



2014 Anti-Drug Report

Ministry of Health and Welfare • Ministry of Education •
Ministry of Justice • Ministry of Foreign Affairs



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♥ Part I

Preface



Drug abuse not only harms personal health, it also leads to increased crime rates and decreased national competitiveness. Since this problem has proliferated, nations around the world have sought to eradicate illegal drug use, yet the relapse rate of drug offenders released from prisons is 90%.

As the types of drugs and sources of new illegal drugs from foreign sources increase, drug-abuse prevention efforts become more complex. In order to reduce drug harms, the government must work with families, schools and the private sector to devise comprehensive and efficient anti-drug strategies.

The Executive Yuan held its first Anti-drug Assembly in 2006 to redirect its strategy from “Cut-off Supply, Reduce Demand” to “Prioritize Reducing Demand, and Suppress Supply and Demand in a Balanced Manner.” To promote drug prevention initiatives in all districts, drug abuse prevention centers have been set up by each city and county government.

The central drug preventative tasks are categorized into 5 areas: supervising drug prevention, drug rehabilitation, drug rejection, collaborative law enforcement and international collaboration in order to eradicate drug harms.

In terms of drug rehabilitation, cooperation among departments facilitates execution of central policies to strengthen rehabilitation facilities and medical services in order to reduce demand. Drug rejection strategies involve central and local governments’ enhanced tracking and counseling mechanisms using highly efficient communication and functional networks. Collaborative law enforcement helps keep drugs out of the country by intercepting them at ports and across Taiwan. Investigations are coordinated with China and other nations, and customs searches and border investigations have been strengthened.


Supervising drug prevention involves continuous improvement of

control systems for precursor chemicals. Drug abuse data are prudentially archived to monitor trends in drug offenses. Finally, through exchanges of information and cooperative policies with other countries, international collaboration aims to eradicate drug harms through collaboration with the global anti-drug initiatives.

Drug abuse prevention centers pursue these goals locally and provide three levels of anti-drug education for high-risk demographics. Drug abuse prevention centers also provide tracking, counseling, resource transfers and rehabilitation services for addicts using category 1 and 2 narcotics. For users of category 3 and 4 narcotics, drug abuse prevention centers provide lectures and counseling to avoid relapses and to discourage users from trying more damaging drugs. Through collective efforts between the private sector and agencies concerned with health, social services, education, labor, law enforcement and corrections, a nationwide anti-drug network has been established.

This publication is a cooperative project of the Ministry of Health and Welfare's Supervising Drug Prevention Division and Drug Rehabilitation Division, as well as the Ministry of Education's Drug Resistance Division, the Ministry of Justice's Collaborative Law Enforcement Division and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' International Collaboration Division. It describes the collaborative anti-drug campaign and its results as of 2013.

Each city and county government has also been invited to describe its drug abuse prevention center's strategies to demonstrate the impact of local drug prevention efforts. This publication aims to encourage a nationwide anti-drug initiative leading to a healthier and drug-free environment.

 M.D., Ph. D.
Minister of Health and Welfare
September 2014



♥ Part II

Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure

Anti-drug efforts call for the wholeheartedness and collaboration of central government agencies, local government, and civilian groups. To effectively curb rampant drug use, the Executive Yuan summoned the first “Executive Yuan anti-drug assembly” on June 2, 2006, which integrated a total of four areas including “drug prevention”, “drug resistance”, “drug rehabilitation”, and “drug investigation” as well as set up five anti-drug divisions, namely the “supervising drug prevention division”, the “drug resistance division”, the “collaborative law enforcement division”, the “drug rehabilitation division”, and the “international collaboration division”. Other than drawing up and proposing anti-drug policies, this assembly also resolved that city and county governments should set up drug abuse prevention centers as well as propagate anti-drug strategies in every corner of towns and villages in Taiwan in the hope of bringing the public a drug-free new life.

Following are respective milestones for anti-drug tasks:

◎ I. Supervising Drug Prevention Division

1. Integrate drug reporting data and update trends.
2. Strengthen the management of controlled drugs and eradicate illegal use.
3. Reinforce the precursor control system.
4. Monitor the trends of emerging drugs.

◎ II. Drug Resistance Division

1. Continue to organize training sessions to improve volunteers’ knowledge and abilities to prevent drug abuse and offer counselling services.
2. Enhance parents’ knowledge and abilities to prevent students from drug abuse and discern suspicious cases.
3. Continue to strengthen community drug-abuse knowledge to expand anti-drug initiatives.



◎ III. Collaborative Law Enforcement Division

1. Continue to strengthen international and cross-strait investigative collaboration.
2. Improve the efficiency of drugs investigation at borders and customs.
3. Enhance the anti-drug team's seamless collaboration.
4. Continue to promote the drug rehabilitation program with judicial assistance.

◎ IV. Drug Rehabilitation Division

1. Integrate the central government's policies pertaining to drug rehabilitation by means of horizontal cross-divisional coordination.
2. Provide drug addicts services, job training, and job matching through drug rehabilitation strategies of local government.

◎ V. International Collaboration Division

1. Enhance coastal patrol and confiscation functions with the United States, Japan and countries in Southeast Asia, and establish a comprehensive anti-drug system.
2. Actively utilize advanced equipment and tools, and deploy a drug-sniffing dog team to improve investigative efficiency.
3. Devise strategies for combating international drug-related crimes.
4. Prevent drug trafficking activities from China and overseas countries.

◎ VI. City and County Government Drug Abuse Prevention Center

1. City and county governments should set up a specialized section (unit) to promote local drug prevention projects in a robust manner.
2. Central and regional governments should jointly determine the appropriation of subsidies and human resources as well as fortify the supervision and inspection mechanism.
3. City and county governments should deepen the development of local anti-drug strategies as well as review and make amendments in a manner.
4. Reinforce social rehabilitation services and assist former drug addicts to return to the society.
5. Strengthen case managers' professional knowledge and abilities.

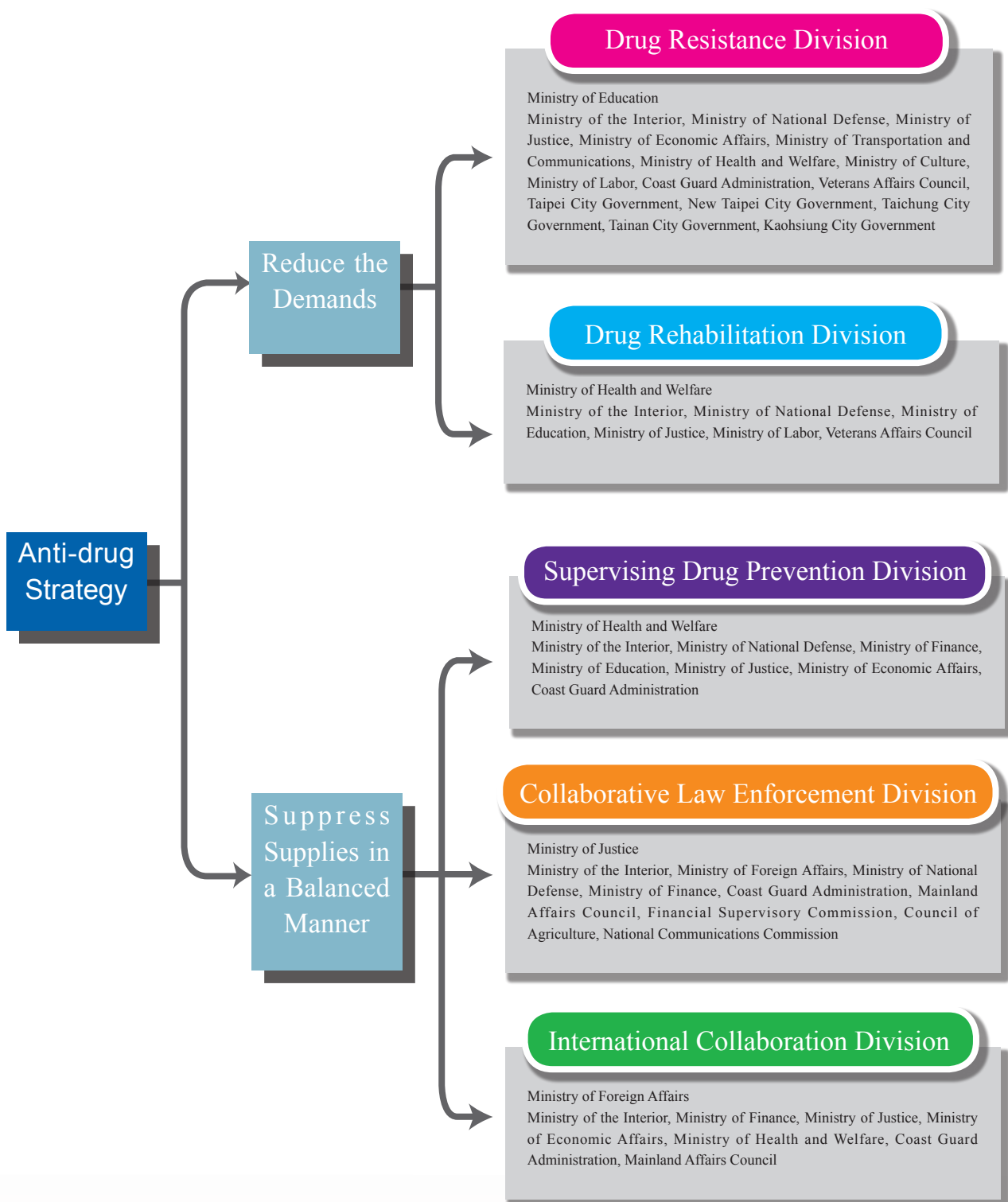


Figure 2-1 The Central Government's Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure



Figure2-2 City and County Government Drug Abuse Prevention Centers' Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure



♥ Part III

Supervising Drug Prevention

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Ministry of Education

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◎ I. Preface

According to 2013 World Drug Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's, as of 2011, approximately 3.6%~6.9% of the world population aged 15-64 have once used an illegal substance. The report also indicates an increase in emerging drug abuse. Facing the challenge of global and complicated drug use, Taiwan established the anti-drug policy to 4 major drug fight blocks: "Drug Prevention", "Drug Resistance", "Drug Investigation" and "Drug Rehabilitation". In terms of "Drug prevention", the core task lies in archiving drug abuse data, implementing warning mechanisms, strengthening controlled drug management, precursor regulating materials and improving localized anti-drug strategy. To ensure preventing from being abused, the efforts will mainly contribute to an updated drug abuse database and prevent drug production with legal precursor chemicals.

◎ II. Integration of Drug Abuse Reporting Data and Updates of Trends

1. Current Development

(1) Drug Abuse Data Analysis

The Ministry of Health and Welfare periodically collects domestic drug abuse data reported by medical institutes, accredited drug abuse urine testing institutes drug testing labs, and statistical data of drug abuse reported by the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of the Interior, and then compiled into a "Drug Abuse Case and Testing Statistics", which is provided to all anti-drug agencies and local health departments for reference. In total, 19,535 drug abuse cases were reported in 2013. The progression of reported drug abuse cases over the years are shown in Figure 3-1.

Compared to previous years, the number of heroin abuse cases has decreased from 2010 to 2012, while cases of (meth)



amphetamine has increased from 2003 to 2005, and plateaued after 2006(Figure 3-2). Most drug abuse cases were male, with the major common age group of “30-40 years old” (39.6%), followed by “40-50 years olds” (31.9%)(Figure 3-3)

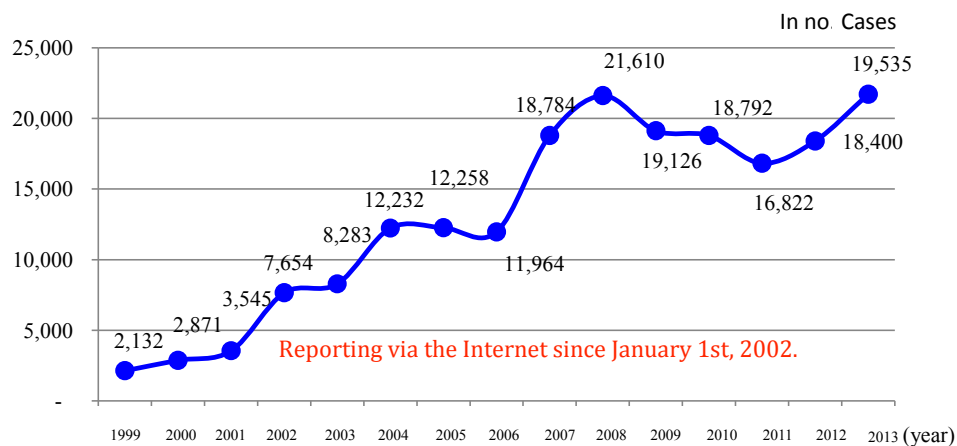


Figure 3-1 Drug Abuse Cases Reported by Medical Institutes over the Years

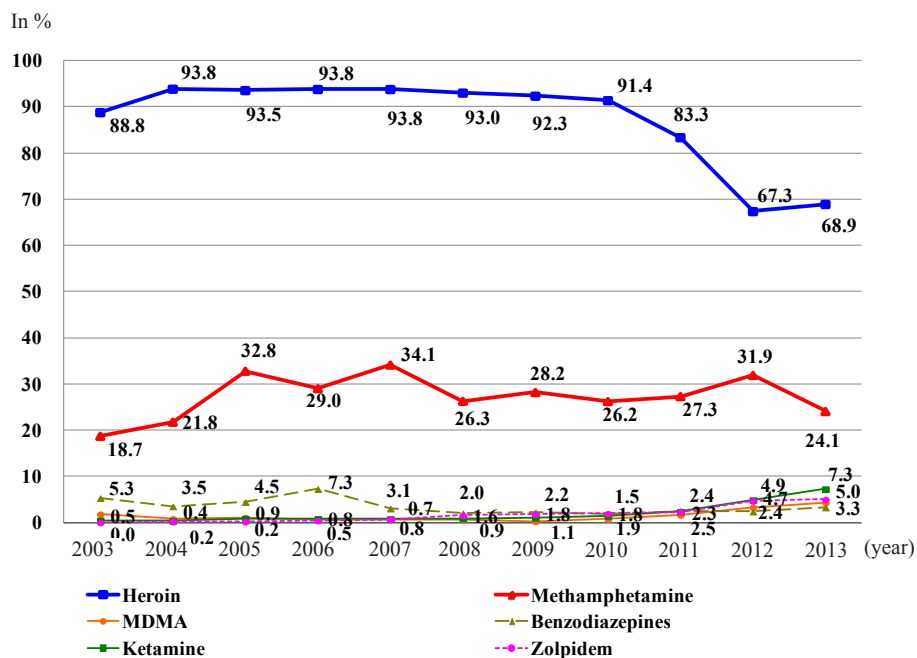


Figure 3-2 Trends in Types of Drug Abuse Reported by Medical Institutes

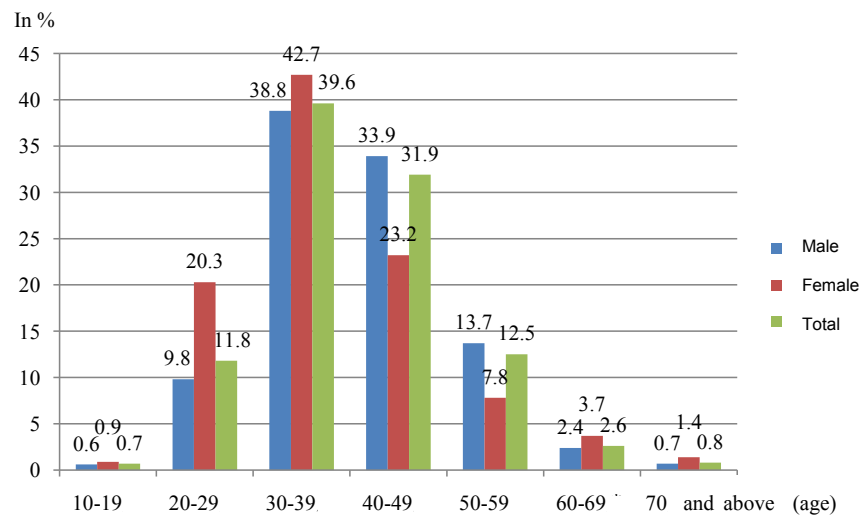


Figure 3-3 Age Distribution of Drug Abusers Reported by Medical Institutes in 2013

The three most commonly abused drugs are heroin (13,458 cases, 68.9%), (meth)amphetamine (4,704 cases, 24.1%) and ketamine (1,421 cases, 7.3%). By comparing the type of drugs used by various age groups, ketamine is the most commonly used drug for individuals ages 19 or lower (44.7%), while (meth) amphetamine is the most commonly used drug for individuals aged 20 to 29 (37.5%). Heroin users, on the other hand, are mostly above 30 years old (Table 3-1). The most common reason for drug abuse is “dependency”, followed by “peer pressure”. The most common locations to obtain drugs are “friends”, “street-side” and “club/pub/hostess-bar”. The most common source is “dealers” followed by “friends”. The most commonly accompanying diseases include “Hepatitis C”, “AIDS”, and “Hepatitis B”.

“Injection (non-shared syringes)” is the most common method of drug-use, followed by “Inhalation”. The use of injection (non-shared syringes) had decreased from 2010 to 2012, but had a slight increase in 2013. Inhalation, on the other hand, had increased from 2010 to 2012, but had decrease in 2013 (Figure 3-4).



Table 3-1 The Type of Drugs Abused of Drug Abusers Reported by Medical Institutes in 2013 by Age Group

Ranking of drugs	Under age 19		Aged 20-29		Aged 30-39		Aged 40-49		Aged 50 and above	
	Types of Drugs	%	Types of Drugs	%	Types of Drugs	%	Types of Drugs	%	Types of Drugs	%
1st	Ketamine	44.7	(Meth)-amphetamine	37.5	Heroin	61.6	Heroin	73.7	Heroin	69.4
2nd	(Meth)-amphetamine	27.1	Ketamine	27.1	(Meth)-amphetamine	24.9	(Meth)-amphetamine	14.4	Zolpidem	12.7
3rd	MDMA	15.9	Heroin	16.4	Ketamine	4.2	Zolpidem	4.0	(Meth)-amphetamine	9.8
4th	Cannabis	2.4	MDMA	14.5	MDMA	3.2	FM2	2.3	Diazepam	2.4
5th	FM2	2.4	Zolpidem	1.2	Zolpidem	2.3	Ketamine	1.5	FM2	2.4

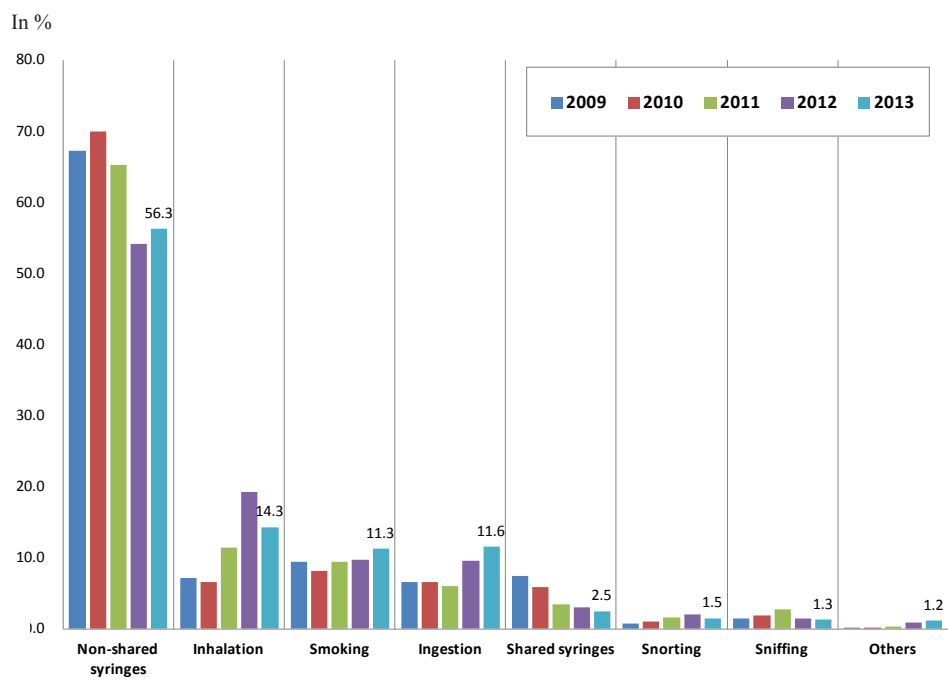


Figure 3-4 The Trends of Drug Abuse Methods Reported by Medical Institutes over the Years

(2) Management of Accredited Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institutes and Reporting Data

Authorized by article 33-1 of the “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act”, in 2013 the Ministry of Health and Welfare (previously the Executive Yuan’s Department of Health) developed and promulgated “Regulations Governing Accreditation and Management of Drug Abuse Urine Testing and Medical Institutes”, “Regulations Governing Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations” and “Standards Governing the Drug Abuse Urine Testing Laboratories Established by Government Agencies” Institutes to specify the management of drug abuse urine testing institutes and for the use as the basis of recognition and management of these institutes.

Currently, there are 13 accredited urine test facilities able to test heroin, opioid metabolites (including morphine and codeine), amphetamine (including methamphetamine, amphetamine, MDMA and MDA), cannabis metabolites (9-THC), and ketamine metabolites (include ketamine and norketamine). Due to the increasing cases of ketamine abuse in recent years, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has encouraged the accreditation of ketamine test since 2007. As of 2013, 12 of the 13 accredited urine test facilities have approved. A list of the 13 drug abuse urine testing institutes and contacts can be found on the official website of the Food and Drug Administration at <http://www.fda.gov.tw/>.

In June and November 2013, “Drug Abuse Urine Test Approval Review Committee” set the limits of quantitation of GHB and MDPV as threshold, passed ketamine test accreditation for two drug abuse urine testing institutes and amended part of the “Guidelines for Field Assessment of Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institutions”. In August, 2013, a “Drug Abuse Testing Techniques Conference” reporting method of testing GHB and practical applications of justice for urine drug tests.



The 13 accredited institutes are required to submit the numbers of urine samples tested and those tested positive to “Drug Abuse Test Reporting System” of the Ministry of Health and Welfare every month. A total of 293,642 cases were reported in 2013, 72,084 of which were tested positive. The positive rate is 24.5% (Table 3-2).

Table 3-2 Statistics of Urine Test Cases for Drug Abuse from 2011 to 2013

Item/Year		2011	2012	2013
Samples	Total Cases	237,523	284,834	293,642
	Positive Cases	54,189	60,373	72,084
	Positive Rate (%)	22.8	21.3	24.5
Morphine	Total Cases	199,096	237,845	226,605
	Positive Cases	18,501	18,668	14,541
	Positive Rate (%)	9.3	7.8	6.4
(Meth) amphetamine	Total Cases	228,922	276,192	269,258
	Positive Cases	30,656	35,015	33,223
	Positive Rate (%)	13.4	12.7	12.3

(3) Non-urine (Narcotics) Sample Tests for Drug Abuse

The Ministry of Health and Welfare’s “Drug Abuse Test Reporting System” collects non-urine test results from domestic drug test Institutions, including the Food and Drug Administration, the Investigation Bureau, the National Police Agency, Ministry Police Command, Taipei City Police Department Forensic Science Center, Kaohsiung Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, Tai-wan SGS Ltd.’s Taipei Abused Drug Laboratory, Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital, Tzu Chi University Abused Drug Test Center, Cheng Shiu University, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Taipei Veterans' General Hospital and the Medical Center of the Civil Aeronautics Administration (Table 3-3).

Table 3-3 Number of Cases Tested Positive for Drugs from 2011 to 2013 in Taiwan

Ingredient / Year	2011	2012	2013
Heroin	6,329	18,166	15,142
Substances containing Heroin and Others	1,607	1,348	1,420
Methamphetamine	14,305	15,783	14,843
Substances containing Methamphetamine and Others(w/o Heroin)	833	646	655
Substances containing Cannabis (w/o Heroin or Methamphetamine)	191	367	169
Substances containing MDMA (w/o Heroin, Methamphetamine or Cannabis)	1,572	1,864	2,190
Substances containing Ketamine(w/o ingredients mentioned above)	16,166	19,106	28,303
Substances containing Flunitrazepam (w/o ingredients mentioned above)	191	188	277
Substances containing Nimetazepam (w/o ingredients above)	374	1,032	586
Substances containing PMMA (w/o ingredients above)	13	4	3
Substances containing Other Controlled Drugs	1,672	1,443	4,037
Total	43,253	59,947	67,625

(4) Drug Abuse and Counseling among Students

Ketamine is the most common type of emerging drug found in schools nowadays. The convenience of the internet has also facilitated drug distribution among students. New methods, such as transporting in instant coffee packets, tea bags and jelly, have emerged. In response, policies under the Ministry of Education must also adjust to the immediate current conditions.

To improve the knowledge of student drug abuse prevention and the implementation plan for the three levels of student drug abuse prevention among education professionals, “Procedure for the Counseling Process for the Three-level Drug Abuse Prevention among Students” and “Rules Governing the Urine Sample Screening and Counseling of Specific People on Campus” were announced. In addition, “Implementation of the Echinacea Campaign by the Ministry of Education” was added and amended the “Student Drug Abuse Prevention Guide (College Edition)” by the Ministry of Education” in 2013. “Facing the sun for the Future –Spring Sun Counseling Manual” circulated to all school



departments for distribution to the teaching staff. The Ministry of Education has also subsidized operational expense at each city/county office. These efforts contribute to the continuous and comprehensive improvement of knowledge related to anti-drug efforts urine sample screening procedures for specific people, and how to solve problems.

The reported numbers of drug abusing students are more accurate thanks to the promotion of preventive actions shown as below:

- i. Starting in 2008, the Ministry of Education has implemented drug abuse knowledge programs to the entire staff. Anti-drug advocacy groups continue to improve the knowledge and detection of student drug abuse among teachers.
- ii. Spring Sun teams are assigned for work orientations every year in order to conduct efficient urine testing among school counselors.
- iii. Each city/county counsel board will strengthen its cooperation with the Ministry of Education to assist in drug screen tests.
- iv. Each city/county has procured quick testers for commonly abused drugs for periodical screening. Positive predictive value has been successfully identified.

Statistics show that student drug abuse has slightly decreased from 2,432 cases in 2012 to 2,021 cases in 2013. A large portion of the cases were allegedly involved in category 3 narcotics. According to “historic reporting data of student drug abuse by school system”, the majority of the reported cases were in senior and vocational high school (1,257 cases, 62.2%), followed by those in junior high school (641 cases, 31.7%) (Table 3-4 and Table 3-5).

Table 3-4 List of Drug Abuse among Students from 2010 to 2013

Year/Item	Schedule 1 ^a	Schedule 2 ^b	Schedule 3 ^c	Schedule 4	Others	Total
2010	2	282	1,271	0	4	1,559
2011	4	257	1,548	0	1	1,810
2012	0	241	2,188	0	3	2,432
2013	1	201	1,819	0	0	2,021

Note: a. Including heroin, morphine

b. Including amphetamine, ecstasy, cannabis

c. Including ketamine, FM2, erimine

Table 3-5 Statistics of Student Drug Abuse by School System from 2010 to 2013

Year/Level	Elementary Schools	Junior high Schools	Senior High Schools	Colleges	Total
2010	12	435	1,099	13	1,559
2011	3	598	1,174	35	1,810
2012	8	855	1,503	66	2,432
2013	10	641	1,257	113	2,021

Source: Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education discovered that most of cases are from junior high schools and senior and vocational high schools. To report the student drug abused cases, the Ministry has taken the following measures:

- i. Improving the knowledge of anti-drug: Since 2008, the Ministry of Education has worked to improve the drugs recognition abilities of its staff body. “Student Drug Abuse Prevention Guide (College Edition) by the Ministry of Education” was published, and subsidies were allocated for the procurement of quick testers for periodic screening, where positive results were successfully reported. Sun spring teams counseling has also shown effective results. Drug prevention and counseling efforts in schools have evidently taken shape.



- ii. Strengthen the supervision of inspection and counseling efforts:
Through various meetings and conferences with local offices and schools, the Ministry of Education has strengthened preventative drug screening tests among students, included narcotics regulation as an evaluation criteria and conducted an annual reward system for schools with enhanced Chung Hue counseling efforts. On March 7, 2013, educational offices in each city/county under the Ministry of Education were notified to conduct periodic drug screening tests in compliance with “Rules Governing the Urine Sample Screening and Counseling of Specific People on Campus”. In addition, any drug abuse in schools will be recorded in order to check for repeated offenses. If a student becomes repeatedly involved with law enforcement authorities for drug abuse, administrators of the school may be subjected to punitive measures. Educational institutes may not force their students to quit, transfer, or expel them from the school for drug abuse.
- iii. Actively prevent narcotics in schools with urine screening tests: In order to prevent teenagers’ curiosity from being taken advantage of in unlawful conducts, the Ministry of Education, along with the Ministry of Justice and the National Police Agency, have implemented a “Reporting Models of Education Institutes in the Assistance of Drug Investigation of Police and prosecutors”, a mechanism designed to help law enforcement authorities stop local drug distributors by staying well-informed of student drug test results. Starting in 2013, the Ministry of Education and the National Police Agency have established an internal reporting platform between educational and law enforcement departments, conducting meetings every two months and actively preventing drug offenses through periodic urine screening tests. Results over recent years are as follows:

Year	Reported by Educational Institutions	Arrested Through Investigation	Currently under Investigation	No sign of Illegal Activities After Investigation	Drugs Seized During Distribution
2012	729	585	None	144	83
2013	656	445	23	188	175

Source: National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior

- iv. Strengthen drug abuse investigative research and case-based counseling system: the Ministry of Education collected drug test results from all schools and grades for analysis, while setting up a “Student drug Abuser Counseling follow-up Management Program” in 2011, and required all schools to comply with the system as a part of education evaluation.
- v. Amended procedures for special personnel urine tests: In April, 2013, the Ministry of Education made a request to the Ministry of Justice for the amendment of article 3, clauses 1 and 2, in “Regulations Governing Urine Sample Testing for Specific Categories of People”, which requires underage college and high school students, if deemed necessary, to undergo mandatory urine drug tests upon request. In accordance to the main objectives of the “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act” stated in its article 33, amendments will be made to article 3, clause 4 to “underage students who were not included in the previous articles, if deemed necessary and upon consent from parents and/or guardians, must undergo mandatory urine testing upon request”. The above amendments have been approved by the Ministry of Justice in document No. 1030121632 on January 28, 2014.

Emerging narcotics have deteriorated social security, increased criminal activities and allowed the localization of drug distributors. These negative effects to the safety of communities/schools and the health of teenagers/students have urged the Ministry of Education to continue monitoring school drug abuse trends and conduct preventative/tracking counseling to create a better, healthier environment for education.



2. Future Perspectives

(1) Continuously Collect Drug Abuse Report Data

The Ministry of Health and Welfare continues to archive supply, demand, and toxicity and inspection data from the drug abuse report system from all departments in order to conduct further analysis for annual anti-drug evaluation and preventative strategies.

(2) Strengthen Certification and Management of Abused Drug Urine Test Medical Institutes

Due to proliferation of drug abuse in Taiwan, the Ministry of Health and Welfare continues to amend “Regulations Governing Accreditation and Management of Drug Abuse Urine Testing and Medical Institutes”, “Regulations Governing Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations” and “Standards Governing the Drug Abuse Urine Testing Laboratories Established by Government Agencies”, as well as updating the “Guidelines for Field Assessment of Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institutes”, to enhance the capabilities and credibility of certified Institutes.

(3) Improve Supervision of “Implementation Plan for Assistance of Drug Testing”

In order to assist law enforcement authorities with efficient drug testing, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has implemented a “Implementation Plan for Assistance of Drug Testing” to provide chemical and quantitative tests results, as well as updates to “Standard Procedures for Institutional Assistance to the Food and Drug Administration Drug Test”.

(4) Expand Capacity of Drug Testing

In order to respond to an increased demand for domestic urine drug tests, authorities have advocated the certification of test facilities in the private sector in order to increase drug test capacities.

◎ III. Management of Controlled Drugs and Eradication of Illegal Use

1. Current Development

(1) Regulate Drug Use

In order to strengthen drug regulation for medical and scientific purposes, the Ministry of Health and Welfare referred to the United Nations' "Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs in 1961", "Convention of Psychotropic Substances in 1971" and "Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances in 1988" to implement the "Controlled Drugs Act". Mechanisms to manage controlled drugs were established, including management, registration and auditing of certification for controlled drugs. These systems aimed to prevent abuse and illegal use of controlled drugs.

i. Regulated Drug License Management System

Aside from the three previously mentioned United Nations conventions, certification authorities for controlled drugs have also referred to the management methods of advanced countries. Logistics control can be established through periodic audit reports and confirmation of previous certifications. Certification authorities for controlled substances are responsible for issuing "Controlled Drugs Registration License", "Permit for Importing Controlled Drugs", "Permit for Exporting Controlled Drugs", "Controlled Drugs Import Permit", and "Controlled Drugs Export Permit" and "Permit for Manufacturing Controlled Drugs". Businesses that wish to input, output, or produce controlled drugs must first register according to the Controlled Drugs Act, obtain license in compliance to article 39 and apply for each item with the Food and Drug Administration. In 2013, a total of 1,563 registrations licenses, 45 import licenses, 618 permits for importing, and 205 permits for exporting and 648 permits for manufacturing were issued.



Controlled Drugs
Registration License



Permit for Importing
Controlled Drugs



Permit for Exporting
Controlled Drugs

ii. Registration Declaration and Usage Inspection Management System

- Auditing database:** According to the Controlled Drugs Act, businesses with registration for controlled drugs must also set up record books detailing input/output, disposition, reduction and remaining balance. The date and methods of input/output must also be stated and reported to local health authorities, as well as the Food and Drug Administration. In order to save on administrative cost and efficiently keep records on logistics of controlled drugs, the Ministry of Health and Welfare implemented a “Controlled Drugs Management Information System” to help businesses conduct internet-based auditing. By 2013, a total of 95% businesses and Institutes have adopted internet-based auditing, making the process more convenient and making it easier to conduct inquiries.
- Logistics evaluation for auditing database:** Through the “Controlled Drugs Management Information System”, health authorities may conduct real-time evaluation of logistics for controlled substances. Any unusual activities will be marked for on-site inspections in case of illegal conduct.

- c. Evaluation management for health authorities: In order to prevent the abuse or misuse of controlled drugs, the Food and Drug Administration drafts evaluation guidelines for management of controlled drugs for standard evaluation procedures. Through the “Controlled Drugs Management Information System”, local health authorities mark establishments with unusual activities, previous violations or incomplete audit reports. The Food and Drug Administration will then assist evaluation officers from local health authorities to conduct further evaluation. Any violators or suspects will be reported to law enforcement authorities for investigation. In 2013, a total of 16,197 on-site inspections were conducted, where 211 (1.30%) businesses violated audit procedures. Most violations pertained to incorrect record in the Controlled Drugs Logs, followed by failure to periodically report input/output status and failure to record in medical records. All violators were subject to penalties as described in related laws (Field audits of controlled drugs in 2013 and summary of violations are as indicated in Table 3-6 and Figure 3-5, 3-6).

Table 3-6 Field Audits of Controlled Drugs in 2013

Institution or Business	No. of Audits	No. of Violations	Violation Ratio(%)
Hospitals	406	25	6.16%
Clinics	8,409	108	1.28%
Pharmacies	5,196	51	0.98%
Pharmaceutical Companies of Western Medicines	105	2	1.90%
Western Medicine Sellers	1,176	16	1.36%
Veterinarian Facilities	19	0	0.00%
Veterinarian Clinics	491	6	1.22%
Veterinarian Pharmaceutical Companies	16	1	6.25%
Veterinarian Medicine Sellers	8	0	0.00%
Research and Testing Institutes of Medical Education	156	2	1.27%
Others	215	0	0.00%
Total	16,197	211	1.30%

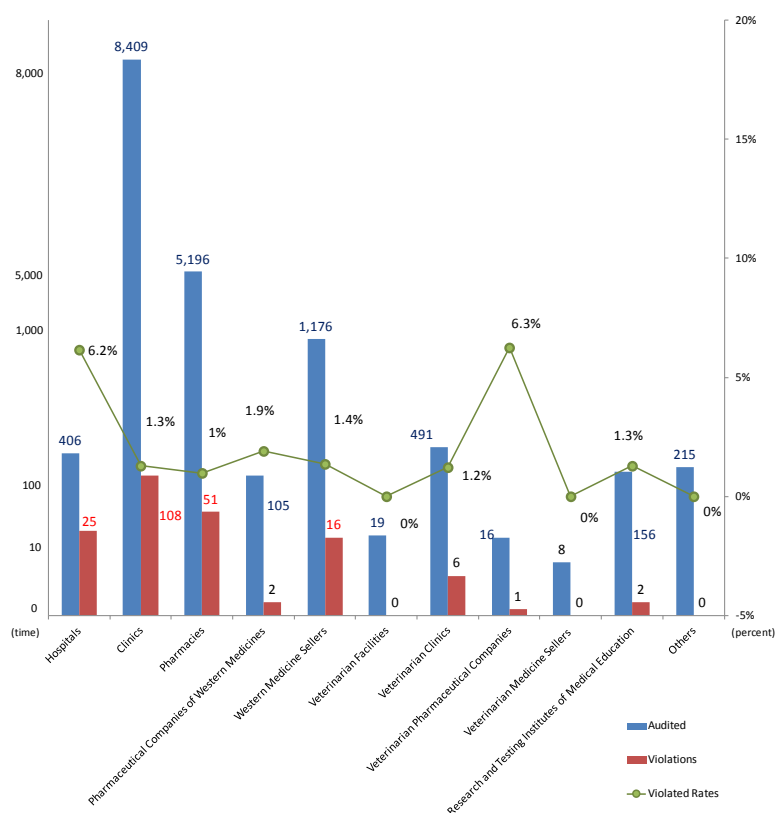


Figure 3-5 Numbers of Audits Performed and Violations Found in 2013

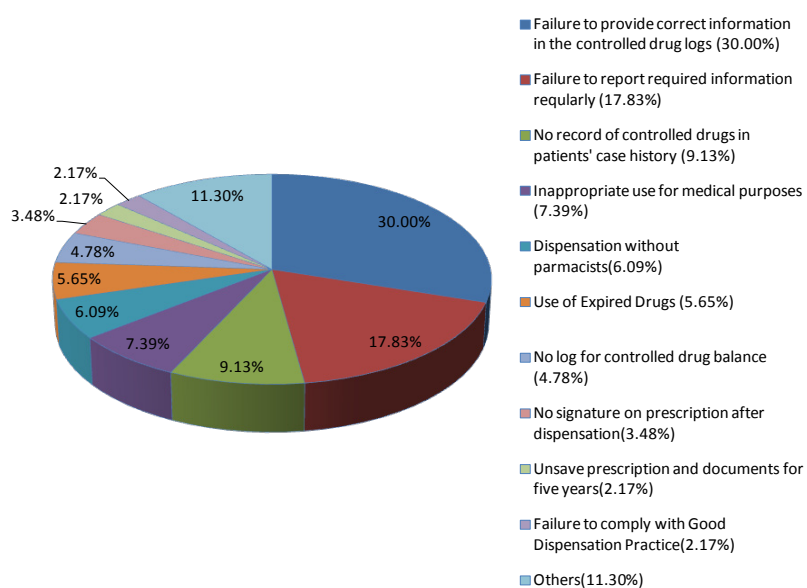


Figure 3-6 Top 10 Violations Found in Field Audits on Controlled Drugs in 2013

(2) Amendment of Management Policies for Controlled Drugs

- i. In compliance with the Executive Yuan's Department of Health being changed to the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and consequently the reorganization of the Food and Drug Administration, amendments were made to the "Enforcement Rules for the Controlled Drugs Act ", articles 4 and 9 of "Regulations of Rewards for Reporting the Misuse of Controlled Drugs ", "Regulations Governing the Allocation and Purchase Limitation of Schedule 1 and 2 Controlled Drugs " and "Regulations for the Issuance and Administration of Controlled Drugs Prescription Licenses and Registration License" on November 8, 2013.
- ii. Amending the level of concentration or dosage falls under the limit of the indicator drugs containing ingredients of controlled drugs which doesn't apply the article of this act, and promulgated on November 8, 2013.
- iii. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has set up a Controlled Drugs Review Committee to determine the categorization of controlled drugs. In 2013, two board meetings were held to add 8 more items to the list of controlled drugs (Table 3-7).

Table 3-7 Items and Schedules of Newly Added Regulated Drug in 2013

Name	Regulated date	Regulated Schedule
Tapentadol	2013.04.18	Schedule 2 (Narcotic)
Chloromethamphetamine 、CMA	2013.10.21	Schedule 2
Fluoromethamphetamine 、FMA	2013.10.21	Schedule 2 (Revision)
JWH-122 (4-methyl-1-naphthyl)-(1-pentylindol-3-yl)methanone	2013.04.18	Schedule 3
AM-2201 1-[(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(naphthalen-1-yl)- methanone	2013.04.18	Schedule 3
4-Methylethcathinone 、4-MEC	2013.10.21	Schedule 3
Phenazepam	2013.10.21	Schedule 3
Chloroamphetamine 、CA	2013.10.21	Schedule 3 (Revision)



(3) Strengthen Ingredient Management of Controlled Drugs

A total of 7 precursor chemicals controlled currently fall under the raw materials of controlled drugs: ephedrine, ergometrine, ergotamine, lysergic acid, methylephedrine, phenylpropanolamine and pseudoephedrine. It has been observed in recent investigations that many drug labs tend to use cold medicines with high concentrations of ephedrine in the making of amphetamine. In order to prevent legal medicine becoming ingredients for drug production, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has implemented regulation over concentration, logistics and distribution of ephedrine-based medicine packages. The ministry has also strengthened its collaboration with investigation authorities to reduce illegal use of ephedrine-based medicine, from 19 cases in 2011 to 9 in 2012 and 4 in 2013, as has been reported by the Investigation Bureau.

2. Future Perspectives

(1) Continuously Strengthen Management of Controlled Drugs

Strengthen evaluation of doctor prescription in medical facilities and investigation of illegal distribution of controlled drugs in order to prevent misuse of medicinal drugs.

(2) Continuously Cooperate with Drug Prevention Authorities

If health authorities discover suspicious/illegal distribution of controlled drugs, related information/evidence will be transferred to drug investigation departments.

(3) Strengthen Education for Management of Controlled Drugs

In order to prevent illegal abuse of controlled drugs, correct usage of medical drugs has been enforced through news media and seminars for health care professionals.

◎ IV. A Comprehensive Precursor Control System

According to “Typology and Declaration for industrial precursor chemicals” and article 31 of the “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act”, a total of 25 precursor industrial chemicals, and they are divided into Types A (17 precursor chemicals) and Types B (8 precursor chemicals), are currently under regulation by Ministry of Economic Affairs.

1. Current Development

(1) Declaration of Types A Industrial Precursor Chemicals Businesses and Enhancement of Types B suppliers to Establish Record Books

The effort were continued to encourage the businesses of Types A industrial precursor chemicals to report their information through the online reporting system or with the material flow registrationsheet, and to actively increase the online reporting percentage and reduce percentage of reporting by fax.

Types B businesses were encouraged to establish logs as legally required for effective control of whereabouts of the industrial precursor chemicals.

In 2013, an average of 819 businesses and 1410 items were reported, more than 97% of which was reported. Types A businesses are required to report every year, and the status of reporting for the last 5 years is shown below (Table 3-8):

Table 3-8 Quarterly Reporting of Types A Precursor Chemicals

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Numbers of Businesses/ Quarter	382	405	592	753	819
Items/Quarter	462	491	1,004	1,313	1,410

For the logs established by Types 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 last 5 years:



Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Numbers of Businesses/Quarter	242	267	283	233	210

(2) Industrial Precursor Chemicals Reporting and Examination Presentation

In 2013, the Ministry of Economic Affairs held 3 sessions of presentations in Northern, Central and Southern Taiwan, inviting the National Police Agency of MOI to deliver reports on “Trend of Production and Industrial Precursor Chemicals”, clarifying the social hazard of drug, related criminal offenses and the necessity to include nitroethane and 2 other chemicals under industrial precursor chemicals for control. The Ministry of Economic Affairs also improves businesses’ understanding towards the control and auditing effort on industrial precursor chemicals. Through these seminars, businesses have been encouraged to comply with “Rules Governing Industrial Precursor Chemicals Reporting and Examination” in order to consolidate the regulation and preventing from illegal using of precursor chemicals.

(3) Number of Consultations by Overseas Government Regarding Export and Import Businesses

In 2013, efforts were made to help in the consultation of importing, exporting, use, sales and manufacture of industrial businesses, and to find out how these materials imported/exported by businesses were really used. 211 inquiries from foreign government (including Singapore, Germany, Malaysia, Belgium, India, England and Korea) were processed in 2013.

(4) Irregular Inspection on Industrial Precursor Chemicals

Inspections on industrial precursor chemicals are conducted as needed by the Industrial Development Bureau, the Department

of Commerce and the International Trade Administration under the Ministry of Economics. Due to the newly-added industrial precursor chemicals, the Ministry of Economic Affairs increased the number of businesses needing inspection.

In 2013, 135 businesses were inspected (16.4% of total amount). Businesses with failed declarations, abnormal declarations, large import/export, large usage, numerous items, and numerous international inquiries were inspected first.

To decrease the cases with failed declaration or abnormal declarations, the examinations were carried out to help or confirm whether internal control system established by a business meets legal requirement.

Due to an increase of criminals purchasing industrial precursor chemicals under false identities for drug production, effort were made to encourage chemical businesses stay out of trouble by not selling precursor chemical to suspicious individuals or companies of different business category and confirm buyers' identities, nature of business, delivery location and intended use before completing the transaction.

The numbers of businesses examined and causes of inconformity for the businesses examined for the last 5 years are shown as Table 3-9.

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Numbers of Businesses	57	60	87	132	135



Table 3-9 Causes of Inconformity for the Businesses Examined for the Last 5 Years

Reasons for Failure to Comply with Audit	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Documents not kept for 3 years as required	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	2	9	9	11	21
No signature on use records or no storage data field on records	11	3	11	14	10
Use record or registration log not prepared, or uniform invoices not issued	1	5	3	3	7
Wrong business documents or missing documents	7	3	11	6	6
Mismatch between actual quantity in stock and the remaining quantity shown in use record (log)	5	9	3	4	6
Failure to provide correct distribution record	-	-	2	10	8
Misuse of tax number or use of incorrect tax number, incorrect weight conversion	5	1	5	9	5
Total no. of businesses corrected	32	31	44	57	63

(5) The Businesses Which Failed to Report Types A Industrial Precursor Chemicals or Provided Questionable Whereabouts of the Materials

In 2012, the Ministry of Economic Affairs investigated two businesses with failed properly declarations and transferred the cases to the Administrative Enforcement Agency for follow-up process. In 2013, the Ministry of Economic Affairs gave 6 month administrative penalties to the above mentioned companies.

2. Future Perspectives

(1) To Continue the Control on Industrial Precursor Chemicals

The effort will be continued to encourage the businesses of Types A industrial precursor chemicals to report their information through the online reporting precursor chemicals to reporting percentage and reduce percentage of reporting by fax. The reporting

procedures for Types A industrial precursor chemicals will also be simplified and Types B businesses will continue to be encouraged to establish logs as legally required.

(2) To Continue the Auditing Efforts on Industrial Precursor Chemicals and Prevent Illegal Use of Industrial Precursor Chemicals

The Ministry of Economic Affairs will continue to strengthen the irregular inspection on industrial precursor chemicals businesses along the up, middle and downstream of the supply chain.

Businesses with abnormal declaration information will be inspected first. Also, the information regarding punishments and severity for violation of “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act” and “Rules Governing Industrial Precursor Chemicals Reporting and Examination” was spread out to stop illegal sales of these materials.

(3) Close Cooperation with Justice Departments for Prevention of Illegal Drug Use

In order to prevent legal materials being used for illegal purposes, if precursor chemicals or their agents are suspected to be used for drug manufacture, the Ministry of Health and Welfare will provide information for investigation of justice department.

◎ V. Monitoring the Trends of Emerging Drugs and Displaying Early Warning Function

1. Current Development

(1) Monitoring of Emerging Drugs

i. Ministry of Health and Welfare

The Ministry of Health and Welfare started participating in drug testing in 2013, and helped justice departments test the drugs, such as 2-Fluoromethamphetamine, 4-Fluoromethamphetamine (Figure 3-7), 5-Meo-DALT and synthetic cannabinoids 5F-AKB48

and UR-144 (Figure 3-8), indicating an increase in new domestic drug abuse.



Samples containing 2-Fluoromethamphetamine

Samples containing 4-Fluoromethamphetamine

Figure 3-7 Samples of Abused Drugs Containing Amphetamine



Samples containing 5-Meo-DALT and 5F-AKB48



Samples containing 5-Meo-DALT and UR-144

Figure 3-8 Samples of Abused Drugs Containing 5-Meo-DALT and Synthetic Cannabinoids

In order to understand the trend of domestic abused drugs, the Ministry of Health and Welfare continues to cooperate with the National Police Agency on the drug abuse screening and monitoring plan for suspicious drug using groups.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare test 55 different drugs such as amphetamine, opiate, cannabis metabolite, ketamine and other newly abused drugs. Test results in 2013 indicate that most test subjects are male (85.0%) with an average age of 32.2; a majority of which had senior high (or occupational) school education (54.1%); the demographics are mostly in the manufacturing industry or unemployed (38% and 36.2% respectively); many subjects are first-time offenders (36.9%); the most common locations of seizure are on the streets (40.7%) or at road-blocks (32.4%). The top 5 most commonly abused drugs based on urine tests are ketamine (37.2%), methamphetamine (6.9%), opiates (15.3%), clonazepam (9.4%) and oxazepam (8.3%). The use of ketamine has risen to the top since 2012, indicating continuous abuse of the drug domestically. The use of new abused drugs has also increased. Multiple drugs abusers compose 46.8% of total subjects, while (meth)amphetamine is often combined with opiates.

ii. Ministry of the Interior

The National Police Agency has actively conducted investigation, surveillance and inspection of drug labs, increasing the conviction rate of prosecuting authorities. Current tasks and future outlook of 2013 are as follows:

a. Monitoring Emerging Drugs to Consolidate Preventative Mechanisms

New abused drugs tested in 2013 include chloromethamphetamine (Figure 3-9), phenazepam (Figure 3-10), fluoromethcathinone (Figure 3-11) and synthetic cannabinoids XLR-11 (Figure 3-12). In order to prevent the abuse of the above emerging drugs, the Ministry of Justice has been notified to include them as controlled drugs.



Figure 3-9 Liquid Samples of Abused Drugs Containing Chloromethamphetamine



Figure 3-10 Liquid Samples of Abused Drugs Containing Phenazepam

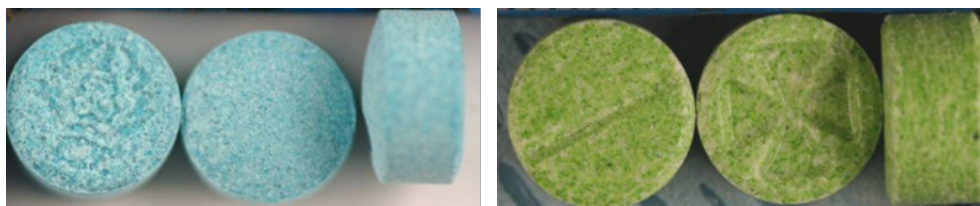


Figure 3-11 Samples of Abused Drugs Containing Fluoromethcathinone



Figure 3-12 Samples of Abused Drugs Containing Synthetic Cannabinoids XLR-11

In order to effectively prevent illegal use of industrial precursor chemicals in the making of drugs, the Industrial Development Bureau established information exchange platforms with various social security authorities in November, 2013, in order to monitor the development and production of emerging drugs while also serving as a warning mechanism.

b. Drug Testing and Identification Seminars for Improving Domestic Drug Monitoring Initiatives

In order to achieve a “Healthy Life Free of Drugs”, classes such as “Crime Scene Chemical Testing and Identification Training” and “Drug Labs Investigation and Management Seminar” have been held to actively cultivate anti-drug professionals in investigation, police, and military and customs departments. Through modular course designs and sharing of experiences, domestic drug prevention initiatives can be improved (Figure 3-13).



Figure 3-13 Workshop for Drug Testing and Identification



In addition, judges from the Taiwan High Prosecutor's Office have been invited to participate in identification seminars and understand the testing/report process for better cooperation between judicial and investigative authorities.

iii. Ministry of National Defense

- a. Ministry Police Command reports a summary of testing to the Ministry of Health and Welfare every month. In 2013, a total of 467 cases (including heroin, cannabis, methamphetamine, MDA, MDMA, ketamine, nimetazepam, flunitrazepam, codeine, phenylpropanolamine and pseudoephedrine) were reported, where 6 emerging drugs were included (4-Methyl-Ethyl-Ketone, 4-Fluoromethamphetamine, chlorineamphetamines, N,N-Dimethyl amphetamine, bk-MDMA, synthetic cannabinoids XLR-11).
- b. On December 20th, 2013, the Taiwan District Prosecutor's Office in Yunlin requested the identification of unknown pills. Test results indicated they were synthetic cannabinoids XLR-11 and bk-MDEA (Figure 3-14). Requests to the Ministry of Justice have since been made to include these drugs as controlled substances.
- c. On April 23, 2013, domestic military drug identification labs passed the [ISO/IEC 17025 Test Laboratory] conducted by the Taiwan Accreditation Foundation. In the future, these labs will continue to efficiently manage systemic documents and conduct drug tests with “Innovation, Service, Precision, and Efficiency” for both military and judicial authorities to prevent the infiltration of drugs into the military and society.



Figure 3-14 Samples of Emerging Drugs Containing Synthetic Cannabinoids
XLR-11 and bk-MDEA

iv. Coast Guard Administration

On August 29, 2013, a fishing ship was seized while attempting to smuggle 50 kg of what was suspected to be the category 2 narcotics amphetamine. After identification, 30 kg of amphetamine and 20 kg of ephedrine (category 4) were confiscated. The incident was reported to all authorities through “Information Exchange and Report Mechanism for Precursor Chemicals”.

On July 22, 2013, the “Coast Guard Administration Drug Prevention Program” was implemented, which requires thorough investigations and reports to be conducted for all drug-related incidents.

v. Ministry of Finance

a. Providing Import/Export Information for Industrial Precursor Chemicals

The Customs Administration has collaborated with the Industrial Development Bureau to conduct irregular audits for businesses operating with industrial precursor chemicals (including Types B). Import/export information for industrial precursor chemicals and sassafras oil (6,814 records in 2013) were provided to the Industrial Development Bureau for audits in order to prevent the chemicals being illegally used.



b. To Strengthen Import/Export Audit of Cold Medicine with Ephedrine

In order to prevent illegal use of ephedrine in the production of narcotics, customs offices must act as the risk assessment management authorities to prevent such incidents.

c. Improvement of Drug Identification Efforts for Customs Offices

In order to allow customs officers to identify narcotics efficiently, Keelung Customs Office, with assistance from the Investigation Bureau of MOJ, has archived standardized recognition graphs for drug testing instruments, which will improve the accuracy and efficiency of detection, and accelerate the involvement of law enforcement authorities if necessary.

d. To Strengthen International Smuggling Prevention

The Customs Administration continues to strengthen its exchanges with international drug investigative authorities to prevent the smuggling of narcotics or precursor chemicals. Annual “Taiwan - U.S. Exchange Seminars Against Smuggling” invite customs officers and law enforcement authorities to share new trends in international smuggling and information regarding precursor chemicals.

e. Performances

In 2013, customs officers seized the following attempts to smuggle category 4 narcotics and transferred them to the Investigation Bureau of MOJ or the National Police Agency of MOI for further processing according to Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act: 10 cases of ephedrine(98,829g),63 cases of phenylpropanolamine (4,695.20 g), 11 cases of pseudoephedrine (723 g) and 1 case of methyephedrine (684 g).

vi. Ministry of Justice

Since 2009, the Investigation Bureau of MOJ has collaborated with the Food and Drug Administration to strengthen domestic monitoring of pharmaceutical establishments operating with pseudoephedrine. A series of investigations against pharmaceutical establishments since 2010 has resulted in difficulty for drug-producing organizations to obtain cold medicine for illegal use. These organizations have since begun to import methamphetamine directly from abroad or begun to produce drugs from ephedrine. According to records provided by the Food and Drug Administration, the domestic use of pseudoephedrine in 2009 was 70,774 kg, which was drastically decreased to 18,596 kg in 2012, indicating effective results in preventative measures.

(2) Amendment of Drug Prevention Regulations

i. Drug Review Committee

In accordance to article 2 of the “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act”, the Ministry of Justice has collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Welfare to form Drug Review Committee, holding meetings every 3 months to review and classify drugs. A total of 3 meetings were held in 2013, adding fluoromethamphetamine, chloromethamphetamine, tapentadol and BZP to category 2 drugs, while 3-Chloroamphetamine, phenazepam, fluoromethcathinone, and synthetic cannabinoids XLR-11 were added to category 3 drugs.



ii. Legalization of Drug Prevention Tasks

The government's drug prevention tasks have expanded from "investigation, resistance and rehabilitation" in 2006 to "prevention, investigation, resistance and rehabilitation" now. The definition of "drugs" has been revamped as "emerging drugs subjugated to illegal use". In coordination with governmental anti-drug initiatives, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has pushed "The Rules of Awards and Penalties for Preventing Narcotics" and "Enforcement Rules for Drug Control Act" to be amended.

Through legal amendments and addition of anti-drug initiatives, anti-drug officers are now equipped with better knowledge, more efficient investigative measures, more accurate substance identification and more responsive reporting/warning mechanisms. These efforts will contribute to the prevention of drug abuse and hazard to our citizens.

2. Future Perspectives

(1) To Advance Analytical Equipment and Testing Technology

New methods of analysis for abused drugs are being systematically development to increase testing quantity and efficiency. More standardized analysis data is constantly archived to result in faster and more efficient identification and monitoring of abused drugs.

(2) To Strengthen Drug Database to Effectively Monitor Emerging Drugs and Precursor Chemicals

The age of drug abusers has decreased over the years, alongside more methods of distribution, such as instant coffee packets and liquid forms of narcotics. Supervising Drug Prevention Division will continue to monitor emerging drug abuse, collect related data internationally, regulate precursor ingredients and enforce strict reporting systems in order to eradicate drug hazard.

◎ VI.Conclusion

The mission of “Supervising Drug Prevention Division” is to act as a vanguard, archive drug abuse data, establish early warning mechanisms, strengthen substance control and implement precursor control system. In order to completely eradicate drug harm and create no drug environment, related authorities endeavor themselves to develop a complete anti-drug database of emerging drugs, set up more accurate testing methods, contribute to a better grasp of drug trend and establish a well-structured regulatory network.



Part IV

Drug Resistance

Chief Editor: Ministry of Education

Associate Editor: Ministry of the Interior

Ministry of National Defense

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Economic Affairs

Ministry of Transportation and Communications

Ministry of Health and Welfare

Ministry of Culture

Ministry of Labor

Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

Veterans Affairs Council

Taipei City Government

New Taipei City Government

Taichung City Government

Tainan City Government

Kaohsiung City Government

◎ I. Preface

Article 10 of the Enforcement Rules of the Narcotics Harm Prevention Act requires the Ministry of Education to comprehensively integrate its efforts with those of designated ministries, including the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Justice; county and city governments; and other associated agencies; and to undertake a sustained and ongoing anti-drug campaign through all channels available in coordination with social groups. Given this legislative requirement, for a long time now the Ministry of Education and related organizations, all strongly committed to working together each taking on appropriate tasks, have been undertaking drug abuse prevention public education campaign work. We are continuing to open up more channels to effectively undertake public drug prevention programs and will continue constantly working to further increase their positive effects.

Research undertaken in Taiwan indicates that the abuse of category 1 and category 2 narcotics has decreased but abuse of the category 3 narcotic ketamine has been becoming increasingly critical. The main demographic using this drug is teenagers, mostly driven by curiosity, and preventing first-time use of this drug is the Ministry of Education's major focus. To this end year by year the Ministry has combined the limited public education and guidance resources of individual ministries, departments, and agencies to initiate and implement the Echinacea Campaign and the War on Drugs Alliance (Figure 4-1), and strengthened its use of anti-drug guidance materials specifically designed to target particular groups in particular jurisdictions. Having good access and cooperation between government agencies and private sector bodies, and vertically and horizontally integrated mechanisms for collaboration linking central and local efforts has greatly assisted the Drug Prevention Centers in each county and city to run focused anti-drug campaign promotions aimed at different age groups, demographics, levels, and



districts. Strengthening drug-abuse prevention networks and integrating resources brings into play the synergy that can be achieved. Developing campus and community networks greatly assists promoting prevention and control of the use of illegal substances (drugs).

This Drug Resistance and Prevention chapter outlines the measures undertaken by the Drug Resistance Division in 2013, their results, and the directions that future efforts will take.



Figure 4-1 The Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Health and Welfare and Their Departments Work Together to Implement the Anti-drug Abuse Campaign

◎ II. Effective Utilization of the Media and Establishment of Anti-drug Public Opinion

Each public agency designs lively engaging anti-drug campaign materials each year and uses the mass communications platforms provided by the traditional media and the internet to raise the level of anti-drug awareness and knowledge of teenagers, and the general public. These channels are also used to publicize details of the government's anti-drug policies and create a coherent anti-drug consensus across the population.

1. Current Development

(1) Visual Promotions

i. Ministry of Education

- a. 30-second Echinacea Campaign promotional videos were aired on 5 television channels: TTV, CTV, CTS, FTV, and Indigenous Television.
- b. The Ministry of Education provided subsidies to the Taichung City Government Education Bureau to operate a Student Drug Abuse Prevention Counseling Team. During the summer vacation the team and the Taiwan Agape Caring Association - Chuanglu Academy trained 17 student ambassadors, “heroes on metal horses”, who undertook a Riding with Hope, Riding into a Brighter Future cycling event cycling around Taiwan in an anticlockwise direction promoting the Echinacea Campaign. Taichung City Mayor Dr. Jason Hu attended a ceremony and presented the cyclists with an Echinacea Campaign flag when they set off on August 2, 2013. Local students and military instructors met them to ride part of the way with them as the ambassadors crossed each city and county administrative boundary and they became the focus of media reports all along the route. The team arrived in Taipei with the Echinacea Campaign flag on August 8, 2013, and were welcomed at the Ministry of Education by Chen Der-hwa, Political Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Education, and Teng Chin-Chuan,



a Taichung City Education Bureau expert committee member, who received the flag. This symbolized the anti-drug campaign's campus-to-community approach. (Figure 4-2).



Figure 4-2 The Riding with Hope, Riding into a Brighter Future Cycling Event Promoting the Echinacea Campaign

- c. Various cultural and educational foundations—Samantabhadra Buddhist Association, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Health and Welfare—and local governments combined efforts to hold a press conference for the 2013 Unity Against Drugs campaign (Figure 4-3) on March 6, 2013. The campaign organized events such as the Drug-free Street Dance Competition, and the Anti-drug Micro-short Film Awards. An Anti-drug Gala Banquet was held at Taipei Arena on August 9 attended by the Vice President Wu Den-yih, the Legislative Yuan President Wang Jin-pyng, central government ministry and department heads, and county and city mayors (Figure 4-4). Awards were presented to winners of the Drug-free Street Dance Competition and the Anti-drug Micro-short Film Awards (Figure 4-5). The banquet also featured performances by American and Japanese street dance troupes, and National Taiwan College of Performing Arts, and the China Disabled People's Performing Art Troupe, including a Thousand-Armed Buddha of Compassion piece (Figure 4-6). Asia Plus Broadcasting Ltd. recorded, produced, and aired footage of the event. The company also provided the anti-

drug campaign video Drug Harm 2 (Figure 4-7), and along with educational material produced by the Ministry of Education, 5,000 copies were distributed to junior and senior high schools, colleges, and universities.



Figure 4-3 2013 Nationwide Unity Against Drugs Press Conference



Figure 4-4 2013 Anti-drug Gala Banquet



Figure 4-5 2013 Echinacea Campaign Drug-free Street Dance Competition - Performers, and the Award Ceremony

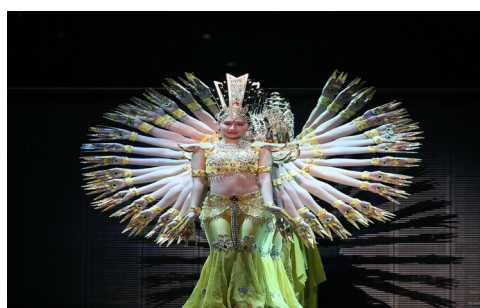


Figure 4-6 Performances at the 2013 Anti-drug Gala Banquet



Figure 4-7 Anti-drug Campaign Video: Drug Harm 2

ii. Ministry of Justice

- a. Anti-drug films were produced with the combined efforts of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Welfare to be aired on cable television, at movie cinemas, MRT stations, Taiwan Rail stations, and on the internet. Some films—such as Health Hazard (Figure 4-8), which features actors from the FTV series Independent Heroes—target presenting the negative effects of ketamine.



Figure 4-8 “Health Hazard”

- b. Sanlih E-Television, Formosa TV, ERA TV, and CtiTV all agreed to display a caption giving viewers the number of the Quit drugs hotline 0800-770-885 when reporting drug-related news. Other channels were requested to do the same through the News Ethics Committee of the Satellite Television Broadcasting Association.
- c. Sky Films contributed to the anti-drug social good campaign by adding the caption Drug crime reporting hotline: 0800-024-099 ext.

2 to all the advertising for its 2013 Hong Kong movie production Drug War displayed on the sides of many buses in the greater Taipei area (Figure 4-9) before its release in taiwan on April 26, 2013, and NPA staff attended a premiere screening held at the Miramar Cinemas in Dazhi.



Figure 4-9 Premiere of the Anti-drug Movie Drug War

iii. Ministry of Health and Welfare

The MOHW's Food and Drug Administration aired the short anti-drug videos Say No to K-Bladder, Say No to K-Bathroom; Say No to Drugs - Be a Drug-free Individual; and K-around, Diaper-bound (Figure 4-10) through all media outlets to strengthen people's capacity to resist using drugs and increase public awareness of ketamine (K). To enhance general public awareness and knowledge of drug hazards the Food and Drug Administration collaborated with ETTV to produce three short segments for the police investigation series Black and White (Figure 4-11): Say No to Endless Pain, Drug for Your Life, and A Game You Kan't Win. These segments present real-life cases to increase people's understanding of drug hazards. Movie cinemas nationwide played the anti-drug campaign videos Say No to K-Bathroom, and A Game You Kan't Win during their trailers. A short film Total Eclipse of Your Health was played during a High on Life, not on Drugs press conference (Figure 4-12, Figure 4-13).



Figure 4-10 The Short Video K-around, Diaper-bound was Played on Platforms at all MRT Stations



Figure 4-11 A Game You Can't Win - Produced by ETTV



Figure 4-12 High on Life, not on Drugs - press Conference

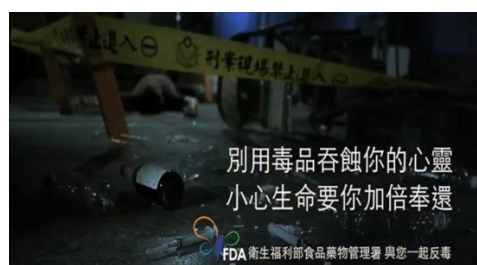


Figure 4-13 Short Drug Abuse Prevention Film: Total Eclipse of Your Health

iv. Ministry of the Interior

- a. The National Police Agency produced and broadcast a series of promotional material called Short Campus Drug Prevention Videos in DVD and print form, including the short video Still Ok! It was Just a Dream. Police and volunteers participated in lively performances of Who is the King? as part of a live theater Teenage Drug Crime Prevention promotion to raise young people's awareness of how to protect themselves and drug crime prevention.
- b. The National Police Agency organized Substitute Military Goodwill Ambassadors Groups, combining the anti-drug efforts of the drug prevention centers, Student Off-Campus Guidance and Counseling Committees, and substitute military service units in each county and city, to give live performances with the theme A Youth without Drug Harm. Media reports led to nine performances being attended by a total of 11,120 people.

v. Ministry of National Defense

A range of television educational materials was produced and broadcast by Chu-kuang Garden and National Defense Online to effectively establish the drug awareness and knowledge of serving personnel and create a shared anti-drug climate: two course units 1. Rainbow, and 2. Mind Power, and three feature programs 1. Resist and Oppose Drugs for a Brighter Future, 2. Wu Yu-Chou - Shining Beacon of the Anti-drug Initiative, and 3. Consolidate Anti-drug Efforts and Troop Sobriety (Figure 4-14 to Figure 4-16)



Figure 4-14 A Scene from Resist and Prevent Drugs for a Brighter Future



Figure 4-15 A Scene from Wu Yu-Chou – Shining Beacon of the Anti-drug Initiative



Figure 4-16 Scenes from National Defense Online

vi. New Taipei City Government

A Youth Anti-drug Concert was held in conjunction with World Taiwanese Chambers of Commerce, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, and CTV. Vice President Wu Den-Yih spoke and celebrity singers performed, all calling on young students not to get caught up



in using drugs (Figure 4-17). Community television media resources were called on: in 2013 cable TV and kbro cable TV produced programs on specific campus-based drug abuse prevention topics, broadening the scope of the anti-drug campaign efforts.



Figure 4-17 Vice President Wu Den-Yih and New Taipei City Mayor Eric Chu at the Youth Anti-drug Concert

(2) Radio Promotion

i. Ministry of Education

- a. The Ministry produced Neighbors, an anti-drug promotional segment. Mandarin and Taiwanese versions were aired on National Education Radio from March to December in 2013, and as a public service by 207 other radio stations around Taiwan in April and May. The Ministry also produced Mandarin, Taiwanese, and Hakka versions of another anti-drug promotional segment, Parents and Children Cross Swords. These were aired on National Education Radio from July to December and as a public service by the 207 other radio stations around Taiwan in August.
- b. The Ministry invited scholars and experts in the field, and representatives from anti-drug organizations in the private sector, and from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the National Police Agency, and district prosecutors offices to produce a series of 20 anti-drug units with the help of National Education Radio. The series explores current teenage drug issues and prevention policies, reminding teachers, students, and parents to tackle drug related issues together.

ii. Ministry of Health and Welfare

Taipei City Radio and the Chengsheng station in Taichung aired a K around, Diaper-bound segment to increase public knowledge of the dangers of ketamine. Three additional items—

Friends Against Drugs, Three Ways to Say No to Drugs, and Drugs by Your Side—were produced to remind people about the highly negative effects of drug abuse and help them take a stand against them. These were part of the Anti-Drug Tornado serie.

iii. Ministry of National Defense

Voice of Han Broadcasting produced and broadcast a documentary called Drug Prevention and Drug Resistance at Taichung Armed Forces General Hospital about the special drug rehabilitation clinic there. The deputy director of Hualien County Health Bureau, Lin Yun-Chin was invited to talk about four topics: anti-drug campaign activities and prevention work, how drug use transforms lives into tragic misery; how drugs harm the nation and cause suffering to its people; and investigating drug labs and tackling drug crime. Segments were aired 725 times (Figure 4-18).



Figure 4-18 Voice of Han Broadcasting airing Anti-drug Radio Segments

iv. Taipei City Government

The Taipei City Government broadcast anti-drug messages, and the Drug Rehabilitation Hotline number through 26 different public and civil radio stations; various short anti-drug videos and stills with various themes and captions were aired by the public cable TV channel CH3 (Figure 4-19); Cool Youth, Free of Drugs posters were displayed in lit-up display units at Zhongshan MRT station; and Drug Free Summer Vacation Events announcements were published in Upaper, and messages and articles about drug prevention events were published in the magazine Taipei Travel.



Figure 4-19 Cable TV CH3 Screened Written Anti-drug Messages with Various Themes. Most Included the Drug Rehabilitation Hotline Number

(3) Promotions Using Outdoor Media, Internet, and Mobile Devices

i. Ministry of Education

- a. The Ministry produced a Real Friends. Don't Share Ketamine advertising design (Figure 4-20) which was displayed on the outer sides of 193 buses in Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung, Tainan, and Kaohsiung. It also set up an official Echinacea Campaign website and Facebook group. Students and teachers at educational institutions at all levels (Figure 4-21) can use this website to display the results of their own institution's anti-drug efforts and to collectively promote the Echinacea Campaign. During the Dragon Boat Festival, Echinacea Campaign banners were erected along the event venue by the Student Off-Campus Guidance Committees in each county and city. The idea was to positively associate the traditional idea of "driving out malicious spirits and avoiding poison and bad luck" with related features of the anti-drug promotion (Figure 4-22).
- b. All Ministry of Education schools, colleges, and universities displayed the latest anti-drug information and engaged in exchanges of opinions and ideas both in and outside the campus on electronic message display units (Figure 4-23), bulletin boards, and external fences and walls to build drug-free campus learning environments.

An online Echinacea Campaign anti-drug health quiz was organized for elementary students with prizes to encourage them to go online and participate, to increase their knowledge and awareness and firmly plant clear links in young students' minds between the echinacea flower logo and an anti-drug stance.



Figure 4-20 *Real Friends Don't Share Ketamine* Bus Advertising

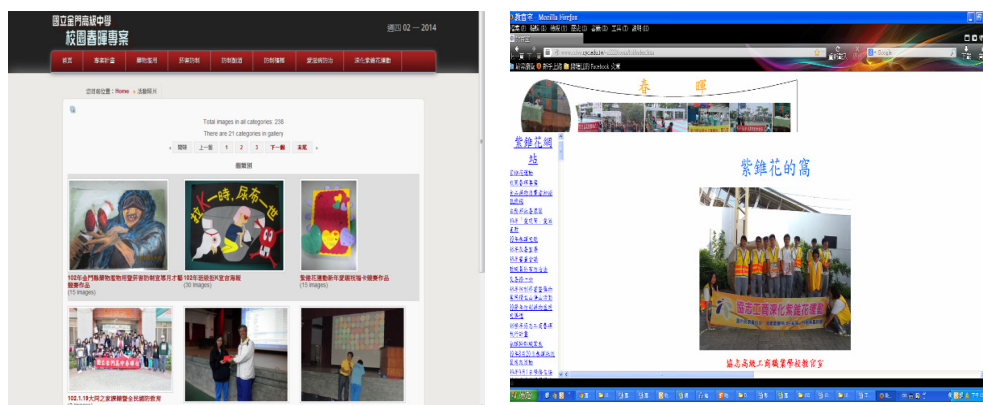


Figure 4-21 Schools Promote the Echinacea Campaign on Their Websites



Figure 4-22 Incorporating Traditional Customs into Promoting the Echinacea Campaign



Figure 4-23 LED Marquees at Intersections display Anti-drug Messages

ii. Ministry of Justice

The Ministry combined efforts with Game Flier International Inc. to conduct an anti-drug question giveaway activity on the webpage of the online game Steal Fighter. Taipei City Mall hosted a Play without Pills, Get High on Life! street dance competition in support of anti-drug efforts (Figure 4-24).



Figure 4-24 Play without Pills, Get High on Life! Street Dance Competition - Jointly organized by the MOJ and Taipei City Mall

iii. Ministry of Health and Welfare

- a. In 2013, the MOHW Food and Drug Administration combined the local efforts of all county and city Health Bureaus to carry out ketamine-prevention programs. They put up anti-ketamine posters, and hung display banners, used LED marquees to display messages and play short videos in various locations. 1,372 anti-ketamine events were held campaigning about the dangers of using ketamine. 1,976 units not involved in providing non medical therapy contributed to creatively marketing anti-ketamine use initiatives. This was all a part of the Ketamine Prevention Program, designed to help embed the concept of ketamine-use prevention in the minds of the general public.

- b. The Ministry utilizes external advertizing on the sides of buses, in Taiwan Railways Administration and MRT carriages, advertisement spaces at internet cafes in Northern Taiwan, the Chinatimes electronic news webpage, and on iOS and Android smartphones for the K around, Diaper-bound promotion. It also puts anti-drug messages on news websites such as PChome, yam NEWS, WENews, and NOW News.
- c. The Ministry distributed 10,000 anti-drug messages in the commercial district area within 300 meters of Taipei 101 to increase anti-drug awareness.

iv. Ministry of National Defense

The Ministry posted anti-drug items on online platforms such as its Facebook page, such as 2 items about Military Police assisting in anti-drug activities. The Military News Agency used the Ministry's global news network and online video facilities to release 33 news pieces about under the general title Safeguarding Officers' Health: Military Anti-drug Initiatives (Figure 4-25) to increase the level of serving personnel's anti-drug awareness. In collaboration with the MOE's Echinacea Campaign, the MND has set up an Echinacea Campaign webpage and associated links on its own global website for serving personnel to browse, to establish a correct anti-drug awareness, and to help put an end to the harm that drugs cause (Figure 4-26).



Figure 4-25 Ministry of National Defense anti-drug material posted on Facebook



Figure 4-26 Ministry of National Defense Echinacea Campaign webpage

v. Ministry of the Interior

- a. The National Police Agency invited the professional baseball player Peng Cheng-Min to be an anti-drug anti-fraud spokesperson, explaining to students the harmful effects that drugs have on the body and mind, in a short anti-drug and anti-fraud promotional film (Figure 4-27). The National Police Agency has set up a Youth Corner and an Adolescence Promotional Activities Network on its Central Investigation Bureau website. Each police department was asked to set up links to the Ministry of Education's Echinacea Campaign website on their websites to help promote this initiative.



Figure 4-27 Baseball player Peng Cheng-Min, an Anti-drug Anti-fraud Spokesperson

- b. The Ministry of Labor's E-Learning website has an anti-drug area set up on where anti-drug campaign posters and videos are uploaded. It provides links to the Drug-free Homeland network and the Drug Rehabilitation Hotline for people from all parts of society to follow and view and make use of their materials. (Figure 4-28).



Figure 4-28 Labor E-Learning website

vi. Taichung City Government

Students at 13 senior high schools and vocational schools under the supervision of the Taichung City Government Education Bureau spontaneously organized Music Festival - Notes without Narcs events and asked radio stations to give them news coverage.

(4) Print and Multi-media Materials

i. Ministry of Education

- a. The Echinacea Campaign received coverage 32 times in editorials, news reports, or letters to the editors in various school publications (Figure 4-29). In addition, there were 23 items on drug resistance and drug prevention competitions or conferences, 9 on student drug abuse prevention efforts, 10 on anti-drug events for a friendly learning environment, 2 on Chunhui counseling, 4 on Chunhui student groups, and 2 on anti-drug video premieres, making a total of 80 reports. District governments also conducted 271 drug-resistance and drug-prevention events, which tens of thousands of people participated in.



Figure 4-29 Echinacea Campaign Coverage in School Publications

- b. Real Friends Don't Share Ketamine posters and flyers (Figure 4-30) were produced and distributed to county and city district offices, liaison offices, schools, colleges and universities, and Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health and Welfare departments and associated organizations, for public education use.



Figure 4-30 A Refuse ketamine! Real Friends Don't Share Ketamine Flyer

- c. *Real Friends Don't Share Ketamine* was published in the newspapers the United Daily News, the Apple Daily, Chinatimes, Zhongsheng, United Evening News, the MRT's Upaper, My People, Sharp Daily, and the magazines Times Magazine, Next Magazine, and Studio Classroom, beginning in October, 2013.
- d. The Ministry produced *Say no to ketamine, my youth doesn't need K* anti-drug promotion slips, which were inserted in 2,855 POS cashier machines in Family Mart outlets across Taiwan as a public service.
- e. In conjunction with the Ministry of Health and Welfare the Ministry printed K around, Diaper-bound brochures for distribution at 2,855 Family Mart outlets, and HSR and Taiwan Rail stations across Taiwan in July and August, 2013.
- f. The Ministry produced a Care for Your Kids' Youths series of visual materials—Ketamine, Amphetamine, Ecstasy, and Stay Vigilant and Never Give Up—which were distributed to county, city, and liaison offices to make available to educational institutions at all levels (Figure 4-31).
- g. 40,000 writing mats featuring an 8 Ways to “say no to drugs” message were produced with two designs, one for teachers and the other for students (Figure 4-32). They were distributed to all county, city, and Taiwan Reading and Culture Foundation offices.



Figure 4-31 Stay Vigilant and Never Give Up – part of the Care for Your Kids' Youth series



Figure 4-32 Writing Mats with Anti-drug Messages, Designed for Teachers (L) and Students (R)

ii. Ministry of Justice

With the Taiwan Alliance for Advancement of Youth Rights and Welfare, the Ministry has published 13 episodes of a Drug-free comic strip in the Mandarin Daily News since May 31, 2013. Using the comic strip format that teenagers enjoy with lively stories is designed to stir their enthusiasm and increase their anti-drug awareness.

iii. Ministry of Health and Welfare

The MOHW Food and Drug Administration produced 4 Steps to Reverse Drug Harm posters (Figure 4-33), Cool Drug-free Individuals brochures about amphetamine dangers (Figure 4-34), and 5 Correct Uses of Sedative and Sleeping Pills posters and flyers. A variety of K around, Diaper-bound posters were also produced. The Ministry published the 2013 Drug Abuse Prevention Guide and collaborated with Taichung Veterans General Hospital Chiayi Branch to publish the 2013 case-study handbook High on Life, Not on Drugs (Figure 4-35). These anti-drug promotional materials were published in Next Magazine, Studio Classroom, Money Weekly, the MRT's Upaper, the China Times, Taiwan Daily, Economic Times, and Business Times.



In 2013, the MOHW Social Assistance and Social Work Department subsidized 193 community development associations to undertake community events or printed anti-drug promotional material including Echinacea Campaign logos and slogans, which were displayed, distributed, and explained at events such as Nationwide Community Welfare Demonstration Fairs. The aim is to have the community organizations taking part in such local events join in taking anti-drug education work right into villages, and local communities. 88,200 residents benefited from the anti-drug education and promotions undertaken in various districts and communities in 2013.



Figure 4-33 The 4 Steps to Reverse Drug Harm poster



Figure 4-34 The Drug-free Individual Brochure about Amphetamine Dangers



Figure 4-35 The Case-study Handbook High on Life, Not on Drugs

iv. Ministry of National Defense

The Ministry published 361 anti-drug articles in Youth Daily, the monthlies Victorious, Struflight, and the quarterly Home Sweet Home (Figures 4-36, Figure 4-37).



Figure 4-36 An anti-drug Feature Story in the News Section of Youth Daily



Figure 4-37 An anti-drug Feature Story in Struflight

v. Ministry of Labor

The Ministry of Labor and its subsidiary units displayed anti-drug slogans and messages using LED marquees at all the seminars and events it held. 69 events were hosted in 2013, with a total attendance of 16,276.

vi. Ministry of Transportation and Communications

The Ministry's Tourism Bureau posted Drug Harm Prevention material on the Consumer Protection Matters section of its administrative information website for both the general public and people working in the tourism sector to look at. This material forms part of the pre-employment training courses for all tour guides and tour leaders and the content may be included in their course completion testing. 5,012 tour guides and tour leaders completed the training in 2013.

The Ministry's Taiwan Railways Administration display equipment presents anti-drug messages in train carriages (Figure 4-38) and at all stations. It also displayed posters and CHECK cloth banners at 216 train stations around Taiwan, and displayed anti-drug slogans in some trains using LED display panels.

The Ministry's Maritime and Port Bureau presents anti-drug campaign material using marquees (i.e. running message displays) and playing videos in the passenger waiting rooms at Kaohsiung Port, Keelung Port, Taichung Port, Budai Port, and Makung Port (Figure 4-39). These call on people to take the hazards of drugs very seriously and encourage them to work together to strengthen drug resistance and prevent drug abuse.



Figure 4-38 Displays inside an Electric Multiple Unit Train

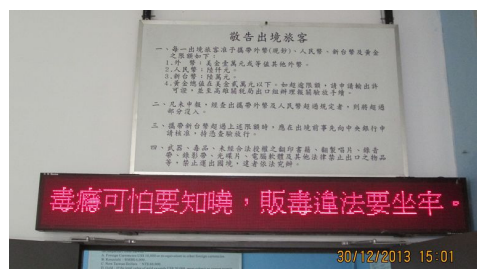


Figure 4-39 An LED Marquee in the Kaohsiung Port Passenger Waiting Room

vii. Veterans Affairs Council

The Veterans Affairs Council covered the topics How to Correctly Take Medicine, Drug Misuse Prevention, Legal Responsibilities, and Personal Experiences at various times through its media outlets: Glory Biweekly (Figure 4-40), Glory E-papers, and the Veterans Culture website, and on the Voice of Han Broadcasting Network's Evergreen Tree program. Doctors from the Veterans General Hospital toxicology ward, lawyers, experts, and researchers were invited to speak on topics, act as a consultant answering questions, or write articles to help make better use of these media to establish a public anti-drug climate and improve public participation in the drug resistance promotion.



Figure 4-40 Glory Biweekly covering Echinacea Campaign News

2. Future Perspectives

- (1) Themed anti-drug promotional materials were produced addressing policy, law, medical, and education aspects, with different versions designed to reach out to different ethnic communities and age groups, and different campaigns, teaching materials, and teaching aids suitable for different age groups, communities, educational levels, and locations were used to increase the effectiveness of anti-drug campaign work.
- (2) The drug prevention and drug resistance campaign work must target the most significant current issues and providing related measures to help people overcome addictions. The mass media must continue to be used to inform the general public about drug dangers and anti-drug campaign news, to more effectively promote drug prevention and drug resistance.

- (3) Implement a Healthy Life, Resist Drugs, Love Yourself and Others campaign which directly uses a health focus for marketing drug abuse prevention. In particular make more use of the Echinacea Campaign logo and a lively engaging approach to attract teenagers and the wider public to care about tackling drug problems.
- (4) Resources and policies, marketing and media will be integrated across ministries and departments to undertake anti-drug public education, to continue to raise the general public's awareness and knowledge of drug harm, and bring together private sector resources and reach into every corner of society, strengthening public anti-drug attitudes.

◎ III. Consolidation of a Rigorous Comprehensive Screening and Counseling Network

Urine testing is one of the most important methods of preventing rampant indiscriminate drug abuse. Undertaking this work properly is imperative if we want to build a healthy society. It is essential to identify people who are abusing drugs at an early stage and provide them appropriate counseling advice and rehabilitation to effectively prevent drug abuse and create a healthy drug-free environment.

1. Current Development

(1) Ministry of Education

In compliance with the Urine Screening Test and Counseling Procedures for individuals in the designated Specific Categories of People in Educational Institutions at all Levels, and the Procedures for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Level Student Drug Abuse Prevention and Counseling, the Ministry of Education announced the Ministry of Education Echinacea Campaign Implementation Program (organization diagram at Figure 4-41). This focuses on urine testing of individuals in the designated Specific Categories of People.

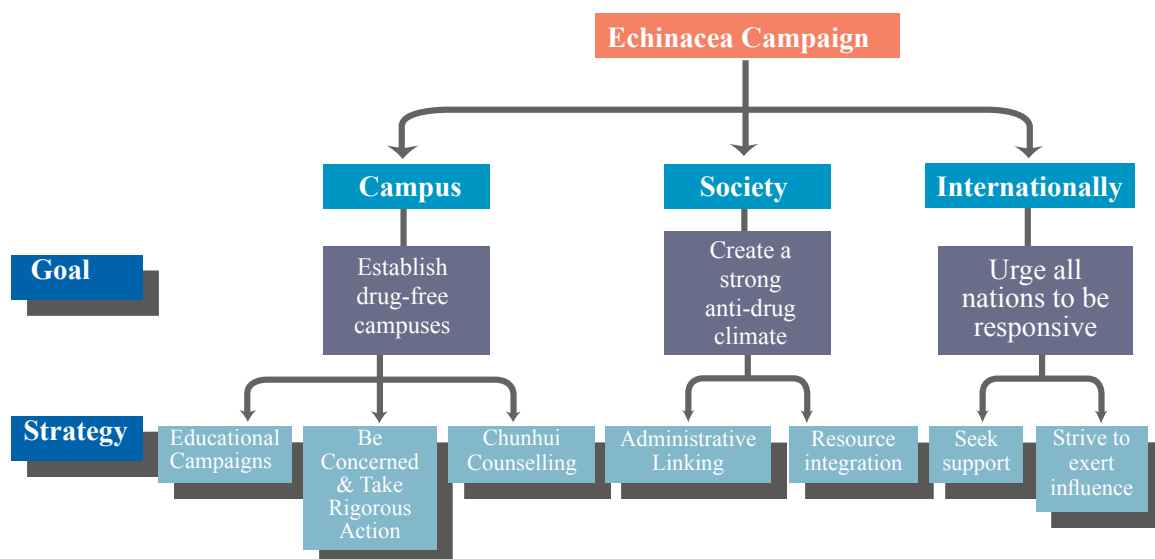


Figure 4-41 Organization Diagram of the Ministry of Education Echinacea Campaign Implementation Program

- i. In compliance with the Executive Yuan's Regulations Governing Urine Sample Testing for Specific Categories of People, every school, college, and university must establish a name list of all individuals in the designated Specific Categories of People and convene a meeting to review it, and request the principal or president to approve the meeting's work. In 2013, an average a total of 15,000 or more such individuals were listed every month across educational institutions at all levels.
- ii. The Ministry conducts annual coordination meetings and work seminars on the undertaking of urine screening tests of individuals in the designated Specific Categories of People, explaining the test procedures, and puts forward supplementary procedures, focusing on ensuring reliable results and dealing with people newly listed as being in one of the Specific Categories.

- iii. To improve the effectiveness of counseling for students abusing drugs the educational institutions they are attending are required to implement campus safety reporting and set up specialized Chunhui teams to provide counseling to drug abusing students. Additionally, educational institutions at all levels must also enter data into the Drug Abusing Student Counseling Management System regularly to facilitate effective tracing and supervision. An Establish a Student Drug Abuse Counseling Model and Successful Assessment Plan (with teaching materials, teaching aids, and a counseling handbook) was developed; counselor training courses for Chunhui groups were also developed, providing attendees (657 in 2013) with details of rehabilitation case-studies appropriate for using on campus counseling individual drug abusing students. Students suspected to be using category 2 or category 3 narcotics were transferred to a drug rehabilitation institution or drug rehabilitation treatment facility. 109 students were transferred to receive medical treatment to break their addiction.
- iv. The Ministry implemented the Student Drug Abuse Prevention Professional Consultation Service Group Program (Figure 4-42) and subsidized 13 county and city Student Off-Campus Guidance and Counseling Committees in New Taipei City to invite psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, Youth Counseling Committees, and probation officers to provide advisory services regarding individual cases to Chunhui teams at educational institutions of all levels, and provide individual assistance for cases of severe drug abuse cases, and transfers for medical and rehabilitation treatment, or implement wilderness adventure therapy, and adventure education to help students caught up in abusing drugs turn their lives in a positive direction and have the courage to reject drugs and their dangers.



Figure 4-42 The Ministry Implemented “Students Drug Abuse Prevention Professional Consultation Service Group Program



- v. The Ministry implemented the Educational Units and Narcotics Investigations Cooperative Assistance Model which requires educational units in each county and city to assist investigatory and police units effectively obtain the most recent intelligence data, for investigating and gathering evidence about cases of drug crime on campuses, in order to prevent drugs entering campuses and block the channels used, and safeguard campus safety. In 2013, the MOE also worked with the National Police Agency's Criminal Investigation Bureau and strengthened the 3-level platform for communication between law enforcement and education units, from central level to local level, for working together to safeguard campus safety.
- vi. The MOE Youth Development Administration organized the Youth on Light Program to help young people become aware of the dangers of drugs and equip them with skilful ways to avoid and resist narcotics. It was anticipated that 225 people would be trained in 2013, but 247 actually enrolled (110% of the anticipated figure) and of these, 219 successfully completed the training. 195 (89% of those 219) are now either employed, studying at school or college, working and studying at the same time, or undertaking vocational training. The program has helped more than 80% of the students resume their studies or enter the workforce.

(2) Ministry of Justice

In accordance with Article 3 of the Regulations Governing Urine Sample Testing for Specific Categories of People, detainees in correctional facilities, and staff responsible for the storage of narcotics at the MOI Investigation Bureau, and drug testing personnel must all undergo urine testing. 181,270 urine tests were conducted on detainees in 2013, of which 12,821 were of people undergoing observational rehabilitation, and 4,171 were of detainees undergoing mandatory rehabilitation. In addition, in compliance with these Regulations, tests for opiates and amphetamine were randomly conducted on 12 of the 117 narcotics storage staff members, investigators, and testers at the Investigation Bureaus. These tests all produced negative results.

(3) Ministry of the Interior

- i. The MOI National Police Agency collaborated with the Ministry of Education to implement the Educational Units and Narcotics Investigations Cooperative Assistance Model to assist law enforcement authorities collect evidence and intelligence, in connection with drug abuse case investigations to prevent narcotics from entering school grounds and effectively protect students' physical and mental health and well-being and campus safety.
- ii. To achieve effective early prevention and early treatment and rehabilitation, the MOI National Conscription Agency assists male conscripts to voluntarily seek treatment. Between 2006 (conscript batch 46) and 2013 it has conducted full urine tests on 173,338 male conscripts on the second day after they enter barracks.

(4) Ministry of National Defense

- i. In their first week of service, conscripts undertake the Military Law Education for New Conscripts program and learn about the Narcotics Harm Prevention Act. In 2013, 3,065 military law and new conscript seminars were held, which were attended by 416,922 people. The Military Disciplinary Education Program issued in 2013 formulated Drug Harm Prevention for Military Personnel education topics, to be taught in conjunction with military discipline education and off-barracks expectations, using case studies, laws and regulations, and drug knowledge and awareness, to ensure and safeguard sobriety and safety in the armed forces.
- ii. The MND conducted 586,342 urine tests on serving personnel in 2013. 930 tested positive in preliminary evaluation and 460 were confirmed positive at further testing, and in accordance with regulations, all were sent to military judicial units for a hearing. In 2011, 104 individuals were placed under observational rehabilitation, and 6 of these became repeat offenders (a recidivism rate of 5.7%). In 2012, 93 individuals were placed

under observational rehabilitation and 1 became a repeat offender (a recidivism rate of 1.1%). In 2013, 82 individuals were placed under observational rehabilitation and none became a repeat offender (a recidivism rate of 0%) (Figure 4-43). These statistics indicate the effectiveness of drug resistance initiatives.

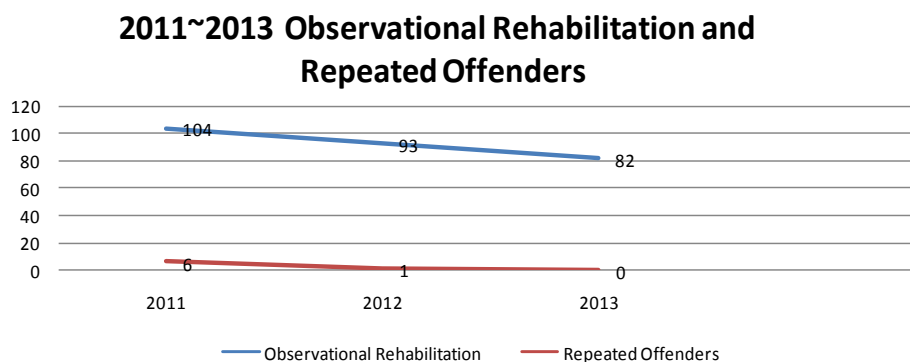


Figure 4-43 Military Personnel Observational Rehabilitation, and Repeat Offenders 2011–2013

iii. In 2013, the MND targeted addiction problems, and 75 individuals were counseled in 147 sessions. The Ministry ordered the Next Stop: Happiness handbooks to continue be made use of in all subordinate mental health centers (figure 4-44) to help effectively raise drug awareness.



Figure 4-44 Next Stop: Happiness Handbooks - downloadable from the MND website

iv. To increase military counselors' understanding of drug addiction problems among serving personnel to effectively counsel such people to cope with life in the military, five separate 3-day training seminars were held between May 1 and May 22, 2013, in Northern, Central, and Southern Taiwan. A total of 269 people participated in the training.

(5) Ministry of Labor

The MOL Workforce Development Agency implemented the Employment Integration Program (Youth Section), and integrating resources from private sector groups held employment preparation classes for disadvantaged young people to explore careers that might interest them and establish a clear understanding of workplace ethics and expectations. During these classes, each person participating was provided individual counseling assistance services, to help them smoothly find steady employment.

(6) Ministry of Economic Affairs

The Ministry formulated the Operation Directions for Urine Screening Tests for Specific Categories of People in Ministry of Economic Affairs Organizations (Agencies) and implemented urine testing work. In 2013, there were 18,455 people in MOEA organizations (agencies) whose work affected public safety who fell into one of the designated categories, and urine tests were conducted on 12,436 people (including contractors). 9 individuals initially tested positive, and 4 were confirmed positive.

(7) Ministry of Transportation and Communications

- i. The Directorate General of Highways conducted urine screening tests on personnel in the designated Specific Categories of People in compliance with the Implementation Directions for Land Transportation Urine Screening Tests for Specific Categories of People in 2013. There were no positive test results except for that of one employee at the Hsinchu Motor Vehicles Office who was taking clinically prescribed cough syrup (the clinic doctor provided written certification) and therefore falsely tested positive for what was suspected to be morphine or a related drug.
- ii. In compliance with the Executive Yuan's Drug Harm Prevention Program and the Standard Operation Procedure for MOTC Taiwan Railways Administration Urine Screening Tests, the Taiwan Railways Administration undertakes rigorous checks and conducts regular testing.



The number of people tested in 2013 and the proportion of the workforce they represent is shown in the attached table. No positive results were found in 2013.

- iii. In compliance with the Operation Directions for Urine Screening Tests of Specific Categories of People Among Aeronautic Personnel the Civil Aeronautics Administration conducts drug tests of some of its personnel who have an aviation license during their annual medical examination. An amendment to these Operation Directions was promulgated in 2013, and as a result, in addition to pilots, air traffic control personnel, aircraft mechanics, ground mechanics, and aircraft dispatchers, maintenance personnel are now also subject to urine screening tests to enhance the prevention of drug use by personnel working in the aeronautic field and ensure flight safety.
- iv. The Taiwan Railways Administration conducts random urine screening, in addition to the tests done during annual staff health checks. In 2013, 294 members of its staff of 715 (40%) were tested.
- v. The Maritime and Port Bureau conducted urine screening tests of 185 workers at Keelung, Taichung, and Kaohsiung ports. No positive results were found.

(8) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

The statistics for the results of urine screening tests conducted by the Coast Guard Administration and its subsidiary units in 2013 are set out below in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Coast Guard Administration 2013 Urine Screening Test Result Statistics

Unit	No. of People Tested	No. of Positive Initial Test Results	No. of Positive Results when Sent for Retesting
Maritime Patrol Directorate General & Subsidiary Units	2284	7	3
Northern Coast Patrol Office & Subsidiary Units	4328	8	5
Central Coast Patrol Office & Subsidiary Units	4729	0	0
Southern Coast Patrol Office & Subsidiary Units	4361	2	0
Eastern Coast Patrol Office & Subsidiary Units	1430	0	0
Total	17132	17	8

(9) Taipei City Government

To implement the drug-abuse screening work, in 2013 the Taipei City Government Education Bureau purchased 3,500 ketamine/amphetamine 2-in-1 easy-use quick test reagent kits to be used by schools, colleges and universities to test the urine of individuals in the designated Specific Categories of People, in specific circumstances or after long breaks from classes. School safety reports indicate that 224 student drug abusers were identified in 2013, In accordance with regulations all of them were put into groups to receive Chunhui counseling. Following 113 case reports on 101 of these students, Social Affairs Bureau youth centers were requested to assist with follow-up counseling. Three schools for drop-outs (Cheng Feng Teenager's School, Good Shepherd Social Welfare Service, and Elim Youth Center), were organized with help from private sector organizations, and they counseled 65 students in 2013. Since 2010, treatment programs for youths caught up in drug abuse in Taipei have been organized collaboratively with the Health Bureau. Any young person aged under 18, registered as a resident or studying at a school, college or university in Taipei City who is using category 3 or category 4 narcotics and has been assessed as needing medical treatment is eligible to receive 3 months of free medical evaluations, interviews, consultations, urine screening tests, and medical treatment and follow-up monitoring, or group psychological therapy. Taipei campus drug seizure reporting and handling processes have been established. Details of individuals assessed as needing to be transferred to the law enforcement authorities were confidentially reported to the Taipei District Prosecutors Office or the Shihlin District Prosecutors Office. 11 such confidential reports were made in 2013.



(10) New Taipei City Government

- i. In 2012 the New Taipei City Education Bureau applied to the Ministry of Education to have 22 substitute military conscripts assigned to work in the Chunhui program. The conscripts underwent special training to increase their knowledge and equip them to help prevent student drug abuse and assist schools, colleges, and universities undertake Chunhui work and counseling. Random urine screening tests were conducted and sent away for testing 150 times in 2013, with 75 positive tests, indicating the need for ongoing thorough drug abuse screening work.
- ii. In combination with the Department of Health Not-Heroin Rehabilitation Program, 12 campuses were given assistance to help 103 students who had become addicted to taking category 2 or category 3 narcotics receive medical help. In July, 2013, a Be Brave and say no! outdoor experience activity in Hualien was planned. This wilderness activity was designed for young people to push their physical limits and stay away from drugs. High-risk Youth Reporting Centers were set up and 20 liaison and preparation meetings were held, to help drug abusing students turn their lives around and change their destructive behavior.

(11) Taichung City Government

The Taichung City Government Education Bureau allocated NTD 310,535 to conduct urine screening tests on individuals in the designated Specific Categories of People after extended official non-attendance days. Non-scheduled urine screening tests using simple quick easy-use reagent kits were also conducted when the circumstances called for it. In 2013, 134 students tested positive for drug abuse, and all were registered in the drug abusing student case counselling and follow-up management system. Teachers, guidance counselors, administrative personnel, campus military instructors, and parents worked together to establish Chunhui teams to provide counseling and guidance. There were 60 cases of drug abusing students dropping out of counseling programs and these students were all transferred to the city's drug harm prevention center for monitoring and

counseling. 51 students successfully finished the counseling program, and another 43 were transferred to the city's Student Drug Abuse Prevention Service Professional Consultation Service Group to undertake a rehabilitation program to help them overcome their addiction.

(12) Tainan City Government

In 2013, the Tainan City Government Education Bureau conducted 1,428 urine screening tests, 12 of which yielded positive results.

(13) Kaohsiung City Government

In 2013, the Kaohsiung City Government Education Bureau allocated NTD1.1 million to conduct urine screening tests. 3 sessions were held, and 3,321 tests were conducted. 56 students tested positive for drug abuse: 5 had taken amphetamines, 2 had taken MDMA, 43 had taken ketamine, 2 had taken both amphetamine and ketamine, and 4 had taken both MDMA and ketamine. All these students were sent to receiving counseling.

2. Future Perspectives

- (1) The drug testing and monitoring of people in high-risk groups in accordance with the Executive Yuan's Regulations Governing Urine Sample Testing for Specific Categories of People will continue and be intensified, and all units must keep a register of any personnel listed in the designated Specific Categories of People and monitor them, and undertake scheduled, non-scheduled, and random drug testing of their urine. All units must be fully aware of the range and types of drugs currently being abused at any time and the associated statutory threshold levels, and purchase suitable quick test reagent kits, to detect people who are abusing drugs and provide medical treatment and rehabilitation measures, and follow-up counseling as early as possible.
- (2) All associated agencies and units must put in place screening tests of personnel in the designated Specific Categories of People to detect drug abuse and increase the urine testing detection rate. Actively combine the resources and networks of all the ministries and departments involved,



and establish efficient notification systems linking educational institutions, social affairs agencies, judicial, law enforcement, and policy units, and medical treatment systems to facilitate the reporting of details of individual drug abuse cases, and provide consultation, counseling and medical treatment referral services.

- (3) Intensify gathering the most up-to-date information on drug abuse, and provide details of what is popular at any time, always being fully aware of the latest developments. Carry out case reporting and notifications in accordance with regulations, and transfer drug abusers to receive rehabilitation treatment, advice, and counseling. Provide therapy to help drug users overcome their addiction and relapse prevention courses to give them ways to stay right away from drug dangers. Work together to establish a comprehensive warning and counseling system to prevent drug use.
- (4) Target high-risk families and young people with deviant behavior, and boost anti-drug education, thorough investigation and monitoring, and counseling. Take a counselling takes precedence over punishment approach, boost the counseling referral mechanisms for drug abuse cases, and establish platforms horizontally linking district youth advisory offices and Social Affairs Bureaus to coordinate case handling. The relapse prevention education programs for detainees at correctional facilities must be intensified to help them stay away from drug harm. They must actively seek social and family support after being released and returning to society, and comprehensive drug prevention early warning and effective counseling systems must be jointly established, to reduce the number of people caught up in drug abuse.

◎ IV. Improvement of Anti-drug Knowledge, and Enhancement of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Level Prevention

In recent years, new types of drug abuse have been constantly emerging, and the age of drug abusers has continued to fall, year by year. The negative effects and impact of this reach into every layer of society. It is essential to

better integrate our current mechanisms and their functions, and integrate social networks and resources, and properly undertake drug resistance and related legal education at all levels of society. The intention is to improve individuals' understanding of drug dangers and of their legal responsibilities, and then their knowledge of the concepts and details of drug abuse prevention and counseling. This is essential to effectively eradicate drug harm, and improve the results of our anti-drug efforts.

1. Current Development

(1) Ministry of Education

- i. Given the complexity of drug abuse issues, the National Academy for Educational Research Taichung Branch, held a 5-day training workshop for teachers from January 28 to February 1, 2013 during the vacation. 51 teachers from high schools and vocational schools around the nation, new to this task, attended the workshop to improve their drug abuse related guidance and counseling professional skills and knowledge, and counseling effectiveness (Figure 4-45).



Figure 4-45 A Drug Abuse Training Workshop for Senior High School Counseling Staff

- ii. To increase the anti-drug knowledge and skills of educators in schools, colleges, and universities, in 2013, seminars on urine screening test procedures were conducted by 22 county and city Student Off-Campus Guidance and Counseling Committees. The MOE and K-12 Education Administration also held seminars on



the Teaching Materials for Prevention of Student Drug Abuse in Vocational Colleges and Junior High Schools, and seminars on drug abuse for administrators of colleges and junior high schools (Table 4-2). Professional training in drug abuse prevention was held for military conscript personnel working in conscript education areas to keep conscripts away from using drugs and to raise professional skills and knowledge to assist schools, colleges, and universities undertake Echinacea Campaign implementation work (see Table 4-2).

Table 4-2 Drug Abuse Seminars for Administrators of Colleges and Junior High Schools, and Seminars on Senior High School & Vocational High School Student Drug Abuse Prevention Supplementary Teaching Materials

Years	2012	2013		
Name of Seminar	Seminar for Junior High School Behavior Chiefs on Implementation of Student Drug Use Prevention & Campus Safety	MOE K-12 EA 2013 Student Drug Use Prevention & Campus Safety Seminar	Senior High School & Vocational High School Student Drug Abuse Prevention Supplementary Teaching Materials seminar	Seminars for College & University Administrators on Intensifying Echinacea Campaign Work
Times held; & total Attendance	8 times; 770 attendees	4 times; 690 attendees	7 times; 600 attendees	2 times; 170 attendees
Intended Participants	Chiefs of Behavior, Counseling Directors	Chiefs of Behavior in Junior High Schools	1. Senior high school & vocational high school health and physical education area teachers 2. Anti-drug Promotion Group military instructors & nursing teachers 3. Other teachers, military instructors, & education staff interested in these supplementary teaching materials.	College & University Administrators Responsible for Student Drug Abuse Prevention

- iii. The MOE held its annual Chunhui Teams Seminar at which teams counsel teachers and students about how Chunhui team counseling teachers and student officers about exercising Echinacea Campaign leadership and event planning. At the same time they promote campus Drug Use Prevention campaigning and improve the channels for contact between campuses, enabling them to share their experiences of organizing team events and activities (Figure 4-46).



Figure 4-46 Chunhui Team Seminars

- iv. Anti-drug Promotion Group - Strengthen Student Drug Abuse Prevention Awareness and Skills seminars for teachers were held regularly to help teachers in elementary, junior high, and senior high schools implement primary, secondary and tertiary level prevention of student drug abuse. In the last 2 years (2012~2013), 8,049 teachers attended such seminars.
- v. The MOE produced the Student Drug Abuse Prevention Teaching Materials – Senior high school & Vocational school level and set up an associated teaching material website (<http://140.123.205.215:9829/class/>) to provide comprehensive organized reference materials for teaching staff in those schools tackling student drug abuse prevention (Figure 4-47). The materials are organized into 16 chapters, covering physical and mental health and substance abuse; understanding substance abuse; strategies for staying away from drugs; and these 16 include 4 chapters on drug abuse counseling and rehabilitation. Each chapter presents lesson plans, learning activities, and illustrative real life case studies, providing teachers in these schools the most up-to-date information and most practical materials. The Taichung Branch and Sanxia Branch of the National Academy for Educational Research held 7 seminars introducing the materials between April 9 and April 24, 2013 to familiarize teachers with the new materials and explain how to take good advantage of them.



Figure 4-47 Seminar on Teaching Materials to Prevent Student Drug Abuse - for Senior and Vocational High Schools

(2) Ministry of Justice

The Ministry planned a diverse range of promotional events designed to raise anti-drug awareness, including completion of the 2012 Youth and Juvenile Crime Analysis, compiling and editing Volume 2 of the 2012 Crime Analysis. This is a compilation of statistical data on officially handled crime cases. Findings of academic studies and research in real-life settings, and reflections on what was learned were published in Criminal Policy and Crime Issues Research Papers (16). The Ministry also collaborated with academic institutions and held academic conferences on anti-drug themes. These included the 2013 International Conference on Violence and Drug Crime Psychology and Correction, the Prevention of Childhood and Adolescence Smoking Conference, and the 2013 Crime Issues and Countermeasures Conference. The Summer Vacation Activities for Teenagers and Children to Prevent Crime Implementation Plan was implemented to increase anti-drug campaigning for teenagers and children.

(3) Ministry of Health and Welfare

The MOHW Food and Drug Administration held 6 Nationwide Training Program for Drug Abuse Counselors sessions around the nation and trained 500 counselors. Drug Abuse Prevention lectures were held 6 times for substitute service men and officers in collaboration with the MOI National Conscription Agency, with 1,177 attendees. The MOHW also collaborated with the Ministry of Justice and the MOE to conduct the 2013~2014 Anti-

drug Education Exposition and Training Program. Each county and city government was given information and guidance about how to set up anti-drug education and publicity campaign teams with a drug abuse prevention center as the core. 10 counties and cities completed this task in 2013. 4,495 people participated in the training programs, and 9,295 participated in activities at the education exposition.

(4) Ministry of the Interior

In 2013 to consolidate anti-drug awareness nationwide, the MOI National Conscription Agency held ‘seed’ professional training for substitute military service conscripts to prepare them for anti-drug and on-campus anti-drug promotional activities work. The training transformed the substitute military service conscripts into ‘anti-drug seeds’ to build a more consolidated anti-drug network, and comprehensively maximize anti-drug efforts and results.

(5) Taipei City Government

In 2013 the Taipei City Government Education Bureau hosted 103 seminars for teachers, designed to increase the drug abuse knowledge and awareness of personnel in the education field, which had a total attendance of 67,124 people (Figure 4-48). Seminars were conducted to explain the guidelines issued by the Ministry on the Specific Categories of People (students) subject to urine screening tests and were attended by 220. Drug abuse prevention courses held as part of a military training summer seminar were attended by 356. Campus safety prevention and protection courses were organized for newly appointed teachers and administrators. These were designed to have a strong emphasis on explaining reporting procedures and were attended by 206 people. Chunhui volunteers participated in adventure experience activities (among the 185 people) (Figure 4-49). 378 anti-drug lectures were held on campuses.



Figure 4-48 A Drug Abuse Prevention Seminar for Teachers



Figure 4-49 Drug Abuse Prevention Seminar and Adventure Education Activities

(6) New Taipei City Government

The New Taipei City Government Education Bureau held 180 seminars to enhance teachers' and advisors' drug abuse awareness and prevention skills, and 230 basic anti-drug knowledge and awareness-raising seminars in 2013, which a total of 142,651 people participated in. A Prevention of Student Drug Abuse Awareness-Raising Seminar was organized for the principals of all the elementary, junior high, and senior high schools in New Taipei City and participants visited the Investigation Bureau's Narcotics Museum. The New Taipei City administration also assisted the MOE and its K-12 Education Administration to conduct Implementing Prevention of Student Drug Abuse and Campus Safety Work Seminars, and actively undertake primary, secondary and tertiary level prevention and counseling work.

(7) Taichung City Government

The Taichung City Government Education Bureau held 283 Teachers' Anti-drug Awareness Raising lectures which were attended by 13,804 teachers; and 309 basic anti-drug knowledge and awareness-raising sessions which were attended by 27,266 people: 1,864 teachers and 25,402 students. 462 people attended Prevention of Student Drug Abuse training seminars. These drug abuse awareness raising seminars have greatly improved teachers' ability to recognize narcotics, detect drug abuse, and provide appropriate counseling referrals.

(8) Tainan City Government

The Tainan City Government Education Bureau targeted elementary and secondary schools in 2013, holding 321 basic anti-drug knowledge and awareness-raising sessions, and 325 related anti-drug awareness raising lectures for teachers.

(9) Kaohsiung City Government

In 2013 the Kaohsiung City Government Education Bureau held 220 Anti-drug Promotion Group- Strengthen Student Drug Abuse Prevention Awareness and Skills seminars for teachers, which were attended by 9,535 people. 56 basic anti-drug knowledge awareness-raising lecture sessions were attended by 1,922 people. 2 Student Drug Abuse Prevention Seminars for Campus Personnel were also held.

2. Future Perspectives

- (1) Ministries and departments involved must more strongly integrate their social resources, and research and develop a wide range of anti-drug promotional materials in a wide variety of formats. City and county government drug harm prevention centers should hold various activities, and target all demographics using the most appropriate format and content, to bring about a common anti-drug awareness and firmly plant anti-drug attitudes in all corners of society at all levels.
- (2) Government departments, corporations, private groups, and education professionals must strengthen anti-drug knowledge, and public and private resources must be brought together to widely expand national anti-drug efforts.
- (3) The amount of campus anti-drug education and research, training of skilled people, and drug resistance related legal education must all be intensified, and a diverse range of anti-drug promotional events must be vigorously implemented. This will facilitate schools, colleges, and universities staying on top of the latest drug abuse trends and fashions, to constantly raise students' awareness of drug harm.



- (4) Select a wide range of methods for promoting anti-drug messages and activities to most effectively target different groups: families, campuses, communities, and society in general. Bring parents and communities into more fully engaging in personally educating children to create a more comprehensive and tight-knit anti-drug network.

◎ V. Advocacy of Volunteer Service and Promotion of Anti-drug Education

As part of the Intensify the Echinacea Campaign Implementation Plan, schools, colleges, and universities have all set up Echinacea teams. Combining the efforts of passionate enlightened young volunteers with a strong spirit of service with those of seasoned community volunteers with a wealth of experience can result in a positive contagious effect increasing student enthusiasm about participating in volunteer activities. Using healthy, lively, innovative ways to promote anti-drug awareness raising will also help students have good attitudes about their studies. It will have a flow-on effect, being a driving force for a better climate throughout society with sound positively oriented proper system values. Serious attention must be given to the influence that the family plays on whether young people take drugs and the part that they can play can be better harnessed. Assist parents to learn accurate information and helpful attitudes about drug abuse, because this will have helpful effects for drug abuse prevention, and achieving the goal of young people rejecting getting involved with drugs.

1. Current Development

(1) Ministry of Education

- i. In 2013, 17 private sector groups were given subsidies and held 252 campus and/or community anti-drug promotional events. 75,150 participants benefitted. 22 county and city liaison offices were also subsidized to promote and undertake work associated with strengthening implementation of the Echinacea Campaign,

and build healthy vibrant campuses.

- ii. In 2013, the MOE allocated subsidies for 103 Chunhui substitute military conscripts to work at county and city elementary and junior high schools to strengthen campus primary, secondary and tertiary level prevention of student drug abuse. 727 Chunhui volunteers were also recruited and trained to assist elementary, and junior and senior high schools counsel individuals abusing drugs or run associated education and campaign activities, or monitoring and screening tests.
- iii. In 2013, subsidies were provided to the Student Services Learning units at 45 colleges or universities for Seeds of Drug Resistance anti-drug promotional events. Enthusiastic public-spirited students formed task forces, and produced lively interesting anti-drug learning materials on campus with the guidance of their instructors and group discussions, and visited classes at 194 nearby elementary and junior high schools, and taking on the familiar roles of big brothers and big sisters, gave the young students anti-drug awareness raising presentations (Figure 4-50).
- iv. In 2013, 13 cities and counties received subsidies to implement the Student Drug Abuse Prevention Consultation Program. Each unit combined the services of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers for counseling and Chunhui volunteers to accompany high-risk students with severe drug abuse problems. They



Figure 4-50 Junior College Students Design “How to Resist Drugs” Lesson Plans and Explore Practical Ways to Resist Peer Pressure Temptations to Try Drugs with Elementary School Students.

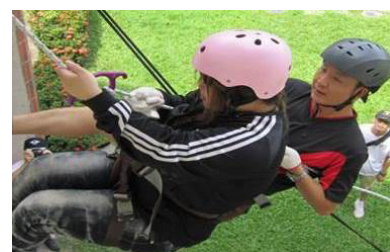


Figure 4-51 Students Trying Out Adventure Education



also arranged adventure education activities, and hiking, and high mountain wilderness area adventure therapy. There were 165 counseling cases (Figure 4-51).

(2) Ministry of Justice

10 training events were held sequentially around Taiwan to train skilled people for anti-drug work. Using the War on Drugs Alliance concept, the drug harm prevention center in every county and city became core components. More than 4,000 people took part. 866 pharmacy chain outlets collaborated and set up Drug Prevention Healthcare Stations. Pharmacies and pharmacists in every community around the nation and each local prosecutors office link up and participate together to help have drug users receive care and counselling services. Drug Rehabilitation Hotline bookmarks were produced, and an archive of anti-drug art competitions over the years, two CDs “Secrets of the War on Drugs” and “Chronicles of the War on Drugs”, and the first CD title was also released as a book. These were all employed as supplementary teaching materials for the courses run all around the nation to train skilled people to undertake anti-drug education and campaign work.

Each year the Ministry subsidizes a number of public welfare organizations and university legal services societies, and these held between 15~25 anti-drug law education activities, benefiting several hundred thousand participants.

(3) Ministry of Health and Welfare

The MOHW Food and Drug Administration commissioned the National Foundation for Culture and Education and an alliance was formed with 104 other institutions, and these worked together promoting the 4 Steps to Reverse Drug Harm, and the 5 Key Ways to Properly Use Sedatives and Sleeping Pills campaigns. Together with the MOE, the Ministry ran an Anti-drug and Correct Use of Sedatives Creative Poster Competition, and held a Family, School and Community Reversing Drug Harm Together press conference to announce the competition results (Figure 4-52), to publicize the successful results of online promotions

to establish drug abuse prevention in the community. 34 private sector groups were brought into holding drug abuse prevention promotional events with an entertainment delivery format, benefiting approximately 290,435 participants. In its 2013 support services programs for families of drug addicts, the MOHW Social Assistance and Social Work Department provided assistance and services in the form of case consultations, psychological counseling, raising the level of assistance, and referrals to help families of drug addicts rebuild their lives, and to firmly plant drug prevention concepts and ideas in families and communities. These efforts benefitted 33,617 attendees at some form of session.



Figure 4-52 The Family, School and Community Reversing Drug Harm Together Press Conference

(4) Ministry of Economic Affairs

474 anti-drug promotion events were conducted for Taipower, CPC Corporation, Taiwan Water Corporation, and associated contractors.

(5) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

828 anti-drug promotion events were conducted for medical service and health education were conducted, in which 8,192 people participated.

(6) Taipei City Government

In 2013, a professional training event was held for Chunhui volunteers, and 30 people participated. 185 participants attended Chunhui volunteer adventure experience activities. Volunteers were fully called on to assist in activities for high-risk students, and holding the 2013 Friendly Schools, Youthful Grooves event, and the 6-in-1 joint campaign which vigorously promoted 1. anti-drug, 2. anti-corruption, 3. anti-bullying, 4. traffic safety, 5. National Defense, and 6. disaster contingency education. 10,000 people participated in associated activities. As well as this, they encouraged senior high and vocational high school students to enthusiastically take part in the 2013 “Whirlwind Vitality” anti-drug nationwide street dance competition, and organized the 11th Chunhui Cup chess competition together with the Chinese Chess Culture Society, the 10th Chunhui Arts Award (a life drawing and cartoon drawing competition for teenagers as part of the 6-in-1 joint campaign carnival), the 2013 Echinacea Dragon Boat Festival Celebrations, and the 2013 Nationwide Anti-drug Press Conference (Figure 4-53).



Figure 4-53 Echinacea volunteers at the Dragon Boat Festival Celebrations

(7) New Taipei City Government

In 2013, the New Taipei City Government Education Bureau recruited 30 volunteers for the Chunhui program. They actively participated in the Ministry of Education's counseling program for student drug abuse and assisted in various Echinacea Campaign events. 48 individuals received in one-on-one counseling, and 12,574 attended group counseling sessions.

(8) Kaohsiung City Government

The Kaohsiung City Government Education Bureau recruited 20 volunteers for the Chunhui program in 2013. They actively participated in related seminars, partnered and counseled students on campus 80 times, helped promote 50 various Echinacea Campaign events, and took part in advice and counseling team adventure education activities, and assisted accompanying and looking after high-risk students (Figure 5-54).

In 2013 the Kaohsiung City Government Education Bureau organized Chunhui teams to do creative event-planning in senior high schools and vocational high schools. Each Chunhui team brainstormed and came up with a wide range of images to take anti-drug concepts from the schools to their local communities. These images were used in the anti-drug campaign activities in the communities with the goal of building Drug-free Communities and Healthy Lifestyles. 100 people joined in at each campus and benefited up to 5,000 people (Figure 4-55).



Figure 4-54 Chunhui Volunteers Participated in Adventure Education Activities and Accompanied and Looked after High-Risk Students



Figure 4-55 Chunhui Creative Event-Planning Teams Take Anti-drug Concepts from Schools to the Local Community



2. Future Perspectives

- (1) Continue to organize training for volunteers to improve their ability to recognize drug abuse and understand its prevention and counseling, and also hold awareness seminars to increase parents' knowledge of how to prevent student drug abuse, and increase people's ability to identify individuals behaving suspiciously and assist individuals with deviant behavior. This will greatly assist educational institutions promote and fully implement primary, secondary and tertiary level prevention of student drug abuse.
- (2) Continue to intensify community members' knowledge of drug abuse and how to prevent it, and broaden the scope and overall effectiveness of anti-drug work. Intensify follow-up monitoring and counseling mechanisms, and horizontally integrate the linkages and functions of all city government bureaus and offices to construct a comprehensive supportive network and work together to help any young people who have lost their bearings stay far away from drug harm.

◎ VI. Conclusion

In recent years, drug use prevention campaign work has been carried out through the combined collaborative efforts of central government ministries and departments, and linking up with local drug prevention centers and private sector groups in each locality. Drug prevention and drug resistance mechanisms have been progressively established, some targeting families and campuses, others targeting the wider community. More campaigns must be undertaken to extend anti-drug sentiments to every corner of society, using the media, the internet, public events, and volunteer services. The goal is to bring about a new public opinion era, where “Every one of us rejects drugs!” is a stance shared nationwide.

In response to the constant emergence of new drugs that enter every level of society through all kinds of channels, all ministries and departments must

constantly examine and refine their anti-drug strategies, to respond accordingly. Public and private resources must be combined: the power of social influence must be more extensively tapped and the general public's anti-drug sentiments intensified. People in the public sector and the private sector must get involved and work together to create a homeland free of drugs.

As well as anti-drug education and drug resistance campaign, future drug use prevention and resistance work must include a vigorous boosting of campaigns publicizing measures to help people overcome addiction, and drug abuse prevention policies, in particular, for people in high-risk environments (such as those specifically designated), or high-risk families, and individuals listed at drug prevention centers for monitoring. In addition, the prevention of drug abuse and the harms caused by smoking, AIDS prevention and control, and family support must all be included as integral parts of the overall public education effort to eradicate drug addiction and minimize the relapse rate.

It's vital for drug awareness to permeate every corner of society to ensure a safer and healthier environment for our students and for all our citizens.



Part V

Collaborative Law Enforcement

Chief Editor: Ministry of Justice

Associate Editor: Ministry of the Interior

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of National Defense

Ministry of Finance

Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

Mainland Affairs Council, Executive Yuan

Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan

Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan

National Communications Commission

◎ I. Preface

In order to ensure the health of the people and reduce drug related crimes, members of the Collaboration Law Enforcement Division have seized a total of 3,656.5 kg of drugs in 2013. It was the great amount since the purity net weight measuring system has been adapted in 2006. To investigate for production-factories of drugs and to suppress the precursor chemicals for illegal manufacture of drugs have been heavily implemented. result to an increase of smuggled drugs from abroad. The division will sustain to assist with the sourcing and rooting-out of international anti-drug organizations in order to cut off the supply chain of drugs smuggled into Taiwan.

Since 1998, the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act has been explained that a prisoner used the more addictive category 1 and 2 narcotics has been considered as “patients”. The prisoner must be ordered to undergo an observation or a compulsory rehabilitation program in order to help him to recovery. Instead of imprisoning him with criminal offenses would make it harder for them to recovery. In 2008, further amendments to article 24 of the “Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act”. It give prosecutors the authority to order a rehabilitation treatment as a deferred prosecution pursuant, so that a drug user could have a change to receive a specially community rehabilitation therapy. In 2013, a total of 2,762 subjects completed their rehabilitation programs. It could let category 1 and 2 drugs narcotics to undergo community rehabilitation therapy instead of imprisoning. It could allow them to have a better chance to recovery.

The Collaborative Law Enforcement chapter would give a detailed account of Taiwan’s existing narcotic enforcement organizations, strategies, and the status of relevant anti-drug work as well as propose a future prospect with reference to the latest drug trends. By reviewing work in the previous year, this chapter aims to give readers a better understanding of the current narcotic enforcement work in Taiwan.



◎ II. Current Development

1. Organizations and Strategies of Drugs Investigation

(1) Organizations of Drugs Investigation

Under the integration of various prosecutorial apparatuses, the investigation of illegal drugs cases is conducted by the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice (MJIB), the National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior (NPA), the Coast Guard Administration (CGA), and the Military Police Command, Ministry of National Defense (MPC). All customs are in charge by the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance (CA) to prevent smuggling drugs. Besides, the Mainland Affairs Council assists to strengthen cross-strait collaborative investigations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs works to mutual exchanges of drug-crime investigations. The National Communications Commission updates and enforces the monitoring of drug crime. The Financial Supervisory Commission supervises and coordinates all financial institutions to help judicial departments trace and freeze possible criminal drug funds. The Fishery Administration is responsible for advocating drug control to reduce illegal smuggling by fishermen. The National Development Council is in charge of integrative drafting, coordinating, reviewing of policies and resource allocation.

In order to effectively integrate the efforts of each investigative organization, the Taiwan High Prosecutor Office holds “Drugs Investigation Supervisory Task Force” reports quarterly to help with exchanges between each investigative department. The proposals for the “United Investigation-Distribution of Tasks Based on Efficiency Assessment of Contributing Departments” and the “Efficient Confiscation for International and Cross-strait Collaborative Drugs Investigation” were passed in the “Drugs Investigation Supervisory Task Force”

which was held in 2013. These proposals were aimed to better cooperation between judicial/police departments and realization of the goal “Keep Drugs Off-shore, Intercept Drugs at Ports, and Sweep Drugs in the Country”.

(2) Strategies of Drugs Investigation

On June 6, 2013, the Executive Yuan confirmed The “Collaborative of the Drug Prevention, the Drug Resistance, the Drug Investigation, and the Drug Rehabilitation”, which included specific and executive strategies such as “Reduce Supply of Drugs”, “Strengthen Ketamine Investigation in Schools”, “Improve International/Cross-strait Drugs Investigative Mechanisms and Establish Anti-drug Strategy Collaboration” and “Establish Drugs Investigative Training Collaboration”. Each strategy also includes subcategories of methods of implementation and goals of effectiveness to allow each member of an investigative collaboration to better understand task orientations and consequently allow thorough execution.

In order to combine the anti-drug efforts of all government departments, on June 2, 2006, the premier of the Executive Yuan held the first “Anti-Drug Assembly” to discuss the main issues regarding anti-drug initiatives and consolidate related strategies. During the 11th assembly on April 3, 2013, the chair expressed it must to reinforce drivers who used drugs. On June 4, 2013, the “Procedures for Drivers Suspected to use Drugs” was passed by the NPA. On October 2, 2013, the “Testing Record under the Article 185-3.1.3 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of China” was passed, which clearly stated precautions for processing driving under the influence (Drugs). A Total of 801 cases was been archived between June 4, 2013, and December 31, 2013. 130 of these cases relate to the public safety under Criminal Code. They were impeached or handed over to the Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act.



Under the “Collaborative of the Drug Prevention, the Drug Resistance, the Drug Investigation, and the Drug Rehabilitation” and the “Executive Yuan Anti-drug Assembly”, various phases of execution were designed in compliance with each member department’s different traits and needs.

The NPA implemented the “Catch the Drug Bug” in 2005, the “Investigation of Drug Production” in 2006, the “Enforced Investigation of Drug Production, Transportation and Distribution” in 2008, the “Enforced Eradication of Drugs” in 2009 and the “Synchronized Investigation of Category 3 Narcotics” in 2012. Since 2012, the agency has integrated departments of detection, forensics, international cooperation, information and investigation under the “Police Departments Drug Prevention Strategic and Enforcement Program”; in order to strengthen internal cooperation and successfully achieve anti-drug objectives through shared resources/information between various departments.

In order to prevent the drugs smuggling into Taiwan, the CGA implemented the “Sea Safety Program” in February, 2006. The program aimed to crumble organized drug crime syndicates. On July 22, 2013, the “Coast Guard Administration Drug Prevention Plan” was implemented in accordance with the “Collaborative of the Drug Prevention, the Drug Resistance, the Drug Investigation and the Drug Rehabilitation” which was issued in 2013. The plan was categorized into 3 aspects including drug prevention, drug resistance and drug investigation. In order to completely eradicate drug harm, governmental anti-drug policies were conducted through strengthened coast patrol, security services, inquiries, collection of intelligence, radar detection, tracing of drugs/profit distributions, sourcing of chemicals and cross-border collaborations.

Noticing that the rampant drug abuse in Taiwan has seriously threatened the health of our nationals and social order, the CA

has put drug detection and confiscation a key custom inspection task on top of collecting customs duties as well as other taxes and charges. In order to efficiently check for potential drug transportation by customs, the administration has utilized x-ray instruments and sniffer dogs. This device helped to confiscate a total of 2,352.1 kg (282 cases) of drugs smuggling in 2013. All cases were handed over to judicial departments for further prosecution.

The Council of Agriculture is responsible for fishery affairs. In 2013, the council trusted the Taiwan Cross-strait Fisheries Cooperation and Development Foundation to hold short-term trainings in Keelung, Chungli, Mazu, Changhua, Fangliao, Linyuan, Kaohsiung and Taichung areas. It explained that it is illegal to smuggle drugs. It was be suspended or revoked fishing licenses for fishermen involved in drug trafficking. In 2013, a fishing boat was apprehended for heroin smuggling. The captain, along with 2 other fishermen, were revoked of fishing license under the “Fisheries Act” and “Fishing Vessels and Crew Smuggling Penal Standards”.

2. Education Training and Exchanges of Experiences

Strict crackdown on drug-related criminals in Taiwan has resulted in constantly-evolving drug manufacturing and smuggling methods. As such, “establishing drug crackdown training and collaboration” is also made a key task of the “drug prevention, abstinence, investigation, and rehabilitation action plan”. This plan specifies that the Ministry of Justice, the NPA, the CGA, the CA, to extensively participate in meetings of collaborative drug crackdown and co-organized drug crackdown workshops or drills in order to understand the latest crime patterns, exchange know-hows of drug crackdown, and collaborate to preclude and strike drug-related crimes. Each division’s job execution in 2013 is stated below:



(1) Ministry of Justice

In order to understand the latest status of drugs traffic, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and National Taipei University held the “2013 Anti-drug International Symposium” on May 31. Representatives from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration office in Hong Kong, the Taiwan Prosecutors Office and the MJIB were invited to share experiences in investigative efforts under the topic about “Global Drug Trafficking Status and Effects on the Asia-Pacific Region”. On July 4 and 5, 2013, the MOJ held a “2013 Drug Investigation Symposium” to discuss issues of detection, evidence collection and drugs lab investigation in order to strengthen the drugs knowledge of prosecutors and related officers. The MJIB also held a total of 15 seminars between October and November of 2013 for exchanging experiences and educational training about district collaboration, and investigative tasks. In terms of international collaborations in investigative efforts, the MJIB participated in a total of 5 international and cross-strait case meetings in 2013.

(2) Ministry of Interior

In order to improve the legal knowledge and investigative abilities of each police department, the NPA holds a “Strengthen Drug Investigation Seminar” every year and invites experts from the Industrial Development Bureau and the Food and Drug Administration to give lectures on industrial raw materials and control mechanisms for precursor chemicals. The seminar also includes sharing of experiences from individuals involved in the investigation and apprehension of recent major or new narcotics crimes.

The NPA and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration have established a collaborative mechanism to select qualifying personnel to the U.S. to receive training. At the same time,

drug prevention related seminars, forums, visits, trainings and lectures have also been arranged to improve the drug-related knowledge and abilities of related personnel. In order to strengthen communications between departments, the “8th Cross-strait Hong Kong and Macao Police Academy Seminar” was held at Central Police University.

(3) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

In order to nurture more professional investigators, the CGA periodically hold classes such as “New Agent Training” and “Intelligence Gathering Field Training” to help improve field agents’ knowledge of drug-crime trends, related laws, investigative techniques, evidence collection and close-space inspection. These practical trainings will increase effectiveness in investigative efforts and result in more efficient smuggling prevention both at sea and land borders.

To improve the exchange of international drug crackdown information, the CGA sent representatives to visit the United States, Japan, and Vietnam in 2013 to learn from these countries’ experiences of drug crackdown on the sea, trade information of drug-related crimes, and build a two-way communication and liaison channel. In order to establish a two-way criminal data communication with the Philippines, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs assisted in the dispatching of an agent to the country, which started in September, 2013.



(4) Ministry of Finance

In order to increase the capabilities of its customs officers, the CA holds a “Strengthen Customs Inspection and Intelligence Analysis Conference” quarterly and invites all customs offices to share recent investigative experiences.

On the basis of international exchanges, customs offices and their U.S. counterparts hold the annual “U.S.-Taiwan Anti-smuggling Intelligence Exchange Conference” to share updated knowledge of precursor chemicals, criminal organizations and methods of smuggling drugs between customs officers and domestic judicial departments. Through these educational trainings and mechanisms of intelligence exchanges, a comprehensive system can be built to better prevent smuggling of drugs or precursor chemicals.

3. Introduction of Major Drug Cases

(1) Ministry of Justice

i. Gamma-hydroxybutyric Acid Distributing by Huang and His Gang

The MJIB apprehended a drug operation selling gamma-hydroxybutyric Acid led by Huang in New Taipei City. The suspect was reported to produce and distribute gamma-hydroxybutyric Acid in Sanchong District, New Taipei City. At 4p.m. on January 24, 2013, the police and military police jointly carried out a lawful search at the Huang residence in Sanchong District, New Taipei City, and a drug distribution warehouse in Zhongshan District, Taipei City. In sum, 21,740 units of bottled gamma-hydroxybutyric Acid, 64.6 kg of unbottled gamma-hydroxybutyric Acid, 14,200 tablets of nimetazepam, 56,273 tablets of MDMA and 314.09g of ketamine were confiscated, a total of 300 kg of drugs and 3,020,000 NTD in illegal earnings. Three suspects, Huang, Jiang and Guo, were arrested and transferred to the Taipei District Prosecutor's Office (Figure 5-1).



Figure 5-1 Gamma-hydroxybutyric Acid Distributing by Huang and His Gang

ii. Nimetazepam Producing by Chang

The Investigation Bureau received report of a nimetazepam producing syndicate in Tainan. On April 9, 2013, at 12pm, the police and military police searched a drug lab in Dongshan District, Tainan, and arrested suspect Chang, along with 851,000 tablets (177.91 kg) of nimetazepam, chemicals, and equipment (Figure 5-2).



Figure 5-2 Chang's Drug Lab

iii. Ketamine Smuggling on the Freighter “Sheng”

The MJIB and the Narcotics Control Bureau (Ministry of Public Security, China) cooperated on September 27, 2013, to apprehend the freighter “Sheng”, with 512 kg of ketamine, 800 cases of undeclared cigarettes and Chinese medicine. The ship's captain, Chang, along with 4 other crew were arrested (Figure 5-3).

iv. Heroin and Ketamine Smuggling by Chen and His Gang

The MJIB received reports of a smuggling ring, led by Chen, operating between Vietnam and Tai-wan. On October 11, 2013, with cooperation from Kaohsiung Port Customs, a total of 103 kg of heroin and 240 kg of ketamine were confiscated, along

with the arrest of Chen and his accomplices(Figure 5-4, Figure 5-5).

v. Ketamine Smuggling by Yang and His Gang

The MJIB office in Kaohsiung followed a report of a smuggling ring from China, led by Yang, and made an arrest on December 19, 2013, at 2pm. A total of 231 kg of ketamine, along with the arrest of Yang and his accomplice, were apprehended in Linkou District, New Taipei City(Figure 5-6).

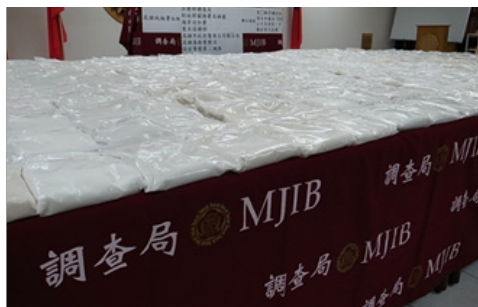


Figure 5-3 Drug Smuggling Using the Freighter “Sheng”



Figure 5-4 Drug Smuggling by Chen and His Gang



Figure 5-5 Minister Luo of the Ministry of Justice Encouraging Officers for Successful Arrest



Figure 5-6 Drug Smuggling by Yang and His Gang

(2) Ministry of Interior

i. Ketamine Smuggling by Yan

The NPA was notified of a suspect frequently traveling cross-strait with intent to smuggle in the end of 2012. The New Taipei

City District Prosecutors Office was assigned to conduct full surveillance and investigation. On May 8, 2013, the suspected container arrived at Taichung port. Taichung Customs Officers arrived on the scene and assisted with the apprehension of the biggest smuggling operation in recent years. A total of 450 kg of ketamine, along with Yan's arrest, was confiscated (Figure 5-7).



Figure 5-7 Drug Smuggling by Yan and His Gang

ii. Heroin Smuggling on Air Container by Weng and His Gang

The NPA received reports of close communications between the employee of a storage company and drug smuggling syndicates in the end of 2012. A special task force was formed with the assistance of the Kaohsiung District Prosecutor Office and the Taoyuan District Prosecutor Office. Investigations showed that Weng had contacted ex-coworkers to take advantage of the nature of their business to help smuggle heroin for an Asia-Pacific based drug syndicate. After extensive monitoring and collating evidence, arrests were made in the morning of November 17, 2013. The Taipei Customs Office assisted with the apprehension of Weng and 6 other accomplices and confiscated 12 speakers hiding 229 kg of heroin bricks (Figure 5-8).



Figure 5-8 Drug Smuggling by Weng and His Gang

iii. Huang's Ketamine Smuggling Disguised by Air Shipping

On December 21, 2013, the Aviation Police Bureau of the NPA and Taipei Customs of Ministry of Finance discovered unknown crystals inside 100 boxes of imported shoes. After preliminary drug-testing, the substance appeared to be the category 3 narcotics ketamine. Further investigations showed that 3 more shipments had yet to arrive, delivering the same merchandise to the same recipient. A total of 195 kg of ketamine was confiscated before suspect Huang eventually arrived to pick up the cargo and was immediately arrested (Figure 5-9).



Figure 5-9 Drug Smuggling by Huang

iv. Ketamine Smuggling by Lu

On December 27, 2013, China's Public Security officers discovered 40 packages of the category 3 narcotic ketamine while inspecting 2 express air cargos. Investigations were immediately conducted on the arriving address in Kaohsiung's Fengshan District to discover previous arrival of similar cargos.

A special task force was formed, with assistance from the CA, led by the Taoyuan District Prosecutor's Office. In the morning of December 28, 2013, more cargos were intercepted, including 20 kg of ketamine disguised in tea-bag packages and 2 more boxes addressed to the same recipient, each containing 4.7 kg of ketamine. After confirmation of the recipient, Lu was arrested on December 30, 2013 (Figure 5-10).

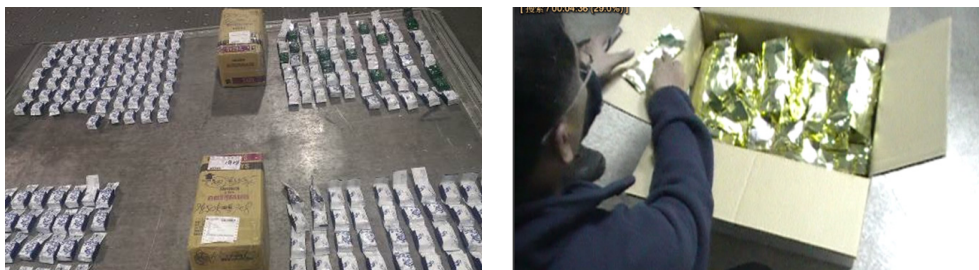


Figure 5-10 Drug Smuggling by Lu

v. 726 kg of Ketamine and Ephedrine Smuggling

In November, 2013, the NPA received a report of a drug smuggling ring attempting to import shipments of drugs from China through local fishing boats. Investigators were assigned by the Chiayi District Prosecutor Office to monitor and stake it out. On December 31, 2013, Taiwanese suspect A-Bao and Chinese suspect A-Po left port on the fishing boat “Xin” to enter international waters. Surveillance for suspicious vehicles and individuals intensified for their return. On January 2, 2014, the fishing boat returned with 424 kg of the category 3 narcotic ketamine, and 302 kg of the category 4 narcotics ephedrine. Captain Lee and accomplice were immediately arrested (Figure 5-11).



Figure 5-11 Drug Smuggling on Fishing Boat “Xin”

vi. Ketamine Smuggling in Sea Cargo

After Special Police 3rd Headquarters of the NPA was informed that a drug syndicate attempted to smuggle drugs in cargo containers, a special task force was immediately established and led by the Kaohsiung District Prosecutor Office to investigate the case. After extensive surveillance and evidence collection, the container, this arrived from China and was reported to contain furniture, was identified on January 9, 2014, at 5pm, and searched to discover 500 kg of the category 3 narcotics ketamine (Figure 5-12).

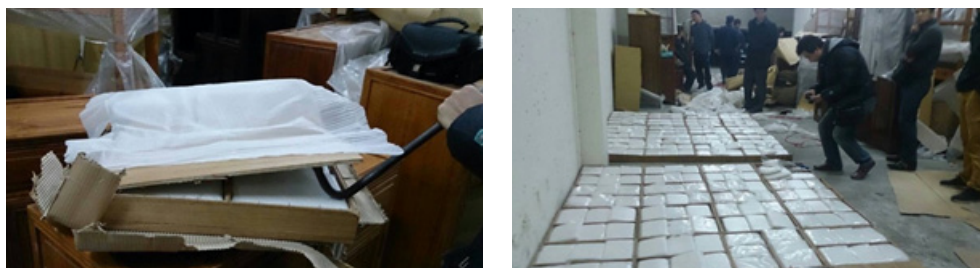


Figure 5-12 Ketamine Smuggling in Sea Cargo

(3) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

i. Ketamine Smuggling by Chang and His Gang

The 1st Mobile Brigade of the CGA was notified that Chang and his accomplices intended to smuggle the category 3 narcotics ketamine from China to Taiwan for distribution. The task force

exchanged relevant information with members of the Chinese Coast Guard in Fujian Province, which led to the subsequent arrest of Chang and 2 other suspects smuggling 146 kg of ketamine on May 31, 2013.

ii. Ketamine Smuggling by Tsai and His Gang

The 1st Mobile Brigade of the CGA received reports of Tsai and accomplices smuggling the category 3 narcotics ketamine from China to Taiwan. After sharing critical information with the Chinese Coast Guard in Fuzhou City and Zhangzhou City (Fujian Province), Chinese



Figure 5-13 Ketamine Smuggling by Tsai and His Gang

officials were able to arrest Tsai and 7 other accomplices, along with 241 kg of ketamine on August 7, 2013 (Figure 5-13).

iii. Ketamine Smuggling by Liu and His Gang

The Chinese Coast Guard in Fujian Province informed Taiwan's 2nd Mobile Brigade of the CGA regarding Liu's intent to smuggle the category 3 narcotics ketamine to Taiwan for profitable distribution. After confirming the suspect's identity and whereabouts, law enforcement officers in China were able to arrest Liu and accomplice in Zhangzhou City carrying 260 kg of ketamine on September 13, 2013 (Figure 5-14).



Figure 5-14 Ketamine Smuggling by Liu and His Gang

iv. Amphetamine Smuggling by Yang and His Gang

The Kinsmen Mobile Brigade of the CGA learned Yang and accomplices intended to smuggle the category 2 narcotics amphetamine from China into Taiwan. Investigators exchanged criminal records with the Chinese Coast Guard in Fujian Province, which led to the arrest of Yang and accomplice attempting to smuggle 30 kg of amphetamine in Zhangzhou City on October 12, 2013 (Figure 5-15).



Figure 5-15 Amphetamine Smuggling by Yang and His Gang

v. Amphetamine Smuggling on Fishing Boat “He”

The Penghu Mobile Brigade of the CGA, was informed that a fishing boat registered with Pingtung license “He” was involved in smuggling drugs. The investigation was led by the East Penghu District Prosecutors Office. On August 28, 2013, the fishing boat was located 56.5 NM off the coast of southeast Ximei. It was brought back to Penghu’s Warf No. 3 and was boarded for inspection. Crew members Deng and 3 accomplices were arrested at the scene and 50 kg of the category 2 narcotics amphetamine was confiscated. (Figure 5-16).



Figure 5-16 Amphetamine Smuggling on Fishing Boat “He”

vi. Amphetamine Producing by Lin and His Gang

Sources informed Kaohsiung’s 1st Mobile Brigade of the CGA that suspect Lin was involved with production of the category 2 narcotics amphetamine after extensive surveillance and evidence collection, the suspect’s residence was located in Wanluan County, Chaozhou Township, and raided for 0.98 g of heroin, 190.39 g of amphetamine, 36.0 kg of ephedrine and tools for drug production on March 14, 2013. Lin and 2 other accomplices were apprehended (Figure 5-17).



Figure 5-17 Amphetamine Producing by Lin and His Gang

vii. Amphetamine Producing by Liu and His Gang

The Taoyuan Mobile Brigade of the Coast Guard Administration was informed that Liu and accomplices were producing the category 2 narcotics amphetamine and the category 4 narcotics Ephedrine. Extensive surveillance and movement tracking led to the identification of the suspects' location. On April 24, 2013, Liu and 3 accomplices were arrested at an amphetamine production lab in Yangmei City, Taoyuan County, where a total of 1,156.69 g of the category 2 narcotics amphetamine, 216.05 g of the category 4 narcotics pseudoephedrine, 130.55 g of the category 4 narcotics pseudoephedrine, 25.5 g of the category 4 narcotics methylephedrine, and the tools for producing drugs were found (Figure 5-18).



Figure 5-18 Amphetamine Producing by Liu and His Gang

viii. Amphetamine Producing by Chang and His Gang

The Taitung Mobile Brigade of the CGA received reports that Chang and accomplices were producing the category 2 narcotics amphetamine, and the category 4 narcotics Ephedrine. Extensive surveillance and movement tracking helped investigators locate the suspects. On May 1, 2013, Chang and an accomplice were arrested at a drug lab in Pingtung City, Pingtung County, with 200 g of amphetamine, 21.254 kg of methylamphetamine (liquid), 1.1 kg of ephedrine, 33.6 kg of ephedrine HCl(liquid), equipment for producing drugs and cold medicine as precursor chemicals (Figure 5-19).



Figure 5-19 Amphetamine Producing by Chang and His Gang

(4) Ministry of National Defense

i. Ketamine Distributing by Chen and His Gang

After receiving information and gathering evidence over a long period of time, the Nantou military police under the Military Police Command of the Ministry of National Defense detected and confiscated evidence including 10.38 g of MDMA (popularly known as "ecstasy") in net weight, 659.53 g of ketamine in net weight, and an electronic scale along with three suspects including Chen at the Chen residence on March, 27, 2013 (Figure 5-20).



Figure 5-20 Ketamine Distributing by Chen and His Gang

ii. Cannabis Plantation Run by Chang and is His Gang

The Military Police Command in Taichung started to investigate Chang's intent for purchasing Cannabis seed in 2011. On May 13, 2013, the NPA, along with the 1st Precinct Taichung City Government Police Department, searched Chang's residence and confiscated 66 Cannabis

plants, Cannabis seeds, Cannabis products, gardening tools, cigarette rollers, dryers, lamps and other relevant evidence. Chang and accomplices were consequently arrested (Figure 5-21).



Figure 5-21 Cannabis Plantation Run by Chang and His Gang

iii. Gamma-hydroxybutyric Acid Producing by Huang and His Gang

The Taipei Military Police Command was informed that suspect Huang was the head of a drug distribution syndicate operating near Chun Yuan Christian University in Taoyuan County. After extensive investigations, which included evidence collection and communication surveillance, law enforcement officers raided a rented space on February 28, 2013 to arrest Huang and his accomplices, as well as confiscating 2,983 g of “Bath Salts(Methcathione)”, 191 g of Ecstasy, 312 bottles of gamma-hydroxybutyric Acid, 8,484 g of Ermine and equipments for producing drugs (Figure 5-22).



Figure 5-22 Drug Producing by Huang and His Gang

iv. Ketamine Distributing by Lin

The Southern Prosecutor Office of the Military District Court ordered Tainan Military Police to find the source of serviceman Huang's drugs possession. After thorough investigation, military police officers arrested suspect Lin and recovered 363 g of the category 3 narcotics ketamine hidden inside teabags, as well as other related utilities, at his residence in Shigang District, Tainan City (Figure 5-23).



Figure 5-23 Ketamine Distributing by Lin

(5) Ministry of Finance

i. Ketamine Smuggling in Sea Cargo

The Customs Administration's Keelung Office received clearance applications for two grocery shipments from an international logistics company on December 13, 2013. On December 16, 2013, Drug dogs found unknown powder inside the packages, which were tested positive as the category 3 narcotics ketamine. A total of 29.718 kg was confiscated (Figure 5-24).



Figure 5-24 Ketamine Smuggling in Sea Cargo

ii. Heroin and Amphetamine Smuggling by Express Parcel

On December 17, 2013, the Customs Administration's Taipei Office, together with the Aviation Police Bureau of the NPA, conducted cargo inspection for an express delivery from flight BR0858. Three packages were found to be impenetrable by the x-ray machine. Intrusive inspection discovered 1.974 kg of heroin and 4.225 kg of amphetamine (Figure 5-25).



Figure 5-25 Heroin and Amphetamine Smuggling by Express Parcel

iii. Cannabis Smuggling on International Air Cargo

During x-ray inspection conducted by the Customs Administrations' Kaohsiung Office on August 29, 2013, a package delivered from the U.S. was scanned for unidentifiable images. Members of Chunghwa Post discovered 1.5 kg of Cannabis after intrusive inspection (Figure 5-26).



Figure 5-26 Cannabis Smuggling on International Air Cargo

iv. Heroin Smuggling in the Luggage of a Passenger

On June 5, 2013, the Customs Administration's Kaohsiung Office discovered unidentifiable images during the x-ray inspection of a Japanese passenger's luggage for flight KA-450. Further search discovered 2.931 kg of the category 1 narcotics heroin inside the luggage (Figure 5-27).



Figure 5-27 Heroin Smuggling by Passenger Luggage

v. Heroin Smuggling in the Luggage of two Passengers

On September 11, 2013, during an x-ray inspection of flight BR-228 transferred from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, two passengers' luggage resulted in unidentifiable images. Officers from the Customs Administration's Taipei Office and the Aviation Police Bureau of the NPA found 6.83 kg of the category 1 narcotics heroin (Figure 5-28).



Figure 5-28 Heroin Smuggling by Passenger Luggage



4. Investigative Collaboration of Telecommunication Businesses

These are the collaborative tasks conducted in drug investigation from the telecommunication sectors:

(1) Supervise Type 1 Telecommunication Service Providers in the Collaborative Communications Surveillance with Relevant Departments

Current task allocation between telecommunication service providers and supervising departments:

i. Mobile Phone Service Providers

Service providers such as Chunghwa Telecom, Taiwan Mobile (Including MOBITAI Communications and TransAsia Telecom) and Far EasTone Telecommunications (Including KG Telecommunication) have already completed a surveillance system for supervising departments.

ii. Fixed Communications and Integrated Internet Service

Internet providers such as Chunghwa Telecom, Asia Pacific Telecom, Taiwan Fixed Network and New Century Info Comm Tech have all cooperated with the MJIB and the NPA to offer internet surveillance and necessary equipment for both existing and new networks.

iii. Low MHz (1900) Digital Mobile Phone Service

Since January 15th, 2009, First International Telecom has implemented a communications surveillance system for its 1900 MHz low frequency digital mobile service.

iv. 3G Telecommunication Service Providers

3G mobile service providers such as Chunghwa Telecom, Asia Pacific Telecom, Far EasTone Telecommunications, Vibo Telecom and Taiwan Mobile have all cooperated to offer surveillance service for law enforcement departments.

v. Wireless Broadband Services

Service providers such as Vee Telecom Multimedia, First International Telecom, VMAX Telecom, Far EastOne Telecommunications, Vee Telecom Multimedia have cooperated with related departments to provide surveillance services.

(2) Supervise Cooperation of Type 1 Telecommunications Service Providers with Law Enforcement Departments for Collecting Criminal Evidence

- i. The National Communications Commission is responsible for the supervision of a “Mobile Device Emergency Contact” 24-hour security service from all telecommunication service providers.
- ii. In cooperation with crime investigations, the National Communications Commission has implemented “Telecommunications Service User Data Inquiries for Law Enforcement” and continues to ensure the provision of client data from service providers to law enforcement departments.
- iii. Since July, 2006, the National Communications Commission and the NPA have founded a “Telecommunications Fraud Inquiries Task Team” for both fixed and mobile service providers. The team provides related technical inquiries to help prevent fraud crimes.
- iv. Telecommunications Anti-fraud Tasks in 2013
 - a. Consolidate user information and contracts:Supervise each service provider to verify user data, periodically conduct random tests to avoid false registration. A total of 1,800 clients were verified in 2013.
 - b. Prevent Telecommunications Fraud Offenses:A total of 2,500 accounts were closed, and 2,500,000 text messages were intercepted, due to illegal use. Investigative interviews were conducted for 17 Type 1 service and 209 Type 2 services.
 - c. Distribute Anti-fraud Advocacy Text Messages:Service providers



have cooperated with the NPA to distribute more than 18,000,000 anti-fraud advocacy text messages in 2013.

- d. The NPA has collaborated with service providers to block international calls with altered incoming numbers. More than 2,000,000 such calls have been intercepted.

(3) Supervise Type 2 Telecommunications Service Providers with Investigation and Crime Prevention

In order to assist with investigative purposes while complying to article 21 of “Communications Security and Investigative Conduct”, amendments were made to regulation of Type 2 telecommunications service providers, stating “business owners must provide requested information upon applications by legal procedure of inquiries”, “supervision of previously mentioned inquiries is confined to premises under Communications Security and Investigative Conduct” and “sales driven voice and/or internet communication users must also provide correct and immediate sender numbers”. These amendments will ensure a correctly displayed sender number and efficient cooperation between service providers and law enforcement officers. In order to ensure legitimate/efficient investigative cooperation, the following implementations were made:

- i. Under the Internet Mutual Management Act, service providers may not send/receive any transferred calls without proper mutual web-agreement.
- ii. Starting in 2007, the National Communications Commission and the NPA are to periodically conduct random tests to accounts of Type 2 Mobile Virtual Network Operators, International Simple Resale recordings and internet phones.