug trafficking countries by the US, a hard blow on Taiwan' s international reputation. In addition to protesting against relevant US authorities in the US, a lobbying delegation was suggested to present the anti-drug performance of Taiwan, seeking to remove Taiwan from the list. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs invited MOJ, Ministry of Finance, National Police Agency and the Investigation Bureau to gather this delegation. They left for the US on September 25th, 2000, to meet the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State as well as seven other agencies. Their relentless efforts were recognized by the US, and Taiwan was finally deleted from those drug trafficking countries in the US State Department's International Narcotics Control Strategy Report. This had been a boost in Taiwan's reputation of anti-drug efforts.

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To realized the spirits of above-mentioned international conventions and the Controlled Drugs Act, the Drug Control Act was amended on July 9th, 2003, adding Schedule 4 drugs and corresponding punishment for violators. The government also simplified criminal prosecution procedures for drug users and the establishment of correctional facilities. The new law came into effect half a year late.

With the widespread of the Internet, drug abusers were getting younger and younger, and the number of repeated offenders was increasing. Drug trafficking became an increasingly complicated business. With more fancy drugs coming out every day, this trend presented new challenges to antidrug efforts. Determined to eliminate drugs, the government declared that the three years from 2005 to 2008 would be the Years of War on Drugs. All government branches proposed their innovative counter-drug strategies for an all-out war against drugs. 2006 saw the opening of Executive Yuan Drug Control Meeting as the focus of counter-drug policies shifted from "supply-cutting and demand-reducing" to a balanced approach of the two. As for controlling works, two new aspects, namely "Drug Prevention and Monitoring" and "International Collaboration" were introduced on top of the original three divisions: "Collaborative Law Enforcement", "Drug Resistance", and Drug Rehabilitation," in a joint effort to eradicate drug-related hazards. On November 30th, 2007, the Legislative Yuan passed the Organic Act for the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice. Pursuant to Article 3 in the Act, the Investigation Bureau needed to establish a Drug Control Office as the sole agency responsible for drug-related crime.

In the case of heroin, data from the MOJ showed that heroin had been among the top-five most confiscated drug since 2005. Also, via the Controlled Drug Abuse Reporting Information System, the Food and Drug Administration found that heroin had been on the very top of drug abuse cases reported by medical facilities from 1990 to 2000. Heroin was a highly addiction-potential opiate substance. The high cost of consumption by addicts created a hotbed for criminal activities. As addicts mostly injected the drug and they often shared injection tools, the taking of heroin became the transmission media of serum hepatitis, syphilis, and HIV virus. Moreover, to get the money for buying drugs, many female addicts became prostitutes. This further accelerated the spread of venereal diseases and AIDS, causing concerns over social security and public health.

From 2003 to 2005, the number of HIV carriers increased exponentially in Taiwan, seeing a rampant epidemic of AIDS. In particular, a record-

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high 70% of new HIV carriers were drug addicts in 2005. No doubt the injection tools shared between drug addicts became critical issue for AIDS control in Taiwan. Faced by this spreading epidemic, the DOH learned from experiences in UK, Australia, and Hong Kong, introducing globallyestablished strategies to minimize the harm. The proposal won strong support from the Executive Yuan, which approved the Pilot Plan to Reduce Risks of AIDS for Drug Addicts (now known as Implementation Regulations Governing Needle-Syringe Services and Alternative Therapy on December 6th, 2005. One of the key works of this pilot plan was to provide methadone therapy for opiate addicts. This was considered a milestone of Taiwan' s counter-drug policy.

Since DOH first provided the alternative treatment on February 10th in 2006, up to December, 2010, a total of 102 medical facilities (including satellite medicine-distributors) had provided alternative treatment; 33,672 people had received these treatments; 10,480,319 counts of medication was recorded. Approximately 12,000 are still on the treatment. The number of AIDS carriers increased by 3,386 in 2005, 2,381 of whom were infected due to drug injection. After the methadone treatment started in 2005, the percentage of drug addicts in the number of new reported AIDS carriers dropped from 72% to 5.8% between 2006 and 2010.

Meanwhile the medical policies for drug rehab were being transformed. In addition to promoting nationwide methadone treatment, the DOH allied with the MOJ in cross-agency cooperation by developing a longterm treatment-focused community for drug addiction. Starting from 2006, the DOH had funded Tsaotun Psychiatric Center to establish the first drug addiction treatment community under official medical system. The community, named Chielao Mansion, was a drug-free zone without legal-bindings. The place provided structural and non-structural supports, such as supportive counseling, in-depth group therapy, activity treatment, art treatment, entertainment treatment, community adaptation, family relationship, and stress management. The purpose was to help patients change their perception, attitude and behavior toward drugs; learn and internalize social customs; develop more effective social skills in order to reestablish their values and attitude toward life. Eventually it was hoped to reduce the reoccurrence rate of drug-taking among addicts when they left the community; to prepare them to live with the society; as well as prevent their families from collapsing.

To accommodate the harm reduction program, the Drug Control Act

was amended again on April 30th, 2008. The new law provided a legal basis to defer the prosecution of drug addicts who have gone through treatment within a given deadline. On October 30th, the Enforcement Rules Governing Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Treatment and Criteria for Accomplished Treatment were developed, specifying the contents and methods for rehabilitation treatment and criteria for determination of completion. The alternative treatment started henceforth.

Ketamine emerged in the 1990s. It has been favored by youngsters since then with its abuse increasing dramatically. The Narcotic Drugs Review Commitee of the MOJ held several meetings on whether to escalate its level of control. As the legislation did not specify punishment for those who use or possess Schedule 3 or 4 drugs, it became a loophole in drug control. On May 20th in 2009, the Drug Control Act was amended again, specifying that users or holders of Schedule 3 or Schedule 4 drugs were liable to fines and attending educational lecture sessions. Also, the new law raised the amount of fine on the reproduction, transportation, and selling of drugs. Tainted witness clauses were established and the police were authorized to collect urine samples in order to deter drug dealers and users. Employment counseling for ex-drug addicts was also offered to help them return to the society.

As an integrated effort to effectively promote drug control, drug abuse prevention centers have been established nationwide since July, 2006. Each of these centers has sections responsible for the prevention and promotion, protection and assistance, medical institution referrals, and comprehensive planning. The centers integrated functions from different governmental agencies, including education, social welfare, labor affairs (employment and career training), medical service, police, and justice. Governmental and non-governmental resources alike were combined to serve drug addicts in a comprehensive manner. However, in the beginning, these centers were designed as merely a taskforce, making it difficult for local governments to provide funding and resources. As a result, the Article 2 of the Drug Control Act was amended on November 24th, 2010, stipulating that municipal and local governments shall allocate budgets and designate agencies for drug control so as to improve the tracking and counseling of drug users and the follow-up and transfer service. A complete drug control and protection network utilizing all levels of governmental efforts was thus accomplished. It was hoped to effectively help drug users give up addiction thereby reducing the reoccurrence rate.

Part III Anti-drug History of Taiwan and the Future



Looking back on the 100 years of the fight against drugs, the ROC's counter-drug policies and actions have gone through numerous transformations along history, world trends, and social development. Currently the government' s anti-drug policies focus mainly on curbing the growth of drug users, reducing reoccurrence rate, and minimizing the harms drugs have caused to the society. Future anti-drug efforts will be laid on different sectors, such as medical service, education, social welfare fronts with an aim to stop domestic drug crimes. The government will work with foreign countries to fight international drug trafficking through information exchange and experience sharing. Also, strategic alliances will be established, based on anti-drug agreements. It would connect our efforts with the world and improve domestic security and international reputation. Countering drug abuse requires comprehensive and continuous efforts that will integrate abundant governmental and non-governmental resources and strengths. Furthermore, we expect to develop the dimension and effectiveness of anti-drug promotion and to minimize the risks and harm of drugs to the citizens and society and thus ensure a healthy and beautiful environment.

Part IV

Supervising Drug Prevention

Chief Editor : Department of Health, Executive Yuan Associate Editor: Ministry of Economic Affairs Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Justice Ministry of Education Ministry of Foreign Affairs Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan



►► I. Preface

Drug abuse and narcotic hazard are the common problems all over the world. The World Drug 2010 Report published by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) points out that 3.5 - 5.7% of the world population between 15 and 64 years (approximately 1.5 to 2.5 billion) have tried narcotic drugs at least once. And among them, the drug mostly abused is cannabis (or marijuana), followed by amphetamine, and cocaine and opiates. When combining harm and amount of use, opiates produce the greatest effect. The report also indicates that there is a serious abuse of cannabis and prescription drugs worldwide, and the problems arising thereon have become issues that require desperate attention of narcotics and drug abuse control authorities.

Facing the challenge of global and complicated drug abuse and to establish a healthy society free from drugs, the drug control policies shall start from the management of source and warning functions. Since 2006, the focus of anti-drug strategy has shifted to "emphasis on reducing the demands as well as suppressing supply in a balanced manner at first" and the anti-drug strategic warning line has expended to drug control and monitoring, which anticipating to connect the three major drug fight blocks of "drug resistance," "drug rehabilitation" and "drug investigation" to stop drug hazards through antidrug intelligence collection at the very beginning of drug control, precursor chemicals control and intensified international anti-drug alliances. Through intensified collection of vital drug abuse information, such as reports, testing, analyses and toxicological evaluations, it is possible to build a domestic fundamental drug abuse database, improve the control over precursor chemicals, prevent them from being used for drug manufacture, establish a domestic drug administer control and early warning system, intensify regional anti-drug strategic alliances, improve international exchange of drug information, establish anti-drug alliances with friendly countries and exchange information in order to materialize the warning functions of emerging drug monitoring, as the hope to prevent drugs from being abused and minimize the harm of drugs to the public and the society.

II. Enhancement of drug abuse reporting and the establishment of an anti-drug database

1. Current status

(1) To improve drug abuse reporting mechanism and stay on top of epidemiologic information

1. To find out how far drug abuse has gone in Taiwan and keep tracks of



drug use models and their trends, the Department of Health (DOH) has established the drug abuse monitoring mechanism, and is continuously committed to simplifying the reporting procedures and encourages the reporting units to establish online reporting. Through the portal built in the "Controlled Drug Abuse Reporting Information System," the reporting units are able to transmit the drug abuse information to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for monthly epidemiologic analysis. Statistical data of drug abuse urine sample tests, non-urine specimen of narcotics and controlled drug-related cases, and drugs found around Taiwan are collected and compiled into the "drug abuse case and testing statistics" for monthly distribution to anti-drugs agencies and local health departments. Annual statistics are also compiled on a regular basis to detail the epidemic trends of drug abuse over the years. In total 18,472 cases of drug abuse were reported in 2010, and the reporting data over the years are shown in Fig. 4-1.



i. Analysis of reporting data in 2010

The top three most abused drugs are heroin (16,862 cases, 91.3%), (meth) amphetamine (4,874 cases, 26.4%) and Zolpidem (365 cases, 2.0%); for Benzodiazepine abuse, FM2 accounts for the most (254 cases, 75.4% of this category). Most of drug abuse cases are involved in the use of single type (72.9%), whereas cases of multiple types account for 27.1%; looking at ages, drug users are mostly between the ages of "30-39 years" (44.9%), followed



by "40-49" (30.9%); most of the users have used drugs for "more than a decade" (53.7%); by job categories, most of drugs users are "jobless" (33.0%), followed by "labor workers" (25.4%): for the reasons of drug abuse, "drug dependence" accounts for the most (49.3%), followed by "peer influence" (17.7%); the places of common access to drugs are "video game arcades" (19.4%), "KTV/ MTV/cyber café" (19.0%), and "discos/pubs/clubs" (11.0%); the most common source is "dealers" (58.6%), followed by "friends" (28.3%); the common accompanying diseases include "hepatitis C" (33.2%), "hepatitis B" (10.7%) and "AIDS" (10.1%). The most common method of consumption is "injection – not sharing syringes" (64.5%), followed by "inhalation" (9.1%) (see Tables 4-1 through 4-4)

ii. Historic data trends

Types of drug	(Case no. = 18,472)		
Types of drug	person-time	%	
Heroin	16,862	91.3	
(Meth) Amphetamine	4,874	26.4	
Zolpidem	365	2.0	
Benzodiazepines	333	1.8	
FM2	254	1.3	
Ketamine	270	1.5	
MDMA	148	0.8	
Morphine	65	0.4	
Pethidine	46	0.2	
Cannabis	58	0.3	
Others	37	0.2	

Table 4-1 The types of drug used for drug abuse cases in 2010

Note: one or more types of drugs may be involved in individual cases. Data are shown in person-time.

Table 4-2 Statistical analysis of age distribution of drug abusers among male and female in 2010

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	person-time	%	person-time	%	person-time	%
Under 9	2	0	2	0.1	4	0
10-19	154	0.9	19	0.6	173	0.9
20-29	1,880	11.1	847	25.9	2,727	13.5

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30-39	7,464	44.1	1,597	48.8	9,061	44.9
40-49	5,664	33.5	574	17.5	6,238	30.9
50-59	1,572	9.3	188	5.7	1,760	8.7
60-69	131	0.8	22	0.7	153	0.8
Above 70	59	0.3	25	0.8	84	0.4
Total	16,926	100	3,274	100	20,200	100
Ave. Age (yrs)	38	.8	35	5.1	38	3.2

Table 4-3 Statistical analysis of causes for drug abuse in 2010

Causas for drug abuse	(Case no. = 18,472)			
Causes for drug abuse	Person-time	Percentage		
Weight loss	34	0.1		
Suicide	136	0.5		
Disease treatment	156	0.5		
To freshen up	455	1.6		
Feeling bored	639	2.2		
To sleep well	886	3.0		
Looking for excitement	1,210	4.2		
Curiosity	2,044	7.0		
Stress relief	3,875	13.3		
Peer influence	5,152	17.7		
Drug dependency	14,332	49.3		
Others	165	0.6		
Total	29,084	100.0		

Note: one or more types of drugs may be involved in individual cases. Data are shown in person-time

Table 4-4 Statistical analysis of methods of abused drug uptake in 2010

Drug Uptake	(Case no. = 18,472)		
Diug Optake	Person-time	Percentage	
Ingestion	1,934	7.0	
Injection- needle sharing	1,695	6.1	
Injection- non needle sharing	17,934	64.5	
Smoking	2,484	8.9	
Inhalation	2,522	9.1	
Snorting	728	2.6	



Sniffing	475	1.7
Others	51	0.2
Total	27,823	100.0

Note: one or more types of drugs or methods of consumption may be involved in individual cases. Data are shown in person-time.

By comparing the types of drug used over the years, it is found that the percentage of heroin use has been increasing ever since 1999, and yet the ascending curve became flatter between 2005 and 2010. The use of (meth)amphetamine has been dropping since 1999. However, the curve showed a slight increase and then dropped again. See Fig. 4-2.

For the methods of use over the years, "non-shared syringes" have



Figure 4-2 Trends in types of drug abuse reported by psychiatric institutions in Taiwan

become the most common method found in drug abuse cases. The number of "shared syringes" showed a declining pattern from 2003 up to 2010. "Smoking" climbed up slightly in 2004, and started to drop year after year from 2005 to 2010. The percentage of "inhalation" ascended in 2005 and displayed a descent for other years. See Fig. 4-3.

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2.To realize how drugs are being abused among students and the epidemic patterns, the Ministry of Education (MOE) requested schools to enforce

Figure 4-3 The Trends of Drug Abuse Methods Reported by Psychiatric Institutes over the Years 2003 - 2010

the second level of prevention, auditing and screening on those with potential of drug abuse according to the implementation plan for the three levels of student drug abuse prevention and the Rules Governing the Urine Sample Screening and Counseling of Specific People on Campus . Those tested positive are reported to the Campus Security Report Center of MOE, where the data reported are analyzed based on grades, school systems, number of drug abusing students and types of drug. The result is then used by MOE as the basis of student drug abuse prevention. MOE established the student drug abuse case management database in Dec. 2010 in order to keep track of student drug abuse and improve the individual case monitoring and management mechanism.

To improve the knowledge of student drug abuse prevention among education professionals, workshops were held for school principals, chiefs of student affairs, chief counselors and heads of life education (counseling) sections in 2008, and chiefs of academic affairs and new recruits and reserves (principals and chiefs) were added to the list in 2009. 2010, the workshops continued for education professionals at local schools to improve their ability to identify drugs. Also, MOE provided funding to local governments for purchase of quick test kits



for ketamine, erinim and other emerging drugs. These kits are used in random screening to identify drug abusing students. The schools are asked to carry out school security reporting, and to establish Spring Sun teams to track and provide counseling for these students, and keep them from taking a wrong turn. And the mean time, in order to help teachers understand the three levels of student drug abuse prevention, the counseling of Spring Sun teams, urine sample screening procedures for specific people and how to solve problems at hand, MOE developed the "Facing the Sun for the Future – Spring Sun Counseling Manual" and "You Can Do More to Care for Your Students – Operation Manual for Screening Urine Sample of Specific People (Students)." These materials were distributed to schools of all levels for the practice of teachers. See Table 4-5.

The reported numbers of drug abusing students are more accurate than before thanks to the promotion of preventive actions. As the data show, the number of drug abuse among students increased from 135

	Spring Sun Counseling Manual	Operation Manual for Screening Urine Sample of Specific People (Students)	Operation Manual for Screening Urine Sample of Specific People (Students) (2nd issue)
Published in	Dec. 2009	Dec. 2009	March 2010
Qty published	25,000 copies	5,000 copies	55,000 copies
Distributed to	Schools of all levels	Heads of life education (counseling) sections	Schools of all levels

Table 4-5 List of Drug Abuse Prevention Materials Published by MOE

cases in 2004 to 1,559 in 2010. Schedule 1 drugs show no distinctive growth. No detection of Schedule 4 drugs was present as erinim was placed in Schedule 3 in 2007. However, the number of students using Schedule 2 and 3 drugs multiplied. Table 4-6 shows the types of drugs abused among students in the last 3 years.

As the "historic reporting data of student drug abuse by school system" show, 1,099 cases came from senior and vocational high

ltem Year	Schedule 1 (heroin, morphine)	Schedule 2 (amphetamine, MDMA, cannabis)	Schedule 3 (ketamine, FM2, Nimetazepine)	Schedule 4	Others	Total				
2008	4	107	702	0	2	815				
2009	8	151	1,148	0	1	1,308				
2010	2	282	1,271	0	4	1,559				

Table 4-6 List of Drugs Abused among Students from 2008 to 2010

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schools, accounting for the most (70.5%), followed by junior high schools (435 cases and 27.9%). The result indicates the possibility that the military instructors of senior and vocational high schools have improved their skills in urine sample screening, schools are taking the student drug abuse problem very seriously, the afterschool student counseling committees are working well with the education departments, and the quick test kits are doing well in screening drug abuse among students. The data of last 3 years by school system are shown in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Statistics of student drug abuse by school system from 2008 to 2010 as reported by Campus Security Reporting Center

Level Year	Elementary Schools	Junior High Schools	Senior High Schools	Colleges	Total
2008	14	204	585	12	815
2009	6	392	902	8	1,308
2010	12	435	1,099	13	1,559

All efforts were exerted to keep drugs out of campus according to the "implementation strategy for preventing drugs from campus ." Recently, police and prosecutors, however, found multiple cases of drug abuse in groups of youngsters and students. As new drugs keep emerging and find their ways into the hands of our youths, the constantly changing problem of drug sales stimulated the proposal of the "report on current promotion and improvement actions for prevention of student drug abuse" in the 5th Executive Yuan drug prevention meeting. The report reviewed the works that had been conducted to stop student drug abuse. In addition, schools were asked to report to police and prosecutors when a dealer is discovered in order to keep dealers from penetrating into school premises. Ministry of Justice (MOJ), National Police Agency (NPA), Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and district prosecutors offices, local departments of education, police departments and after-school student counseling committees were invited to multiple meetings of "establishment of reporting models and single window of education institutes in the assistance of drug investigation of police and prosecutors." The idea was to bring education, prosecutor and police departments all together and keep drugs away from students through integration of available resources.

(2) Improvement of abused drug-testing capability



i. Testing urine samples for drug abuse

Authorized by Article 33-1 of the "Drug Control Act," in 2003, DOH developed and promulgated the "Regulations Governing Accreditation and Management of Drug Abuse Urine Testing and Medical Institutions," "Regulations Governing Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations" and "Standards Governing the Drug Abuse Urine Testing Laboratories Established by Government Agencies" to specify the management of drug abuse urine testing institutions and improve the testing quality of these institutions and for the use as the basis of recognition and management of these institutions. Several amendments were conducted on the acts mentioned above to catch up with the fast changing social atmosphere, and unchallengeable credibility was established by constantly maintaining and improving the quality of urine testing.

13 labs have acquired the government's recognition as drug abuse urine testing institutions up to the end of 2010, 5 of which are in northern Taiwan, 2 in central, 5 in the south and 1 in the east. These labs are approved for the testing of morphine, codeine, methamphetamine, amphetamine, MDMA, MDA, metabolic products of cannabis, ketamine and norketamine. In light of increasing cases of ketamine abuse in recent years, the testing of ketamine has been approved and announced since 2007. The first labs given the Accreditation were the Abused Drug Test Center of Tzu Chi University and Cheng Shiu University. Later, there were 3, 2 and 1 labs approved for ketamine testing in 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. Table 4-8 shows the list of drug abuse testing institutions and approved items. To ensure the quality of drug abuse testing, 13 routine and 1 random field assessments were carried out on these testing institutions. For the institutions whose result is doubtful in the routine assessment, a second testing was performed at a randomly selected date. Also, 4 quarterly routine performance tests were conducted on the approved institutions, and in total 52 tests were carried out.
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Name of institution	Contact & telephone	Address	Accredited items
SGS Taiwan - Taipei Lab	Shih-Jen Ma (02) 22993279, ext. 2515	3F., No.136- 1, Wugong Rd., Wugu Dist., New Taipei City	 Heroin, metabolic products of opium: morphine and codeine Amphetamine: amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA Metabolic products of cannabis: Delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid Metabolic products of ketamine: ketamine, norketamine
Taiwan Advance bio- Pharm Inc.	Cho-Hsing Wang (02) 26926222, ext. 416	4F., No.25, Ln. 169, Kangning St., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City	 Heroin, metabolic products of opium: morphine and codeine Amphetamine: amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA Metabolic products of cannabis: Delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid Metabolic products of ketamine: ketamine, norketamine
Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan	Huei-Mao Chen (02) 28757525, ext. 803	No.201, Sec. 2, Shipai Rd., Beitou Dist., Taipei City (Toxicology Lab at 8F., Chang Ching Building)	 Heroin, metabolic products of opium: morphine and codeine Amphetamine: amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA Metabolic products of cannabis: Delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid
Abused Drug Test Center, Tzu Chi University	An-Jen Hu (03) 8561635	No.701, Sec. 3, Zhongyang Rd., Hualien City, Hualien County	 Heroin, metabolic products of opium: morphine and codeine Amphetamine: amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA Metabolic products of cannabis: Delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid Metabolic products of ketamine: ketamine, norketamine
Toxicology Research Center, Chang Jung Christian University	Hsien-Chen Hsu (06)2785123, ext. 1665	No.396, Sec. 1, Changrong Rd., Guiren Dist., Tainan City	 Heroin, metabolic products of opium: morphine and codeine Amphetamine: amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA Metabolic products of cannabis: Delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid
Chuan-Hsin Technology Co., Ltd	Chao-Jung Weng (04) 26338389	1F., No.60, Yuandong St., Longjing Dist., Taichung City	 Heroin, metabolic products of opium: morphine and codeine Amphetamine: amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA Metabolic products of cannabis: Delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid Metabolic products of ketamine: ketamine, norketamine
SGS Taiwan – Kaohsiung Lab	Jui-Kun Lu (07)3012121, ext. 3300	No.61, Kaifa Rd Nanzi Dist	 Heroin, metabolic products of opium: morphine and codeine Amphetamine: amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA Metabolic products of cannabis: Delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid Metabolic products of ketamine: ketamine, norketamine

Table 4-8 Drug Abuse urine Testing Institutions Accredited by DOH

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Table 4-8 Drug Abuse urine Testing Institutions Accredited by DOH

Name of institution	Contact & telephone	Address	Accredited items
Drug Test Center, Test Dept., Chung Shan Medical University Hospital	Kuei-Yu Lin (04)22015111, ext. 66468	No.23, Sec. 1, Taichung Port Rd., West Dist., Taichung City	 Heroin, metabolic products of opium: morphine and codeine Amphetamine: amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA Metabolic products of cannabis: Delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid
Aviation Medical Center, Civil Aeronautics Administration, MOTC	Sheng-Chiang Luo (02) 25456700, ext. 266	No.340-9, Fuxing N. Rd., Songshar Dist., Taipei City	 Heroin, metabolic products of opium: morphine and codeine Amphetamine: amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA Metabolic products of cannabis: Delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid
Toxicology Lab, Division of Clinical Pathology, Tri-Service General Hospital	Yang-Hung Liang (02) 87923311, ext. 17278	No.325, Sec. 3, Chenggong Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City	 Heroin, metabolic products of opium: morphine and codeine Amphetamine: amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA Metabolic products of cannabis: Delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid
Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical Hospital (Toxicology Lab, Testing Medicine Div.)	Hsin-Yu Lin (07) 3121101, ext. 7252	1st Rd., Sanmin	 Heroin, metabolic products of opium: morphine and codeine Amphetamine: amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA Metabolic products of cannabis: Delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid Metabolic products of ketamine: ketamine, norketamine
Kaohsiung Kai-Suan Psychiatric Hospital	Shang-Chang Wang (07) 7513171, ext. 2218	No.130, Kaixuan 2nd Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City	 Heroin, metabolic products of opium: morphine and codeine Amphetamine: amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA Metabolic products of cannabis: Delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid
Cheng Shiu University	Shu-Fen Lin (07) 7310606, ext. 2620	No.840, Chengqing Rd., Niaosong Dist., Kaohsiung City	 Heroin, metabolic products of opium: morphine and codeine Amphetamine: amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA Metabolic products of cannabis: Delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid Metabolic products of ketamine: ketamine, norketamine

To strenghthen the knowledge and confidence of the public of the accredited labs, as well as the competitiveness and credibility of these labs, FDA started the "laboratory accreditation label" for the achievement of "accreditation for labs and guarantee for product tests." By the end of 2010, Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical Hospital and Cheng Shiu University were qualified for this label. It will be easier for citizens to select labs of good practice based on this label.

July 2010, the "Drug Abuse Testing Techniques Conference" was held for the improvement of test quality, and many experts and those

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Figure 4-4 Drug Abuse Testing Techniques Conference



Figure 4-5 Drug Abuse Urine Test Approval Review Committee

who are specialized in this field were invited to share their experience and insights with people of various test labs. The conference covered the evaluation of disruptors in the urine tests for opiates and amphetamine and analytical methods for emerging drugs. 70 people participated in this conference (Fig. 4-4).

The "Urine Sample Authenticity Tests Conference" was held in Nov. 2010 at Fooyin University. Prof. Rui-Hou Liu presented his research findings in the conference, which served to maintain the authenticity of samples by improving the labs' capability in finding out whether test samples are diluted, switched or adulterated.

The meeting of "Drug Abuse Urine Test Approval Review Committee" was held in Dec. 2010, where the proposal of ketamine tests by "Toxicology Lab, Division of Clinical Pathology, Tri-Service General Hospital" was approved, and the amendment of Articles 14 and 18 of the "Regulations Governing Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations" was approved. The principles of ISO/IEC17025 were introduced to ask the test labs to continue to improve the effectiveness of quality system by employing quality policies, quality goals, auditing results, data analysis, corrective and preventive actions and management review. It is allowed to use LC/MS-MS to verify the test results as additional technical selection for test labs.

The 13 approved labs are required to submit the numbers of urine samples tested and those tested positive to the "drug abuse test reporting system" of FDA every month. The data are collected and compiled into monthly reports for the reference of government agencies. Tables 4-9 and 4-10 give the statistics of the drug abuse urine tests performed by the approved institutions in the last 3 years. In



2010, 222,477 urine samples were tested with 57,387 tested positive, accounting for 25.8%. Table 4-11 shows the statistics of the last 3 years in detail and the trends.

Table 4-9 Urine test cases for abused drug by Accredited Instituti	ons from 2008 to 2010 in
Taiwan	

Year	Total cases	Positive cases	Positive rate (%)
2008	187,406	55,486	29.6%
2009	193,858	47,817	24.7%
2010	222,477	57,387	25.8%

Table 4-10 Positive cases of urine test for abused drug by Accredited Institutions from 2008 to 2010 in Taiwan

Item Year	Morphine	Codeine	Metham- phetamine	Amphe- tamine	Ketamine	MDMA	MDA	Cannabis
2008	36,347	29,143	29,195	23,694	2,982	1,092	715	119
2009	24,514	19,369	28,316	24,174	5,620	982	620	107
2010	21,505	16,304	37,917	32,505	9,338	1,125	808	163

Table 4-11 Statistics of Urine test cases for Drug Abuse by Accredited Institutions from 2008 to 2010 in Taiwan

Year			2008	2009	2010
	To	tal	187,406	193,858	222,477
Samples	Positive	Actual	55,486	47,817	57,387
	%		29.6	24.7	25.8
	Total		167,448	169,626	193,004
Morphine	Positive	Actual	36,362	24,516	21,505
	9	6	21.7	14.5	11.1
		tal	184,363	190,137	216,681
(Meth) amphetamine	Positive	Actual	29,275	28,418	38,040
amphetamme	9	6	15.9	14.9	17.6

ii. Non-urine (narcotics) Sample Tests for Drug Abuse

Currently, FDA, Investigation Bureau MOJ, Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB) NPA, SGS Taiwan – Taipei Lab, Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital of Kaohsiung Medical Hospital, Abused Drug Test Center of Tzu Chi University, Cheng Shiu University, Tsao-tun Psychiatric Center, Veterans General Hospital and Aviation Medical Center, Civil Aeronautics Administration, MOTC are required to submit the numbers of non-urine samples tested positive for narcotics or controlled drugs to the "drug abuse test reporting system" of FDA every month. FDA Anti-Drug Report 2011 Part IV Supervising Drug Prevention

collects and compiles these data into monthly reports for the reference of government agencies. Table 4-12 shows the number of cases tested positive for drugs from 2008 to 2010.

Year	2008	2009	2010
Heroin	18,333	8,893	5,465
Substances containing heroin and others	2,385	3,223	2,429
Methamphetamine	11,158	11,697	13,860
Substances containing methamphetamine and others (w/o heroin)	274	317	429
Substances containing cannabis (w/o heroin or methamphetamine)	599	525	336
Substances containing MDMA (w/o heroin, methamphetamine or cannabis)	1,115	1,090	781
Substances containing ketamine (w/o ingredients mentioned above)	3,238	5,468	9,533
Substances containing Flunitrazepam (w/o ingredients mentioned above)	129	102	191
Substances containing Nimetazepam (w/o ingredients mentioned above)	340	374	336
Substances containing PMMA (w/o ingredients mentioned above)	95	70	22
Substances containing JWH-018	0	0	23
Substances containing JWH-073	0	0	1
Substances containing HU210	0	0	0
Substances containing CP47,497	0	0	1
Substances containing other controlled drugs	446	703	760
Total	38,112	32,462	34,229

Table 4-12 Number of Cases Tested Positive for Drugs from 2008 to 2010 in Taiwan

DOH is in charge of supervising the drug testing of public medical facilities, including Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Aviation Medical Center, Kaohsiung Kai-Suan Psychiatric Hospital and Tsao-tun Psychiatric Center. 4 field surveys and 8 performance reviews were conducted in 2010. In the same year, 20,172 samples were tested positive for drug abuse (including narcotics) in 2010, indicating an increase of 9.7% than 18,392 in 2009, accounting for 58.9% of the total samples tested nationwide (34,229). As there was no drug testing lab in eastern Taiwan, DOH helped the Drug Abuse Test Center of Tzu Chi University take over this responsibility for the balanced test capacity



throughout Taiwan and the effects of drug abuse control.

iii. Implementation of extended drug abuse screening and monitoring plan for suspicious drug using groups

FDA joined force with NPA on the drug abuse screening and monitoring plan for suspicious drug using groups. In addition to the common drugs, the testing of emerging drugs is added for extended screening and prevention of drug abuse in Taiwan. According to the monitoring data of 2010, the demographic characteristics and investigation result show that the highest categories were male, senior high school, jobless people and repeated offense. The place where most drugs were found was roadside investigation, and most of these drugs were found by roadside investigation as well. The median of the age of the tested increased from 29 years in 2004 to 33 in the last 3 years, indicating an ascending trend. The median of the age of first offenders is 27 years old. 69.9% of the tested were found with multiple drugs, a decrease from 2009. The combination of (meth) amphetamine and opiates accounted for 12.7%, also an obvious decrease from 2009. A decrease in use of multiple drugs was detected from 2008 to 2009, as shown in Fig. 4-6. The detection rate of MDMA (nicknamed head shaker) and MDA was similar to that of 2009, but that of ketamine showed a dramatic increase from 2009. This year (2010), amphetamine still occupied the top of drug detection list (50.2%), followed by opiates (22.3%), and Benzodiazepines (19.2%). Most of the drugs were found by roadside (52.0%) and in places of get-together and resting (38.6%). Entertainment places were no longer the primary locations. The medians of the age of young people tested positive for ketamine, MDMA, MDA,





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MDEA, Nimetazepam (nicknamed sleeping pill), 2C-B, 2C-C, PMA and PMMA were all younger than 30, indicating that the groups abusing these emerging drugs and club drugs are getting younger, close to the age of the first offenders. The percentage of combining Methadone, often used for alternative treatment, and opiates was 65.5%, a decrease from 73.3% in 2009, suggesting that the combination of urine testing and alternative treatment for opiate addiction is capable of preventing drug suspects undergoing alternative treatment from using other illegal drugs.

- (3) Controlled Drug and Narcotics Production and Sales Channel Monitoring
 - i. Continuous Monitoring of Current and Future Development of Emerging Drugs and Establishment of Preventive Strategies

DOH started participating in drug testing in 1983, and helped justice departments test the drugs found as an effort to grasp the epidemiologic patterns of emerging drugs and take necessary control strategies. April 2010, samples transferred from a court were tested positive for "4-methylmethcathinone (Mephedrone, 4-MMC), nicknamed Meow, MCAT or M-Cat (Fig. 4-7), and a news release was issued on April 26 to raise the attention of the public. Research shows that the use of mephedroneproduces the sensation of ecstasy and excitement, similar to those of meth and head shaker, which spells potential of abusing and danger. Also, it causes severe blood vessel contraction, heart attack, arrhythmia, anxiety, hallucination, delusion and convulsion. Multiple cases of death have been reported, and it is placed under close monitoring in UK, Germany and Sweden. The Aviation Police Office found 1.5kg and 9.941kg of mephedrone on March 24, and April 22, 2010 respectively, a sign that this emerging drug might find its way spreading across the country. July 2, MOJ decided in the Drug Review Committee meeting to establish mephedrone as the 25th item of Schedule 3 narcotics. July 29, DOH followed the foot step by adding



Figure 4-7 Samples of abused drugs containing mephedrone (nicknamed Meow)





it as the 24th item of Schedule 3 controlled drugs for an effective line of defense against drug abuse. Nicknamed K2 or Spice, a new substance of abuse, JWH-018 (Fig. 4-8), was detected by DOH for the first time in some groundup plants confiscated by the police in Oct. of the same year. A news release was issued on Oct. 15, and later the same material was found in many samples transferred from justice department. DOH is now



Figure 4-8 Samples of abused drugs containing JWH-018 (nicknamed K2 or Spice)

keeping a close eye on K2 and how it is abused in Taiwan in order to come up with a control solution.

Furthermore, 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine, nicknamed Foxy, Foxy Methoxy, 5-MEO, 5-MEO-DIPT, Fire Fox or Love Potion, is a derivative of tryptamine pharmacologically similar to ethyltryptamine, N,N-dimethyltryptamine, N,N-diethyltryptamine, DOB, psilocybin and psilocin. It has an aphrodisiac effect similar to 2C-B, strong hallucinating and delusional effect like LSD and psychoanaleptic effect like MDMA. It is effective only for 4-8 hours and commonly sold in Japan as aphrodisiacs. It is taken through ingestion at a dose of 6-12mg. This drug has short effect and minor side effects, but leads to dependency. It was placed in Schedule I controlled substance in the US on Sep. 29, 2004 and narcotic control in Japan on March 28, 2005, and so was in many countries such as Germany, Greece, Sweden and Denmark. To prevent domestic abuse, two meetings were held on June 21, and July 22, 2010 to place this substance in the control list of "Drug Control Act" and "Controlled Drugs Act."5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine was added as the 72nd item of Schedule 4 narcotics on Nov. 30, 2010, and the 73rd item of Schedule 4 controlled drugs for an effective line of defense against drug abuse.

ii. Methadone, medicine used for alternative treatment for opiate addiction, was found used as narcotics

CIB has detected methadone in Schedule 2 narcotics transferred from district courts and police departments since the beginning of 2010. It looks like pink liquid, similar to methadone, the drug used by DOH for alternative treatment for opiate addiction. To strengthen the line of defense against drugs and prevent methadone from being abused, MOJ



and DOH were asked to intensify the control of methadone as an effort to embody the government's anti-drug policies and create a drug-free home. The official letter of MOJ says: "the district prosecutors offices and the Investigation Bureau branches are advised to find out the source and use of methadone, the medical agent used in the alternative treatment for opiate addiction, when such a substance is confiscated as to prevent its misuse, complete drug management and embody anti-drug policies." DOH also requested the medical facilities that practice "alternative treatment for opiate addiction" to "improve the management of 'methadone,' a Schedule 2 controlled drug used for alternative treatment and strictly follow the requirements of "Operation Standards for Alternative Treatment for Opiate Addiction ." Patients of the treatment are to take the medication under the watch of medical personnel, who is required to make sure that the patient has taken all the medication under his/her watch in order to prevent methadone from leaking out for misuse."

iii. Improved control of "industrial precursor chemicals" to prevent being used for drug manufacture

The "Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals" specifies two categories of precursor materials by their characteristics, Types A and B. Type A (materials that participate in reaction and become a part of the chemical structure of a narcotic substance) consists of 10 items, including 1-phenyl-2-propanone; and Type B (materials that do or do not participate in reaction and do not become a part of the chemical structure of a narcotic substance) comprises 7 items, including hydrochloric acid. However, chemical materials commonly used for drug manufacture as investigation shows, such as thionyl chloride, red phosphorus and iodine, were not included in the control list.

Time evolves, and so do domestic drug crimes. There are more and more drug manufacture cases discovered every day. CIB investigated 15 drug manufacture cases in 2007 and 23 in 2008, and the number increased dramatically to 72 in 2009 and 81 in 2010. For 4 consecutive years, the number of drug manufacture cases has been on an ascending trend. Drug labs are where the drug abuse starts, and these places are full of hazardous chemicals. Explosions are often heard. They are threads to the health and safety of the public. To fortify the line of defense against drugs, NPA studied the industrial chemicals commonly found for drug manufacture and suggested MOEA to establish a control list to include these chemicals and key test agents. For chemicals commonly used for drug manufacture, a control list containing several industrial chemicals, such as thionyl



chloride, palladium chloride, red phosphorus, iodine, hydriodic acid, hypophosphorous acid, methylamine and ethyl benzoate, was proposed to MOEA to keep them from being used for drug manufacture as an effort to embody the government's anti-drug policies and create a drug-free home. Also for intensive promotion of the control of drug precursor materials, MOEA had three sessions of "presentations for Rules Governing Industrial Precursor Chemicals Reporting and Examination" in the morning of Sep. 20, 2010 (north), afternoon of Sep. 20, (central) and afternoon of Sep. 23, (south). These presentations were held to help chemical material suppliers, schools and users understand why it is necessary to classify thionyl chloride and 7 others as industrial precursor chemicals to keep them from being used for drug manufacture and keep the society from drug harms.

iv. Intensified monitoring on the development of drug labs to stop drugs from spreading

Since 2004, CIB has started supporting Coast Guard Administration and NPA branches in professional surveillance of drug labs. CIB has helped in monitoring and analysis of criminal patterns of drug labs and proposed action plan packages. The surveillance of drug labs requires not only the surveillance capability of general criminal cases, but also specialized professional skills, not to mention the hazard of these places, as most of drug producers lack of professional knowledge of safely using the chemicals they are handling, which makes the drug labs potential hazards waiting to happen. The investigation and surveillance personnel requires sufficient safety and protection knowledge and equipment as they are often exposed to physical and mental stresses in such highly unstable and dangerous environments. During the investigation of drug labs around the country, CIB has deployed the experience and professional knowledge accumulated in the labs over the years extensively in the surveillance and investigation of drug labs. Guidance was provided to investigators in terms of professional skills on drug producer interrogation and counseling for fellow investigation agencies on the surveillance of drug labs. All of these were done to assist the tasks of monitoring drug labs, eliminate the sources of drug supply, embody the concept of anti-drug control and stop drugs from spreading all over the country.

Also by scrutinizing the drug labs cases through out the country, the trends of domestic drug labs were developed and a package of warning and containment actions was devised. From 2006 to 2009, NPA helped 42 cases of drug lab investigation in the entire country, and 15 from Jan. to Dec. 2010, as shown in Table 4-13.

Date	Investigated by	Case	Location	Remark
Jan. 2010, 1case	Shulin Precinct, New Taipei City Police Department	Surveillance of drug lab	New Taipei City	Assistance in equipment investigation, chemical evidence collection and initial testing, and confirmation of drug lab
Feb. 2010, 2cases	3rd Investigation brigade, CIB	Surveillance of drug lab	Taipei City	Assistance in equipment investigation, chemical evidence collection and initial testing, confirmation of drug lab, and assistance in initial drug testing
March 2010, 2cases	4th and 6th Investigation brigades, CIB	Surveillance of drug lab	New Taipei City	Assistance in equipment investigation, chemical evidence collection and initial testing, and confirmation of drug lab
April 2010, 2cases	Haishan and Sanchung Precincts, New Taipei City Police Department	Surveillance of drug lab	New Taipei City	Assistance in equipment investigation, chemical evidence collection and initial testing, and confirmation of drug lab
May 3, 2010	3rd Investigation brigade, CIB	Suspected drug trafficking (international drug trafficking from Malaysia)	Taipei City	Assistance in initial drug testing
May 2010 2cases	Forensic Science Center, CIB, and New Taipei City Police Department	Evidence collection at drug lab	Pingtung County (Pingtung District Court)	Assistance in equipment investigation, chemical evidence collection and initial testing, and confirmation of drug lab
Nov. 2010, 2cases	3rd Investigation brigade, CIB	Surveillance of drug lab	New Taipei City and Hsinchu City	Assistance in equipment investigation, chemical evidence collection and initial testing, and confirmation of drug lab
Dec. 2010, 3cases	Forensic Science Center and 3rd Investigation brigade, CIB, and New Taipei City Police Department	Evidence collection at drug lab	Pingtung County (Pingtung District Court), New Taipei City	Assistance in equipment investigation, chemical evidence collection and initial testing, and confirmation of drug lab

Table 4-13 List of Drug labs Investigated in 2010

v. To Continue to Present on Court as Expert Witness in Order to Improve the "Prosecution" and "Conviction" Percentages of Drug Lab Cases and Save Justice Resources

Drug manufacture involves professional knowledge of organic chemistry. Professional forensic scientists are required for assistance and expert opinions on the identification of agents and tools used for drug manufacture during the investigation of labs. By doing so, it is possible to monitor and stop the activities of drug labs and allow investigators to collect key evidences accurately in the shortest possible time. These evidences are crucial in the "cross-examination" on court and help prevent and stop drugs from spreading.

Field investigation is the key to prosecution and conviction of drug labs. Therefore, it is important that the investigators have sufficient professional knowledge in terms of drug manufacture, chemical

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analysis, field investigation and intelligence analysis, and it is vital to make a drug lab case complete. In addition to lab works, the forensic scientists of CIB often have to present their expert opinions and professional knowledge on court for drug lab cases, as to make the case and put criminals behind bars. Since 2005, professional opinions have been provided for various drug lab cases, and for 11 cases from Jan. to Dec. 2010, as shown in Table 4-14.

Table 4-14 Drug Cases in which Expert Opinions Were Provided in 2010

Date of Appearance	Court of Appearance
Jan. 2010 (2 cases)	Taiwan Taipei District Court, Taiwan High Court Kaohsiung Branch Court
Feb. 2010 (1 case)	Taiwan Keelung District Court
March 2010 (2 cases)	Taiwan Banciao District Court, Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court
July 2010 (3 cases)	Taiwan Taichung District Court, Taiwan Keelung District Court
Aug. 2010 (1 case)	Taiwan Hualien District Court
Dec. 2010 (2 cases)	Taiwan High Court, Taiwan High Court Kaohsiung Branch Court

vi. Improved Performance of Drug Identification Labs and Drug Lab Investigation

CIB started several important lab capacity improvement projects such as the "first cooperation mechanism of forensic scientists and investigators in 2005" and the "improvement of performance for NPA forensic lab and drug investigation for effective upgrade of drug forensics and increase of drug monitoring capability." These projects were carried out to address the increasing problems of emerging drugs, drug abuse and drug labs, as well as to embody the "anti-drug policies" announced by the government in order to prevent and stop drug crimes and help the immediate and correct identification of the confiscated drugs. NPA has been working hard to collect data from advanced countries regarding state-of-the-art equipment and look for possible funds for the purchase of NMR and Py-GC-MS for accurate drug analysis. These efforts were exerted to improve NPA' s capability of drug identification and establish Taiwan' s capacity of drug monitoring.

One of the most commonly used equipments in a drug ID lab is the GC/MS, but it has its limits in the identification of chemical structures of drugs and narcotics. Therefore when NMR is operated at ambient temperature, analytical methods such as 1HNMR, 13CNMR, 19FNMR, DEPT, HSQC, HMBC, H2BC, COSY and NOESY help solve these issues and the qualitative analyses of drugs and narcotics. The quantitative analysis using NMR is now widely used in forensic chemistry. One is the internal standard method, and the other is the NMR digital quantification system. Therefore, the qualitative and quantitative techniques using NMR improve the efficiency of drug identification and the verification and monitoring of emerging drugs.

Apart from the strength of Py-GC-MS in polymer analysis, many drug analyses and studies were conducted in recent years using Py-GC-MS. The studies cover the transformation of narcotic substances during synthesis, consumption and trafficking, improving the credibility of drug analysis results. NPA has purchased Py-GC-MS equipment for better performance of drug lab and investigation, and encourages fellow workers to improve the performance of drug identification and accumulate energy of drug monitoring. Currently, narcotics and drug studies involved in Py-GC-MS have been conducted on methamphetamine, N,N-Dimethylamphetamine, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine (PPA), ketamine and phosphorous.

Also to continue the publication of drug identification studies, escalate drug monitoring performance and improve drug impurity profiling, NPA is committed to encourage studies of relevant topics. Many fellow NPA workers study these topics in their spare time and publish their results for expanding experience sharing and exchange and for effective monitoring of drug abuse. From Jan. through Dec. 2010, 8 articles were published in domestic and international journals.

vii. To continue the analysis on drug sources and trends to prevent emerging drugs from spreading

The Investigation Bureau investigated 112 cases in 2010, and found 3,645.387 kg (gross weight, same as blow) of Schedules 1, 2, 3 and 4 narcotics and 31 drug labs, including 24 labs for Schedule 2 drug methamphetamine and 7 for Schedule 4 ephedrine (pseudoephedrine) (extracted from cough syrup). The numbers of drugs cases investigated in 2010 are 29 for heroin, 29 for amphetamine, 21 for cannabis, and 8 for ephedrine (pseudoephedrine). In total, 1,420.741 kg of ephedrine (pseudoephedrine), 1,187.009 kg of ketamine, 853.758 kg of methamphetamine, 94.275 kg of Nimetazepam, 71.958 kg of heroin and 8.94 kg of cannabis were confiscated in 2010. It is clear that heroin, methamphetamine and ketamine are still the drugs that are devastating public health the most in Taiwan, and thus the priorities on the Investigation Bureau's list.

The analysis on drug sources reveals

- (i) The primary sources of heroin are Vietnam (35.488 kg and 49.32%), Thailand (25.458 kg and 35.38%), Cambodia (9.055 kg and 12.58%), China (1.387 kg and 1.93%) and others (0.57 kg and 0.79%)
- (ii) The primary sources of methamphetamine are local production (819.179 kg and 95.95%), China (2.916 kg and 0.34%), USA (0.05 kg and



0.01%), Canada (0.039 kg and 0.01%) and others (31.574 kg and 3.7%).

- (iii) The primary sources of cannabis are Canada (3.541 kg and 39.62%), USA (2.34 kg and 26.18%), China (2.195 kg and 24.56%), UK (0.109 kg and 1.22%), the Netherlands (0.056 kg and 0.63%) and others (0.696 kg and 7.78%).
- (iv) The primary source of ketamine is smuggling and 1,187.009 kg were confiscated, including 1,174.124 kg from China (98.91%), 7.126 kg from Malaysia (0.6%), 2.465 kg from India (0.21%), 0.254 kg from local production (0.02%) and 3.04 kg from other sources (0.26%).
- (v) The largest source of Nimetazepam is local production, and 88 kg were confiscated, accounting for 93.34% of 94.275 kg found. Those from other sources accounted for 6.275 kg and 6.66%.

2. Future Perspectives

(1) Integration and Application of Fundamental Anti-Drug Database

At present, the information of narcotics and addiction control is collected and analyzed based on the responsibility and work target of individual agencies. It is necessary to combine the information regarding drug supplies and demands, harm reduction, toxicology and testing for easy access and application. The results can not only serve as the assessment benchmark for annual anti-drug performance, but also provide a basis for comparison and exchange of information with foreign anti-drug counterparts.

(2) Comprehensive collection of information from high-intensity cared population in terms of their usage data.

With the limited manpower and funding of drug abuse and narcotics prevention, it is advised to encourage more investment of resources in groups of high caring needs (including rehabilitating addicts in rehab facilities and organizations, inmates in correctional facilities, consumers of specific places, homosexual communities and youths), and collect information regarding narcotics and drug abuse in order to devise appropriate prevention strategies.

(3) To strengthen the certification and management for institutes conducting urine test targeting abused drugs.

DOH will continue the Accreditation of drug abuse urine testing institutions and supervise the testing quality of Accredited ones. In addition to the regulatory works set forth in the "Regulations Governing Accreditation and Management of Drug Abuse Urine Testing and Medical Institutions," "Regulations Governing Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations" and "Standards Governing the Drug Abuse Urine Testing Laboratories Established by Government Agencies," DOH will continue to update the "Guidelines for Field Assessment of Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institutions" to improve the testing capability of Accredited testing institutions and the credibility of test reports.

(4) DOH continues add approved items to certify the institutes qualified to conduct urine test for narcotic drugs.

DOH will continue promoting the Accreditation of ketamine testing of drug abuse urine testing institutions in response to the increase of ketamine abuse over the years. 2010, the "Toxicology Lab, Division of Clinical Pathology, Tri-Service General Hospital" was Accredited for ketamine testing, and the Toxicology Research Center, Chang Jung Christian University and the Drug Test Center, Test Dept., Chung Shan Medical University Hospital were Accredited as well in 2010. The improvement of the capability of ketamine testing is expected.

(5) To improve the studies of technology used in drug abuse test

Drug abuse testing equipment and analytic methods will be improved and emerging drug analysis methods systematically developed to advance the testing capability and efficiency, while the drug standards and analysis spectra will be established for quick identification of confiscated drugs and monitoring and control of drug harms.

(6) To continue the studies on the toxicological information of controlled and abused drugs

The toxicological information of controlled and abused drugs will be collected through research programs and nationwide testing and reporting information analyzed and calculated for policy applications.

(7) To improve the supervisory duties of the "implementation plan for assistance of drug testing"

The "implementation plan for assistance of drug testing" is established to help justice and police systems in their drug testing needs. It requires that the supervised testing institutions receive routine performance monitoring and field visits. The Abused Drug Test Center of Tzu Chi University Accredited in 2011 will be supervised by DOH as well. Also for the qualitative and quantitative testing needs of narcotic substances, DOH will continue the amendment of "Operation Procedures and Notes for Assistance of Public Hospitals in Drug Testing " to improve the effects and quality of drug identification.

(8) To advance the methadone testing techniques

It is discovered in recent years that the methadone used for medical purpose is used for drug abuse recently. In response, the methadone testing techniques will be improved for higher capability of testing institutions in methadone testing.

(9) NPA has established the legal elements and unified legal terms



and definitions for domestic drugs and drug manufacture facilities

The anti-drug works have taken a giant leap as the "Drug Control Act" was amended on July 9, 2003. Article 4 of this Act serves as the basis of primary punishments for "drug manufacture" at underground facilities. However, when facing cases of highly "professional" underground manufacture facilities, it is not sufficient to convict a case without proper element of "manufacturing." Therefore, it creates an ambiguity in terms of definition and constituent elements of clandestine drug laboratory) and problems in courts regarding whether a verdict of drug lab is established. For this, a clear and precise definition of constituent elements and unified legal interpretation are required for the "drug manufacturing" of drug labs as the basis of drug manufacturing prosecution for effective fighting against drug crimes and achievement of "A Drug-Free Home, 100% Healthy Home."

III. Establishment of a drug control early warning mechanism

1. Current Development

(1) Prevention of controlled drug abuse

To strengthen the management of controlled drugs and prevent them from being abused or used for illegal purposes, FDA established a master drug flow control system for the management of controlled drug use. The master system covers a series of systems including controlled drug license, reporting and articulation, and auditing.

i. Establishment of controlled drug license management system

The controlled drug license system is established to confirm the drug use qualification based on the management principles of UN conventions, and the addition of subsequent flow control reporting and auditing helps achieve effective management. The licenses concerning controlled drug management include "controlled drug registration," "controlled drug importing permit," "controlled drug exporting permit" and "manufacture permit." A business owner attempting to import/export controlled drugs or manufacture Schedule 3 or 4 drugs needs to apply appropriate licenses/ permits from FDA in addition to having valid drug permits required by Article 39 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law as an effort to control the controlled drugs from the source. In 2010, 563 importing permits, 42 importing licenses, 230 exporting permits and 749 manufacture permits were issued for controlled drugs.

ii. Establishment of reporting data files and articulation system

(i)Reporting data files: According to the Controlled Drugs Act, the institution or

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business issued with a controlled drug registration shall prepare a log at its business place containing the information of issuing, receipt, destruction, loss and balance of the said controlled drugs, and submit a report specifying the balance of controlled drugs in detail to local health departments and FDA as per the deadline and method required. FDA has developed the "controlled drug management information system" and been promoting the use of this system, allowing the institutions and businesses to cut down administrational costs through only reporting of controlled drug information in a much more convenient way. By the end of 2010, more than 95% of institutions and businesses started using online reporting functions for a more efficient control of drug flows for health departments.

(ii) Enhancement of drug flow articulation: The information submitted online or with hard copy by an institution or business is entered in the "controlled drug management information system" once checked out correctly, and health department may examine the flow of controlled drugs through the system. Should any unusual situation emerges, the institution or business is listed for intensified auditing, and field auditing visits will be carried out to prevent any possible foul play.

iii. Establishment of auditing system

FDA develops controlled drug auditing and management work plans every year. In addition to supervising local health departments for routine audits, FDA screens out those who purchase unusual amount of controlled substance, have a history of violation or provide incomplete information of controlled drugs, and joins local health departments for intensified



audits. Applicable laws are enforced for those who violate appropriate requirements. Those suspected of transfer of controlled substance for illegal use are transferred to justice departments for investigation in order to stop illegal use. In 2010, 15,154 institutions or businesses were audited for controlled drugs, and 196 of them were found violating certain requirements, accounting for 1.29%. Most of the violations are failure to provide correct information in the controlled drug logs, 64 to be exact, followed by 17 violations of no log for controlled drug balance, 11 of no record of controlled drugs in patients' case history, 10 of inappropriate use for medical purposes, 8 of prescription by persons not qualified to do so, 8 of providing controlled drugs without proper prescription, 7 of not using designated prescription for Schedules 1 to 3 drugs, and 5 of no signature on prescription. All violations were subject to applicable laws. (The results of field audits and violation numbers of 2010 are shown in Table 4-15, Fig. 4-9 and Table 4-16.)

To ensure the public safety of drug use, FDA studies the controlled substance regulations for medical purposes practiced in advanced countries and develops several materials for use of sedatives and anesthetics, including "Guidelines for use of benzodiazepines for sedation and sleep aids," "Rules for clinical use of anesthetics," "Prescription manual for treatment of pains induced by cancer," "Notes for household treatment of terminal cancer patients using anesthetics," "Physicians' notes for longterm prescription of addiction-causing anesthetics for non-cancer patients with chronic or stubborn pain," "Guidelines for use of addiction-causing anesthetics on patients with chronic pancreatitis," and "Physicians' notes for prescription of anesthetics for non-cancer patients with chronic or stubborn pain who are suspected of addiction." These materials are produced for physicians to use in their clinical practice for reasonable use of controlled drugs.

(2) Amendment of controlled drug management regulations

A controlled drug review committee is established under DOH to review the schedules and items of controlled drugs, and the review result is submitted to the Executive Yuan for Accreditation and promulgation. In 2010, 3 committee meetings were held and the controlled drug items of each schedule are shown in Table 4-17.

i. The Executive Yuan amended the schedule of controlled drugs with the official letter no. Yuan Tai Wei 0990015872, dated April 2, 2010, which specifies the transfer of Brotizolam from Schedule 3 to Schedule 4 controlled substance.

ii. The Executive Yuan added controlled drug mephedrone (4-methylmethcathinone, 4-MMC, or nicknamed Meow) in Schedule 3 with the official letter no. Yuan Tai Wei 0990040996, dated July 29, 2010, and 5-MeO-DIPT (5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine) and Thiamylal (5-allyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)-2-thiobarbiturate) in Schedule 4 with the official letter no. Yuan Tai Wei 1000090729, dated Jan. 14, 2011.

(3) Establishment of toxicological data of abused drugs

i. To track the current development of abused drugs in Taiwan and their epidemiological trends, FDA establishes the "Controlled Drug Abuse Reporting Information System" to collect the testing data transferred from drug abuse urine testing institutions, government agencies and public hospitals online.

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Institution or Business	No. of Audits	No. of Violations	Violation %
Hospitals	376	11	2.93
Clinics	8,231	91	1.11
Pharmacies	4,806	69	1.44
Pharmaceutical companies of western medicines	122	5	4.10
Western medicine sellers	938	5	0.53
Veterinarian facilities	15	0	-
Veterinarian clinics	450	5	1.11
Veterinarian pharmaceutical companies	15	0	-
Veterinarian medicine sellers	4	0	-
Research and testing institutes of medical education	124	1	0.81
Others	73	9	12.33
Total	15,154	196	1.29

Table 4-15 Field Audits of Controlled Drugs in 2010



Figure 4-9 Numbers of Audits Performed and Violations Found in 2010

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Institution/Business Violation	Hospitals	Clinics	Pharmacies	Pharmaceutical companies of western medicines	Western medicine sellers	Veterinarian clinics	Others	Total
failure to provide correct information in the controlled drug logs	3	35	25	1				64
Failure to report required information regularly	4	13	23	3	1	4		48
no log for controlled drug balance	1	2	9	1	3		1	17
no record of controlled drugs in patients' case history		10					1	11
inappropriate use for medical purposes		10						10
Involvement in illegal drug cases			4		1		5	10
prescription by persons not qualified to do so		8						8
providing controlled drugs without proper prescription			8					8
not using designated prescription for Schedules 1 to 3 drugs	2	5						7
no signature on prescription		1	4					5

Table 4-16 Top 10 Violations Found in Field Audits on Controlled Drugs in 2010

Note: One institution or business may be involved in multiple violations.

Table 4-17 Controlled Drugs of Each Schedule in 2010

Controlled Drug Schedule	1	2	3	4	Schedule 4 APIs	Total
No. of Items	9	169	21	72	7	278

The system enables FDA to rapidly grasp the trends of abused drugs through the reporting of emerging drugs and provide new releases for public warning and awareness.

ii. FDA established the standards and testing data for 23 emerging drugs including amphetamine and tryptamine.

2. Future Perspectives

(1) Enhancement of controlled drug audits and educational dissemination

- i. The efforts will continue for control of drug flows and the audits of reasonable prescribing of controlled drugs in order to prevent them from being misused or abused.
- ii. Workshops will be held for controlled drug use and management to prepare medical and health personnel with appropriate knowledge and help the public understand how to use controlled drugs correctly.
- iii. Materials showing the public the correct ways of using drugs will be

published via electronic and printed media to teach people not to refill controlled drugs repeatedly or increase the dosage without proper consultation, and encourage them to go to doctors for advice.

(2) Intensified cross departmental anti-drug collaboration

When suspicion is raised in audits regarding illegal use of controlled drugs, the information will be relayed to justice departments and close cooperation established for investigation of foul plays.

►► IV. A comprehensive precursor control system

The number of amphetamine and MDMA manufacture labs is alarmingly increasing in recent years. According to the number of MOJ for the last 4 years, the top 3 drugs confiscated in quantity are ketamine, amphetamine and heroin, and it seems they are now the big three of narcotic substances, a disturbing sign for public health and security. As a result, the intensification of control and investigation efforts for precursor chemicals used for manufacture of amphetamine, heroin, ketamine and MDMA, such as ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, safrole, isosafrole, piperonal, acetic anhydride and hydroxylamine hydrochloride is now one of the key issues in the domestic war against drugs.

1. Current Development

There are 24 precursor chemicals under control, and they are divided into API and industrial precursors, which are under the control of FDA and the Bureau of Industrial Development, MOEA, respectively, as specified by the Controlled Drugs Act and Article 31 of the Drug Control Act.

(1) Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients for Controlled Drugs

There are 7 precursor materials classified as active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs, as shown in Table 4-18) for controlled drugs, all of which are placed in Schedule 4 under the control of FDA. In addition to the requirements of Controlled Drugs Act, those who use controlled drug APIs must have a controlled drug registration, a log prepared at the business place documenting the issuing, receipt, destruction, loss and balance of controlled drugs, and the information submitted according to the required deadlines and submission methods. FDA is charged to perform examination and audits on the reported information. For those showing unusual amount of purchase or use, a designated auditing plan is developed to prevent illegal use of the controlled drugs.

As manufacture methods evolve over the years, the justice departments have found several cases of producing narcotic materials using cough syrup, tablets and/ or capsules containing high concentration of ephedrine-like substances. To prevent legal ephedrine-containing products used for medical purposes from illegal use for drug manufacture, DOH has put forward the following actions:

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i. "Intensified pseudoephedrine API auditing plan" in 2010

To ensure that pseudoephedrine is actually used for medical purposes and prevent it and its manufactured agents from being used for drug manufacture, the 2010 Intensified pseudoephedrine API auditing plan was launched to select 50 businesses that produced, imported, purchased or used large quantities of pseudoephedrine for high-strength audits. No violation was detected in terms of misuse of pseudoephedrine.

ii. "Workshop for use and management of pseudoephedrine and its agents by sellers and manufacturers" in 2010

To help sellers and manufacturers selling or using pseudoephedrine and its agents understand relevant requirements and keep them from being used by drug manufacturers, the "Workshop for use and management of pseudoephedrine and its agents by sellers and manufacturers" was held on Nov. 24, 2010 and approximately 100 participated in the workshop (Fig. 4-10).

Item	Chinese name	English name
1	麻黃鐱	Ephedrine
2	麥角新鐱	Ergometrine, Ergonovine
3	麥角胺鐱	Ergotamine
4	麥角酸	Lysergic acid
5	甲基麻黃鐱	Methylephedrine
6	去甲麻黃鐱(新麻黃鐱)	Phenylpropanolamine, Norephedrine
7	假麻黃鐱	Pseudoephedrine

Table 4-18 Schedule 4 APIs for Controlled Drugs

Note: APIs for controlled drugs include their isomers, esters, ethers and salts, but not their agents, unless otherwise noticed.

iii. Announcement of limits on materials and quantity of materials used for ephedrine agent package

The guidelines for examination, registration and review of this substance were amended on July 20, 2009, specifying that only aluminum foil lined boxes can be used for packaging tablets and capsules made with ephedrine. For prescribed medication, the largest package is the dosage for an adult for 7 days. Also on Sep. 18, 2009, an announcement was made requiring pharmaceutical companies to go to DOH to register the change of package for ephedrine agents by Dec. 31, 2009. As a result, all the pseudoephedrine agents sold were packed in aluminum foil boxes starting from 2010, and the sale price was raised to increase the difficulty of drug making.

iv. High-strength audits on where and to whom ephedrine agents are sold

The official letter no. DOH Medicine 0980307428, dated March 9, 2009, was issued to business associations related to pharmaceutical companies of

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western medicines and their sales to relay to their members the information that selling controlled drugs to those who are neither a pharmacy, medicine dealer or medical facility is prohibited according to Article 49 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act and Article 39 of its Enforcement Rules. Also, sale records and documentation are required for selling these agents, and local health departments are asked to intensify the auditing efforts.



Figure 4-10 Workshop for use and management of pseudoephedrine and its agents by sellers and manufacturers in 2010

v. Intensified prevention of ephedrine agents from being used for illegal drug manufacture

An official letter was issued on Sep. 12, 2010 to major business associations regarding the resolutions of the coordination meeting between 12 major business associations and academic societies and FDA on the prevention of ephedrine agents from being used for illegal drug manufacture, as follows:

- (i) When a holder of ephedrine agent permit or its authorized representative is applying permit for exporting, the proof of document, such as drug permit, issued by the competent health department of country of importing is required.
- (ii) In case that a pharmacist or student of pharmaceutics (including medicine dealer, supervising or management pharmacist of a pharmacy or drugstore) is found to be involved in a sale of large quantity of ephedrine agent (larger than usual), he/she will be punished according to the Pharmacists Act in addition to any criminal liability before the verdict is made.
- (iii) In case that a business owner is found selling large quantities to individuals or pharmacies, the case will be transferred to the justice departments and revenue service in addition to the highest administrational punishment (monetary punishment at the highest amount, revocation of permit).
- (iv) For those violating the requirements mentioned above, the pharmaceutical companies without (or with unusual) records of sales and supplies are listed for serious violation of GMP in addition to the administrational punishment.

vi. Cooperation with cross-departmental anti-drug collaboration

 (i) The information regarding the use of ephedrine is collected and compile for the use of justice departments in the preventive efforts to stop legal ephedrine agents being used for illegal purposes. Since March 2009, DOH has started collecting information of ephedrine use for the justice departments every 3 months, and helped the justice departments in the



investigation of 24 cases of illegal use by providing abnormal information of ephedrine agent use (including the data of 63 institutions and businesses).

(ii) Assistance of justice departments in providing information of the sources of drug making materials

To understand current development of drug manufacture using ephedrine agents and better management of these agents, justice departments are asked to provide information of the name, manufacturer, lot number, quantity and access of the ephedrine agents used by the drug manufacturers using them for drug making to DOH.

(2) Industrial Raw Materials

There are 17 precursor chemicals classified as industrial raw materials that are placed under the charge of MOEA. The "Rules Governing Industrial Precursor Chemicals Reporting and Examination" are established as per Article 31 of the "Drug Control Act," dividing these materials into Types A and B. The implementation performance (Table 4-19) and expected targets for 2010 are shown below:

Reporting summary	No. of Type A businesses (quarterly ave.)				
No. of importing/ exporting businesses	No. of Type B businesses (per year)	267			
	No. of sessions	3 (Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung)			
		Session	No. of business		
		Taipei	234		
	No. of participating businesses and schools	Taichung	93		
Promotion presentations		Kaohsiung	120		
		Total	456		
	No. of participants	Session	No. of people		
		Taipei	277		
		Taichung	101		
		Kaohsiung	136		
		Total	514		
	No. of sessions	2			
Cross-agency conference or	No. of participating units/ people	Date	No. of units	No. of people	
coordination meeting		Aug. 16, 2010	20	28	
		Oct. 28, 2010	20	27	
Consultation cases for foreign countries	131 (78 for Singapore, 39 India)	for Germany, 7 for Ja	pan, 5 for Ko	orea and 2 for	
No. of businesses investigated	60				
Fines received	NT\$ 30,000 (Ta xxx Weng	g Co., Ltd.)			
i mes received	NT\$ 30,000 (Fu xxx Lai Co., Ltd.)				

Table 4-19 Performance of MOEA in the control of industrial precursor chemicals in 2010

i. The efforts were continued in 2010 to encourage the suppliers of Type A industrial precursor chemicals to report their information through the online reporting system or with the material flow registration sheets, and to actively increase the online reporting percentage and reduce percentage of reporting by fax (more than 97% of businesses reported their information online in 2010). The reporting procedures for Type A industrial precursor chemicals were simplified and Type B businesses were encouraged to establish logs as legally required for effective control of whereabouts of the industrial precursor chemicals. Type A businesses are required to report every year (via online access or with hard copy), and the status of reporting for the last 5 years is shown below:

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
No. of businesses/quarter	385	419	437	456	478

For the logs established by Type B businesses, the Customs Service collects and transfers the data to the Bureau of Foreign Trade, MOEA. The data of importers are shown below for the last 5 years:

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
No. of businesses	253	242	241	242	267

ii. To help businesses follow "Rules Governing Industrial Precursor Chemicals Reporting and Examination" and facilitate the reporting of Type A precursors, 3 sessions of presentations were held in northern, central and southern Taiwan and 514 people from 456 businesses participated in these presentations. The businesses were briefed regarding the reporting and examination procedures, and Mr. Chang, Chih-Chuan, prosecutor of Dept. of Prosecutional Affairs, MOJ, and Chief Hsieh, Ching-Lin of CIB were invited to introduce the narcotics control policies of the Executive Yuan and the inclusion of thionyl chloride and 7 others in the management of industrial precursor chemicals. The participation of businesses for the last 5 years is shown below:

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
No. of sessions	3	3	3	3	3
No. of businesses	333	447	402	538	456
No. of participants	362	506	456	616	514

iii. In 2010, a large industrial survey was conducted in May and June requesting comments of 78 business associations and 917 businesses



on the feasibility of placing thionyl chloride and 7 other chemicals in the control list for precursor chemicals as suggested by CIB. 2 cross-agency coordination meetings were held in Aug. and Oct. and a decision was made to place thionyl chloride, palladium chloride, red phosphorus, iodine, hydriodic acid, hypophosphorous acid, methylamine in Type A control list and ethyl benzoate in Type B control list. It was also planned to announce the decision as soon as the administrational procedures are completed at the beginning of 2010 and promulgate on July 1. In addition to routine coordination meetings and/or conferences once or twice every year, temporary coordination meetings may be called for when necessary to resolve the problems facing the government agencies and businesses during the flow control. The meetings held in the last 3 years are shown below:

Year	2008	2009	2010
No. of sessions	2	2	2
No. of units	(1)20	(1)24	(1)20
NO. OF UTILS	(2)16	(2)19	(2)20
No. of participants	(1)39	(1)39	(1)28
No. of participants	(2)20	(2)30	(2)27

iv. In 2010, efforts were made to help in the consultation of importing, exporting, use, sales and manufacture of industrial precursor chemicals for domestic and international businesses, and to find out how these materials imported/exported by businesses were really used. Also, inquiries from other countries regarding importing and exporting were received and replied in a random basis. 131 inquiries from foreign governments (including Korea, Japan, Singapore, Germany and India) were processed in 2010. The foreign inquiries for the last 3 years are shown below:

Year	2008	2009	2010
No. of inquiries	185	158	131
No. of countries	7	6	5
Name of the countries	Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, India, Switzerland, USA	Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, India, the Philippines	Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, India,

 v. The number of businesses examined increased from 57 in 2009 to 60 in 2010. The examinees include businesses of importing, exporting, use, sales, and manufacture (of both Types A and B). The examinations were carried out to help or confirm

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whether internal control system established by a business meets legal requirements. Efforts were made to encourage chemical suppliers stay out of trouble by not selling precursor chemicals to suspicious individuals or companies of different business category. This action not only helped tracking the whereabouts of the precursor chemicals, but also improved the quality of overall administrational management of the businesses. The numbers of businesses examined for last 5 years are shown below:

	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
N	lo. of businesses	36	52	55	57	60

The causes of inconformity for the businesses examined for the last 3 years are:

Causes of inconformity	2008	2009	2010
Documents not kept for 3 years as required	2	1	1
Missing company seals and/or stamps of person in charge, or incorrect factory seal, designated stamp for drugs, or use of non-company seal	7	2	9
No signature on use records or no storage data field on records	4	11	3
Use record or registration log not prepared	2	1	4
Wrong business documents or missing documents requiring resubmission	5	7	3
Mismatch between actual quantity in stock and the remaining quantity shown in use record (log)	3	5	9
Misuse of tax number or use of incorrect tax number, incorrect weight conversion	1	5	1
Uniform invoices not issued			1
Total no. of businesses corrected	24	32	31

vi. The businesses which failed to report Type A industrial precursor chemicals or provided questionable whereabouts of the materials in 2010 are:

Yea	r No.	Name	Cause	Punishment
2010	2	Shuen XXX Enterprise / Ta XX Weng Co., Ltd.	Shuen XXX reported selling 200ml of phenylacetone to Ta XX Weng in Q4 2009, but the latter	MOEA sent double registered letters to the person in charge of Ta XX Weng to the registered address on April 1, June 24, and Aug. 20, 2010 to request the company to present its proof in 7 days. Ta XX Weng received the letter on Aug. 21, and MOEA issued a punishment document on Nov. 26, 2010. However, the document was rejected and therefore transferred to the Executive Yuan for public announcement for a month before the case was transferred to the Administrative Enforcement Agency for follow-ups.



Year	No.	Name	Cause	Punishment
2010	1	Fu XXX Lai Co., Ltd.	report the 52kg of	MOEA sent double registered letters to the person in charge of Fu XXX Lai to the registered address on Sep. 14, 2010 to request the company to present its proof in 7 days. No one picked up the letter, which was later kept in local post office. MOEA issued a punishment letter on Dec. 9, 2010 but the letter was rejected. The case was, therefore, transferred to the Executive Yuan for public announcement for a month before the case was transferred to the Administrative Enforcement Agency for follow-ups.

vii. Achievement of expected targets of analysis:

Expected Targets	Target Achievement
1. Quarterly collection and compilation of material flow tracking data for Type A precursor chemicals, and improvement of online reporting percentage to more than 93%.	The collection and compilation of data were completed, and 478 businesses reported their data in 2010, the online reporting percentage of 97% achieved.
 3 or more sessions of presentations for the reporting procedures for industrial precursor chemicals 	3 sessions of presentations were held in northern, central and southern Taiwan and 514 people from 456 businesses participated in these presentations. The businesses were briefed regarding the reporting and examination procedures, and Mr. Chang, Chih-Chuan, prosecutor of Dept. of Prosecutional Affairs, MOJ, and Chief Hsieh, Ching-Lin of CIB were invited to introduce the narcotics control policies of the Executive Yuan and the inclusion of thionyl chloride and 7 others in the management of industrial precursor chemicals.
3. To help more than 50 cases of inquiry regarding reporting, tax numbers, importing/exporting of precursor chemicals and others for domestic and international businesses.	131 inquiries from foreign governments (including Korea, Japan, Singapore, Germany and India) were processed in 2010.
 2 or more cross-agency coordination meetings or conferences by MOEA in 2010 as required. 	2 sessions of cross-agency coordination meetings or conferences were held in 2010.
 MOEA to examine 60 precursor chemicals suppliers (including Type A and B) or more 	Industrial Development Bureau, Dept. of Commerce and Bureau of Foreign Trade, MOEA examined 60 precursor chemicals suppliers (including Type A and B).
 MOEA to help the implementation of anti- drug work for the branches of Executive Yuan in 2010 	The billboard contents for "Supervising drug prevention Division – Control System for Industrial precursor chemicals" and the "2010 Anti-drug Achievement Report - A comprehensive precursor control system" for the "2010 National Anti-drug Meeting" held by MOJ on Jun 3 2010.

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2. Future Perspectives

To continue the control and auditing efforts on APIs and industrial raw materials for precursors used for controlled drugs

- i. DOH will keep an auditing list of businesses which purchase unusual amount of ephedrine and use it for production of high concentration medicines. An auditing plan will be developed for intensive auditing efforts. Auditors will be dispatched for field visits. The audits will be conducted on the raw materials used and the manufacture and sales data regarding the agents produced in order to determine the whereabouts and prevent illegal use.
- ii. MOEA examined 60 suppliers of precursor chemicals in 2010. Businesses were carefully screened for intensive audits along the up, middle and downstream of the supply chain. Also, the information regarding punishments and severity for violation of the "Drug Control Act" and "Rules Governing Industrial Precursor Chemicals Reporting and Examination" was spread out to stop illegal sales of these materials.
- (2) Close cooperation with justice departments for prevention of illegal drug use
 - i. If precursor chemicals or their agents are suspected to be used for drug manufacture, DOH will provide information for the investigation of justice departments. Also, justice departments are requested to investigate the source of APIs when finding illegal drugs. If it is illegal use of legal APIs or their agents, the responsible agencies will be notified for cooperation of audits in order to prevent legal materials being used for illegal purposes.
 - ii. As a handful of company went bankruptcy maliciously or without warning due to economic difficulty, leading to unknown whereabouts of industrial precursor chemicals, it is necessary to bring the assistance of justice departments to audit businesses in unusual circumstances.

(3) To accelerate promotion of reporting and log registration

The efforts will be continued to encourage the suppliers of Type A industrial precursor chemicals to report their information through the online reporting procedure in order to improve online reporting percentage and reduce percentage of reporting by fax. The reporting procedures for Type A industrial precursor chemicals will also be simplified and Type B businesses will continue to be encouraged to establish logs as legally required.



V. Strong regional anti-drug strategic alliances

1. Current Development

- Participation in international anti-drug meetings, facilitation of information exchange and strategic cooperation with neighboring countries for control of emerging drugs
 - i. March 26, 2010, Mr. Dato Haji Mustapha Ma, the honorable secretary of International Federation of Non-Government Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse (IFNGO) visited FDA. This visit helped improve the understanding of Asian and international drug abuse control information as well as international cooperation.
 - ii. FDA sent a delegate to attend the 41st annual conference of American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) from April 14 -19, 2010. This conference facilitated the understanding and absorption of research results and control strategies in terms of international addiction substance treatments. It helped use grasp international trends and served as the reference basis for Taiwan' s drug abuse and addiction control strategies.
 - iii. FDA sent a delegate to attend the 72nd annual conference of the College on Problems of Drug Dependence (CPDD) from June 11-17, 2010. A paper titled "The Status of Drug Use among Club Drug Users in Taiwan" was published addressing the development trends and control strategies of drug abuse in Taiwan. Information was exchanged with major US cities in terms of drug abuse development and current status. This event helped establish a cooperation mechanism and communication channel for international interactions.

(2) International reporting and cooperation

According to the international trade requirements set forth in various international conventions, when controlled drugs are to be imported to Taiwan, the country of exporting will send a letter requesting a document of proof, signed by the country of importing, as the confirmation of imported items. Once the items are imported, the country of importing will check the quantity, sign the document and return it back to the country of exporting. For exporting drugs, FDA will send the 4th sheet of exporting permit to the country of importing, have it check the quantity and sign the document. By the end of 2010, 22 countries worked with Taiwan for such confirmation.

2. Future Perspective

As drug abuse has become a global issue, DOH believes that it is necessary to establish bilateral cooperation with various countries and international organizations with the help of MOFA, MOEA and the foreign branches of government agencies. It is necessary to urge friendly countries to sign and return controlled drug importing/exporting documents according to the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance, as an effort to match the spirit of supervising drug prevention and prevent international misuse and abuse of controlled drugs.

VI. Conclusion

The "Supervising Drug Prevention Division" has established emerging drug monitoring system for better collection of vital information regarding drug abuse reporting, international technical cooperation for drug abuse testing and toxicology evaluation in order to develop anti-drug strategies for drug prevention agencies. Control actions were developed and performance evaluated to minimize the harm of narcotics to the public. Drug abuse reporting and information system was built for the integration and application of anti-drug database, allowing the access and sharing of the information of substance addicts through the information system and helping them clean the addiction and stay away from drugs and crimes.



Part IV

Drug Resistance

Chief Editor : Ministry of Education Associate Editor: Ministry of Justice Ministry of the Interior Ministry of National Defense Ministry of Economic Affairs Ministry of Transportation and Communications Department of Health, Executive Yuan **Government Information Office, Executive Yuan** Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan Council for Cultural Affairs, Executive Yuan National Youth Commission, Executive Yuan Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan Taipei City Government Kaohsiung City Government

►► I. Preface

Narcotics and drug abuse not only devastate public health, but also create family and social problems, and even have impacts to the development of a country. Therefore, drug resistance is a job to prevent things from happening and the foundation of anti-drug efforts that shall not be underestimated. However, as an increasing number of new drugs emerge in recent years and find their ways into the society and schools, the drug resistance works become much more challenging than ever. As a result, it is necessary to establish correct knowledge through various media, conduct screening to eliminate drug abuse, combine available resources for intensive anti-drug propaganda and education, encourage appropriate recreational and entertaining channels, and advocate the spirits of volunteer service. These are some of the important actions to terminate drug hazards and build a good life and healthy society.

This part of drug resistance is written to highlight what the agencies involved in drug resistance did in 2010 and what the future directions are. It is explained in the following 4 sections:

II. Effective utilization of media for anti-drug awareness

Eying on the dazzling presentation of electronic media and the features of Internet that reach every corner of the world, a diverse media platform was brought in to create a comprehensive propaganda and broadcasting system that is fast and convenient, expanding the levels of propaganda, improving the antidrug knowledge of the public and cohering the anti-drug consent of every one.

1. Current Development

(1) Propagandas through video and audio media

- i. Several short films, including "protection youngsters from drugs a sad blog" and anti-drug by Peter Ho" produced by Government Information Office (GIO), "2010 national anti-drug propaganda film – tug of war" and "drug rehab success hotline" by Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and "anti-drug propaganda film – embracing life" produced by Department of Health (DOH), were broadcast through the 4 television broadcasting networks, Taiwan Indigenous TV and Hakka Television Service.
- ii. The Ministry of Education (MOE) invited MOJ and DaAi TV to produce two anti-drug films, "An Unfilial Son" and "Breaking through Waves," both inspired by true stories, and held 24 film presentations in various counties/cities and universities (Fig. 5-1, 5-2). Mayors, head of education departments, principals, executives, faculty



members and military instructors of schools, 4,437 in total, were invited in these events. The films were given to schools and learning programs were designed based on school systems in order to improve the anti-drug learning effects of the students.

- iii. Oct. 8, 2010, Mr. Wu, Yu-Chou, a supervisor of Taipei County Afterschool Student Counseling Commission, was invited to talk about how serious the penetration of drugs into campus is and how to sweep drugs through education on the show "From the Heart to the World, 2010 by Tsai, Shih-Ping" on World TV.
- iv. MOJ designed and produced short films and posters to prevent youngsters from exposure to drugs and tell the parents where to turn to when it happens during summer. To keep youngsters away from drugs during summer and put the reporting system of "rehabilitation hotline" to good use, the anti-drug short film "praying to God" was produced and broadcast through the public welfare channels established by MOE, Dept. of Government Employee Ethics MOJ, prosecutors offices, Tzu Chi Foundation and GIO. This film was produced for parents and their children and to educate the public.



Figure 5-1 Dr. Peng-Jung Wang, principal of Tzu Chi University, presents the film "No Drugs for Me" produced by the university to Dr Wu, Ching-Ji, Minister of Education



Figure 5-2 "Breaking through Waves" – film presentations in Hsinchu and Miaoli



Figure 5-3 Bladder water ball – short film of DOH



Figure 5-4 The Interview, "Make the Healthy Choice"

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- v. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) DOH produced several short films, such as "bladder water ball (Fig. 5-3)," "life in a toilet," "ketamine," "embracing happiness" and "Kuso heroes" and had them broadcast over hourly news, midday and nighttime news and the talk show "Everybody Talks of FTV News Channel and Sanli News Channel. The idea was to brand the anti-drug knowledge into the mind of every one through visualization.
- vi. Miss Tsai, Wen-Ying, deputy section chief of FDA, hand an interview on CTS on Dec. 8, 2010 talking about "Make a Healthy Choice" (Fig. 5-4).
- vii. Ministry of National Defense (MND) produced the short anti-drug series of "Do it, it's easy" for the weekly military education television program and 2 propaganda pieces of "disciplinary notes for summer time" in 2010. It was estimated that approximately 600,000 people watched the productions.
- viii. Taipei City Government broadcast several short propaganda films over the public cable television CH3, including "caring for female drug users," "anti-drug rose," "anti-drug and AIDS," "protection youngsters from drugs a sad blog," "anti-drug propaganda sand painting," "illicit drugs," "2010 national anti-drug propaganda film tug of war" and "anti-drug animation Peter Ho."

(2) Policy promotion through radio broadcast

- i. GIO arranged the broadcasting of 30-second propaganda tapes of "anti-drug – a sad blog," "anti-drug propaganda – tug of war" and "anti-drug propaganda - Peter Ho" on public welfare periods over more than 200 radio stations (including branch stations) from March to Sep., in total 10,153 broadcasts.
- ii. GIO arranged the broadcasting of 30-second anti-drug propaganda commercials over Chengsheng Broadcasting Corp. and 14 others, in total 3,815 broadcasts. Also an anti-drug series was produced to spread the ideas of "refuse the temptation of drugs," "say no to drugs" and "do not try drugs." Also, a series of 8 interviews was arranged for Mr. Chang, Wei-Lun of Crime Prevention Section,

	Propaganda topic	Media channel	Duration
1	Anti-drug propaganda	Commercials (678)	Jan. 1 – Jan. 30
2	Anti-drug propaganda	Commercials (993)	April 1 – April 30
3	Anti-drug propaganda	Commercials (639)	July 1 – July 30
4	Anti-drug propaganda	Commercials (752)	Aug. 1 – Aug. 31
5	Anti-drug propaganda program	Programs (8)	Oct. 1 – Oct. 31
6	Anti-drug propaganda interview	Interviews (2)	Oct. 1 – Oct. 31
7	Anti-drug propaganda	Commercials (753)	Nov. 1 – Nov. 30

Table 5-1 Anti-drug Radio Propaganda List





Figure 5-5 Chief Wang, Fu-Lin of Dept. of Military Training Education was interviewed by National Education Radio



Figure 5-6 Anti-drug broadcasting tape, "Common sense of health," produced by FDA

Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB) (Table. 5-1)

- iii. Mr. Wang, Fu-Lin, chief of Dept. of Military Training Education, MOE, was interviewed by National Education Radio on June 9, 2010 (Fig. 5-5) and talked about how serious drug abuse is, what the signs we see daily are, and some of the actions and channels to help prevent drug abuse among students. He went to "An Acre of Education" on Oct. 5, to talk about what parents can do to keep their children away from drugs. Oct. 26, he went to another show, "Close to Heart Ethics Moving Forward," to talk about some policies against drug abuse in campus.
- iv. DOH produced several 30-second anti-drug propaganda tapes, such as "the moods," "common sense of health" and "practicing kung fu" to play on many radio stations, including BCC iRadio, BCC i like Radio, HitFM Taipei, Taichung and Kaoping, Asia FM, Lucky 7 Taichung Radio, Kiss Radio, Chengsheng Radio Taipei, Taichung 1, Yunlin, Chiayi, Kaohsiung, Taitung and Yilan, and Harbor Radio of Best Radio (Fig. 5-6).
- v. Voice of Han Radio produced 35 interviews, including "be brave and ay no to drugs" and "achievement of drug rehab hotlines and experience sharing," by inviting Magistrate Fu, Kun-Chi, Prosecutor Fang, Ming-Hsing of Taichung District Prosecutors Office and others. 160 pieces of reports including "don' t destroy your life with drugs" and "anti-drug propaganda – tug of war" were played in "Happy life in the army," "One o' clock in the afternoon," "Music hall at Liuying" and "A note of mind at Hualien." An anti-drug film "no drugs for me" produced by DaAi TV was played on "Youth Campus." In addition, 179 pieces of commercials of "stress and drugs are not equal," making a grand total of 375 pieces.
- vi. The Veterans Affairs Commission (VAC) joined force with Voice of Han Radio promoting "how to use drugs correctly," "how to say no to drugs," "drug prevention," "legal liability" and "personal experience" in the program of "Evergreen," as an effort to embody the anti-drug

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propaganda and establish snit-drug awareness.

- vii. Taipei City Government produced the audio clips of "AIDS and drugs propaganda – young creativity," "AIDS and drugs propaganda – the general public" and the anti-drug propaganda materials to play on air at Taipei Broadcasting Station.
- (3) Propaganda via outdoor media LED screens, public welfare advertisement light boxes, TV walls
 - i. Propaganda materials produced by GIO and other agencies were played over 75 electronic media and screens at train stations, bus terminals, motor vehicle supervision offices, freeway rest areas, DOH hospitals and many places. Table 5-2 shows the details of these materials:
 - ii. The anti-drug material "No Drugs Don' t Ever Try Them!" (Fig. 5-7) was designed and posted on a light box at Taipei Railway Station

Table 5-2 Propaganda materials produced I	by GIO and other agencies and disseminated
through electronic screens	

No.	Content of promotion	Period of time
1	The amendment of "Drug Control Act" was promulgated on Nov. 20. Those found holding or using drugs of Schedule 3 (ketamine, FM2, the sleeping pills, etc.) or Schedule 4 (Diazepam, butterfly, etc.) will be punished by a fine of NT\$ 10,000 to 50,000 and compulsory lecture sessions.	2/22-3/29
2	No Drugs, no street racing, no paid dating, and no violence. Be careful with Internet dating. Protect yourself from regrets. Care for high school dropouts and youngsters of high risk. Help them to stay on track!	1/4-1/15
3	Do not try drugs just out of curiosity. Do not take drinks or cigarettes from a stranger. Get rid of bad habits and hold onto the good ones. Find your fun the good way. Stay away from troubles. Establish good ways to let out your stress. Know how to use drugs in the correct way.	1/22-1/29 \ 5/3-5/17
4	Is your child taking "drugs" for an energy boost? Call $0800-024-099~\#~2$ to report a drug dealer.	3/8-3/26
5	Human trafficking, human smuggling and smuggling of agricultural products are the highway into troubles. Call 110 or $02 - 2388 - 3095$ if you found a human trafficking victim; Call 118 if you detected smuggling.	3/29-4/9 \ 5/31-6/15
6	Call the MOJ hotline 0800 — 770 — 885 or visit //refrain.moj.gov.tw/ if you want to quit drugs. Let me help you with drug problems. You will succeed if you have a heart.	3/29-4/16
7	I will help you to stay away from drugs. Call 0800-770-885. You will succeed if you have a heart.	5/31-6/15
8	Hey, you young boys and girls. Be careful with Internet dating. Protect yourself from regrets. It's strange to talk bout money over the phone. Call 165 to find out. Young people need to remember 5 nos – no gangsters, no drugs, no telephone conning, no street racing and no paid dating. You only have ONE young life!	6/23-7/19
9	Amphetamine is often shown in tablets, capsules and powder. Drug makers add many strange ingredients to make you a lab rat for drugs. Young children, you need to stay away from drugs. Do not throw away your life just out of curiosity!	8/19-9/2
10	Are you or your children bothered by drug problems? Call 0800 - 770 - 885 anytime 24-7. Let me help you. Please visit MOJ website at http://refrain.moj.gov.tw.	8/23-9/23
11	Fighting against drugs is teamwork. It depends on every one to report drugs. To fight against drugs and have a happy life, please support the government in the war against drugs. Call Coast Guard toll-free hotline: 118 or Hualien Coast Guard Flotilla: 03 – 8233 – 781 to report a crime!	11/9-11/23
12	One way that AIDS spreads is through blood. Attention to those injecting drugs! If the syringe in your hand is from some one with HIV virus, the chance of you getting AIDS with that syringe is 90%! You have only one life. So quit drugs and stay away from them. The Government Information Office cares for you!	11/16-11/30





Figure 5-7 Light box propaganda "No Drugs – Don' t Ever Try Them!"



Figure 5-8 LED screen over the passenger arrival/departure lobby of Keelung Harbor Building



Figure 5-9 Public welfare advertising light box at Taipei City Hall station of metro system

(2/1-6/30). The propaganda of "drug trafficking can be punishable by capital sentence" produced by Ministry of Finance was posted at Taipei International Airport (5/1-6/30). "Anti-drug by Peter Ho" poster was posted at Taoyuan International Airport (10/14-12/31). These propaganda materials were produced to promote drug prevention concepts.

- iii. MOE promoted anti-drug and drug resistance propagandas over the electronic screens in and outside of campus to teach students and local communities how to refuse drugs and establish a drug-free home.
- iv. As part of the government's anti-drug efforts, the Taiwan Railway Administration displayed anti-drug messages over the display screen on board of trains and at stations, and established poster and banners at 216 train stations around Taiwan. Anti-drug messages were displayed on the on-board LED displays. Keelung Harbor Bureau displayed anti-drug messages on the electronic bulletin at the lobby of the passenger building (Fig. 5-8).
- v. The Coast Guard Administration (CGA) established anti-drug propagandas with the LED screens located to local CGA offices and

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helped people know better about the 118 hotline established by CGA.

- vi. Taipei City Government produced the "No drugs for me" poster at the Taipei City Hall Station of the metro system (Fig. 5-9).
- vii. MOE established the "Spring Sun Website" (Fig. 5-10) for schools and the public to browse information, exchange opinions and spread out the messages.
- viii. Sep. 1, Chief Wang, Fu-Lin of Dept. of Military Training Education MOE was interviewed by the e-Bulletin of MOE talking about MOE' s drug resistance policies and hoping to keep students away from drugs through effective propagandas in a manner much closer to them.
- ix. MOJ built an anti-drug website based on internationalization and 360-degree health concepts (Fig. 5-11). For better website performance, the old "anti-drug information website" was upgraded into the theme website of "drug-free home." This website was built with "internationalization," "healthy life" and social supports" in mind. In addition to providing anti-drug knowledge, the website hosts a wide collection of anti-drug ideas and practice from UN and many

countries around the world and the drug policies of Taiwan. The website provides information regarding health knowledge, life information and how and through what channels to help friends and family member quit drugs in an energetic and positive way. The efforts were exerted to spread legal knowledge, help fellow citizens establish positive and healthy lifestyles and minimize the harm of drugs.

 x. DOH continued the updates and maintenance of the "online antidrug information museum."
2010, a cute version of online museum was developed using the slogan of "no drugs, true freedom" (Fig. 5-12). A database covering "common drugs," "propaganda resource room," "statistics of drug abuse," "games and challenges,"



Figure 5-10 Spring Sun website of MOE



Figure 5-11 Drug-free Home website of MOE

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"legal land" and "FAQs" was established for public access.

- xi. For better communications with young people, DOH developed a fan page on Facebook, one of the social websites loved by young people. Drug abuse information was posted on this page along with photos of workshops and various events. This page is now used as an alternative communication and propaganda channel.
- xii. For effective propaganda of government policies, the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) provided anti-drug and drug resistance information and web pages for public access as a propaganda item. 10,909 people have visited these web pages.
- xiii. Council of Labor Affairs (CLA) added anti-drug short films at CLA' s "hilearning web page" to help labor workers know how to say no to drugs.
- xiv. The Tourism Bureau added the "drug hazard prevention" information at the Bureau's website for the access of the public and tourism-related workers. Kaohsiung Harbor Bureau added information such as "drug types," "drug-induced behaviors and phenomena," "what drugs can do to you" and "say no to drugs" in the web page of "Port of Kaohsiung World Wide Web/Service/Labor Safety



Figure 5-12 Cute version of online anti-drug information museum



Figure 5-13 "Anti-drug by Peter Ho" poster



Figure 5-14 Military Education Bulletin

and Environmental Info/Drug Prevention" for public access.Also the Harbor Bureau helped preventing drugs from harming fellow workers by establishing "drug prevention" web page containing drug hazard

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information, as to spread the information of how drugs can do a person's health and family, stop shipping crew from trying drugs for curiosity and create a work environment that is drug free. The Hualien Harbor Bureau added a friendly link to "MOJ drug rehab website (stop smoking hotline)" in its website, and posted latest information regarding drug harm propagandas.

- xv. VAC developed "Glory e-Bulletin" and "Veteran Culture" websites to provide real-time inquiries and downloads. These websites were established based on the features of the media to improve the depth and breadth of influence as an effort to create anti-drug awareness of the public and improve the effects of drug resistance.
- xvi. Kaohsiung City Government constantly updated the "anti-drug education information center" web page, improved the web contents, and helped the city schools develop Spring Sun web pages for propaganda effects over information networks.

(4) Multimedia and printed media

- GIO held press conferences and produced news releases for important drug prevention, anti-drug and drug resistance events and issues. In total, 24 pieces of news were produced in 2010 including "drug prevention meeting of Executive Yuan in session," "antidrug matters in the security report meeting," and "Premier Wu of Executive Yuan presents awards to people of excellent performance in drug investigation" and others.
- ii. For promotion of anti-drug concepts, GIO designed the anti-drug advertisement of "anti-drug by Peter Ho" (Fig. 5-13) and posted on United Daily News (Aug. 19) to promote the ideas of "resistance to drugs," "say no to drugs" and "do not try drugs."
- iii. MOE published 21 articles on the Military Education Bulletin (Fig. 5-14) encouraging schools to pay attention to student drug abuse and promoting recruitment of Spring Sun volunteer workers, seed trainer training, anti-drug films and important anti-drug events.
- iv. MOE distributed many propaganda materials in various events. In 2010 alone, the after-school student counseling committees produced and distributed student drug abuse and anti-drug propaganda materials, including 329 types of stationeries, daily necessities, event propaganda materials and souvenirs (such as mugs, folding fans, tissue paper packs, brochures, cutouts, calendar cards, desk calendars, badges, key chains, business card holders, magnets, lollipops, cell phone trinkets, DVDs, letters to parents), in total 917,132 items (Table. 5-3), all of which were distributed to schools and social education organizations for better effects of propaganda.
- v. MOJ reproduced and distributed 10,000 copies of "I don' t do drugs"



handbook (Fig. 5-15) and anti-drug handbook of "invincible true love" to various institutions and MOE, MND and DOH, and continued to provide these materials to the public, schools or community groups free of charge. In addition, the pictures and design patterns continued in the "I don' t do drugs" handbook were provided to any institutions willing to promote anti-drug ideas free of charge

Table 5-3 A list of the after-school student counseling committees' promotion and
education materials for Spring Sun project of MOE in 2010

County/city	Types	Qty	Notes			
Yilan County	3	753	Promotional poster of students' creation, promotional posters for volunteer worker recruitment, promotional banners			
Keelung City	6	18,052	Drug resistance note books, anti-drug card readers, anti-drug/smoking posters, banners, letters to parents, weekly notes for Spring Sun news columns			
Taipei County	6	24,200	Spring Sun baseball pens, anti-drug shopping bags, anti-drug coin purses, Spring Sun volunteer recruitment brochures, anti-drug stickers, Spring Sun brochures			
Taoyuan County	4	9,920	Drug abuse prevention pens, mugs, post-it notes and shopping bags			
Hsinchu City	14	2,635	Spring Sun banners, paper products, pens, badges, tri-color pens, posters, stickers, fans, cutouts, Spring Sun and traffic safety pens, mugs, lollipops and magnets			
Miaoli County	12	3,442	Spring Sun pens, posters, chocolate, harm mitigation vs. methadone service station posters, anti-drug DVDs, Spring Sun pen, notebooks, posters, vests, uniform invoice collectors, tissue paper packs and banners.			
Taichung County	13	9,467	Anti-drug letters to parents for summer and winter vacations, anti-drug promotional posters, books, DVDs and key chains, drug resistance fans, Spring Sun pens, posters, vests, banners, tissue paper packs and anti-drug post-it notes.			
Taichung City	32	33,548	Anti-drug letters to parents for summer and winter vacations, anti- drug LED key chains, anti-drug note pads, anti-drug promotional films, banners, flags and pencils, anti-drug pens, magnets, bulletins, slogans, bookmarks, tissue paper packs, file folders, post-it notes, fluorescent markers, notebooks, erasers, 2B pencil cores, tape stands, fluorescent post-it notes, staplers, bookmarks, vests and posters, Spring sun 5 Nos posters, 5 Nos comics, drug abuse logo design flyers, drug abuse prevention DVDs, anti-drug animation DVDs, introduction to amphetamine video tapes, urine sampling screening video tapes, creative instructional case collection for the drug abuse prevention by after-school student counseling committees			
Nantou County	32	58,500	Student drug abuse prevention posters, comic strips and computer animations, Spring Sun volunteer recruitment posters, Spring Sun event achievements collection volumes, Spring Sun workshop and meeting manuals, Spring Sun banners, flags, dance contest DVDs and drama contest DVDs, and anti-drug letters to parents for summer and winter vacations			

Table 5-3 A list of the after-school student counseling committees' promotion and education materials for Spring Sun project of MOE in 2010

Changhwa County	12	7,357	"Large Jay Chou cutouts, banners, posters and flyers – Be yourself by not smoking," "Be yourself by not smoking" DVDs, Spring Sun anti- drug banners, pens, bookmarks and mugs, anti-drug DVDs "an unfilial son" and "breaking through waves," Spring Sun anti-drug calendar cards		
Yunlin County	11	7,105	Spring Sun anti-drug cards, stickers, anti-drug brochures, DVDs, posters and banners, specific individuals (students) urine sample screening manuals, Spring Sun Weekly, anti-drug cards, Spring Sun magazines, anti-drug films		
Chiayi County	8	29,494	Anti-drug posters and tissue paper packs, student drug abuse and smoking prevention banners, anti-drug fans, promotional banners, anti- drug mugs and pens		
Chiayi City	15	30,817	Spring Sun roll-up banners, tissue paper packs, reading lights, pens and facial kits, anti-drug letters to parents for summer and winter vacations, anti-drug and anti-AIDS dance contest DVDs, desk calendars, Spring Sun billboards, slogans and banners, care for AIDS and anti-drug banners, Spring Sun notebooks, transparent folders and LED key chains		
Tainan City	20	8,845	Anti-drug stickers, posters, manuals, banners and magazines, Spring Sun pens, flyers and brochures, Spring Sun newspaper, care for AIDS and anti-drug DVDs, anti-drug comics, vests, fans, flyers, cutouts, donation boxes, post-it notes, stationery kits, pencil boxes and L folders		
Tainan City	15	69,331	Promotional banners, posters, note pads, pens, tissue paper packs, handbags, T-shirts and DVDs, anti-drug life notes for summer and winter vacations, miniature book bags, manuals, publications, flyers, cards and note books.		
Kaohsiung County	12	453,949	Anti-drug films, anti-drug learning sheets for high and elementary schools, student drug abuse screening measurement charts, anti-drug letters to parents for summer and winter vacations, Spring Sun mugs, anti-drug flash drives, Spring Sun flash lights, red banners, volunteer recruitment banners, anti-drug brochures, Spring Sun pens		
Pingtung County	8	34,736	Anti-drug brochures, cards and posters, Spring Sun pens, banners and posters, care for AIDS and anti-drug banners		
Taitung County	11	2,989	Anti-drug tissue paper packs, water bottles, LED light pens, mugs and banners, Spring Sun anti-drug banners, anti-drug letters to parents for summer and winter vacations, anti-drug oath cards, Spring Sun volunteer banners, recruitment posters and banners		
Hualien County	8	2,060	Collection DVDs of students' anti-drug creation contests, students' poster contest collection for Spring Sun project, Spring Sun pens, L folders, 50 pop quizzes for Spring Sun, volunteer recruitment posters and flyers, drug abuse prevention flyers		
Penghu County	5	6,919	Spring Sun pens, rulers and tissue paper packs, care for AIDS and anti-drug banners, anti-drug letters to parents for summer and winter vacations		
Kinmen County	2	2,755	Anti-drug letters to parents for summer and winter vacations, drug abuse prevention materials		
Total	336	816,874			



for anti-drug propaganda materials, and letters were issued to various institutions and government agencies to encourage widespread use. Also, the poster of "Don' t let drugs imprison you and your children" was designed and issued to the branches of MOJ and MOE for propaganda.

- vi. As the amendment of "Drug Control Act" was promulgated by the President on May 20, 2009 specifying the adjustment of monetary punishment for manufacturing, transporting, and selling Schedules 1 through 4 drugs and the refinement of sentence for using and holding these drugs, DOH produced a number of propaganda materials, including the design of 3 types of flyers and 3 posters, such as "the correct use of common controlled drugs (Fig. 5-16)," "club drugs" and "the picture book of common narcotics (Fig. 17)." These materials were distributed to local health departments and drug abuse prevention centers.
- vii. FDA and the Bureau of International Cooperation DOH worked together, and Deputy Director-General Chien, Chun-sheng

of FDA was interviewed to talk about the "health of our youth – antidrug efforts and drug abuse prevention." The interview was reported by the magazine "Taiwan Health" (Fig. 5-18).

- viii. DOH brought the statistic numbers in the "drug abuse prevention propaganda" handbook up to date by the end of 2010. The electronic version of this handbook is available for download at the "online antidrug resource museum."
- xi. DOH designed and produced 6 types of "Chinese zodiac key chains" and "Chinese zodiac folding fans." Anti-drug dolls and slogans were developed based on the 12 Chinese zodiac animals, and made into key chains and folding fans for use with the "I don' t do drugs" handbook of MOJ, as an effort to promote drug abuse prevention to the public and communities.
- x. MND produced 20 articles, including "Looking at drug hazards from some of the top entertainers who got themselves in drug troubles" and "Stay away from drugs for a good life," and 10 editorials, such as, Drug investigation, resistance and rehabilitation for a pure and



Figure 5-15 "I don' t do drugs" handbook of MOJ



Figure 5-16 The "correct use of common controlled drugs" poster



Figure 5-17 The flyers and posters of the "picture book of common narcotics" produced by DOH

healthy society," on Youth Daily News. Also, 45 columns, including "say no to drugs for a clean military force" and "embody anti-drug concepts and eliminate drug abuse," and 195 news pieces and photos, such as "choose your friends wisely to stay away from drugs," were published, adding up to 270 anti-drug reports and articles.

- xi. MND purchased the educational film, "Everyday addictions" produced
 - by Discovery Channel (Fig. 5-19), to distribute to the military psychological health centers and play to the force at 12. NMD issued a disciplinary order "say no to drugs and maintain fighting force." This order was issued not only to ask the defense force to stay away from drugs, but also to continue the efforts of screening and prevention of drugs from penetrating military facilities.
- xii. The "Taiwan Labor Quarterly" magazine produced by CLA published anti-drug articles and pictures to teach fellow labor workers how to refuse drugs.
- xiii. The Shipping Management Office of Keelung Harbor Bureau and Hualien Harbor Bureau posted anti-drug propaganda banners and posters. The Bureaus paid close attention to ship loading/unloading



Figure 5-18 The English magazine "Taiwan Health"



Figure 5-19 The film "Everyday Addiction" of Discovery Channel

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to prevent any possible smuggling of contrabands.

- xiv. CGA produced anti-drug slogans, flyers, comics, pictures and many propaganda materials and distributed them to fishermen and fishermen' s unions. Crime prevention banners and posters were posted at the gate of local offices, both sides of patrol boats, harbors/ports, fishermen' s unions and various visible spots.
- xv. VAC developed columns of "medical and health info" (including drug resistance and epidemic control) and "legal knowledge" (including introduction to laws related to drug control) in the magazine "Glory Bi-weekly" (Fig. 5-20). Doctors from the Veteran General Hospital (Toxicology Dept.), lawyers and experts were invited to talk about topics such as "how to use drugs correctly," "drug prevention," legal responsibility" and "personal experience." Information regarding viewers' inquiries and many articles were published in terms of drug resistance and prevention and legal knowledge for better propaganda on media

2. Future Perspectives

- (1) Various media will be used for propagandas in multiple dimensions of policies, legal matters, medical practice and education. Propaganda materials of different topics will be produced in energetic and dynamic manner for greater range of anti-drug promotion.
- (2) A unified propaganda axis will be established for intensive crossagency campaign in various promotional channels and fashions. The cross-agency exchange, integration and use of propaganda materials will be invigorated. Propaganda resources will be put to good use for resource sharing and expansion of promotional spectrum.
- (3) Different propaganda materials or films will be produced for different groups of population in order to improve the anti-drug awareness of the public.



Figure 5-20 Glory Bi-weekly



Figure 5-21The propaganda brochure of "It' s your and my responsibility to say no to drugs"

III. Implementation of screening and development of counseling networks

"Urine sample screening" is one of the important means to stop drug abuse. A thorough screening plan is everything to the creation of a healthy society. Therefore, it is essential to detect and screen out drug addicts and provide appropriate counseling and rehabilitation for prevention of drug abuse and establishment of drug-free environment.

1. Current Development

- (1) MOE has been active in promoting the "implementation strategy to stop drugs penetrating into campus" developed by the Executive Yuan. The "procedure for the counseling process for the three-level drug abuse prevention among students" (Fig. 5-23) was established to prevent student drug abuse. The achievements of 2010 are shown below:
 - i. The report of "current promotion and actions for the prevention of drug abuse among students" was presented in the Drug Prevention Meeting of the Executive Yuan, requesting the assistance of all agencies involved to develop the effective rehabilitation methods and integration of professional hands for Schedule 1 through 4 drugs and to provide rehab service and funding for youth addiction as an effort of anti-drug implementation.

ii. The "program for assessment and improvement of current status

of student drug abuse counseling mechanism for high schools and elementary schools" was carried out. Surveys and in-depth interviews were performed on investigation of drug abuse on campus and its counseling mechanism in order to find out the current development and difficulties for the development of "Spring Sun" counseling courses.

iii. To keep students away from drugs and prevent drugs from penetrating into campus, urine sample testing was conducted on students suspected of drug abuse. Spring Sun units were established in schools



Figure 5-22 Anti-drug poster of Kaohsiung City Government





to help parents in counseling work and maximize the tracking and counseling effects. Social support groups and healthcare facilities were brought in to create a network of counseling resources for drug abuse prevention.

- (i) "Drug screening scale" was used on students of all high schools to find out which students require intensive care and intervene as early as possible, as to prepare students with correct knowledge and help them stay away from drugs.
- (ii) NT\$7 million was provided to education bureau of municipal cities and local liaison offices for Spring Sun projects. Also, NT\$ 3.58 million was provided to local government for purchase of quick test kits for emerging drugs.
- (iii) 55,000 copies of "Spring Sun unit counseling handbook" and "Handbook for urine sample screening on specific individuals (students)" were produced and distributed to schools for reference of faculty members in everyday practices.
- (iv) Schools were asked to establish a list of specific individuals to carry out urine sample screening on them on a random basis when the schools started (Fig. 5-24). According to the campus security center of MOE, the numbers of students found violating the "Drug Control Act" are 231 in 2006, 294 in 2007, 815 in 2008, 1,308 in 2009 and 1,559 in 2010. In recent years most of student addicts are those between 12 and 17 years of age, and most of the drugs used are Schedule 2 and 3 drugs (e.g. head shakers, amphetamine and ketamine).
- (v) The Assessment program for the establishment and performance of student addict counseling models was launched. The counseling courses of Spring Sun units were established, and more pilot and promotion programs will follow.
- (vi) Establishment of professional counseling groups in MOE and local governments for prevention of student drug abuse
 - a. To improve the effects of prevention of drug abuse on campus, the establishment of "expert counseling and service group for student drug abuse prevention" was planned to reinforce the level 2 and 3 student drug abuse prevention. Also, strategies such as "development of campus counseling actions," "establishment of professional counseling and caring network," "enhancement of rehabilitation mechanism" and "training of counselors for the professional knowledge" were promoted for student drug abuse prevention.
 - b. After several meetings starting from Aug. 2010, MOE established

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Figure 5-23 Flow chart of the counseling process for the three-level drug abuse prevention among students

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Figure 5-24 Urine sample screening on specific individuals



Figure 5-25 Urine sample screening presentation for drug abuse prevention

the "expert counseling and service group for student drug abuse prevention" by brining in many professionals in this field such as psychiatrists, psychological counselors, social workers and probation officers. This group was established to provider consultation for school teachers, parents and students and to organize workshops of counseling skills and knowledge of deviant behaviors (drug abuse) as an effort to improve the professional knowledge of Spring Sun counselors and volunteer counselors and materialize the drug abuse prevention on campus.

- c. Depending on what local governments really needed, MOE encouraged the trial of the "expert counseling and service group for student drug abuse prevention." The after-school student counseling committees of New Taipei City, Taoyuan County, Taichung City, Kaohsiung City and Pingtung County proposed their plans by the end of 2010, which will bring in experts, scholars, professional psychologists and counselors, substitute servicemen, retired school faculty and military instructors to help schools promote drug abuse prevention, develop campus counseling package and establish professional counseling and caring network for effective improvement of successful counseling on students of drug abuse and reduction of burdens on the shoulder of school counselors.
- (vii) Observation workshops were organized for the works of "Spring Sun project." Experts were hired to explain what the urine sample screening regulations are, how they work and the techniques employed for screening (Fig. 5-25). These workshops were provided to improve the knowledge of school counselor in the legal requirements, hoping to establish a unified and enhanced package of concepts and practice for the front line workers. The workshops were given in topic presentation, hands-on exercise and presentation of work achievements,

introducing the key points of practice and promotion process in a systematic manner. Case study results were collected and compiled for trainees to improve their skills and work capability. The commendation for excellent performance in "Spring Sun project" was held

- (2) To embody the screening works, MOJ started urine sample screening on inmates and personnel in charge of the impound warehouse of Investigation Bureau MOJ in 2010 according to Article 3 of the "Procedure of Urine Testing for Specified Personnel" promulgated by the Executive Yuan. The results were shown below:
 - i. 167,283 person-times of urine tests were carried out on inmates, including 9,106 on rehabilitating addicts under watch and 8,935 on those in rehabilitation programs.
 - ii. In 2010, the "specified personnel" of Investigation Bureau MOJ referred to the 107 drug keepers, investigators and testing scientists. 11 should be selected for the test as required (by Article 4 of the Rules Governing the Urine Testing on Specified Personnel of the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice, 10% of subjects to be selected). All of them were tested negative for opiates and amphetamine.
- (3) i. MOI started the full-scale urine tests on servicemen: drug abuse has cost dearly to the society and substitute service units are troubled by drug problems. Starting from the 46th batch of substitute service in 2006, all conscripts are required for urine tests. In total 90,515 were tested from Oct. 2006 to the end of 2010.
 - ii. Enhancement of pre-service management and prevention scenarios: to help substitute servicemen away from drugs, the cadres and management crew of the service units were selected for training on the drug abuse urine tests and the transfer counseling mechanism (Fig. 5-26) to improve their understanding of drug harms, urine test procedures and the process of transfer counseling. This was conducted in the hope to prepare them to be the seed trainers for the improved performance of urine sample screening, prevention scenarios and service management.
- (4) MND's actions to stop drug penetration into military force
 - i. Control and counseling of subjects of intensive care
 - (i) MND considers all those who have previous drug abuse record or were involved in drug crimes as subjects of intensive care, and a list is established to keep an eye on what these people are doing. Regular interviews are conducted and their families contacted to stay on top of their whereabouts. When a sign of major security concern is surfacing, the supervisor



will conduct the interview in person and transfer the case to local psychological health center. The counseling results are documented in the subject' s personal records.

 (ii) According to the "Rules Governing the Security Investigation on Personnel Involving National Defense and Security and "Rules



Figure 5-26 Workshops and training sessions of urine sampling and screening procedures

Governing the Requests of Military Force for Assistance of National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior for Data Inquiries, NPA is asked for assistance for access of criminal records (including history of drug-related crimes) when a serviceman reports to service. The result of inquiry is included in the serviceman' s personal security file by the training barrack. This record serves as the basis for selection of servicemen for specific tasks and the determination of whether specific personnel should be listed as subjects of "individual addiction problem case" for counseling. 14,671 person-times of counseling were provided in total.

- ii. In 2010, 148,207 conscripts were required for urine tests, and 7 of them were tested positive in the secondary tests; 218,812 servicemen were required for urine tests (including the listed and inmates), and 74 were tested positive in the secondary tests. In total 81 subjects were tested positive and transferred for military prosecution as required.
- iii. "Drug addiction treatment pharmacy" was established in Tri-Service and 6 other military hospitals. A medical group of specific functions consisting of psychiatrist, professional nurses, counselors, social workers and occupational therapists was built based on individual cases of drug abuse to provide addiction treatment and professional drug addiction rehab models (including the alternative therapy of methadone).
- iv. The "individual addiction problem cases" were added as subjects of "psychological health (counseling) implementation plan," and the film "addiction problems" was produced for the psychological health counseling of military force. In addition, 360 visits and counseling sessions were provided for 194 conscripts with prior history or considered deceived criminals.

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- v. To improve the professional knowledge of counselors of military force and for the effective transformation of "servicemen with prior record (of drug or narcotic addiction)," the "in-job training for counselors" was provided in the first half of 2010. Counselor Pai, Fu-Hsin from the rehab center of Dept. of Corrections, MOJ and other experts were invited for the instructions. 410 counselor of the military force attended the training.
- vi. The violations of the "Drug Control Act" in 2010 were 3 officers, one more than that of 2009 (increase by 50%), followed by 11 NCOs (increase by 57.14%) and 37 soldiers (reduction by 30.19%). The number shows the decrease by 11 cases compared to that of 2009, indicating MND' s achievement in anti-drug investigation and screening. The preventive actions will continue to stop drug cases and keep the force free of drugs.
- (5) The "Rules Governing the Urine Sample Screening for Specific Individuals in the Branches of Ministry of the Interior" were developed based on the "Procedure of Urine Testing for Specified Personnel" for the implementation of screening. In 2010, there were 4,730 specific individuals involved in public safety and security work in MOI branches, and 11,209 people (including employees of contractors) went through urine sample screening. 2 of them were tested positive in the initial screening, and none was confirmed in the secondary test. No government employee or worker of contractor was found positive for drug use (Table. 5-4).
- (6) As people involved in traffic and transportation are highly related to the safety of passengers and drug use has profound influence to workers and even public safety, drug prevention is always a priority of MOTC. The

Туре	State-own Enterprise Commission	Intellectual Property Office	of	Bureau of Energy	Taipower Co.	CPC Corp.	AIDC	Taiwan Water Corp.	Total
No. of specific individuals	3	9	6	2	1,000	2,810	9	891	4,730
No. of people being tested	3	1	6	2	10,225	755	9	208	11,209
Positive	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Confirmed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

following are the results of urine sample screening on specific individuals involved in various transportation businesses in 2010:

i. Specific individuals in shipping businesses: Screening tests were conducted according to the letter of MOTC Chiao Han 0930000626, dated on Jan. 14, 2004, and the "Procedure of Urine Testing for



Specified Personnel." All of the tests conducted were negative for those working at Keelung, Taichung, Kaohsiung and Hualien Harbor Bureaus.

- ii. Specific individuals in high speed rail: In addition to the urine sample test in the annual physical examination, random samples were taken for an annual examination rate of 25% or more. In 2010, considering that some of the train engineers took drugs that might affect the safety of train, random urine tests were conducted on all train crew, totaling 691. The test results showed only a minority of personnel with temporary positive reaction after taking cough medicines. They all returned to negative once stopping taking the medication.
- iii. Workers of Taiwan Railway Administration: Screening and testing were constantly conducted according to the "Procedure of Urine Testing for Specified Personnel" and "Guidelines for urine sample collection and testing for transportation control and scheduled drivers." The test results of 2010 were all negative.
- iv. Worker of highway transportation: The Directorate General of Highways conducted urine test on specific individuals, and all of them were tested negative.
- (7) When some of the new servicemen or those in control list are suspected of drug use, CGA will conduct random urine tests as required. Psychological counseling, life support and other channels are brought in together to detect whether there is any serviceman using drugs at leaves.

The test result of Coastal Patrol Directorate General CGA showed that 19,688 were subject to urine test in 2010, and 84 came out positive. 18 of them were again positive in secondary screening (Table 5-5). Those tested positive were transferred to rehab programs with the assistance of human resource and ethics

Dept.	No. of samples screened	No. of positives in initial screening	No. of confirmation in secondary testing
Coastal Patrol Directorate General	2,322	10	1
Northern Coastal Patrol Office	4,843	23	5
Central Coastal Patrol Office	7,437	7	6
Southern Coastal Patrol Office	3,806	26	3
Eastern Coastal Patrol Office	1,280	18	3
Total	19,688	84	18

Table 5-5 Results of the urine sample tests for employees in the Coastal Patrol Directorate General in 2010 (internal affairs) departments. The positive subjects dropped 0.3% in random testing compared to those in 2009.

- (8) The achievements of Taipei City Government in drug abuse screening:
 - i. 9,450 quick test kits were purchased for screening of people of intensive care.
 - ii. 3,018 urine sample tests were conducted on specific individuals in 2010, and 2.19% were positive, an increase by 0.9% compared to that in 2009.
 - iii. 91 cases of drug abuse were reported in the 2010 campus security report. All of the subjects were placed under the counseling of Spring Sun programs, and 15 of them were helped by Juvenile Guidance Committee or youth welfare centers. Up to the end of Dec. 2010, 62.8% of subjects were successfully provided with counseling service.
 - iv. As the numbers of campus security report for drug abuse and the investigation of violations of the Drug Control Act by Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Brigade show, the drug abuse among the youngsters in Taipei City displays a decrease, but the actual situation remains to be seen (Fig. 5-27).
- (9) The achievements of Kaohsiung City Government in drug screening and counseling mechanism

As an effort to examine specific individuals and urine sample screening, 1,372 students were examined in high schools and elementary schools throughout the entire city up to the end of Dec. 2010. 5 batches of urine tests were conducted in the appointed institutions. Quick test kits were used for random screening, and 10,546 kits were used in 2010.

The "three-level prevention" work was conducted and counseling mechanism established. Spring Sun units were built



Figure 5-27 Numbers of drug abuse reporting (investigation) among youngsters from 2005 to 2010

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to provide counseling service for 235 student subjects in 2010. The schools dispatched teachers, counselors and military instructors for assistance in counseling and rehabilitation, and difficult cases were transferred to the Anti-drug Education and Resource Center for individual case assessment, and then transferred to rehabilitation



Figure 5-28 Counseling consultant meeting

facilities based on the assessment results. The Center also established counseling consultants (Fig. 5-28) to hold counseling meetings. If a student subject leaves the school, his/her case file is transferred to the drug abuse prevention center of juvenile brigade of the place of household registration for effective follow-up. The effort is exercise to help the subjects get back on their feet and reduce the costs and harms to the society.

2. Future perspectives

- (1) The screening and control on intensive care groups will continue as per the "Procedure of Urine Testing for Specified Personnel." All departments involved will establish a list of "specific individuals" and carry out screening and testing on a random basis. The knowledge of what types of drugs are circulating recently and what their legal testing thresholds are shall be investigated, and appropriate quick test kits purchased to screen out drug users and help them through rehabilitation and follow-up counseling as soon as possible.
- (2) A reporting system shall be established connecting schools, social work institutions, justice departments and medical facilities. The transfer system for rehab counseling shall be followed and rehab treatment and relapse prevention courses provided to help drug users stay away from drugs and get back on their feet in order to create a comprehensive warning and counseling system for drug abuse prevention.
- (3) The collection of latest drug abuse information shall be improved to provide possible epidemiological information and the latest development.
- (4) Assessment shall be carried out on the effects of drug abuse warning and counseling mechanism to find out how the agencies involved are doing. Evaluation shall be conducted on the anti-drug performance to facilitate adjustment and improvement.

►► IV. Improvement of anti-drug awareness and enrichment of educational models

New drugs are coming out and drug users are getting young every day. Their effects have reached every corner of our society. There is no other way to effectively eliminate drug harms and improve anti-drug performance but integration current mechanisms and functions, combining all social networks and resources, embodying drug resistance and legal education at every level, and making prevention and counseling knowledge and concept available to the public.

1. Current Works

- (1) Multiple drug resistance propagandas launched by MOE
 - i. The "drug abuse prevention education" was added in the gym schedules and sports protection courses in high schools and elementary schools. At least 1 schedule of drug abuse prevention was taught in every semester.
 - ii. MOE helped in the 2010 national anti-drug meeting (Fig. 5-29) and several academic conferences by inviting heads of government agency, experts, scholars, and representatives of civilian groups, schools and youth for maximizing the effects of the meeting.
 - iii. Local governments were asked to promote the three-level prevention in all schools are the meetings with heads of education department and local school principals. 8 "2010 workshops for anti-drug abuse among students and campus security for high schools and elementary schools" (Fig. 5-30), and 1,200 attended these workshops to improve their anti-drug knowledge and establish the consent on student drug abuse prevention.
 - iv. For better promotion of anti-drug education, local governments were active in training of antidrug seed teachers. 6 workshops (481 participants) were provided for examination and counseling for student drug abuse prevention in 2010, and local government



Figure 5-29 201 National anti-drug meeting



Figure 5-30 2010 workshop for antidrug abuse among students and campus security for high schools and elementary schools

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continued to launch extended training (86 junior high school s upplementary training sessions for 6,880 participants and 24 examination and counseling training sessions for student drug abuse prevention for 2,072







Figure 5-32 Anti-drug design contest

participants). Also, anti-drug education knowledge was added in the orientations of new military instructors for sold effects of anti-drug education.

- v. The "anti-drug promotion groups" were established for 3,680 sessions of campus promotion. 234,004 people (including faculty members and students) were benefited. The cost of the sessions was NT\$3,201,478. The results were good and campus promotion was achieved.
- vi. To understand how the anti-drug propagandas to the youngsters are doing, Taiwan Health Promotion and Education Association was entrusted to conduct the "Plan of current status analysis and improvement suggestions for anti-drug propagandas to the youngsters" for the reference basis of future policies and promotion.
- vii. Delegates were sent to Thailand and Singapore for a visit on what they did for prevention of student drug abuse, as both countries have the same key points of drug abuse prevention, "cut off supplies, reduce demands and minimize harms to society," as Taiwan does. Also, the performance of both countries can serve as the reference basis of Taiwan in future anti-drug works (Fig. 5-31).
- viii. Pop quizzes were given to students to test their anti-drug knowledge. 89,888 students of elementary schools, junior and senior high schools and colleges filled out the online pop quizzes. The data collected were then given to experts for analysis to find out drug abuse among these students, and the results were provided to MOE for the development of student drug abuse prevention policies.
- xi. Local governments and college campus security centers were funded for anti-drug propaganda film presentations and subsequent promotion activities. In total NT\$ 1.7 million was provided for 27 sessions.
- x. National Taiwan University of Science and Technology was entrusted for the 2011 anti-drug advertisement contest of MOE. Students and the general public are encouraged to participate in the 2011 anti-drug creative design contest for the Echinacea Advertising Design Awards





Figure 5-33 I want youth, not drugs – National anti-drug youth pledging



Figure 5-34 Spring Sun performance contests – an ongoing contest

(Fig. 5-32) to create an anti-drug atmosphere in campus and society. The winning posters will be posted on campus and mass transportation systems throughout Taiwan and winning films will be played on media (cable TV, wireless TV, Internet, Spring Sun websites, and movie theaters) for anti-drug propaganda and promotion.



Figure 5-35 Works selected for Spring Sun poster design contests

xi. Funding was provided, including

NT\$ 1,027,810 to 27 schools and NT\$ 1,414,800 to civilian groups. Various activities, such as article soliciting and art performance, were provided (Fig. 5-33~5-35) for anti-drug propaganda in the form of entertainment. These efforts were intended to establish the anti-drug consent of teachers and students, get rid of bad habits, lead to right choices and create a healthy campus full of life.

xii. Large workshops were provided for the training of instructors and student cadres of "Spring Sun clubs" in senior high schools in 2010, including Spring Sun operation training, Spring Sun club visits, anti-drug knowledge training, Spring Sun cadre training, smoking prevention camps, teachers' knowledge training, Spring Sun and traffic safety exhibitions, gender relationship and anti-drug promotion exhibitions, Spring Sun seed cadre training camps, drug knowledge camps, anti-drug instruction camps, anti-drug material manufacture observation tours, and so on. These activities and events were given to improve the professional knowledge school club instructors and student cadres in drug prevention on campus, while equipping them with the professional skills of antidrug propaganda, club running and activity/event planning and implementation as an effort to carry out the "Spring Sun project" works and achieve the policy goal of "healthy campus" established



by MOE.

- xiii. The "drug abuse prevention" works on campus were facilitated by integrating the characteristics of individual schools and students based on the "Spring Sun" implementation programs. To embody campus drug abuse prevention propaganda and education, 9,318 sessions of promotional activities/events were provided for 5,922,033 person-times.
- xiv. Only the integration of all available social resources can maximize the effects of propaganda activities. The after-school student counseling committees worked with 463 departments in 2010 to organize 2,556 Spring Sun propaganda activities/events (Fig. 5-36, Fig. 5-37). 1,041,111 persontimes attended these activities/events (Table 5-6).
- xv. Promotion of education departments for assistance in the reporting models and single service window for justice departments
 - (i) For schools to help the drug investigation reporting to justice departments, sweep drug suppliers and keep drugs out of campus, MOE developed the "drug investigation reporting model of education departments for justice departments," and initiated meetings on Sep. 29, Nov. 12, and Dec. 21, 2010. MOJ, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, local district prosecutors offices, NPA, local police bureaus, education bureaus and counselors of after-school student counseling committees were invited in these meetings for discussion.

County City	No. of depts.	No. of sessions	No. of participants	Notes
City	involved		participante	
Yilan County	8	12	15,971	Drug abuse prevention center, Education Dept., Public Health Bureau, Yilan District Prosecutors Office, Yilan Prison, Investigation Bureau MOJ, Taiwan Operation Dawn, Yilan County Police Bureau
Keelung City	8	66	16,315	Dept. of Education, Public Health Bureau, Juvenile Brigade, District Prosecutors Office, Harmony Home Association, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Ching Kou Institute of Management and Health, China Youth Corps
Taipei County	30	48	26,960	Taishan Township Library, Investigation Bureau, Juvenile Brigade, Tzu Chi University, Banciao District Court, Chang An Police Station, Ruifang Police Precinct, blood donation offices, Cardinal Tien Hospital, Wanli District Health Center, Taipei County Police Dept., Banciao Prosecutors Office, Lunghwa University of Science and Technology, Wanli Police Precinct, Harmony Home Association, Jinghua Society Cultural Foundation, Taipei District Prosecutors Office, Taipei County Police Dept., Taipei County Association of Spinal Core Injury, Banciao Police Precinct, Taiwan Adventist Hospital, Sanxia Police Precinct, Keelung district Prosecutors Office, Shihlin District Court, Public Health Dept., DOH hospital, Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, AIESEC

Table 5-6 Statistics of propaganda activities/events of MOE provided for the "Spring Sun projects" with the help of various departments in 2010

County City	No. of depts. involved	No. of sessions	No. of participants	Notes
Taoyuan County	39	50	176,697	Taoyuan County Government, Taoyuan County Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Juvenile Brigade, Education Bureau, Public Health Bureau, Youth Counseling Committee, Police Bureau, Education Bureau, Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office, Social Development Section of Social Welfare Bureau, MOJ, Tzu Chi University, Tzu Chi Foundation, Basketball Committee of Taoyuan Sports Association, Jungli City Office, Taoyuan Honor Guard Development Association, National Central University, Chih Ping Senior High School, Wu-Ling Senior High School, Dashi Junior High School, Tacheng Junior High School, Cross- Strait Cosmetology Modeling Association, National Performers Association, Taipei City Yung Kang Branch of Lions Club International, HDC Photo Studio, Yung Lien Branch of Rotary Club, Hair and Beautification International Judge Association, Showlin Beauty Salon, Tainan University of Technology, ART-YES Beauty Salon, McDonalds, Tien Chiao Shih Books Co., Kuang Nan Wholesale, Cashbox KTV, Pailishiang Food Supplies, Ming Ai Handiwork Association Taiwan, Asia-Pacific Institute of Creativity, Yuan Kuang Cultural Foundation
Hsinchu County	6	20	25,068	Police Bureau, Health Bureau, Hsinchu Blood Donation Center, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Harmony Home Association, Kuanshi Township Health Station
Hsinchu City	25	50	32,653	Juvenile Brigade, Public Health Bureau, Women's Federation For World Peace–Taiwan, R.O.C., Dept. of Education, China Youth Corps, Police Bureau, Chih Ai Service Association, Investigation Bureau, Hsin Sheng Hospital, Dr. Lin, Cheng-Hsiu's Clinic, Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Garden of Mercy Foundation, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Chiayi Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Cang Ching Yuan, Lions Club, Harmony Home Association, Council of Cultural Affairs, Bureau if Health Promotion, blood donation station, district prosecutors office, Women's and Children's Protection Division, Chu Luo Social Education Association, Traffic Division, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation
Miaoli County	16	45	24,927	Educational Bureau, Public Health Bureau, Yuanli Township Health Center, Chuolan Township Health Center, Wenshan Police Station, Miaoli District Court, National Conscription Agency, Nanchuan Lions Club, Miaoli Women's and Children's Hall, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation (Miaoli Branch), Harmony Home Association, Miaoli General Hospital, Miaoli Police Bureau, Chunan Township Health Center, Miaoli District Prosecutors Office, Juvenile Brigade
Taichung County	31	36	30,683	Public Health Bureau, Tzu Chi Foundation, Taichung District Prosecutors Office, A Mart Fuhsing Store, John Tung Foundation, Chungyo Department Store, Harmony Home Association, Asia University, Taiping City Health Center, Wufeng branch of after- school student counseling committee, Save & Safe, Tung' s Taichung MetroHarbor Hospital, Qingshui Police Precinct, Chingshui Public Health Center, Yuemei Tourism Sugar Factory, Taiping Police Precinct

Table 5-6(continued) Statistics of propaganda activities/events of MOE provided for the"Spring Sun projects" with the help of various departments in 2010



Table 5-6(continued) Statistics of propaganda activities/events of MOE provided for the "Spring Sun projects" with the help of various departments in 2010

County/City	No. of depts. involved	No. of sessions	No. of participants	Notes
Taichung City	27	244	70,459	Taichung City after-school student counseling committee, Juvenile Brigade, Public Health Bureau, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Taichung City Government, Bureau of Health Promotion, Taichung District Prosecutors Office, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung City blood donation station, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, FTV, Open Theater, Harmony Home Association, Women's Federation For World Peace–Taiwan, China Youth Corps, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Taichung Branch), World Vision, CDC, Shih Fang Foundation, Taichung Special Education School, Taichung Hospital, Taichung City Pharmacist Association, lawyer's office, John Tung Foundation, drug abuse prevention center, Taichung Children' s Home
Manitou County	32	107	27,663	Nantou drug abuse prevention center, Juvenile Brigade, Public Health Center, health centers, Women's Federation For World Peace–Taiwan, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Education Office, Social Affairs Office, Administrational Office, Harmony Home Association, Bureau of Health Promotion, blood donation center, Nantou District Prosecutors Office, Women's and Children's Protection Division, National Chung Cheng University, Tzu Chi University, Tzu Chi Foundation, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, National Conscription Agency, Rotary Club, Grandma Chen Chou and her friends, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Nantou Hospital DOH, Central Recruitment Center MND, John Tung Foundation, Legislator Lin, Ming-Chen's Office, Legislator Ma, We-Chun's Office, Nantou County Council, Tsaotun Township Council, China Youth Corps, Taiwan After-Care Association Nantou Office, pharmacist association, Nan Kai University of Technology, Tian Tian Cartoon Doll Theatrical Co.
Changhua County	27	275	84,217	Department of Education, Changhua District Prosecutors Office, Police Bureau, blood donation center, Ethics Section of Central Region Office MOE, Changhua County Pharmacist Association, Public Health Bureau
Yunlin County	30	137	47,153	Yunlin District Prosecutors Office, Yunlin County after- school student counseling committee, Huashan Social Welfare Foundation, Women's Federation For World Peace– Taiwan, Fire Bureau, Hsin Ann Hospital, Shiluo Environmental Protection Education Station of Tzu Chi Foundation, Huwei Township Health Center, Police Bureau, Mailiao Township Health Center, Yunlin County Government, Juvenile Brigade, Sihhu Township Office, Lions Club, Public Health Bureau, Yunlin County Life Line Association, National Chung Cheng University, John Tung Foundation, Women's and Children's Protection Division, St. Joseph's Hospital, Douliou City Health Center, Beigang Matsu Hospital, Yunlin County Public Health Bureau, Traffic Division of Yunlin County Police Bureau, Poon Kan Matsu Foundation of Culture and Education, FDA, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Dounan Township Health Center, Tzu Hsin Foundation, China Youth Corps.

Table 5-6(continued) Statistics of propaganda activities/events of MOE provided for the "Spring Sun projects" with the help of various departments in 2010

County/City	No. of depts. involved	No. of sessions	No. of participants	Notes
Chiayi City	31	109	33,150	Chiayi City Health Bureau, Chiayi city drug abuse prevention center, Dept. Of Education, Police Bureau, Civil Affairs Bureau, East District Health Center, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, China Youth Corps Chiayi Office, Chiayi City anti- drug resource center, Chiayi City Family Education Center, Women's Federation For World Peace–Taiwan, R.O.C., Garden of Mercy Foundation, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, St. Martin de Porres Hospital, Bureau of Health Promotion, district prosecutors office, Women's and Children's Protection Division, Chu Luo Social Education Association, employment service station, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, World Vision, National Science and Technology Museum, Chiayi City Social Affairs Bureau, district court, Huashan Social Welfare Foundation, Tzai Yuan, DOH Chiayi Hospital, Fire Bureau, Tourism Section, Chiayi Prison, Chiayi Cheng Huang Temple
Tainan County	16	168	65,349	Health centers, Public Health Bureau, police, MOJ, County Government, Tainan School for the Hearing Impaired, hospitals, district prosecutors office, fire departments, National Conscription Agency, Taiwan Fund for Children and Families, Shu Zen College of Medicine and Management, Nan-Ying Tsung-Yeh Arts and Cultural Center, The Church of Scientology, Women's Federation For World Peace–Taiwan, R.O.C., local communities
Tainan City	9	90	35,900	Tainan City drug abuse prevention center, district prosecutors office, Bureau of Education, Tainan City Police Dept., Public Health Bureau, East District Health Center, Women's Federation For World Peace–Taiwan, R.O.C., Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Harmony Home Association, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation
Kaohsiung County	48	144	133,956	Kaohsiung County Education Bureau, Public Health Bureau, health centers, Christian Mountain Children's Home, Juvenile Brigade, Women's and Children's Protection Division, pharmacist association, Taiwan After-Care Association Kaohsiung Office, Taiwan Operation Dawn, Kaohsiung County drug abuse prevention center, SGS Taiwan, MOJ, Southern Region Children's Home MOI, Criminal Investigation Division, blood donation center, police department, Tseng Wen Youth Activity Center, blood donation center, Shih Chien University, SGS Taiwan, Criminal Investigation Division, Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, Houchuang Nursing Home, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Tzu Chi Foundation, World Peace, Fooyin University, Orange Orchard Kindergarten, Kaohsiung Clinical Psychiatrist Association, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, World Peace, Fuhsing Youth Activity Center, ROC Military Academy, Naval Academy and Air Force Academy, Air Force Institute of Technology, National Science and Technology Museum, Tsyr-Huey Mental Hospital, investigation division, Linyuan Hospital, Cheng Ching Lake Youth Activity Center, Kaohsiung City Evergreen School, Meiho University, Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office, Sunshine Social Welfare Foundation, John Tung Foundation, E-Da Hospital, Taiwan AIDS Foundation
Pingtung County	22	285	7,850	Drug abuse prevention center, Dept. of Education, Public Health Bureau, District Court, Women's Federation For World Peace-Taiwan, R.O.C., Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Juvenile Brigade, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation



Table 5-6(continued) Statistics of propaganda activities/events of MOE provided for the "Spring Sun projects" with the help of various departments in 2010

CountyCity	No. of depts. involved	No. of sessions	No. of participants	Notes
Taitung County	19	33	14,911	Juvenile Brigade, Public Health Bureau, blood donation center, district prosecutors office, Women's and Children' s Protection Division, Agape House, Taitung Drug Abuser Treatment Center, Mackay Memorial Hospital Taitung Branch, Rotary Club Taitung County, Taitung City Health Center, Ching Yang Inspection Office, Bureau of Health Promotion, Taitung Investigation Station, China Youth Corps
Hualien County	12	493	146,697	Public Health Bureau, Dept. of Education, Yuli Veterans Hospital, Fire Bureau, Agape House, district prosecutors office, Agape House Christian Counseling Center, Hualien County drug abuse prevention center, Buddhist Tzu Chi General Hospital, Tzu Chi Foundation, China Youth Corps, John Tung Foundation, and so on
Penghu County	4	53	7,688	District prosecutors office, Juvenile Brigade, Public Health Bureau and China Youth Corps, and so on
Kinmen County	3	10	3,866	Juvenile Brigade, Public Health Bureau and China Youth Corps
Total	463	2,556	1,041,111	

- (ii) The local district prosecutors offices are working well with education departments thanks to this reporting model. The prosecutors are able to lead the police force to locate drug sources and many downstream dealers, keeping drugs effectively away from penetrating schools.
- (iii) The education departments established the single reporting windows with local justice departments in 2010, and the efforts will continue to keep drugs out of campus, protect the safety of students and maintain a healthy learning environment.
- xvi. To prevent students' deviant behaviors and bring them back to right track, the afterschool student counseling committees have been working hard with police departments for off-campus joint patrols. In 2010, 33,435 person-times of teachers, military instructors and police force were dispatched for 9,557 off-campus patrols. The performance was



Figure 5-36 A visit to Keelung District Prosecutors Office for legal education promotion



Figure 5-37 High school faculty members and students visited the Anti-drug Exhibition Hall

encouraging in terms of protecting students' safety off campus and preventing the occurrence of deviant behaviors.

- (2) MOJ developed a wide spectrum of anti-drug and drug resistance promotion activities, including
 - i. Research, analysis and academic activities regarding drug-related crimes:
 - (i) Regular analyses on juvenile crimes: The data of juvenile crimes, including drug-related crimes, were collected for monthly juvenile crime analysis. Thanks to the real-time and diverse characteristics of Internet, the latest information of juvenile drug-related crimes was posted on the MOJ website for the access of the general public, schools, prevention departments and academic sector.
 - (ii) Various volumes were produced including "2009 Juvenile Crime Status and Analysis," "2009 Crime Status and Analysis," "Criminal Investigation Policies and Criminal Research Theses Collection (13)," and "Collection of Doctorate and Master Theses Regarding the Study of Criminal Investigation Policies and Crime Problems (1)," spanning issues such as criminal investigation policies, investigation techniques, crime patterns, treatments, and prevention of crimes related to high-risk groups. Drug-related topics included "the relationship of substance use among youths and melancholia," "study on the practice of drug rehabilitation and treatment in highrisk young drug users," "study on drug use awareness, drug use behaviors and patterns and AIDS awareness of male drug addicts in correctional facilities," "a quick look at the drug rehabilitation policies and procedures in Germany" and "study on the personal characters and substance use in youngsters in protective probation and changes in psychiatric patient," all of which were provided as reference materials for relevant departments and academic sector in the development of strategies.
 - (iii) Academic conferences: Research topics were selected and academic conferences were held based on emerging crimes and current social phenomena. The conferences included the "2010 International conference for psychological and correctional studies on violence and drug-related crimes" on Jun 10 2010 helped by Hsuan Chuang University, the "2010 "Justice protection and human rights in prison" conference on Oct. 5, 2010 with the assistance of Dept. of Law, National Chung Cheng University, and the "2010 Conference for crime problems and strategies" on Dec. 3, 2010 cohosted by National Chung Cheng University and China Criminology Society. Multiple reports regarding drug crimes were published in these events.
 - ii. Implementation programs for crime prevention among juvenile population in summer: These included intensified investigation, prevention of drug



use and selling in young people, and integration of social resources via Internet for anti-drug promotion in the young (Fig. 5-38).

- iii. A number of anti-drug contests were held to encourage public participation. Anti-drug article soliciting, song and film production contests were organized to help the public understand drug problems. Also to maximize the anti-drug promotion effects, Miss Yang, Shu-Chun, a national karate star, was invited as the face of these events. Advertisements of her were produced for the anti-drug contests held by MOJ for her tenacity and popularity. This is a breakthrough from traditions as online game image was exploited to attract young students to participate (Fig. 5-39)
- iv. As an effort for promotion of drug prevention education, the Investigation Bureau built the "Anti-drug Exhibition Hall" in Dec. 2005 open to the general public and international visitors. Professional guided tours with an overview of drug harms were provided for antidrug effects. 195,960 people have visited the Hall up to the end of Dec. 2010, and 116,503 or 59.45% of them were school teachers and students. In addition, experienced experts were selected for speeches in response to the request of various institutions and schools. Also, local investigation stations established promotion stands at large events held by government agencies or civilian groups. Propaganda materials outlining drug harms and souvenirs with anti-drug warnings on them were produced and distributed for better anti-drug effects (fig. 5-40)
- (3) DOH provided a number of anti-drug propaganda activities/events as follows:
 - i. DOH worked with MOI on the result assessment of the "2010 Protection of the Young in Summer – Youth Project," and helped local health bureaus in the drug abuse prevention propaganda among young population in summer.
 - ii. The propaganda films of "bladder water ball" and "life in bathroom"

were designed and produced. Antidrug promotional tapes of "embracing happiness," "ketamine" and "kuso hero" were updated, and "moods," "health knowledge" and |kung fu practice" produced. The electronic files of these productions were available at the "online anti-drug information museum" for downloads.

iii. FDA worked with National Conscription Agency, local governments, civilian groups



Figure 5-38 Juvenile Crime Prevention and Promotion Website

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and National Education Radio and sent staff members for the propaganda of drug abuse prevention education. 46 promotion sessions were given to 16,773 people in 2010. It is estimated that the knowledge of harms from drug abuse improved by 16.05% after these sessions.

- iv. The "drug abuse counseling hotline" was established. 275 phone calls were received for inquiries in 2010, totaling 1,026 minutes. The questions of the public regarding drug abuse were answered right away to spare them from waiting.
 - v. In 2010, 31 communities and civilian groups were brought together to develop a wider spectrum of drug abuse prevention propaganda activities, including workshops, life camps, anti-drug cross talks, anti-drug dance tours, volunteer worker training, contests, sweepstakes, propaganda material production, anti-drug DVDs, propaganda and counseling for high-risk population, propaganda courses and outdoor propaganda events of various sizes. 1,602 sessions were organized and 372,512 people participated.



Figure 5-39 Anti-drug article soliciting, song and film production contests



Figure 5-40 Anti-drug promotion event

- vi. In light of the establishment of FDA in 2010, new courses were continued to roll out and new online learning materials developed with new agency name. 4,385 people registered online in 2010 and 3,771 certified for 7,542 hours.
- vii. The 2010 "national community pharmacist training program" was launched, and 5 "2010 national community pharmacist training camps for drug abuse prevention" provided in Taipei City, Taichung City, Hualien City, Tainan City and Taoyuan County. 343 participants received the training, 264 of which were community pharmacists. Also 259 drug abuse prevention inquiry stations were established to help the public acquire drug abuse prevention information (Fig. 5-41)
- (4) MOI launched a number of anti-drug propagandas as follows:
 - i. Local governments and civilian groups were brought together for traditional culture events of local communities, evening parties, welfare propagandas and training activities. Sexual education, anti-smoking propagandas, AIDS prevention, campaign against street racing and other activities of deviant behavior prevention were organized.



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For example, funding was provided to Taiwan Women' s Beautician Association for "2010 International Cup – Beautician and Hair Stylist Contest, fashion display and commodity trade show, international and domestic tourism show and local produce and specialty promotion show;" Drug Abuse Prevention Society ROC received the funding to organize the "2010 Southern Taiwan drug abuse prevention propaganda series" to prevent drug abuse by launching drug knowledge, drug resistance and drug abuse prevention promotions, teaching children and youngsters to know drugs, and minimizing the chances for them to be exposed to drugs. In 2010, 22 civilian groups were provided with NT\$ 726,000 for 23 propaganda activities or projects. It is estimated that approximately 320,000 people were benefited.

- ii. The investigation efforts were intensified on the violations of the Children and Youth Welfare Act. Local governments were requested to follow the Act by imposing bans to keep youngsters from smoking, drinking, chewing betel nuts and drug use, entering places with potential harms to physical or psychological health, and working in such a place. Violations would be punishable by fines. 382 violations of the Children and Youth Welfare Act were punished in 2010, and 142 of them were published.
- iii. The Ministry went to campus and local communities for better promotion of legal education, and funding was provided to civilian groups for propagandas of the Children and Youth Welfare Act at these places. Local radio and television services and community activities were used for in-depth propagandas. Efforts were intensified for anti-drug and legal education promotion through propaganda flyers and legal education workshops for youngsters. The electronic bulletin boards at railway stations, bus terminals and street overpasses were used for promotions to keep young population from smoking, drinking, betel nuts and drugs.
- iv. The "Anti-drug Ambassadors of Substitute Servicemen," assembled in May 2006 and supported by other units, went to substitute service unit (departments of need) or public places for promotion to servicemen and the public. The effects were good and highly recognized. The Ambassadors had 8 performances in service units, campus and public places (Fig. 5-42) for 7,900 audiences.
- v. Appropriate subsidies and awarding were provided in 2010 to religious and public welfare groups and social welfare businesses for various activities including anti-drug promotion.
- vi. For the assistance in anti-drug promotion, MOI placed the "antidrug propaganda" in the subsidies of community growth and learning activities under the category of community development shown in the "2010 Handbook for subsidies for development of social welfare." The action was to have the "anti-drug education propaganda" embedded in communities through multiple propaganda mechanism. Also the

"anti-drug propaganda" was included in the course curriculum in the 2010 community development training sessions.

(5) To help the military force establish a correct recognition of life and positive value of life, MND has been trying hard to create a life environment where everybody helps and cares for one another and transmits positive energy. In light of the "World Mental Health Day," the Ministry developed a series of mental health propaganda activities, such as "sharing what is on your mind online," "online survey" and "online sweepstake" (Fig. 5-44), based on the topic of "create a new hope toward new lights" from Oct. 1, 2010. In total 94,659 participated in these activities.

For military law education, the article "Drugs are not OK" was issued to all military commands and military law enforcement on Nov. 22, 2010 for propaganda as appropriate. In 2010, 2,475 sessions of education propaganda, including military law education, key point education and new servicemen education, were provided to 458,628 officers, soldiers and civilian employees (including employees by contract). 184 educational propagandas and activities were also provided. 11 legal knowledge sweepstakes were organized and 49,302 postcards were received, indicating a good effect. Moreover, for the convenience of commanders (supervisors) of basic level units to perform military law promotion, 8,000 copies of "military education case collection (1)" were produced.

(6) The National Youth Council (NYC) conducted



Figure 5-41 DOH 2010 national drug abuse prevention seed instructor training camp



Figure 5-42 Anti-drug Ambassadors of Substitute Servicemen on drug abuse prevention propaganda tour



Figure 5-43 Group counseling

the "occupational training and counseling program for junior high school graduates going into job market (the Youngsters' OnLight Program)" (Fig. 5-45). With the youngsters of intensive care between the age of 15-19 who graduate from junior high schools and go into employment directly as the subjects of counseling, the goal is to help these young men/women to return to schools or find a steady job after the training, or help them enter the occupational training programs provided by vocational training centers.



The 4-month diverse course consisting of career exploration, experience education, legal education, gender equality education and career capability training was established to help young population to explore their career possibilities and establish correct employment concepts and attitudes, as well as to keep them from being exposed to bad environments or influence due to loss of education and job and thus finding themselves joining mob gangs or conducting foul plays, becoming a problem of social security.

1,118 youngsters have received the counseling service since the end of 2008, and 772 trainees completed the training, 656 of them displaying good counseling effects (i.e. finding a job, going back to school, working one's through further education or entering job training



Figure 5-44 MND mental health online propaganda activity



Figure 5-45 NYC Youngsters' OnLight Project

programs). As most of the subjects were part of high-risk groups, legal education hours were increased in the training programs in 2010 to improve the youngsters' knowledge of drugs and law and to help them stay away from drugs through the assistance of courses and counselors.

(7) CLA worked with Taipower, Taiwan Water Corporation and Taipei Water Department in 2010 for occupational hazard prevention sessions, and anti-drug education was included in the courses. Also, when subsidies were provided to workers' unions for labor education training, some of the unions incorporated anti-drug propaganda materials in their training. In total 748 sessions of anti-drug propaganda were provided (Table 5-7).

Anti-drug propaganda materials were included in the "Foreign workers' work handbook" of the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training, and these materials were sent to various departments for distribution as an effort to improve foreign workers' awareness to stay away from drugs.

- (8) Taipower Company, CPC Corp. and Taiwan Water Corporation conducted 75 sessions of anti-drug propaganda to specific individuals and contractors in 2010. The propagandas were given in forms of speeches, anti-drug films at gatherings, labor safety workshops, antidrug activities like fairs and mountain climbing, and sweepstakes, and so on.
- (9) Ministry of Transportation and Communications i. Tourism:

(i) The Tourism Bureau incorporated the "drug abuse prevention" in the electronic training courses for tour guides and tour leaders and the

Department	Achievement (sessions)
Council of Labor Affairs	124
Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training, CLA	112
Bureau of Labor Insurance, CLA	111
Northern Region Inspection Office, CLA	44
Central Region Inspection Office, CLA	63
Southern Region Inspection Office, CLA	294
Total	748

Table 5-7 Anti-drug propaganda achievements of CLA in 2010

final examination of these courses. The training was provided in northern, central, southern and eastern Taiwan, and 6,738 people received the training in 2010.

- (ii) The DOH statistics show that the drug selling and using population is largely overlapping with that of AIDS. As a result, the anti-drug and drug resistance works must be combined with the propaganda works against AIDS. The Tourism Bureau carried out regular business inspection on tourism hotels (58 inspected in total) in 2010 and asked the business owners to help the promotion to the visitors for drug abuse prevention.
- (iii) Propaganda notes were posted on the Tourism Bureau website and the travel information for summer and winter to advise not to carry drugs or any contraband when traveling abroad. Also as requested by DOH for anti-drug propaganda, travel agents, tour leaders and tour guides were asked to help promote to the travelers not to carry luggage or even drugs asked by strangers when traveling to foreign countries (especially Southeastern Asian countries).
- ii. In addition to asking airline companies to help the anti-drug promotion efforts (for example, airline companies were asked to play anti-drug films on board), the Civil Aeronautics Administration started a tracking program on those tested positive in urine sample tests, and airline companies were asked to improve for public transportation safety.
- iii. For highway transportation, anti-drug concepts were promoted at events such as meetings with transportation businesses, safety workshops and meetings with passenger transportation businesses, training sessions at driving schools, traffic safety schedules and license examinations. Also businesses associations were asked to promote anti-drug knowledge at conferences, director board meetings or member assemblies.
- iv. For high speed rail transportation, ideas of correct drug use were promoted to train crew in daily training sessions, and drug and narcotics courses were given to prevent workers from drug use. The intensity of

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anti-drug propaganda was increased in the pre-travel briefing of train crew. The Bureau of High Speed Rail asked the High Speed Rail Company to report quarterly urine test results in a regular basis.

v. For shipping, Keelung Harbor Bureau invited the pharmacists of DOH Keelung Hospital to give speeches of "safe drug use and prevention of drug abuse" and weekly medical tours at the harbor in the employee training programs. This was to improve the correct drug use ideas of the employees, prevent drug abuse, promote anti-drug efforts and distribute health education propaganda materials (Fig. 5-46 and 5-47). Also to improve anti-drug propaganda, the Bureau distributed "It's not cool to use drugs" and "You' re going to pay for using ketamine" tissue paper packs. "safe drug



Figure 5-46 Anti-drug promotion of Keelung Harbor Bureau



Figure 5-47 Anti-drug propaganda materials

use" fans and "say no to drugs" fans at the Bureau' s 65th anniversary event – the "mountain cleaning fair."

Taichung Harbor Bureau developed the "2010 first work program for anti-drug propaganda plan." Anti-drug propaganda was presented in the Bureau's "2010 enterprise integrity and ethics conference" on Jun 23 2010 to help shipping business representatives and the employees of the Bureau understand how serious the drug problems are and protect the safety of life and property. A letter was issued on Aug. 24, 2010 to all the primary branches of the Bureau encouraging the employees to view the anti-drug propaganda films at MOJ website/downloads/ downloads of propaganda materials and animations for anti-drug effects. The poster "don' t let drugs imprison your life and your children' s" was posted and the 30-seond propaganda film that came with the poster played in the "health workshop and post-health examination health education and inquiry" on Aug. 30, 2010 according to MOI's letter Cheng Four 0991108784 and the 2010 anti-drug propaganda plan of MOTC. More than 80 people watched the poster and film. The display screen at the front gate of the Bureau was used to show "drug rehabilitation hotline" or anti-drug posters were produced to promote anti-drug ideas to employees, the public and shipping business owners. 11 of these sessions were provided in 2010 for the use of drug addicts and their families. The Bureau participated in the meetings of "regional drug investigation implementation taskforce of Taichung District Prosecutors Office" on a regular basis to improve anti-drug and drug investigation
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performance through exchange of experience in drug investigation.

- (10) The Coastal Patrol Directorate General added anti-drug items in the year-round educational propagandas and introduced the following to fellow workers at gatherings and medical tours (Fig. 5-48 and 5-49): drug knowledge, symptoms and indications of drug abuse, drug harms and how to say no to drugs. 1,021 sessions were organized for 8,560 person-times. Also, citizens and school children were invited to attend the crime prevention and anti-drug propaganda activities (Fig. 5-50)
- (11) Taipei City Government provided a number of propaganda activities for improvement of drug abuse prevention knowledge.
 - i. Improvement of drug abuse prevention knowledge in education-related personnel
 - (i) 126 sessions of drug abuse prevention knowledge workshops were provided for school teachers and parents;
 - (ii) 2010 workshops for campus security (against gangsters, drug abuse and telephone frauds) were provided for 532 school personnel including chiefs of academic affairs, chief counselors, heads of life education section and chief military instructors.
 - (iii) The workshop of practical knowledge and skills was provided to counseling staff of middle schools (including chiefs of academic affairs, chief counselors and heads of life education section of public and private high schools, 159 people in total) to introduce drug screening scales and their application.
 - (iv) 2010 "Spring Sun Project" workshop was organized for 122 new project workers (Fig. 5-51).
 - (v) Workshops of "Spring Sun Project," "Prevention of gangsters from penetrating into campus," "afterschool student counseling committee" and "campus security" for elementary schools and high schools were organized in 2010, and 239 people attended these events.
 - (vi) To improve the drug abuse prevention knowledge of the Education Bureau staff of section chief or higher, Chief Ping Chuang of the Administration Center, Taipei City Hospital Kun Ming Branch was invited at the bureau affair meeting to give a speech on "epidemiological culture and safety of drug use."



Figure 5-48 and Figure 5-49 Illustration and introduction to common drugs and narcotics in the medical tours

(vii) Chief Ping Chuang of the Administration



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Center, Taipei City Hospital Kun Ming Branch was invited at the new military instructor orientation to share the experience in drug addiction prevention, and 41 participated in this orientation.

- ii. Diversity of propaganda activities
 - (i) 349 sessions were organized during the "Spring Sun Project" campus propaganda tours (see Table 5-8).
 - (ii) The 2010 "drug resistance and antidrug article soliciting" for high school students was organized with the assistance of Rotary Club, and a sweepstake was provided. 4,663 students participated in this event.
 - (iii) 2010 student art performance contests against drugs, gangsters and street racing was organized (225 students participated in 19 senior high school teams and 9 junior high school teams) (see Fig. 5-52).



Figure 5-50 Citizens and school children were invited to crime prevention and anti-drug propaganda activities



Figure 5-51 New Spring Sun Project workers workshop

- (iv) The carnival of healthy campus and action against drugs, gangsters and street racing was organized and more than 40,000 people participated.
- (v) Poster design contests for "Spring Sun Project" and "Prevention of gangsters from penetrating into campus" propaganda month was organized in the categories of senior high schools, junior high schools and elementary schools. 337 students participated in this contest.
- (vi) Military instructors were separated in groups to patrol places where young people often go to in order to prevent alcohol abuse during summer.
- (vii) With Taipei City high school students as the subjects, the Taipei City Hospital Kun Ming Branch organized the 2010 Love Education Camp for Youth to teach the 63 participating students the correct ideas of AIDS control.
- (viii) The Department of health organized the anti-drug action and juvenile rights protection propaganda "Young dance, great energy" (Fig. 5-53).
- (ix) The Department of Health conducted 2010 BSRS (Brief Symptom Rating Scale) survey and the result showed the current status of drug abuse, gangster penetration and bullying on campus at high schools and elementary schools in Taipei City. 57,370 students from 214 schools participated in this survey. The initial analysis was done on the survey

Name	Sessions	Person-times
Introduction to drinking problems	26	11,100
Smoking harms prevention	131	53,509
AIDS prevention	55	17,570
Introduction to betel nut harms	13	3,079
Drug abuse prevention	124	54,043
Total	349	139,301

Table 5-8 2010 "Spring Sun Project" campus propaganda tours

result and the result presentation is expected to be held in 2011 after the general report and reports of each school level and individual schools are produced.

- (x) The 2010 "paintball shooting contest and national defense exploration education camp" was organized. 391 people from 37 teams participated in this event.
- (xi) The 8th "Spring Sun Arts Elite Award" nature sketching and comics contest for



Figure 5-52 2010 student art performance contest against drugs, gangsters and street racing

the young was organized. 404 students participated in this event.

- (xii) The "anti-drug propaganda film" presentation was organized and 225 school principals or chiefs of academic affairs were invited. These films were played to 83,441 students of 154 schools of Taipei City.
- (12) Kaohsiung City Government
 - i. Student "dynamic and static arts contest" was organized (Fig. 5-54). The contest allowed students the knowledge of what harms can drugs do to their bodies and helped them involve in appropriate recreational activities.
 - ii. City Government branches joined force for anti-drug propagandas, allowing anti-drug knowledge and drug resistance skills to spread across communities and the public (Fig. 5-55 and 5-56).
 - iii. Training workshops and propaganda sessions were organized to improve the teachers' and students' drug knowledge and help them create the positive attitudes against drugs.
 - iv. To find out how the Spring Sun projects were implemented in schools, the "Spring Sun Project" assessment was performed every year. Schools of excellent performance were given rewards and recommended to MOE for selection of excellent performance citation.
 - v. The propaganda films produced by MOE, DOH and MOJ (such as An Unfilial Son, Breaking through Waves) were played in classrooms to improve the correct anti-drug and drug resistance knowledge.



2. Future perspectives

- (1) The integration of social resources will be intensified for the development of anti-drug propaganda materials and activities. The promotion of core policies will be intensified for the drug abuse prevention centers of local governments, hoping to have anti-drug awareness deeply embedded in every level of the society.
- (2) Efforts will be added to stimulate spontaneous anti-drug propaganda force, improve anti-drug legal education, solidify anti-drug propaganda groups, increase teachers' anti-drug knowledge, combine campus and civilian resources and expand the participation dimensions of the society in order to bring school teachers, students, parents and the general public together to say no to drugs.
- (3) The intensity of anti-drug education and research on campus and personnel training will be increased, the latest trends and development of drug abuse studied, and anti-drug propaganda on campus performed to lead students to the correct knowledge of drug abuse.
- (4) A diversity of propagandas will be performed depending on subjects (students of colleges, senior high schools, junior high schools and elementary schools). Anti-drug propaganda activities will be organized at schools and local communities to improve the anti-drug awareness of parents and communities.



Figure 5-53 Anti-drug action and juvenile rights protection propaganda



Figure 5-54 Award presentation for anti-drug, anti-smoking and care for AIDS article soliciting



Figure 5-55 Volunteer workers visited disaster areas and provided their service



Figure 5-56 Anti-drug propaganda of Education Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

V. Promotion of volunteer services and enhancement of parenting education

The idea is to establish appropriate clubs at schools based on the Spring Sun Projects, inspire the young for volunteer service, bring enthusiastic community volunteer workers together, help students participate volunteer service, promote anti-drug activities in a healthy, energetic and creative way, improve students' learning attitudes, stimulate good atmospheres in the society, and reinforce the functions of a family. Efforts will be exerted to address the influence of drug abuse among the young to families and help parents learn the correct drug abuse information and attitudes, which is helpful to the prevention of student drug abuse in order to achieve drug prevention effects.

1. Current works

- (1) MOE recruited Spring Sun Project volunteer workers and established the caring counseling network
 - i.The "Rules Governing the Implementation of Recruiting Spring Sun Volunteers of Ministry of Education" were developed for local governments to recruit volunteer workers (Fig. 5-57 and 5-58) who are enthusiastic in helping intensive care middle school students on drugs and providing intervention and caring. These volunteers were recruited to help these students to find a good way to let out stress and the skills to stay away from drugs, and help education workers solve their problems and keep them from the lure of drugs.
 - ii. Young students interested in volunteer service were assembled to establish "Spring Sun Club" at senior high schools. The time of club activities and community services was used to help promote "Spring Sun Project." Spring Sun web pages were developed over the school network, and multimedia propaganda materials of Spring Sun Project were constantly updated and enriched to improve the function of Spring Sun propaganda on campus.
- iii. The Spring Sun Project was combined with the substitute servicemen implementation program by assigning appropriate number of substitute servicemen of education service to junior high schools and elementary schools that had displayed initial effects of Spring Sun Project (student drug abuse prevention) in order to help the administration and counseling works, reduce the number of drug abuse students, and improve the effects of drug abuse prevention counseling and rehabilitation at these schools.
- iv. To introduce the prevention items, scope and characteristics of "Spring Sun Project," information was provided to parents regarding the young



people's "subculture" patterns and special lingoes at present in order to help improve the relationship between parents and their children, increase the quality time together, facilitate good interactions and eliminate conflicts though communications. The after-school student counseling committees organized 550 sessions of parents and children activities, including parents' meetings, school fairs, and performance activities, for 475,282 participants (Fig. 5-59).

v. To improve the educational counseling for children of socially disadvantaged families, the "Night angel project" was launched by combining local resources to provide a safe, loving and caring education environment after school and learning activities such parental education, inter-generation education, parental accompanying for reading, cultural

and art education, personal character education and career development, as an effort to help these children of socially disadvantaged families (e.g. families of low-income, single parent, loss of parent, grandparenting and families with special and desperate needs).

- vi. To allow family education to function to "prevent" problems from happening, the trial of "counseling network for families with most desperate needs" started with children who are not appropriately taken care of as the subjects. Schools would report the cases to local family education center, which in turn would provide in-house service of family education counseling and caring.
- vii. Funding was provided to municipal and local governments, which in turn distributed the funds to schools, civilian groups and charity foundations in order to provide family education activities, help families improve the family education functions and the ability to resolve family education problems and adapt to changes of society. NT\$ 60,431,200 of funding was provided in 2010
- (2) MOJ mobilized the community and campus power to spread anti-drug concepts



Figure 5-57 Professional training of Spring Sun volunteer counselors



Figure 5-58 Professional training of Spring Sun volunteer counselors



Figure 5-59 Anti-smoking and antidrug hiking – Embrace your mother and say no to drugs – in Chiayi City

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i. MOJ contacted Tzu Chi University and Tzu Chi Faculty Club at anti-drug education propaganda tours on campus and at various communities and acquired the films "An Unfilial Son" and "Breaking through Waves," which were produced by Da Ai TV and talk about how ex-addicts found their way back on track. MOJ worked with these two organizations on the "Just me, no drugs - film presentation" (Fig. 5-60 and 5-61), and exploited prosecutors offices, prisons, drug abuse prevention centers and the mobilization power of Tzu Chi network to invite people from campus and local communities to watch these films and attend discussion sessions, as to have the antidrug concepts embedded in people"s mind. In total, 4,097 sessions were provided to more than 360,000 people.



Figure 5-60 Breaking through Waves



Figure 5-61 "Just me, no drugs" brochure

- ii. Subsidies were provided for ROC Campus Club Development Association, Taiwan Social Care Service Association, Rui-Yueh Tsai Cultural Foundation, Yunlin County Social Care Association, Taiwan Dance and Sport Federation and Taiwan Indigenous Culture Promotion Association to organize anti-drug, anti-street racing and anti-violence education promotion activities at communities and on campus as an effort of propaganda in communities.
- (3) MOI aimed to take care of socially disadvantaged families, families of high risk, school dropouts, and children and youngsters who run away from home or have the potential of foul play through its outreaching services, keep children and youngsters from being exposed to drugs, help local governments bring in professional groups, hire professional hands for individual counseling for children and youngsters, social and psychological evaluation and treatment, counseling and psychological therapies, and group counseling activities.
 - i. Community care services were provided to children and youngsters of socially disadvantaged families (e.g. families of grandparenting, single parent, indigenous people and foreign spouse, and families on social welfare), including: after-school babysitting, teaching children and youngsters to do simple house chores, parenting education or parentchildren activities, life guidance camps in summer and winter and counseling for recreational life of children and youngsters. Subsidies were provided for 19 local governments for the establishment of



56 operation stations and 100 programs, and 248,333 people were benefited.

- ii. Visits and crisis handling service were provided for high risk families: Counseling, subsidies and other assistance measures were exercised based on the condition and need of individual families. House calls and phone calls were made according to individual conditions. The advantages of family members were exploited to improve interactions within and functions of family in order to help them out of difficulty. Subsidies were provided to 22 local governments in 2010. 27 civilian groups were brought in and 42 social workers hired to help the cause. In total, 31,996 families were visited, 19,852 of them were considered in need of long-term counseling, and intervention counseling was provided to 35,420 children and youngsters.
- iii. Outreaching service for school dropouts and children and youngsters who run away from home or have the potential of foul play: Services such as family session (treatment) and counseling, training or propaganda activities, volunteer tutors, parenting education and parentchildren activities and life guidance camps in summer and winter were provided to make family functions complete, help children and youngsters with their problems, minimize the deviant behaviors or criminal activities of school dropouts and runaway children, and facilitate healthy development and life of these children. 25 groups were brought in for 28 programs in 2010, and 1,161 people were benefited.
- iv. Active caring programs for socially disadvantaged children under 6: MOI cares about children under 6 on government supports. Subsidies were provided to 8,660 children by the end of Dec. 2010, and 1,394 of them were reported or transferred by education, household registration and health departments for intervention.

Parenting education and associated activities for children and youngsters: In addition to supportive service for children and youngsters of socially disadvantaged families and families of high risk, parenting education was provided to ordinary families, hoping that parents take the initiative to find out how their children are doing in school and making friends, emphasize their interactions with children, help their children establish correct ideas and attitudes of handling things.

v. Parenting education promotion: The idea was to help parents learn the correct and positive ways to educate their children and to minimize child abuse, and the ultimate goal was zero physical punishment. The promotion was carried out with propaganda posters, flyers, handbooks, short films, radio broadcasting, Internet broadcasting and DVDs. Also there were training or propaganda activities, parent and children growth groups, welfare activities and propagandas (including media, Internet

and DVD films) or propaganda, recreational or growth activities.

- vi. Development activities: Summer activities such as personal character and legal education training, social participation, community service learning and volunteer service, youth growth groups (self management, career planning and career exploration) and summer camps were provided. The types of activity provided in 2010 were rock climbing, outdoor life camps, self growth groups, social participation and service learning programs for youth and many summer activities. More than 10,000 young people attended these healthy and safe summer recreation activities.
- vii. Intensive care counseling service for youth of high risk (school dropouts, youngsters with deviant behaviors or criminal potential): family relationship reshaping service (family discussion session (treatment) and counseling, parenting group activities and parenting effective training groups.
- viii. Intensive care group experiencing activities: These activities were provided for the development of self confidence and sense of achievement in young minds through experiencing activities, as to achieve the goal of group activities. Civilian groups were introduced in 2010 in 100 parenting education propaganda activities or programs, and 248,333 people were benefited.
- (4) Promotion of volunteer service and parenting education by Taipei City Government
 - i. Training of volunteer counselors to help students of intensive care
 - (i) The "Spring Sun volunteer counselor" implementation plan was developed and high schools were encouraged to propose training needs. 2,000 volunteer recruitment flyers were produced and distributed to Taipei City Government Department of Social Affairs and colleges in Taipei city and New Taipei City in order to recruit volunteer workers and parents who are interested to join the rank of drug abuse prevention.
 - (ii) The drug abuse prevention center conducted basic and advanced training of volunteer counselors (77 attended the training) and volunteer counselor visits and training activities. Arrangement was made for volunteer counselors to visit the Anti-drug Exhibition Hall of the Investigation Bureau, and friends from Taiwan Operation Dawn who successfully recovered from drug addiction were invited to share their experience in drug rehabilitation (66 attended this event).
 - (iii) The City recruited 97 Spring Sun volunteer counselors in 2010 (including volunteer trainees trained by 4 junior high schools). In addition to providing assistance to intensive care subjects on campus, volunteer workers having completed the training were sent to intermediate



schools, night schools and foreign schools to help urine sample screening (Fig. 5-62).

- (iv) To improve the ability of volunteer counselors to help students, 28 batches of basic training and 23 batches of advanced training were provided for the counseling knowledge and skills of volunteer counselors at various senior high schools throughout Taipei City in 2010.
- ii. To improve parents" knowledge of drug abuse prevention, 30,000 copies of "It"s everybody"s responsibility to say no to drugs" brochure were produced and distributed to parents on school days and used as reference material for parents at volunteer training sessions conducted by the Department of Education.



Figure 5-62 Basic training of volunteer counselors



Figure 5-63 Off-campus anti-drug promotion of anti-drug volunteers

iii. To improve anti-drug knowledge of community people, the City joined force

with Taipei District Prosecutors Office for propaganda at the 2010 Citizen Recreational Games of Songshan District and "2010 Cultural Carnival of Wanhua – Ximen Culture Festival" and approximately 1,900 people participated in these events.

- (5) Promotion of volunteer service and parenting education by Kaohsiung City Government
- i. The "Spring Sun volunteer counselor implementation plan" was developed to recruit citizens currently at work or retirement who have background in the field of education, law, probation, social work, psychology, counseling, health and medicine and college students who have the passion and enthusiasm, and 95 were recruited to be volunteer counselors. Also for the improvement of counseling skills of the Spring Sun volunteers, the Spring Sun skill Improvement training was organized to help the promotion of spring Sun on campus.
- ii. The 2010 "Spring Sun Club" cadre training was conducted to train student club cadres into snit-drug volunteers. Anti-drug propaganda and service promotion was performed at on-campus and off-campus activities (Fig. 5-63) to improve the functions of "Spring Sun Club" at high schools and the promotion of "drug abuse prevention."

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2. Future Perspectives

- (1) The efforts will continue for student clubs to establish community antidrug volunteer groups, control the timing for promotion of anti-drug ideas and help students stay away from drugs through counseling and caring. The Spring Sun Club (Anti-drug Volunteer Group) is an assembly of young students who are creative and full of energy. They will continue to promote the ideas of community service by students, expand campus propaganda activities to local communities, improve students' learning and service abilities and contribute to elimination of drug abuse.
- (2) The on-campus and off-campus parenting activities will continue to be enriched through parent and children activities and interactions between teachers and parents. The anti-drug propaganda will be integrated, communications with parents intensified and anti-drug awareness established to help the counseling and embodiment of anti-drug concepts among students.
- (3) The family education centers, community health centers and drug abuse prevention centers will join force for anti-drug education and propaganda and to establish a drug-free home by expanding anti-drug concepts from families to communities.
- (4) Retired teachers and those who are interested in charity works will be encouraged to join the rank of volunteer counselors as an effort to improve the counseling and rehabilitation of students of intensive care and help schools for individual counseling of "Spring Sun Team" subjects and diverse counseling education.

►► VI. Conclusion

Drug resistance is the foundation of anti-drug awareness establishment, and this foundation is set on a health campus. It is necessary to start from multiple dimensions of educational propaganda, examination and screening, counseling and rehabilitation, continue the integration of forces from every aspects, combine the resources of police, justice, health and social welfare departments, encourage public participation and the investment of private anti-drug resource and power, prevent drug abuse in a collective effort, materialize safe and complete health education and embody holistic education, life education and legal education in order to establish overall, long-term and 360-degree anti-drug policies and measures for a healthy, drug-free and clean society.

Part VI

Drug Rehabilitation

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►► I. Preface

The abusive use of illegal substances affects not only the health of an individual, but also increases crime rates and lowers productivity, creating a potentially devastating effect on every dimension of the society. In particular, this is a major route for infectious diseases to spread. How to prevent substance addiction and help addicts regain their health and minimize addiction has become an issue that the government and academic society cannot take lightly. For the policies of drug abuse prevention, prevention always outweighs treatment, and treatment outweighs punishment. The World Health Organization has considered drug addicts as clinical patients, and urged all countries to administer rehabilitation treatment through professional medical service. It is recommended to throw away the old thinking and provide alternative treatment for opiate addicts in order to reduce drug-related harms.

Since the amendment and promulgation of "Drug Control Act" in 1998, drug addicts that came from drug abuse have been seen in Taiwan as "patient criminal," an individual with the identities of both "patient" and "criminal." In addition to punishment imposed by law, compulsory rehabilitation must be enforced. The complete intervention of such individual cases requires the cooperation of justice departments, medical service and counseling institutions to make it work.

As sometimes it is difficult for drug addicts to acquire the understanding and supports of the society and their families, a complete drug addiction rehab program shall include the medical cares during the rehabilitation, supports in social life after rehab and preventive actions that suppress addiction. In other words, the key to severe drug addicts completely from their addiction is to take care of both the rehabilitation and reconstruction of psychological, family and social functions, in addition to the rehab treatment in physical terms.

►► II. Current development

1. Observation of current rehabilitation implementation

A drug user is considered in the "Drug Control Act" as an individual under rehabilitative measures who is identified as both "patient" and "criminal," or commonly known as "patient criminal." The legislative philosophy of the Law is to trim down the punishment for drug use and impose corrective policies on them by putting them on probation rehabilitation or compulsory rehab. The intervention, compared to those on inmates in regular correctional facilities, focuses on the medical features. Thus for the intervention on drug users, "probation rehabilitation" and "rehabilitation treatment" were developed in the Law for "physical detoxication" and "psychological rehabilitation," respectively.



(1) Current development of probation rehabilitation

i. Establishment of rehab probation facilities

The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) established separate detention areas in 19 detention centers and 18 juvenile detention centers according to Article 27 of the Drug Control Act as the rehab facilities.

ii. Status of detention

1,100 were on rehab probation up to the end of Dec 2010, including 927 males and 173 females.

iii. Duration of probation

2 months at most.

iv. Process of probation rehabilitation

MOJ has developed the probation rehabilitation operation procedure for all rehab facilities to follow.

v. The probation rehabilitation and how it works

- (i) Determining if there is any tendency to continue drug use: Psychiatrists, clinical psychologists and other medical professionals are sent from hospital(s) appointed by the Department of Health (DOH) for a field assessment based on the "evaluation criteria to determine continuation of drug use."
- (ii) Rehabilitation intervention: The treatment center will follow this procedure for the rehab counseling and religious teaching for the rehabilitated, and social resources are brought in by working with social welfare groups and local branches of the Taiwan After-care Association, as an active effort for counseling pf drug users during their time in the facilities.
- (iii) General medical service: The core hospitals in the responsible areas of DOH psychiatric treatment network in Taipei, northern Taiwan, central Taiwan, southern Taiwan, Kaohsiung and eastern Taiwan are in charge of the coordination of the supports from the medical facilities within the respective areas, and the detention centers will establish medical contract with the support-providing hospitals to monitor the physical well-being of the rehabilitated.

(2) Current development of compulsory treatment

i. Establishment of treatment centers

MOJ currently have 9 treatment centers, 4 independent ones in Hsindien, Taichung, Kaohsiung and Taitung and 5 located in several prisons (including 3 centers for females).

ii. Status of detention

997 were on treatment programs up to the end of Dec 2010 (887 males

and 110 females).

iii. Duration of treatment

6 months or longer, and no longer than a year.

iv. Procedure for rehabilitative measures

The "Statute For Imposing Rehabilitative Measures On Drug Addicts" states that the rehabilitative measures are implemented in 3 stages, conditioning, psychological counseling and social adaptation. The emphasis in the conditioning stage is strengthening the physical and mental endurance of the rehabilitated and boosting their confidence of rehabilitation. The focus in the psychological counseling stage is to motivate the rehabilitated and stimulate their determination to quit drugs and help them get rid of psychological dependence on drugs. The key point in the social adaptation stage is to rebuild the interpersonal relationships, improve their problem solving ability and prepare them for returning the society. Once passing the assessment through the three stages, the rehabilitated may be reported for termination of treatment.

v. The treatment program and how it works

- (i) Intervention courses at individual stages: MOJ has developed the "Notice of Drug Rehabilitation Program during the Implementation Stage" as the basis for the planning and implementation of intervention courses at these facilities. The intervention courses at each stage are designed for the subjects of intervention. The emphasis of the conditioning stage is the physical improvement and daily life regularity of the rehabilitated; the focus of the psychological counseling stage is to motivate the rehabilitated to quit drugs and help them be rid of drug dependence through counseling, religious education, health education and drug rehab techniques given by various counselors specialized in these areas; and the key point of the social adaptation stage is to provide the rehabilitated with the skills, values and attitudes needed to return to the society through courses of counseling, career development, religious education and legal knowledge. For the instructors of intervention course to maintain their quality of instruction and the learning quality of the rehabilitated and improve the effects of treatment, MOJ developed the "Rules Governing the Selection and Assessment of Instructors in Rehabilitation Facilities." The treatment centers will hire instructors specialized in respective areas, and 1-3 instructor assessments will be performed for contents of instruction, ability of expression, teaching methodologies and attendance records as the basis of employment for the next year.
- (ii) Psychosocial intervention: The treatment centers are manned with professional clinical psychologists and social workers to provide professional psychological treatment, counseling and social assistance in drug addictions



based on personal need of individuals.

- (iii) Multiple rehabilitation counseling programs: for the holistic recovery of the rehabilitated physically, mentally and spiritually, the treatment centers introduce resources from religious groups, social groups, academic institutions and government agencies to enrich the counseling manpower and provide multiple rehabilitation counseling solutions, such as Buddhist, Christian and Catholic rehab courses; occupational or career training courses in computer repair, baking and funeral service; and group courses of self growth and arts.
- (iv) The introduction and combination of medical resources for treatment: The treatment centers have started working with DOH or community medical institutions since April 2006 in light of the disease nature of drug addiction and to increase the items and quality of medical service provided in the centers. The complete drug addiction medical groups were introduced to provide the rehabilitated with thorough medical service, greatly improving the awareness of the rehabilitated on the drug problems they have and the accessibility to medical resource.
- (v) Connection to follow-up counseling outside of the facilities: To extend the rehabilitation effects in the treatment centers, the centers and local drug abuse prevention centers joined force to establish a mechanism through which the staff of the drug abuse prevention centers provide resource propaganda to the rehabilitated before they leave the centers, and the treatment centers relay their information to the prevention centers for smooth connection to follow-up counseling. Thus, timely service is provided to the rehabilitated when they need it the most.

2. Current status and achievements of alternative therapies

DOH studied the experience of UK, Australia and Hong Kong and introduced harm mitigation strategies that had been implemented very effectively for years. The idea was supported by the Executive Yuan, which approved the "pilot program of AIDS harm mitigation for drug patients" (renamed "harm mitigation program") on Dec. 6, 2005. The purpose was to minimize the harm of drugs to individuals, families and the society. The program covers: (1) to educate drug users the correct ideas to prevent blood-transmitted diseases such as AIDS as well as screening service; (2) the clean syringe program, which provides counseling follow-up and rehabilitation counseling to prevent infection of hepatitis B, C and AIDS due to drug use; and (3) alternative treatment, which provides alternative medicines of low toxicity and harm to those who are unable to stop drug use immediately through oral administration in place of intravenous injection that poses high risks, and follow-up counseling, education and transfer for rehab are also provided. Also DOH launched the "drug abuse prevention center treatment subsidy program" (now renamed "alternative treatment subsidy program for non-AIDS drug addicts") in 2009 to included non-

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AIDS drug addicts in the scope of subsidies. Part of the funding was provided to the first clinic visit fees, medicine dispensing fees and fees for urine screening for morphine for non-AIDS drug addicts participating in the alternative treatment with methadone.

There are 108 drug addiction rehabilitation facilities appointed by DOH. From Feb 10 2006 when the first case was provided with the



Figure 6-1 Statistics of HIV carriers in Taiwan by hazard factors

alternative treatment up to the end of Dec 2010, 102 medical facilities have provided the alternative treatment program (including satellite medicine dispensing points), and 33,672 received the treatment. 10,480,319 man-days have taken the medicine and currently there are still approximately 12,000 people on the treatment program. The following are the achievements:

- (1) Clean syringe program: Up to the end of 2010, 14,834,596 syringes were dispensed, and at present approximately 290,000 are used per month. The dispensing stations were visited by 1,725,337 times so far, accounting for roughly 30,000/month. 752 clean syringe dispensing and counseling stations and more than 700 used syringe recycling bins were established and the used syringed were recycled regularly. The syringe recycling rate started from less than 1 % at the beginning to currently 88%. The recycling rate averaged at 72%, and approximately 10,700,000 syringes were recycled.
- (2) The number of HIV carriers increased by 3,386 in 2005, and 2,381 of them were infected due to drug injection. As the methadone alternative treatment program started in 2005, the numbers of drug addicts identified as ADIS carriers were 1,726 in 2006, 705 in 2007, 379 in 2008, 177 in 2009 and 105 in 2010, and the percentage of drug addicts in the reported number of HIV carrier dropped from 72% in 2005 to 6.0% in 2010 (Fig. 6-1).
- (3) The data of the National Police Agency (NPA) shows distinctive decline in the numbers of property-related crimes, such as theft and robbery, after the implementation of alternative treatment. The drop rates of each year are 0.2% for 2005, 14.4% for 2006, 14.9% for 2007, 13.3% for 2008 and 25.5% for 2009, indicating the indirect improvement of social security through the alternative treatment program.

For the improved convenience of the alternative treatment service and



effective control of the treatment subjects through highly confidential online real-time information management system, DOH started the establishment of "alternative treatment management system for medical facilities" in Nov. 2005 to integrate the stand-alone "computer-aided methadone dispensing system for alternative treatment" originally designed for medical facilities of alternative treatment and the online version of "alternative treatment information management system." The new system allows real-time access to individual cases to acquire the subjects' data as to prevent repeated dispensation of drugs. Also, the subject's photo and venous characteristics are used for identification. The ID and medical history of a subject are stored in his/her medical history card for easy access to case file or transfer. In addition, offline functions are added to cope with unexpected network interruption. This system was established in Aug. 2010, and is expected to run





Figure 6-2 and Figure 6-3 The alternative treatment management system for medical facilities in use

a pilot program for the first 40 medical facilities with significant treatment service quantity in 2011 (Fig. 6-2 & 6-3). The system will include all the medical institutions throughout the country that provide alternative treatment service.

With the new system in place, the subjects are able to receive their medication at local alternative treatment facilities no matter where they move around the country for a job, travel or new place to live. The treatment will continue, thus increasing the convenience of subjects taking medication and the percentage of subjects staying on treatment, and making subjects more willing for rehabilitation.

To resolve the insufficient medical resources at correctional facilities for a long time, MOJ and DOH worked together in 2010 and launched the "incentive plan for improvement of medical service at correctional facilities." Medical service that meets the need of inmates was introduced, such as general internal medicine, family medicine, dermatology, infection medicine and psychiatry, and smoking quitting clinic and drug rehab service were provided to improve the effects of drug intervention. Also, the disruption of treatment was considered for those on alternative methadone treatment as they were in jail. To minimize the chance that the subjects go back to drug use after getting out of jail, the pilot program of methadone treatment service on opiate addicts was given at Yunlin Prison (the cooperation between the Veterans Affairs Commission [VAC] and Chiayi Veterans Hospital) and Keelung Prison (carried out by DOH Keelung Hospital) in Sep. 2010, and the result of this pilot plan will be studied to determine whether it is possible for a nationwide launch at the correctional facilities (Fig. 6-4 & 6-5).

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The pilot program was implemented by selecting inmates who were on the alternative treatment at local communities at the beginning but cut off from it due to imprisonment or who are put behind bars for repeated drug use offense after failure of rehabilitation. These subjects were given the alternative treatment 3 months before they were released from prison. For those who fit the conditions mentioned above, they were given health education and counseling, as well as individual counseling as they were listed as high-risk group from the personal characteristics evaluation scale, and the alternative methadone treatment started with the consent of the subjects. The subjects might choose to continue the treatment at local medical facilities at their own discretion after being released from prison, and were transferred to the drug abuse center at the place of his/her residence for follow-up. 21 health education and propaganda sessions were provided up to the end of Dec. 2010. 149 people chose the individual evaluation for alternative treatment, and 11



Figure 6-4 and Figure 6-5 The launching ceremony of the incentive plan for improvement of medical service at correctional facilities

accepted the methadone treatment and received 105 times of medication. Also, 32 were on group therapies for 262 times

Rehabilitation results of subjects of deferred prosecution

The following what the district prosecutors offices of MOJ have achieved for drug rehabilitation since 2009. In 2009, 1,324 people were given deferred prosecution for alternative treatment (accounting for 9.45% of 14,003 people who were prosecuted or received deferred prosecution for possession of Schedule 1 drugs). The number for 2010 was 1,509 (12.82% of 11,775). The deferred prosecution was dropped for 720 people (47.71%). In general, the 6% mark of MOJ was achieved. However, MOJ did not stop there and decided to move up the performance criteria by implementing monthly performance evaluation, and the prosecutors offices and personnel of good performance were awarded, as an effort to resolve the issue that drugs users are getting in and out of jail for failure to quit drugs. Take the experience of Taipei District Prosecutors Office in the trial of Schedule 2 drug rehabilitation as an example. From Jan. 2009 to Nov. 2010, 424 were given deferred prosecution for Schedule 2 drug possession, and the deferred prosecution was dropped on 131, only 30.9%, lower than 43.4% for the dropped prosecution for Schedule 1 drug possession. It indicates the effects will be greater than those of Schedule 1 drug alternative treatment if Schedule 2 drugs are covered in the combination of deferred prosecution and accompanying rehab treatment. This will help the reduced imprisonment of drug users. Currently, prosecutors offices in Taipei, Keelung, Banciao, Taoyuan, Kaohsiung and Tainan are on the trial. Jan. 14,



2011, MOJ organized the "meeting for the amendment of the Rules Governing the Implementation of Drug Rehabilitation Treatment and the Criteria for Determining Completion of Treatment." Despite the inclusion of Schedule 2 drugs in the rehab recommended by many agencies, there are still some concerns regarding how this can be done. MOJ and DOH will wait for the completion of related administrational package and start the amendment of the "Rules Governing the Implementation of Drug Rehabilitation Treatment and the Criteria for Determining Completion of Treatment." The idea is to include Schedule 2 drugs in the rehab treatment and encourage the integration of resources from local justice departments and medical facilities for Schedule 2 drug rehab in order to help drug users back on their feet.

3. Current status and achievements of drug rehab by military medical facilities

To embody the government's anti-drug strategies, the Ministry of National Defense (MND) assembled the "military force drug prevention taskforce" headed by the secretary of Department of Military Justice. Under the taskforce, there are divisions of "drug prevention," "drug resistance," "drug rehabilitation" and "drug investigation, which help exert the overall anti-drug efforts and promote anti-drug works to the military force through horizontal communications and vertical integration and by joining force with the Executive Yuan's "drug prevention meeting" and attending meetings with MOJ, MOE and DOH.

- (1) The "Rules Governing the Controlled Drug Management in Military Force," "Rules Governing the Educational Training and Self-Assessment for the Use and Management of Controlled Drugs in Military Medical Units" and "Rules Governing the Pharmaceutical Affairs in Military Force" were established for the control of the legal use of drugs and industrial precursor chemicals and the prevention of misuse of these materials for drug manufacture.
- (2) The "Rules Governing the Drug Abuse Urine Sample Screening for Military Force" were promulgated on Jun. 9, 2010. There are 7 types of screening subjects, and respective scopes of screening are defined to suit the remedy to the cases. The 7 types are Type 1: new recruits; Type 2: inmates of military prisons; Type 3: officers, NCOs and soldiers who have a record of violating the "Drug Control Act;" Type 4: drivers and pilots of military aircrafts, ships and vehicles; Type 5: air traffic control staff; Type 6: personnel in charge of drug testing, research and investigation; and Type 7: those who are suspected of drug use. These efforts were exerted to justify the drug abuse screening in the military force and make sure that no one tries his/her luck to use illegal drugs.
- (3) Feb. 2010, the Medical Affairs Bureau MND helped the Tri-Service Hospital acquire the "ketamine testing and confirmation institution" of DOH. The application was approved by DOH on Jan. 21, 2011

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for screening of ketamine and norketamine in urine samples as the improvement of MND's screening repertoire and capability.

(4) "Drug addiction wards" were established in 7 military medical facilities, including the Tri-Service, to provide professional drug rehabilitation models (including alternative methadone treatment).

4. Drug-abusing servicemen relocated for treatment and counseling

(1) To persuade servicemen to apply for treatment

The National Conscription Agency (NCA), Ministry of the Interior (MOI), placed the conscripts who have drug history, confess and look for treatment and are tested positive in urine sample screening in the list of "specific individuals." The management of service environment was improved and the service units were asked to carry out random follow-up surprise tests every 2-3 months on these servicemen. If their samples were positive and their proof of drug use did not justify the use after the review of Institute of Forensic Medicine MOJ, the Schedule 1 and 2 drug users were transferred to prosecutors and Schedule 3 and 4 drug users to police departments for further investigation. If two consecutive tests came out negative, NCA was notified and subject removed from the list. Also for subjects suspected of drug use, random tests were carried out until subjects were discharged from military service.

(2) Transfer for treatment and counseling

To improve the performance of transfer of drug abuse servicemen for counseling, NCA has appointed 7 drug rehabilitation hospitals (Armed Forces Beitou Hospital, Taoyuan Mental Hospital, Chiayi Hospital, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Kaohsiung Medical University Chung Ho Memorial Hospital, Taitung Hospital and Yuli Hospital) for drug abuse servicemen transfer counseling in order to minimize the management risks of service units.

(3) Servicemen displayed high rate of control list removal after counseling service

From Oct. 2006 to the end of 2010, 90,515 servicemen went through urine sample screening when reporting to service, and the positive percentage was 0.56%. In addition to those released from the control list after being transferred for counseling and treatment and those released for service discharge, NCA helped transfer 50 servicemen for counseling and treatment, and the follow-up counseling continues on those still on the control list.

5. Relocating campus cases for treatment and prevention of relapse

The life styles change rapidly in recent years, and new drugs come out every day. There are too many channels for the public to access drugs, and new patterns



of drug sales are emerging. On top of that, the urge for new things, excitement, fashion and curiosity and the temptation of virtual world lure young population, and as a result, the age of drug users is dropping dramatically. Drugs find their way penetrating into campus and devastate the mental and physical health of students, and all of these cannot be stopped unless with active and well thought-out actions.

MOE requested schools to enforce level two prevention works according to the "implementation plan for the three levels of student drug abuse prevention and counseling procedures" and "implementation strategy for preventing drugs from campus." Urine sample tests were performed on students of high risk to find out drug use among them as soon as possible. When drug abuse was detected, schools assembled teachers, parents and counselors to establish the Spring Sun units by pouring in school counseling resources for intervention and counseling (for a duration of a months). The efforts were made to help drug using students get rid of mental and physical addictions in 3 months and embody the follow-up counseling to bring them back on track. In 2010, the Spring Sun units were established 1,526 man-times, and completed 544 man-times of the 3-month counseling sessions. If drug use persisted after 3 months of counseling, another 3 months were enforced on those suspicious of Schedule 3 and 4 drug users. If Schedule 1 or 2 was the drug of suspicion, parents were informed and the subject was transferred to drug rehabilitation facilities appointed by DOH to reduce harms and prevent reuse. In 2010, 71 transfers were made from schools to drug rehabilitation facilities (58 suspicious of Schedule 2 drug use and 13 Schedule 3). Table 6-1 shows the statistics of drug abuse counseling and rehabilitation for subjects suspicious of drug abuse by county/city.

Currently, many schools are short-handed for counselors and most of them lack of professional knowledge in drug abuse. Drug abuse students are often exposed to domestic problems or complicated group of friends, and frequently become dropouts, and thus, school counselors find it difficult to help them with their problems. In 2010, substitute servicemen were dispatched to help school counseling manpower on drug abuse students. 89 substitute servicemen were sent to high schools and elementary schools that had displayed initial results of Spring Sun projects. They were equipped with anti-drug professional knowledge and trained to help schools on the counseling of Spring Sun subjects, specific individuals and students of intensive care. Administrational works such as diverse counseling education and supporting Spring Sun projects were part of their job description. Also, MOE was promoting the volunteer anti-drug counselor project by recruiting citizens or college students who have the love, passion and enthusiasm to become "Spring Sun volunteer counselors," who provide intervention on students of intensive care, help them create proper interests, teach them how to say no to drugs, and keep them away out of the harm's way.

		School counseling		No. of subjects transferred to drug rehabilitation facilities			Remark			
No.	County/City	Spring Sun counseling no.	No. of subjects completing 3-month counseling	Counseling duration achievement (%)	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Schedule 4 drugs	Total	
1	Yilan County	12	2	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Keelung city	39	14	35.90	0	5	0	0	5	
3	New Taipei City	225	87	38.67	0	10	1	0	11	
4	Taoyuan City	187	86	45.99	0	4	0	0	4	
5	Hsinchu County	45	9	20.00	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Hsinchu City	105	30	28.57	0	1	0	0	1	
7	Miaoli County	40	7	17.50	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Taichung City 2	95	23	24.21	0	0	2	0	2	Formerly Taichung County
9	Taichung City 1	29	9	31.03	0	1	2	0	3	
10	Nantou County	48	12	25.00	0	4	1	0	5	
11	Changhua County	46	15	32.61	0	3	0	0	3	
12	Yunlin County	28	5	17.86	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Chiayi County	11	7	53.64	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Chiayi City	22	8	36.36	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Tainan City 2	28	5	17.86	0	1	0	0	1	Formerly Tainan County
16	Tainan City 1	30	16	53.33	0	1	0	0	1	
17	Kaohsiung City 1	119	73	61.34	0	26	0	0	26	Formerly Kaohsiung County
18	Pingtung County	27	8	29.63	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Taitung County	6	4	66.67	0	0	0	0	0	
20	Hualien County	14	3	21.43	0	1	0	0	1	
21	Penghu County	4	2	50.00	0	0	0	0	0	
22	Kinmen County	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Taipei City	146	51	34.93	0	1	3	0	4	
24	Kaohsiung City	219	68	31.05	0	0	4	0	4	
	Total	1,526	544	35.65	0	58	13	0	71	

Table 6-1 Statistics of drug abuse counseling and rehabilitation (transfer) for subjects suspicious of drug abuse by county/city

Note: The statistics start from Jan. 2010 to Feb. 16, 2011.



6. Emergency assistance is provided to help ex-convicts back on their feet

(1) Emergency assistance

- MOI and MOJ had a discussion meeting of the "service program for the support of the families of drug addicts on rehabilitation" (Sep. 30, 2009).
 For the funding of this program, the application was submitted to MOJ for subsidies from the public welfare lottery funds, or to local district prosecutors offices for subsidies for deferred prosecution. 14 counties and cities received subsidies from MOJ in 2010.
- ii. Citizens who are having trouble living and considered by municipal or local competent authority as subjects in need of assistance may apply for "emergency assistance" from the competent authority of the place of registration (such as office of township, city and district) according to Article 21 of the Public Assistance Act. If the subjects of emergency assistance are still in desperate condition after the assistance from the municipal departments of social welfare or local governments, the cases may be transferred to MOI for further assistance. These families will be put on the list of counseling by local governments, and civilian resources will be brought in to take care of them. For the life assistance provided for drug addicts on rehab, relevant intervention measures were available at local drug abuse prevention centers.
- iii. According to the Statute on Assisting the Families in Difficult Circumstances, the subjects of assistance include those "whose spouse is punished by ongoing imprisonment or rehabilitative measure that confines personal freedom for 1 year or longer," and the items of assistance include emergency assistance, life assistance for children, assistance for daycare or prioritized entrance into public daycare centers, assistance for children's education (60% assistance for senior high school and college tuitions), assistance for medical service, assistance for law suits and assistance as business starting loan. 700 families in which one of the parents is in correctional facility (including spouse on rehabilitative measure such as drug rehab) received assistance from Jan to Sep. 2010.

(2) To help ex-convicts back on their feet

Ex-convicts are cut off from the society for an extended period of time. They are not familiar with current job market, and thus it difficult for them to fit in. Also there are several factors, such as personal expectation of the job market not matching the current status, insufficient skills for a decent job, the stereotype of the public about ex-convicts, reluctance to give up personal information, and whether the employer will give him/her the job. It is not easy for them to get back on their feet in a short period of time. The government needs to step in by providing assistance and resource in job searching and helps them return to job market. The

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treatment, counseling and employment of a drug addict have a great connection to recommitment or not. The vocational training centers and employment services centers of the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training will consider the needs of rehabilitation facilities to arrange for employment service, and help the rehabilitated at Hsindien and Taichung drug abuser treatment centers find a job when they are released. The current status is:

- i. The establishment of a liaison window between correctional agencies, the probation office of district prosecutors offices and after0care groups for the development of service resource network for the ex-convicts.
- ii. The integration of correctional agencies and after-care groups for employment service.
 - (i) Propaganda in correctional facilities (employment service for the soonto-be released)
 - a. To establish the correct career concepts and prepare them for getting back to job market.
 - b. To provide growth groups of employment adaptation and improve their knowledge of self awareness, self adaptation, stress and emotion management, career exploration and employment market trends in order to build up their confidence of and adaptation to employment.
 - (ii) Employment service for ex-convicts released from correctional facilities
 - a. Transfer of ex-convicts according to "transfer and counseling mechanism for employment service and vocational training of exconvicts": The ex-convicts who were interested in or in need of a job were transferred to public employment services based on the transfer documents and the "single-window employment service system of MOJ for drug addicts" with the assistance of justice departments (correctional facilities, probation office of district prosecutors offices, and so on). The service efficiency of individual cases was improved by integrating the process of drug addict subjects through local drug abuse prevention centers.
 - b. To provide employment and vocational training information: The information regarding job market, employment opportunities, vocational training and skill certification and labor-related laws was provided to prepare them for job market.
 - c. Arrangement of employment facilitating activities for improvement of vocational skills: Pre-employment preparation was provided to help the subjects understand what information, personal characteristics and self-evaluation of capabilities a company wants for an employee in order to increase the chance of being selected.
 - d. Assistance in the participation of job fairs to increase the chance of employment: To avoid their identities from being exposed, the exconvicts were encouraged to attend the job fairs held for the general

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public by public employment services, and businesses which were willing to hire ex-convicts were invited in the job fairs to provide interview opportunities and increase the chance of being selected.

- e. Business starting counseling: For ex-convicts who were interested in starting a business, counseling service was provided to increase the chance of success.
- (iii) To help ex-convicts find a job using employment facilitating tools
 - a. Employment subsidies were provided for business owners to hire exconvicts.
 - b. Travel subsidies were provided job interviews directed by public employment service; temporary jobs were provided as emergency employment assistance.
- (iv) Multiple employment development programs: Multiple employment opportunities were provided and a subsidy of NT\$ 800, 900 or 1,000 was offered per person per day based on the nature of job. The subsidies were provided for up to 22 work days per month. Also, subsidies were provided for the part of labor insurance and national health insurance covered by employers for up to 12 months.
- (v) Employment Launching Program: Private businesses or groups were encouraged to offer jobs. For the businesses approved by public employment service for employment of ex-convicts, NT\$ 17,280 per months was provided per person for the first 3 months, and NT\$10,000 person for consecutive employment of the jobless from the 4th to 12th month. The subsidies were provided for up to 12 months in order to develop long-term job opportunities.
- (vi) The Dawn Employment Project: Municipal and local governments provided short-term jobs for ex-convicts, and NT\$800 of subsidy was provided per person per day for up to 22 days per moth. In total, a subsidy of NT\$ 17,600/month was offered for up to 6 months.
- (vii) Measures for the jobless to attend pre-employment training
 - a. The ex-convicts whom the public employment service considered as in need of job training and matching the experience and education requirements were given the priority to attend training sessions.
 - b. In addition to free training sessions, ex-convicts or other socially disadvantaged subjects were offered vocational training allowances during the full-day vocational training to support their daily life, and post-training counseling and employment fairs were provided as well.

CLA held 52 employment service propaganda activities at Taichung Drug Abuse Treatment Center in 2010, and 2,340 people participated. The local vocational training centers and branches of After-care Association joined force in 7 sessions of employment training propaganda for 270 people. Tainan Vocational Training Center held 3 vocational training and anti-drug education propaganda activities each at

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Taiwan Prison, Mingde Minimum-Security Prison and the Drug Abuse Treatment Branch of Tainan Prison for 450 people. The Central Training Center held 2 sessions of basic funeral service training for 40 inmates at Taichung Drug Abuse Treatment Center. Also, the training centers provided vocational training recruitment brochures and poster to the drug abuse treatment centers for inmates soon to be released.

The public employment service helped 2,998 drug addicts transferred from MOJ for vocational training in 2010, and 248 were employed successfully. 251 exconvicts attended pre-employment training in 2010.

7. Improvement of the capability of drug hazard control centers

Local governments have established the "drug abuse prevention center" since 2006 combining the resources of police, social work, education, medical service and after-care protection. There are prevention and promotion section, protection and assistance section, transfer service section and planning section under the center, which is in charge of drug prevention promotion, psychological and follow-up counseling of drug users, transfer for rehabilitation and treatment service and drug control training in the hope to minimize drug harms effectively.

In 2010, DOH continued part of subsidies for alternative treatment for opiate addicts, and established the control indices of "50% of higher of detention rate for subjects participating in alternative treatment" and "70% or higher of medication taking rate for subjects participating in alternative treatment" for the transfer service section of the drug abuse prevention centers to match the MOJ's "2010 work plan of local drug abuse prevention centers for central agencies." These efforts were made to improve the centers' management mechanism for control of drug abuse subjects and the willingness of addicts to participate in the alternative treatment and their attendance for medication.

(1) Works and results of Taipei City Drug Abuse Prevention Center

i. Major achievements of prevention and promotion section

- (i) 126 sessions of drug abuse prevention and control knowledge workshops were provided for teachers and parents at schools in 2010, and 8,348 people participated in these vents. Also there were 155 anti-drug film presentations provided for 86,369 people.
- (ii) Propagandas regarding drug abuse prevention and anti-drug issues were provided for 24,399 people by combining the City's health service centers, Taipei Pharmacists Association, youth centers of Department of Social Welfare, schools, youth detention institutions and local borough offices.
- (iii) To enforce the drug abuse screening, 9,450 quick test kits were purchased in 2010. Screening was conducted on 3,018 people, and 66 were tested positive for 2.19%, an increase by 0.9% compared to 2009.
- (iv) 91 cases were reported for campus drug abuse in 2010, and all of them were placed under the counseling of Spring Sun teams. The Taipei City



Juvenile Guidance Committee or the youth service center of Department of Social Welfare stepped in to help 15 of them. The successful rate of counseling was 62.8% up to the end of December.

(v) 97 volunteer counselors were recruited in 2010. The Taipei City Government Department of Health volunteer counselor training was held on Aug. 9 and 10, 2010, and 27 counselors participated in this basic training. An advanced profession training session was held for 50 counselors on Aug. 16 and 17. 66 volunteer counselors were invited for a visit to the Investigation Bureau and a workshop on Oct. 28.

ii. Major achievements of social assistance section

- (i) The social welfare centers of the 12 districts and the high-risk family service at 5 districts provided 2,503 times of service to drug harm subjects from Jan. to Dec. 2010. The service included telephone counseling and interview, house calls, social resource counseling and transfer, and application for social welfare resources.
- (ii) 66 cases of drug abuse were reported in 2010. 35 of them were given to youth service centers and the departments involved, 13 to Youth Guidance Committee, 12 to school Spring Sun projects, 4 were subjects of New Taipei City, which were transferred to New Taipei City, 1 was committed to reform school and 1 to rehabilitation facility.

iii. Major achievements of prevention and promotion section

- (i) 795 sessions of community propaganda of drug abuse prevention were held in 2010. The district offices helped the Department of Health distribute the brochure of "Fatal attraction – "drugs" will ruin your life" to citizens.
- (ii) A large anti-drug canvas banners was erected at the Wenshan Campus of Taipei Children's Recreation Center, 3 street-crossing anti-drug banners established at Ximen Pedestrian Area and various anti-drug propaganda bulletins installed at metro stations.
- (iii) Captions and shot films were produced to broadcast on the public channel 3 of cable TV, Taipei Broadcasting Station, Police Radio Station and outdoor electronic bulletins (including Metro PDP, district offices, land and household registration offices, Parking Management and Development Offices and Taipei Police Bureau precincts) for anti-drug propaganda.

iv. Major achievements of employment section

(i) Employment promotion

- a. 24 employment counseling presentations were held in 2010 for an average of 19 ex-convicts per session. In total, 456 ex-convicts were provided with job market information in order to help them find a decent job and return to job market as part of workforce.
- b. 36 employment counseling sessions were conducted in prisons in

2010 for an average 61 convicts per sessions. In total, 2,196 people were provided with employment information and opportunities in order to help them back on their feet and find a decent job when they are released from jail

(ii) Employment service for individual cases

During the period from Jan. to Dec. 2010, 132 people were transferred for employment opportunities, including 48 by the Department of Health, 23 from Taipei City Hospital Kun Ming Branch, 22 from After-care Association and 39 from correctional facilities. In total 484 jobs were offered, 72 subjects looked for in-depth employment counseling and consultation, 3 went through psychological tests, 2 asked for opportunities of starting a business, 32 went for vocational training, 3 asked for job matching, 37 found a steady job, 6 were on counseling programs, 65 declined any service and 24 could not be reached.

v. Major achievements of medical transfer section

- (i) The Taipei City Hospital Kun Ming Branch worked with Taipei and Shihlin District Courts for the transfer of subjects of drug harm mitigation program for the deferred prosecution cases for heroin. 42 subjects were transferred from Jan. to Dec. 2010, including 28 by Taipei District Prosecutors Office and 14 by Shihlin District Prosecutors Office. By Dec. 31, 2010, there were still 43 subjects of deferred prosecution were on methadone treatment, accounting for 6.8% of total subjects.
- (ii) Taipei City Hospital Songde Branch worked with Taipei District Prosecutors Office on the "pilot plan for rehabilitation and treatment of subjects of deferred prosecution for Schedule 2 drugs." 397 subjects were transferred and 373 of them were on the deferred prosecution for rehab, accounting for 94% of total subjects. The reply rate for regular medical records was 100%

vi. Major achievements of planning section

A session of "2010 training for volunteer workers of drug addiction assistance" was held in 2010 for community pharmacists in Taipei City. 235 physicians and community pharmacists participated in this event. Approximately 20% of participants were interested in the volunteer works and 4 community pharmacies signed up to be one of the mitigation pharmacies, increasing the number of mitigation pharmacies to 55 in Taipei City. The drug prevention performance of Taipei City has caught the eyes of central government agencies and MOJ.

vii. Major achievements of harm prevention section

(i) Performance in drug investigation

4,480 drug cases were investigated, 4,882 suspects arrested and 298,009.87 grams of drugs confiscated. Compared to 4,563 drug cases, 4,911 suspects and 226,436.83 grams of confiscated drugs in 2009, the





number of cases dropped by 83 or 1.83%, suspects by 29 or 0.59% and drugs confiscated increased by 71,573.04 grams or 31.61%.

(ii) Preventing recommitment of ex-drug users out of correctional facilities

The "Temporary Rules of Taipei City Governing the Urine Sample Testing" were developed, and urine sample collecting and testing were carried out on "those who shall go through urine test" on a regular basis to prevent them from using drugs again.

(2) Works and results of Kaohsiung City Drug Abuse Prevention Center

The rehabilitation section of Kaohsiung City Drug Abuse Prevention Center carries out the follow-up counseling service for drug addicts and provides rehabilitation services such as drug rehab, psychological counseling, group counseling and transfer to middle houses.

i. Overall transfer and counseling provided for individual cases

- (i) From Jan. to Dec. 2010, 9,256 people were on methadone treatment, 2,044 new subjects were placed on the alternative treatment, and medication was given for 61,447 man-days. 6,075 drug addicts were included in the control list, and 1,091 subjects were transferred for employment matching, hospitalization or public rehabilitation service or private rehab centers, and 1,065 were transferred to police departments for loss of contact.
- (ii) 108 sessions of alternative treatment and drug rehabilitation presentations were held for 5,140 people. 85 group presentations were organized at Kaohsiung Prison, Kaohsiung Second Prison, Kaohsiung Women's Prison, Southern Military Detention Center of MND and Kaohsiung Drug Abuser Treatment Center for 4,321 inmates and 102 individual counseling sessions were provided for 1,122 people.
- (iii) The Center worked with various correctional facilities to provide family health propaganda and counseling at family meetings to improve family support network and interaction patterns. 3 sessions were organized for 695 people.

ii. Improvement of lateral interactions between agencies

To increase the capability of prevention network in intervention and mutual consent, 4 discussion sessions were provided for drug abuse subjects with difficulties, and 80 people attended these sessions.

iii. Drug addition subjects whose families were in need of assistance

For drug addition subjects whose families were in need of assistance as evaluation showed, the Center helped them look for daily necessities and 97 families were benefited.

iv. Joining force with district prosecutors offices for deferred prosecution subjects on rehabilitation

The Center worked with district prosecutors offices to transfer 832 deferred prosecution subjects due to heroin use for group therapies.

8. Training of addiction medical specialists and research programs(1) Training of addiction medicine professionals

i. Taiwanese Addiction Fellowship Training Program

The "Taiwanese Addiction Fellowship Training Program" was developed by National Health Research Institutes (NHRI) and Taiwanese Association of Addiction Science. Through systematic professional curriculum, addiction scientists and physicians were trained by combining practical clinical training and topic research. Since the development of program in 2009, 2 sessions of training have been provided for 27 participants.

ii. Professional conferences of addiction medicine

NHRI hosted a series of domestic and international conferences on topics of addiction medicine to facilitate the sharing of experience and interactions between experts in various fields of addiction medicine and connect with renowned international scholars and experts for the latest prevention concepts and state-of-the-art research results in order to improvement the level of domestic service and research in addiction medicine. The international/ domestic addiction science conferences held in 2010 are:

- (i) The "Workshop on addiction science to practice" on May 22, 2010 at NTUH International Convention Center, in which Dr. Betty Dai of National Institute on Drug Abuse, Dr. Walter Ling and Dr. Yih-Ing Hser of UCLA were invited.
- (ii) The "Opening ceremony for the 2nd addiction fellowship training and workshop on addiction science" was held on July 9, 2010 at NHRI. Mr. Lai, Cheng-Sheng of Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, Dr. Yang, Shih-Lung, Dean of Student Affairs National Chung Cheng University, and Dr. Tsai, Wei-Chen of Taipei Veterans General Hospital were invited for speeches.

iii. Clinical research in addiction medicine

At the beginning of addiction medicine development, the training of professionals is as important as a complete array of infrastructures. In light of this, NHRI started the establishment of Taiwan Addiction Medicine Network for Clinical Research by combining domestic clinical service systems of addiction medicine, data processing and analysis capability and core laboratories for the two-way translational research in domestic addiction medicine. The aim is hoping to study current major issues of addiction patients through this integrated platform, and systematically develop the practical foundation for addiction problems in order to improve the performance of addiction prevention and control. At present, this network consists of the following core departments:



- (i) Cooperation hospitals of clinical research of addiction patients in Taiwan: By working with major medical facilities in Taiwan, the goal of the network is to improve capacity and efficiency of major medical centers in clinical research of addiction medicine through standardized clinical performance evaluation tools and the establishment of research subject receiving procedures. Currently, Songde and Yang Ming Branches of Taipei City Hospital, Bali Psychiatric Center and Taoyuan Mental Hospital of DOH, Far Eastern Hospital, En Chu Kong Hospital, Wei Gong Memorial Hospital and China Medical University Hospital joined the network, which includes a number of major public and private hospitals ranging from instructional hospitals, specialized hospitals and regional hospitals. At present, there are several ongoing research programs at several cooperation hospitals, including "Methadone level monitoring and pharmacological genomics study" and "The performance of methadone maintenance therapy in Taiwan."
- (ii) Data processing and analysis center: The network's data processing and analysis center was built under the Division of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics, Institute of Population Health Sciences NHRI to support the processing and analysis of data obtained from multi-center addiction patient clinical research under the network.
- (iii) Core lab: A core lab was established at the Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Research Institute of Population Health Sciences NHRI to support biomark testing of various types of addiction patients and the monitoring of medication level of these patients as the indicators for reaction and side effects in addiction patients on treatment.

iv. Multi-center addiction patient clinical research

Currently, there are several ongoing research programs under the Taiwan Addiction Medicine Network for Clinical Research, including "Methadone level monitoring and pharmacological genomics study," "The performance of methadone maintenance therapy in Taiwan" and "Molecular genetics of drug addiction."

(i) Methadone level monitoring and pharmacological genomics study: Methadone is the primary medicine used in the alternative treatment of opiate addicts in Taiwan. Up to the end of 2010, approximately 30,000 addicts were treated with methadone, and 12,000 of them are still on it. The clinical experience shows that the clinical reactions (including curing effects and side effects) varies dramatically among patients on methadone, resulting in challenges in physicians prescribing medication and patients on treatment. However, it was not until as late as in 2006 that methadone was introduced into Taiwan, and thus, there was not enough data for proof. To find out how domestic opiate addicts react to methadone, the research has two goals, one being to analyze the correlation between the clinical reactions

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in opiate addicts on methadone and methadone levels in them, and the other being to establish the correlation between the medication metabolism and medicine reaction genotypes in opiate addicts and the levels of and clinical reactions to methadone. 373 opiate addicts were admitted in the cooperation hospitals on steady methadone maintenance therapy, and the initial results show clear correlation between the genes controlling the metabolism of methadone, such as CYP2B6, CYP2C19 and CYP3A4, and the prescribed dosage of methadone, the level of methadone enantiomers in blood or the side effects from specific medicines (e.g. the changes in the cardiovascular electrophysiological signals of patients). The research results may serve as the reference for the clinical use of methadone.

- (ii) The performance of methadone maintenance therapy in Taiwan: The review of existing literatures suggests that the curing effects of alternative methadone treatment vary depending on the service model of the implementation facility, the prescription behavior of individual physicians and the difference in the physiological conditions of individual patients. The introduction of methadone therapy was not long ago, and the medical society is still finding their ways out of the mist of how the alternative treatment should be carried out and how the medical service should be provided. Most of opiate addicts in Taiwan appeared as patients for the first time in search of medical assistance for addiction rehabilitation. Therefore, many curing factors having influence on alternative methadone treatment are still to be tested through domestic experiments for the reference of the development related policies and the improvement of medical service models. A forward-looking clinical follow-up research was conducted for a year through cooperation across multiple medical centers to establish the foundation of proof for the effects of methadone treatment. Up to the end of 2010, 30% of opiate addicts on methadone treatment withdrew prematurely (i.e. withdrawing in the first month). The factors making them withdraw, such as side effects, treatment fees, accessibility of medical service or motivation for treatment require further investigation.
- (iii) Molecular genetics of drug addiction: Among all the causes of addiction, gene variation plays an important role. Gene expression microarrays were used in this study to compare the variation in gene expression of lymphoblasts taken from 20 opiate addicts and 20 normal, healthy male control samples. The result shows increase in 262 gene expressions and decrease in 608 for opiate addicts. Further analysis of the nature of these genes suggests correlation between many biochemical pathways and opiate addiction, including the pathway for the signal transmission of T-cells related to immunoreactions. It is found that opiate addiction is a polygenetic disorder, which improves our understanding of the pathological mechanism of opiate addiction.



(2) Fundamental research of addiction medicine

i. Establishment of animal core for addiction experiments

To support the fundamental addiction research plans, the animal core was established in the NHRI fundamental addiction research group for handling animal medicines in the lab and controlling how the medicines are handled, as to minimize the error in the medicines used in experimental animals in various subprograms and facilitate the integration of experiment data. 6 groups of medicine were used, including: (1) saline group; (2) bacterial lipopolysaccharide group; (3) morphine group; (4) morphine + bacterial lipopolysaccharide group; (5) methadone group; and (6) Buprenorphine group. This core program was set up to handle the medicines used on pregnant mice on Sprague-Dawley (CD®IGS) and to help provide mother mice and their litters after administration of medicines for multi-dimensional experiments and analyses of subprograms. In addition to handling the medicines for pregnant mice, the reactions of mice to the medicines were observed, including behavioral reactions, changes in body weight and birth rate of litters. The statistics and results obtained were relayed to subprogram lab for the correction of subsequent experiments.

ii. The influence of interactions between glial cells and brain cells on opiate addiction

The exposure of a pregnant mother to opiates or bacterial infection may cause the change in oxidation stress in brain and immunity functions of her descendents, leading to abnormal functioning of glial cells and thus the interactions between these cells and brain cells, and finally loss of balance in brain functions. Therefore, the focus of this study is on the investigation of the possibility that the exposure of pregnant mother causes the disorder of brain cell functions in her litters and the mechanism of influence. The experiments show that if the mother is injected with methadone or Buprenorphine, there is a distinctive boost of immunity reaction in her litters' microglial cells. The injection of Buprenorphine in the mother will cause the disorder of fundamental fat metabolism in the astroglial cells of the litters and thus the increase of oxidation stress in brain. However, when the mother is injected with bacterial toxins in the middle of pregnancy, the immunity functions of the microglial cells in her litters will be suppressed. As a result, if the mother receives opiates or bacterial infection during embryonic stage, the immunity reactions in the brain of her litters may be altered for good, and thus the ability of brain cells to adapt to environmental changes will deteriorate and chance of getting related diseases will increase.



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(3) Revision of "drug use continuation tendency record

To review and revise the current "drug use continuation tendency record," DOH funded the Taiwanese Association of Addiction Science for the "revision program for the determination of drug use continuation tendency of the subjects on observation in 2009". The "drug use continuation tendency record (draft)" was developed and further reviewed by peer experts on Aug. 30, 2010. The draft record and handbook for evaluation criteria were revised on Nov. 30, 2010 and sent to one or two correctional facilities selected by MOJ for trial in order to ensure the reliability and validity of the record.

9. Therapeutic community model program – current development and achievements of Chielao Mansion

(1) Treatment models

From 2006, the DOH Tsaotun Psychiatric Center was funded to establish the first drug addiction treatment community in Taiwan under the medical service system, and the community was named "Chielao Mansion" (Fig. 6-6-8). This community is a drug-free and compulsory treatment residence that

provides structured and non-structured activities, including support counseling, group therapies, activity treatment, arts treatment, entertainment treatment, community adaptation, family relationship and stress management. It is established to help the subjects to change their perceptions, attitudes and behaviors, learn and internalize social norms and develop more effective social skills in order to re-establish their view of life and values, achieve the goal of lowering recommitment rate after the subjects are released from the treatment community, prepare them for surviving in the society, and help the families of subject through the crisis of family collapse.

(2) Comparison between alternative treatment and long-term treatment community

According to the analysis on various drug addiction treatment indices (such as reduction of criminal behaviors, drug use, and transmission of infectious diseases and increase of job opportunities) conducted by National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) in 1997, it is found that clinical rehabilitation treatment, short-term hospitalization, long-term treatment in rehabilitative residence (treatment community) and alternative







Figure 6-6, 6-7 and 6-8: Interiors and exteriors of Chielao Mansion



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Concept	Alternative treatment	Long-term treatment community
Treatment model	Treatment with methadone	Long-term rehabilitation
	Exchange of clean syringes	(Treatment community - Chielao Mansion)
Treatment goal	Increase of job opportunities	Reduction of recurrence
	Reduction of drug use	Reduction of recommitment
	Reduction of law violations and dangerous behaviors	
Treatment condition	Less limitation	More limitation
	Suitable for a large number of patients	Suitable for a small population of patients
	Easy to operate	Most difficult model for addiction treatment
Treatment result	Harms to society reduced	Complete rehabilitation

Table 6-2 Comparison between alternative treatment and long-term treatment community

treatment are all effective addiction treatment models. With the changing national medical policies for drug rehabilitation, DOH was active in promoting the alternative treatment using methadone, and at the same time worked with MOJ to develop a long-term addiction treatment community. The comparison between alternative treatment and long-term treatment community is shown in Table 6-2.

(3) Comparison between religious rehabilitation facilities and longterm treatment community

	Religious rehabilitation facility (Taiwan Operation Dawn)	Long-term treatment community (Chielao Mansion)
Treatment model	Religious rehabilitation	Treatment community
Treatment goal	Complete cutoff from all psychoactive substances	Reduction of recurrence and recommitment of drug use
Treatment condition	Substance users or dependents not rejecting religious faith	Substance users or dependents
Intervention method	Spiritual treatment	Biological-psychological-social- vocational treatment
Rehabilitation goal	To accept the calling and become a servant of God	To return to family and get back on their feet
Treatment effects	Up to Aug. 12, 2010, the Taiwan Operation Dawn has helped 4,180 people for 26 years. 865 people were interviewed and helped in the last 3 years (Aug 1 2007 – Jul 31 2010), 472 were admitted in the rehab village, 64 were released and there are still 113 now at the village, indicating a release rate of 18% (numerator = 64, denominator = 472-113=359). After the successful rehab in the 1st stage, the subjects enter the disciple training center of the 2nd stage for training to become a theological and drug rehab trainer. 36 (who are considered completely recovered from drug addiction) graduated from the program up to Jun 31 2010 (Sui, Yun-Chang, 2010).	For 4 years since its establishment, Chielao Mansion has received 473 people transferred for help from 2007 to 2010. 129 were admitted after evaluation, and 23 were released after the 6-month treatment. 1 of the recovered was equipped with the skills to help others. The residents stayed for an average of 132.34 days in the Mansion, and 40% of the residents left the Mansion with a job offer. 72% of former residents survived for up to 600 days after released from the Mansion.

Table 6-3 Comparison of differences and rehabilitation effects between religious rehabilitation facilities and long-term treatment community
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Religious rehabilitation focuses on the rehabilitation of body, mind and soul and job training, as opposed to the rehabilitation of body and mind and job training addressed in the Mansion. "Taiwan Operation Dawn" introduces a puritanic model of drug rehabilitation, and its ultimate goal is to convert the subjects into the servants of God. Despite the same introduction of the power of Lord for rehabilitation, the "Agape House" is based on the establishment of protection factory and the experience of pastor as one who has been there, and focuses on the internal training of cadre. The "Chielao Mansion" is built around the treatment under medical models and based on the intervention using psychological and social treatment skills, and its ultimate goal is to help its residents return to their families and the society. Table 6-3 shows the detailed comparison of differences and rehabilitation effects between religious rehabilitation facilities and long-term treatment community:

(4) Conditions of admission and number of accommodation

Chielao Mansion is capable of admitting 30 people who must meet the following criteria:

- i. The subject must be a male substance abuser over 20 years old;
- ii. The subject must be self-motivated, and it is recommended to stay for 12 months at least for better treatment effects;
- iii. Those who have the tendency of arson or suicide are not allowed;
- iv. The subjects must not have any major physical condition or infection.
- v. The subjects must go through the evaluation of the addiction treatment group, including physical evaluation and testing, psychological evaluation and socio-psychological evaluation; and
- vi. The subjects must be test negative at admittance; those who are tested positive will be evaluated for their motivation of rehab and the endurance of rehab syndromes before being admitted.

(5) Performance evaluation

From the establishment of Chielao Mansion (Feb. 6, 2007) up to Dec. 31, 2010, 473 people were evaluated for admittance and 129 of them were admitted, accounting for an admittance rate of 27.3% (see Table 6-4 for where the residents were from). 15 residents completed this year the 1st

Successful transfers from	2007		2008		2009		2010	
Local district prosecutors offices	8	15%	7	6%	24	32%	18	27%
Local branches of After-care Association	3	43%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%
Local drug abuse prevention center	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Chielao Mansion	0	0%	0	0%	3	60%	1	100%
Walk-ins	10	32%	11	55%	15	56%	26	52%
Other institutions (rehabilitation facilities, medical services, churches)	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	25%
Total	22	22%	18	13%	43	38%	46	36%

Table 6-4 Where the residents from and how they are admitted



	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	08/07	09/08	10/09
No. of transferred subjects evaluated	100	134	112	127	473	134.0%	83.6%	113.4%
No. of suitable subjects	22	18	43	45	129	81.8%	238.9%	107.0%
Successful transfer rate	22.0%	13.4%	38.4%	36.2%	27.3%	61.1%	285.8%	94.3%
No. of subjects not suitable	78	116	69	81	334	148.7%	59.5%	117.3%
No. of residents released after 6 months	3	5	9	6	23	166.7%	180.0%	66.7%
Man-days of residence	1,869	3,407	4,703	6,129	16,198	182.3%	138.0%	132.2%

Table 6-5 Treatment performance of Chielao Mansion

stage of "drug addiction treatment community" courses. 23 have completed the treatment program (the full 6 months) (see Fig. 6-5). The residents were jobless before treatment, and 42% of them found a steady job (or held onto a job for three months or longer in the 6 months before the follow-up point) after the treatment. This is consistent with NIDA (2001), which suggests 40% of residents from a treatment community will find a job.

In addition, the analysis of recommitment and survival rate after the termination of treatment was conducted: the recommitment is defined as

the confirmation by the subject or his/her family that the subject is caught by police for drug use after leaving the Mansion. The survival analysis was conducted using SPSS 14.0 on 102 residents of the Mansion (the analysis ended on Dec. 31, 2010). The interval of life unit was set at 30 days. The result, as shown in Fig. 6-9, indicates that:

i. 78% of residents



Figure 6-9 Survival curve of the residents (without recommitment) after the end of treatment

survived after released from the Mansion (without recommitment) for 360 days; i.e. the recommitment rate is 22%; and

ii. 72% of residents survived after released from the Mansion (without recommitment) for 600 days; i.e. the recommitment rate is 28%.

Also, foreign experience suggests that whether the length of treatment at the Mansion is longer than 90 days is closely correlated to whether recommitment is possible. Fig. 6-10 shows the result of statistic analysis on the 102 residents released from the Mansion:

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Days after released from the Mansion

Figure 6-10 The survival curve of residents (without recommitment) for treatment length longer than or equal to 90 days (1) and that shorter than 90 days (0)



Figure 6-11 Minister Tseng, Jung-Fu of Justice and his staff visited the Chielao Mansion









Figure 6-12 and 6-13 "Return to glory from the ashes of drugs" – the residents of Chielao Mansion participated in local community activities and service for the socially disadvantaged.



It suggests obvious difference between the survival rates for residents on treatment for < 90 days (0) and for \ge 90 days (1) (p=0.001); i.e. the survival rate for residents on treatment for \ge 90 days is greater than that for < 90 days (a lower recommitment rate). The data above suggest the consistency between the performance of Chielao Mansion and its foreign counterparts:

- i. The recommitment rate for residents released from the Mansion for 360 days is 22%; and
- ii. The recommitment rate for treatment length longer than 90 days is lower.

This also proves that Taiwan is capable of operating an addiction rehabilitation model such as the "treatment community" (Fig. 6-11~6-15)

10. Current development and achievements of private institutes in drug rehabilitation

(1) Taiwan Operation Dawn

Established for 27 years, the Taiwan Operation Dawn is in the drug rehabilitation service based on its Christian drug rehab belief. It has the headquarter in Yunghe, New Taipei City and 9 drug rehab villages in Keelung, Taipei City, New Taipei City, Miaoli, Tainan, Kaohsiung, Pingtung and Taitung. The subjects admitted in these villages are young adults, young males, male AIDS carriers and females. The Operation Dawn is currently working on the following:

i. Telephone counseling: 3,405 people were helped in 2010, an increase of 27% compared to the previous year. The increase came from the more time invested in the counseling on those who were on rehab

Subjects of promotion	No.
Anti-drug promotion at schools	60
Public anti-drug activities	30
Witness in prisons	74
Witness at churches	135
Media interviews	7
Reception of visitors at the villages	61

program but chose to leave (for three years from the day of leaving).

- ii. Admittance of the rehabilitated for counseling: In 2010, there were still 136 subjects here for rehabilitation with the program carrying from the previous year. New subjects were 234, 185 left before the rehab ended, and 34 were released at the end of program (based on a full term of 18 months at one of the villages).
- iii. Middle house: The middle house was established for those staying

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till the end of program in order to help them with employment and counseling. 15 beds are provided and 21 people were helped in 2010.

- iv. Counseling of the families of the rehabilitated: Family fellowship groups were established for weekly get-togethers and visits and to help the subjects' families learn how to face the troubled soul in the family. The attendants of these activities were around 10 in 2010.
- v. Anti-drug promotion
- vi. Publications: The book "A Company" was published in 2010 along with a CD "Light in the Dark," and 3,000 copies were produced.
- vii. Workshops: 12 in Taiwan and 2 in Hong Kong.
- viii. Training: A professional training center was established to provide a training program of 3.5 years. 10 sessions of training were provided (10 hours/session). The special course of "tradition, innovation and



Figure 6-16 Subject settlement procedure

Table 6-6 Subject counseling stages

Counseling	Stage 1: physical adaptation (1~4 months)
	To restore bodily functions and normal life schedules, to keep the peace in mind, to make subjects feel they are fitting in, identified, sympathized, trusted and have the sense of belonging.
	Stage 2: psychological therapy (5~8 months)
	Emphasis on self exploration and identity, and to help the subjects back on their feet from self awareness and motivation.
Stages	Stage 3: spiritual development (9~12 months)
	Emphasis on the development of connection between life and spirit, and to help the subjects regain self esteem and confidence.
	Stage 4: social contact (after a year)
	To uncover latent problems through job market, provide employment counseling and help the subjects return to the society.

reformation" (2 days and 1 night) was held twice.

 ix. In-job training: Routine courses: 36 Bible classes (36 hours). 25 trainees attended the peer counselor course for manager level in 2010.

(2) Agape House

The Agape House has its emphasis on drug and alcohol addiction rehabilitation. Its aim is to help the lost souls stay out of addiction and regain

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the rights to be one's true self. For 27 years, the House has been conducting psychological counseling and vocational training with the words of the Lord as the backbone of teaching, while helping subjects find (and establish) their personal advantages with the spirits of "professionalism and personalization." The House also brings in social welfare resource and vocational training to provide integrated assistance for the addicts to help them back on their feet.

Fig. 6-16 and Table 6-6 show the settlement procedure and counseling stages of individual subjects:

For years, the Agape House have seen many subjects lacking the idea of how dangerous drug abuse can be and finding themselves trapped in the quicksand of drug abuse. The House believes in "prevention is better than treatment," and adopts the 3 "into" strategies for promotion: "into prisons," "into campus" and "into communities." The idea is to develop a 3-dimensional anti-drug prevention network by promoting correct drug use concepts among inmates, school students and community people who need intensive care. On the other hand, the House wants to help the public realize what attitudes we should have toward ex-convicts and how to avoid treating them with biased perceptions. The House hopes that the public would be kinder to ex-convicts and help them back on the right track (Fig. 6-17~6-22).

In addition, the "prevention of recommitment" is of the top priority as recommitment rate is soaring. A survey shows that the recommitment of the rehabilitated who have found a job is more than 100% lower than that of those who are waiting for a job or education opportunity, a proof that a job provides a steady hand to push the subjects back on the right track. In light of this, the "social connection course" is what the House is trying to do to teach subjects how to make their living in the society in order to fulfill the House's goal of "return to the society and prevent recommitment." The drug rehab center of the Agape House achieved the following in 2010:

- i. To establish counseling facilities to provide 1 year of food, accommodation and spiritual teaching:
 - (i) Agape House (rehab for males): 29 new subjects were admitted in 2010, summing up 42 subjects in total. 2 ex-convicts were selected, 17 subjects were helped with employment and 33 cases were closed.
 - (ii) Estelle Middle Home (rehab for females): 16 new subjects were admitted in 2010, 11 were helped with employment and 8 cases were closed.
 - (iii) Kai Ge Yuan Middle Home for the Young: 34 new subjects were admitted in 2010, 18 were helped back to schools, 9 were helped with employment and 8 cases were closed.
- ii. Anti-drug promotion in 2010:



- (i) Programs such as group teaching, 12 principles to quit addiction and individual counseling were provided 3-4 days a week from Jan. to Dec. 2010 at various correctional facilities including Hualien Detention Center, Hualien Prison and Yilan Prison. 323 programs were provided for more than 15,000 peoples. This has been done for years, and the correct values have been established in the inmates to lead them back to the society.
- (ii) 24 sessions of anti-drug propaganda were provided at elementary schools, high schools and college in Hualien from March to Dec. 2010 for 2,071 people. The activities were provided to make students understand that "a does of drug costs a lifetime to quit," and to help them stay away from drugs.
- (iii) 3 community anti-drug activities were held in 2010 by combining the resources in and outside of the communities (a discussion session for 87 attendants, a night party for 300 and a running and hiking competition for 2,000).
- iii. A "steady job" is the key to the reduction of recommitment. The Center helped promote the following in 2010.
 - (i) Vocational training courses such as computer application



Figure 6-17 and 6-18 Help the lost back on the right track and lead them to various facilities for exploration of the future



Figure 6-19 and 6-20 The Center helped organize paternal growth groups (left) and family reunions (right) and grew stronger with the subjects in love

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development, web page design, art crafting and painting and baking skills.

- (ii) Participation in the vocational training of CLA and certificate examinations: 10 subjects graduated from the CLA training programs and 5 acquired certificates.
- (iii) Application of employment solutions in the "employment launching plan" to Hualien Employment Service Station:
 9 employment opportunities were provided.
- (iv) "Nisi Restaurant" : This is a restaurant run by the Center as a facility to offer jobs for the rehabilitated who have recovered to a certain level to have a place to practice their skills and warm them up for further employment.





Figure 6-21 and 6-22 Drug abuse prevention promotion in prisons and schools

Currently, 2 subjects were hired at this restaurant.

(3) Social rehabilitation for drug addicts

DOH provided budgets for civilian groups for extended implementation of drug rehabilitation programs in order to combine the professional expertise and resource of charity and religious groups, provide social rehabilitation service such as religious supports or rehab treatment counseling for drug addicts, facilitate the return of drug addicts back to the society, improve their social functions and to enhance the performance of drug abuse prevention. Keelung District Prosecutors Office and Keelung Branch of After-care Association established the drug addiction rehabilitation center. MOI promulgated the "Rules of Ministry of the Interior Governing the Rewarding for the Charity and Social Teaching Businesses Conducted by Religious Groups which specify the rewarding for the social teaching businesses established by religious groups, such as the establishment of middle homes. For this, MOJ, MOI and DOH are now funding the social rehabilitation or addiction recovery solutions conducted by civilian groups and institutions. The three agencies will continue expanding the cooperation with civilian groups and institutions, promote multiple social rehabilitation programs, increase service capacities, reestablish the drug addicts' life skills and improve the interests of the rehabilitated to continue the rehab in order to improve the performance of rehabilitation.

►► III. Future Perspectives

As professional medical service is introduced in the correctional facilities, the rehabilitated and inmates grow more interested in the cooperation and treatment and the trust on the medical staff increases daily. They realize more about how medical service can help them be rid of addiction, and that helps them work with medical service to prevent going back to drug use and help them maintain a healthy life.

Substance abuse has its highly complicated causes and backgrounds in terms of biology, psychology, sociology, economy and culture. For prevention of drug abuse, the government shall work with private efforts in the legal, educational and medical aspects. At present, several agencies have joined force with civilian groups and institutions on the promotion of multiple measures and increased accessibility, convenience and choices of rehabilitation treatment in order to minimize obstacles of medical accessibility and increase the drug addicts' motivation of rehabilitation. More efforts are required in the future to develop the guidance of medical service for drug rehabilitation, improve the rehabilitation models and effects, establish clinical research network for addiction medicine and nurture professional experts in addiction rehabilitation in order to rehabilitation performance, minimize recurrence of addiction and facilitate the well-being of the addicts.

►► IV. Conclusion

The improvement of overall drug rehab performance cannot depend solely on the development of effective medication or rehabilitation model. Efforts shall be dedicated to the reestablishment of the awareness model and life structure and the change of personal life style in order to help the addicts get out of the vicious cycle of drug abuse.

Thus, central government agencies, local drug abuse prevention centers and civilian efforts shall be put together to provide multiple, integrated and continuous service solutions as to help the addicts face their problems head on, adapt to the environments and return to the society.

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Part VII

Collaborative Law Enforcement

Chief Editor : Ministry of Justice Associate Editor: Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Transportation and Communications Ministry of Finance Ministry of National Defense National Communications Commission Mainland Affairs Council, Executive Yuan Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan Ministry of Foreign Affairs

►► I. Preface

Drug crime is considered universal offense due to its devastating harms, and countries around the world are exerting strict and active efforts to minimize the harms it brings. In light of this, the government started the war against drugs in 1993. For 18 years, the agencies involved have combined the force of justice departments to eliminate drug manufacture and smuggling groups, and achieved significant results in stopping most of drugs. However, criminals are drooling over the big money coming from drug business, and emerging drugs are listed as Schedule 3, which are not even considered as narcotics. The use of these drugs is not a crime and that gives the green light to drug dealers in dealing with such drugs. For the last decade, domestic gangsters have been trying to expand the emerging drug market, and they even developed a network of drug sales into campus. The profits made were used to arm themselves and expand their organization, not only trapping young students in drug harms, but also making their underground strongholds the support of campus bullying and the source of terror in campus. As the drug investigation and gangster sweeping are responsibilities of different agencies, there has never been a clear definition as who is in charge of organized crimes, which makes it difficult to uproot criminal organizations effectively. To resolve this issue, it is of the utmost priority to combine the efforts of drug investigation and gangster sweeping into an effective and deadly strike force against criminal organizations.

Drug money is huge. To deter drug crimes, it is necessary to destroy the source and find out how the cash flows through the criminal network in order to cut off their financial resources and put them out of business. The ultimate goal to take out the drug crime organizations and choke the life of them is to confiscate the properties they gained from drug dealing. The confiscation of drug dealers' properties is one of the important actions around the world in drug stopping. To achieve this, several efforts need to improve, such as the investigation of drug dealers' properties by the justice department, the prosecution of drug selling, trafficking and transportation, and the petition to the court of law to confiscate the crime money. Also, it is necessary to confiscate drug money during the prosecution, and the process that the court approves the confiscation should be accelerated in order to sever the source.

The Collaborative Law Enforcement Division has been working as a team to fight against drug crimes, and the primary goal is to investigate organized international drug labs in order to destroy drug dealers' organizations. However, drug labs evolve and the techniques of production improve. For example, there have been many cases of extracting ephedrine in cough medicines using reduction with red phosphorous, indicating that the production of Schedule 3 and 4 drugs is now domestic. Facing the types of drug crime, it is necessary to work together, coordinate the efforts, facilitate exchange of intelligence in order to fight against drug crime and stop drug abuse in scientific thinking of crime investigation.



►► II. Current development

1. Domestic drug investigations

(1) Drug investigation on sea and on land

Coastal patrol is the keystone of national security. For the unified duty of coastal patrol and effective management of sea territories, the Coastal Patrol Command of Ministry of National Defense (MND), the Maritime Police Bureau of the National Police Agency (NPA) and the patrol fleets of Directorate General of Customs were combined to establish the "Coastal Guard Administration (CGA) of the Executive Yuan," which is a central agency in charge of law enforcement on sea. This law enforcement of the country's coasts is in charge of maintaining the law and order on the territorial waters and the coasts of Taiwan, the protection of resources and the guarantee of national security and the properties and life of the citizens.

CGA is trying to become a leak-proof coastal portal force by carrying out the investigation works not only on sea, but also in three dimensions, "to intercept on sea, deny at coasts and investigate on land." Its efforts to stop drug crimes include:

i. Improved consultation network

CGA established the static data for fishing boat owners, fishermen and fishing crafts that were involved in drug-related crimes in CGA's jurisdiction as a key point of consultation network establishment to discover leads to drug smuggling. At present, many drug dealers exploit the convenient communication and transportation technologies to conduct remote crimes in ways of "separate routes for men and cargo" and "international remote control." Therefore, the improvement of consultation met work is required to obtain and update intelligence.

ii. Improved duty deployment

Multi-layer deployment in a point, linear or planar fashion was carried out at hot spots of smuggling, and duty area planning and deployment were improved based on local features and crime methods in order to stop drugs on sea and coasts.

iii. Implementation of security checks

To achieve the goal of "intercepting drugs at ports," inspections were carried out on fishing vessels and fishermen coming in and going out of the ports and suspicious people and vehicles gaining access to the ports, and patrols were intensified at unload monitoring areas and the surrounding of ports in order to prevent sailors smuggling drugs to shore or the assistance of dock workers in such conducts. Also, the "database for general layout of fishing boat (raft) structure" was established, and the security inspection may carry out inspection on suspicious vessels based on the data of fishing

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boat (raft) structure and layout provided in this database.

iv. To discover trafficking routes

Recently, it is found that drug dealers are using Kinmen, Matsu and Penghu as the drug trafficking hubs using the "little and large three links between China and Taiwan." To stop these three places from being used as the hubs, the consultation network was expanded for the collection (and discovery) of leads and information, and the files of those who were involved in drug crimes between China and Taiwan were established for close monitoring in order to stop drugs from finding their way into Taiwan.

v. Improved professional training

For effective prevention of smuggling activities on sea and at shore and ports, training of high-tech surveillance equipment such as radar and professional skills such as detection of smuggler's hold was held, and regular workshops of investigation and interrogation skills were organized to improve the investigators' legal background, the skills of interrogation and evidence collection for the investigation of illegal activities.

vi.To put reconnaissance equipment in good use

The latest coastal radar and reconnaissance equipment such as night vision were deployed to expand the depth and range of monitoring and intelligence for effective control of suspicious targets on sea and at shore, creating multiple neatly weaved screens of monitoring for the effects of longrange reconnaissance and short-range monitoring.

(2) Investigation efforts at customs service, airports and docks

- i. In 2010 Ministry of Justice (MOJ) worked with the Customs Service of Ministry of Finance (MOF) on 43 cases of drug trafficking, and confiscated 235.191 kg of drugs. According to the old cases, the drug trafficking into Taiwan was mostly through the luggage of airline passengers, mail delivery, air and maritime cargo containers and fishing boat smuggling. In recent years, drug dealers started trafficking their drugs, such as heroin, cannabis, MDMA, ketamine and Nimetazepam from China (including Hong Kong and Macao), Southeast Asia, Europe and the US into Taiwan through express delivery. For this, the Investigation Bureau MOJ, NPA MOI and Directorate General of Customs MOF continue the international drug investigation efforts, and field units worked closely with the customs service, fishing ports, post offices and express delivery service. The air and sea ports were placed on close watch list to achieve the goal of "stopping drug at the other shore and intercepting drugs at ports."
- ii. As direct transportations started between China and Taiwan, drug dealers started using Kinmen and Matsu as the hubs for drug trafficking into Taiwan, and the authority needs to keep an eye on this. The subjects of frequent travels between China and Taiwan were screened, and those with drug crime

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record closely monitored. Efforts of intelligence collection and discovery of leads were intensified and cooperation with China was solidified on drug investigation in order to keep drugs away from Taiwan.

- iii. For the drug investigation at ports (airports and seaports), the Directorate General of Customs carried out the following actions:
 - (i) Inspection on maritime cargo (and containers)

Risk management was introduced for key inspection on incoming ships, shipping service, type of goods, and country of origin, as to lock onto high risk cargo for thorough inspections.

- a. To prevent smuggling, multiple inspections and cross inspections were performed on imported cargo (and containers) at different stages of customs clearance. For possible channels of smuggling, various line of defense were established, including "boarding inspection," "random inspections on shore (land)," "inspections at warehouse," "cargo inspection" and "pre-claiming inspections."
- b. For containers (and cargo) from areas of high risk, the inspection percentage was increased and inspections were carried out on goods, pallets and other objects that can be stashed away or used for stashing contrabands in order to prevent potential smuggling.
- c. Random inspections were intensified on containers (cargo) exempted from inspection.
- d. Inspection on precursor chemicals was intensified with the assistance of Department of Health (DOH).
- e. The number of boat patrols at harbors and docks was increased and suspicious vessels and people were investigated to stop smuggling on sea.
- f. Mobile container examination equipment was used to screen out suspicious containers, and sniffer dogs were introduced to help the inspection of imported goods in order to discover possible drug smuggling.
- (ii) Intensified inspection of airlift cargo and airline passenger luggage
 - a. X-ray examination equipment was used to examine imported goods, express delivery, international mail packages and luggage.
 - b. Drug testing kits were provided to inspection units to identify and confirm suspicious substances.
 - c. Canine units were established for inspection of smuggling through air transport as needed.
 - d. Intelligence units were established to collect and analyze drug-related information. Passengers of high risk were investigated at arrival to stop illegal conducts at ports.
 - e. Narcotics and explosive detection equipment was established to improve the investigation performance and efficiency of passenger clearance.

- (iii) Improvement of intelligence reporting mechanism
 - a. The intelligence sharing and cooperation mechanism was established between Taiwan's investigation agencies (the justice departments) and the customs service of various countries (e.g. the US, Australia, the Philippines, and so on).
 - b. The drug cases investigated and the latest smuggling methods and trends shared internationally were relayed to custom service through the intelligence reporting mechanism to improve the understanding of drug smuggling in the investigation agencies and lock onto to anything unusual.
 - c. Monitoring efforts were intensified based on the information of prosecuted suspects provided by local district prosecutors offices.
 - d. The government policy propaganda was intensified to teach the good citizens to know the law, follow the law and stay out of trouble. The reporting hotline 0800-003131 was established, and the public were educated to report any foul play as a collective effort to stop drug crimes.
- (iv) Professional customs training for drug investigation
 - a. Workshops and intelligence discussion sessions were held to improve the customs service's investigation knowledge and experience sharing and their investigation skills, as to improve the overall investigation performance and efficiency.
 - b. The justice departments involved in drug investigation (e.g. the Investigation Bureau) were contacted to provide the latest updates of drug use, and the customs service was able to use this information against drug abuse and raise the alarm on suspicious goods.
 - c. Customs service and drug investigation agencies of other countries were invited to teach drug investigation skills and the latest smuggling trends.
- (v) Continued efforts on inspection and control of exported ephedrine

To prevent exported ephedrine from being used for drug manufacture, the customs service has intensified the inspection and review of this material, and the exporting information was provided to the justice department in order to prevent "disguised exported materials for drug manufacture."

(vi) Extended use of canine units

Canine units were expanded for effective deployment on the inspections of luggage, air mail packages, mail orders, express delivery packages and suspicious cargo (containers). The scope of canine unit application was expanded incrementally to establish a thorough and complete drug investigation network in the hope to improve the clearance efficiency and investigation performance, leaving no hiding space for foul plays.

(vii) Establishment of mobile container examination equipment



The customs service has purchased 11 mobile container examiners to deploy at Keelung (4), Taichung (2) and Kaohsiung (5). These machines were officially put to use on containers on jan. 1, 2011 in the hope to replace part of the manual inspection labor, improve the inspection performance, accelerate customs clearance, and lower the costs of trading.

- iv. In light that the flooding of drugs has devastated the health of the public and the security of the society, NPA determines to eliminate drugs and upholds the principles of "stop drugs on the other shore, deny drugs at ports and investigate drugs on land." The airports and seaports are listed as the key point of drug investigation:
 - (i) The smuggling at customs, airports and on docks is conducted mostly through smuggling on passengers and stashing in air transport cargo.
 - a. For smuggling on passengers and in their luggage, the data shows that several types of smuggling were detected, including wrapping packages around the body using tapes, swallowing condoms filled with drugs or stuffing them in anus, stashing drugs in the hollowedout soles of sneakers, hiding packages at the bottom or in the secret compartment or handle bar of the luggage, or paying for the trips of the travelers with no criminal record (or knowledge of drug trafficking) and having them carry drug-smuggling luggage, to name a few. Also, there were ladies on debt or HIV carriers stashing the smuggled goods in their bras, padding, underwear, vaginal cavity or girdles.
 - b. Air transport cargo: Smugglers often stash their goods in cargo stored at storage facilities such general goods, express delivery cargo, freight terminal and goods transferred to other countries and mail packages in the post service terminal. Also, there are cases of false address or identity and disguise as a reputed business to evade customs inspections, or there are smugglers coming in at very morning when inspection staff lowers their guard. Sometimes the imported cargo is tightly packaged and inspection cannot commence without breaking open the package. These are some of the blind spots in customs inspections which the smugglers often exploit for greater success. Reliable intelligence is required for inspections.
 - (ii) Drug investigation efforts
 - a X-ray inspection was conducted at cargo terminal, express service area, airport warehouse and on air mail to screen out suspicious cargo for further inspections. The percentage of cargo inspection was increased to prevent drugs from breaking through.
 - b. X-ray inspections were carried out on cargo at express service areas and cargo terminal, and on the body and luggage of passengers to



prevent drug smuggling (stashing).

- c. Security inspection was intensified for domestic flights between remote islands and Taiwan to prevent drug smugglers from using these islands as transportation hubs.
- d. For the drugs confiscated, the sources and owners were investigated to see if there is an organization behind them, as to "stop drugs at ports."
- e. Computer profiles were established for the departure and arrival of possible suspects for further monitoring and inspection.
- (iii) Investigation achievements
 - a. 14 cases of possession of heroin, a Schedule 1 drug, were detected, 20 suspects were arrested and 11,593.25 grams of heroin confiscated.
 - b. 11 cases of cannabis, amphetamine and MDMA, all Schedule 2 drugs, were detected, 21 arrested and 4,427.57 grams confiscated.
 - c. 19 cases of Schedule 3 and 4 drugs (ketamine, the sleeping pills, chlordiazepoxide, Tramadol and so on) were detected, 26 arrested and 39,670.2 grams of drugs confiscated.

Achievements of the cooperation between Customs Service and airports in breaking international drug smuggling cases

Jan. 07, 2010	Wang, a national of R.O.C., was found smuggling 2,586g of heroin in a luggage from Cambodia.
Jan. 26, 2010	Tsai, a national of R.O.C., was found dead upon the arrival due to the drugs he tried to smuggle, and then Kao and 12 of his gang were arrested for international drug trafficking to Japan and 1,050g of amphetamine was confiscated.
March 18, 2010	Huang, a national of R.O.C., was found smuggling 1,036g of ketamine on his body on his trip back from Macao.
March 24, 2010	SRI \bigcirc SUPRAMANI, a national of Malaysia, was arrested for smuggling 1,165g of heroin in his shoes from Bangkok.
April 12, 2010	AZMAN \bigcirc HASHIM, a national of Malaysia, was arrested for smuggling 1,088g of heroin in his shoes from Bangkok.
May 4, 2010	Li, a national of R.O.C., was found smuggling 1,533g of heroin on his body on his trip back from Macao.
May 12, 2010	Li and Ling, both nationals of R.O.C., were arrested for smuggling 2,572g of ketamine from India through air freight service.
June 11, 2010	ROY \bigcirc BHUSAN, a national of India, was arrested for smuggling 20,265g of ketamine in his luggage.
June 28, 2010	KAN \bigcirc SEOK, a national of Korea, was arrested for smuggling 1,073g of heroin in his luggage.
July 23, 2010	Lin and Liu, both nationals of R.O.C., were found smuggling 2,049g of heroin as disguised as "art crafts" from Thailand via air freight service.
July 25, 2010	Lin and his gang, all nationals of R.O.C., were arrested for smuggling 1,033.5g of ketamine to Japan on board of cruise liners departing from Keelung.
Aug. 19, 2010	Lin, a national of R.O.C., was arrested for smuggling 11,261g of heroin in his luggage from Thailand.
Sep. 3, 2010	GURUNG 〇 BAHADUR, a national of Nepal, was found smuggling 1,211g of heroin in his luggage from Thailand.
Sep. 7, 2010	MOHDNOR O ABDULLAH, a national of Malaysia, was arrested for smuggling 725g of heroin in his shoes from Bangkok.
Oct. 4, 2010	Ku, a national of R.O.C., was arrested for smuggling of heroin in his sandals from Yangon.
Oct. 8, 2010	Chen, , a national of R.O.C., was arrested for smuggling 1,090g of cannabis flowers from New York which was disguised as "T-shirts, sweets and hand bags."



(3) Drug investigation on land

1. The investigation efforts of the Investigation Bureau

- (i) Investigation of major drug cases to stop drugs from flooding: The Bureau investigated 112 cases in 2010, busted 31 drug labs and confiscated 1,608.1kg of Schedule 1, 2, 3 and 4 drugs. The Bureau has been very active in investigating major drug cases, including "international drug trafficking, smuggling channels, sales network, emerging drugs, campus drug sales and drug labs."
- (ii) To cut off the root of drug manufacture organizations: The Bureau uncovered 24 meth labs and 7 drug labs extracting (pseudo)ephedrine from cough medicines in 2010, indicating the domestic production of methamphetamine is still a serious problem. It is worth noticing that due to the short supply of (pseudo)ephedrine, the material used for methamphetamine manufacture, the drug labs started extracting (pseudo)ephedrine from certain medicines used for colds, allergy or sinus problems and manufacture methamphetamine using red phosphorous reduction. As the technical level required is low, equipment required is simple and raw materials are readily accessible, this has become the mainstream of domestic methamphetamine manufacture. In response, the Bureau established a mutual reporting mechanism with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). With the data provided by FDA, the Bureau started a mass investigation on domestic "drug laundering" organizations in Nov. 2010 in order to cut off the supplies of materials for these criminal organizations and discover good leads to underground drug labs. The active efforts of investigation were to stop the spreading of drugs in Taiwan, cut off the roots effectively and prevent drugs from being produced.
- (iii) Intensified efforts on investigation of emerging synthetic drugs: in 2010, the Investigation Bureau confiscated 1,187.009kg of ketamine and Nimetazepam, accounting for 35% of 94.275kg of 3,645.387kg confiscated in 2010, indicating the gruesome issue of widespread use of these substances, which requires further investigation to stop the flooding of the new substances.
- (iv) To trace the drug money and cut off the drug dealers' financial sources: The Bureau has been following the government's anti-drug directives to investigate how the cash flows for the drug dealers and their incomes from criminal activities, as to cut off the financial sources and bring the drug dealing organizations to their knees. In 2010, the Bureau confiscated NT\$ 72,343,707, US\$ 84, HK\$ 2,020, RMB 2,355, 1,470 Philippine pesos and 2 cars from the drug cases investigated.

2. Drug investigation efforts of CGA

(i) To map out crime networks: When investigating drug cases, CGA deployed

investigation techniques, such as interrogation, communication surveillance and mobile evidence collection, to trace all the way back to the root of the drug organization and map out its criminal network, as to expand the investigation of international organized drug crimes and "sever the roots."

- (ii) To scrutinize old leads: A full-scale screening was carried out to control the whereabouts of those who have a record of drug manufacture, sale, transportation and possession to discover leads. Also, investigation on the drug sources by "tracing one case to the other" in order to find out how drug trafficking organizations conducted their jobs and look for when and how the next drug activity will be.
- (iii) To establish thorough coordination and communications: CGA took part of the "drug investigation taskforce meeting" to reinforce the lateral communications between justice departments, establish channels for intelligence exchange and stop drugs on sea, at ports or at shore.

3. Drug investigation efforts of NPA

- (i) NPA launched the "Drug sweep plan for police departments" to intensify the drug investigation efforts and the synchronized drug sweeping duties. All police force was mobilized to investigate drug crimes.
- (ii) To intensify drug sweeping at where drug dealers may emerge: NPA developed a list including the places where drug offenders may gather for drug use (such as night clubs, pubs, and so on), and carried out surprise inspections to prevent drug abuse.
- (iii) To disintegrate drug manufacture, transportation and sales and remove the tumors of social order: NPA developed the "implementation plan for the intensified investigation of drug manufacture, transportation and sales crimes (organizations) for police departments." All police departments were asked to intensify their efforts in the investigation of major drug crimes. NPA investigated 48,829 drug cases, arrested 51,566 people and confiscated 4,603.0kg of drugs.

4. Drug investigation efforts of Military Police Command MND

(i) To establish criminal profiles for improved investigation performance: Drug problem has a devastating effect on social order and national security. As an effort of the government's anti-drug policy, MND considered drug investigation as one of the annual security axis and established the "criminal record center." Profiles were developed for various criminal patterns, and the "i2 (visualization analysis)" system was established by integrating the data of household registration, military service, criminal records, vehicle registration, telephone communication records and bank accounts for analysis and comparison. These were done to develop a clear orientation for investigation, grasp the opportunities of investigation and improve the overall performance.



- (ii) To improve professional forensic capability for effective investigation supports: MND received 2,616 cases for forensic identification from military prosecutors offices and field units in 2010. To accumulate the capability of drug identification, the MND forensic center purchased the LC/MS/MS and GC/MS for identification of controlled drugs and sent forensic staff for advanced training for the effective support the implementation of drug investigation.
- (iii) To synchronize internal and external investigations: Department of Military Justice, Military Discipline and Ethics Division and Military Security Division of General Political Warfare Bureau were brought together for criminal lead collection and internal screening using the intelligence exchange platform, and supervisory and security units were asked to control the information of internal issues in order to establish a preventive mechanism "from inside out" and investigation efforts "from outside in." An "internal and external synchronization" mechanism was developed to maintain the purity of military force and social order. In light of the widespread drug abuse on campus, the Command worked with local "after-school student counseling committees" and the "Spring Sun projects" to keep our young away from drugs.
- (iv) To expand the investigation of sources and put a plug on drug supply: In response to the multiple channels of drug sales and transportation, reserved military police force was brought in and profiles were developed to collect leads to drug dealing. The cases transferred from the military court of law and those under investigation were further studied for the drug sources in order to trace a case to another. In addition, the criminal organizations of selling, transportation and manufacture were investigated through "criminal profiles," "tracking of smuggling channels" and "investigation of cash flows" to "put a plug on the source" and "cut off drug supply chain," as to make sure that drugs "cannot come in" and "are nowhere to hide and be bought."

(4) Introduction of major drug cases

i. The Investigation Bureau's investigation on the ketamine smuggling by Kao and his gang

The South Mobile Office of the Investigation Bureau was tipped off that a drug trafficking group headed by Kao was planning to smuggle ketamine from China. A taskforce was assembled for this case. 11:00AM Jan. 13, 2010, the taskforce surprised Kao and his gang when they were unloading ketamine from the smuggling fishing boat. Kao, Chang, Chen the boat's captain, Chen the seaman and a Philippine seaman were caught red-handedly on site, and Pai and Liu, who were waiting for the load at a hotel, were apprehended as well. The taskforce found 41 bags of ketamine on the smuggling vessel, and confiscated a total of 847.3kg. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District

Prosecutors Office for prosecution (Fig. 7-1 and 7-2)

ii.The Investigation Bureau's investigation on the manufacture of 403 kg of (pseudo)ephedrine by Chung and his gang

The Maritime Investigation Office of the Investigation Bureau was tipped off that a drug manufacture organization headed by a man named Chung was planning to extract (pseudo)ephedrine, a Schedule 4 drug, from cough medicine somewhere in northern Taiwan, and a taskforce was established for investigation. In the afternoon of Feb. 4, 2010, Lai and Hsiao, members of the organization, were about to drive away from their drug lab at Kueishan, Taoyuan, and surprised by the taskforce. A total of 403kg of finished products and solutions of (pseudo)ephedrine and 24 boxes of cough tablets (approximately 1.3 million tablets) were confiscated along with the manufacture equipment. In addition, the taskforce followed the lead to apprehend Chuan at Tucheng, Taipei County and confiscated NT\$ 5.8 million and a car. The taskforce interrogated the suspects and found out that Chung and his gang started manufacturing drugs in 2007 and made more than NT\$ 65 million, which was kept in several dummy bank accounts named Hsu, Cheng and others. The prosecutors acquired a court order to freeze these account and the case was transferred to Taipei District Prosecutors Office for prosecution (Fig. 7-3 and 7-4))

iii.The Investigation Bureau's investigation on the manufacture of methamphetamine by Lai and his gang



Figure 7-1 Ketamine smuggling by Kao and his gang



Figure 7-2 Ketamine smuggling by Kao and his gang



Figure 7-3 (Pseudo)ephedrine manufacture lab of Chung's and his gang



Figure 7-4 Cough medicines confiscated in the Chung's case





The Taipei Investigation Station of the Investigation Bureau found a lead that Lai and his gang were planning to extract (pseudo) ephedrine, a Schedule 4 drug, from cough medicine somewhere in northern Taiwan, and use the extracts for methamphetamine. A taskforce was assembled for investigation. April 7, 2010, the taskforce attacked the meth lab at Hsinpu, Hsinchu run by Lai and confiscated 145g of methamphetamine, 16.7kg of solution, 4kg of (pseudo)ephedrine, 9.7kg powdered cough medicines, NT\$ 205,000 of cash, manufacture equipment and a load of chemical materials. Chang and Yang were caught on site. April 9, another lab located at Nuan Nuan, Keelung was busted, and 6.7kg of methamphetamine and 5.3kg of solution were confiscated. April 13, Lai's residence at Rueifang, Taipei County was searched, and NT\$ 4,391,000 of drug money was confiscated. Lai himself was arrested on April 14, and the case was transferred to Shihlin District Prosecutors Office for prosecution (Fig. 7-5 and 7-6)

iv. The Investigation Bureau's investigation on the smuggling of 17.3kg of heroin by Cheng and his friend

The Maritime Investigation Office of the Investigation Bureau was tipped off that a drug trafficking group in northern Taiwan was planning to smuggle heroin from Thailand, and Cheng and Pai would play the mules. A joinforce taskforce was assembled with Taipei Customs Office and others. As soon as these two landed at the airport from Hong Kong, their luggage was searched and 6 bags of heroin were found on each of the pair's luggage, totaling 12 bags and 17.3kg. The case was transferred to Banciao District Prosecutors Office (Fig. 7-7 and 7-8)



Figure 7-5 Lai's drug lab during the raid



Figure 7-6 Lai's drug lab during the raid



Figure 7-7 Heroin smuggling by Cheng and his friend



Figure 7-8 Heroin smuggling by Cheng and his friend

v. The Investigation Bureau's investigation on the smuggling of 88kg of

Nimetazepam (nicknamed the sleeping pills) by Wei and his gang

The South Mobile Office of the Investigation Bureau was tipped off that Wei and his gang saw the price of Nimetazepam (sleeping pills) had gone

up dramatically in Malaysia and were planning to smuggle a load to Malaysia through express delivery. A taskforce was assembled for investigation. Dec. 20, 2010, the taskforce arrested Wei and 2 of his gang when they made the delivery and got their receipt. Later at 6:00PM of the same day, the package was found at the cargo terminal of Taoyuan International Airport, and some 336,000 pills were confiscated, in total 88kg. The case was transferred to Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office (Fig. 7-9 and 7-10)

vi. NPA's investigation on Tung's drug lab

April 2010, NPA taskforce discovered the drug lab run by Tung at Hsinchuan New Taipei City, where methamphetamine, a Schedule 2 drug, was made using "red phosphorous/ iodine." 461.06kg of pure methamphetamine, 7,063.75g of precursor pseudoephedrine, 26.77g of ephedrine and 0.32g of ketamine were confiscated (Fig. 7-11 and 7-12)

vii. NPA's investigation on a drug lab run by Kuo and 3 others

3 hydrogen tanks and medicine bottles, all empty, were discovered in the tall grass of an abandoned mango orchard between Chaochou and Tungkang, Pingtung County. The experience indicated that this was probably an amphetamine lab working somewhere nearby, and a taskforce was assembled for surveillance. The painstaking surveillance paid off and the taskforce found that Kuo and his gang were about to transport the finished amphetamine to another location. The taskforce showed up with a warrant and the 4-man gang, including Kuo, Pan and the two Kung brothers were arrested. Finished amphetamine (17.1kg),



Figure 7-9 and 7-10: Nimetazepam smuggling by Wei and his gang



Figure 7-11 Tung's drug lab



Figure 7-12 Tung's drug lab

amphetamine in liquid form (122.5kg), semi-finished amphetamine (25.4kg in solution), ephedrine (4.1kg) and manufacture equipment were found at

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the lab and confiscated (Fig. 7-13 and 7-14).

viii. NPA' s investigation on the drug lab run by Cheng and his friend

The police found a drug lab at Bade, Taoyuan, run by Cheng and Chen in Oct. 2010 and stormed the facility, as Cheng was making amphetamine, while Chen was repairing the red phosphorous heater. At the scene, 14.7kg of sinus tablets soaked in toluene (for manufacture of amphetamine), 42kg of semifinished amphetamine in liquid form, 484.9g of (semi)finished amphetamine and manufacturing tools were confiscated along with 3 large boxes of cough tablets. The forensic result showed that 677.11g of methamphetamine (a Schedule 2 drug), 4,023.556g of pseudoephedrine (a Schedule 4 drug) and 2.10g of methylephedrine were confiscated.

ix. NPA' s investigation on the drug lab run by Pan and 2 others

Nov. 2010, the police started monitoring a garage at Likang, Pingtung, as it was a disguised drug lab. As soon as Pan and his gang were ready to move the finished methamphetamine, the police stormed the garage with a warrant and arrested the two Pans and Teng as they were removing crystallized methamphetamine from the solution. Finished amphetamine (10.8kg) and 2 barrels of liquid amphetamine (40.10kg in liquid form and 22kg and 140.14g of pure amphetamine after being processed) were confiscated along with the manufacturing tools.

x NPA' s investigation on the drug lab run by Cheng and his gang

A drug lab run by Cheng and his gang was busted in Nov. 2010 making amphetamine. 230g of crystallized



Figure 7-13 Kuo's drug lab



Figure 7-14 Kuo's drug lab



Figure 7-15 The drug lab run by Cheng and his gang



Figure 7-16 The drug lab run by Cheng and his gang

amphetamine, 15.8kg wet amphetamine, 54.11kg of semi-finished products, 10.4g of ephedrine, NT\$3 million in cash and drug making tools

were confiscated (Fig. 7-15 and 7-16).

xi. NPA' s investigation on cannabis plantation run by Liao and 3 others

Following a long period of communication surveillance, the police decided it was time in Dec. 2010 to crack the cannabis plantation run by Liao, Wang, Yao and Ho at Hsihchih, New Taipei City. The police found 58 pots of cannabis, 60 stokes of cannabis, flowers, stems, leaves, seedlings, germination box, air pump, fertilizer, cannabis dryer, cannabis roller, electric scale, incubator, smoking pipes, zipper bags, cigarette paper, package bags, calculation sheet for rewards of cannabis planting, books in English teaching how to grow cannabis, DVDs containing knowledge of cannabis growing, and 29 Nimetazepam tablets (Fig. 7-17 and 7-18).

xii. CGA' s investigation on drug smuggling by Chuan and 4 others

The offshore flotilla 16 (Ao-Di) of CGA was tipped off in June 2010 that a smuggling group was about to smuggle a load of drugs from China using fishing boats. The case was reported to Yilan District Prosecutors Office for investigation. The Coast Patrol Corps 1 joined force with Yilan Reconnaissance Brigade and found that Chuan and 4 others were smuggling 483kg of ketamine at Nanfangao Fishing Port, Suao, Yilan using two fishing boats, the Ching X Tsai and Sheng X (Fig. 7-19 and 7-20).

xiii. CGA' s investigation on drug trafficking by Huang and 4 others

The Taichung Reconnaissance Brigade received a tip that a drug trafficking organization, headed by a man nicknamed A-Tang, was planning to run a huge load of drugs to Taiwan. The case was reported to Taichung District Prosecutors Office and



Figure 7-17 Cannabis plantation run by Liao and 3 others



Figure 7-18 Cannabis plantation run by Liao and 3 others



Figure 7-19 Drug smuggling using the Ching X Tsai and Sheng X fishing boats



Figure 7-20 Drug smuggling using the Ching X Tsai and Sheng X fishing boats





a taskforce was assembled. The months of surveillance paid off. With the help of highway patrol, the suspects' transportation vehicle was pulled over at 136K on Freeway 1 on July 29, 2010. Huang and 4 others were arrested and 181.48kg of ketamine were confiscated (Fig. 7-21 and 7-22)

xiv. CGA' s investigation on a drug lab

The Chiayi Reconnaissance Brigade of CGA was tipped off that a man nickname A-Chih was running a drug lab making amphetamine. The case was reported to Taichung District Prosecutors Office. Dec. 2, 2010, the lab, located at Beitun District, Taichung City, was stormed and 2.1kg of amphetamine, 115.5 kg of semi-finished amphetamine and drug making tools were confiscated.

xv. The investigation of Keelung Customs Office of MOF on drugs stashed in imported furniture

The Keelung Customs Office of MOF received the tips from the Investigation Bureau MOJ and the Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB) that two of the containers $(GESU55 \bigcirc 5 \bigcirc 20 \text{ and } XINU8 \bigcirc 027 \bigcirc 9)$ on board of the "OCE \bigcirc N PROLOGUE" contained drugs stashed in imported furniture. The containers were X-rayed and transported to Changchun Container Terminal for joint inspection. Wooden boxes were found hidden in sofa and coffee tables, as sniffer dogs sat in front of them (i.e. something was found). White powdery substance was found in plastic bags as the furniture was dismantled, and the substance was tested similar to ketamine using quick test kits. In total, 26,820g of ketamine and 2,015g of cannabis flower were confiscated.



Figure 7-21 Drug smuggling run by Huang and his gang



Figure 7-22 Drug smuggling run by Huang and his gang



Figure 7-23 Drug smuggling on the OCE \bigcirc N PROLOGU



Figure 7-24 Drug smuggling on the OCE \bigcirc N PROLOGUE

The case was transferred to the Investigation Bureau and CIB for further investigation. The drugs were found to be 26,325.09g after purification (Fig.

7-23 and 7-24).

xvi The joint investigation of Keelung Customs Office and CIB on ketamine smuggling

The Keelung Customs Office received a tip from CIB on Nov. 16, 2010 that a load of drugs was stashed in the shoe cabinets in the container BMOU243 () 673. The investigation showed that this contained would come in on board of the KANWAY GLOBAL (customs registration: 99/5055) at the shipping number 1044N/S. This shipping list showed shoe cabinets as indicated in the investigation. As soon as the ship docked, the Office, joined by CIB, opened the container at Lian X Cargo Service. After screening, 8 boxes were found strangely overweighed, and white crystalline substance was found inside. The initial test with quick test kits indicated ketamine. In total 150 kg of ketamine was confiscated, and the case was transferred to CIB for investigation (Fig. 7-25 and 7-26).

xvii. Taipei Customs Office's investigation on heroin smuggling in the luggage of a passenger

The Taipei Customs Office discovered a passenger named Hung, a national of R.O.C., was suspicious as he came in on Flight GE-6 \bigcirc 02 of TransXsia Airways from Angkor Wat. He was stopped at the customs, where the customs inspector detected something wrapped around his waist. The on-duty staff retained his company, Ke, who is a handicapped passenger that had already passed the customs, and held both of them in custody. A canine unit was brought for assistance, and unidentified packages were found wrapped around their waists and legs (with girdles on waists and knee braces on legs) as the dog sat in front of them (i.e.



Figure 7-25 BMOU243 () 673 ketamine smuggling



Figure 7-26 BMOU243 () 673 ketamine smuggling



Figure 7-27 Heroin smuggling by Hung and his friend



Figure 7-28 Heroin smuggling by Hung and his friend

detection of narcotics). The content of the unidentified packages was tested suspicious of heroin, and in total 4,483g of heroin was confiscated.





The case was transferred to Taoyuan Investigation Station of the Investigation Bureau for further investigation, and 3,492.62g of pure heroin was identified (Fig. 7-27 and 7-28).

xviii. The investigation of Taipei Customs Office and the Investigation Bureau on heroin smuggling of airline passengers

The Taipei Customs Office was tipped off by Taoyuan Investigation Station of the Investigation Bureau on July 17, 2010 that the arriving passengers Cheng and Pai, both nationals of R.O.C., were smuggling. They were both led to the red-line counter (for items to claim) for inspection, and found that the weight of packages supposedly containing cereals was unusual in their luggage. The inspectors opened the packages and found white powder, which was tested similar to heroin with quick test kits. 16,790g of heroin was confiscated in total, The case was transferred to the Maritime Investigation Office of the Investigation Bureau for further investigation. At the end, 14,677.11g of purified heroin was found (Fig. 7-29 and 7-30).

xix. Taichung Customs Office's investigation on heroin hidden in a tea can

As Taichung Customs Office was screening the passenger manifest of Flight AE-18 () 8, MaXXrin Airline and found that a passenger named Cheng in bound from Ho Chi Minh City was suspicious. When he arrived at the green counter, the customs staff intercepted him and led him to the red counter where his luggage was checked. In his luggage, a vacuum-packed tea can was found stashing some contraband substance, which was tested positive for



Figure 7-29 Heroin smuggling by Cheng



Figure 7-30 Heroin smuggling by Cheng



Figure 7-31 Heroin smuggling by Liu



Figure 7-32 Heroin smuggling by Liu

heroin with quick test kits. In total, 1,988g of heroin was found and the case was transferred to Taichung County Investigation of MOJ for further

investigation. The confiscated heroin weighed 1,196.63g after purification (Fig. 7-31 and 7-32).

xx. Kaohsiung Customs Office's investigation on ketamine stashed in art crafts

May 6, 2010, Hsuan X International reported to Kaohsiung Customs Office that a 40' container containing a load of pottery crafts in bound from China on board of the WAN HAI 3 () 7 was arriving from Hong Kong in Kaohsiung. The customs service's computer file showed the clearance type was C3 (i.e. review and inspection required). An inspection team was dispatched to Yu X container yard at Kaohsiung Harbor for the inspection. The mobile inspection unit was brought in as the intelligence indicated there might something suspicious about this container. It turned out that there was something wrong with the artificial stone balls on the shipping manifest, and a destructive inspection was performed. Inside the balls, white powdery substance was found and tested positive for ketamine with quick test kits. In total 97,170g of ketamine was found and the case was transferred to the Investigation Bureau for further investigation. The confiscated ketamine weighed 76,249.81g after purification (Fig. 7-33 and 7-34).

xxi. The investigation of Kaohsiung Customs Office and Investigation Bureau on ketamine hidden in glass beads

Kaohsiung Customs Office was tipped off by the Investigation Bureau on Oct. 29, 2919 that a load of drugs might come in the container registered SNBU22 () 4333. The customs staff found out the container was on board of the ship registered 99M () 22 in the cargo hold 0428. The cargo was claimed to be glass beads in the cargo manifest, weighing 20,200kg. The customs office, joined by the Investigation Bureau, opened



Figure 7-33 Ketamine smuggling by Hsuan X International



Figure 7-34 Ketamine smuggling by Hsuan X International



Figure 7-35 Ketamine smuggling in container SNBU22 () 433



Figure 7-36 Ketamine smuggling in container SNBU22 \cap 4333





the container. After a thorough examination and with the help of sniffer dog, 4 bags were found containing white crystalline substance, which was tested positive for ketamine with the quick test kits. In total, 46,200g of ketamine was found, and the case was transferred to the Investigation Bureau for further investigation. The confiscated ketamine weighed 39,246.40g after purification (Fig. 7-35 and 7-36).

xxii. The investigation of Taipei Military Police Department of Military Police Command MND on international drug trafficking from Malaysia

After long period of evidence collection and communication surveillance, the Taipei Military Police Department discovered that a drug dealing group, headed by a man nicknamed Hsiao-Hei, was about to smuggle a load of ketamine from Malaysia. The Police Department dispatched the Shihlin Military Police Company to work with CIB on May 3, 2010, and found 125kg of ketamine in bags of food-purpose borax in New Taipei City. The case was transferred to Banciao District Prosecutors Office for prosecution as per the "Drug Control Act" (Fig. 7-37 and 7-38)

xxiii. Shihlin Military Police Company's investigation on drug smuggling by Chen and his gang

The Shihlin Military Police Company learned that Chen, a local man, and his friends, Lim from HK and Denny from UK, were planning drug smuggling. After a lengthy investigation, it was found that they were about to smuggle Nimetazepam to UK and Vietnam in mail packages for huge profits. The taskforce acquired the intelligence of this mail smuggling on Nov. 19, 2010 and arrested the trio at their hideout on Daan Road, Taipei City. More than 38,000



Figure 7-37 International drug trafficking found by Taipei Military Police Department



Figure 7-38 International drug trafficking found by Taipei Military Police Department



Figure 7-39 Chen's drug case busted by Shihlin Military Police Company



Figure 7-40 Chen's drug case busted by Shihlin Military Police Company

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tablets of Nimetazepam were found and the case was transferred to Banciao District Prosecutors Office for prosecution as per the "Drug Control Act" (Fig. 7-39 and 7-40).

xxiv. Shihlin Military Police Company's investigation on drug smuggling and dealing by Ricky Hsu and his gang

Prosecutor Hsieh, Meng-Chi of Taipei District Prosecutors Office led a team consisting of Shihlin Military Police Company and CIB on the smuggling of Ricky Hsu, a USA national, who was trying to stash a load of cocaine in his luggage. The taskforce acquired the intelligence on April 8, 2010 and arrested Hsu, his friend Chen and 7 others. In total, 1411.85g of cocaine, 60g of cannabis, 351 pieces of head shakers, 66.1g of ketamine, and 3049 tablets of Nimetazepam were confiscated, and the case was transferred to Banciao District



Figure 7-33 Ketamine smuggling by Hsuan X International



Figure 7-34 Ketamine smuggling by Hsuan X International

Prosecutors Office for prosecution as per the "Drug Control Act" (Fig. 7-41 and 7-42)

xxv. Aviation Police Office's investigation on Chen's smuggling of drugs in cargo

Oct. 8, 2010, the Aviation Police Office discovered a load of "personal belongings" at the EGAC cargo terminal imported from the US under the name of "Lark Chen," which was the alias of Chen. In this load, 1,090g of cannabis was found, and the police arrested this person at the address shown on the manifest.

xxvi. The investigation of Aviation Police Office and Taiwan Customs Office on a drug smuggling

Oct. 21, 2010, the Aviation Police Office and Taiwan Customs Office worked together and found suspicious cargo at FedEx cargo terminal. As the cargo was examined, 1,690g of heroin was found stashed away in 5 of 8 pairs of sandals, and Tsai, the owner of this load, was arrested and transferred to district prosecutors office for prosecution

xxvii. Aviation Police Office's investigation on Chen's smuggling of drugs in cargo



Oct. 27, 2010, Chen, under the alias of Chiu, imported a load of "audio speakers" from China through Hong Kong. The officers of the Aviation Police Office found 1,986g of ketamine stashed in this shipment, and arrested this person at the address shown on the manifest.

xxviii. CGA' s investigation on a drug lab run by Luo

Feb. 15, 2010, the Taitung Reconnaissance Brigade stormed the drug lab run by Luo at Pingtung County and confiscated 50.92kg of amphetamine and drug making tools.

xxix. CGA' s investigation on a drug lab run by Chang and his friend

March 5, 2010, Keelung Flotilla discovered an amphetamine lab run by Chang and his friend at Chingshan, Taipei County and confiscated 78.19kg of ephedrine hydrochloride and drug making tools.

xxx CGA' s investigation on a drug lab run by a 4-man gang

March 17, 2010, Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade discovered a drug lab run by a 4-man gang on Wenhua 3rd Road, Chingshan, Taipei County, and confiscated 14.94kg of amphetamine and drug making tools.

xxxi CGA' s investigation on drug smuggling by Tsai and 2 others

May 11, 2010, Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade discovered 256.04kg of ketamine smuggled by Tsai and 2 others on Hsintai Road, Hsinchuan, Taipei County in stone ball artifacts imported from China.

xxxii. CGA' s investigation on a drug lab run by Wu and Mei

July 9, 2010, Taitung Reconnaissance Brigade stormed a drug lab run by Wu and Mei at a small house tugged away in the back alley of Chungcheng Road, Tsaotun, Nantou County. 110.1kg of amphetamine was confiscated along with drug making tools.

xxxiii. CGA' s investigation on a drug lab

Aug. 9, 2010, Kaohsiung County Reconnaissance Brigade stormed a meth lab on Chunghsiao Road Sec. 1, Meinong, Kaohsiung County, and confiscated 48.73kg of amphetamine and raw materials. The case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.

xxxiv. CGA' s investigation on a drug lab run by Lin

Sep. 26, 2010, Penghu Reconnaissance Brigade discovered a drug lab run by Lin on Hsindien Road, Hsindien, Taipei County, and confiscated 4.5422kg of amphetamine (including semi-finished product). The case was transferred to Taipei District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.

xxxv. CGA' s investigation on a drug lab run by a 6-man gang

Oct. 4, 2010, Kaohsiung City Reconnaissance Brigade discovered

a meth lab run by Wang, Lin, Chang, Hsu, Wang and Hsu on Wenhsueh Road Sec. 1, Jenwu, Kaohsiung County. 93.61kg of finished and semifinished amphetamine and drug making tools were confiscated and the case was transferred to Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.

xxxvi. CGA' s investigation on a drug lab run by a 4-man gang

Oct. 9, 2010, Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade discovered a meth lab run by Wu, Hsu, Kuo, Chen and Chen at a motel on Tsuyu Road, Pingtung City, and confiscated 4.8kg of amphetamine, 109kg of ephedrine hydrochloride and drug making tools. The case was transferred to Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.

2. Working with China on fighting drugs

China and Taiwan signed the "Cross-strait Agreement on Crime Fighting and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters in the third Cross-Taiwan Strait Talks in Nanjing, China on April 26, 2009. This signifies that it is the common policy in both China and Taiwan to fight against crimes, a historic meaning for mutual judicial assistance across Taiwan Strait.

According to the Agreement, a mutual assistance pattern was established between China and Taiwan for major crimes happening in both bodies in a basis of individual cases, as to capture all the cross-strait criminals. This was done not only to disintegrate criminal networks, but also to serve as the cross-border database for future cooperation and crime fighting. For this, the Ministry of Public Security of China requested the police force of all provinces to submit the information regarding any cross-strait criminal activities to the Ministry for cooperation with the counterpart in Taiwan. The both sides will work together to fight against criminal activities and prevent cross-strait drug problems under the principle of "overall cooperation for striking on key points."

The agencies involved started organizing mutual visits with China. Mr. Yin, Cheng-Jun of the Border Control Department of Ministry of Public Security, Mr. Wang, Bin of Border Control Department of Fujian Province and 7 others came for a 5-day visit from June 10-14 2010, and had the cross-strait talks for drug investigation at the Drug Prevention Division of the Investigation Bureau. A visit to MOJ, CGA, CIB and National Immigration Agency was arranged. The visit of the Border Control Department of Ministry of Public Security and the Border Control Department of Fujian Province is the first business visit between both sides after the singing of the "Crossstrait Agreement on Crime Fighting and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters," indicating great significance for the cooperative mechanism for crime fighting.

To facilitate customs intelligence exchange across Taiwan Strait, the Investigation Bureau arranged 2 visits on July 26 and Sep. 6 for the Anti-smuggling Control Office



of Guangdong Province and discussed antidrug cooperation and intelligence exchange.

The staff of Drug Prevention Division of the Investigation Bureau visited the anti-drug agencies in Fujian, Guangdong and Yunnan on Dec. 6-13, 2010, and had several discussion sessions (Fig. 7-43).

The delegation of the Investigation Bureau consisting of Chief Wang, Hua-Fu of Drug Prevention Division, Chief Chiang, Kuei-Hsing of Economic Crime Prevention Division, Chief Liu, Li-Hsin of Cross-strait Situation Analysis



Figure 7-43 Visits to anti-drug agencies and discussions

Division and 3 others was sent to Suzhou for the "5th criminology conference for China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao" from Oct. 18 to 22, 2010.

i. Achievements of crime fights across Taiwan Strait

To keep Taiwanese criminals from hiding in Mainland China, China has sent back 79 wanted criminals according to the "Cross-strait Agreement on Crime Fighting and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters," including Chen (sent back on Aug. 7, 2009), Yin (sent back on Aug. 18, 2009), Pan (sent back on Nov. 26, 2009), Wu (sent back on April 15, 2010), Lin (sent back on June 2, 2010), Lin (sent back on June 3, 2010), Chang (sent back on June 11, 2010), Chen (sent back on Aug. 6, 2010), Huang (sent back on Oct. 23, 2010), Hsieh (sent back on Oct. 23, 2010), Lin (sent back on Nov. 11, 2010) and others violating "Drug Control Act."

The statistics show that from June 25, 2009 up to Dec. 31, 2010, China and Taiwan have worked together on the investigation of frauds (20 cases and 1,329 people), kidnapping for ransom (2 cases and 9 people), drugs (2 cases and 7 people) and robbery (1 case and 3 people), in total 25 cases and 1,348 people (including 792 Taiwan nationals and 556 China nationals). The Mainland Affairs Council will continue to coordinate the mutual assistance among all agencies involved for the protection people's life and properties and good social order.

ii. Cross-strait cooperation on drug-related cases

(i) Drug trafficking by Chen and 6 others

The Drug Prevention Division of Investigation Bureau and the Border Control Department of Fujian Province Public Security Bureau worked together on "drug trafficking by Chen and his gang." China discovered 119kg of ketamine in Zhangchou, Fujian on Jan. 23, 2010, arrested 7 suspects (including 4 Taiwanese) and confiscated a smuggling boat and 2 cars. This case was considered one of the 3 major cases in the crossstrait cooperation in 2010 as outlined in the "2009 Cross-strait anti-drug conference" held on Dec. 27-30, 2009 in Xiaman.

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(ii) Drug trafficking by Wang and others

The Drug Prevention Division of Investigation Bureau and the Border Control Department of Fujian Province Public Security Bureau worked together on "drug trafficking by Chen and his gang." China discovered 150kg of ketamine in Zhangchou, Fujian on March 5, 2010, arrested 4 Taiwanese suspects (Luo, Yang, Wang and Fang). The head of this gang, Wang, was arrested on March 23 in China.

(iii) Drug trafficking by Chen and 4 others

The Drug Prevention Division of Investigation Bureau and the Border Control Department of Fujian Province Public Security Bureau worked together on "drug trafficking by Chen and his gang." China discovered 19kg of ketamine in Chaochou, Guangdong on Aug. 11, 2010 and arrested 5 suspects (including 3 Taiwanese).

(iv) Drug trafficking by Shui and 2 others

The Drug Prevention Division of Investigation Bureau and the Border Control Department of Fujian Province Public Security Bureau worked together on "drug trafficking by Shui and his gang." China discovered 78kg of ketamine in Chaochou, Guangdong on Nov. 2, 2010 and arrested 3 suspects (including 2 Taiwanese).

(v) Ketamine trafficking by Luo and 2 others

The Tainan Reconnaissance Brigade 1 of CGA was tipped off at the end of 2009 that a smuggling organization was planning to smuggle a load of ketamine in southern Taiwan during Chinese New Year holidays. A taskforce was assembled at Tainan District Prosecutors Office. After 2 months of evidence collection and analysis, it was found that this organization had prepared their money for smuggling in March. The gang was planning to travel to Xiamen via the little three links for the drug transportation. To cut off the source, the cross-strait coordination mechanism for crime fight was used to provide China with information for surveillance and investigation. March 5, 2010, Luo and 2 others were arrested in Zhangpu County, Zhangzhou City, Fujian, and 150kg of ketamine was confiscated.

(vi) Ketamine trafficking by Yang and 2 others

The Kaohsiung Reconnaissance Brigade 2 of CGA was tipped off at the end of 2009 that a smuggling organization was planning to smuggle a load of ketamine in fishing boats, and the load of drugs was prepared in China. The brigade assembled a taskforce to gather the information of the whereabouts of this group. To cut off the source and disintegrate the drug organization, information was relayed to China via the cross-strait coordination mechanism for crime fight. Yang and 2 others were arrested on March 13, 2010 in Zhangchou, Fujian, and 429.83kg of ketamine was



confiscated.

(vii) Ketamine trafficking by Hsieh and 8 others

The Tainan Reconnaissance Brigade 1 of CGA was tipped off at the beginning of 2010 that a smuggling organization purchased a load of ketamine in China and was ready to smuggle the load to Taiwan. A taskforce was assembled at Tainan District Prosecutors Office analyze the evidence and leads in order to determine when to take action. To cut off the source, the cross-strait coordination mechanism for crime fight was used to provide China with information for surveillance and investigation. July 25, 2010, Hsieh and 8 others were arrested in Chuhai and Dongguan, Guangdong and 20.1kg of ketamine was confiscated.

(viii) Ketamine trafficking by Hsieh and others in instant noodle bowls

June 14, 2010, a taskforce consisting of CIB, Hsinchu City Police Bureau, Keelung Police Bureau and CGA Keelung Reconnaissance Brigade apprehended Wang, He and Cheng in Taipei City, New Taipei City and Keelung City, and confiscated approximately 220,000 tablets of Nimetazepam. Also at these suspects' residence, a huge load o cash was found, including HK\$ 1.3 million, NT\$ 4.53 million, US\$ 4,500, 4,900 Malaysian ringgits and RMB 5,000, equal to NT\$ 10.13 million. It was discovered that this organization smuggled drugs in instant noodle bowls. Liu, the head of this organization, and Lin escaped the arrest as they were in China arranging the smuggling operation. The public security department of China was requested to help arrest and send them back.

(ix) Drug trafficking by Lin

April 2010, NPA found the organization run by Lin and Tsou supported or sold drugs to Chen, who was arrested for selling ketamine to youngsters in Yilan County. The Agency was realized later on June 28, 2010 that Lin and his gang, including Lin, Wu and Hsieh, were running a load of drugs to Keelung Harbor through shipping. NPA joined force with Keelung Customs Office in the investigation. The prosecutors took over the command of the scene and found 10.274kg of ketamine stashed in the ink rollers of printers.

(x) Drug trafficking by Liao and his organization

Nov. 8, 2010, the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, China informed us that a drug trafficking group was planning to smuggle a load of drugs in a container inbound from Guangdong. An intelligence exchange channel was established between the 3rd Investigation Brigade of CIB and the counterpart in China for joint investigation.

From Nov. 12 to 15, 2010, Liao and others were preparing 150kg of ketamine and stashing the load in shoe cabinet kits, and had them
transported from Shenzhen. Liao traveled to Hong Kong from Shenzhen on the 16th, and took a flight back to Taiwan to receive the load.

Thanks to the intelligence provided by China, our taskforce joined force with Keelung Customs Office to inspect the container in question in a container yard in Keelung. The load of drugs was found on Nov. 12, 2010, and Liao was arrested along with his gang.

Also, China stormed the 2 drug labs in Guangdong in synch with the action in Taiwan. 26 suspects were arrested and 2kg of amphetamine and 4kg of ketamine were confiscated, successfully cut off the drug supply.

3. Achievements of drug investigations through joining forces with telecom service providers in 2010

(1) To supervise Type 1 telecommunications enterprises for communications surveillance conducted by the agencies involved The current works of communications surveillance agencies and their

implementation are:

i. Mobile telephone

The Investigation Bureau is in charge of the establishment of mobile telephone surveillance equipment in Chunghwa Telecom, and NPA is in charge of that in private telecommunication services (including Taiwan Mobile (including former Mobitai Communications and TransAsia Telecommunications), Far Eastone Telecommunications, KG Telecom and Vibo Telecom). Apart from Chunghwa Telecom which had been working with the Investigation Bureau on mobile telephone communication surveillance before the mobile service was widespread, other private telecommunication service providers have established their communication surveillance systems for the use of surveillance agencies.

ii. Fixed line communication networks

Chunghwa Telecom, Asia Pacific Telecom, Taiwan Fixed Network and New Century InfoComm have worked with the Investigation Bureau or NPA by having their existing or new communication networks equipped with surveillance features. For fixed communications-landline, the division of work for communication surveillance was done for (corporate) cable television service. For (non-corporate) cable television service, the agencies of establishment will take turn to complete the surveillance features when such companies propose their applications to the Bureau for establishment (on landline network).

iii. 1900MHz Digital Low-Power Wireless Telephone Business

The Investigation Bureau was in charge of the establishment of communication surveillance equipment in First International Telecom, which was on line on Jan. 15, 2009



iv. 3G mobile communications service

The Investigation Bureau was in charge of the establishment of communication surveillance equipment in Chunghwa Telecom and Asia Pacific Telecom. NPA was in charge of the establishment of communication surveillance equipment in Far Eastone Telecommunications, Vibo Telecom and Taiwan Mobile. The communication surveillance features were established in 3G mobile service providers to provide for the use of communication surveillance agencies.

v. Wireless broadband access service

The Investigation Bureau was in charge of the establishment of communication surveillance equipment in Tatung InfoComm and First International Telecom, and CIB was in charge of that in VMAX, Far Eastone, Vee Time and Global Mobile. The protocols for the communication surveillance system mentioned above were established. Tatung and First International had acquired the communication surveillance feature agreement from the Investigation Bureau, and VMAX, Far Eastone, Vee Time and Global Mobile had acquired theirs from CIB. Global Mobile had acquired the communication surveillance feature agreement from NPA for its voice service, and temporary communication mechanism was provided for the need of establishment agencies.

(2) Supervision on Type I telecommunications enterprise for criminal investigation

- i. The National Communications Commission (NCC) had requested all telecommunications service providers to establish a "liaison team for emergency communications through mobile telephone," which provides full assistance in criminal investigation and social order maintenance of the government 24-7.
- ii. For criminal investigation, NCC developed the "Implementation Rules for Telecommunications Businesses to Handle the Inquiries of Telecommunication User Information by Related Agencies (Organizations) , which serve as the basis for telecommunications businesses to handle the government agencies' inquiries for users' information. To help the government fight against crimes, NCC reduced the charge for government agencies to access two-way communication records at NT\$ 100/number/ day on July 7, 2010.
- iii. From July 2006, NCC and CIB assembled fixed line and mobile service providers to establish the "telecommunication fraud techniques consultation team" to provide CIB with telecommunications technology consultation for crime prevention.

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(3) upervision on Type II telecommunication businesses for crime investigation and prevention

To help the crime investigation of justice departments and meet Article 21 of the Enforcement Rules of the Communication Security and Surveillance Act, the Administrative Regulations on Type II Telecommunications Business were amended to specify that "the operator shall provide the existence and content of telecommunications as legally inquired for investigation or evidence collection," that "the requirements of the Communication Security and surveillance Act shall apply for the surveillance of telecommunication content mentioned above" and that "the operators of voice resale service or Internet telephone service providers shall transmit the number of the original sender of the communication content on line to the receiving end network at real time when transmitting communications, and ensure that transmission is sent to the receiving end network correctly." These requirements were made to ensure that the operators and service providers provide the correct numbers of the original sender of the communication, help the government agencies by providing information and assistance as requested, and carry out the surveillance on the communication contents as legally required. To continue the efforts to audit illegal communications, NCC required the following to be implemented:

- i. The Regulations Governing Network Interconnection among Telecommunications Enterprises specify that no communication that requires receiving and transmitting through telecommunications enterprises shall be provided for those who fail to sign a network interconnection agreement.
- ii. From jan. 2007, NCC and the Telecommunications Police Division started the weekly random inspections on the providers of MVNO, ISR and Internet telephone in the Type II telecommunications businesses. 253 businesses were inspected along with the applications of 1,620 numbers in 2010.

4. Quantity, safekeeping and destruction of drugs found

- (1) The Investigation Bureau received the drug evidence of 6,752 cases transferred from justice departments and military prosecutors for testing and custody, totaling 159,327.23g. Up to the end of 2010, there were 41,359 pieces of drug evidence in custody, weighing 3,126,314.58g in total.
- (2) Orders were received from justice departments and military prosecutors for the destruction of 15,013 pieces of drug evidence in 2010, 1,415,841.95g in total. These drugs were destroyed on May 5, 2010 at Muzha Incineration Plant of Taipei City Government. Minister Tseng of MOJ hosted the ceremony of the destruction of these evidences (Fig. 7-44)



5. Statistics of drug-related crimes

(1) Investigation and prosecution of drug cases

In 2010, local district prosecutors offices received 76,363 new drug cases (including 39.6% of Schedule 1 drugs, 57.6% of Schedule 2, and the rest were Schedule 3 and 4), 6.8% more than last year. The drugs of all classes increased compared to last year except Schedule 1, which dropped by 18.1%. Schedule 2 and 3 drugs increased by 32.5% and 45.7%, respectively, compared to last year. In all the new drug cases, 63,521 or 83.2% of them were involved in drug use.



Figure 7-44 Minister Tseng of MOJ, former Director General Wu of the Investigation Bureau and Deputy Director Wu of Taipei City Government Environmental Protection Bureau started the destruction of drugs in the ceremony

43,694 suspects were prosecuted for drug

cases in 2010 (including 78% of drug use; 48.8% involving Schedule 1 drugs, 46.8% involving Schedule 2 drugs and 4.2% involving Schedule 3 drugs), 8.0% more than last year (see Table 7-1)

(2) Judgment of drug cases

In 2010, 35,460 suspects prosecuted were found guilty at each level of courts of law, a reduction of 3.5% from last year. 18,271 were involved in Schedule 1 drugs, accounting for 51.5%; and 15,999 were involved in Schedule 2 drugs. In those found guilty, 29,428 were just users, accounting for 83.0%, a reduction of 8.2% from last year. 3,470 were involved in manufacture, sales and/or transportation, accounting for 9.8%, an increase of 63.0% from last year. For the repeated offenders of drug crimes, 29,238 of them had prior records in this discipline, accounting for 82.5% of the convicted, a reduction of 3.6% from last year (Table 7-2).

		N	ew case	es		No. of suspects prosecuted						
Category	То	tal	Schedule	Schedule	Schedule	Total		Schedule	Schedule	Schedule		
	No.	Use	1	2	3	No.	Use	1	2	3		
2006	76,068	67,944	48,854	26,393	490	28,842	24,001	20,396	8,050	333		
2007	86,281	76,838	52,317	32,953	678	40,175	34,331	27,715	11,798	595		
2008	83,187	74,096	49,707	32,461	860	47,469	41,215	34,017	12,588	821		
2009	71,483	61,139	36,652	33,199	1,465	40,443	32,947	25,437	13,639	1,303		
2010	76,363	63,521	30,016	44,002	2,135	43,694	34,280	21,338	20,429	1,827		
+/- from last year	6.8%	6.8%	-18.1%	32.5%	45.7%	8.0%	4.0%	-16.1%	49.8%	40.2%		

Table 7-1 Statistics of drug case investigation and prosecution

(3) Quantity of drug confiscated

In 2010, there were 3,487.9kg of drugs after purification in the forensic process, an increase of 1,587.2kg or 83.5% from last year, including 85.1kg of

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in: person

					Manufacture, sales		Drug offenders					
Cate-	Total	Schedule	Schedule	Manufacture, sales	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Use only	First	Repeated offense				
gory	Total	1	2	or transportation	and use		offense	Total	Same	Same		
							Ullelise	TOTAL	crime	crime %		
2006	24,545	16,342	8,003	1,276	14	21,324	3,009	21,536	18,568	75.6%		
2007	27,199	18,341	8,577	1,522	4	23,444	2,668	24,531	21,775	80.1%		
2008	41,120	28,286	12,401	2,008	15	36,563	2,587	38,533	35,732	86.9%		
2009	36,758	24,624	11,504	2,129	4	32,046	2,618	34,140	31,437	85.5%		
2010	35,460	18,271	15,999	3,470	3	29,428	3,225	32,235	29,238	82.5%		
+/- from	-3 5%	-25.8%	30 1%	63.0%	-25.0%	-8.2%	23.2%	-5.6%	-7.0%	-3.6%		
last year	last year	3.5% -25.8%		03.0%	-23.0%	-0.2%	23.270	-5.0%	-7.0%	-5.0%		

Table 7-2 Number of people found guilty for drug cases

Notes:

1. The "same crime" in the table refers to those who are convicted for the same crime as the last.

2. A repeated offender refers to those who have a prior criminal record before convicted this time; i.e. those who have any criminal record (conviction of a crime) are listed as repeated offenders.

Schedule 1 drugs, 282.2kg of Schedule 2, 2,618.5 of Schedule 3 and 502.1 of Schedule 4. Among all the drugs confiscated, the quantity of Schedule 3 confiscated doubled compared to last year. Most of the drugs confiscated were ketamine (2,594.3kg), followed by ephedrine (378.5kg, including methylephedrine, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine), amphetamine (251.9kg), heroin (85.1kg) and cannabis

Cate- gory Total		Schedule 1 drugs			Sche	edule 2 c	lrugs		Schedule	e 3 drugs	drugs Schedule 4 drugs			
	Total	Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Cannabis	Amphe- tamine	Semi-finished amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl ephedrine	ephedrine	Pseudo ephedrine
2006	1,992.7	204.4	203.5	214.1	2.6	28.0	181.4	0.1	1,046.2	827.9	528.0	-	338.0	-
2007	1,634.7	139.0	137.7	262.3	17.9	22.3	124.3	95.5	810.2	598.7	423.2	7.5	412.4	7.5
2008	1,890.4	194.9	130.5	48.6	0.9	13.2	28.4	0.3	267.4	799.5	846.1	1.0	66.4	489.6
2009	1,900.7	62.5	62.4	179.2	2.0	61.1	107.0	-	1,201.8	1,186.4	457.2	1.6	77.7	70.8
2010	3,487.9	85.1	83.6	282.2	5.9	21.0	251.9	3.5	2,618.5	2,594.3	502.1	2.0	136.4	240.1
+/- from last year	83.5%	36.2%	34%	57.5%	195%	-65.6%	135.4%	-	117.9%	118.7%	9.8%	25%	75.5%	239.1%

Table 7-3 Statistics of drugs confiscated – by weight after purification in forensic process in: kg

(21kg). For the origin of drugs, approximately 68% of drugs came from China (Table 7-3 and 7-4).

(4) Inmates imprisoned for drug cases

24,480 people were put behind bars for drug offenses in 2010, accounting for 42.9% of 57,088 inmates. For inmates of drug offense, 14,213 were only users, accounting for 58.1%; 412 were users/manufacturers, transporters and/or dealers, accounting for 1.7%; and 8,660 were only manufacturers, transporters or dealers, accounting for 35.4%. New inmates for drug offense were 11,247, a drop of 9.6% compared to 12,440 of last year. 6,291 were offenders of Schedule 1 drugs, accounting for 55.9%, and 4,410 were those of Schedule 2 drugs, accounting for



Cate- gory To		Schedule 1 drugs		Schedule 2 drugs					Schedul	e 3 drugs	1	Schedule 4 drugs		
	Total	Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Cannabis	Amphe- tamine	Semi-finished amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methyl ephedrine	ephedrine	Pseudo ephedrine
Taiwan	441.9	4.9	4.9	143.0	0.4	0.1	139.0	3.5	49.2	34.0	244.8	1.51	22.2	121.2
Mainland China	2,357.1	2.9	2.9	1.9	-	1.9	-	-		2,229.1	123.2	-	-	-
нк	82.9	0.3	0.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	80.6	80.6	-	-	-	-
Thailand	25.5	25.5	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	198.2	42.4	41.0	12.8	4.5	8.3	-	-	143.0	143.0	-	-	-	-
Unknown	380.1	6.7	6.7	122.6	1.0	8.7	112.9	-	116.7	107.6	134.1	0.5	14.2	118.9

Table 7-4 Origins of drugs confiscated

Notes:

- 1. The origin of drugs is determined by the agency of confiscation based on the information shown on the package, where the smuggling was originated or the confession of dealers, including port of transit. It is not necessary to be where the drugs were made. The origin is unknown if it is found as such.
- 2. The unknown origin indicates that the drugs were confiscated from streets or the origin of drugs confiscated cannot be traced or determined.

Table 7-5 Inmates imprisoned for drug offense

in: persons

			Inma	ates		Ne	w inmate	New inmates for rehab		
Cate-gory	Total inmates	Drug offenders	Manufacture, sales or transportation	Manufacture, sales or transportation and use	Use only	Drug offenders	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Probation rehab	Compulsory rehab
2006	51,381	20,671	5,115	1,264	13,201	12,419	8,953	3,265	11,017	2,830
2007	40,461	14,162	5,429	903	6,942	10,093	7,531	2,388	10,959	3,510
2008	52,708	20,933	6,231	697	12,893	14,492	10,267	3,841	10,311	3,396
2009	55,225	23,636	6,986	536	14,970	12,440	8,685	3,395	8,305	1,972
2010	57,088	24,480	8,660	412	14,213	11,247	6,291	4,410	9,501	1,470
+/- from last year	3.4%	3.6%	24.0%	-23.1%	-5.1%	-9.6%	-27.6%	29.9%	14.4%	-25.5%

39.2%. New inmates for probation rehabilitation were 9,501, an increase by 1,196 or 14.4% from 8,305 of last year. New inmates for compulsory rehabilitation were 1,470, a decrease by 502 or 25.5% compared to 1,972 of last year (Table 7-5).

►► III. Future perspectives

1. Intensified investigation and control of emerging drugs

(1) Preface

It has been a year since the amendment of the "Drug Control Act" on Nov. 20, 2009. However, the drug investigation efforts revealed that emerging drugs are still spreading, and this trend is particularly obvious in the purified weight of drugs, types of drug lab, quantity and changes in drug using population and its composition. Up to the end of Dec. 2010, the Schedule 2 and 3 drugs confiscated

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displayed a distinctive growth from last year. In particular, the quantity of ketamine, a Schedule 3 drug, doubled from last year, and the number of users and cases involving Schedule 2 and 3 drugs increased as well. In addition, the ever increasing drug problems in southern Taiwan started to show in news media in 2010, and there was no shortage of drug abuse news on campus. It is clear that how to prevent the spreading of emerging drugs and stop drug users penetrating campus and becoming younger is the most important issue for current anti-drug works.

(2) Improvement actions

i. Improvement of cross-strait cooperation

To embody the "Cross-strait Agreement on Crime Fighting and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters" in the third Cross-Taiwan Strait Talks on April 26, 2009, the justice departments of both sides continued the efforts of intelligence exchange and coordination of individual cases and accumulating the basis of mutual trust. The mutual consent on cross-strait cooperation for drug fighting was being built along with other communication channels. Also under the principle of "overall cooperation for striking on key points," both sides will join force for the prevention of criminal activities and drug-related crimes.

ii. Improvement of international cooperation

(i) Exchange of criminal intelligence

For international drug-related crimes, the justice departments will be requested to enhance the exchange of criminal intelligence with their counterparts in other countries, facilitate interchange for improvement of drug investigation skills and experience, increase the effects of cooperation through two-way visits, attend regional conferences and meetings, and even assemble international taskforce to coordinate synchronized efforts for fighting against cross-border criminal activities and stop vigorously the spreading of these criminal activities spearing across border.

(ii) MOU of mutual judicial assistance, police cooperation or joint force for crime fighting

Efforts shall be made through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to negotiate and sign agreements of crime prevention with the counterpart of other countries, and work with Taiwan's foreign branches to establish bilateral and multilateral diplomatic relationships in terms of international cooperation for drug investigation. For example, the "Memorandum of interchange and cooperation between Japan and Taiwan for 2010 between the Interchange Association, Japan and the Association of East Asian Relations " included the "cooperation to stop international crimes"



as one of annual work priorities between Japan and Taiwan. Currently, the MOU for police cooperation or mutual agreement for fighting against crimes is being negotiated, which will help fight against drug smuggling and drug-related crimes between Japan and Taiwan once established.

(iii) Intensified cooperation in response to present drug trends

The emerging chemically synthetic drugs are becoming increasing popular. For this, the orientation of drug investigation will be shifted in relation to current drug smuggling development, and cooperation for drug investigation shall be intensified particularly with the countries of origin of these emerging drugs (including the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia and India).

iii. Enhanced control on APIs and precursor chemicals

The investigation agencies shall work closely with the competent authorities to discover major leads to emerging drugs, international channels for drug trafficking and domestic drug labs, and a communication channels shall be maintained with the Industrial Development Bureau MOEA and DOH to study the current trends of drug labs and drug making techniques, track and control the precursor chemicals and APIs that are easily accessible for making emerging drugs.

iv. Investigation on drug dealers and confiscation of drug incomes

(i) Intensification of drug dealer investigation

NAP has established the "Drug sweep plan for police departments" and "implementation plan for the intensified investigation of drug manufacture, transportation and sales crimes (organizations) for police departments." Local district prosecutors offices shall follow the "complaint elimination plan for justice departments" developed by MOJ to mobilize prosecutors and police force through series of assessment activities and group competitions for investigation of drug manufacture, transportation and sales, while doubling the efforts in investigating drug use among the young and the source of drugs in order to cut off the supply lines and protection our young from drugs. On this basis, the justice departments and police force around the country commenced a nationwide campus drug sweep on Sep. 20, 2010 at 242 locations. 740 were arrested, 49 were placed in custody and a huge quantity of drugs was confiscated.

For annual effects of implementation, the district prosecutors offices received 6,071 cases of drug manufacture/sales/transportation from Nov. 2009 to Oct. 2010 (with 8,815 defendants), indicating an increase by 898 cases (1,713 people) from the same period of last

year. The prosecution rate was 72.15% for individual cases (and 71.94% for suspects prosecuted), and the conviction rate was 81.45%. 53% of the defendants (1,729) were sentenced for 7 years or more of imprisonment (including life imprisonment).

(ii) Confiscation of drug money

The efforts were made to find out where the drug money is hidden and deprive drug criminals of their control over the properties obtained from drugs in order to sweep the source of drugs, cut off the financial supply of drug dealers, put drug organizations out of financial supports, disintegrate drug organizations and sever the roots of these organizations. From jan. to Dec. 2010, local district prosecutors offices confiscated NT\$ 195,861,823, US\$ 1,500, HK\$ 1,300,100, AUS\$ 101, RMB 50,330 and 686 cell phones. The efforts will continue in the future.

v. Strengthening lateral and longitudinal communications

(i) Lateral and longitudinal communications at the central level

MOJ and the High Prosecutors Office will increase the communications with Ministry of Education (MOE), DOH and other agencies involved in drug abuse among youngsters and on campus in events such as the quarterly drug investigation supervisory meetings, or the "coordination meeting for participation of students in gangsters" held by MOE, "cross-agency communication meeting for maintenance of campus security," "coordination meeting for prevention of mobs and gangsters from penetrating into campus," "drug investigation meeting among the prosecutors, police and schools" and the "meeting for development of drug abuse prevention actions."

(ii) Lateral and longitudinal communications at the local level

District prosecutors offices and local police bureaus are asked to develop a campus reporting mechanism (communication window) to maintain close communication with local education organizations (including schools and after-school student counseling committees). Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Brigades and local police precincts dispatch staff for counseling at high schools and elementary schools. The security guards, military instructors, counselors or on-duty staff will receive monthly visits or telephone calls as a reminder to pay attention to students of intensive care, and consider those who are trying to lure students into drug use or even dealing on the monitoring list. In the process of investigation, attention shall be paid to keep the information confidential and thus keep the young students and teachers safe and



drugs from penetrating campus doing harms.

The police departments will continue to keep in touch with local borough and village offices and keep an eye on places that are of social order concerns and where young people gather. Household calls will be made to those who have previous drug offense records and who are of social order concerns and emphasis shall be placed on the population dynamics and suspicious people, things and places of the respective jurisdictions. The idea is to find out any foul play as soon as possible, monitor the whereabouts of those who manufacture, transport and sell drugs, and tell those who work night shifts to stay away from drugs

vi. Accelerating the establishment of emerging drug control list

Emerging drugs cost little to manufacture but make big money, and the punishments for selling them are minor. As a result, an increasing number of emerging drugs start to show up in the market in place of traditional narcotics. MOJ has established a reporting channel with prosecutors, investigation agencies and institutions of urine sample testing. In addition to looking for leads and having emphasis on investigation of the sources, warehouses and campus drug sales, if information of a new emerging drug is uncovered in investigation, or new international intelligence of emerging drugs comes up, the information will be provided immediately to DOH, MOJ and other competent authorities to have the substance(s) in question placed in the control list in the drug review board and controlled drug review committee in order to stop emerging drugs from spreading.

vii. Promotion of rehabilitation and treatment

The current alternative treatment only works for addicts of heroin, which is a Schedule 1 drug. However, as the population of emerging drug abuse keeps climbing, the drug harm lectures required by the Drug Control Act is no longer sufficient to deal with the rehabilitation needs of individual cases and the special and different characteristics of drug abuse among the young. It is necessary to study the deferred prosecution used among local district prosecutors offices, amend the rehabilitation implementation criteria and those for determination of rehab completion, combine the available medical resources in the jurisdiction and develop psychological treatment, social rehab treatment and other rehabilitation and treatment models for the addicts in order to prevent drug users coming back to drug use and help them return to the society. Anti-Drug Report 2011

2. Improved coastal patrols and investigation

- (1) Improvement of coastal patrol and investigation
 - i. To establish a comprehensive consultation network for intelligence collection

The investigation of a drug case is built upon the deployment of consultation. The core consultation has worked its best to benefit the investigation of several major drug smuggling cases recently. Places where smuggling is easy, businesses involved and criminal organizations are considered the priorities of consultation deployment to control the information of the masterminds behind the crimes and their criminal networks in order to disintegrate drug organizations and deny drugs beyond borders.

ii. To develop multiple interception actions on land and sea for investigation deployment in depth

The principles of "interception on sea" and "denial at shore" shall be followed to integrate available resources for implementation, control accurately the information such as warning intelligence, radar detection and duty deployment, bring in manpower and high-tech reconnaissance equipment and improve the overall capability and performance of law enforcement.

iii. Deterrence of foul plays through sweeps for social order

A joint force will be assembled by combining prosecutors, police, military police and investigation force in order to deter foul plays at shore and on sea with expanded deployment at where potential criminal activities are latent.

iv. The use of technical equipment to form a depth of surveillance and expand the range of reconnaissance

Reconnaissance equipment such as shore radars, electronic equipment and night vision are used to sweep shores and seas, perform the functions of "command, control, communication and intelligence," establish multiple comprehensive lines of defense, and improve the effects of investigation.

(2) Implementation of border control to intercept drugs at ports

i. Modernization of inspection technology

With accelerated customs clearance and ever changing and more delicate smuggling methods, the customs service needs to evolve as well. In addition to screening out suspicious targets with risk



management mechanism, the customs service is now establishing designated area for opening containers for inspection, purchasing equipments such as detection instruments for drugs and explosives and mobile container inspection equipment based on the "excellent trading network plan Modern inspection technology is introduced to create a more convenient customs clearance environment and minimize destructive and penetrative inspections as an effort to reduce the costs and time for legal trading and save the manpower of the customs for inspection and monitoring, which is beneficial to Taiwan's economic development as well as helpful to improve Taiwan's international images.

ii. Improvement of control mechanism for container moving security plan

The container moving security plan is developed to replace traditional strip seals with RFID seals and have them used widely on containers that are imported, exported or waiting for transits. A risk management system is being established as well to control the whereabouts of containers in real time, and the container (cargo) transportation security management mechanism will be developed in 2012. At present the cross-border container information sharing platform is being developed in which the information of containers moving across border will be provided to deter effectively drug smuggling between countries.

iii. Continued development of sniffer dog units for the customs service

The training for puppies, handlers and sniffer dogs will be provided to increase the number of canine units. Foster families and volunteer works for socialization will be established to help take care of the puppies and the socialization process. Eying on the excellent performance of canine units, the customs service will continue the training of sniffer dogs and their handlers to increase the number of canine units in drug investigation and implementation of non-intrusive inspections, achieving the goals of investigation and convenience for the public and the effects of denying drugs at ports.

3. Denying drug trafficking beyond border

(1) Improvement of cross-strait crime fighting mechanism

The government should consolidate the overall the Mainland China policies by considering practical needs of individual cases based on the

principle of "integrated control for diverted development." Both China and Taiwan need to bring the cooperation mechanism to the next level by improving the direct communication models for urgent intelligence exchange and case investigation. A systematic communication and cooperation channel is required to facilitate the crime fighting across Taiwan Strait, protect the benefits of the people on both sides and the order of cross-strait interactions, and achieve the goals of "interception on sea" and "denial at shore."

(2) Escalation of international cooperation and intelligence exchange

Drug problem is an international problem. Taiwan is not a drug production country, and therefore if drug dealers or any one who is interested in drug dealing want to get their hands on drugs, they may need to go to Southeast Asia, Europe or the US for purchase. If it is possible to work with these countries on international cooperation and intelligence exchange, the drug investigation will be improved dramatically. When the justice department of Taiwan acquires information that a drug dealer or gangster is heeding overseas to obtain drugs as it is working on a drug case, the whereabouts of the subject and relevant information will be relayed to the counterparts of the respective countries, which are asked for help monitoring the subject, and that in turn helps the investigation of the case as the information of the subject is under control. On the other hand, when the drug investigation agency of a friendly country discovers contacts between drug dealers of their country and ours, the information will be relayed to the counterparts in Taiwan in addition to used for close monitoring. A join-force taskforce may be established when necessary for effective crime fight.

(3) Improvement of security coordination meeting mechanism

With the consent of establishing overall prevention of smuggling and maintaining security, the justice departments develop the strategic assistance and support system based on daily coordination, communications and reporting, resulting in a comprehensive effect in drug case investigation, as to expand the dimensions of drug crime fighting and improve the performance of drug investigation.

(4) Improvement of the investigation on suspicious smuggling channels

Deployment of patrols, watch out or ambush will be intensified on at places where smuggling activities are frequent, such as shipping channels, open waters and channels connecting city blocks, drainage trenches and hidden passages, and investigation will be carried out on where the smuggled goods will land, be unloaded and put into storage or refrigeration, and the sales channels. Communication surveillance and evidence collection will be brought



in if necessary in order to cut off the drug supply at the source and prevent drugs from entering the market.

4. Intensified monitoring of Schedule 3 and 4 emerging drugs and investigation of their production and trafficking

(1) Implementation

- i. The Article of 11-1 of the Drug Control Act was amended to specify that administrational punishment will be enforced for those who possess Schedule 3 or 4 drugs less than 20g of purified weight or use such substances. As such, the police are now in charge of investigation as well serves as the agency of punishment execution. NPA executed this part by establishing the rules of implementation and carrying out field supervision. From Nov. 20, 2009 to Dec. 31, 2010, the police investigated 5,993 cases of Schedule 3 and 4 drugs (including possession and use), and put 6,294 people on administrational punishment or reported them to health departments for lectures.
- ii. The police had problems in implementation and some doubts of the requirements at the beginning. To help them understand the investigation of Schedule 3 and 4 drugs, the implementation of punishments and the safekeeping of drugs confiscated, NPA launched the "2010 supervisory plan for the police to implement the investigation of Schedule 3 and 4 drugs. The problems and doubts encountered during the implementation were collected and answered through official letters and in meetings in order to have all agencies involved work together. The problems are now resolved, but the agencies involved are consulted in various meetings for some of the doubts.
- iii.NPA amended the " Drug sweep plan for police departments" with the letter NPA Hsing Chen 0990007688 on Dec. 15, 2010, which included the "supervisory plan for the police to implement the investigation of Schedule 3 and 4 drugs" in the "Drug sweep plan for police departments." A separate set of rules were developed for administrational punishments and safekeeping of confiscated drugs as the basis of implementation.
- iv. The establishment of "database for subjects possessing or using Schedule 3 or 4 drugs": Administration punishments were added in the law for those who possess Schedule 3 or 4 drugs less than 20g of purified weight or use such substances, and the police were appointed as the agency of execution. For the smoothing going of the implementation and the convenience of using such information, NPA has established the "database for subjects possessing or using Schedule 3 or 4 drugs." The data contained in the database can be used for documentation

production and prevent missing or lost cases.

(2) Review and refinement

- i. NPA has established the "database for subjects possessing or using Schedule 3 or 4 drugs." The schedule to put it online and data entries will be developed to allow the database to be used for punishment execution management, delivery of punishment documents, compulsory executions, monetary punishment and appeals, as to prevent missing or lost cases.
- ii. Forensic analysis of drugs confiscated in the investigation of drug cases. However, the "division of work schedule for drug identification" established at the central level did not provide an institution of identification in eastern Taiwan. The samples had to be sent Taipei or western Taiwan for testing. The transportation costs were high and there was always the problem of security. DOH was advised to select a medical facility that has the technical capability for drug and urine sample testing. At present, the Buddhist Tzu Chi General Hospital is selected for the drug identification in eastern Taiwan.
- iii. Drug abuse is now a problem on campus. It is partially due to limited budgets for urine sample screening and the reporting, control and counseling mechanism. The amendment of relevant laws is suggested to impose greater punishments on those who sell drugs to specific individuals (e.g. students and servicemen). Reporting and counseling for youngsters and students (including dropouts) involved in drug cases and the punishment for concealing drug cases are recommended as well to stop drugs abuse on campus.

IV. Conclusion

Since the "war against drugs" was declared in May 1993, results have been achieved thanks to the group efforts of all the good citizens and the government agencies involved. Taiwan has been removed from the USA's list of "countries of drug trafficking" for 10 consecutive years. However, the abuse of emerging drugs is getting worse. Drug fight is a work that goes on and on. As the domestic and international drug organizations are becoming increasingly sophisticated, their criminal methods are changing every day, and more and more people are caught in the abuse of Schedule 3 and 4 drugs and the addiction that comes with it, we have to rely on the Collaborative Law Enforcement Division to work as a team, strengthen anti-drug strategic alliance, seek international cooperation and develop diverse anti-drug performance in order to raise the anti-drug awareness of the public and prevail in the war against drugs



International Collaboration

Chief Editor : Ministry of Foreign Affairs Associate Editor: Ministry of Justice Ministry of Economic Affairs Ministry of the Interior Department of Health, Executive Yuan Ministry of Finance Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan Mainland Affairs Council, Executive Yuan

►► I. Preface

The drug problem is an international problem that requires close international collaboration through strategic anti-drug alliances, warning mechanisms, intelligence exchange, regulation gathering and many other forms of interaction. To great effect, the EU has made considerable efforts in this regard and has gradually established a joint drug prevention network among member countries that has reduced the gaps between borders.

Taiwan is in a delicate situation due to the realities of international politics, which prevents us from being a signatory to international conventions that fight drugs, money laundering and organized crimes. However, by strictly following the requirements and contents of international conventions, Taiwan is still attempting to sign bilateral cooperation agreements or memorandums of understanding on the exchange of anti-drug intelligence with foreign law enforcement agencies. We continue to collaborate with amicable countries in the region based on practical needs.

►► II. Current development

1. Why the International Collaboration Division was established

Determined to eliminate the drug problem, the Executive Yuan established the cross-agency Drug Prevention Meeting, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the leading agency in the International Collaboration Division. This division consists of the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Investigation Bureau, the National Police Agency (NPA), the Coast Guard Administration (CGA), the Mainland Affairs Council (MAC), the Department of Health (DOH), the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) and the Directorate General of Customs (DGC); and is established to promote international and regional anti-drug strategies while seeking the development of anti-drug agreements with countries like the US, Japan, Australia and Southeast Asian countries for the enhancement of Taiwan' s international anti-drug performance.

According to the goals laid out in the meeting mentioned above, the International Collaboration Division was directed to increase the number of anti-drug agreements with other countries by 30%. The Division has been working hard on the core missions appointed by the Executive Yuan to achieve the strategic goal of increasing the number of anti-drug agreements through international cooperation. For example, with the 4th drug prevention meeting on Feb. 2, 2010, hosted by Premier Wu, and with the Research Development and Evaluation Commission that proposed the "Overall planning report on the drug



prevention strategies," which places emphasis on the continuous expansion of international collaboration and the enhancement of cooperation across the Taiwan Strait for the achievement of the strategic goal: "denying drugs to other shores."

2. International collaboration strategies

The missions of the International Collaboration Division includes the development of anti-drug agreements or memoranda with friendly countries, active promotion and participation in bilateral and multilateral anti-drug mechanisms, and increasing the number of international anti-drug agreements by 20% (this is based on the 11 anti-drug agreements that had been developed up to 2004 and the increase of 2-3 similar packages per year). In 2010, the work handed down in the drug prevention meeting was accomplished by signing 2 anti-drug agreements or memoranda (i.e. the memoranda with Israel and San Marino for exchange of money laundering intelligence).

To suppress effectively the source of drugs, the International Collaboration Division connects with international anti-drug efforts by signing anti-drug agreement with friendly countries and establishing strategic alliances, improving not only the domestic social order but also the positive image of Taiwan as a responsible member of the global community. The U.S. Department of State published the 2011 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report on March 3, 2011. Taiwan was removed as one of the major drug production or transit countries that affect the US. However, Taiwan still remains as one of the 15 major precursor chemical source countries including the US, UK, Korea, Singapore and mainland China, and one of the major money laundering countries along with 62 other countries or regions including UK, the US, Japan, Canada and mainland China. The report indicates that Taiwan continues the investigation of ketamine and MDMA, but is no longer a major hub for transit of illicit drugs to the US or other countries. The customs service and drug investigation agencies continue the close cooperation with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and Customs and Immigration Enforcement based on the AIT-TECRO mutual legal assistance agreement on customs service.

3. Current development and achievement of international collaboration

(1) Results from participation in international or domestic academic meetings on drug prevention

i. The Investigation Bureau had a team participate in the "international



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conference on customs and border inspections" held jointly by DGC and all the branches of U.S. Homeland Security in charge of immigration and customs with the assistance of MOFA and AIT on Sep. 23-24, 2010.

 ii. The Investigation Bureau had a team participate in the "2010 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences" held in Tokyo, Japan from Sep. 27 to Oct. 8, 2010 (Fig. 8-1). Representatives from 12 countries, including the



Figure 8-1 The participation of the Investigation Bureau in the "2010 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences" in Japan

Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Colombia, Brazil and Uzbekistan, attended this seminar. The Investigation Bureau has been participating in this seminar as an observer since 1994.

- iii. CGA attended the 7th International Conference on Asian Organized Crime and Terrorism (ICAOCT) held in the US in May 2010 to learn how the drug-related crimes have evolved and to share the experience and insights with law enforcement from around the world in an effort to expand the cross-border collaborative network for investigation and intelligence exchange.
- iv. Minister Li of MOF led a delegation to visit Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovakia from Aug. 31 to Sep. 9, 2010 to negotiate the mutual legal assistance agreements on customs service.
- v. To improve the investigation skills on large cash smuggling in order to cut off the cash flow of drug dealers, the "Seminar for intelligence and investigation of large cash smuggling" was held on Aug. 9-13, 2010. The experts of the U.S. Homeland Security were invited to provide instruction on the trends of large cash smuggling and the exercise of investigative practices.
- vi. The "The U.S.-Taiwan anti-smuggling intelligence seminar" was held on Dec. 7-9, 2010, and experts from the U.S. Homeland Security and Drug Enforcement Administration were invited to demonstrate the trends of narcotics and precursor chemicals smuggling and the use of investigative skills, tools and sniffer dogs



(2) Participation in the activities of international anti-money laundering organizations

Part II of the 2011 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report published by the U.S. Department of State on March 3, 2011 points out that Taiwan continues the improvement of anti-money laundering regulations, but the legal act preventing the funding of terrorism is yet to be developed. The government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) should eliminate all dummy companies and ban new ones established in any manner. In addition, the law enforcement of Taiwan needs to intensify the investigation of underground financial systems as the increasing threat of underground fund transfers by precious metal and stone dealers.

Up to now, Taiwan has already participated in the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) and the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units. The following is the brief description of "participation in APG in 2010":

- i. The money laundering prevention division of the Investigation Bureau had a team attend the 2010 APG Typologies workshop in Mumbai, India on Sep. 25-29, 2010, and proposed the "national report" on Taiwan' s money laundering typology.
- ii. A delegation consisting of the money laundering prevention division of the Investigation Bureau, MOJ and the Financial Supervisory Commission was sent to Singapore for the APG annual meeting on July 10-17, 2010. The "national report" on anti-money laundering and strikes on the funding of terrorism and the "progress report on mutual assessment" were proposed.

The Egmont was established to provide the supervisory agencies of member countries with a channel to support the anti-money laundering activities and works. The following is a brief description of "participation in Egmont in 2010":

- i. The money laundering prevention division of the Investigation Bureau had a team attend the spring work team meeting of Egmont in Mauritius on March 1-5, 2010.
- ii. The money laundering prevention division of the Investigation Bureau had a team attend the Egmont's annual meeting in Colombia from Jun. 28 to July 2, 2010, and signed a memorandum on strikes against money laundering and funding of terrorism with the financial intelligence center of Israel.
- iii. The money laundering prevention division of the Investigation Bureau had a team attend the autumn work team meeting of Egmont in Moldova on Oct. 8-15, 2010.

Also on Aug. 5 and Sep. 27, 2010, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) visited DGA on the matter of "administrative cooperation arrangement" for the improvement of cross-border investigation efforts on illegal activities between Europe and Taiwan. In addition, DGA tried to improve the investigation skills on large cash smuggling in order to cut off the cash flow of drug dealers by organizing the "Seminar for intelligence and investigation of large cash smuggling" on Aug. 9-13, 2010. The experts of the U.S. Homeland Security were invited to provide instruction on the trends of large cash smuggling and the exercise of investigation practice.

(3) Pursuit of drug criminals at large abroad

NPA brought back 21 wanted drug criminals in 2010 (including 8 from mainland China, 7 from Vietnam, 3 from Japan, 1 from Thailand, 1 from the US and 1 from Macao.)

(4) International collaboration for drug investigation

The world is globalizing and so are drug dealers. The types, sources and transportation routes of drugs become multiple and international, thus the difficulty of investigation increased. President Ma had an announcement in the "2010 national anti-drug meeting" that "the police and justice departments must not relax on drug investigation and seek cooperation with mainland China and the rest of the world to deny drugs and materials of manufacture beyond border." As drug abuse poses an ever increasing threat to the entire human being and drug-related crime is an international problem, the effective solution of this issue requires the efforts of more than just one country. International collaboration against drug crimes has become a mutual consent in the international community. The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance of 1988 specifies what the signing parties have to do for international drug investigation. Despite not being a UN member, Taiwan is still willing to uphold the spirits of the Convention and fulfill the obligations of collaborative drug investigation as a member of the international community.

Observing President Ma's instructions and the spirits of the UN anti-drug convention and on the basis of equality, mutual trust, benefit and reciprocity, the Investigation Bureau is working hard to establish communication channels, and expand the scope of intelligence exchange and cooperative investigation with foreign counterparts in drug investigations as part of the efforts made for international collaboration. So far, the collaborative relationship has been established with 24 countries or regions in Europe, the Americas, Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia for suppression of drug harms. In 2010, 592 communications were exchanged with foreign drug investigation agencies, 26 visits for of 88 people were arranged, 2 people were sent to 2 international meetings, 2 were sent to a training session, cooperation was provided for 11 cases and 43 people arrested, and 3,964.4kg of drugs (heroin,



methamphetamine, ephedrine, ketamine and Nimetazepam) were confiscated.

CGA has been upgrading the drug investigation intelligence exchange channels with the law enforcement of neighboring countries. Delegations were sent to Japan and the Philippines for visits. The communication with the maritime patrol and law enforcement agencies of these two neighbors was established, the results of drug investigation were studied and intelligence sharing and discussion of future cooperation were conducted for the improvement of international drug investigation performance.

For the intensified international cooperation against crimes, NPA has appointed liaison officers to the US, Japan, South Africa, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam and the Philippines. Collaborative channels were developed with the law enforcement of friendly



Figure 8-2 and 8-3 The Investigation Bureau worked with U.S. DEA HK Office on the "exporting of large amount of pseudo ephedrine by Dan X Co., Ltd. to Honduras."

countries for exchange of intelligence regarding international fraud, firearm, drug smuggling, and other cross-border crimes. Multiple cross-border drug smuggling cases were uncovered due to this joint-force effort. The following is the brief description of several major cases:

i.United States

- (1) The drug prevention division of the Investigation Bureau worked with U.S. DEA on the "drug smuggling by Yao, a Malaysian national." The case was reported by DEA and HK Customs Service, and the taskforce of the Investigation Bureau discovered 4,013g of methamphetamine in Yao' s check-in luggage as he was departing for the Philippines on April 22, 2010. Yao was arrested and transferred to Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.
- (ii) The Investigation Bureau worked with U.S. DEA HK Office on the "exporting of large amount of pseudo ephedrine by Dan X Co., Ltd. to Honduras." U.S. DEA reported the case, and the law enforcement of Honduras started the investigation on March 8, 2010. 29,709,000 tablets (3,209kg) of pseudo ephedrine were discovered stashed in

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the container exported from Taiwan to Honduras (Fig. 8-2 and 8-3).

ii. Thailand

- (i) The Investigation Bureau was tipped off by the Department of Special Investigation, Thailand that an international drug trafficking organization was about to smuggle a load of heroin to Taiwan in mail packages. The Bureau informed the customs via the Taipei Customs Office to intercept the express delivery packages, and found 3 cases:
 - a. The Bureau, joined by Taichung Customs Office, intercepted 663g of heroin hidden in hollowed-out books in the mail bag coming from Thailand on June 11, 2010, and arrested suspects Y and S, both Thailand nationals, on June 16, 2010. The case was transferred to Taichung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.
 - b. The Bureau, joined by Taipei Customs Office, intercepted 720g of heroin hidden in hollowedout books in the mail bag coming from Thailand on July 3, 2010, and arrested a suspect Chang, a Thailand national, 3 days later. The case was transferred to Taipei District Prosecutors Office for prosecution.
 - c. The Bureau, joined by Taipei Customs Office, intercepted 1,420g of heroin hidden in hollowedout books in the mail bag coming from Thailand on Sep. 8-16, 2010, and arrested suspects Wen and Dai on Oct. 12, 2010. The case was transferred to Taipei District



Figure 8-4 The Laotian vehicle confiscated



Figure 8-5 The drug was hidden in the side doors of the vehicle



Figure 8-6 Drug found on the confiscated vehicle



Figure 8-7 The pistol confiscated

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Prosecutors Office for prosecution.

(ii) Invited by Secretary-General of the Office of Narcotics Control Board Thailand, the Investigation Bureau participated in the meeting of "Joint Operation Hot Spot hosted by the governments of Thailand and the US at the border of Myanmar and Thailand. Intelligence analysis on crossborder drug trafficking was performed through the Thai-US-Taiwan collaborative mechanism against drug crimes. The result was the discovery of 40 bricks of heroin, weighing 14kg, smuggled by Chou, a leading person in a drug trafficking organization, on Oct. 21, 2010

iii. Vietnam

The Yilan Reconnaissance Brigade of CGA received a tip in 2009 about cross-border drug smuggling. The leads were analyzed and compared with intelligence collected. The justice department of Vietnam was brought in for joint investigation and control of the network of the drug organization in question and its routes of international drug trafficking. Evidence was collected in both Vietnam and Taiwan. On April 8, 2010, 3 suspects from Laos were arrested with 6kg of heroin and a pistol.

The Investigation Bureau and the Narcotics Crime Investigation Bureau of Vietnam learned that a drug trafficking organization was transporting drugs on land from Laos to fishing ports in central Vietnam, and to Taiwan by sea using Taiwanese fishing boats. A join-force taskforce was established. On April 11, 2010, a suspect from Laos was arrested and another killed on site by Vietnamese police. 20 bricks of heroin, weighing 5,510g after purification, were confiscated. This is an excellent example of the close collaboration between Vietnam and Taiwan. Fig. 8-4, 8-5, 8-6 and 8-7 are some of the photos of the crime scene:

iv. Japan

- (i) The Investigation Bureau joined force with the National Police Agency Japan and uncovered a drug trafficking case between Japan and Taiwan on Aug. 27, 2010. Yu and 6 others were arrested for drug trafficking, and bags of amphetamine, weighing 1,843.4g after purification, were found in the luggage of Lin and Huang, who played the mules for the drug organization.
- (ii) Yang and his 12-man gang were prosecuted on Nov. 25, 2010 for drug trafficking. They were found smuggling 1.1kg of amphetamine in their luggage on the trip to Hokkaido on March 4, 2010; 589g of amphetamine in their anus on the trip to Tokyo on Aug. 12, 2010. Both cases were stopped at Taoyuan International Airport by NPA. The entire gang of suspects was prosecuted for smuggling a total of 2,269g

of amphetamine to Japan.

- (iii) March 4, 2010, Luo and Chou, both Taiwan nationals, were held in custody at Chitose Airport, Hokkaido Japan for attempting to smuggle amphetamine into Japan. Luo confessed his accomplices to the liaison officer of NPA in Japan. April 19, the Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB) checked out the leads and reported to the National Immigration Agency and Civil Aeronautics Administration to help place Lin and others on surveillance. 5:15PM April 24, CIB was informed by National Immigration Agency that Lin was going to depart for Toyama Airport, Japan at 6:10PM. The information was relayed to the liaison officer in Japan, who joined the customs service of Osaka to pick him up. 580g of amphetamine was found in his luggage.
- (iv) Drug smuggling out of Japan by an international drug trafficking organization: Lin, Hu, Chen, Chou and Wu worked with a Japanese cartel to manufacture or purchase amphetamine in Taiwan, and then Lin and his gang made arrangement to have mules carry the loads to Japan or Japanese drug dealer came to Taiwan and smuggled by themselves. NPA received the tip and reported to Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office, which in turn assembled a taskforce for investigation. July 25, 2010, the green light was given, and the prosecutor led the taskforce and arrested Wu, the mule, Chou, who oversaw the smuggling, and Yu, who made the travel arrangement, as they were preparing to board a cruise liner to Japan. 515g of amphetamine was found hidden in the front bag of their bicycle, and NT\$ 267,300 and HK\$ 55,000 in cash was found on Chou. Wu, the leader of the drug organization who provided financial supports and made one-way contact with Japanese cartel, and Chen, Lin and 3 others were arrested at their residences on Songjiang Road, Kunming Street and Xiaman Street in Taipei City.

iv.New Zealand

New Zealand police had been investigating the upstream process of an amphetamine-ring for a very long time, and zeroed in on an Asian crime organization headed by a Taiwanese with the last name Hsu. It was found that Hsu was recruiting Asian immigrants (from mainland China, Laos and Vietnam) to establish his organization and work for him as mules. Han, who was specialized in drug manufacture, was hired to import amphetamine precursors (cough medicines such as Contact NT) and produce amphetamine using red phosphorous extraction. The NZ police found out that Hsu was returning to Taiwan for the 2010 Chinese New Year, and asked the NPA to work with the Organized and



Financial Crime Agency New Zealand for Operation Acacia, which was the taskforce investigating the international drug trafficking organization run by Hsu.

In the end, 18 people were arrested and a load of ammunition, firearms and 5kg of amphetamine were confiscated. This marked the first major case cracked through the collaboration of law enforcement agencies of New Zealand and Taiwan. New Zealand also stated that this is the largest "Asian criminal organization" cracked in New Zealand's history and and thanked the NPA for "an excellent result" and the Taiwan C.I.B. for its "excellent cooperation."

vi. The Philippines

The Bureau worked with the Philippine National Police, Anti-Illegal Drugs Operational Taskforce on a drug manufacture organization in the Philippines. The Philippines joined forces with the Philippines customs service to take action on May 19, 2010 based on intelligence provided by the Investigation Bureau. A large load of drug manufacturing equipment and chemicals were found in two containers that the organization transported to Manila. Director Napoleon Morales of the



Figure 8-8 The drug lab uncovered by the Philippine National Police, Anti-Illegal Drugs Operational Taskforce with the assistance of the Investigation Bureau

Philippines Customs Service and General Eduardo Acuna, the Deputy Chief of the Philippine Police Agency announced the case in a joint press conference (Fig. 8-8).

vii.Malaysia

This involved trilateral collaboration between the Narcotics Crime Investigation Department (NCID), Royal Malaysia Police; the Border Control Department of the Ministry of Public Security, Fujian Province, mainland China; and Taiwan' s Investigation Bureau. The NCID uncovered the "international drug trafficking By Li" in Johor, Malaysia on August 12, 2010. It found 824,500 Nimetazepam tablets and 15kg of ketamine and froze a bank account containing more than 2.5 million Malaysian ringgits. Another 17 gang members were later apprehended (including 9 Malaysians, 4 Taiwanese, 3 Singaporeans and 1 Indonesian). Later on Aug. 19, 2010, a container inbound from mainland

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China to Kuala Lumpur was found to hold 1,015,500 tablets (368kg) of Nimetazepam (Fig. 8-9 and 8-10).

(5) Collaborative drug investigation at customs and airports

To improve social order and international trade efficiency, the DGC has made the investigation and inspection at seaports and airports a top priority. In particular, it tries to deter drug smuggling, which poses a colossal threat to the public. According to the cases cracked by the Investigation Bureau in 2010, the primary source of heroin is Southeast Asia and that of ketamine is mainland China. Most of the drugs were smuggled by mailed packages, airplane passengers, air freight, shipping containers and fishing boats. The customs office of the MOF uncovered 43 cases and transferred them to the Investigation Bureau. Therefore, the close collaboration between the Investigation Bureau and the customs service has paid off and achieved the goal of "stopping drugs at ports."

To improve overall investigation performance and efficiency and to promote experience-sharing, the DGC invited experts from foreign customs

and drug investigation agencies to provide insights on the newest drug investigation techniques and smuggling trends.

The DGC also sent a delegation to the 7th Malaysia-Taiwan Minister Assembly held from March 31 to April 2, 2010. The two countries reached a consensus on bilateral collaboration on electronic container seals and agreed to discuss the details at another meeting on May 11, 2010. The first test was successfully conducted by tagging nine containers shipped from Kaohsiung, Taiwan to Penang, Malaysia with RFID (radio frequency identification) tags. This represented a giant milestone in international cooperation on cargo container security.

On Aug. 5 and Sep. 27, 2010, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) visited the DGA and entered an administrative cooperation arrangement on the crossborder investigation of illegal activities between Europe and Taiwan.

Also, canine units were expanded to



Figure 8-9 and 8-10 Evidence display and newspaper report on cooperation between Malaysia' s Narcotics Crime Investigation Department (NCID) and Taiwan' s Investigation Bureau on international drug trafficking by Mr. Li and his gang

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make more effective investigations of luggage, air mail bags, mail deliveries, express cargo deliveries and suspicious containers of goods.

According to the collaboration memorandum for sniffer dogs between Australia and Taiwan, sniffer dog trainers from the Australian customs service were invited to help in puppy training and character development at Taiwan's canine training center. On July 21-31 and Nov. 19-Dec. 1, 2010, odor source managers from Taiwan traveled to Australia to learn the latest techniques in odor source management and puppy training.

(6) Cross-strait collaboration on illicit drugs

The government is working hard to turn cross-strait collaboration against drug-related crimes into a vital link in international cooperation network against criminal activities. Efforts shall be made continuously to keep abreast of international organizations, such as Interpol, and multilateral conventions or agreements, such as the UN Model Treaty Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, UN Convention against Corruption, UN Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. By so doing, we can improve international collaboration and mutual assistance in criminal justice and fulfill our responsibilities as a member of the international community.

With the integration of the global village, the number of criminal activities across Taiwan Strait, including kidnappings for ransom, drug trafficking, smuggling, telephone fraud and money laundering, has jumped. The mutual consent against drug crimes and communication channels for cross-strait cooperation must be established by boosting the exchange of intelligence and coordination on individual cases between the police departments of both sides and building a foundation of mutual trust.

To heighten communication, interaction and cooperation between the law enforcement agencies of Taiwan and mainland China, this year we plan to foster greater business sector support, intelligence exchanges and academic visits. This should make even more effective cross-strait collaboration in the war against drugs.

(7) Fruits of 2010 drug investigation work

According to item 6, the investigation of illicit drugs, in the "issue 2: action plan to maintain social order" in the resolutions of the "cross-agency coordination meeting for the Executive Yuan social security meeting" of Jan. 27, 2010, the estimated goal for investigation of pure Schedule 1-3 drugs for the DGC was 325kg.

In 2010, DGA confiscated 491.27kg of pure Schedule 1-3 drugs, including 84,797.61g of heroin (17.26%); 718.12g of cocaine (0.15%); 35,755.42g of amphetamine and methamphetamine (7.28%); 11,985.56g of cannabis and

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its seeds (2.44%); 4,273.42g of Nimetazepam (0.87%) and 376,994.89g of ketamine (76.74%). These figures indicate that ketamine now is the most popular drug in Taiwan.

III. Future perspective

1. Establishment of international collaborative anti-drug mechanisms

The combination of diplomatic and law enforcement efforts: In its international collaboration on drug investigation, the Investigation Bureau has been working closely with MOFA and its overseas branches to promote the signing of anti-drug cooperation agreements or MOUs with other countries, which in turn would enhance Taiwan's bilateral relations. The fight against cross-border drug crime requires international cooperation. The details and control measures contained in the UN's anti-drug convention are to be incorporated in Taiwan's legal regime and policies. Efforts are being made to augment Taiwan's regular participation in international anti-drug conferences and to conduct research on fulfilling the anti-drug goals. By participating in international anti-drug cooperation mechanisms, Taiwan can interact more with other countries.

2. Closer cooperation with anti-drug law enforcement of the US, Japan and Southeastern Asia

The Investigation Bureau seeks to nurture international collaboration so as to consolidate its investigation and prosecution efforts. Strategically, countries that supply drug ingredients and drugs to Taiwan and those that exert a profound influence on our anti-drug endeavors have been given top priority. The implementation will aim to promote communication channels, exchange of experiences and intelligence, meetings on related cases, cooperation for investigation, and pursuit of criminals at large" in response to the development of domestic drug-related crimes and in light of the promotion of cooperation with friendly countries. In addition, NPA has established liaison officers in the US, Japan and Southeast Asian countries, who are in charge of establishing cooperative relationships with the countries they are assigned for better collection of information that can be used to deny drugs beyond border or to investigate domestic drug smuggling organizations in the suppression of drug crimes. DGC will dispatch a team in 2011 to Southeast Asia to collect intelligence regarding international drug trafficking and to carry out experience sharing and cooperation with investigations, so to effectively stop cross-border drug smuggling.



In the future, Taiwan will establish a dialogue mechanism via anti-drug issues in order to boost our fighting power against international criminal activities such as drug manufacture, smuggling, distribution and money laundering. Also, the international collaboration and domestic anti-drug effort shall be combined to facilitate effective connections and sufficient communications. The feasibility of participation in the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances shall be studied to establish the anti-drug strategic alliance with international community and the cooperation of intelligence exchange in terms of the prevention of drug money laundering and in terms of the collection of information regarding internationally controlled drugs.

3. Active participation in international meetings on drug investigation and collaboration

Efforts shall be made to seek opportunities to participate in international anti-drug organizations or meetings. Efforts will also be made to establish bilateral or multilateral anti-drug memoranda in order to fight against international drug organizations through playing a part in anti-drug affairs in the international community. It is necessary to have the knowledge of the latest cross-border drug-related criminal patterns by working together on international drug investigations. Likewise, organizing drug investigation workshops or meetings with the drug investigation counterparts of friendly countries, so to exchange the investigation skills for prevention of cross-border drug crimes, is also a priority.

Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations, and that prevents Taiwan from attending the international conferences held by UN anti-drug organizations or the establishment of bilateral or multilateral collaboration with other countries through channels developed by these organizations. However, the Investigation Bureau still manages to propose plans every year to visit drug investigation counterparts around the world to discuss individual cases and to improve work performance via working together in a mobile fashion. In addition, regional project seminars are an effective weapon against cross-border drug crimes. The U.S. DEF HK Office has invited the Bureau in its regional project meetings for the exchange of intelligence of individual cases. This is a good sign as the fights against drug crimes requires that the drug investigation agencies of all countries to team up. In the future, we will continue to look for opportunities to participate in the international drug investigation cooperation meetings mentioned above as an effort to break through diplomatic difficulties.

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4. Active deployment of advanced equipment and tools for improved efficiency and performance of drug investigations

Canine unit training and a dog breeding program will continue to improve the capability of inspecting passengers' luggage and mail packages in which drugs may be smuggled. Advanced inspection equipment for the detection of dangerous objects such as drugs and explosives will be put to good use in order to inspect passengers on inbound on flights

5. Strategies to fight against international drug crimes

(1) Regional and cross-border team work for drug investigation

Drug trafficking is a ubiquitous crime. It is found that many international drug trafficking cases recently were in fact the work of multinational drug organizations working together to elude investigation. Therefore, the investigation agencies must unite for a tight bond to investigate and fight against international drug crime and cut off their supplies. Domestically, the agencies involved need to put all the intelligence together, follow the principles of international collaboration, play their parts in the international community, and establish bilateral or multilateral cooperation in order to maximize intelligence exchange in order to uncover drug crime. These investigative efforts shall be synchronized and coupled with news release with proper timing in order to improve the effects of fighting against drug crimes with international team work.

(2) To adjust the direction of investigation in light of current trends of drug crimes

Emerging drugs are now popular. The users of ketamine increased dramatically in Taiwan in recent years. For this, the collaboration must be strengthened with countries from which most of these drugs are smuggled, including the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia and mainland China. Drug abuse is now a common issue that plagues the entire world. It requires the development of comprehensive bilateral collaboration with friendly countries for the facilitation of anti-drug monitoring. The foreign branches of MOFA, MOEA and all agencies involved shall continue to help urge countries with closer friendship with Taiwan to sign and throw back the documents of importing/exporting controlled drugs based on the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance in order to prevent misuse and abuse of controlled drugs in the world. The reporting and cooperation between countries need to be escalated as the import/export of controlled drugs requires the confirmation of the other country on the amount



of import/export according to the requirements regarding international trades set forth in several international conventions. At present, there are still several countries that have not been able to do this, and it requires more efforts to improve the reporting and cooperation mechanism with these friendly countries in order to prevent controlled drugs being abused.

(3) Continuation of "forensic plan for drug sources"

MOJ developed the "Rules Governing the Management of Narcotic Substances and Equipment Used for Medical or Research Purposes in 2002 (which was renamed as the "Rules Governing the Management of Narcotic Substances and Equipment Used for Medical Research or Training in 2004 to provide the basis for investigative agencies to work with foreign counterparts in forensic analysis of drug sources. Based on these rules, the samples of drug confiscated as evidence may be sent to research labs for analysis through international collaboration (mainly to the U.S. DEA). The results are systematically categorized for the comparison of drugs confiscated by law enforcement around the world and to obtain knowledge of origins.

(4) Continuation of the pursuit for drug criminals at large

The cooperation with Taiwan High Prosecutors Office will continue to establish the profiles of the wanted drug criminals and also to monitor what they are doing in other countries. If a suspect is found escaping to another country during the investigation, he/she will be placed in the most wanted list and the pursuit will continue via international collaboration. In case that a foreign drug investigation agency requests our help to apprehend drug criminals finding their way to Taiwan, the pursuit will continue until these criminals are arrested, deported and handed over to the justice department of the country requesting help.

IV. Conclusion

As the anti-drug agencies involved in international participation and collaboration have accomplished great achievements, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue to work hard to serve as the bridge between all the agencies under the "International Collaboration Division" and will help them work as a team to complete assignments. Also, MOFA and its foreign branches will continue to establish good communication channels with the anti-drug agencies of friendly countries. In particular, we need to establish strategic alliances of anti-drug cooperation with neighboring countries such as Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam, sign anti-drug collaboration agreements or memoranda, promote regional drug trafficking prevention mechanisms and expand the existing exchange programs for intelligence regarding drug investigation and information in order to create new energy and performance for anti-drug efforts in Taiwan and to maximize extension of regional strategic anti-drug alliances.

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Conclusion



Drug abuse is a global issue, yet the number of drugs and the way they are abused vary among different countries. The problem has swept nearly every country in the world for the past few decades. The same problem has been observed in Taiwan. Although more and more drugs are being confiscated every year, new drugs keep emerging from the society. As pointed out in the 5th Drug Prevention Meeting by Premier Wu of the Executive Yuan, all government agencies, notwithstanding their roles and status, had to dive into the topic and develop a comprehensive social prevention system in a timely manner. The system should dedicate itself to drug prevention, abstinence, investigation, and rehabilitation. Both central and local governments should leverage antidrug resources of every kind and assist drug addicts to rehabilitate and stand on their feet. Only by doing so can we effectively combat the problem of drug abuse.

Future anti-drug works are outlined as below. First, prevention-wise, the government has to better monitor drug abuse trends. Emerging drugs being abused in Taiwan and the world alike should be tracked. With timely information of popular narcotic substances, drug prevention agencies can formulate antidrug strategies more effectively. On another front, chemical precursors should still be controlled during industrial manufacture. By preventing industrial APIs from being used to produce drugs, drug crimes will be stopped even before they take place.

Today, drug users are getting younger, drug dealing models more complicated, and new drugs emerging. Therefore, it is necessary to stop the trend of drug abuse and educate the public to resist drugs in the very begging. Mass media should provide correct information of drugs to the public. Proper control and screening of drug uses should also be enforced to address the issue. In addition to calling on drug abuse prevention, promoting proper recreational activities is another way to solve the problem.

Regarding drug addiction, the Drug Rehabilitation Division needs to develop a diversity of medical or rehabilitation models and shall committed itself to front-end preventive measures; therefore, it can keep drug addicts from repeated drug use. The model requires all authorities concerned to cooperate: the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education, local drug abuse prevention centers as well as non-governmental organizations. It will provide addicts with life-skills rebuilding, job training, medical assistance and employment counseling in order to help them return to the society, lower their health risks, and maintain social order.

More and more emerging drugs are found and confiscated. With regard to drug investigation, judicial agencies concerned need to proactively seize drug smuggling and selling. For instance, to cooperate with international agencies, especially that from Mainland China, to crackdown on drug crimes; to establish international anti-drug collaboration mechanism; to connect international antidrug projects; to participate in international meetings on drug investigation and counter-drug cooperation. These steps will not only help cut off drug supplies and maintain social orders, but will also enhance Taiwan's images in the international community.

With years of experience in countering drug abuse, the government has planned to build a comprehensive drug-prevention network, in which local prevention centers will be institutionalized. The battle against drug abuse will be won, as we believe, if community resources are integrated, if drug addicts are helped to support themselves, and if consensus of these moves be reached in this year's National Anti-drug Conference.

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