Contents

Part I Preface 001

Part II Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure 004

Part III Drug Resistance 008

I. Preface 009

II. Effective utilization of media for anti-drug awareness 009

III. Implementation of screening and development of counseling networks 027

IV. Improvement of anti-drug awareness and enhancement of tertiary prevention 037

V. Promotion of volunteer service and enhancement of anti-drug education 056

VI. Conclusion 063

Part IV Supervising Drug Prevention 065

I. Preface 066

II. Enhancement of drug abuse reports and the establishment of an anti-drug database 066

III. Establishment of a drug control system and early warning mechanism 084

IV. A comprehensive precursor control system 092

V. Strong regional anti-drug strategic alliances 104

VI. Conclusion 106

Part V Collaborative Law Enforcement 108

I. Preface 109

II. Current Development 109

III. Future Perspectives 137

IV. Conclusion 140

Part VI Drug Rehabilitation 141
I. Preface 142
II. Current Development 142
III. Future Perspectives 175

Part VII International Collaboration 176
I. Preface 177
II. Current Development 177
III. Future Perspectives 187
IV. Conclusion 189

Part VIII Conclusion 191

▶ Part I

Preface

Education is the basis of individual development, social progress, national prosperity, and human sustainability. The government and society of Taiwan highly value the importance of their educational institutions, and have invested abundant resources to ensure the development of a sound moral character and a safe learning environment for our teenagers, who are the pillars of our society and the foundation of Taiwan's sustainable development. However, as the social environment deteriorates and drug abuse becomes more prevalent, not only does drug abuse threaten public order and school safety, it also jeopardizes the physical and mental health of our children.

Since the first Executive Yuan Anti-Drug Assembly in 2006, drug prevention has become one of Taiwan's leading policies. Government agencies have worked together to focus on drug control in the areas of resistance, investigation, prevention, and rehabilitation. They have "prioritized reducing (drug) demand and suppressing supply-demand in a balanced manner." It is hoped that the harmful effects of drugs can be effectively eliminated to ensure the safety and peace of society.

As Taiwan celebrated its centennial last year, outstanding anti-drug results were achieved by the five anti-drug divisions under the efforts put forth by the participating government agencies. In terms of Drug Resistance, the Government utilized all media resources to extensively enhance anti-drug campaigns; the Ministry of Education co-organized the Echinacea Advertising Design Award with the Ministry of Justice, Government Information Office, Ministry of Health and the design departments from universities, colleges, senior high schools and vocational high schools; the Ministry of Education also organized the "Youth Say No to Drugs" talent competition in the hopes of improving the anti-drug knowledge of students and of the general public. Through the expression of youths' creativity and language the positive effects of the anti-drug campaigns have been expanded. In terms of Supervising Drug Prevention, the government has constantly enhanced the testing, reporting, warning and monitoring of emerging drugs in drug abuse cases, as well as participating in the investigation and identification of drug factories. Moreover, the government has put special emphasis on the control and inspection of precursor materials and placed industrial precursors for chemicals under regulation to effectively eliminate sources of drug production and supply. In terms of Collaborative Law Enforcement, drug investigation units have been collaborating with each other to carry out both scheduled and unscheduled drug investigation projects to effectively inhibit drug crimes. The same units have also been establishing anti-drug collaboration mechanisms with overseas countries and mainland China to obtain information regarding drug crimes in targeted regions. Coastal patrols have been conducting drug investigations on sea

and on land while the customs service has been utilizing the information obtained to improve their inspection efficacy. It is projected that the results of drug investigation and prevention will lead to effective drug inhibition in Taiwan. In terms of Drug Rehabilitation, the government has been promoting drug rehabilitation programs such as the Tzunghue project, and intensifying related measures such as alternative therapy, community rehabilitation, and harm reduction programs to consolidate drug rehabilitation and safeguard people's physical and mental health. In terms of International Collaboration, Taiwan is striving to sign cooperation agreements or memorandums regarding drug prevention with other countries in order to participate in multilateral and bilateral anti-drug frameworks. With "Regional and cross-border teams working on drug investigation, "collaboration and information exchanges with overseas partners have taken place, and concrete results from Taiwan's drug prevention will be globally recognized.

Drug prevention is a difficult long-term war. In addition to the work done by government agencies, the joint efforts of families, schools, society, and the private sector are also needed to create a drug-free and healthy environment. The purpose of this Anti-drug Report, compiled by the Department of Education into a single volume, is to demonstrate the accomplishments of both government agencies and private organizations in the past year on issues of drug-related crime prevention. It is hoped the publication of this report will evoke a public movement to fight against drugs and all youths can be protected from the harmful effects of drugs to accomplish the goal: "For a brighter future to rise, stay free of drug vice."

Minister
Chiang Wei-ling
Ministry of Education
June 2012

Part II

Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure

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

Respective milestones for the anti-drug project:

I. Drug Resistance Division

1. Utilize every promotional channel to enhance anti-drug advocacy and efficacy of anti-drug campaigns.
2. Fulfill the screening and management of the high risk population.
3. Enhance the interaction between government agencies to build a consulting network to prevent drug abuse.
4. Assess the effects of drug abuse warnings and consulting mechanisms regularly.

II. Supervising Drug Prevention Division

1. Intensify the drug abuse reporting system and cooperate with the integration and application of the anti-drug database.
2. Enhance urine tests for drug abuse cases, as well as the recognition and management of medical institutions.
3. Continuously compile standards for emerging drugs and improve drug test performance to enhance the monitoring of domestic drug abuse issues.
4. Promote the control of precursor chemicals.
5. Enhance lateral ties, monitor drug abuse trends, and understand the development of precursor chemicals in order to achieve effective regulation and prevention.
6. Enhance regional anti-drug strategic alliances.

III. Collaborative Law Enforcement Division

1. Establish a comprehensive anti-drug legal system.
2. Enhance coastal patrol and confiscation functions.
3. Prevent drug trafficking activities from mainland China and overseas countries coming into Taiwan.
4. Strengthen the monitoring of emerging drugs and the investigation of traffickers.

IV. Drug Rehabilitation Division

1. Continue to provide harm mitigation therapy services.
2. Develop a diversity of abstinence treatment models.

V. International Collaboration Division

1. Establish an international anti-drug collaboration mechanism.
2. Enhance collaboration with anti-drug law enforcement agents in America, Japan, and Southeast Asia.
3. Actively participate in International Drug Enforcement Conferences and convey Taiwan's determination in drug prevention.
4. Introduce new tools and advanced equipment to improve investigation performance.
5. Establish strategies against transnational drug trafficking.

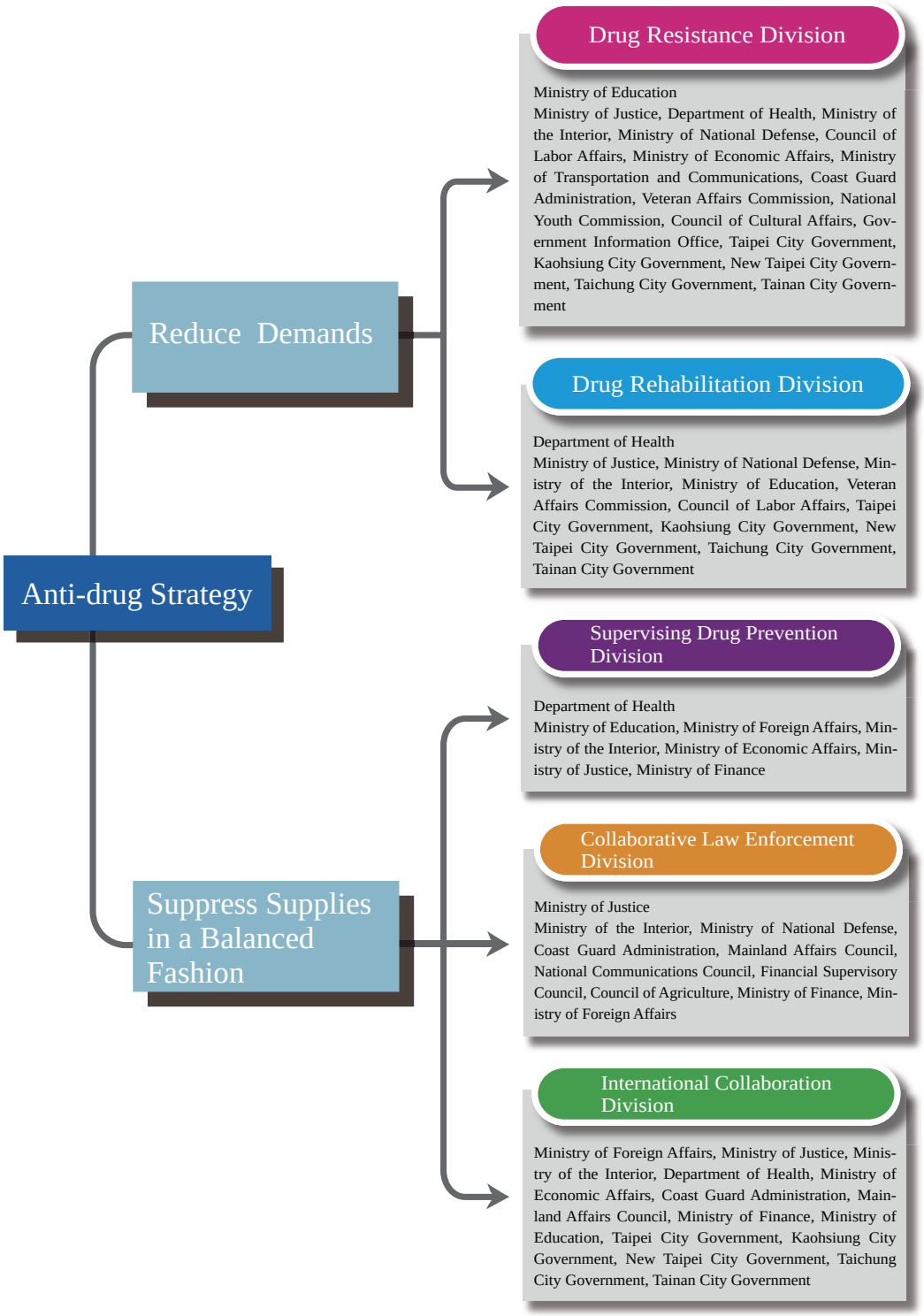

Fig. 2-1 Anti-drug Strategies and Organizational Structure

▶ Part III

Drug Resistance

Chief Editors: Ministry of Education

Associate Editors: Ministry of Justice
Department of Health
Ministry of the Interior
Ministry of National Defense
Ministry of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Transportation and Communications
Government Information Office
Council of Labor Affairs
Coast Guard Administration
Veterans Affairs Commission
National Youth Commission
Council of Cultural Affairs
Taipei City Government
Kaohsiung City Government
New Taipei City Government
Taichung City Government
Tainan City Government

I. Preface

In order to prevent drugs from damaging public order and the physical and mental health of the general public, every country in the world is paying extra attention to drug prevention issues, while drug resistance is the foundation of drug prevention. However, various types of new emerging drugs have penetrated in all kinds of ways into different levels of society in Taiwan during the last few years. Illegal organizations have been systematically selling drugs in communities which in turn affect school safety and damage the physical and mental health of students and youths. In order to prevent drug abuse among students, the Ministry of Education has been devoting itself to anti-drug promotion and law-related education for a long time. During the past few years, the Ministry has even involved itself more actively in this issue by conducting seminars to prevent drug abuse among students, improving drug identification abilities and anti-drug information of educators, and incorporating fast screening tests for new emerging drugs. The Tsunghue Team has also been established to implement the investigation and consultation mechanisms to prevent drug abuse among students and youths in Taiwan. Moreover, the entire Drug Resistance Division is devoted to promoting anti-drug campaigns that encourage people to stay away from drugs and protect personal and family health which in turn improves national competitiveness as well as peace and harmony in society.

Drug Resistance is written to highlight what the agencies have been involved in regarding drug prevention in 2011 and what can be done in the future. It is explained in the following four sections:

II. Effective utilization of media for anti-drug awareness

In order to have more significant anti-drug promotion effects and to expand their campaigns, government agencies have used diverse multimedia platforms. With the sound and visual effects of electronic media and unlimited possibilities of the Internet, lively campaigns form a comprehensive propaganda and broadcasting system. Not only is it fast and convenient, the system also expands the overall campaign efficiency and also strengthens people's anti-drug perception and awareness.

1. Current Development

(1) Propaganda through video and audio media

i. The short film "Anti-drug with Ella Chen" produced by the Government Information Office (GIO) was broadcasted 234 times through cable channels such as SETTV, ERA TV, ET Movie and STAR Chinese Channel. Moreover, the short films produced by the

Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Health and the GIO were broadcasted through four TV broadcasting networks, Taiwan Indigenous TV, and Hakka TV. The videos included: "2011 Anti-drug Campaign Advertisement Contest-EADA Invitation" by the Ministry of Education (Fig. 3-1); "Anti-drug idea recruiting," "Be a rascal among rascals" (Fig. 3-2) and "Youths Say No to Drugs-Anti-drug creativity recruitment" by the Ministry of Justice; "Anti-drug campaign-Saying No to Drugs is Hot" and "Say No to Drugs-Men without drugs are the best " by the Department of Health; and "Antidrug with Peter Ho" and finally "Anti-drug with Ella Chen" by the GIO.

Fig. 3-1 Ministry of Education Application Advertisement for the Purple Cone Award

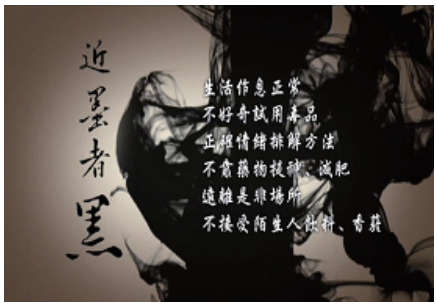

Fig. 3-2 Ministry of Justice Anti-drug Shortfilm

ii. In order to encourage drug avoidance by youth, the Ministry of Education held the "Say No to Drugs, Be Eye-Catching" - Echinacea Advertising Design Awards Press Conference. The types of work submitted in the competition include short films and poster advertisements. The winning short-films and posters were broadcasted and advertised respectively to promote the concept of drug prevention to schools and the general public. (Fig. 3-3, Fig. 3-4)

Fig. 3-3 Ministry of Education at Purple Cone Advertisement Design Award Press Conference

Fig. 3-4 Ministry of Education at Purple Cone Advertisement Design Award Press Conference

iii. On November 15th, 2011. The former Chief of the Department of Military Training Education (Ministry of Education), Mr. Fu-lin Wang, was invited to an interview on the CTV program "Face-to-Face Challenge, Prosper Taiwan" to discuss ways of creating a healthy and safe school environment. Mr. Fu-lin Wang emphasized students' drug abuse cases which needed help from social workers and volunteers to establish a support system and that any work involving anti-drugs should be done without further delay.

iv. The Ministry of Education actively promoted the two anti-drug campaign short-films produced by the Ministry of Justice and DaAi TV: "An Unfilial Son" and "Breaking through Waves," both inspired by true stories. In 2011, schools were requested to play both films during "Friendly School Week" which is the first week of school. Schools were also requested to work with the anti-drug campaigns to intensify students' drug use awareness and the harm it may bring to individual health, family, and society. It is estimated that the film was played 7,247 times during orientation week, school days, assemblies, and club gatherings in over 2,193 schools (incl. elementary schools and junior high schools) in 22 counties and cities. A total of 1,059,910 students watched and discussed the films (Fig. 3-5). Moreover, learning sheets were designed and distributed according to the school system to improve effectiveness. As to show appreciation to groups and individual sponsors, the Ministry of Education presented a Certificate of Appreciation at the Extended Ministry Affairs Meeting on the 15th of December, 2011 to acknowledge the efforts and contributions made by related units in the anti-drug campaign (Fig. 3-6).

Fig. 3-5 The Ministry of Education actively promoted the two anti-drug campaign short-films: "An Unfilial Son" and "Breaking through Waves

Fig. 3-6 The Ministry of Education represented a Certificate of Appreciation to group and individual sponsors that participated in the anti-drug campaign

v. Mr. Huang Lin, Vice-Chief of the Department of Military Training Education (Ministry of Education), attended the Preview Press Conference of "Drama of Sentiment Stories," (Fig. 3-7) produced by DaAi TV. In the series, "An Unfilial Son" and the five episodes of "Breaking through Waves" were broadcasted. By means of drama performances, the harmful effect of drugs to an individual, family, and society was profoundly illustrated. By the broadcasting on DaAi TV, it is hoped the general public's anti-drug awareness can be improved.

Fig. 3-7 The Vice-Chief of the Department of Military Training Education (Ministry of Education) attended the Preview Press Conference of "Drama of Sentiment Stories"

vi. The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Education invited celebrities popular among youths: Matilda Tao, Giddens, Crowd Lu, Megan Lai, Kai Ko, Michelle Chen, Kevin Lin, Shu-Jun Yang, Kingone Wang and Carolyn Chen, to talk about how they conquered stress, said no to drugs and avoided stepping in the wrong direction in life. Five short films were produced (Fig. 3-8) and promoted through advertisements, charity broadcasts, governmental websites and YouTube. DVDs were also produced for which the Ministry of Education requested schools use for anti-drug campaigns to allow teachers to have interesting anti-drug campaign materials to attract the attention of students'.

Fig. 3-8 The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Education invited celebrities to appear in anti-drug campaign short films

vii. In order to enhance people's awareness of drug abstinence and knowledge regarding dangers of drug abuse, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), DOH, produced several short films including "Life in a toilet," "Bladder water ball" and "Say No to Drugs - Men without drugs are the best" (Fig. 3-9). They were broadcasted on four cable TV channels, the CTS Education Channel, Indigenous TV, Hakka TV and ANIMAX. Moreover, "Drug Abuse Prevention Campaign-Radio Version" was broadcasted on CH3 and through announcements made by Metro Taipei. "Drug Story-Centenary Film Festival" was held (Fig. 3-10) and fourteen famous domestic and international movies regarding the truth about drugs such as "The Fighter" and "Tears" were played in the AV Room of Eslite Bookstore Dunnan, Silver Lounge of Wonderful Cinema (Taichung City) and 3C Lounge of Sandou Cinema (Kaohsiung City) in the afternoon during the weekends from August to September 2011. Through these films, people may have a better understanding of the pain that comes from temporary happiness and the importance of saying no to drugs, through the movies.

viii. The National Police Agency (Ministry of the Interior) produced the "Youths Say No to Drugs and Gangs" campaign animation and worked with a publishing house to produce 20,000 DVDs and distributed them to school teachers as teaching supplements for legal

knowledge education. Moreover, the NPA organized the online campaign event "Jing-Guang Chinese Medicine Clinic-Temper Index Test for Youths" and constructed an interactive gaming website. It is hoped youths would understand the ways to say no to drugs and gangs through the interactive educational website (Fig. 3-11).

Fig. 3-9 Department of Health Food & Drug Administration Broadcasting Anti-drug Video

Fig. 3-10 The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), DOH, organized the "Drug Story-Centenary Film Festival"

Fig. 3-11 The National Police Agency organized the Anti-drug campaign event-Jing-Guang Chinese Medicine Clinic

ix. The Ministry of National Defense produced the Anti-drug Mini Series "Hard Road" which was broadcasted in the weekly military education TV program. Also, related units were requested to promote the anti-drug campaign by means of case promotion, law education, and drug knowledge education during military discipline class, off-campus classes and whenever appropriate.

(2) Policy promotion through radio broadcast

i. School Tsunghue Volunteer of the Ministry of Education, Qian-Ting Huang, was invited to share her counseling experience for the Tsunghue Projects in a radio interview. She talked about how the Tsunghue volunteers influenced and reformed children and the ways they dealt with issues regarding misbehaved children, during afternoon tea sessions on the BCC. Moreover, she also shared her turning point in life in the Sound of Education (Fig. 3-12).

ii. The Ministry of Justice co-organized "People's Radio Broadcasting Program Award-Protect Your Home with No Drugs" with the Police Broadcasting Service. The award winning programs were broadcasted through PBS for half a year for the national anti-drug campaign beginning on June 1st, 2011.

Fig. 3-12 School Tsunghue Volunteer of the Ministry of Education, Qian-Ting Huang, interviewed in a radio show.

iii. Three 30-second Mandarin Chinese radio advertisements produced by the FDA of the DOH, namely Low-spirited, Treatment and Rehabilitation were broadcasted on national radio broadcasting stations as well as regional broadcasting stations in northern, central, southern, and eastern Taiwan and remote islands. The advertisements were played for a total of 771 times.

iv. Miss Wen-Ying Tsai, Section Chief of the FDA talked about "Treasure Life, Say No to Drug Hazards-Avoid Temptation from Emerging Drugs" in the program School Health Journal on National Education Radio and "Drug Abuse Prevention-Harm of Emerging Drugs such as Ketamine in Youths" and "Looking at Harm of Emerging Drug Abuse in Youths from Various Cases" in the program Perfect Life-Drug Safety and Food Safety on the Fu Hsing Broadcasting Station.

v. The National Police Agency (Ministry of the Interior) produced the 30-second radio advertisement "Mencius' Mother does not have to move three times-Juvenile Affairs Division Service Campaign." Modern mothers are encouraged to consult the Juvenile Affairs Division for help when children have deviant behavior, e.g., engaging in drug abuse, to replace passive conduct with action.

vi. The Ministry of Defense produced 23 projects regarding the Case Analysis of the Drug Control Act, talked about the New Trend of the Drug Control Act in 35 interviews, produced 376 advertisements regarding "Say No to Drugs Together," and produced 162 other radio campaigns which were all broadcasted on the Voice of Han Broadcasting Network. Altogether, 596 anti-drug radio campaigns were produced.

vii. The GIO broadcasted the 30-second radio advertisements "Anti-drug Campaign," "Anti-drug: Night Club" and "Anti-drug with Ella Chen" on 14 outsourced radio stations, including Cheng Sheng Broadcasting Corp., and during charity hours on 205 radio

stations in Taiwan. The advertisements were broadcasted for a total of 15,776 times. For detailed information, please refer to Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Campaign Topics of Radio Advertisements on Radio Stations

No.	Campaign Topic	Campaign Content	Campaign Period
1	Anti-drug Campaign	In the advertisement, an ex-drug abuser talked about her experience and promoted drug prevention: Because of drugs, I quit school. Drugs stopped me from working. Being addicted to drugs during middle age cost me my husband and children. Now, we have what we lost before. Pleasure is temporary yet disillusionment is forever. Say no to drugs, be brave and live your life in a splendid way.	1/1-1/31 4/1-4/30
2	Anti-drug: Night Club	Youths' colloquial terms in night clubs were used to create the rebel image and the rock spirit of the anti-drug advertising star, the "Craze Band," was used to bring out the anti-drug concept.	6/1-6/30 8/1-8/31
3	Anti-drug by Ella Chen	Anti-drug star Ella Chen talked about saying no to drugs: I sing and I act. I do as much as I can at work and I also try a lot of different things in life. However, not everything should be tried just because you are curious. Don't touch anything that looks like drugs. Say no to the influence and temptation from your friends and classmates. When you are stressed out at school or at work, try what I do. Exercise is a great way to alleviate stress; It's effective and healthy. Keep away from drugs and you can truly be yourself.	8/3 - 8/31 10/1-10/31

(3) Propaganda via outdoor media and online media

i. The Ministry of Education used LED display boards and signage (Fig. 3-13) inside and outside schools of all grade levels and the Tsunghue websites (Fig. 3-14) to provide school students and community residents the latest anti-drug information and to exchange information, creating an environment without the abuse of drugs for the school.

Fig. 3-13 Anti-drug information displayed on the LED display board next to the entrance of a school under the Ministry of Education

Fig. 3-14 Tsunghue Website of a school under the Ministry of Education

ii. The MOE outsourced with the National Taiwan University of Science and Technology to organize the "2011 Anti-drug Abuse Design Competition" and to construct a website for it to introduce more ways for the general public to understand the danger of drugs and to refuse the temptation of drugs (Fig. 3-15).

Fig. 3-15 Website for the 2011 Anti-drug Abuse Design Competition of EADA (Ministry of Education)

iii. The MOJ and the MOE developed the anti-drug social network game "Angry Lola Kill Drugs" and organized adventure games and lucky draws on Facebook to attract people who stay up late or online game lovers. By means of imperceptible influence, people's drug knowledge and anti-drug awareness were enhanced. Moreover, the winning projects for the contest "Fight for Yourself" were shown in the anti-drug website "Drug-free Home" established by the MOJ. The one-player anti-drug game "Whack a Goblin" can also be found under the same website. The DVDs for the activities were distributed to schools by the MOE for anti-drug campaign (Fig. 3-16).

Fig. 3-16 A social network game co-developed by the MOJ and the MOE for the enhancement of the anti-drug campaign

iv. The FDA (DOH) used the LCDs in 19 units under the Executive Yuan, including railway stations, service areas along national freeways, and domestic and international airports, to broadcast "Men without Drugs are the Best" to enhance people's ability to say no to drugs. Moreover, the posters titled "Natural high not drug high" (Fig. 3-17) starring anti-drug star "Big Mouth" were posted on the advertisement lamp boxes in the Taipei Railway Station to promote the concept of drug prevention. The original "Online Anti-drug Resource Museum" website was combined with the "Anti-drug Information Center" under the "FDA Consumer Knowledge Service Site." Emerging drugs abused by people in Taiwan are announced in newsletters which are also posted on the website as a reference for the general public.

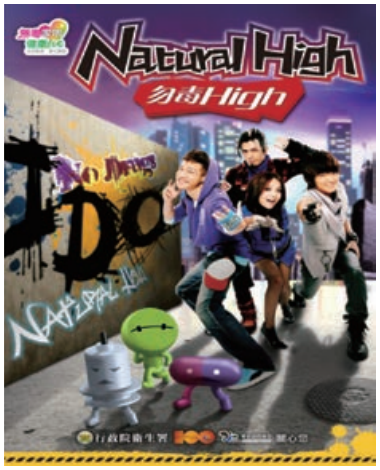

Fig. 3-17 Poster "Natural High not drug high"on advertisement lamp box

v. There is anti-drug and drug resistance information and related website links on the Ministry of the Interior website for community groups to download and refer to. On the Criminal Investigation Bureau website, there is the Youth Version that introduces types of drugs, harms caused by drugs and ways to keep away from drug hazards; and there is also the Anti-drug Campaign Website for Youth that has interesting animations for

download, which makes drug hazards easier to understand for children (Fig. 3-18).

Fig. 3-18 Anti-drug Campaign Website for the Youth of Criminal Investigation Bureau (Ministry of the Interior)

vi. In order to allow officers and military personnel of all levels to understand more about drug abuse, the Ministry of National Defense posted the booklet "Next Stop, Meet Happiness" published by the DOH in the General Political Warfare Bureau website for people to read and download. It is hoped the effect of anti-drug awareness can be enhanced.

vii. Taiwan Power Company, CPC Corp., and Taiwan Water Corp. used the LED marquees in the district offices and branches to help spread anti-drug information in order to extensively promote and improve the general public's anti-drug awareness.

viii. The Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications posted drug abuse prevention-related campaign information in the Consumer Protection Area under the Executive Information System website for the general public and the people in the tourism industry to read. The information was taught in the pre-service training courses for tour guides and tour escorts and was included in the graduation examination for these people. In order to prevent personnel being harmed by drugs, the anti-drug campaign website titled "Drug Prevention" was developed by the Port of Kaohsiung (Taiwan International Ports Corp., Ltd.) to emphasize the harm of drugs to physical and mental health as well as family to prevent sailors from trying drugs out of curiosity. Moreover, the homepage of the Port of Hualien website was linked to the Tsunghue website for references with drug abuse prevention information announcements under the Latest News on the website.

ix. The anti-drug promoting slogans written by the GIO and related departments were displayed in 75 places, including railway stations, bus stations, motor vehicle supervision offices, service areas along national freeways, and DOH hospitals, using LCDs. For detailed campaign information, please refer to Table 3-2:

Table 3-2 Anti-drug promoting slogans produced by the GIO and for LCD use

No.	Campaign Content	Campaign Period
1	【Stay away from drugs 】The MOJ helps people who want to quit drugs; Call: 0800-770-885 or visit http: //refrain.moj.gov.tw/ ●Stay away from drugs ◆ Let me help you▲Once your mind is set▼you will succeed!	3/11-3/31
2	【Anti-drug 1 】Is your child taking drugs for an energy boost? Call 0800-024-099 #2 to report drug dealers	4/8-4/15
3	【Quit drugs successfully 】Are you or your children bothered by drug problems? Call 24-hour hotline 0800-770-885 at any time. Let me help you. For more info, visit http: //refrain.moj.gov.tw/.	5/2-5/16
4	【Anti-drug 2 】Stay away from drugs, Let me help you. Call: 0800-770-885 Once your mind is set, you will succeed!	7/1-7/8
5	【Anti-drug 3 】Treasure your dreams and stay away from drugs; say no to drugs, respect love and you will be happy. Stay away from drugs, let me help you. Call: 0800-770-885 Once your mind is set, you will succeed!	7/8-7/22
6	【Anti-drug 4 】Treasure your dreams and stay away from drugs; Say no to drugs, respect love and you will be happy. Stay away from drugs, let me help you. Call: 0800-770-885 Once your mind is set, you will succeed!	7/15-7/22
7	【Treasure Life 】Treasure your dreams and stay away from drugs; say no to drugs, respect love and you will be happy.	8/26-9/2
8	【Anti-drug 5 】Treasure your dreams and stay away from drugs; say no to drugs, respect love and you will be happy. Stay away from drugs, let me help you. Call: 0800-770-885 Once your mind is set, you will succeed!	12/9-12/16

x. The anti-drug campaign short film "Anti-drugs with Ella Chen" produced by the GIO was played in cinemas in Taiwan, on the outdoor TV wall of SOGO II, on TVs of HSR stations and MRT stations, on TVs in Family Marts and on TVs in McDonalds. Moreover, the poster "Anti-drugs with Peter Ho" was posted on the charity advertisement lamp boxes in the Taipei Railway Station to reinforce the idea of drug refusal.

xi. Anti-drug campaign short films produced by the GIO were broadcasted in 19 LCD sites. The campaign content and periods are shown in Table 3-3:

Table 3-3 Anti-drug campaign short films produced by the GIO and broadcasted on multimedia LCDs

No.	Name of Short Film	Campaign Period
1	Protect Youth-Sad Blog	March
2	Say No to Ketamine-water balloon (broadcasted by DOH)	May
3	Drug Abuse Prevention Campaign-Radio (broadcasted by DOH)	June
4	Say No to Ketamine-Life in a toilet (broadcasted by DOH)	July
5	Say No to drugs-Men without drugs are the best (broadcasted by DOH)	November

xii. Anti-drug campaign slogans were displayed on the LED display boards in vocational training centers by the Council of Labor Affairs (CLA). The CLA uploaded the anti-drug campaign short films and the anti-drug slogans and images in the "Journal for Laborers in Taiwan" published by the CLA to the website "HiLearning" for people to watch and apply online, respectively, to enhance laborers' awareness of drug refusal.

xiii. The Kaohsiung City Government constructed the website titled "Anti-drug Education Information Center" (Fig. 3-19), which is updated periodically. The Kaohsiung City Government also helped other schools to construct the Tsunghue website to achieve better efficacy of web-based drug refusal information.

xiv. The Taichung City Government displayed anti-drug slogans on the LED display boards of all schools (Fig. 3-20) and constructed a Tsunghue website.

Fig. 3-19 Anti-drug Education Information Center website constructed by Department of Education, Kaohsiung City Government

Fig. 3-20 Anti-drug slogans on the LED display board of a senior high school in Taichung City

(4) Multimedia and printed media

i. The MOE used editorials, news articles and letters to the editor in the Military Education Bulletin to call on schools to value drug abuse prevention work among students (Fig. 3-21) and to report the current status of the MOE Students Drug Abuse Prevention Consultation Team and the information for major anti-drug events such as the Echinacea Advertising Design Awards and the Youths Say No to Drugs contest. There were 16 articles regarding drug resistance and anti-drug contests and meetings, four campaign articles regarding work for preventing students from drug abuse, five activity articles regarding Tsunghue volunteers, seven articles regarding Tsunghue seed trainer seminars, and three articles regarding special premiers of anti-drug films. A total of 35 articles on the anti-drug issue were published.

Fig. 3-21 Anti-drug information in the Military Education Bulletin

ii. By means of receiving subsidies from the MOE, the After-school Student Counseling Committees (ASCCs) in Taiwan organized various anti-drug events and distributed promotional products for the Tsunghue project. The ASCCs in 22 cities and counties produced and distributed handbooks and pamphlets regarding student drug abuse prevention and various anti-drug promotional products. The products included

promotional stationery, daily necessities, DVDs/VCDs, parent contact forms, promotional flags, anti-drug promotional booklets and souvenirs (incl. mugs, tissue, cards, table calendars, monthly journals, badges, key rings, magnets, bookmarks, accessories and cardboard cut-outs) (Fig. 3-22). A total of 344,811 promotional products in 259 different types were distributed to schools and social educational institutions for use or reference in order to maximize the effects of the media campaign (Table 3-4).

Fig. 3-22 Ministry of Education Outside Schools with Tzung-Hue Program Promotional Material

Table 3-4 Tsunghue Education Campaign by the MOE – List of supplementary teaching materials and promotional products

ASCC	No. of Product Types	No. of Products	Note
Yilan County	3	902	Anti-tobacco, Anti-drug and AIDS Caring folder, Anti-drug campaign banner, Anti-drug campaign poster
Keelung City	7	1,518	Anti-drug writing paper, Anti-drug nail clippers, Anti-drug mobile phone accessories, Anti-tobacco, Anti-drug and AIDS Caring folders, Anti-drug campaign videos for youth, Anti-drug campaign banners, Tsunghue 5-No banners
New Taipei City	5	5,700	Tsunghue key rings, Tsunghue eco-friendly cups, Tsunghue pen sets, Anti-drug stationery sets, Tsunghue flash lights
Taoyuan County	8	27,000	Anti-drug LED glow sticks, Tsunghue flash lights with sirens, Tsunghue lucky bag mobile phone accessory 1, Anti-drug nail clipper pens, Anti-drug colored folders, Tsunghue label stickers, Anti-drug notebooks, Tsunghue tissues
Hsinchu County	4	33,053	Anti-tobacco Anti-drug 5-in-1 color pens, Anti-drug self-protecting whistles, Tsunghue pocket tissues with printed posters, Tsunghue 6-fold fans
Hsinchu City	10	63,614	Anti-drug tissues, Tsunghue pamphlets, Anti-drug pens, Anti-drug folders, DVDs for Anti-drug and AIDS-caring short film contests, DVDs for Anti-drug AIDS-caring dance contest, Tsunghue billboards, Anti-drug and AIDS-caring banners, Anti-drug key rings with LED lights
Miaoli County	6	3,034	Tsunghue tissues, Tsunghue key rings with LED flash lights, Tsunghue bookmarks, Tsunghue posters, Tsunghue videos
Taichung City 1	7	3,070	Anti-drug and Smoke-quitting posters, Anti-drug and School Safety quizzes prizes, Tsunghue promotional pens, Anti-drug and Anti-bullying pamphlets, Anti-drug Week promotional products, Anti-drug and AIDS-prevention wall posters, Drug abuse and AIDS caring comic books
Taichung City 2	19	29,256	Tsunghue stationery sets, Tsunghue writing paper, Tsunghue tissues, Tsunghue anti-drug posters (3 posters), Tsunghue anti-drug banners, Tsunghue anti-drug posters, Tsunghue volunteer recruitment posters, Tsunghue volunteer recruitment handouts, Tsunghue 0.38mm water-based pens, Tsunghue correction tape, Tsunghue 2b pencils, Tsunghue erasers, Drug abuse prevention handouts, Smoke-quitting and anti-drug information, Drug and AIDS prevention handouts, Tsunghue handouts for morning class meetings, Anti-drug slogans, Anti-drug wall posters, Anti-drug posters
Nantou County	8	4,908	Tsunghue newspaper clippings, Drug abuse prevention four-square comics, Drug abuse prevention posters, Drug-quitting LED scrolling text, Tsunghue red banners, Tsunghue leaflets (tobacco hazard, drug hazard), Drug abuse prevention promotional product (pencil case), Drug abuse prevention promotional product (7-color writing paper)
Changhua County	21	4,033	Tsunghue LED key rings, Anti-drug abuse promotional pamphlets, Tsunghue promotional banner flags and Roman flags, Tsunghue promotional swinging propelling pencils, Anti-drug charity propelling pencils, Anti-drug abuse slogans, Anti-drug folders, Tsunghue promotional highlighters, Tsunghue promotional Mitsubishi pens, Tsunghue promotional notebooks, Tsunghue vests, Class Tsunghue columns, Tsunghue posters, Tsunghue comics, Tsunghue calligraphy work, Anti-drug DVDs, Drug abuse prevention promotional posters, Drug abuse logo handouts, Tsunghue eco-friendly cups, Tsunghue towel gift boxes, Tsunghue booklets and seminar publications
Yunlin County	16	14,221	Tsunghue tissues, Anti-drug promotional calligraphy sets, Anti-drug posters, Tsunghue promotional rulers, Tsunghue promotional pens, Tsunghue promotional vests, Tsunghue promotional pamphlets and class weekly reports, Tsunghue posters, Anti-drug abuse posters, Anti-drug promotional DVDs, Drug-quitting cards, Tsunghue promotional stickers, Anti-drug booklets, Tsunghue promotional DVDs, Tsunghue promotional banners, Anti-drug videos
Chiayi County	23	13,657	Tsunghue club teaching materials, Anti-drug posters, "Anti-drug and anti-AIDS" anti-drug videos, Tsunghue project teaching materials, Tsunghue volunteer promotional pamphlets, Service community and Tsunghue project promotional information, Anti-drug and legal knowledge promotional information, Anti-drug promotional videos, Anti-drug promotional tissues, Anti-drug and anti-AIDS LED flash lights, Anti-drug comics, Drug prevention red promotional banners, Anti-drug posters, Promotional teaching materials for Drug abuse prevention series, Anti-drug and anti-AIDS promotional videos, Anti-drug booklets, Anti-drug reports, Anti-drug promotional basketballs, Tsunghue charity event handouts, Anti-drug abuse and No-smoking in school posters, Promotional posters for Anti-drug and AIDS-caring, Anti-drug promotional banners, "Truth about drugs" VCD, Student drug abuser prevention and tobacco hazard prevention promotional posters
Chiayi City	15	14,513	Tsunghue promotional posters, Tsunghue tissues, Tsunghue promotional book-reading lights, Tsunghue promotional dual pen sets, Tsunghue promotional cosmetic tool sets, Tsunghue dance contest DVDs, Tsunghue table calendars, Tsunghue promotional display boards, Tsunghue slogans, Tsunghue promotional banner flags, Tsunghue promotional banners, Tsunghue promotional notebooks, Tsunghue promotional torches, Tsunghue promotional eco-friendly bags, Tsunghue promotional envelopes

Tainan City 1	32	13,199	Tsunghue volunteer promotional banners, Tsunghue postesr, Anti-drug health education writing paper, Anti-gang Anti-drug Anti-bullying pens, Tsunghue health education tissues, Anti-drug abuse promotional handbags, Tsunghue promotional T-shirts, Anti-drug DVDs, Tsunghue booklets, Anti-drug publications, Anti-drug abuse health education sheets, Anti-drug abuse promotional cards, Anti-drug abuse notebooks, Tsunghue stickers, Tsunghue cardboard cut-outs, Anti-drug flags, Tsunghue self-protecting whistles, Tsunghue pencil cases, Tsunghue writing paper, Tsunghue stationery sets, Tsunghue key ring with LED lights, Tsunghue promotional rulers, Tsunghue eco-friendly cups, Tsunghue mugs, Tsunghue magnets, Tsunghue sirens, Tsunghue warning labels, Tsunghue crayons, Tsunghue pillows, Tsunghue eco-friendly bags, Tsunghue crayons, Tsunghue recreational cups
Tainan City 2	19	6,873	Anti-drug stickers, Anti-drug postesr, Anti-drug booklets, Anti-drug red banners, Anti-drug publications, Tsunghue promotional pens, Anti-drug and Tsunghue promotional flyers, Tsunghue newsletters, Anti-drug and AIDS-caring promotional DVDs, Anti-drug comics, Anti-drug small gifts, Anti-drug vests, Anti-drug eco-friendly fans, Anti-drug flyers, Anti-drug books, Anti-drug creative bookmarks, Anti-drug writing paper, Anti-drug promotional stationery sets, Anti-drug folders
Kaohsiung City	7	22,695	Tobacco, Alcohol, Betel nut Prevention promotional posters, Tsunghue volunteer recruitment flags, Tsunghue tissues, Tsunghue promotional cups, Tsunghue flash lights, Tsunghue promotional red banners, Anti-drug bicycle lamps
Pingtung County	11	57,588	Promotional cards (Anti-drug, Anti-bullying), Large anti-drug paintball contest posters, Large Tsunghue anti-drug talent contest posters, Tsunghue promotional pens, Promotional banners, Tsunghue posters, AIDS-caring and Anti-drug Promotional banners, Anti-drug booklets, Tsunghue promotional DVDs, Anti-drug small gifts, Tsunghue volunteer recruitment posters
Taitung County	9	13,486	Anti-drug tissues, Anti-drug pen with lights, Anti-drug folders, Anti-drug key rings, Anti-drug eco-friendly cups, Tsunghue project talent contest DVDs, Tsunghue promotional display boards, Tsunghue promotional banner flags, AIDS-caring and Anti-drug Promotional banners
Hualien County	4	4,170	Anti-tobacco and Anti-drug pens, Anti-tobacco and Anti-drug folders, Anti-tobacco, anti-drug and AIDS-caring short film contest DVDs, Anti-drug whistles
Penghu County	5	1,429	Tsunghue promotional pens, Tsunghue promotional rulers, Tsunghue writing paper, Tsunghue and anti-drug pads, Anti-drug Promotional banner flags
Kinmen County	11	6,892	Anti-drug abuse and anti-tobacco hazard promotional posters, Promotional poster for AIDS student caring talent contest, Friendly school and anti-drug promotional cards, Youth safety booklets, Tsunghue promotional (anti-tobacco, school safety, anti-drug) pens, Tsunghue promotional (anti-tobacco, school safety, anti-drug) key ring, Anti-drug and AIDS prevention folders, Tsunghue promotional pads, Anti-drug correction tape, Tsunghue promotional (anti-tobacco, school safety, anti-drug) magnets, Tsunghue promotional leaflets
Total	259	344,811	

iii. In cooperation with the progress of the event "Youths Say No to Drugs-Anti-drug creativity recruiting," 10,000 posters were produced by the MOJ and were distributed to schools and institutions. In addition, the MOJ produced 10,000 coasters to distribute to nightclubs and 5,000 card sets for the follow-up campaign activities marketing use (Fig. 3-23).

Fig. 3-23 Anti-drug promotional product produced by the Ministry of Justice

iv. During the last few years, Ketamine has become one of the most common drugs in drug abuse cases among youths. In order to allow more youths and the general public to understand the negative effect Ketamine has on the bladder and to teach people how to say no to drugs, the FDA produced a poster titled "Don't' Kill Your Bladder," a leaflet titled "Anti-drugs is cool and saying no to drugs is the way" (Fig. 3-24) as well as an Anti-drug glow stick, Anti-drug cheering stick, Tattoo sticker, Syringe pencil and Coaster for use in campaign activities.

v. The FDA edited "Teaching Material for a Drug Abuse Prevention Campaign," compiled a "Drug Abuse Prevention Guide" and wrote a "Booklet for the discussion on practical cases of drug abuse- Keep your children on a short leash- A Lesson for Parents" (Fig. 3-25) to discuss the harm of drug abuse, remind people to care more about their family members and to provide anti-drug tips.

Fig. 3-24 Promotional poster and leaflet produced by FDA- Don't Kill Your Bladder and Anti-drug is cool and saying no to drugs is the way

Fig. 3-25 Booklet for the discussion on practical cases of drug abuse- Keep your children on a short leash- A Lesson for Parents by DOH

vi. The FDA produced "Healthy and Drug-free Home: 2011 Anti-drug Campaign Video Collection DVD" (Fig. 3-26). The DVD included 22 videos and was distributed to national libraries, MOJ, MOE, health departments, drug abuse prevention consultation stations in communities, family support centers, and related public institutions.

Fig. 3-26 Healthy and Drug-free Homes: 2011 Anti-drug Campaign Video Collection DVD by FDA, DOH

vii. The Ministry of the Interior included an anti-drug campaign in the 2012 Promotion of Social Welfare Subsidy Booklet as the subsidy item for community awareness coherence under community development to establish anti-drug education and campaign in the communities.

viii. The MOE used editorials, news articles, and letters to the editor in the Youth Daily News to intensify the anti-drug campaign. Overall, four editorials regarding "All people fight against drugs to create healthy homes," five articles regarding "Anti-

drugs in troops to ensure strong military strength" and 190 newspaper reports regarding "National troops actively conduct anti-drug work," 57 forums articles regarding "Anti-drug for pure environment" and 11 anti-drug articles, comics and reports in Victorious, Fight and I Love My Home. A total of 267 articles were published.

ix. The Ministry of Defense continued to request all units to promote drug prevention by using real cases, laws and regulations, introducing anti-drug information in military discipline and off-camp education courses and whenever appropriate. Moreover the No. 10004 Military Report "Drug-free life is splendid" for which related units were requested to follow the protocol in the report, was issued and officers and soldiers were also notified.

x. The Civil Aeronautics Administration, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, enhanced anti-drug campaigns to airline companies (e.g., requested airline companies to play anti-drug campaign videos on airplanes). The Taiwan Railways Administration coordinated with the policy and played anti-drug slogans on the LED display boards in railway stations and train compartments to intensify the promotion effects. The Port of Keelung hung red anti-drug campaign banners in the Department of Ship Management and posted anti-drug campaign slogans in the Marine Terminal Office. The Port of Taichung published "Respect life, Say No to Drugs" and "Drug Dealer Reporting Hotline" information in the Port of Taichung Journal and displayed anti-drug and drug-quitting slogans on the LED display board at the entrance. Moreover, red anti-drug campaign banners were hung and Anti-drug Booklets were distributed at the Huangang North Road Opening Ceremony and its 35th Anniversary and Centenary Hiking Event.

xi. The print advertisement of "Anti-drugs with Ella Chen" (Fig. 3-27) produced by the GIO was published in the Youth Daily News, Sharp Daily, Young China Morning Paper, United Evening News and Next Magazine.

Fig. 3-27 Print advertisement "Anti-drug by Ella Chen" by GIO

xii. The print advertisement of "Anti-drugs with Ella Chen" produced by the GIO was published in the Ching Shi Quarterly, issued by Ministry of Defense; Youth Entrepreneurship Guidance e-newsletter, RICH e-newsletter, Youth Travel e-newsletter (Chinese), iyouth e-newsletter and Youth Hub e-newsletter, issued by National Youth Commission; and Forum on Training and Development, issued by the Directorate-General of the Personnel Administration.

xiii. The Council of Labor Affairs published anti-drug promotional slogans and images and a drug-quitting hotline (Fig. 3-28) in the teaching materials and promotional products of related events and seminars.

Fig. 3-28 Anti-drug promotional slogan by the CLA

Fig. 3-29 Crime prevention promotion by the CGA

xiv. The Coast Guard Administration (CGA) organized events to promote the prevention of crimes at sea, hung promotional banners and produced promotional products such as slogan leaflets, flyers, comics and posters to distribute to fishermen and fishery industry-related units such as the Fishermen's Association. Moreover, the CGA hung red crime prevention banners and posted posters (Fig. 3-29) at related organizations' entrances, on two sides of the ships and in obvious places at the ports and Fishermen's Associations.

xv. In the Biweekly Veterans Magazine, Veterans E-newsletter and on the Veteran Culture website that belongs to the Veterans Affairs Commission as well as the program "Evergreen" on Voice of Han Broadcasting Network, sections related to health care (incl. drug resistance) and legal knowledge (incl. related regulation) were established. For topics regarding drug prevention, legal liability, and personal experience, doctors (Toxicology) from Veterans General Hospital, lawyers, and experts were invited from time to time to cite their experiences, answer questions, or write articles. The media were used effectively to coordinate with the campaign in terms of drug prevention and legal knowledge (Fig. 3-30).

Fig. 3-30 Crime prevention promotion by CGA

xvi. The Department of Information and Tourism (DIT) printed 1,650 copies of the anti-drug promotional poster titled "Don't let drugs riddle you with gaping wounds" (Fig.

3-31) which was produced by the Taipei City Government. The copies were distributed to related governmental units, schools, district offices, the MTBus system, the Capital Bus system, the Taipei MRT, and the Taiwan After-Care Association. Copies of the poster titled "Youth without drugs is more splendid," produced by the DOH, were distributed to district health centers, clinics and neighborhood offices. The MOE purchased 300 copies of the book Atonement written by Noriko Sakai and distributed them to schools to enhance teachers' and students' thoughts about the consequence of drugs. Moreover, the MOE purchased 1,200 cake towels and 1,500 writing paper sets to be used as the prizes for quizzes. The DIT published information for the Summer Youth Protection Activity Series in the Taipei Pictorial.

Fig. 3-31 Anti-drug promotional poster by the DIT

xvii. Schools affiliated with the Kaohsiung City Government used LED display boards, posters, self-made Tsunghue banners (Fig. 3-32) and Tsunghue promotional products such as anti-drug poker cards, whistles, and jigsaw puzzles to assist with the anti-drug promotion.

Fig. 3-32 Anti-drug promotional banner of a junior high school in Kaohsiung City

xviii. The New Taipei City Government promoted the Trial Program for Non-heroin Medical Rehabilitation Service for which the New Taipei City ASCC assigned officers and volunteers to help students with medical rehabilitation referral. The New Taipei City Government also conducted the Trial Program for Prevention of Student Drug Abuse Consultation Service Team established by the MOE. In June 2011, 12 students were led to complete the adventure therapy program which lasted for 21 days. In order to encourage a peak experience in each individual participant, the New Taipei City ASCC coordinated with the MOE to invite the Minister to meet with the 12 students who climbed the Central Mountain Range in 21 days in the Result Presentation Conference (Fig. 3-33). In the conference, students showed their appreciation to the officers and teachers for their assistance and spoke about how they missed their families and promised themselves they will never be victims to drug abuse again. A journalist from the Lihpao Daily accompanied the Team, reported rehabilitation cases where the officers tried hard to counsel the students, described the harm of drug-abuse to youths' mental and physical health in detail, and told of the counseling measures the MOE established to prevent students from abusing drugs. The Lihpao Daily called on the general public to pay closer

attention to anti-drug projects and expanded the promotional effects of drug refusal (Fig. 3-34).

xix. The Taichung City Government organized the Anti-drug Creative Dance Battle which was reported in the Commons Daily (Fig. 3-35).

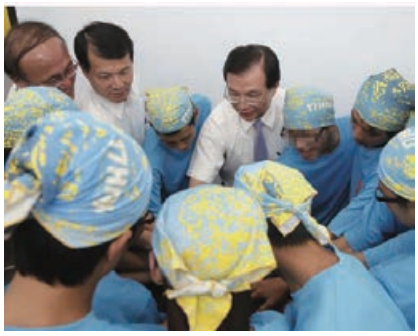

Fig. 3-33 The Conference of the Adventure Therapy Program organized by the MOE and the New Taipei City Government

Fig. 3-34 "21-day Mountain Climbing Treatment Event" reported in the Lihpao Daily

Fig. 3-35 Anti-drug Creative Dance Battle organized by Taichung City Government

xx. Schools affiliated with the Tainan City Government used LED display boards, broadcasting systems, advertisement lamp boxes, warning signs, posters and promotional leaflets to popularize anti-drug slogans and give students, teachers and parents knowledge regarding drugs (Fig. 3-36).

Fig. 3-36 Anti-drug event organized by Tainan City Government

2. Future Perspectives

(1) Various media will be used for the campaign in terms of politics, laws, medical treatments, and education. Promotional products of different themes will be produced with interesting content to expand the effects of the anti-drug campaign.

(2) Various channels will continue to be used and press conferences regarding the current anti-drug operations will be held. The effects of the anti-drug campaign will be expanded by the mass media.

(3) Anti-drug campaigns resourced from different departments and ministries will be combined and used. Various promotional channels and means will be used and current news will be integrated to strengthen the anti-drug campaign through the media. All departments will exchange more anti-drug promotional products for sharing resources and expanding the campaign effect.

(4) Different promotional products or short films will be produced for different target groups in order to improve the anti-drug awareness of the general public. The promotional products and short films will be applied with existing city resources to reach every corner of the society for a strengthened drug refusal campaign.

III. Implementation of screening and development of counseling networks

Urine drug screening is one of the most important measures to prevent drug abuse. A thorough screening plan is everything to a healthy society. Therefore, it is essential to detect drug abusers and to provide them with appropriate counseling and rehabilitation services for a drug free environment achieved by successful drug-abuse prevention.

1. Current Development

(1) The MOE has been promoting the "Strategy of Drug Abuse Prevention and Control in School" established by the Executive Yuan and establishing the "Implementation Plan and Counseling Procedure for Tertiary Student Drug Abuser Prevention" (Fig. 3-37) to prevent drug-abuse in students. The achievements in 2011 are shown below:

i. Based on the "Regulations for Urine Collection of Specific Individuals" established by the Executive Yuan, schools established the lists of names of specific individuals for which review meetings were held for the principals to approve and sign on the lists. In order to understand the number of specific individuals in the schools more accurately, the ASCCs were required to report the number of specific individuals every month. In 2011, the total number of specific individuals in the schools was 11,753.

ii. An Annual Specific Individual Urine Drug Screening Meeting and Operation Seminar were held to explain the screening process and propose supplementary strategies for the detection of specific newly-enrolled senior/vocational high school individuals.

iii. The Urine Drug Screening Operation for Specific Individuals (Fig. 3-38, Fig. 3-39) under the Tsunghue project was implemented to confirm cases with positive screening results.

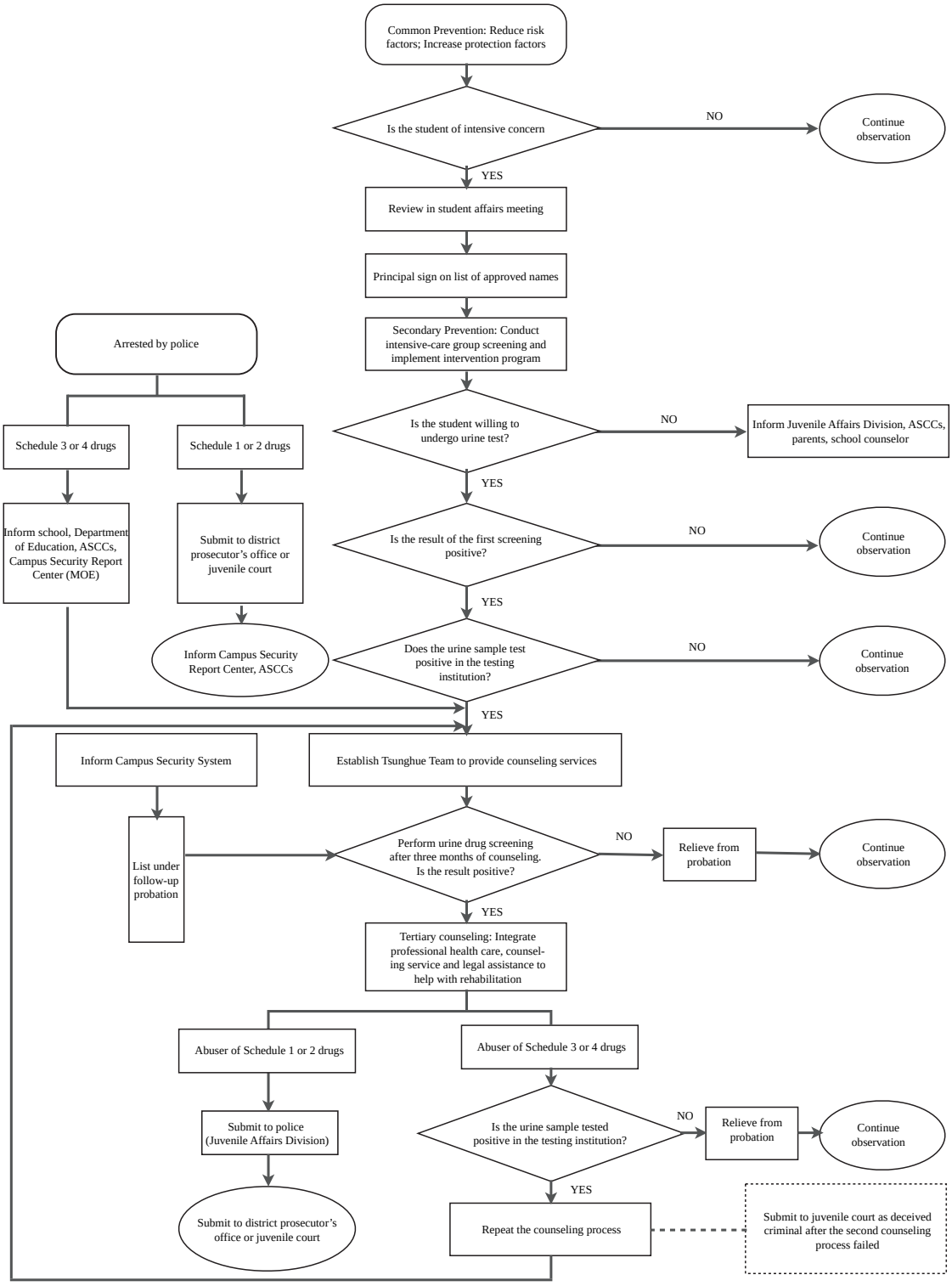

Fig. 3-37 Flow Chart of Tertiary Prevention Implementation Plan for Student Drug Abuse Prevention

Fig. 3-38 Tsunghue volunteer and a draftee assisted delivering urine samples to screening

Fig. 3-39 Student urine drug screening in school

iv. Schools were requested to establish the School Safety Reporting System and a Tsunghue Team to counsel student drug users.

v. During the counseling period, if students transfer to new schools or to the local Drug Abuse Prevention Centers as they move or as the counseling is discontinued, follow-up counseling service should be provided. In 2011, a total of 468 students were transferred.

vi. Students who are suspected with serious Schedule 2 or 3 drug-abuse problems were transferred to drug rehabilitation centers or institutions. A total of 133 drug abusers were transferred to receive further rehabilitation and health care services.

vii. The Trial Program for the Students Drug Abuser Prevention Consultation Team was promoted and New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City and Pingtung County were subsidized to conduct the trial program. Psychiatrists, social workers, counselors, Youth Counseling Committee members, and probators were invited to participate in it to provide consultation services to the Tsunghue Team's subjects. They were also invited to provide individual help to serious drug abusers and transfer them to rehabilitation centers or promote adventure therapy programs and adventure education to help drug abusers to develop positively with a positive attitude towards drug-refusal (Fig. 3-40, Fig. 3-41, Fig. 3-42, Fig. 3-43).

Fig. 3-40 Adventure Therapy Program organized by New Taipei City Service Team subsidized by the MOE

Fig. 3-41 Group counseling course organized by Taoyuan County Service Team subsidized by the MOE

Fig. 3-42 counseling subjects from Taichung City participated in marathon

Fig. 3-43 Group supervisor meeting organized by Pingtung Service Team subsidized by the MOE

viii. The MOE assisted police departments in investigating drug dealers to prevent drugs from entering schools. The "Reporting System and One-Stop Window for Assistance from Education Units to Prosecutors and Police Departments" was established to help prosecutors and police departments to have the latest information and investigate drug abuse cases in schools to effectively fight against local drug dealers.

ix. The Assessment Program for the Establishment and Performance of a Student Drug Abuser Counseling Model was implemented (incl. teaching material, a teaching tool, and counseling booklet) to assist with the counseling and rehabilitation services for student drug abusers.

x. A "Student Drug Abuser Counseling Follow-Up Management System" was established to control student drug abusers who were caught doing drugs again for effective follow-up management (Fig. 3-44).

Fig. 3-44 Student Drug Abuser Counseling Follow-Up Management System by MOE

xi. The after-school joint patrol inspection was conducted. Students in the intensive-concern group who wandered on the streets were advised and put on a list, and the names were reported to the schools to effectively inhibit students from having outrageous behavior outside school. A total of 40,462 teachers, officers and police participated in 10,720 joint patrol inspections.

(2) In order to carry out the screening task completely, the MOJ conducted urine drug screenings of inmates serving prison-sentences, guards, and drug testing personnel in specialized drug storehouses of the MOJ Investigation Bureau (MJIB) based on the

Regulations for Urine Collection of Specific Individuals established by the Executive Yuan. The achievements are shown below:

i. Urine drug screenings were conducted on inmates serving prison sentences. A total of 178,783 inmates underwent the screening. In particular, 10,054 people under observation and 7,686 people under rehabilitation were screened.

ii. Out of the 112 "specific individuals"defined by the MOJIB in 2011 (incl. drug keepers, drug investigators and drug testers), 12 were randomly tested and screened based on the regulation. All of them tested negative for opiates and amphetamines.

(3) Achievements of the Ministry of the Interior in preventing drug abuse:

i. Beginning in 2006 until 2011, urine drug screenings were conducted on substitute service conscripts on the second day of military service, and a total of 112,961 were tested in order for early prevention/ therapy and the assistance in self-requested therapy of substitute service draftees. Moreover, hospitals specialized in drug treatment were entrusted to help service units to transfer probated conscripts to these contracted hospitals to enhance the counseling efficiency.

ii. Police from neighborhood areas and criminal-responsibility areas affiliated with municipal and city (county) police departments were requested to visit offenders on probation such as drug-related criminals and people on rehabilitation at least once a month after they were released from prison or released on parole to effectively maintain public order and prevent them from selling or doing drugs again. By the end of December 2011, there were 44,166 offenders on probation in Taiwan. Among them, there were 25,655 drug-related criminals (58%) and 5,763 people on rehabilitation (13%). They accounted for 70% of the total number of offenders on probation.

(4) Achievements of Ministry of National Defense in preventing drugs entering the military:

i. Based on the "Supplementary Strategy for Enhancement of Contraband (drug) Detection in the Military" and "Regulations for Urine Drug Screening for Drug Abuse Among Military Officers and Soldiers," all units were requested to check on the internal management and conduct urine drug screening and focus on the screening of Schedule 3 and 4 drugs such as ketamine to avoid slippery management.

ii. As the aforementioned people returned from holiday, urine drug screening, strict access

control inspection, and military individuals must be conducted. If officers and soldiers were found to be involved in drug-related crimes, they were reviewed and punished according to the principle of punishment and correctional service.

iii. In 2011, 337,682 conscripts in the training centers underwent urine drug screening and 30 of them were positive in the secondary test; 362,489 servicemen (incl. people under probation and inmates serving prison sentences) underwent urine drug screening and 113 of them were positive in the secondary test. A total of 143 subjects tested positive and were transferred to the military law unit for prosecution as regulated.

(5) Based on the "Keynotes for Urine Collection of Specific Individuals in institutions affiliated with the MOEA," the Ministry of Economic Affairs implemented urine drug screening. In 2011, a total of 8,078 individuals were involved in maintaining public security in these institutions. A total of 13,813 people (incl. contractor staff) underwent urine drug screening; one tested positive in the primary test but tested negative in the secondary test.

(6) As the nature of jobs for people involved in the traffic and transportation industry is highly related to passenger safety and may indirectly affect public security, the urine drug screening results of these specific individuals in 2011 are explained below:

i. Specific individuals in the aviation industry: Urine drug screening was performed on a total of 1,724 people in 2011. All were medically evaluated to be non-drug abusers.

ii. Specific individuals in the shipping transportation industry: All 131 workers on ship at the Port of Keelung underwent urine drug screening. The results were all negative. As for the sailors (approx. 70) at the Port of Taichung in 2011, 7 sailors underwent urine drug screening. The results were all negative. Kaohsiung Harbor branch office conducted random blood test for 30 of the 297 employees. All results were tested negative. Regular health checkup sessions were organized for all personnel at the Port of Hualien, and none of the personnel tested positive in the drug test.

iii. Specific individuals from the High Speed Rail Corporation: In addition to the regular urine test conducted under the annual health checkup, random urine tests are also carried out by the HSR Corporation. A total of 326 people were randomly selected for the annual urine drug screen test. As for the results, a few people tested positive due to influenza medication. They all tested negative after stopping the medication.

iv. Specific individuals from the Taiwan Railways Administration: In accordance with the Guidelines for Urine Sample Collection and Testing for Train Controllers and Drivers, inspections and random tests are carried out regularly. The test results were all negative in 2011.

v. Specific individuals involved in highway transportation: Urine drug screening organized by the Directorate General of Highways was conducted on specific individuals. The test results were all negative in 2011.

(7) As regulated, urine drug screening is conducted by the Coast Guard Administration on the day when the newly-recruited conscripts return from their first holiday. Key individuals on probation are asked to undergo urine drug screening once every month. Those specific individuals who return with negative results for three consecutive months are then listed as general individuals who are only randomly selected to undergo screening. For suspected drug users, a unit officer/manager must assign a staff member to send the urine samples to undergo screening. In terms of random urine drug screening, 5% of the total number of people in each unit are randomly selected. In 2011, a total of 13,185 individuals underwent screening for which 79 individuals tested positive in the primary screening and 13 of them were confirmed positive in the secondary screening done by testing institutions.

(8) Achievements of Taipei City Government in urine drug screening:

i. A total of 8,500 2-in-1 quick screening kits for Ketamine/Amphetamine were purchased in 2011 to supply to schools to perform urine drug screening in specific individuals after national holidays or long weekends.

ii. In terms of specific individuals, a total of 3,644 urine drug screenings were conducted in 2011. Eighty-five (85) specific individuals tested positive leading to a positive rate of 2.33%, which was an increase of 0.14% when compared with 2010.

iii. In 2011, 139 drug abusers were recorded on the School Safety Reporting System which was an increase of 48 people when compared with 2010. All of the drug abusers underwent counseling sessions organized by the Tsunghue team as regulated. Among them, the Youth Service Center of the Department of Social Welfare was entrusted to assist with the follow-up counseling for 40 abusers after being reported through the 113 hotline (Fig. 3-45).

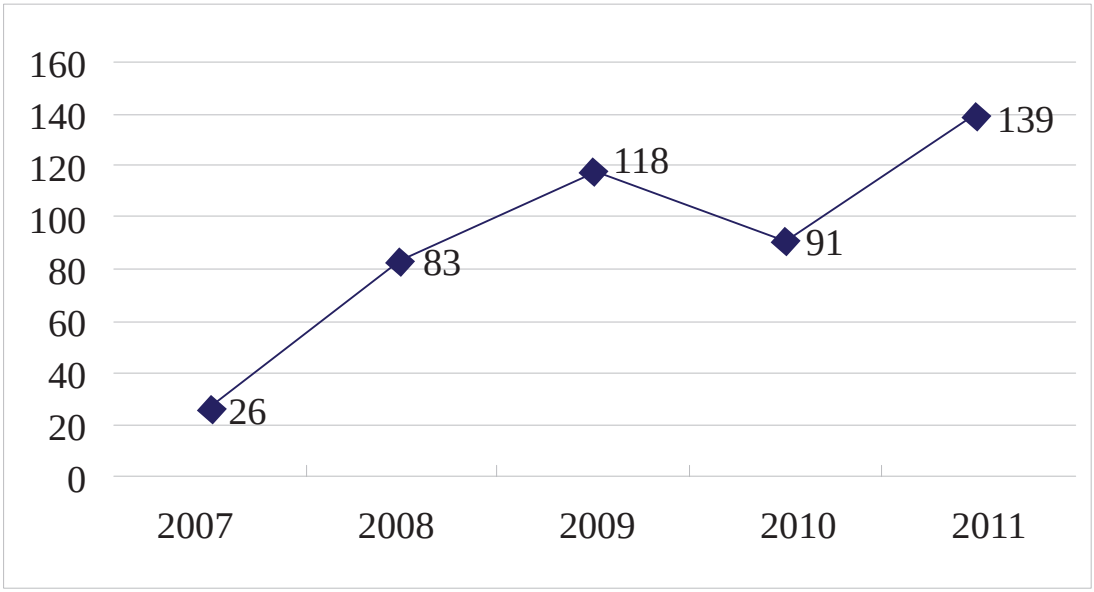

Fig. 3-45 Number of drug abusers from 2007 to 2011 established by Taipei City Government

iv. Therapy Program for Taipei City Youth Drug Users was conducted: The program has been initiated since 2010. For users of Schedule 3 and 4 drugs under the age of 18 who are registered under or studying in Taipei City and have medical needs after being assessed, free medical assessment, discussion, consultation, urine drug screening, medical follow-up or group psychiatric therapy are provided for three months (Fig. 3-46).

v. The Management Procedure for the Taipei City School Drug Investigation and Reporting was established. Cases that needed to be transferred to a law enforcement agency after assessment are sent to the Shi-Lin District Prosecutor's Office as confidential cases. A total of 29 cases were transferred in 2011.

(9) Achievements of the Education Bureau of the Kaohsiung City Government in urine drug screening:

i. By taking drug abuse status and total number of students into consideration, 13,000 MDMA/Ketamine 2-in-1 quick screening kits and 100 Erimin quick testing kits were distributed to schools in 2011. A total of 9,061 kits were used, and 75 students who tested positive underwent counseling sessions established by the Tsunghue Team.

ii. Schools of all levels were requested to establish the List of Specific Individuals and hold review meetings within two weeks after school started. Students who were confirmed

Transfer Procedure of Therapy Program for Youth Drug Users established by Department of Health, Taipei City Government

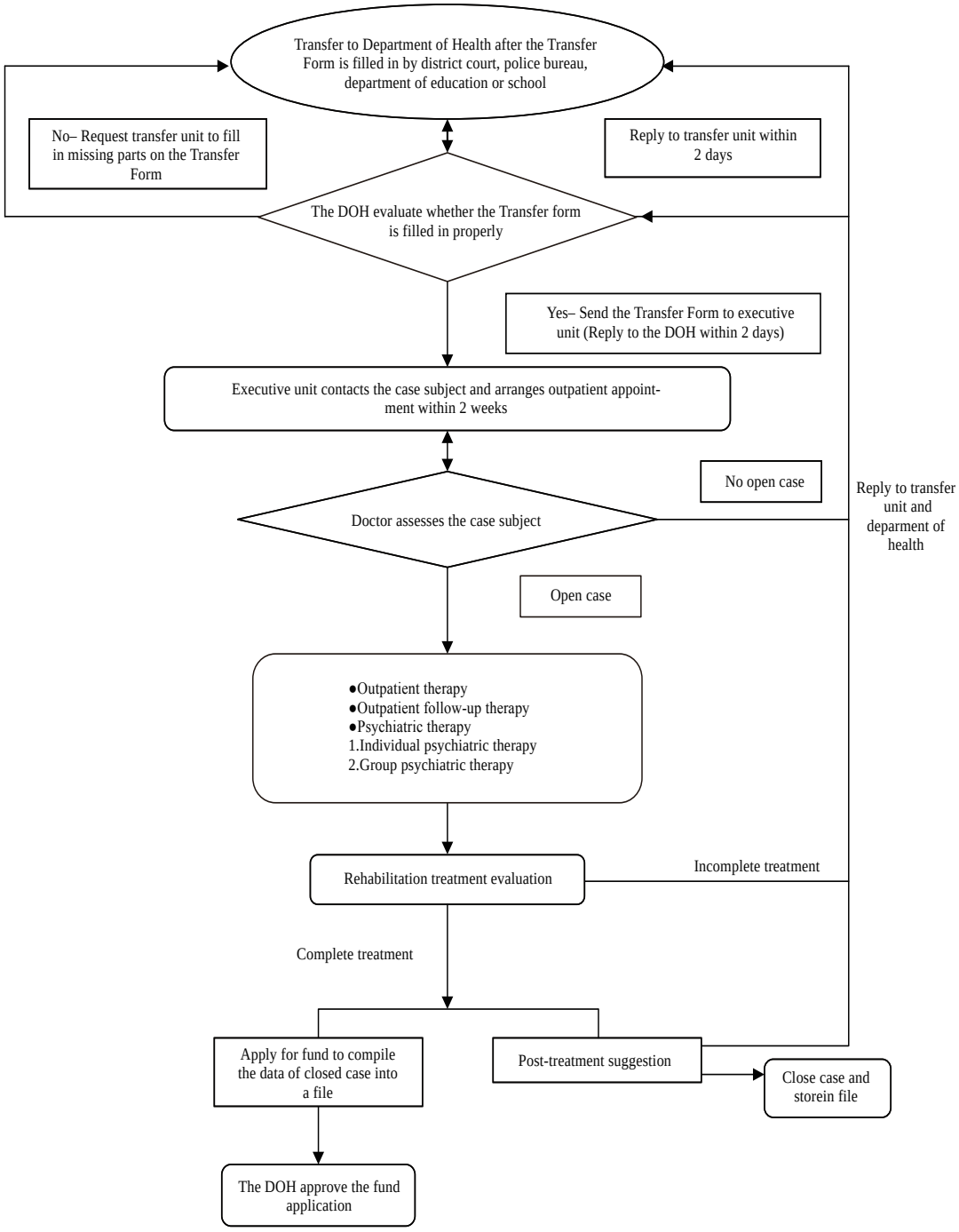

Fig. 3-46 Transfer Process for Youth Drug User in Taipei City

to be drug abusers with evidence and who tested positive for urine drug screening were included in the List of Specific Individuals after the Principals approved and signed on the list. A total of 1,552 students from senior, vocational and junior high schools and elementary schools underwent screening and were listed as specific individuals for counseling.

iii. The budget for urine drug screening in 2011 was NT$205 million. Five screening sessions were organized and 5,467 people underwent the screening. There were a total of 142 drug abusers among the students. The types of drugs commonly seen included: Amphetamines (21 students), MDMA (14 students), and ketamine (107 students). All of the students underwent counseling sessions provided by the Tsunghue Team.

(10) Achievements of the Education Bureau of the Kaohsiung City Government in urine drug screening: Students who tested positive in the urine drug screening were counseled by the Tsunghue Team. For serious drug abusers, the ASCC assisted the schools in organiziing a Tsunghue Team meeting for established cases (Fig. 3-47). So as to coordinate with the Non-heroin Treatment Program, the ASCC assisted the subjects in seeking treatment in the Songde Branch of Taipei City Hospital, the Banciao Branch or the Sanchong Branch of the New Taipei City Hospital or Bali Psychiatric Center, to intensify the drug abuse prevention networks.

Fig. 3-47 Tsunghue Team Meeting held by New Taipei City Xizhi District Xizhi Elementary School

2. Future Perspectives

(1) Based on Regulations for Urine Collection of Specific Individuals established by the Executive Yuan, the screening and control of people in the high-risk group will be enhanced. All units involved will establish a list of "specific individuals" and conduct unscheduled and random screening on them. The units must know the types of drugs that are abused most recently and the legal testing thresholds and purchase appropriate quick testing kits to screen out drug users in order to provide treatment and follow-up counseling service as soon as possible.

(2) All units involved will fulfill the inspection on specific individuals with regards to drug abuse to improve the positive rate on the urine drug screening of these individuals. For drug abusers, a reporting system will be established for schools, social affairs agencies, judicial police units, and medical systems, so as to provide better counseling and treatment referral services.

(3) The collection of the latest drug abuse information will be enhanced in order to understand and provide the most updated information at any time. The reporting process will be done appropriately and according to regulations, the treatment counseling service will be implemented and the treatment and relapse prevention education courses will be provided to guide drug abusers to stay away from the harm of drugs. The drug abuse warning and counseling systems shall be constructed and perfected.

(4) As for high-risk families and youths with deviant behavior, the anti-drug promotion and inspection counseling shall be enhanced. In addition, for inmates in prison, relapse prevention education courses shall be intensified to guide them to stay away from harm and to seek social and family support after they return to the society. The drug abuse warning and counseling systems shall be constructed and perfected to prevent new and relapsed drug abusers.

IV. Improvement of anti-drug awareness and enhancement of tertiary prevention

New types of drugs are emerging at an increasing rate while drug users are getting younger. The negative effects have infiltrated every corner of our society. The only way to eliminate drug harm and to improve anti-drug performance is to integrate current mechanisms and functions, combine networks and resources in society and fulfill anti-drug and legal education while enhancing the individual's knowledge towards drug harm and legal responsibilities. As individuals are more familiar with related prevention and counseling knowledge and concepts, the harm of drugs can be effectively eliminated from its root, and the effectiveness of the anti-drug program can be improved.

1. Current Development

(1) Ministry of Education

i. Schools of all levels organized various anti-drug campaign events to enhance the students' legal literacy. With arts and talent contests, youths were encouraged to carry out legitimate leisure activities and to make correct choices and life plans. Based on the implementation

plan of the Tsunghue project, each school's characteristics were integrated to promote drug-abuse prevention in the school. There were 11,133 campaign activities held with a total of 9,657,065 participants.

ii. The MOE subsidized the campaign activities of the Tsunghue project. Sixteen schools, including National Chung Cheng University, National Sun Yat-Sen University and Chung Yuan Christian University, held 25 campaign activities which involved 9,574 participants. Eighteen private organizations, including the Jinghua Society Cultural Foundation, the Women's Federation for World Peace-Taiwan and the Indigenous Peoples Cultural Association, held 31 campaign activities which involved 5,198,443 participants (Fig. 3-48).

Fig. 3-48 First Asia Pacific Conference on Resistance Abuse and Prevention/Treatment held by National Chung Cheng University

iii. In 2011, 22 ASCCs held 13,126 seminars including a urine drug screening seminar, Tsunghue seminar, anti-drug awareness seminar and Tsunghue cadre seminar with 6,581,726 participants.

iv. The MOE organized professional training sessions for educational alternative military service draftees. For every session, experts or people involved in practical drug abuse prevention work were invited to conduct a 2-hour drug abuse prevention course to prevent draftees from drug abuse and to improve draftees' professional skill in order to assist schools to implement the Tsunghue project (Fig. 3-49). The seminars were conducted via lecture on specific topics, practice workshops, and work displays to systematically introduce the main points and the promotion procedure; real cases were summarized to provide reference to the trainees to improve their management skill, enhance their work proficiency, and encourage school administrators to devote themselves to anti-drug club training.

Fig. 3-49 Professional training sessions for educational alternative military service draftees

v. The MOE organized the 2011 Anti-drug Creativity and Design Contest- Echinacea Advertising Design Awards. From December 20th 2010 to April 30th 2011, eight school campaign tours were held to implement the anti-drug campaign. After participating in the contest, it was hoped that youths would understand more about the harm of drugs, establish firm anti-drug awareness, and create an anti-drug trend in school and in society. In total, 1,291 advertising posters and 269 advertising short-films were received. Moreover, there were 21 works from inmates in prisons all over the country. The award-winning posters (Fig. 3-50) and short-films were displayed and played, respectively, in schools for the campaign and on the Internet for anti-drug education.

Fig. 3-50 Award-winning poster of EADA organized by MOE

vi. The MOE organized the 2011 Tsunghue Club seminar (Fig. 3-51). A total of 222 club instructors and student cadres participated in it. The aim was to improve the management and activity planning skills of the club instructors and student cadres while promoting drug abuse prevention and AIDS prevention in schools, enhancing inter-school communication channels and sharing club management experiences.

Fig. 3-51 Tsunghue Club Seminar organized by the MOE

vii. Experts and scholars were invited and recruited to establish the Anti-drug Promotion Group to promote the anti-drug campaign and drug education in schools. Teachers then conducted anti-drug awareness education in more than one class period in appropriate units in the Health and Nursing Field and the Health and PE Field to improve the anti-drug education effectiveness. The effectiveness reached by the schools regarding anti-drug awareness education are shown in Table 3-8 and Table 3-9:

Table 3-8 Table of Effectiveness of the Anti-drug Education and Campaign organized by the MOE during 2001-2011

Effectiveness of anti-drug education, anti-drug event, parent education and anti-drug promotion group established by MOE			
Year	No. of sessions	No. of people benefited	Note
2001	2,526	1,277,576	Incl. teachers and students
2002	13,101	6,334,806	
2003	3,284	741,653	
2004	1,899	1,621,757	
2005	7,760	4,920,446	
2006	3,125	2,227,548	
2007	7,018	6,317,037	
2008	25,340	23,216,947	
2009	25,949	19,726,297	
2010	27,121	15,453,824	
2011	24,093	13,860,139	

Table 3-9 Table of Effectives of Teachers Anti-drug Awareness Seminars organized by MOE during 2008-2011

Effectiveness of Teachers Anti-drug Awareness Seminar organized by MOE			
Year	Subjects	No. of seminars	No. of participants
2008	Junior High School	404	19,289
2009	Junior/Senior/Vocational High School	2,397	98,655
2010	Junior/Senior/Vocational High School	2,109	64,551
2011	Junior/Senior/Vocational High School	1,601	62,492

viii. The MOE and MOJ co-organized the 2011 Anti-drug Creativity Contest Runoff and Prize-giving Ceremony. By means of blending in anti-drug elements in songs, dances and dramas, the anti-drug concept was elevated from the individual viewpoint of "Fight for Yourself" to fight off drug temptation with group power. Youths were educated to have positive hobbies in order to reach permanent effectiveness (Fig. 3-52).

Fig. 3-52 2011 Anti-drug Creativity Contest co-organized by the MOE and the MOJ

ix. The MOE developed an online learning course for drug abuse prevention for teachers of all levels which included 9 units and a total of 16 hours of classes. A total of 1,656 teachers passed the course in 2011 and a total of 3,068 hours of classes were studied (Fig. 3-53).

Fig. 3-53 Online Learning Course for Drug Abuse Prevention developed by the MOE

x. In order to allow frontline teachers to better understand the tertiary drug abuse prevention program and the ideal ways to establish the Tsunghue Team as well as the procedure of urine drug screening of specific individuals and the solutions for the issues encountered, National Chung Cheng University was entrusted to develop the supplementary teaching material for drug abuse prevention for different ages (Senior and Vocational High School Version).

xi. The MOE organized 14 seminars for people (Section Chief of Disciplinary, Chief of Guidance and Counseling Section) in charge of drug abuse prevention program in schools under senior high school. A total of 1,410 people participated in the seminars (Fig. 3-54).

Fig. 3-54 Advanced Drug Abuse Prevention Seminar organized by the MOE

xii. Due to labor and fund limitations, it is beyond the schools' power to promote anti-drug education efficiently. Yet the society is filled with unlimited resources. Therefore, effectively integrating resources from the society is the only way to bring out the largest effects of the campaign activities. The ASCCs collaborated with 448 related organizations to organize 2,432 anti-drug education programs. A total of 941,193 people participated in the programs (Table 3-10).

Table 3-10 Table of Organizations Participating in the Tsunghue Project established by the ASCCs

City/County	No. of Organization	No. of Events	No. of Participants	NOTE
Yilan County	6	30	942	Yilan County Government Education Department, Juvenile Affairs Division, Operation Dawn, Department of Health, Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Township and Town Offices
Keelung City	11	97	11,239	Keelung City Government Education Department, Department of Health, Juvenile Affairs Division, Prosecutors Office, Youth Counseling Committee, World Peace Charity Association Keelung Branch, Operation Dawn, Keelung Teacher Chang Foundation, Harmony Home Association, Sunshine Social Welfare Foundation, District Offices
New Taipei City	16	52	29,576	Tzu Chi, New Taipei City Government Police Bureau, Juvenile Affairs Division, NTNU, Sanxia Precinct, Shihlin District Court, Investigation Bureau, Keelung Prosecutors Office, LANIN Life Aesthetics, New Taipei City Foundation of Spinal Cord Injury, Hsintien Junior Chamber, Xizhi Police Station, Harmony Home Association, Jinghua Society Cultural Foundation, Jinshan Precinct, DOH Executive Yuan, Changan Police Station
Taoyuan County	29	33	33,383	Taoyuan County Government, Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office, Yuan Kuang Culture & Education Foundation, Taoyuan County Government Education Bureau, Department of Health, Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Department of Social Welfare, Police Bureau, Juvenile Affairs Division, Taoyuan County ASCC Tsunghue Xiang-He Volunteer Team, Taiwan After-Care Association Taoyuan Branch, Taoyuan County Probation Volunteer Association, Yuan Kuang Buddhist College, Yuan Kuang Ch'an Monastery, Yuan Kuang Dharmapala, Gui-Shan Lions Club, Taoyuan Reform School, Common Health Magazine, Yuan Ze University, New Taipei City ASCC, Performer's Association, Cross-Strait Cosmetology Modeling Association, Tainan University of Technology, ART-YES Hair Corp., Asia-Pacific Institute of Creativity, Taoyuan County Voluntary Service Association, Asia-Pacific Institute of Creativity, China Youth Corps, Teacher Chang Foundation Taoyuan Division, Taoyuan County Lifeline Association, Taiwan After-Care Association Taoyuan Branch, Association for Victims Support Taoyuan Division
Hsinchu County	5	27	41,283	Police Bureau, Department of Health, Hsinchu Blood Donation Center, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Harmony Home Association
Hsinchu City	26	50	35,375	Juvenile Affairs Division, Department of Health, Women's Federation for World Peace-Taiwan, Education Department, China Youth Corps, Hsinchu City Police Bureau, The Ultimate Love Service Association in Hsinchu City, Investigation Bureau, Hsinchu City Xin-Sheng Hospital, Hsinchu City Lin Zheng-Xiu Clinic, Hsinchu City An-He Clinic, Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Garden of Mercy Foundation, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Wei Gong Memorial Hospital, Evergreen Foundation, Lions Club, Harmony Home Association, Taiwan After-care Association, Pharmacist Association, Bureau of Health Promotion, Blood Donation Station, Prosecutors Office, Women and Children Protection Brigade, Traffic Division, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation
Miaoli County	7	14	42	Miaoli County Department of Health, Yuanli Health Center, Zhoilan Health Center, Miaoli Division, Miaoli County Zhunan Town Health Center, Miaoli County Prosecutors Office, Miaoli County Dahu Township Health Center
Taichung City I	18	81	53,630	Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health, Taichung City District Health Centers, Taichung City Prosecutors Office, Taichung City Police Bureau Precincts, Taichung City Police Bureau, Juvenile Affairs Division, Taichung District Court, China Medical University, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Six Art Theatre, Huashan Social Welfare Foundation, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Community Environment Cleaning, National Taichung Agricultural Senior High School Cooperative Store, Education Bureau, Women's Federation for World Peace-Taiwan, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Church of Scientology, AIDS Care Association

Taichung City II	27	189	29,880	Taichung City Department of Health, Taipei Medical University Hospital, Department of Public Health China Medical University, Taichung City District Health Centers, Dali District Health Center, Bureau of Health Promotion, Pharmacist Lin Rong-Xun's Tobacco Hazard Campaign, Maria Social Welfare Foundation, Taichung District Prosecutors Office, Taichung City Precincts, Far Eastern AMart Fu-Xing Store, Taiwan Society of Health Promoting Hospitals, Taichung Blood Donation Center, Taichung Hospital DOH, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Cheng Ching Hospital, Tung's Taichung MetroHarbor Hospital, Ching Chyuan Hospital, Ministry of Justice, China Youth Corps, John Tung Foundation, Taichung City Police Bureau, Women and Children Protection Brigade, Fengyuan Bus Dongshi Terminal, Huashan Social Welfare Foundation, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Harmony Home Association, Coastal Line Lions Club
Nantou County	33	155	124,436	Nantou County Government, Ministry of the Interior National Conscription Agency, Social Affairs Department, Police Bureau, Education Department, General Affairs Department, Military Police Corps, Recruitment Center, Fire Brigade, Juvenile Affairs Division, Prosecutors Office, Shiuli Township Health Center, Renai Township Health Center, Puli Town Health Center, Zhushan Town Health Center, Nan Kai University of Technology, Shuili Police Station, Blood Donation Center, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Department of Health, Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Nantou County Women and Children Protection Brigade, John Tung Foundation, Legislator Lin Ming-Zhen's Office, Legislator Ma Wen-Jun's Office, Nantou County Council, Tsaotun Town Council, China Youth Corps, Taiwan After-Care Association Nantou Branch, Taiwan Social Work Practice Development Association, Fu-Liao Neighborhood Community Development Association, Six Art Theatre, Taichung Drug Abuse Treatment Center
Taichung City I	18	81	53,630	Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health, Taichung City District Health Centers, Taichung City Prosecutors Office, Taichung City Police Bureau Precincts, Taichung City Police Bureau, Juvenile Affairs Division, Taichung District Court, China Medical University, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital, Six Art Theatre, Huashan Social Welfare Foundation, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Community Environment Cleaning, National Taichung Agricultural Senior High School Cooperative Store, Education Bureau, Women's Federation for World Peace-Taiwan, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Church of Scientology, AIDS Care Association
Taichung City II	27	189	29,880	Taichung City Department of Health, Taipei Medical University Hospital, Department of Public Health China Medical University, Taichung City District Health Centers, Dali District Health Center, Bureau of Health Promotion, Pharmacist Lin Rong-Xun's Tobacco Hazard Campaign, Maria Social Welfare Foundation, Taichung District Prosecutors Office, Taichung City Precincts, Far Eastern AMart Fu-Xing Store, Taiwan Society of Health Promoting Hospitals, Taichung Blood Donation Center, Taichung Hospital DOH, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Cheng Ching Hospital, Tung's Taichung Metro Harbor Hospital, Ching Chyuan Hospital, Ministry of Justice, China Youth Corps, John Tung Foundation, Taichung City Police Bureau, Women and Children Protection Brigade, Fengyuan Bus Dongshi Terminal, Huashan Social Welfare Foundation, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Harmony Home Association, Coastal Line Lions Club
Nantou County	33	155	124,436	Nantou County Government, Ministry of the Interior National Conscription Agency, Social Affairs Department, Police Bureau, Education Department, General Affairs Department, Military Police Corps, Recruitment Center, Fire Brigade, Juvenile Affairs Division, Prosecutors Office, Shiuli Township Health Center, Renai Township Health Center, Puli Town Health Center, Zhushan Town Health Center, Nan Kai University of Technology, Shuili Police Station, Blood Donation Center, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Department of Health, Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Nantou County Women and Children Protection Brigade, John Tung Foundation, Legislator Lin Ming-Zhen's Office, Legislator Ma Wen-Jun's Office, Nantou County Council, Tsaotun Town Council, China Youth Corps, Taiwan After-Care Association Nantou Branch, Taiwan Social Work Practice Development Association, Fu-Liao Neighborhood Community Development Association, Six Art Theatre, Taichung Drug Abuse Treatment Center
Changhua County	29	132	63,659	Changhua County ASCC, Women's Federation for World Peace-Taiwan, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Harmony Home Association, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Ministry of Justice Agency of Corrections, Taichung Drug Abuse Treatment Center, Central Taiwan Recruitment Center, Changhua County Pharmacist Association, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, John Tung Foundation, Legislator Lin Cang-Min's Office, Changhua Northwest Lions Club, Changhua County Government Education Department, Social Affairs Department, Changhua County Prosecutors Office, Changhua Prosecutors Office, Probation Association, Changhua Prosecutors Office, Taiwan After-Care Association, Lifeline Association, Women and Children Protection Brigade, Lugang Town Veterans Association, Er-lin Township Office, Changhua County Police Bureau, Changhua County Police Station, Juvenile Affairs Division, Blood Donation Center, Department of Government Ethic Central Region Office Ministry of Education, Changhua County Pharmacist Association, Changhua County Department of Health, Changhua County Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Tzu Chi Foundation
Yunlin County	48	155	91,742	World Peace Charity Association, Yunlin County Prosecutors Office, Beigang Precinct, Huashan Social Welfare Foundation, Yunlin County Women and Children Protection Brigade, Ta-Li-Wu Medical Team, Department of Environmental Protection, Tai-Xi Town Office, Hu-Wei Town Health Center, Yunlin County China Youth Corps, Yunlin County Traffic Division, Probation Volunteer Association, Xi-Luo Health Center, Yunlin County Government, Yunsen Women and Children Association, National Tuku Vocational High School of Commerce & Industry, National Dou-Liu Senior High School Tsu-Huei Culture & Education Foundation, Xin-Yi Children's Home, Siluo Blood Donation Center, World Vision, Red Ribbon Club, Mai-Liao Township Health Center, Yunlin County Fire Brigade, Yunlin County Juvenile Affairs Division, Nanhua University, Tu-Ku Township Health Center, Taixi Precinct, Si-Hu Township Health Center, Gu-Keng Township Health Center, Lifeline Association, Hsin-Ann Hospital, Dader Industrial and Commercial Vocational High School, Huashan Social Welfare Foundation, Shan-Dau Kindergarten, Sheng Xin Children's Home, Tainan City Blood Donation Center, China Medical University Beigang Hospital, World Vision, Yunlin County District Court, Mailiao Health Center, Tuku Health Center, Siluo Health Center, Uni-President, Taixi Elementary School, Dongming Junior High School, Kuohu Junior High School, Daxing Elementary School, Fei-Sha Elementary School
Chiayi County	23	78	14,596	Chiayi Prison, Investigation Bureau, New Taipei City Contact Center, Jai-Lao Village, Chiayi County Government, Chiayi Prosecutors Office, Chiayi Christian Hospital, Chiayi County Department of Health, Chiayi County Contact Center, Chiayi County Education Department, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Chiayi County Police Bureau, Chiayi County Police Bureau, Juvenile Affairs Division, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Chiayi County Blood Donation Center, Chiayi City, Blood Donation Center, Chiayi China Youth Corps, John Tung Foundation, Toko University, Wu Feng University, National Chung Cheng University, Chiayi University

Chiayi City	33	69	58,919	Chiayi City Government Department of Health, Chiayi City Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Chiayi City Government Education Department, Chiayi City Government Police Bureau, Chiayi City Government Civil Affairs Bureau, East District Health Center, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Chiayi China Youth Corps, Chiayi City Anti-drug Resource Center, Chiayi City Family Education Center, Women's Federation for World Peace-Taiwan, Garden of Mercy Foundation, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Chiayi St. Martin De Porres Hospital, Bureau of Health Promotion, Chiayi Prosecutors Office, Women and Children Protection Brigade, Zhuluo Community Education Station, Employment Services Center, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, World Vision Taiwan, National Science & Technology Museum, City Government Social Affairs Department, District Court, Huashan Social Welfare Foundation, Renewal Garden, DOH Executive Yuan Chiayi Hospital, Fire Brigade, Department of Tourism, Chiayi Prison, Chiayi City God Temple, Chiayi City Government Economic Affairs Department, Chiayi City Government Department of Cultural Affairs
Tainan City I	18	34	25,375	Tainan City Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Prosecutors Office, Education Bureau, Tainan City Police Bureau, Department of Health, East District Health Center, Women's Federation for World Peace-Taiwan, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Harmony Home Association, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Tainan City Prison, Southern Taiwan University of Science & Technology, China Youth Corps, Chia Nan University of Pharmacy & Science, Jianxing Junior High School, Tainan City University, China Youth Corps East District Committee, Ming-de Rehabilitation Center
Tainan City II	28	371	121,289	Health Center, Department of Health, Police Department, Ministry of Justice Prosecutors Office, City Government, Hospital, Military Court, Ministry of Education, Fire Brigade, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Southern Taiwan University of Science & Technology, Shanhua Brewery, Taiwan Fund for Children and Families, Cow Home, Ministry of the Interior National Conscription Agency, Taiwan Fund for Children and Families, Shu-Zen College of Medicine and Management, Tsung-Yeh Arts and Cultural Center, International Scientology Volunteer, Women's Federation for World Peace-Taiwan, Community, Pharmacy, Tzu Chi, China Youth Corps, Bureau of Health Promotion, Kaohsiung City Cultural Center, Taiwan Shoufu University, Ministry of the Interior
Kaohsiung City	42	68	29,009	Department of Health, Health Center, Huashan Social Welfare Foundation, Juvenile Affairs Division, Jia-Liao Village, Pharmacist Association, Operation Dawn, Drug Abuse Prevention Center, SGS in Taiwan, Ministry of Justice, Cheng Shiu University, The House of Grace, Adam Academy, E-Da Outlet Mall, Blood Donation Center, Tsai Jui-yueh Dance Research Institute, Tzu Chi Environmental Protection Work Station, Tsou-Ma-Lai Farm, SGS in Taiwan, Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, Tzu Chi Foundation, World Peace Association, Fooyin University, Tsann Kuen 3C Qi-Shan Branch, Huashan Social Welfare Foundation, Kaohsiung Prosecutors Office, John Tung Foundation, Department of Environmental Protection, National Changhua University of Education, Southern Region Children's Home, Sung Chiao Home for the Aged, Yong-An Senior Citizens' Home, Yong-An Children's Home, Liu-Gui Children's Home, Sunshine Social Welfare Foundation, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Police Station, Veterans Home, Spring Wind Art Theatre, Juvenile Court, Rotary Club, E-Da Hospital, Kao Yuan University
Pingtung County	23	312	23,600	Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Pingtung County Government Education Department, Pingtung County Government Police Bureau, Department of Health, District Court, Women's Federation for World Peace-Taiwan, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Juvenile Affairs Division, Genesis Social Welfare Foundation, Operation Dawn, The House of Grace, Counseling Center, Meiho University Department of Social Work, Women and Children Protection Brigade, Pharmacist Association, Pingtung City Criminal Investigation Division, Pingtung Prosecutors Office, Lian-Zhun Biotechnology Company, Blood Donation Center, Health Center, Antai Tian-Sheng Memorial Hospital, Pingan Hospital, DOH Pingtung Hospital
Taitung County	14	12	13,820	Juvenile Affairs Division, Department of Health, Blood Donation Station, Prosecutors Office, Women and Children Protection Brigade, Agape House Christian Counseling Center, Taitung Drug Abuse Treatment Center, Mackay Memorial Hospital Taitung Branch, Taitung County Rotary Club, Taitung City Health Center, Jing-Yang Inspection Office, Bureau of Health Promotion, Taitung County Investigation Bureau, China Youth Corps
Hualien County	11	390	121,341	Department of Health, Education Department, Yuli Veterans Hospital, Fire Brigade, Agape House Christian Counseling Center, Prosecutors Office, Tzu Chi Hospital, Tzu Chi Foundation, Taiwan AIDS Foundation, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice
Penghu County	10	26	7,427	Penghu County Government, Prosecutors Office, Department of Environmental Protection, National Conscription Agency, Athletics Federation, China Youth Corps, Juvenile Affairs Division,
Kinmen County	8	57	10,630	Kinmen County Juvenile Affairs Division, Kinmen County Department of Health, China Youth Corps, Kinmen County Drug Abuse Prevention Center, Eden Social Welfare Foundation, Kinmen University, Kinmen Prosecutors Office, Bureau of Health Promotion
Total	448	2,432	941,193	

(2) Ministry of Justice

i. In order to expand the anti-drug campaign and encourage people in Taiwan to say no to drugs, the MJIB established the Anti-drug Gallery that is professional, knowledge-based, interactive and interesting. Since the opening in December 2005, a lot of people from Taiwan and visitors from other countries have visited the Anti-drug Gallery to understand the harm of drugs on physical and mental health. By the end of 2011, 222,245 people had

visited the Gallery. Among them, 45,207 (20.34%) were from governmental agencies, 39,013 (17.55%) were from private organizations and 138,025 (62.1%) were from academic organizations (incl. students and teachers) (Fig. 3-55).

ii. The MJIB collaborated with governmental agencies and private organizations to organize large events. Offices of Investigation Bureau in Taiwan assigned staff to arrange and setup campaign booths on the event sites. A total of 99 events were organized. In addition to providing people with drug abuse prevention related campaign products, souvenirs with anti-drug warning slogans were also distributed to elevate people's anti-drug awareness (Fig. 3-56). Moreover, by coordinating with the requirements of institutions and schools, senior investigation officers were assigned to give speeches on particular topics to promote anti-drug education.

Fig. 3-55 Minister of MOJ and Prosecutor General visited the Anti-drug Gallery

Fig. 3-56 Anti-drug event organized by MJIB

iii. The implementation plans for crime prevention among youths were conducted in summer. The plans included intensive investigation to prevent youths from using and selling drugs; application of the Internet and resources from the society to enhance drug abuse prevention among youths; and four-square comic contest (Fig. 3-57).

Fig. 3-57 Website for Youths' anti-drug four-square comic contest organized by MOJ and the comic that won the first prize in Junior High School Section

(3) Department of Health, Executive Yuan

i. The DOH organized the Centenary Drug Abuse Prevention campaign events, created topics of discussion and held press conferences to promote drug abuse prevention. The events included: (1) The DOH organized the Healthy and Drug-free Home Groundbreaking Train Opening Ceremony in the square in front of the Executive Yuan (Fig. 3-58). (2) Students Anti-drug Short-film Contest-through people's viewpoints and youths' opinions in the short-films, people were taught the ways to help drug users receive appropriate treatment and to keep away from the harm of drugs. (3) 2011 Anti-drug Fair (Fig. 3-59) in Shin Kong Mitsukoshi Chante Square in Xinyi District of Taipei City-through the educating and interesting interactive games and the night-club imitating Multimedia Experience Area, people were able to experience the harm brought by drug abuse. Approximately 3,000 people participated in the Fair. (4) The DOH worked with well-known night clubs and KTV in northern, central, and southern Taiwan to carry out drug abuse prevention campaigns (Fig. 3-60) from 10 PM to 1 AM during weekends and holidays from June 26th to July 23rd to intensify people's understanding regarding the harm of club drugs. A total of 23 campaign activities were conducted. (5) The 10-day Anti-drug Exhibition for R.O.C Centenary (Fig. 3-61) was organized in Huashan Creative Park. The anti-drug events conducted from the Qing Dynasty to early R.O.C were reviewed and the government's measures and efforts for drug issues in different stages from 1980 to 2011 were exhibited. Moreover, real cases were used to explain the harm of drugs to health and dangerous situations in night clubs and pubs were imitated to keep people on the alert. (6) The "Drug Story- Centenary Film Festival"

Fig. 3-58 Healthy and Drug-free Home Groundbreaking Train Opening Ceremony organized by DOH

Fig. 3-59 2011 Anti-drug Fair organized by DOH

Fig. 3-60 Drug abuse prevention campaign conducted by DOH in a night club on a weekend night

Fig. 3-61 Anti-drug Exhibition for R.O.C Centenary organized by DOH

Fig. 3-62 Anti-drug is the trend and Healthy is the best~ 2011 Christmas Anti-drug Warrior Fair organized by DOH

in northern, central and southern Taiwan was held with the aim to prevent drug abuse. People were allowed to feel the pain one may experience due to impulsive curiosity and understand the importance of saying no to drugs. The awareness of drug abuse prevention was intensified. A total of 6 events were held. (7) The press conference for "Booklet for the discussion on practical cases of drug abuse- Keep your children on a short leash- A Lesson for Parents by DOH" was held. (8) The "Anti-drug is the trend and Healthy is the best~ 2011 Christmas Anti-drug Warrior Fair" was organized in Zhuifeng Square of Natuonal Science and Technology Museum in Kaohsiung City (Fig. 3-62). The hotline 0800-770-885 and the game for the five steps of saying no to drugs were used to interact with visitors. Approximately 2,000 people participated in the Fair.

ii. The DOH collaborated with 34 private organizations to held drug abuse prevention activities, including promotional product production, anti-drug DVD production, drama tours, community lectures, fairs and quizes. A total of 2,068 activities were held for which 400,642 people benefited.

iii. The DOH collaborated with the National Conscription Agency, National Police Agency, and schools, and assigned staff to carry out an educational campaign for drug abuse prevention. A total of 54 sessions were held and approximately 22,233 people participated in the sessions. The awareness rate for harm from drugs after the campaign increased to 13.5%.

iv. The DOH co-developed the online course for "Drug Abuse Harm and Prevention" with the Regional Civil Service Development Institute of the DGPA. In 2011, 2,828 people registered for the course, 2,475 passed the certification and 4,950 hours were certified.

v. The original "Online Anti-drug Resource Museum" website was combined with the "Anti-drug Information Center" under the "FDA Consumer Knowledge Service Site" on July 1st, 2011. Various anti-drug related promotional documents and files can be found in the Anti-drug Information Center. People may search for drug abuse information on the website. In 2011, the website was visited 1,584,404 times

(4) Ministry of the Interior

i. The MOI assisted substitute service draftees in staying away from drugs and organized regular training sessions regarding urine drug screening tests and a transfer consultation mechanism for managers and administrators in service units. The aim was to train them

to become seed teachers to carry out urine drug screening tests and intensify tertiary prevention work. (Fig. 3-63).

Fig. 3-63 Urine drug screening for draftees in the training center organized by MOI

ii. The MOI composed the group called Charity and Anti-drug Substitute Service Draftee Ambassadors (Fig. 3-64) in order to cooperate with the government's anti-drug educational activities. Moreover, with the support from related units, the Ambassadors conducted campaign activities in service units, schools and public places, all of which had outstanding results.

Fig. 3-64 Ministry of Interior Substitute Military and Anti-drug Ambassador Convoy

iii. The National Police Agency implemented the "2011 Youth Protection in Summer- Youth Project" to expand the crime prevention campaign. For youths' drug abuse issues, campaigns were carried out through promotional products, quizzes, contests, the internet, and community safety seminars. A total of 456 crime and drug abuse prevention campaigns were conducted.

iv. So as to work with the MOE's Tsunghue project, the National Police Agency requested schools to conduct counseling and rehabilitation sessions for student drug users. Students who showed no effect during counseling were transferred to the police department for further investigation to find out about the drug dealer and to eliminate the drug supplies in schools. Moreover, the Reporting System and One-Stop Window for Assistance from Education Units to Prosecutors and Police Departments was also used to effectively sweep away drug dealers in schools and prevent drugs from entering the schools.

v. Appropriate subsidies and rewards were constantly given to religious and public welfare foundations and social education businesses that were involved in the anti-drug campaign.

vi. The MOI subsidized the Family Planning Association of China NT$50,000 in 2011 to prepare the campaign event "2011 Drug-free Home" and organize the anti-drug policy campaign, which produced outstanding results. Moreover, the MOI subsidized the

Chinese Drug Abuse Prevention Association NT$200,000 to organize the "2011 Southern Region Drug Abuse Prevention Campaign Series" which achieved outstanding results.

vii. The MOI subsidized private organizations to carry out anti-drug campaigns in communities and schools. Through local radio broadcasting stations, TV channels, and communities, the Children and Youth Welfare Act was promoted. Moreover, promotional leaflets were printed and distributed, and juvenile law seminars were organized to intensify the campaign on anti-drug and law-related education.

viii. Local governments supervised in order to ban teenagers, in accordance with the Children and Youth Welfare Act, from smoking, drinking, chewing betel nuts, using drugs, MDMA or controlled drugs, entering health-compromising places and working in such places. Anyone who violated the Act would be fined. In 2011, there were 909 cases of violation of the Children and Youth Welfare Act and 355 of them were notified publically.

ix. Local governments and private organizations collaborated to organize various anti-drug activities in community cultural events, arts events, welfare campaigns, and seminars to enhance people's knowledge of drugs, anti-drug awareness and drug abuse prevention concepts while teaching children and teenagers to know more about drugs and to eliminate the temptation from drugs. In 2011, 19 private organizations collaborated together to organize 21 campaign activities or programs. They were subsidized with NT$460,000. Approximately 290,000 people benefited from the activities.

(5) Ministry of National Defense

i. The theme for spiritual education, "Say No to Drugs Bravely to Eliminate Drug Harm," was established in March 2011. With the campaigns done by military departments, officers and soldiers learned more about the harm caused by drugs (Fig. 3-65).

Fig. 3-65 "Say No to Drugs Bravely to Eliminate Drug Harm" seminar organized by MND

ii. Cadres of all ranks promoted the articles of the Anti-drug Abuse Act in assemblies. With real case examples, officers and soldiers were allowed to understand that not only using, possessing and selling drugs violate the law, they may even bring serious consequences.

iii. All units were requested to conduct unscheduled safety inspections in dormitories and storehouses. For former drug users, they were requested to undergo counseling sessions

and urine drug screenings without advance notice. Officers and soldiers found to use and to possess drugs were transferred to rehabilitation centers and the investigation bureau as regulated by the Drug Control Act.

iv. For people with a drug abuse record, Mental Health Centers need to assign staff to understand their family conditions, friendship status, and emotional status before they join military service. The Mental Health Centers also need to encourage people with drug abuse records to use proper and positive ways to relief stress, anxiety, and emptiness and to transfer them for medical advice if necessary.

(6) Ministry of Economic Affairs

In 2011, Taipower Company, CPC Corp., and the Taiwan Water Corporation conducted 85 anti-drug campaign sessions. The sessions were conducted in the form of speeches, anti-drug short-films at gatherings, labor safety workshops, and mountain climbing activities (Fig. 3-66).

Fig. 3-66 Anti-drug slogan produced by the Taiwan Water Corporation for the staff mountain climbing activity

(7) Ministry of Transportation and Communications

i. When conducting regular inspection in tourist hotels (63 tourist hotels were inspected in 2011), as well as promoting related regulations, the MOTC requested hotel operators to promote an anti-drug campaign to tourists to prevent drug harm.

ii. Anti-drug promotional documents produced by related units were distributed to tourist businesses. They were requested to distribute the documents to tour escorts and tour guides for further distribution to tourists. From the Tourism Bureau website and the tourism consumer information announced during winter and summer holidays, tourists were requested not to carry contraband such as drugs with them to avoid breaking the law.

iii. The Directorate General of Highways conducted an anti-drug campaign in transportation industry meetings, bus company safety seminars and meetings, and driving schools. Moreover, related associations were requested to promote anti-drug knowledge in informal discussion sessions, board of supervisors meetings, and general assemblies.

iv. In addition to enhancing the anti-drug campaign for airline companies, the Civil Aeronautics Administration conducted follow-up sessions for individuals who tested positive in the urine drug screening tests and requested the airline companies to review and improve the flaws to maintain public transportation safety.

v. In addition to intensifying drug abuse prevention knowledge in regular training programs, the Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation also organized a chemicals and toxic substances program for the train crews to prevent them from using illegal drugs. Moreover, during the pre-service seminar for the train crew, the anti-drug campaign was conducted and enhanced.

vi. The Taiwan Railways Administration actively worked with the policy promotion and conducted anti-drug campaign activities and programs. Anti-drug slogans were displayed in the stations and on the LED display boards in the trains to reach optimal anti-drug effects.

vii. The Port of Keelung worked with the Keelung City Department of Health and invited Dr. Lin Jie-Liang from Chang Gung Memorial Hospital at Linkou and Pharmacist Wu Jun-Hao from Keelung Hospital to conduct a Food Safety and Drug Abuse Prevention seminar and a Drug Use Safety and Drug Abuse Prevention seminar. A total of 360 people participated in these seminars.

(8) Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan

i. Anti-drug campaigns were included in all campaign sessions on related issues conducted by the CLA. In 2011, more than 400 campaign activities were held for which the total number of participants exceeded 150,000.

ii. The CLA worked with the drug control policy promoted by the Executive Yuan and requested the Chinese Federation of Labor, the National Federation of Laborers' Union, the Provincial Federation of Laborers' Union, the County Federation of Laborers' Union and the CLA's Labor Union to notify the member unions and members to include anti-drug education in important gatherings and labor training sessions and post related promotional posters on notice boards to raise public anti-drug awareness.

iii. The CLA supervised 207 large businesses to introduce anti-drug education in Safety and Health Week to promote laborers' physical and psychological wellness.

(9) Ministry of Culture, Executive Yuan

i. Arts groups were encouraged to include anti-drug campaigns in art performances and organize anti-drug art shows to reach the goal of edutainment.

ii. The MOC subsidized private groups to organize arts contests using anti-drug as the main theme, promoting legitimate entertainment and enhancing people's awareness of drug abuse prevention.

iii. The MOC subsidized county/city governments and private organizations to organize large arts festivals and folk cultural events and encouraged organizers to set up anti-drug campaign booths in the festivals and events to expand the anti-drug campaign effects.

iv. The MOC's Living Art Centers used anti-drug campaign, legal knowledge, health education, and voluntary service as themes to organize community seminars to convey anti-drug knowledge and conduct anti-drug education.

v. The MOC conducted professional training sessions for cultural alternative military service draftees and included anti-drug campaign and legal knowledge as the course themes.

(10) National Youth Commission, Executive Yuan

Since 2010, the National Youth Commission has been conducting the "Occupational Training and Counseling Program for Junior High School Graduates Going into the Job Market" (Youths' On Light Program), which included law-related education courses (5% of total course hours; 7-15 hours), to teach youths about drugs and the ways to keep away from drug harm. Tangible results were gained by the Drug Resistance Division. In 2011, 345 people were expected to be trained, 415 actually showed up at training sessions, giving a goal achievement rate of 120.3%. Among the 415 people, 351 actually finished the training. Out of the 351 people who completed the training, 295 of them showed counseling effectiveness (people who were then employed, returned to school, part-time students or engaged in vocational training), which accounted for 86.0% of the total number of people who completed the training (excluding 8 people who dropped out due to unavoidable circumstances). The NYC helped 90% of the trainees to return to schools or work places.

(11) Coast Guard Administration

i. The CGA added anti-drug items in the annual educational campaign and introduced the following to fellow workers at gatherings and medical tours: Drug Knowledge,

Symptoms and Indications of Drug Abuse, Drug Harm, and How to Say No to Drugs. A total of 819 sessions were organized and 8,273 people participated in them (Fig. 3-67).

Fig. 3-67 Anti-drug Campaign by the CGA

ii. The CGA fulfilled a primary-level campaign by working with local health units and inviting experts to conduct anti-drug campaign seminars. Through health education, promotional posters, short-films, medical cures and prevention reporting, and medical tours, the harm of drugs was introduced and enhanced. Moreover, drug abuse prevention was included in the pre-service training to intensify fellow workers' knowledge of drug harm and unlawful behaviors (Fig. 3-68).

Fig. 3-68 Anti-drug education by the CGA

iii. In primary-level (district) service seminars, the CGA established the anti-drug slogan "Be close to the ocean and be away from drugs" to improve drug abuse prevention effectiveness.

(12) Taipei City Government

i. Improvement of drug abuse prevention knowledge in education-related personnel

(1) A total of 85 drug abuse prevention skill seminars for teachers were conducted in 2011 with 4,973 participants. In the 2011 Summer Military Training Seminar, courses regarding "Appropriate actions for schools in tertiary drug abuse prevention" and "Tsunghue project and school safety review and improvement" were arranged with a total of 363 participants.

(2) 41 people participated in the "Student Drug Abuser Prevention Promotion and School Safety Affairs Introduction Seminar"; 104 people participated in the "Student Drug Abuser Prevention Promotion and School Safety Affairs Advanced Seminar"; and 84 junior and senior high school administrators and Tsunghue volunteers participated in the Drug Abuse Prevention Enhancement Seminar (Fig. 3-69).

(3) 35 people participated in the 2011 Drug abuse prevention and adventure education event of Taipei City Drug Abuse Prevention Center (Fig. 3-70).

Fig. 3-69 Tsunghue Project Seminar in Taipei City

Fig. 3-70 Taipei City Drug Abuse Prevention and Adventure Education Event

ii. Tertiary prevention campaign among students

(1) A total of 371 Tsunghue project school tour sessions were organized in 2011. The themes and satisfaction analysis for the sessions are shown below (Table 3-11, Fig. 3-71):

Table 3-11 2011 Tsunghue project school tours

Name of session	No. of sessions	No. of participants
Introduction to drinking problems	14	4,324
Tobacco hazard prevention	142	50,982
AIDS prevention	50	16,266
Betel nut hazard prevention	19	3,826
Drug abuse prevention	146	54,614
Total	371	129,958

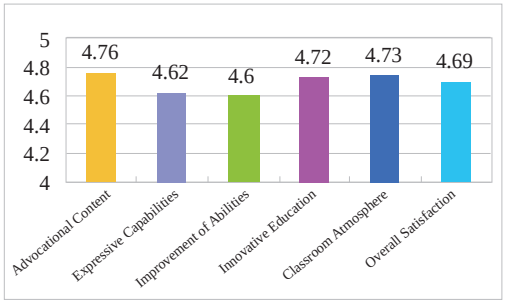

Fig. 3-71 Satisfaction analysis on 2011 Tsunghue project school tour sessions

(2) 100 students participated in the 2011 Student Safety Protection Camp. On June 11th , 5,000 people participated in the six-in-one campaign event "More reading, Anti-bully, Anti-drug, Anti-gang, Anti-drag racing and National defense." (Fig. 3-72).

(3) In coordination with the 2011 Year of the Rabbit Summer Fair organized by the Taipei City Police Department, booths were set up at the Taipei Zoo to carry out anti-drug and anti-smoking campaigns (Fig. 3-73).

Fig. 3-72 Anti-drug, Anti-gang, and Anti-bully Hip-Hop Dance Contest organized by the Taipei City Government

Fig. 3-73 Year of the Rabbit Summer Fair in Taipei City

(4) By integrating with international clubs, the Tsunghue Key Club was established to carry out drug abuse and tobacco hazard prevention campaigns together. A total of 23 students joined the club.

(5) In 2011, 54,737 students in 110 schools in Taipei City watched the anti-drug films "An Unfilial Son" and "Breaking through Waves."

(13) Kaohsiung City Government

i. Schools of all levels conducted the "Anti-drug Promotion Group-Seminar to enhance teachers' skills in preventing drug abuse among students" (Fig. 3-74) in 2011. A total of 12,019 people participated in 273 seminars.

ii. Four seminars for school-related staff in preventing drug abuse among students (Fig. 3-75) were conducted in 2011 to enhance their drug identification ability, inspection techniques, and case counseling and transfer skill to improve their abilities in doing these jobs in schools.

Fig. 3-74 Anti-drug Promotion Group-Seminar to enhance teachers' skills in preventing drug abuse among students in Kaohsiung CityFig.

Fig. 3-75 Seminar for School-related Staff in Preventing Drug Abuse among Students organized by the Kaohsiung City Government

iii. The "Student Drug Abuser Prevention Promotion and School Safety Affairs Introduction Seminar" was organized. In total, 100 people participated in it and they were Directors of Academic Affairs Office, Section Chiefs of Guidance and Counseling, Counselors, Directors of Student Affairs Division and Section Chiefs of Disciplinary from different schools. 35 people participated in the Advanced Seminar.

(14) New Taipei City Government

i. In order for Section Chiefs of Discipline and Directors of Student Affairs Division in junior high schools in New Taipei City to understand ways they can discover specific individuals, the Anti-drug Promotion Group, which was composed of school officers,

conducted "Teachers' anti-drug knowledge enhancement seminar" in schools. It was hoped to reach the goal of early discovery and early treatment while identifying specific individuals in the third category effectively.

ii. Staff would be assigned to the schools to clarify questions and to provide needed resources when schools (elementary and jr. high) have uncertainties regarding drug abuse. For schools with higher numbers of drug abuse cases, the New Taipei City Government would aid in the application for a Tsunghue draftee to lower the burden of the school staff and to promote the Tsunghue project effectively.

(15) Tainan City Government

i. The Tainan District Prosecutors Office and the Tainan City Government co-organized the "Judicial Volunteer and Anti-drug Angel program" for which judicial volunteers and anti-drug angels were in charge of promoting legal knowledge in schools. In total, 218 schools applied for the program in 2011, and the total amount of subsidy was NT$9,006,000.

ii. In 2011, the Department of Education, the Department of Health, the Police Bureau, and the Social Affairs Bureau in Tainan City co-organized the school tour event, "Friendly Campus Week: Discolored Red Strawberry," with the Grace Shiau Dance Theatre to promote anti-drug, anti-gang, anti-bullying, love life and healthy life to students (Fig. 3-76).

Fig. 3-76 Friendly Campus Week in Tainan City

iii. Student drug abuser prevention seminars were organized in senior and vocational high schools. In 2011, 10,800 people participated in 34 large seminars organized for "Tsunghue Club" instructors and student cadres in senior and vocational high schools. Moreover, 50 people participated in the Seminar for Drug Abuse Prevention Seeded Counseling Teachers and 60 people participated in the Seminar for Drug Abuse and School Safety. Various educational campaigns were conducted to enhance a school staff's anti-drug awareness and inspection skills.

iv. A total of 111 seminars were conducted in schools by the Anti-drug Promotion Group for which 6,942 people (incl. teachers and students) were taught during the seminars. The results were outstanding, and the goal of the school campaign was reached.

v. Booths were set up outside the baseball field during major baseball games to intensively broadcast anti-drug information. Moreover, 22 anti-drug arts and talent contests were organized in which 16,450 people participated. A teachers' and students' anti-drug consensus was reached through the edutainment contests (Fig. 3-77).

vi. Tainan City Government collaborated with 18 related units to organize 34 Tsunghue project promotional education sessions (activities). A total of 25,375 people participated in them.

Fig. 3-77 Anti-drug campaigns were conducted in various events in Tainan City

2. Future Perspectives

(1) Related departments and units shall intensify the integration with social resources to develop various anti-drug promotional products and organize diverse events with Drug Abuse Prevention Centers. For different targets, appropriate campaigns shall be conducted to initiate the anti-drug consensus, allowing anti-drug awareness to be established in all levels of society.

(2) The anti-drug knowledge of the governmental agencies, enterprises, private organizations, and educators shall be enhanced. By combining governmental and private resources, social participation shall be expanded to aggregate people's anti-drug awareness to say no to drug temptation.

(3) The intensity of anti-drug education and research and personnel training in schools shall be increased. More diverse anti-drug campaigns shall be organized to enhance education on anti-drug issues and related laws. The Anti-drug Promotion Group shall be perfected to help the schools understand the latest drug abuse trends and to improve students' awareness towards the dangers of drug use.

(4) For different campaign targets, different campaigns shall be organized and conducted accordingly. Respective anti-drug education sessions will be conducted for targets in the family, school, community, and society in order to construct a perfect anti-drug network.

V. Promotion of volunteer service and enhancement of anti-drug education

In order to achieve an effective drug prevention result, Tsunghue clubs are established in

all school levels to inspire a will to volunteer in youths with the help from other enthusiastic community volunteers. The volunteers can lead different types of healthy, energetic, and creative activities to say no to drugs, creating a positive atmosphere for society with correct values and learning attitudes for youths. Efforts will also be exerted to address the influence of families on drug abuse among youths, reinforce the functions of a family, and help parents learn the correct drug abuse prevention information and attitude.

1. Current Development

(1) MOE recruited Tsunghue volunteers and established the caring counseling network

i. Tsunghue Clubs were established in schools above junior high level. Club activities and community services were used to promote the Tsunghue projects (Fig. 3-78). Moreover, the Tsunghue Club website was constructed under the school homepage. By increasing educational multimedia information for the Tsunghue projects, the educational functions of the Tsunghue projects were enhanced in the schools.

Fig. 3-78 Anti-drug campaign conducted by the Tsunghue Club in a school in Taitung County

ii. Based on the "Implementation Guidelines for Tsunghue Volunteer," enthusiastic volunteers were recruited to help counseling drug abusers in the intensive-concern group from schools below the senior high school level and providing early intervention counseling to specific individuals. Volunteers helped these people to have legitimate hobbies and skills to reject drug temptation and assisted educators to have administrative support and solve problems encountered. A total of 1,180 Tsunghue volunteers recruited in 2011 completed the professional training (Fig. 3-79, 3-80, 3-81). The volunteer certificates were issued to 614 of the volunteers who were trained to become anti-drug volunteers in schools.

Fig. 3-79 Volunteer Recognition Ceremony conducted by the Tainan City Contact Center

Fig. 3-80 Tsunghue Volunteer Seminar conducted by the Taoyuan County Contact Center

Fig. 3-81 Tsunghue Volunteer Certification and Recognition Ceremony conducted by the Changhua County Contact Center

iii. Based on the Implementation Plan for Tsunghue Draftees, the Tsunghue draftee implementation program was conducted. For elementary schools and junior

high schools that showed effectiveness when the Tsunghue projects (student drug abuse prevention) were first introduced, an appropriate number of educational alternative military service draftees were assigned to the schools to assist with administrative work and counseling sessions to reduce the number of student drug abusers and to improve the counseling and treatment effectiveness. A total of 96 educational alternative military service draftees were assigned in 2011.

iv. The Student Drug Abuser Prevention Professional Consultation Service Group was established. New Taipei City, Taoyuan County, Taichung City and Pingtung County were subsidized with NT$3,682,000. The 2-day "Solution-focused counseling knowledge seminar" was conducted for anti-drug volunteers in the abovementioned places. With the practical skill-based seminar, it was hoped to improve volunteers' skills in counseling students with deviant behavior. A total of four seminars were conducted.

v. In order to enhance the education and counseling outcomes for children in disadvantaged families (low-income, single parent, no parent, cross-generation, special family circumstances), the Night Angel Illumination Program was promoted. By integrating with local private resources, after-school safety, loving and caring educational environment and parent (-child) education, intergenerational education, parent-child reading session, arts and culture education, character education, life education and career development session were provided. The annual budget for the program was NT$120,000,000, which allowed parents to work without having to worry about their children. (Fig. 3-82).

Fig. 3-82 Night Angel Illumination Program promoted by Ministry of Education

(2) By means of outreach services, the Ministry of the Interior provided care to disadvantaged families, high-risk families, dropouts, missing, and runaway children and teenagers, as well as those with criminal records. Also, the MOI actively prevented children and teenagers from using drugs and counseled local governments to integrate with private organizations to provide professional individual counseling sessions, social and psychological assessment and therapy, counseling and psychological therapy, and group counseling activities for children and teenagers.

i. Community care services for children and teenagers in disadvantaged families were provided. In 2011, 19 cities (counties) were subsidized to establish 65 service centers which processed 107 cases. A total of 269,271 people benefited.

ii. High-risk family caring visits and crisis interventions were conducted. Aiming at the circumstances and needs of each family, counseling, financial aid or support measures were provided. In 2011, 19 cities (counties) were subsidized. By collaborating with 70 private organizations, 172 professional social workers were hired. In total, 30,754 families were visited. Among them, 17,220 families were arranged to undergo long-term counseling sessions and 42,552 children and teenagers were arranged to undergo intervention counseling sessions.

iii. Outreach services for dropouts, missing, and runaway children and teenagers, as well as those with criminal records, were provided. The services included family discussion (therapy) and counseling, training seminars or campaign activities, after-school volunteer services, parent education or parent-child activities, and summer/winter holiday counseling camps. The services helped children and teenagers to have a sound physical and mental development as well as positive attitude for life. In 2011, 24 private organizations collaborated with 25 organized programs which benefited 1,276 people.

iv. The caring services for disadvantaged children below the age of 6 were conducted. Children under the age of 6 who received livelihood support were attended to. By the end of December 2011, 52,077 children were taken care of. Among them, 206 children were included in the child protection system and 3,622 children were listed under high-risk families and were provided with long-term follow-up care.

v. Parent education for parents who had young and teenaged children was conducted. Parent education was organized for families in general. Parents are hoped to want to understand their child's academic achievement and interpersonal relationships as well as value interaction with their child and teach their child to have correct values and attitudes.

vi. Character and law-related education seminars were conducted; social participation, community service learning services and volunteer services were provided, and youth development groups and summer camps were organized. More than 8,000 youths were called on to participate in the abovementioned activities to provide follow-up counseling sessions to members in the intensive-care group. In 2011, 25 private organizations collaborated to organize 30 experiential education camps to introduce professional counseling skills and correct youths' deviant behavior.

vii. Intensive-care group counseling work for high-risk youths (delinquent, dropout, deviant behavior, and criminal) was conducted: Family relationship recreation service (Family discussion (therapy), counseling session, parent-child interactive activity, parent effectiveness group work).

(3) The Taipei City Government promoted volunteer service and enhanced parent education

i. Tsunghue volunteers were trained to improve drug abuse prevention staff in schools:

a. The 2011 Tsunghue Volunteer Introduction and Advanced Seminars were organized. In total, 57 people participated in the Introduction Seminar and 122 people participated in the Advanced Seminar. The Tsunghue Group Dynamics and Adventure Education activity was conducted in which 46 participated (Fig. 3-83). The Tsunghue Volunteer Service Center Opening Ceremony and Socializing Activity were conducted in which 37 volunteers participated.

Fig. 3-83 The Taipei City Volunteer Service Team presented the flag

b. Ex-offender Mr. Ye Tian-Zhu who was diagnosed with AIDS after being addicted to drugs was invited to share his drug use and rehabilitation experiences with 25 volunteers.

c. For volunteers who were willing to help schools to conduct urine drug screening tests, the seminar on quick testing kit instruction and urine drug screening procedure was held. A total of 29 volunteers participated in the seminar.

e. The Volunteer Training and End-of-Year Review Conference was held. 37 volunteers shared their counseling experiences during the conference.

ii. Volunteer resources were applied to assist organizing activities for students in the intensive-concern group

a. The Tsunghue volunteers visited 22 schools to assist with urine drug screening. A total of 48 volunteers participated in the screening. Nine volunteers helped the LEAD

Camp for junior high school students in the intensive-concern group in 2011.

iii. Community residents' anti-drug awareness was enhanced in relative campaign activities organized

a. During the events or primary-level activities conducted by district offices, anti-drug campaigns were conducted using diverse and life-based materials. In 2011, a total of 1,357 campaigns were conducted in the events and activities conducted by the district offices (Fig. 3-84).

Fig. 3-84 Primary-level Anti-drug Campaign in Taipei City

b. The Department of Health (Taipei City Government) set up interactive campaign booths in community or large activities to distribute diversified and creative promotional products. By means of delivering medications to patient's house and community seminars, the DOH had the chance to conduct the most direct face-to-face drug abuse prevention campaign to people.

(4) Kaohsiung City Government promoted the Tsunghue projects and recruited enthusiastic volunteers

i. Schools used parenting seminar to conduct anti-drug campaign, enhance parents' knowledge regarding drug abuse and help parents to establish a firm attitude to say no to drug abuse.

ii. The senior and vocational high school Tsunghue Club cadre seminars were organized to train club cadres to become anti-drug volunteers. The volunteers may provide care to specific individuals and assist students who are involved in drug abuse cases to receive treatments.

iii. The Tsunghue Club anti-drug volunteers from various schools coordinated with off-campus communities to conduct anti-drug campaigns and service promotions (Fig. 3-85) and to call on people to be aware of the harm of drugs.

iv. The Tsunghue volunteers were trained to go to schools to help students in the intensive-concern group, aid in urine drug screening, and help the Tsunghue Counseling Group. With the volunteers' enthusiastic and appropriate care and counseling (Fig. 3-86), students were helped to stay away from the harm of drugs.

Fig. 3-85 Off-campus Anti-drug Campaign conducted by Tsunghue volunteers in Kaohsiung City

Fig. 3-86 Tsunghue volunteers helped with urine drug screening in Kaohsiung City

(5) In order to help drug abusing students in the intensive-concern group from elementary schools and junior high schools, the New Taipei City Government organized three primary and three special training sessions for volunteers (Fig. 3-87). Tsunghue counseling volunteers were recruited and promoted in schools. Along with the schools' orientation week, a basic training session for volunteers was conducted. Great feedback was gained from the students. It was hoped the students would be trained to become the schools' anti-drug seed volunteers and establish anti-drug education.

(6) The Taichung City Government organized basic training sessions for Tsunghue counseling volunteers. A total of 45 volunteers were recruited and 25 students were counseled (Fig. 3-88).

Fig. 3-87 Tsunghue Counseling Volunteer Training Session conducted by the New Taipei City Government

Fig. 3-88 Basic training session for Tsunghue counseling volunteers conducted by the Taichung City Government

(7) According to the Implementation Plan for Tsunghue Volunteers, the Tainan City Government recruited and trained 49 counseling volunteers and encouraged them to join the drug abuse prevention team. Also, the Tainan City Government organized basic and advanced training sessions for counseling volunteers (80 participants), seminars for counseling volunteers and arranged visits to the Tainan Correctional Prison for volunteers. (260 participants).

2. Future Perspectives

(1) The MOE is planning to expand the promotion of university and college students' service learning, encourage school clubs and enthusiastic students to conduct anti-drug campaign in elementary schools and junior high schools and even in classes. Moreover, the MOE will promote school clubs to participate in community anti-drug voluntary services and combine community services to organize legitimate leisure events to popularizing the anti-drug concept whenever appropriate while assisting students to keep away from drugs from through counseling and caring sessions.

(2) All governmental agencies will recruit volunteers from all levels of society, promote a community service concept with rich resources, and introduce anti-drug campaigns in communities to enhance the anti-drug campaign effectiveness.

(3) Schools and communities shall continue to expand the content of parent activities, introduce anti-drug campaign in parent-child and parent-teacher activities and to strengthen the communication with parents to establish their anti-drug awareness and to help students with the guidance and implementation of anti-drug concepts.

(4) Anti-drug education and campaigns will be promoted by Family Education Centers, Community Health Centers, and Drug Abuse Prevention Centers to extend the anti-drug concept from families to communities in order to establish a drug-free home for everyone.

(5) The counseling of families in high-risk groups and students in the intensive-concern groups will be enhanced, and early intervention such as companionship and care will be provided to people involved in drug abuse cases. The social support system may be established effectively and the occurrence of drug abuse may be reduced.

VI. Conclusion

Drug resistance is an important foundation to establish people's anti-drug awareness. The establishment of a tight anti-drug network must start from integrating anti-drug resources from homes, schools, communities, and society. In particular, the use of mass media and the internet allows parents, teachers, students, and the general public to understand drug harm and the government's drug abuse prevention policies along with other related measures. In order to have better results from the anti-drug campaigns, the agencies plan suitable anti-drug education for different targets. By integrating governmental agencies' resources, the establishment of local drug abuse prevention centers helps enhance the drug abuse prevention effectiveness in the region, which in turn allows people to understand the truth about drug

harm from places such as homes, schools and communities.

The establishment of anti-drug awareness in childhood is the most valuable work for drug abuse prevention. In addition to implementing health education, holistic education, life education and law-related education, schools must promote a long term tertiary drug abuse prevention program comprehensively in order to reach out to families, communities and elementary and junior high schools. The anti-drug concept of youths and their family members would then be intensified and a tight anti-drug network would be formed to induce people's spontaneous anti-drug awareness and prevent harm from drug use.

As for the endless emerging drug issues during recent years, the governmental agencies shall establish specific anti-drug strategies, integrate resources from police agencies, justice departments, health departments and welfare foundations and combine private resources to expand social influence, enhance people's anti-drug awareness, and invite people to participate in anti-drug campaigns to create a drug-free home. In the future, private organizations shall continue to be collaborated with and counseled about drug abuse issues, tobacco hazard prevention, AIDS prevention, as well as high-risk and disadvantage family caring programs. Diverse and lively activities/campaigns shall be used to reach every corner of society as an effort to achieve the vision of "For a brighter future to rise, stay free of drug vice."

▶ Part IV

Supervising Drug Prevention

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I. Preface

As drug abuse has become one of the major public health issues in the world, the anti-drug strategy in Taiwan has adjusted to "prioritizing on reducing (drug) demands and suppressing supply-demand in a balanced manner" since 2006. The front line of Taiwan's anti-drug strategy has switched from "Drug Resistance" to "Supervising Drug Prevention." It is hoped, through anti-drug information collection, active pharmaceutical ingredient control and international anti-drug strategic alliance intensification, the "Supervising Drug Prevention Division" can be connected and collaborate with the "Drug Resistance Division," "Drug Investigation Division" and "Drug Rehabilitation Division" to ultimately eliminate harm from drugs.

According to the 2011 World Drug Report published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 3.3% to 6.1% of people from the age of 15 to the age of 64 (approximately 140 million to 270 million people) have used illegal drugs at least once before. In particular, the types of drugs most abused are cannabis, followed by amphetamine-type stimulants, cocaine, and then opioid. The report also points out issues regarding the increasing use of non-medical prescription drugs and the severity of emerging drug abuse, issues that require urgent concern from drug abuse prevention departments.

The drug prevention work in Taiwan has expanded from "Drug Resistance," "Drug Investigation" and "Drug Rehabilitation" to "Drug Prevention," "Drug Resistance," "Drug Investigation" and "Drug Rehabilitation." Industrial precursor chemicals and international anti-drug strategic alliances have been included in the drug prevention category. By collecting drug abuse reports, tests, analyses and toxicity assessments, the national drug abuse database has been progressively built to help perfect the control measure for industrial precursor chemicals, enhancing regional anti-drug strategic alliances, intensifying domestic basic anti-drug resources, establishing overseas regional anti-drug strategic alliances and exchanging information with other countries. It is hoped a warning mechanism for emerging drugs can be implemented to prevent legal pharmaceutical ingredients from supplying the production of illegal drugs, and that a strict anti-drug network can be established in order to maximize the reduction of illegal drugs' harmful effects on people and society.

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

1. Current Development

(1) Improve drug abuse reporting mechanisms and updates of epidemiologic information

i. In order to establish the degree of drug abuse in Taiwan and keep track of drug use and their respective progressions, the Department of Health has established the Drug Abuse Monitoring Mechanism and is committed to simplifying the reporting process and increasing unit participation incentives. Through the service contact provided by the Information Report System for Abuse of Regulated Drugs, each reporting unit is able to update drug abuse information to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for monthly epidemiologic analysis. Urine test results for drug abuse, non-urine test results for alleged drug abuse and regulated drug use, as well as the compiled data for confiscated drugs are jointly archived into "Drug Abuse Case and Drug Test Statistical Data", which is provided monthly to all anti-drug departments and health departments for reference. Moreover, annual statistics are analyzed to indicate endemic drug abuse progression over time. In total, 16,822 drug abuse cases were reported in 2011. The progression of reported drug abuse cases over the years are shown in Fig. 4-1.

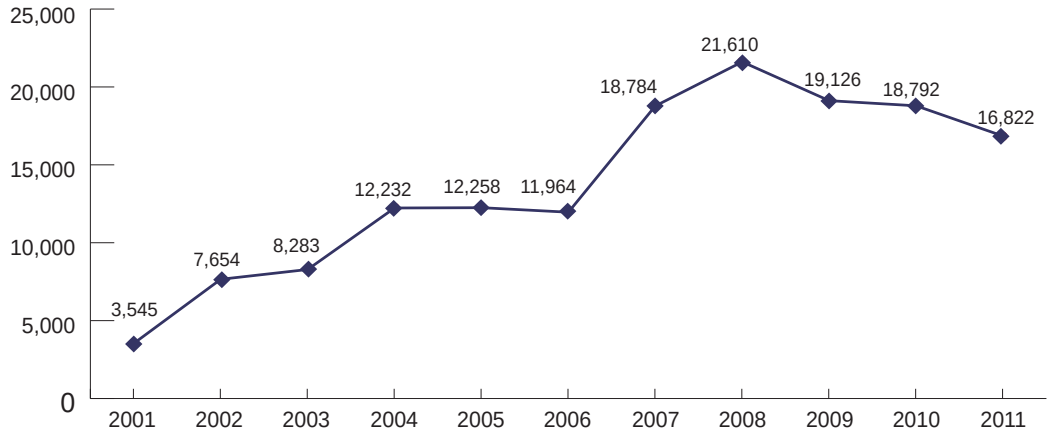


Fig. 4-1 Drug Abuse Cases Reported by Medical Institutes over the Years

a. Analysis of 2011 Report

The three most commonly abused drugs were heroin (14,020 cases; 83.3%), (meth) amphetamine (4,595 cases; 27.3%) and benzodiazepines (428 cases; 2.5%); for benzodiazepines, FM2 accounted for most of the reports (324 cases; 75.7% of the benzodiazepine cases). Single-drug abuse accounted for most of the cases (79.0%), while multiple-drug abuse accounted for the rest of the cases (21.0%). In terms of age distribution, most drug abusers were between "30-39 years old" (42.3%), followed by those that were "40-49 years old" (32.0%). In terms of drug history, most subjects had been using drugs for "more than 10 years" (52.8%). Moreover, most of the drug abusers were "unemployed" (33.0%), and a lot of employed abusers were in the labor industry. As for the causes of drug abuse, "drug dependency" was the most common

cause (47.0%), followed by "peer pressure" (16.7%). The most common location to obtain drugs were "KTV/MTV/Internet Cafe" (18.9%), "Video game arcade" (18.8%) and "Disco/Pub/Club" (13.8%). The most common sources of drugs were "drug dealers/drug traffickers" (52.8%), followed by "friends" (35.5%). The most common diseases associated with drug abuse included Hepatitis C (29.2%), Hepatitis B (11.0%), and AIDS (8.7%). The most common method of drug use was by "injection-non-needle sharing" (65.2%), followed by "inhalation" (11.4%). For more details, please refer to Table 4-1, Table 4-2, Table 4-3, and Table 4-4.

Table 4-1 Types of Drugs used in Drug Abuse Cases in 2011

Type of Drug	Total No. of Cases = 16,822	
	Cases	%
Heroin	14,020	83.3
Methamphetamine Amphetamine	4,595	27.3
Zolpidem	394	2.3
Benzodiazepines	428	2.5
FM2	324	1.9
Ketamine	403	2.4
MDMA	279	1.7
Morphine	70	0.4
Pethidine	64	0.4
Cannabis	87	0.5
Others	24	0.1

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

Table 4-2 Age Distribution of Drug Abuse Cases in 2011

Age(Year-old)	Male		Female		Total	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
＜9	0	0	1	0	1	0
10-19	85	0.6	26	0.9	111	0.7
20-29	1,348	9.7	644	22.5	1,992	11.8
30-39	5,742	41.1	1,376	48.1	7,118	42.3
40-49	4,805	34.4	574	20.1	5,379	32.0
50-59	1,721	12.3	187	6.5	1,908	11.3
60-69	202	1.4	39	1.4	241	1.4
＞70	59	0.4	12	0.4	71	0.4
Total	13,962	100	2,859	100	16,812	100
Average Age	39.8		35.8		39.2	

Table 4-3 Causes of Drug Abuse in 2011

Cause of Drug Abuse	No. of Cases = 16,822	
	Case	%
Boredom	554	2.1
Curiosity	1,885	7.3
Seeking Excitement	712	2.8
Suicide	156	0.6
Stress Relief	3,651	14.1
Peer pressure	4,310	16.7
Stimulant	998	3.9
Medication	234	0.9
Sleep	991	3.8
Drug Dependency	12,147	47.0
Weight Loss	95	0.4
Others	117	0.5
Total	25,850	100.0

Note: Each individual may be involved in two or more causes of drug abuse. Data is shown in Cases.

Table 4-4 Methods of Drug Use in Drug Abuse Cases in 2011

Method of Drug Use	No. of Cases = 16,822	
	Cases	Person-Time
Oral Intake	1,272	6.0
Injection- Needle Sharing	707	3.4
Injection- Non-needle Sharing	13,743	65.2
Smoking	1,980	9.4
Inhalation	2,412	11.4
Snorting	330	1.6
Sniffing	570	2.7
Others	56	0.3
Total	21,070	100.0

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

b. Analysis of Historical Data

While comparing the types of drugs used over the years, it was found that heroin abuse in the overall percentage of regulated drugs has been gradually increasing since 1999; however, this progression was reversed in 2007 and onwards. The percentage of (Meth) Amphetamine use has been gradually decreasing since 1999; however, the statistics oscillated between 2004 and 2011 as shown in Fig. 4-2.

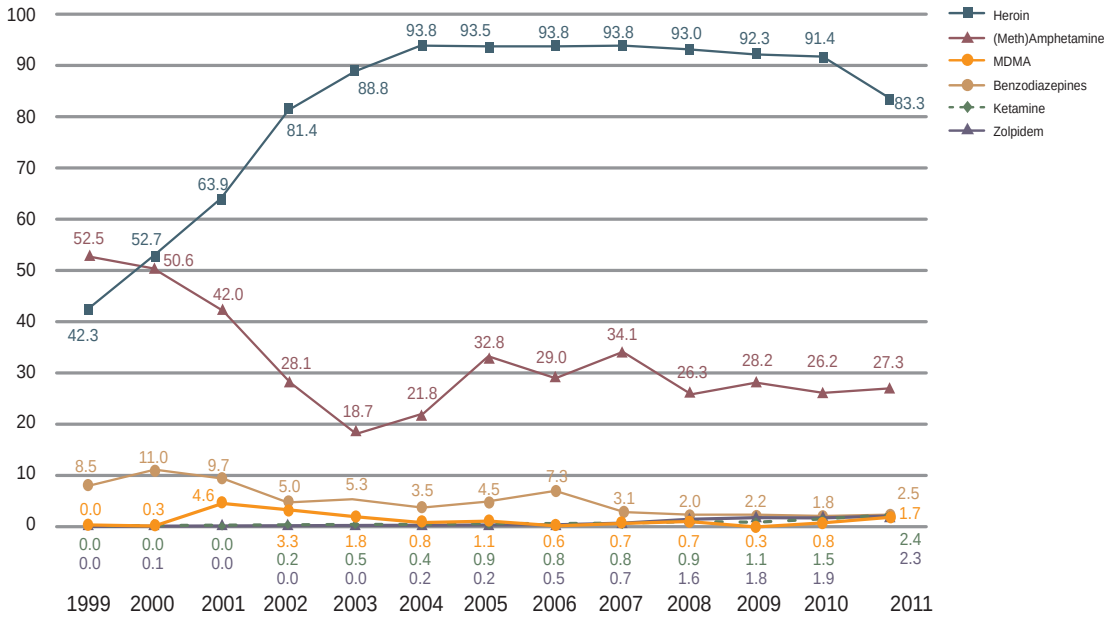


Fig. 4-2 Trends for most commonly abused drugs reported by psychiatric institutes in Taiwan

In terms of the method of drug use over the years, "injection-non-needle sharing" has been the most common method since 2003. The use of "injection-needle sharing" has been decreasing since 2003. The method of "smoking," except for the increased percentages in 2004 and 2011, decreased between 2005 and 2010. In terms of "Inhalation," the percentages in 2005 and 2010 increased, while the percentages from 2006 to 2010 decreased as shown in Fig. 4-3.

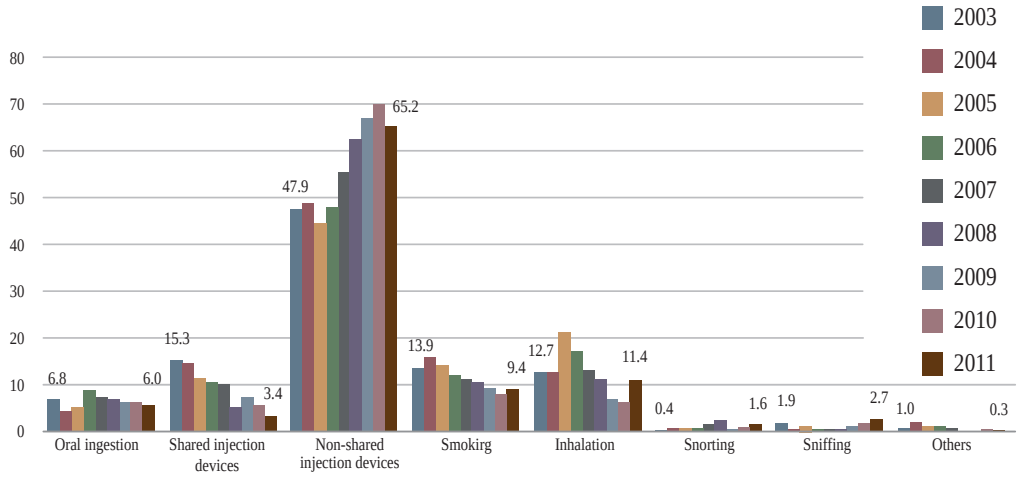


Fig. 4-3 Trends for methods of drug-use reported by psychiatric institutes in Taiwan

c. Analysis on National Drug Abuse Investigation Data

Since 2005, the FDA of DOH has been collaborating with National Health Research Institutes and Bureau of Health Promotion to conduct a National Drug Abuse Investigation once every four years. The questionnaire includes basic demographic information of drug abusers as well as types of drugs abused, methods of drug use and causes of drug abuse. Empirical data regarding the conditions and changes of current trends of drug abuse in Taiwan are thus collected.

The results of the second National Drug Abuse Investigation conducted in 2009 indicate that the first-time drug users in the "12-17 years old" and the "18-64 years old" categories, on average, began experimenting drugs was when they were 12.5 and 21.6 years old, respectively. For those between the ages of 12 and 64, the prevalence rate was 1.43%, which means 250,000 people in Taiwan had once experimented with illegal drugs. Results from the first investigation show that the prevalence rate was 1.2% in 2005. Drug-use ratio between genders was 2.5:1 (71.8% for male; 28.2% for female) in 2009, while in 2005 it was 2.8:1, showing a decreased difference in the ratio of drug abusers between genders. As for the age distribution, results from both the 2005 and 2009 investigations showed the highest rate of drug abuse prevalence between the ages of 12 and 64. The drug sources of abusers were mostly from "classmates/colleagues/friends" and "drug dealers/drug traffickers." The most common location for teenagers' (12-17 years old) first-time drug use was "school", followed by "entertainment establishments" and "home." The most common location for adults' (18-64 years old) first-time drug use was "entertainment establishments", followed by "home of classmate/colleague/friend." The motivations for first-time drug

use included curiosity, feeling bored, and peer pressure The 2009 investigation indicates that the four most commonly abused illegal drugs were amphetamine (0.6%), ketamine (0.54%), MDPV (0.47%) and cannabis (0.36%). Ketamine, in particular, moved up from the third place to the second place when compare with the 2005 investigation result. Details of the percentage of commonly abused illegal drugs and the estimated number of drug abusers are presented in Table 4-5.

Also, according to statistics from the Ministry of Justice, the amount of ketamine confiscated has the highest since 2006. Its base ingredient hydroxylimine hydrochloride has climbed from the 3rd most confiscated chemical in 2008 to the 2nd in 2009. These results indicate an increasing abuse of ketamine, an issue needing attention from authorities in Taiwan.

Table 4-5 Percentages of Abused Drugs and Estimated Number of Drug Abusers in Taiwan in 2009

	Drug Abuser	Cannabis	Amphetamines		Cocaine	Opioid	Ketamine
			Amphetamine	MDPV			
Percentage of 12-64 year-old drug abusers in 2009 (%)	1.43	0.36	0.60	0.47	0.03	0.16	0.54
Estimated number of 12-64 year-old drug abusers in 2009 (No.)	252,054	62,569	104,774	83,009	62,569	5,036	94,101

Note: The 2009 National Drug Abuse Investigation was covered under the "2009 National Health Survey and Drug Abuse Investigation" conducted by the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health (former National Bureau of Regulated drugs). Population demographic of Taiwanese between 12 and 64 years old in 2008 was used as the basis (22,942,706 people) to estimate the number of total drug abusers.

ii. More emerging drugs were introduced to Taiwan and the methods to obtain them were fast increasing. This phenomenon led to today's rapidly changing social problems. In order to help members of the educational administration and teachers on the primary grade-level understand more about the effects of drugs, become more familiar with the on-going tertiary drug abuse prevention program and effectively prevent drugs from harming our youths, the MOE edited the "Embrace a Bright Future-Tsunghue Counseling Guide" and "Care for our Students, you can do more-Urine Drug Screening Procedure Guide for Specific Individual (Students)" based on the "Implementation Plan and Counseling Procedure for Tertiary Student Drug abuser Prevention" and "Urine Drug Testing and Counseling guidelines for Specific Individuals at All Grade-levels." These guidelines were distributed to schools of all grades to provide teachers the reference for practical implementation, and to strengthen the urine drug test screening for specific individuals and provide ways to resolve issues and improve the effectiveness of the Tsunghue Team. Moreover, the MOE enhanced educators' anti-drug related knowledge by holding comprehensive anti-drug seminars and developed online drug abuse prevention courses for teachers.

Under these preventive measures by the MOE, the number of reported student drug abuse cases became more accurate last year compared to previous efforts. In terms of the number of reported student drug abuse cases over the years, an increase took place from 231 cases in 2006 to 1,810 cases in 2011. In particular, Schedule 2 and 3 drugs were the most prevalent. Table 4-6 shows the types of drugs abused by students from 2006 to 2011.

Table 4-6 Type of drugs abused by students from 2006 to 2011

Type of Drugs Abused by Students from 2006 to 2011						
Drugs/Year	Schedule 1 drugs (Heroin, Morphine)	Schedule 2 drugs (Amphetamine, MDMA, Cannabis)	Schedule 3 drugs (Ketamine, FM2, Nimetazepam)	Schedule 4 drugs	Others	Total
2006	2	98	104	26	0	231
2007	4	55	235	0	0	294
2008	4	107	702	0	2	815
2009	8	151	1,148	0	1	1,308
2010	2	282	1,271	0	4	1,559
2011	4	257	1,548	0	1	1,810

Information Source: Ministry of Education

From the Table of reported drug abuse cases among students at different levels and taking examples from the 2011 statistics, the grade level with the highest reported number was senior/vocational high school (1,174 cases; 64.86%), followed by junior high school (598 cases; 33.03%). Possible reasons for the high number included: school counselors' more effective urine drug screening procedures, school staff's higher awareness on the issue surrounding student drug abuse, results of the collaboration between ASCCs and MOE, application of quick testing kits for commonly abused drugs and appropriate urine drug screening timing. Table 4-7 shows Reported Drug Abuse Cases among Students at Different Grade-levels from 2006 to 2011.

Table 4-7 Table of Reported Drug Abuse Cases among Students at Different Grade-levels from 2006 to 2011

Reported Drug Abuse Cases among Students at Different Grade-levels by Campus Security Report Center from 2006 to 2011					
Level	Elementary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	University	Total
2006	0	87	141	3	231
2007	4	164	116	10	294
2008	14	204	585	12	815
2009	6	392	902	8	1,308
2010	12	435	1,099	13	1,559
2011	3	598	1,174	35	1,810

Information Source: Ministry of Education

The MOE discovered that the number of reported drug abuse cases had increased over the years. This was particularly obvious for the case number reported in junior and senior high schools. Drug abuse case reporting relies on educators' diligent inspections, and the most recent drug inspection procedures are explained below:

a. Strengthen educator's anti-drug knowledge:

The MOE has been organizing anti-drug knowledge seminars for educators in

junior and senior high schools since 2008 to assist primary-level teachers to obtain the ability to identify drugs. Also, the MOE has edited and distributed anti-drug teaching materials, purchased quick testing kits for emerging drugs, and conducted urine drug screening for specific individuals at appropriate times. The rate of positive screening results from specific individuals has increased over the years, and Tsunghue Team's counseling success rate has also improved. The abovementioned events show that schools are gradually fulfilling the inspection and counseling mechanisms for student drug abusers.

b. Intensify supervision on schools of all grade-levels to conduct drug inspection and counseling duty:

In addition to enhancing the channels of communication with Education Bureaus (Departments) and schools through various conferences, the MOE requested drug abuse inspection and urine drug screening, as well as included drug control as a criteria in the integrated evaluation for local educational affairs and implemented an administrative reward strategy every year to encourage schools to enhance the counseling effectiveness of the Tsunghue Team. Moreover, in the letter to competent educational administration authorities in municipalities and counties (cities) on the 1st of September 2011, the MOE requested schools to check for possible missing data in the List of Specific Individuals in terms of the students involved with drug-related cases during investigation by law enforcement agencies. If a student is found to be involved in drug-related cases twice, or more, by a law enforcement agency and the school has failed to identify the specific individual in drug screening, the administration staff responsible would be penalized and the school's reward and subsidy deducted.

c. Collaborate with drug investigation units to prevent drugs from entering schools:

Starting in September 2010, the MOJ and Taiwan High Prosecutors Office led drug investigation units to conduct several major drug investigations. Together they found numerous student drug abusers, many of whom were involved in criminal organizations. Moreover, after the MOE had analyzed cases reported from the Campus Security Report Center, it discovered that the main cause for student drug abuse was due to curiosity and that the main sources of illegal drugs were from outside of schools, followed by sources within schools. In order to prevent students from being curious about drugs and from being urged or forced by reprobates to sell drugs in schools, the MOE began collaborating with the MOJ and the National Police Agency

in 2011 to establish the "Reporting System for Educational Institutions to Alert Prosecutors and/or Police Departments." Cross-authority school drug investigation and reporting mechanisms were established from the central government to the local governments, tracing the sources of local drug traffickers in every community and preventing drugs from entering schools.

d. Strengthen drug abuse investigation research and counseling program:

The MOE established anti-drug abuse awareness detection and statistical analysis, conducting random sampling among students at each grade-level in order to understand the magnitude of student drug abuse. The MOE also established the "Student Drug Abuser Counseling Follow-Up Management Program" in order to analyze whether student drug abuse cases are being effectively eliminated under the preventive mechanisms.

Emerging drugs have become more and more prevalent and have dramatically damaged the public order. In addition to creating a high number of drug traffickers, criminal organizations have been systematically selling narcotics in communities, which in turn affect school safety and damage the physical and mental health of both youths and students. In the 6th Executive Yuan Anti-Drug Assembly, the MOE proposed the "Strengthen Student Drug Abuser Inspection and Counseling" and reviewed student drug abuser inspection, urine drug screening, counseling and rehabilitation duties. In the future, the MOE will continue monitoring drug abuse in schools and improve the preventive and counseling measures to stop drugs from entering schools and maintain pure and healthy learning environments.

(2) Improvement of abused-drug testing capability

i. Urine Drug Test

Authorized by Article 33-1 of Drug Control Act, the DOH established and announced the "Regulations Governing Accreditation and Management of Drug Abuse Urine Testing and Medical Institutions," "Regulations Governing Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations" and "Standards Governing the Drug Abuse Urine Testing Laboratories Established by Government Agencies" to clearly standardize the management measures taken by urine drug testing institutions, improve the institutions' testing quality and management of the institutions. Moreover, the DOH amended Article 14 and Article 18 of "Regulations Governing Drug Abuse Urine Testing Procedures" in 2011. By referring to ISO/IEC17025, testing institutions were requested to improve the effectiveness of the management system

and confirm liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry that can be used for the test. In the future, the abovementioned regulations will be amended in accordance with the fast changing society to constantly maintain and improve urine test quality and to establish credibility.

By the end of 2011, there were 13 urine testing institutions with government approval. Among them, five were in northern Taiwan, two in central Taiwan, five in southern Taiwan, and one in eastern Taiwan. The approved testing items of these institutions included morphine, codeine, methamphetamine, amphetamine, MDMA, MDA, cannabis metabolite, ketamine, and norketamine. In considerations of the increase of ketamine abuse cases in the last few years, ketamine has been included in the list of testing items since 2007. The first approved institutions to test ketamine were the Abused Drug Testing Center of Tzu Chi University and Cheng Shui University. Later, 3, 2, 1, and 2 institutions were respectively approved for ketamine testing in years 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011. The list of the testing institutions and the approved testing items are provided in Table 4-8. In order to ensure the testing quality, 13 routine evaluations were conducted for the testing institutions in 2011. Moreover, the routine performance test for the institutions was conducted once every season for which 52 tests were conducted in 2011.

Table 4-8 List of Urine Drug Testing Institutions approved by DOH

Name of Institution	Contact Person & Number	Address	Approved Testing Items
SGS Taiwan-Taipei Lab	Shih-Jen Ma (02)22993279 # 2515	3F., No.136-1, Wugong Rd., Wugu District, New Taipei City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol -9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Taiwan Advanced Bio-Pharm Inc.	Cho-Hsing Wang (02)26926222 # 416	4F., No.25, Ln. 169, Kangning St., Xizhi Dist., New Taipei City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan	Hui-Mao Chen (02)28757525 # 803	No.201, Sec. 2, Shipai Rd., Beitou Dist., Taipei City (Toxicology Lab at 8F., Chang Ching Building)	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid
Abused Drug Testing Center, Tzu Chi University	An-Jen Hu (03)8561635	No.701, Sec. 3, Zhongyang Rd., Hualien County	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Toxicology Research Center, Chang Jung Christian University	Hsien-Chen Hshu (06)2785123 # 1665	No.396, Sec. 1, Changrong Rd., Guiren Dist., Tainan City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Chuan-Hsin Technology Co., Ltd.	Chao-Jung Weng (04)26338389	1F., No.60, Yuandong St., Longjing Dist., Taichung City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
SGS Taiwan-Kaohsiung Lab	Jui-Kun Lu (07)3012121 # 3300	No.61, Kaifa Rd., Nanzi Dist., Kaohsiung City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Drug Test Center, Laboratory Dept., Chung Shan Medical University Hospital	Kuei-Yu Lin (04)22015111 # 66468	No.23, Sec. 1, Taichung Port Rd., West Dist., Taichung City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Aviation Medical Center, Civil Aeronautics Administration, MOTC	Sheng-Chiang Luo (02)25456700 # 266	No.304-9, Fuxing N. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid

Toxicology Lab., Division of Clinical Pathology, Tri-Service General Hospital (Military Officer Sample Only)	Yang-Hung Liang (02)8792331 # 17278	No.325, Sec. 3, Chenggong Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical Hospital (Toxicology Lab., Testing Medicine Div.)	Hui-Hua Li (07)3121101 # 7252	No.100, Shiquan 1st Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine
Kaohsiung Kai-Suan Psychiatric Hospital	Hsiang-Lan Chen (07)7513171 # 2218	No.130, Kaixuan 2nd Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid
Cheng Shui University	Shu-Fen Lin (07)7310606 # 2620	No.840, Chengqing Rd., Naiosong Dist., Kaohsiung City	1. Heroin, Opiate metabolites: Morphine and Codeine 2. Amphetamines: Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDMA and MDA 3. Cannabis metabolites: Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid 4. Ketamine metabolites: Ketamine, Norketamine

The "Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institution Field Evaluation Committee Conference" was held in April 2011 to discuss the amendments to Regulations Governing Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations, in regards to field evaluating instructions.

The "Seminar on Testing Abilities of Abused Drugs" was held in July 2011. Experts and scholars were invited to share academic and practical experiences and exchange information with people from the testing institutions to improve testing quality. The seminar included introduction to the active ingredients of cannabis and improvement of quality in the quantitative tests of drugs. A total of 70 participants attended the seminar.

The "Department of Health Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institution Review Committee Conference" was held in November 2011. The applications for the testing of ketamine submitted by the Drug Test Center of Chung Shan Medical University Hospital and Toxicology Research Center of Chang Jung Christian University were approved.

The 13 approved testing institutions collect the number of urine testing samples and the number of samples with positive results every month and report regularly to the Drug Test Reporting System established by the FDA. After compiling the number of urine testing samples and the number of samples with positive results in Taiwan, the DOH provides the processed data to all relative departments every month. Urine sample statistics from the approved testing institutions in the last three years are provided in Table 4-9 and Table 4-10, a total of 237,523 urine testing samples. Among the samples, 54,189 cases indicated positive results, with a positive rate of 22.8%. The statistics and progression chart for the last three years are provided in Table 4-11.

Table 4-9 Number of urine testing samples from approved testing institutions between 2009 and 2011

Year	Total No. of Samples	Number of Positive Results	Positive Rate
2009	193,858	47,817	24.7%
2010	222,477	57,387	25.8%
2011	237,523	54,189	22.8%

Table 4-10 Number of positive results for approved testing Items in urine tests done by approved testing institutions between 2009 and 2011

Item / Year	Morphine	Codeine	Methamphetamine	Amphetamine	Ketamine	MDMA	MDA	Cannabis
2009	24,514	19,369	28,316	24,174	5,620	982	620	107
2010	21,505	16,304	37,917	32,505	9,338	1,125	808	163
2011	18,501	14,380	30,521	25,024	13,754	1,421	800	111

Table 4-11 Urine sample statistics of approved testing institutions between 2009 and 2011

Item / Year			2009	2010	2011
Sample	Total No.		193,858	222,477	237,523
	Total no. of positive results	Actual no.	47,817	57,387	54,189
	%		24.7	25.8	22.8
Morphine	Total No.		169,626	193,004	199,096
	Total no. of positive results	Actual no.	24,516	21,505	18,501
	%		14.5	11.1	9.3
(Meth) Amphetamine	Total No.		190,137	216,681	228,922
	Total no. of positive results	Actual no.	28,418	38,040	30,656
	%		14.9	17.6	13.4

ii. Non-urine drug (narcotic) test

Currently, 13 institutions (including the FDA, the Investigation Bureau of the MOJ, the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the NPA, SGS Taiwan-Taipei Lab, Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital of Kaohsiung Medical Hospital, the Abused Drug Testing Center of Tzu Chi University, Cheng Shui University, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Veterans General Hospital and the Aviation Medical Center of the Civil Aeronautics Administration) collect the number of urine testing samples tested positive for suspected drugs and regulated drugs every month and report regularly to the Drug Test Reporting System established by the FDA. The FDA summarizes the data and provides them to relevant departments every month for reference. The number of cases testing positive for drugs from 2009 to 2011 is provided in Table 4-12.

In order to cope with law enforcement and investigation agencies' large number of testing samples, the Abused Drug Testing Center of Tzu Chi University was established in 2011. The testing quality of this institution was constantly supervised and monitored to provide effective help for the anti-drug initiatives in order to assist in reducing the number of drug abuse cases in Taiwan.

Table 4-12 Number of cases tested positive for drugs from 2009 to 2011

Year / Ingredient	2009	2010	2011
Heroin	8,893	5,465	6,329
Containing heroin and other substance	3,223	2,429	1,607
Methamphetamine	11,697	13,860	14,305
Containing methamphetamine and other substance (w/o heroin)	317	429	833
Containing cannabis (w/o cannabis, methamphetamine)	525	336	191
Containing MDMA (w/o heroin, methamphetamine, cannabis)	1,090	781	1,572
Containing ketamine (w/o abovementioned ingredients)	5,468	9,533	16,166
Containing flunitrazepam (w/o abovementioned ingredients)	102	191	0
Containing nimetazepam (w/o abovementioned ingredients)	374	336	374
Containing PMMA (w/o abovementioned ingredients)	70	22	13
Containing regulated drug ingredients	703	784	1,863
Total	32,462	34,229	43,253

The DOH is responsible for approving the drug tests conducted by testing institutions, including Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Aviation Medical Center, Kaohsiung Kai-Suan Psychiatric Hospital, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center and the Abused Drug Testing Center of Tzu Chi University. In 2011, six field evaluations and 10 performance monitoring tests were conducted. In 2011, a total of 25,406 samples tested positive for drugs (including narcotic drugs) by the five institutions, indicating a 25.9% increase compared to the 20,172 positive samples in 2010, and accounted for 58.7% of the total number of samples tested positive for drugs.

iii. Urine drug screening and monitoring plan for suspected drug users

In order to understand the drug abuse trend in Taiwan, the FDA continued to work with the NPA to conduct urine drug screening and a monitoring plan for suspected drug users. Aside from the routine screening items such as opioids, amphetamines and benzodiazepines, emerging drugs such as PMA, PMMA, PMEA, 2C and 5-MeO were also included as the screening items (Fig. 4-4) to fully comprehend the population distribution of drug users in Taiwan. From the 2011 screening results, it was found that most of the drug abusers were male with a junior high school education background. Most of them were laborers, and repeated drug abusers. Moreover, more than double the female drug abusers are using emerging drugs when compared to male drug abusers (Fig. 4-5). Most of the drugs were discovered upon roadside inspection. The average age of the subjects being tested was 33.2 years and 43.0% of the subjects tested positive for multiple drugs, a figure much higher than the 35.8% in 2010. The detection rates for amphetamines, opioids, and benzodiazepines in 2011 were 55.7%, 27.9%, and 20.1%, respectively. The detection rate for ketamine has increased dramatically since 2009 and rose to as high as 25.5% this year, a progression which raises concern. The detection rate for MDMA (including MDA) was 4.1%. Detailed statistics are provided in Fig. 4-6.

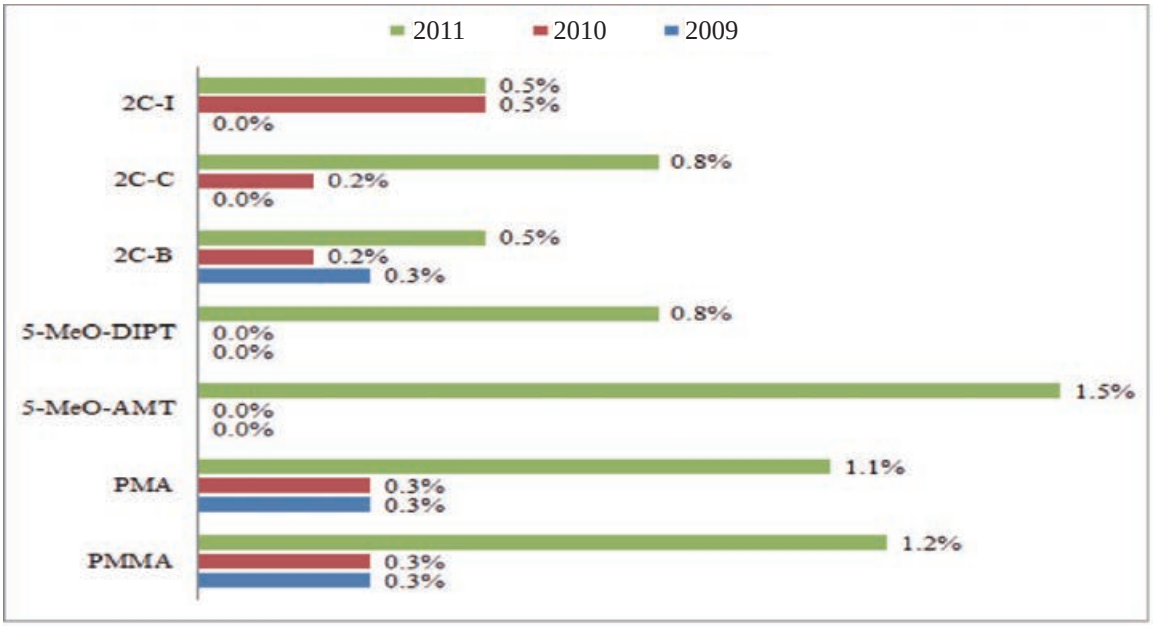


Fig. 4-4 Detection rates of emerging drugs from 2009 to 2011

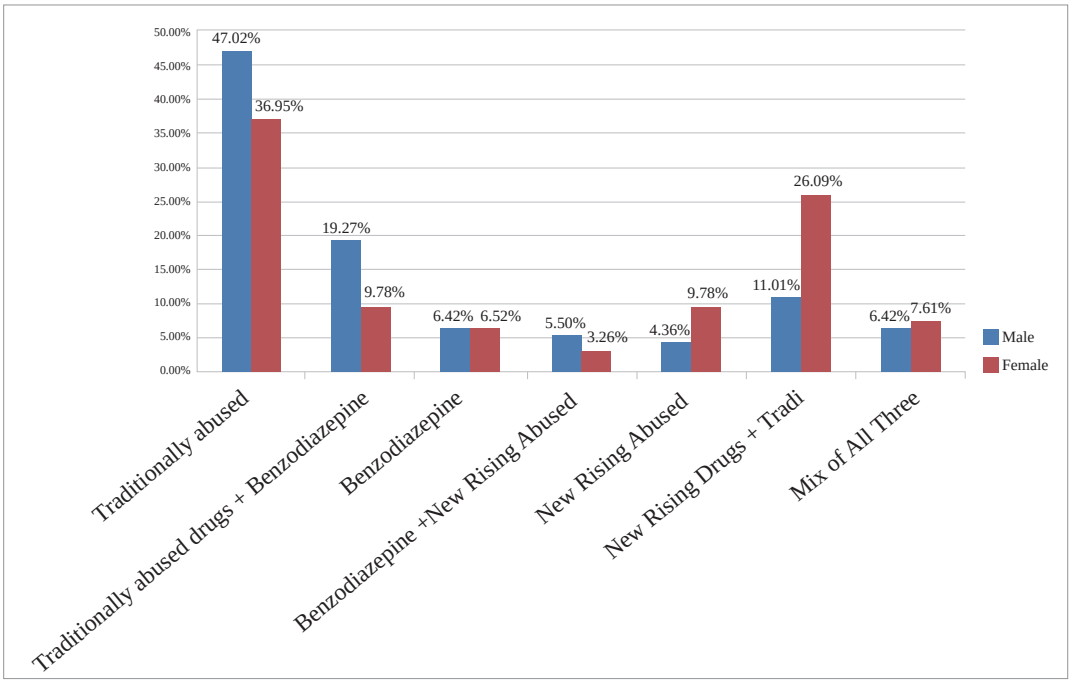


Fig. 4-5 Distribution of positive detection rates between genders

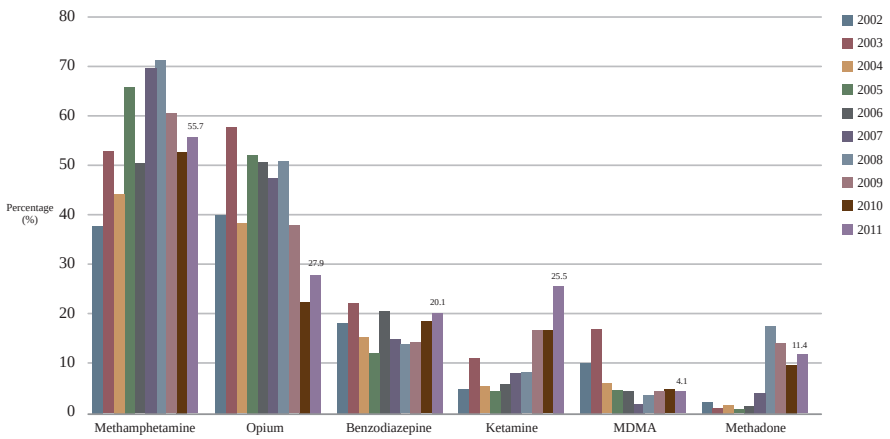


Fig. 4-6 Detection rates of major abused drugs from 2002 to 2011

iv. Implement drug identification research projects to improve Taiwan's drug testing and monitoring efficacy

In order to improve Taiwan's drug identification and analysis standards, the NPA has been actively assisting with related research projects. Scientific methods have been used to analyze drugs and investigate drug-making cases in order to understand the production and the progression of various drugs. By that standard, practical significance was exhibited in terms of narcotic drugs and regulated drug investigations, as well as trafficking prevention.

In 2011, the NPA submitted three articles relating to drug monitoring and identification, which were Preventing Drug-making Sources-Management of Industrial Precursor Sources (Criminal Investigation Bureau Magazine), Progression of Emerging Drugs (Criminal Investigation Bureau Magazine) and Investigation and Identification Examples of Drug-making Cases (Criminal Investigation Bureau Magazine).

(3) Drug-production surveillance and precursor chemical investigation

i. Investigation, surveillance and analysis of crime patterns and trends of drug manufacturing in Taiwan

The investigation of drug manufacturing is different from criminal cases in general. It requires special professional chemical knowledge and the location under investigation is much more dangerous as drug producers without sufficient chemical knowledge could be subjected to extremely hazardous environments. Detection and investigation personnel face great uncertainties and risks while carrying out their tasks and thus require safety and protective knowledge and must be fully equipped. While dealing with drug manufacturing investigation cases, the NPA and the MJIB apply many years of laboratory drug and chemical identification experiences and knowledge in the investigation. They

must also provide professional interrogation knowledge and drug factory investigation consultation service to the investigation units in Taiwan, in order to achieve effective supervision of regulated drug prevention and consequently eliminate drug abuse.

By investigating the drug factories detected by anti-narcotics units in Taiwan, the progression of drug production in Taiwan is monitored, allowing further precautions and supporting measures. In terms of the crime pattern, amphetamine factories in Taiwan use prescription cold medicine as an ingredient for ephedrine to produce methamphetamine. The number of such cases has shown an increasing trend. Recently, judicial authorities have found that more ketamine factories are being reestablished. In the case where Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office led CGA, Hsinchu City police and New Taipei City police to uncover the first drug factory in Taiwan which synthesized the ketamine ingredient (hydroxylimine hydrochloride) in December 2011, the drug-producing organization was seized and Schedule 4 drugs were confiscated. More than 10 tons of liquid semi-products of hydroxylimine hydrochloride, the precursor ingredient of various drugs, were found. If they were successfully manufactured into drugs and distributed in the market, it would severely jeopardize the physical and mental health of people, and the outcome would be disastrous. The NPA actively investigated the case and determined that the cause for the increasing number of ketamine factories was due to the increasingly difficulty in obtaining hydroxylimine hydrochloride since it was listed as a narcotic drug in 2007. Drug-producing organizations synthesized hydroxylimine hydrochloride quickly and automatically, providing hydroxylimine hydrochloride to ketamine factories in order to produce ketamines in large quantities. In 2011, the NPA investigated nine large drug factories seized by investigation units and processed 104 identification cases.

ii. Provide professional insights to enhance the prosecution rate and conviction rate of drug factories

A drug factory is one of the major causes to high drug prevalence and is extremely detrimental to social health. Therefore, monitoring and investigating drug factories are important preparation work in preventing the phenomenon. However, drug production involves organic chemical synthesis. When detection staff monitors a drug factory, professional identification and insights of the reagents and tools used by drug makers are needed for the detection staff to effectively monitor the activities of the drug factory and assist responsible personnel to collect evidence within a limited time frame, in order to meet the requirement of "cross-examination" in court to effectively exhibit harmful drugs.

Complete and effective investigation is a vital foundation to criminal prosecution and conviction. Therefore, investigation of drug factories depends on drug-production, chemical analysis, onsite investigation, and data analysis knowledge to determine if the target is truly a drug factory. In addition to the analysis and inspection done by the Laboratory, the NPA is also in charge of testifying in court and providing professional opinions when a drug factory case is under trial to avoid insufficient evidence. In 2011, the NPA personnel testified in court and provided their professional opinions six times.

Moreover, the definition of "drug factory" in Item 1 of Article 8 of "The Rules of Awards and Penalties for Preventing Narcotics" has been controversial. This is mainly because drug production involves professional skills and since the types of drug factories may vary largely, practical experiences regarding drug factory investigation are required to determine whether a factory's process of drug production meets the definition of a drug factory. Based on many years of practical experience in the field of drug factory investigations, the NPA provided investigation authorities with professional identification opinions for drug factory cases to help the Drug Review Committee of the NPA to determine whether the case meets the conditions of a drug factory. In 2011, the NPA provided professional consultation for 68 drug factory determination cases.

iii. Continue collaborating with relative units to prevent improper use of regulated drugs

In 2011, MJIB investigated 99 cases, arrested 213 suspects and seized 2,747.412kg of Schedule 1 to Schedule 4 drugs (net weight), as well as 28 drug factories, including 18 methamphetamine factories (Schedule 2 drug), 2 nimetazepam factories (Schedule 3 drug), and 8 (pseudo)ephedrine factories (Schedule 4 drug). In 2010, MJIB investigated 112 cases, arrested 222 suspects and seized 3,645.387kg of Schedule 1 to Schedule 4 drugs (net weight) and 31 drug factories, including 24 methamphetamine factories (Schedule 2 drug) and 7 (pseudo) ephedrine factories. While comparing the number of drug cases, drug weight, the number of factories, and the number of suspects, it is evident that the data shows signs of a decrease in 2011.

From 2010 to 2011, the MJIB seized 47 factories using cold medicine to produce drugs in Taiwan (12 (pseudo)ephedrine factories, 35 methamphetamine factories). In order to prevent cold medicine from being used as drug ingredient, the Drug Prevention Division of MJIB requested the FDA's attention on the matter in various meetings. The FDA then enhanced regulation of the unusual use of (pseudo)ephedrine and assigned personnel to investigate the sales of cold medicines. Moreover, the FDA collaborated with

the Drug Prevention Division of the MJIB to establish contact and began the inspection and investigation of illegal pharmaceutical factories (drug manufacturers). Since the beginning of the investigation in Taiwan on the 10th of November 2010, the MJIB has conducted large-scale investigations into three major drug-laundering organizations in northern, central and southern Taiwan. Many pharmaceutical factories and pharmacies were investigated. Meanwhile, the members of these organizations, Huang, Zhang and Chen, were interrogated and required to appear in court. Evidence such as forged medical institution certificates, subscription receipts of pharmacies, forged export declarations and notes for producing methamphetamine were seized. According to the FDA, 70,774 kg of (pseudo)ephedrine were used to produce drugs in 2009, while, in 2011, a major decrease of 18,266 kg was evident. The precaution exhibited significant effectiveness.

2. Future Perspectives

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

Presently, the information on narcotic drugs and drug addiction prevention are collected and analyzed according to the responsibility and target of individual agencies. It is necessary to compile and provide easy access to and application of the information regarding drug supplies and demands, harm reduction, toxicology and testing. The results act as the foundation assessment for annual anti-drug performance and can be compared and exchanged with anti-drug units in overseas countries.

(2) Collection of drug use information for groups that require more attentive care

Under limited human and financial resources for anti-drug abuse and drug prevention, more shall be allocated to the groups that require more attentive care (rehabilitators in rehabilitation centers, criminals and inmates in correction facilities, consumers frequenting drug-intensive establishments, homosexual communities, youths, etc.). Information regarding these groups' conditions of drug abuse shall be collected to establish appropriate precautions.

(3) Strengthen certification and management of urine drug tests facilities and medical institutions

In addition to continuing the amendment of "Regulations Governing Evaluation and Management of Drug Abuse Urine Testing and Medical Institutions", "Regulations Governing Drug Abuse Urine Testing Operations" and "Standards Governing the Drug Abuse Urine Testing Laboratories Established by Government Agencies", the DOH will keep updating Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institution Field Evaluation Instruction to improve the credibility of testing reports.

(4) Continuously increase certified testing item for urine drug test

Along with the increasing number of drug abuse cases involving ketamine, the requirements for such urine test are increasing. In order to satisfy the needs of testing institutions in Taiwan, the certification for ketamine test will be constantly promoted.

(5) Improve the supervision of "Implementation Plan for Assisting Drug Test"

In compliance with the drug testing demands of prosecutors and police departments, the DOH has established and started the "Implementation Plan for Assisting Drug Testing." In the future, the DOH will constantly update the "Operational Procedures and Precautions for Institutions Assisting Drug Tests" to improve the performance and quality of drug tests.

(6) Improve testing methods of methadone

In order to prevent methadone, often used in alternative medicine, from being abused, the testing methods for methadone will have to be enhanced, detectable in urine, hair, and saliva, in order to achieve more effective detection and evaluation.

(7) Amend relative drug prevention regulations to enhance the supervision of drug prevention

Currently, the frontier of drug prevention has pushed forward from "drug resistance" to "supervising drug prevention", and the target for control and investigation has moved from "narcotic drugs" to "illegally abused emerging drugs. "Moreover, regulations for the precursors of drugs and the industrial precursor chemicals will be enhanced in the future.

In the 6th Executive Yuan Anti-Drug Assembly on November 2nd, 2011, the chairman gave instructions to amend "The Rules of Awards and Penalties for Preventing Narcotics" and the "Enforcement Rules for Drug Control Act". Officers who successfully investigate precursors were included in the reward program to encourage the supervision of drug prevention.

Amendments made to the drug prevention regulations will increase the primary tasks of anti-drug officers, enhance officers' professional skills, provide professional and useful information to officers by investigating drug factories, and effectively inhibit and prevent the harm inflicted by drugs by conducting tests and analysis of emerging drugs

III. Establishment of a drug control system and early warning mechanism

1. Current Development

(1) Management of regulated drugs

In order to regulate controlled drugs that are only provided for medical and scientific uses and enhance the management of such drugs, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988) were used as references to establish the Regulated Drugs Act and construct the Regulated Drug Management Systems which included the Regulated Drug License Management System, Registration Declaration and Use Inspection Management System to prevent controlled drugs from being abused or used illegally.

i. Regulated Drug License Management System

Aside from the three controls mentioned above, the Regulated Drug License Management System also refers to the management methods in developed countries. Proper management is achieved by first issuing certificates to confirm qualification, then requesting the declaration of income and payment. The licenses issued by the system include a Regulated Drug Registration Card, a Permit to Import Regulated Drugs, a Permit to Export Regulated Drugs, a License for Importing Regulated Drugs, a License for Exporting Regulated Drugs, and a Permit to Manufacture Regulated Drugs. Those who wish to export/import regulated drugs and manufacture Schedule 3 and 4 regulated drugs, have to apply for a Regulated Drug Registration Card according to the Regulated Drugs Act and obtain a Drug Permit License according to Article 39 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. In addition, every batch of acquired drugs requires an application and obtainment of all the permits from the FDA to ensure the use of regulated drugs is controlled from the sources. In 2011, 2,036 copies of the Regulated Drug Registration Card, 50 copies of the License for Importing Regulated Drugs, 583 copies of the Permit to Import Regulated Drugs, 181 copies of the Permit to Export Regulated Drugs, and 706 copies of the Permit to Manufacture Regulated Drugs were issued.

Regulated Drug Registration Card

Permit to Import Regulated Drugs

Permit to Export Regulated Drugs

ii. Registratio n Declaration and Usage Inspection Management System

a. Declaration data filing: According to the Regulated Drugs Act, an institution or business owner with a Regulated Drug Registration Card must keep a record of all income/payment, destroyed drugs, loss and income balance and declare the income and payment to the local health authority and the FDA regularly, with respect to the duration and method regulated in the enforcement rules. In order to save administration costs and effectively control the regulated drugs, the "Regulated Drugs Management Information System" was established to help institutions and business owners make their declarations online. By the end of 2011, more than 95% of the institutions and business owners declared their records online. As a result, the declaration efficiency and convenience were highly improved.

b. Declaration data articulation: After institutions and business owners declare income and payment online or via paper work, the data is then stored in the Regulated Drugs Management Information System. Health authorities may access and control the flow of upstream or downstream regulated drugs at any time on the System. Once an abnormal purchase or usage is detected, the institution or business owner will be listed as an inspection target and a field inspection will be conducted to prevent regulated drugs being used illegally.

c. Health authority audit and management: In order to prevent legal regulated drugs from being abused or used illegally, the FDA establishes the "Regulated Drug Audit and Management Plan" every year to supervise local health authorities to conduct routine audits. Moreover, through the Regulated Drugs Management Information System, institutions or business owners with unusual purchasing amounts, violation records, or missing declaration data on drug use will be listed for inspection. The FDA and local health authority audit officers are in charge of the audit. Any institution or business owner found to violate the regulations will be punished according to the regulations. Suspects who are found to use regulated drugs illegally will be transferred to judicial authorities for investigation. In 2011, 15,270 field audits were conducted and 147 violations were discovered, making a violation rate of 0.96%. Most of the violations were due to "failure to provide correct information in the regulated drug record," (51 cases) followed by "failure to report required information correctly" (41 cases), "inappropriate use of medical drugs" (18 cases), "no record of regulated drugs in patients' medical record" (7 cases), "prescription not signed by receiver" (6 cases), "prescription by unqualified practitioners" (6 cases), "no record

for regulated drug balance books" (5 cases), "regulated drugs not located at the business" (5 cases) and "not using designated prescription for Schedule 1 to 3 drugs" (4 cases). All of the institutions and business owners who violated the regulations were punished accordingly. The 2011 field audit results and violations are provided in Table 4-13, Fig. 4-7, Table 4-14 and Fig. 4-8)

Table 4-13 Field Audits of Regulated drugs in 2011

Institution/Business	No. of Audits	No. of Violations	Violation ratio (%)
Hospitals	375	8	2.13
Clinics	8158	74	0.91
Pharmacies	4766	45	0.94
Western drug and medicine manufacturers	138	3	2.17
Western drug and medicine sellers	950	9	0.95
Veterinarian facilities	19	-	-
Veterinarian clinics	493	5	1.01
Veterinarian pharmaceutical companies	26	-	-
Veterinarian pharmaceutical sellers	9	-	-
Research and testing institutes of medical education	164	1	0.61
Others	172	2	1.16
Total	15270	147	0.96

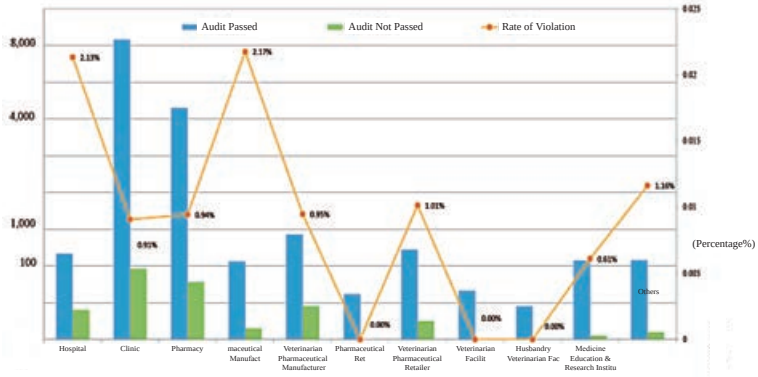


Fig. 4-7 Number of audits and violations for institutions and businesses in 2011

Table 4-14 Top 10 Violations found in field audits on regulated drugs in 2011

Institution/Business / Violation	Hospitals	Clinics	Pharmacies	Western drug and medicine manufacturers	Western drug and medicine sellers	Veterinarian clinics	Others	Total
Failure to provide correct information in the regulated drug book	4	27	14	1	4	1	-	51
Failure to report required information regularly	1	9	23	2	4	2	-	41
Inappropriate use for medical purposes	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
No record of regulated drugs in patients' medical record	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	7
Not using designated prescription for Schedule 1 to 3 drugs	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	6
Prescription not signed by the receiver	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	6
Prescription by persons not qualified to do so	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
No record for regulated drug balance	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	5
Regulated drugs not placed in business place	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	5
Schedule 1 to 3 regulated drugs prescribed without prescription	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4

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

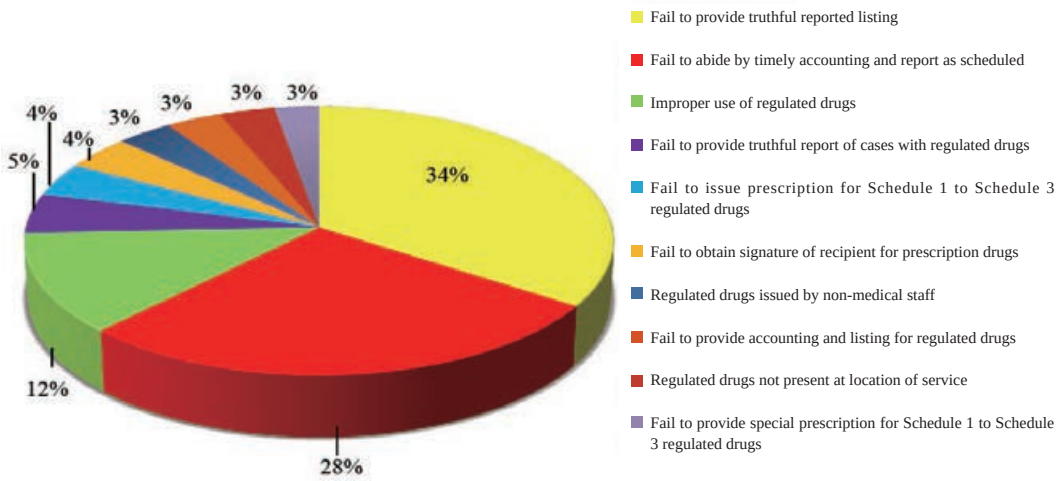


Fig. 4-8 Pie chart for top 10 Violations found in field audits on regulated drugs in 2011

(2) Amendment of regulated drug management regulations

i. Article Amendment of the Regulated drugs Act: Articles 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 15~20, 22, 23, 27~30, 33, 37 and 42-1 were amended by Presidential Order Hua-Tsung (1)-Yi-Tzu No. 10000015581 on the 26th of January 2011. The main amendments are:

a. In order to coordinate with the integration of the regulated drug related business into the Food and Drug Administration of the Executive Yuan, the "Regulated Drug Administration" was amended to the "Food and Drug Administration."

b. In order to improve the management flexibility and efficacy, drug factories were allowed to be listed as companies.

c. Administration agencies were authorized to declare regulations by means of announcements. The announcement must be made public and posted in the governmental gazette.

ii. Establishment of the Regulation for a Controlled Drug License and Registration Card Issue and Management: The DOH Shu-Shou-Shih-Tzu No. 1001800702 was announced and has been implemented since the 22nd of November 2011. The Regulation was established according to Item 4 of Article 7 and Item 5 of Article 16 of the Regulated Drugs Act. In order to integrate the regulations on the Regulated Drug License and the Registration Card (including issuing, registration modification, reissue, renewal and revocation), some of the articles of the enforcement rules were moved to a list under the Regulation for a Controlled Drug License and Registration Card Issues and Management.

iii. In regards to the schedules and items of regulated drugs, after they were reviewed and considered by the members of the Regulated Drug Committee established by the DOH, the members submitted their decision to the Executive Yuan. The Executive Yuan then announced the final schedules and items. Two Regulated Drug Committee conferences were held in 2011. The numbers of items of Schedule 1 to 4 regulated drugs are shown in Table 4-15.

Table 4-15 Number of items in each regulated drug schedule in 2011

Regulation Schedule	Schedule 1	Schedule 2	Schedule 3	Schedule 4	Schedule 4 Raw Ingredient	Total
Item Number	9	169	27	72	7	284

iv. The Executive Yuan added eight regulated drug items via the official correspondence Yuan-Tai-Wei-Tzu No. 1000090729 on the 14th of January 2011 and the official correspondence Yuan-Tai-Wei-Tzu No. 1000053934 on the 20th of October 2011. For more detail, please refer to Table 4-16.

Table 4-16 Item and schedule of newly added regulated drug in 2011

Chinese Name	English Name	Date of Regulation	Regulation Schedule	Chinese Name	English Name	Date of Regulation
5- 甲氧基 -N，N- 二異丙基色胺	5-MeO-DIPT，5-methoxy-N，N-diisopropy ltryptamine	100.1.14	Schedule 4	5- 甲氧基 -N，N- 二異丙基色胺	5-MeO-DIPT，5-methoxy-N，N-diisopropyltrypt amine	100.1.14

(3) Monitoring abuse of emerging drugs for immediate control and effective prevention

In order to understand the magnitude of current drug abuse and emerging drug trends in Taiwan, the FDA established the Regulated Drug Testing Reporting Information System. The numbers of samples of urine drug testing institutions, governmental agencies and public hospitals are collected through the Internet. With the reports of emerging synthetic drugs, drug abuse trends are quickly understood and relevant news reports are released.

Fig. 4-9 Emerging drug with 4-MEC ingredient

It is understood that the abuse of emerging synthetic drugs would damage people's health severely and the magnitude of drug abuse in the world is becoming more serious. After the DOH detected 4-MEC and MDPV (Fig. 4-9, Fig. 4-10) for the first time in 2011, the press released "4-MEC and MDPA emerging drugs appear in Taiwan" to intensify people's anti-drug awareness.

Fig. 4-10 New drug with MDPV ingredient

From the samples sent by law enforcement agencies in 2011, the DOH and the NPA detected 3,4-methylenedioxymethcathinone (commonly known as Methylone or bk-MDMA), para-chloroamphetamine (commonly known as PCA or 4CA), synthetic cannabis (commonly known as K2 or Spice), 4-MEC and MDPV.

The 3,4-methylenedioxymethcathinone found in the testing samples of instant coffee and milk tea powder (Fig. 4-11) is a cathinone analogue of MDMA and a stimulant for the central nervous system. Its effects are similar to MDMA and Methcathinone. Side effects such as endocrine disorders, pupil dilation, excitement, increased sexual drive, serotonin insufficiency, sweating, restlessness, excited speech, trismus, bruxism, anorexia, nausea, and vomiting follow intake of a certain dosage. Moreover, psychological side effects such as anxiety, separation from reality, short-term memory loss, mental illness, illusion, and suicidal behaviors would also be triggered. Most countries have listed it as a controlled substances or treated it as an addictive amphetamine and paid extra attention to its trend of abuse. The increasing trend of abuse of emerging drugs containing 3,4-methylenedioxymethcathinone are hazardous to the country and the society we live in, and after being approved by the Drug Review Committee of the MOJ, the Executive Yuan listed 3,4-methylenedioxymethcathinone as a Schedule 3 drug under the Drug Control Act via official correspondence on the 8th of September 2011.

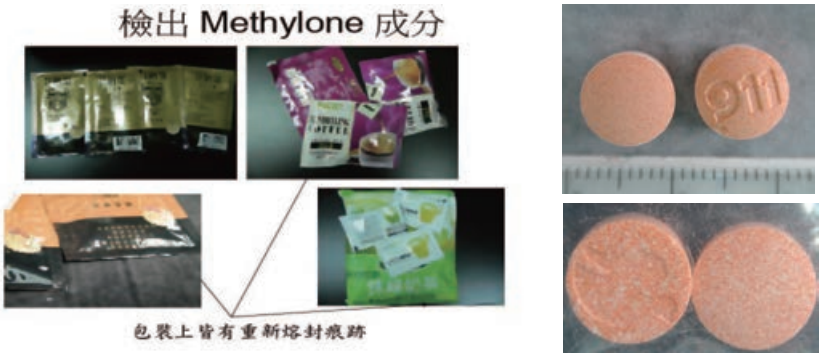


Fig. 4-11 Photos of emerging drug samples containing 3,4-methylenedioxymethcathinone (Methylone)

As for para-chloroamphetamine (commonly known as PCA or 4CA), 258 samples contained PCA in 2011(Fig. 4-12). The chemical structure is similar to amphetamines and is often sold under the name of MDPV. It stimulates the central nervous system, much like amphetamine; however, the toxicity is much stronger. Long-term use leads to memory loss, high blood pressure, accelerated heartbeat, increased body

Fig. 4-12. Photo of new abused drugs with amphetamine as ingredient.

temperature, and even death. The lethal dose is not much different from the effective dose, which makes PCA highly risky. Due to the increasing abuse of drugs containing para-chloroamphetamine, and the fact that it has not yet been listed as a controlled drug in any other country, in order to prevent it from being further abused and pose a threat to the country, after being approved by the Drug Review Committee of MOJ, the Executive Yuan listed para-chloroamphetamine as a Schedule 3 drug in the Drug Control Act via official correspondence on the 20th of June 2011.

In order to avoid being regulated under existing drug laws, designer drugs are created by changing minor chemical structures in Schedule 1 to 4 drugs as a form of psychoactive derivative. They are extensively abused and have led to several cases of deaths. In the Drug Review Committee conference held on the 13th of April, the MOJ passed a resolution to list para-chloroamphetamine as a Schedule 3 drug. Moreover, the MOJ also listed synthetic cannabis (commonly known as K2 or Spice), which has more active effects than the tetrahydrocannabinol in cannabis as a Schedule 3 drug under the Drug Control Act. The DOH listed the two as Schedule 3 regulated drugs on the 20th of October 2011, to effectively supervise drug prevention.

2. Future Perspectives

(1) Continue enhancement of regulated drug inspection and management

The audits of regulated drugs prescribed by doctors in hospitals and clinics will be enhanced and inspections of regulated drugs being sold without prescriptions will be intensified to prevent legal regulated drugs from being illegally used.

(2) Continue collaboration with drug prevention authorities

If regulated drugs are suspected to be used illegally when health authorities conduct inspections, they must provide relevant information to drug investigation authorities for inspection and cooperate with investigations of controlled drug use.

(3) Enhancement education of regulated drug management

Education on the correct ways to use prescribed drugs will be brought to the general public through news media, and regulated drug management seminars will be held for health authorities and medical staff to promote the correct concept for regulated drug use among the general public and medical staff to avoid abuse.

(4) Continuous research on toxicity information of regulated drugs and abused drugs

The toxicity information of regulated drugs and abused drugs will be collected

through research projects, and test reports will be analyzed to provide references for policy application.

(5) Improvement of laboratory techniques for regulated drugs

The testing equipment and analysis techniques for regulated drugs will be improved. Analysis methods for various emerging drugs of abuse will be developed systematically to improve the detection strength and detection efficiency. The standards for abused drugs and assay plans will be established to quickly identify confiscated drugs and monitor the harm of abused drugs.

IV. A comprehensive precursor control system

1. Current Development

Currently there are 32 precursor chemicals under control and they are divided into active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) and industrial precursors, which are controlled by the FDA (seven precursor chemicals) and the Bureau of Industrial Development (25 precursor chemicals), respectively, according to the Regulated Drugs Act, Article 31 of the Drug Control Act and Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and the Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals.

(1) Regulated drugs as active pharmaceutical ingredients

There are seven precursor chemicals classified as regulated drug APIs that are listed under Schedule 4 drugs and regulated drugs (Table 4-17). According to the Regulated Drugs Act, those who use regulated drug APIs must have a Regulated Drug License and Registration Card and must have keep a record at the business establishment of detailed income/payment, destroyed drugs, loss and income balance, and declare the income and payment to local health authority and the FDA regularly according to the duration and method regulated in the enforcement rules to intensify drug use management. Moreover, health authorities compare the upstream and downstream articulations in the declaration data and inspect any establishment with an unusual increase in the use of APIs to prevent them from being used illegally.

Table 4-17 Schedule 4 regulated drug APIs

Item	Name in Chinese	Name in English
1	麻黃鹼	Ephedrine
2	麥角新鹼	Ergometrine、Ergonovine
3	麥角胺鹼	Ergotamine
4	麥角酸	Lysergic acid
5	甲基麻黃鹼	Methylephedrine
6	去甲麻黃鹼（新麻黃鹼）	Phenylpropanolamine、Norephedrine
7	假麻黃鹼	Pseudoephedrine

Note: Unless otherwise noted, the regulated drug APIs contain isomers, esters, ethers, and salts.

In amphetamine factories raided by drug investigation units in Taiwan during the last few years, it was found that cold medicine tablets or capsules with a high content of ephedrine were often used as the ingredient to make illegal drugs. In order to avoid legal medical ephedrine from being used to manufacture drugs, the DOH has been applying the following measures:

i. Announcement of limits on material and quantity for ephedrine agent packaging

The guidelines for examination, registration, and review of this substance were amended on the 20th of July 2009, specifying that only aluminum foil-lined boxes can be used for packaging tablets and capsules made with ephedrine. For prescribed medication, the largest allowable package is enough dosage for an adult for seven days. Also, on the 18th of September 2009, an announcement was made requiring pharmaceutical companies to go to the DOH to register this change in packaging before the 31st of December 2009.

ii. Intensify inspections on the locations and the sellers of ephedrine agents.

In the official correspondence Wei-Shu-Yao-Tzu no. 0980307428 dated on the 9th of March 2009, associations of western drug and medicine manufacturers and sellers were requested to notify their members to follow Article 49 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act and Article 33 of the Enforcement Rules. It is prohibited to sell regulated drugs to establishments that are not pharmacies, pharmaceutical companies, or medical facilities. Moreover, source control, sales records, and signed receipts are required for the purchasing and selling of ephedrine. Local health authorities are required to intensify the inspection on institutions and businesses with unusual purchases and use. In 2011, 23 violations were filed after health authorities conducted field inspections.

iii. Intensify prevention of ephedrine agents from being used for illegal drug production

An official letter was issued on the 2nd of September 2010, to major associations regarding the resolutions reached at a meeting involving 12 major pharmaceutical-industry related associations, as well as the FDA, for the prevention of ephedrine agents from being used for illegal drug production:

a. When a holder of the permit to manufacture ephedrine agents or an authorized representative is applying for the permit to export an ephedrine agent, the proof of the document such as a drug permit license issued by a competent health authority of the importing country, must be presented.

b. In the case where a pharmacist or a pharmacy student (including a pharmaceutical company, pharmacy supervisor or manager) is found to be involved in the selling of large quantities of ephedrine agents (larger than usual), he/she will be punished according to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act, in addition to criminal responsibility before the verdict is made.

c. In the case of a business owner found to sell large quantities of ephedrine agents to individuals or pharmacies, the case will be transferred to the justice department and tax unit, in addition to the highest administrational punishment (monetary punishment at the highest amount and revocation of permit).

d. For the pharmaceutical companies violating the requirements mentioned above, those without (or with unusual) records of the sales and supplies are listed as serious violations of GMP, in addition to administrational punishment.

iv. Implementation of total API amount control and enhancement of agent management

In order to enhance the control of the use of ephedrine and prevent illegal use of ephedrine agents after drug factories have manufactured them in mass quantities, the total API amount control was implemented in 2011. When drug factories applied to purchase the APIs, they were approved to purchase the amount they purchased in 2010 and were requested to attach the sales record for the API purchased previously for inspection. In the case where drug factories had an abnormal sales volume of ephedrine agents, the data were delivered to drug investigation units and the amount of API the factories wanted to purchase would be reduced. Moreover, the drug factories would be requested to establish a sales plan to ensure the control of the sales of the agents to intensify the control of ephedrine containing API and ephedrine agents.

v. 2011 Project for the Enhancement of Ephedrine Audit

In order to ensure ephedrine is used for medication, the 2011 Project for the Enhancement of Ephedrine Audit was established. Pharmaceutical factories that purchased or used large amounts of ephedrine and drug factories that provided ephedrine agents to drug makers who had been checked by drug investigation units were screened.

Fig. 4-13 2011 Workshop for sellers and manufacturers regarding use and management of pseudoephedrine and its agent

A total of 51 drug factories were inspected and no violations regarding ephedrine were found.

vi. 2011 Workshop for sellers and manufacturers regarding use and management of pseudoephedrine and its agent (Fig. 4-13)

In order to enhance sellers' and manufacturers' knowledge regarding the regulations for ephedrine and its agents to avoid violation of the regulations, the workshop for sellers and manufacturers on the use and management of pseudoephedrine and its agent was conducted on the 19th of January 2011. Approximately 121 owners and managers in the drug manufacturing and selling industries participated in the workshop.

vii. Enhancement of the control of exported ephedrine agents

In order to enhance the control of exported ephedrine drugs, the Directorate General of Customs was requested to notify its relevant organizations that, for returned ephedrine drugs, the data for the drugs must be provided to competent authorities to help the health authority to enhance the monitoring and inspection of the distribution record of the drugs and prevent those that use legal drugs illegally by means of false export.

(2) Industrial precursor

There are 25 precursor chemicals that are industrial precursors. They are categorized as Type A industrial precursors (17) and Type B industrial precursors (8) and are controlled according to the Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals.

i. Enhancement of the control of emerging precursor chemicals and amendment of Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals

On the 14th of December 2010, Minister Wu directed in the Executive Yuan Anti-Drug Assembly that the "Ministry of Economic Affairs shall list eight emerging precursor chemicals that are often seen in drug making cases under industrial precursor chemicals for control and to enhance the control and inspection of industrial precursor chemicals." Therefore, the Industrial Development Bureau of the MOEA held the first cross-department meeting regarding the amendment of Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals on the 17th of January 2011. In the meeting, a resolution was reached to amend Article 3 and Appendix I and II of Article 3 to include thionyl chloride, palladium chloride, red phosphorus, iodine,

hydriodic acid, phosphinic acid, and methylamine under Type A for control and include ethyl benzoate under Type B for control. On the 29th of March 2011, the preparatory work was completed. On the 29th of April 2011, the Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals were officially announced and officially implemented on the 1st of July 2011.

ii. Declaration of Type A industrial precursor chemical suppliers and enhancement of Type B suppliers to establish record books

Efforts were continued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs to encourage the suppliers of Type A industrial precursor chemicals to declare their data through an online reporting system or the material flow registration sheets. Moreover, the suppliers of Type A industrial precursor chemicals were also encouraged to report online and reduce paper-form declaration. Type B suppliers were encouraged to establish record books as legally required for effective control.

On the 29th of April 2011, the addition of seven precursor chemicals including thionyl chloride was announced. The number of businesses and items declared increased from 406 and 489, respectively, in Q1 of 2011 (10 Type A precursor chemicals) to 692 and 1,244, respectively, in Q4 of 2011 (17 Type A precursor chemicals). The online declaration rate reached 90%.

Type A suppliers are required to declare every quarter of the year (online or paper-form). The declaration status for the last five years is shown below:

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. of suppliers (every quarter)	361	367	382	405	592
No. of items (every quarter)	457	447	462	491	1,004

Type B suppliers are requested to establish record books as legally required. The customs authorities collect and transfer the data to the Bureau of Foreign Trade, MOEA, every year. The number of suppliers for the last five years is shown below:

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. of suppliers (every year)	242	241	242	267	283
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011

iii. Seminar on declaration inspection of industrial precursor chemicals and "Booklet for Declaration Promotion for Preventing Industrial Precursor Chemicals Being Used to Make Narcotic Drugs"

The MOEA added eight industrial precursor chemicals under the controlled items in 2011. In order to encourage suppliers to coordinate with the Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals to declare Type A industrial precursor chemicals, three promotional seminars were held in northern, central and southern Taiwan at the beginning and at the end of the year. A total of 1,005 suppliers and 1,115 people participated in the seminars. Moreover, 3,000 copies of the "Booklet for Declaration Promotion for Preventing Industrial Precursor Chemicals Being Used to Make Narcotic Drugs" were printed and distributed to the suppliers who participated in the seminars to enhance prevention.

In May 2011, Section Chief Hsieh Chin-Lin of the Crime Investigation Bureau of the NPA was invited to give a speech on the "Necessity to Include Thionyl Chloride and Seven Other Chemicals Under Industrial Precursor Chemicals for Control" and Director Lai Yang-Ming of the Biomedical Technology and Device Research Laboratories of the ITRI was also invited to give a lecture on "Characteristic Analysis of Industrial Precursor Chemicals and Labor Safety Protection Measures" to improve the understanding of suppliers, schools, and academic research units regarding industrial precursor chemicals and labor safety protection measures.

In October 2011, Prosecutor Deng Ding-Chiang of the Department of Prosecutorial Affairs of the MOJ was invited to the seminar to give a speech on "Drug Prevention Policy of the Executive Yuan" to improve participating suppliers' understanding towards the drug prevention policies promoted by the Executive Yuan. Moreover, the Directorate General of Customs was also invited to give a lecture on "Principle on Tariff Number Categories of 25 Industrial Precursor Chemicals" to improve participating suppliers' understanding towards the tariff number category to reduce mistakes regarding the number. The number of suppliers who participated in the seminars during the last five years is shown below:

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. of seminars	3	3	3	3	6
No. of suppliers	447	402	538	456	1,005
No. of participants	506	456	616	514	1,115

iv. Number of consultations by overseas governments regarding export and import suppliers

In 2011, efforts were made by the MOEA to help with the consultation of importing, exporting, use, sales and manufacture of industrial precursor chemicals by domestic and overseas suppliers as well as finding out how these chemicals imported and exported

were really used. Moreover, cases of consultations with overseas governments were dealt with and replied to as needed. In 2011, a total of 212 consultations took place (including Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, and India). The number of consultations during the last five years is shown below:

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. of cases	158	185	158	131	212
No. of countries	9	7	6	5	5
Name of countries	Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, India, Switzerland, Vietnam, Belgium, Malaysia	Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, India, Switzerland, America	Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, India, Philippines	Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, India	Korea, Japan, Germany, Singapore, India

v. Cross-ministry communication meeting or forum for industrial precursor chemicals

Due to business needs, the MOEA organizes cross-ministry meetings, forums or seminars every year and holds extra sessions if needed by the Control Affairs Section to solve problems encountered by all ministries and suppliers when controlling the use of industrial precursor chemicals.

a. On the 25th of August 2011, the 2011 Cross-ministry coordination meeting for industrial precursor chemical declaration inspection and follow-up use tracing was held at the Nietzsche Chamber of the GIS NTU Convention Center. In the meeting, the MOEA entrusted the Biomedical Technology and Device Research Laboratories of the ITRI to report the declaration status of Q2 of 2011 (April to July) for the seven newly added Type A industrial precursor chemicals. Moreover, the difficulties encountered when conducting declaration inspections and follow-up use tracing were also proposed in the meeting. The ministries and departments discussed and reached resolutions for seven issues and two incidental motions in the meeting to speed up solving the control issues.

b. The meetings held by the Industrial Development Bureau of MOEA from 2007 to 2011 are shown below:

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. of meetings	3	2	2	2	2
No. of units participating	(1)16 (2)18 (3)16	(1)20 (2)16	(1)24 (2)19	(1)20 (2)20	(1)22 (2)36
No. of participants	(1)24 (2)22 (3)18	(1)39 (2)20	(1)39 (2)30	(1)28 (2)27	(1)33 (2)82

vi. Irregular inspection on industrial precursor chemicals

Inspections on industrial precursor chemicals are conducted as needed by the Joint Inspection Group, consisting of the MOEAIDB, the MOEA Business Office, and the Bureau of Foreign Trade. Moreover, the follow-up use control is conducted in accordance with the regulations in the "Industrial Precursor Chemical Management" booklet.

Due to the newly-added eight industrial precursor chemicals, the MOEA increased the number of suppliers needing inspection. In 2010, 60 suppliers were inspected and in 2011, 87 suppliers were inspected. In addition to the suppliers that are involved in importing/exporting, using, selling and manufacturing the original Type A and B industrial precursor chemicals, suppliers of the newly-added chemicals were also inspected. Suppliers with failed declarations, abnormal declarations, large export amounts, wrong tariff numbers, and other irregularities were inspected first.

By means of inspection, the MOEA helps to confirm whether the internal control system established by the supplier meets the regulations and encourages chemical suppliers not to sell industrial precursor chemicals to unidentified individuals or corporations with unassociated business items to avoid violating the law. Not only does the inspection directly help the follow-up tracing of industrial precursor chemicals, it also indirectly improves the administration management quality of the suppliers. The number of suppliers inspected during the last five years is shown below:

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. of suppliers	52	55	57	60	87

The reasons for non-conformity by suppliers inspected during the past five years are:

Causes of non-conformity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Documents not kept for 3 years as required	-	2	1	1	-
Missing company seals and/or stamps of person in charge, or incorrect factory seal, designated stamp for drugs, or use of non-company seal	2	7	2	9	8
No signature on use records or no storage data field on the records	5	4	11	3	7
No records or record book	3	2	1	4	5
Wrong business documents or missing documents requiring resubmission	8	5	7	3	14
Mismatch between actual quantity in stock and remaining quantity shown in use record	1	3	5	9	5
Misuse of tariff number or use of incorrect tariff number or incorrect weight conversion needing correction	5	1	5	1	5
Uniform invoices not issued	-	-	-	1	-
Total no. of suppliers corrected	24	24	32	31	44

vii. Suppliers with failed declarations of Type A industrial precursor chemicals or unknown follow-up use. In 2011, the MOEA investigated two suppliers with failed declarations of Type A industrial precursor chemicals or unknown follow-up use.

a. Xian X Jin Guo X Medical Nanotechnology Co., Ltd. did not declare the follow-up use of Type A industrial precursor chemicals "Acetic anhydride (ethanoic anhydride) and hexahydropyridine" for Q1 in 2011 (January to March). The MOEAIDB sent an official letter to indicate a $30,000 penalty on the 9th of June 2011. As the company had been closed down, the notification letter was returned. On the 26th of July 2011, police were assigned from the Taipei City Guangming Police Station to deliver the certificate and put up the notification letter at the residence address of the temporary administrator of Xian X Jin Guo X Medical Nanotechnology Co., Ltd. The notification letter was received on the 26th of July 2011, yet the penalty was not paid. The MOEA transferred the case to the Administrative Enforcement Agency for follow-up process in January 2012.

b. After Yong X Shi X Co., Ltd. imported and sold 13,600kg of methylamine to Fu X An Shi X Co., Ltd, it did not trace the follow-up use. Moreover, Fu X An Shi X Co., Ltd failed to declare the amount and use of methylamine purchased. In November 2011, the MOEA transferred the case to the Crime Investigation Bureau of the NPA for investigation. In December 2011, the Hsinchu Mobile Investigation Brigade of the CGA, the 8th Criminal Investigation Division of New Taipei City, First Precinct of Hsinchu City Police Bureau and Dayuan Precinct of Taoyuan County Police Bureau seized a ketamine factory. After investigation, it was found the main suspect was the person in charge of Fu X An Shi X Co., Ltd. He tried to import controlled APIs illegally by establishing a ghost company and processing the chemicals into hydroxylimine hydrochloride to make ketamine. This drug-making case has undergone the judicial process. Related units of the MOEA gave administrative penalties to the abovementioned companies according to law.

Suppliers with failed declarations of Type A industrial precursor chemicals or follow-up use during the last few years include:

Year	No. of suppliers	Name of suppliers	Cause	Punishment
2010	2	Shuen XXX Enterprise/Ta XX Weng Co., Ltd	Shuen XXX reported selling 200ml of phenylacetone to Ta XX Weng in Q4 2009, but the latter failed to report the whereabouts of the material.	The MOEA sent double registered letters to the person in charge of Ta XX Weng to the registered address on 1st of April, 24th of June and 20th of August to request the company to present its proof in 7 days. Ta XX Weng received the letter on 21st of August and the MOEA issued the notification letter on 26th of November. However, the letter was returned. On the 7th of April 2011, police were assigned from the New Taipei City Haishan Police Station to deliver the certificate and put up the notification letter at the residence address of the person in charge of Ta XXX Weng. The MOEA transferred the case to the Administrative Enforcement Agency for follow-up process in March 2012.
2010	1	Fu XXX Lai Co., Ltd.	Fu XXX Lai failed to declare the 52kg of safrole exported to China in April 2010.	The notification letter was sent on the 9th of December 2010. As it was returned, the MOEA re-sent the notification letter on the 14th of November and transferred the case to the Administrative Enforcement Agency for follow-up process in January 2012.
2011	2	Xian X Jin Guo X Medical Nanotechnology Co., Ltd.	Failed to declare 0.03kg of Acetic anhydride (ethanoic anhydride) and 0.086kg of hexahydropyridine in Q1 2011	The MOEAIDB sent an official letter to indicate a NT$30,000 penalty on the 9th of June 2011 and transferred the case to the Administrative Enforcement Agency for follow-up process in January 2012.
		Yong X Shi X Co., Ltd./Fu X An Shi X Co., Ltd	After Yong X Shi X Co., Ltd. imported and sold methylamine to Fu X An Shi X Co., Ltd, it did not trace the follow-up use. Fu X An Shi X Co., Ltd failed to declare the amount and use of methylamine purchased.	The case was transferred to the Crime Investigation Bureau of NPA for investigation in November 2011. In December 2011, the CGA and other units seized a ketamine factory. After investigation, it was found the suspect was the person in charge of Fu X An Shi X Co., Ltd. He tried to import controlled APIs illegally to make ketamine. Related units of the MOEA gave administrative penalties to the abovementioned companies according to law.

Summary of the MOEA's performance in 2011 is shown below:

2011 Summary of industrial precursor chemicals control performance by MOEA				
Declaration Summary	No. of Type A suppliers	592		
No. of export/import suppliers	No. of Type B suppliers	282		
Promotional Seminar	No. of seminar	6 (1,005 suppliers/1,115 people participated)		
	Location	Taipei City	Taichung City	Kaohsiung City
	No. of suppliers (first half year)	252	124	138
	No. of participants (first half year)	297	143	157
	No. of suppliers (second half year)	240	110	141
	No. of participants (second half year)	270	124	164
Cross-ministry coordination meeting or forum	No.	2		
	No. of units and people participated	Date	No. of units	No. participants
		2011/08/25	22	33
		2011/10/5	36	82
No. of cases of consultation by overseas governments		212 (Singapore: 155; Germany: 38; Japan: 10; Korea: 8; India: 1)		
No. of suppliers inspected		87		
Amount of penalties		NT$30,000 (Xian X Jin Guo X Medical Nanotechnology Co., Ltd.)		

(3) Close parallel collaboration to prevent precursor chemicals from being used illegally

i. 2011 Cross-ministry Seminar on Control of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients and Industrial Precursor Chemicals organized by the MOEA and the DOH

In order to enhance the control of regulated drug APIs and prevent them being used for narcotic drug ingredients and to expand the discussion scope with all related units to enhance the investigation effectiveness, the FDA and the MOEAIDB co-organized the "2011 Cross-ministry Seminar on Control of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients and Industrial Precursor Chemicals" on the 5th of October 2011. The participants included staff from health, prosecution, police, investigation, and customs units. In the seminar,

people from the Biomedical Technology and Device Research Laboratories of the ITRI, the MOEAIDB, and the FDA were invited to give speeches. The speech topics covered precursor chemical characteristic analysis, protection measure and waste liquid treatment, industrial precursor chemical control regulations in Taiwan and research and analysis on practical control cases, and industrial precursor chemical control regulations in Taiwan and current status. Moreover, the Department of Prosecutorial Affairs of the MOJ, the Drug Prevention Division of MJIB, the Directorate General of Customs, and the Crime Investigation Bureau of the NPA were invited to participate in the seminar to describe the current promotion direction of drug prevention policies in Taiwan, including an implementation summary, the development trends of drug prevention policies in overseas countries, practical investigation cases and current status of related regulations and liabilities as well as reporting systems and the management process of industrial precursor chemicals in Taiwan. In total, 36 units and 82 people participated in the seminar.

ii. Close collaboration with drug investigation units

a. Provision of ephedrine use status and abnormal ephedrine agent sales data to drug investigation units for reference

If industrial precursor chemicals or agents are suspected to be used to make drugs illegally during the inspection conducted by health authority, related information will be provided to the drug investigation unit for investigation. The drug investigation unit is requested to trace the source of the APIs when seized relative to drug-making cases. If legal APIs or agents are found to be used illegally, the drug investigation unit will provide the information to relevant competent authorities for inspection to prevent legal regulated drug APIs or agents from being used illegally. The DOH has been providing the use status of ephedrine to the drug investigation unit every three months since March 2009. After collecting and summarizing abnormal ephedrine agent data, the DOH provides the data to the drug investigation unit to help with the investigation. In 2011, 22 cases (114 organizations and suppliers were involved) were found to be involved with illegal use of ephedrine. Among the cases, 32 people were indicted after the investigation was concluded in 2011.

b. The drug investigation unit helps provide information on API sources to intensify the inspection and management

In order to understand the information regarding ephedrine agents being used to make narcotic drugs, the drug investigation unit is requested to provide the name, brand, batch number, amount, photo and source of ephedrine agents it seizes to the

DOH to enhance the inspection and management of the particular agents.

c. As to cope with the increasing number of suppliers due to the newly-added eight industrial precursor chemicals, the MOEA has been intensifying the inspection on the suppliers of the newly-added chemicals. If the APIs or agents are suspected to be used to make narcotic drugs, the MOEA will provide related information to investigation units such as law enforcement agencies to avoid regulated drug APIs being used to make drugs. Moreover, in terms of seized drug-making cases, if law enforcement agencies find stored industrial precursor chemicals at the drug-making site, they are requested to ask the suspects the origin of the chemicals and report the information to the MOEA to fight against criminals together and prevent industrial precursor chemicals being used to make drugs.

d. From 24th to 27th of May 2011, the CGA conducted "Training for Enhanced Drug Factory Investigation." Section Chief Hsieh Chin-Lin of the Crime Investigation Bureau of the NPA was invited to give lectures on the regulated drug APIs needed for narcotic drug making and the introduction on the categories and synthesis process of industrial precursor chemicals to improve investigation staffs' concepts on drug prevention.

e. Recently, the CGA, MJIB and NPA have seized many underground chemical factories which used precursor chemicals to make drugs to endanger people's health. The MOEA and DOH collaborated closely with the aforementioned units to investigate the sources of the APIs to uncover illegal organizations and prevent legal precursor chemicals from being used to make drugs illegally.

f. On the 7th of December 2011, the CGA uncovered Wu and one other person suspected of making Schedule 4 drug hydroxylimine hydrochloride and seized two tons of unfinished hydroxylimine hydrochloride products and 10 tons of industrial precursor chemicals including methylamine. From the first investigation, it was found the industrial precursor chemicals were imported by Fu-X-An Corp. established by suspect Wu first and then used illegally. The CGA followed the policy goal of tracing the origin and cutting off the sources, traced the organization behind the curtain, uncovered the first hydroxylimine hydrochloride factory in Taiwan and seized large amounts of industrial precursor chemicals. The case is a major case in the drug prevention field.

2. Future Perspectives

Continuous enhancement of control and inspection of active pharmaceutical ingredients and industrial precursor chemicals

(1) The health authority will continue enhancing the inspection on the follow-up use of ephedrine and list suppliers with unusual purchasing amounts or incomplete information on follow-up use as major inspection targets. Staff will be assigned to conduct field audits to prevent ephedrine being used illegally.

(2) The MOEA will continue simplifying the online declaration process for Type A industrial precursor chemicals and encouraging Type B suppliers to keep a record book according to law to prevent the situation where industrial precursor chemicals are used to make drugs. On the 29th of April 2011, the MOEAIDB made an official announcement to list seven chemicals, including thionyl chloride, under Type A industrial precursor chemicals for control and list ethyl benzoate under Type B industrial precursor chemicals for control. The number of suppliers that made declarations greatly increased. In the future, the control of the follow-up use of 25 industrial precursor chemicals will be conducted to understand the follow-up use of these chemicals. Moreover, suppliers of Type A industrial precursor chemicals will be constantly encouraged to make declarations online every quarter of the year according to law to improve the online declaration rate.

(3) The MOEA will continue promoting the penalties in the "Drug Control Act" and the "Categories and Regulations Governing Inspection and Declaration of Industrial Precursor Chemicals" and the seriousness of violations to chemical suppliers to prevent them selling industrial precursor chemicals illegally. Moreover, according to Article 31 of Drug Control Act and in correspondence with the increasing number of suppliers due to the 8 newly-added industrial precursor chemicals, suspected suppliers and suppliers with abnormal declaration information will be inspected first. In 2011, 87 suppliers were inspected. In 2012, the number of suppliers inspected will increase up to more than 100 to help with or confirm the internal control mechanism established by the suppliers.

V. Strong regional anti-drug strategic alliances

1. Current Development

(1) Organizing international anti-drug seminars

On the 2nd of June 2011, an international anti-drug seminar where 14 experts and scholars from America, Australia, Hong Kong and Taiwan were invited to submit six papers was held. The topics of the papers covered combining private organizations such as

non-governmental organizations to prevent drug abuse with schools and developing new abstinence treatments. A total of 230 people participated in the seminar. In the seminar, all experts agreed and indicated that strong family support would help drug addicts not to use drugs again. Community is the expansion of family and a private organization is a type of community and by the caring and support provided by private organizations, drug addicts can be assisted to get back on the right track again and the effectiveness of drug abuse prevention can be enhanced greatly.

(2) Participating in international anti-drug conferences to encourage exchange and facilitate anti-drug strategic alliance

i. The DOH and National Chung Cheng University co-organized the "First Asia Pacific Conference on Substance Abuse and Prevention/Treatment" which was held on 26th and 27th of May 2011. Experts from America, Japan, Australia, China, and Taiwan were invited to submit 15 papers. Topics of the papers covered strategies and reflections regarding preventing youths from drug abuse, Japanese drugs and drug addiction history, and recent characteristics to understand the latest drug issues in the world and propose new research ideas and suggestions for drug prevention strategies.

ii. From the 8th to the 10th of November 2011, the DOH sent staff to participate in the 24th IFNGO World Conference and the 30th anniversary of IFNGO. In the conference, the intelligence exchange and collaboration between Taiwan and the world were intensified, and the drug abuse status of nearby countries and the drug abuse information of overseas countries were understood to grasp the drug abuse trends in the world to be used as references for drug abuse prevention strategies in Taiwan.

(3) Continuing enhancing drug export/import reporting and collaboration with the world

As the drug issue has become a global issue and is endangering the world with its multi-national characteristics, collaboration between countries is agreed to be mutually beneficial. According to the international trade agreement under the International Treaty, when importing regulated drugs to Taiwan, the exporting country will send the agreement to request that Taiwan confirm the item and quantity; after Taiwan confirms the item and quantity and signs the agreement, the agreement will be sent back to the exporting country. When exporting regulated drugs, the FDA of Taiwan will send the 4th slip of the exporting agreement to the importing country to request it to confirm the quantity and sign the agreement to enhance international reporting collaboration to prevent regulated drugs from being used illegally. By the end of 2011, 26 countries confirmed and signed agreements with Taiwan.

2. Future Perspectives

As drug abuse has become a global issue, the DOH believes it is necessary to establish bilateral cooperation with countries in the world with the help from the foreign branches of the MOFA, the MOJ, and MOEA. It is necessary to urge countries with close contact with Taiwan to sign and return the importing/exporting agreements according to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances as to meet the initial intention of supervising drug prevention and to prevent misuse and abuse of regulated drugs in the world.

As well as intensifying drug investigations, the way to prevent the expansion of emerging drugs is to start with source prevention. Related authorities will conduct enhanced drug abuse reporting, testing and analysis, and will strengthen chemical control strategies for finding and controlling drug sources. The regional anti-drug strategy will also be intensified. In order to effectively prevent drug criminal issues, the CGA, the NPA and the MJIB will continue to use the collaboration and contact channel established with law enforcement agencies and sub-divisions in the border defense of drug prevention in overseas countries to provide each other with criminal information to reach the goals of criminal information collaboration and criminal prevention to prevent drugs from being imported to the countries.

VI. Conclusion

The Drug Supervision and Prevention Division has established the Regulated Drug Management Information System, the Drug Abuse Reporting Information System, and the Regulated Drug Testing Reporting Information System to enhance regulated drug management and understand drug abuse trends. Moreover, through technical cooperation with international abused drug testing units and collecting important information such as toxicity assessment, drug prevention authorities were provided with information to establish anti-drug strategies and related control strategies, and to reduce the effect of harmful drugs on people and society. Enhancing the Drug Abuse Reporting Information System and putting effort in the integration and application of the Fundamental Anti-drug Database allows relevant staff to understand and share information regarding substance addiction in order to help addicts have sufficient assistance and guidance to keep away from harmful drugs and to avoid crime.

The Drug Supervision and Prevention Division will continue to conduct analysis, reporting, alerting, and monitoring on the progression of emerging and abused drugs. In addition, it will also actively participate in the surveillance and assessment of drug factories in the country, providing the Executive Yuan and all inspection/policing/investigation authorities

with assistance in improving the prosecution and conviction rate of illegal drug-producing organizations. These anti-narcotics efforts will contribute towards the prevention of youths and students from the harmful effects of drug abuse under the influences of curiosity and/or peer pressure, and achieve the goal of a "For a brighter future to rise, stay free of drug vice."

Part V

Collaborative Law Enforcement

Chief Editors: Ministry of Justice

Associate Editors: Ministry of the Interior
Ministry of National Defense
Coast Guard Administration
Mainland Affairs Council
National Communications Commission
Financial Supervisory Commission
Council of Agriculture
Ministry of Finance

I. Preface

An increasing trend of international, organizational, and corporate drug related crimes can be observed due to the progression in internet communication. In addition to the traditional heroin, different types of emerging drugs are being released into society which makes anti-drug work an even more difficult long-term job. As drug-related crime continues to threaten public safety and becomes an underlying concern in society, the Collaborative Law Enforcement Division of the Executive Yuan Anti-Drug Assembly, with collaboration from all drug investigation units, tracked down the sources of drug production, peddling, and trafficking by working with governmental policies in regular and irregular drug investigation projects during the last few years. On the other hand, the anti-drug systems are being established actively with other countries including mainland China to obtain real-time drug-related crime information in these places. It is hoped an effective investigation to stop and prevent drugs from entering Taiwan so as to maintain people's health and society's safety with the help from the customs and the coastal patrols' investigation on sea/land can be achieved.

II. Current Development

1. Drug investigation strategy and means on sea and on land

As Taiwan is surrounded by sea, drug smuggling is made easy by means of maritime import and export. The CGA, shouldered with coast guard powers fought against drug-related crime, conducted drug investigations on sea and on land. In addition to promoting the danger of drug trafficking to fishermen, the COA withdraws or cancels fishermen's licenses as the most severe punishment for those who are found involved in drug trafficking so as to prevent the occurrence of unlawfulness.

In terms of maritime drug trafficking, the strategies and means conducted by the Coast Guard Administration and the Council of Agriculture include:

(1) Enhanced information collection

i. For the major drug trafficking cases cracked by the CGA during the last few years, credit has been given to the effectiveness of a consultation network. Related units will continue to be requested to list trafficking sites, shady businesses, and illegal organizations as the focus for consultation. Sources for information can be expanded with the implementation of consultation power.

ii. Fishermen and fishing craft that have been involved in drug trafficking cases are supervised intensively to help uncover illegal conduct. Moreover, for drugs that have been seized, the drug trafficking organizations behind them are also investigated in order to track down the sources.

iii. The CGA has requested the MOTC and the Maritime Administration to provide the General Arrangement Drawing of Boats and Ships. The database of the arrangement drawings of 21,340 fishing boats (rafts) has been completed and established on the CGA website to provide search and application reference to security inspection staff to effectively learn the possible layout of secret compartments (rooms) on the fishing boats.

(2) Improved service planning deployment

i. The CGA collects information and integrates service deployment in the coastal patrol area and enhances boarding inspections on specific targets and controlled boats. For places that are prone to drug trafficking, intensified patrol inspections are conducted to strengthen the security inspection in business and fishing ports to form a close investigation network to prevent drug trafficking.

ii. The coastal patrol inspections are implemented. The peripheral facilities, factories, boats and ships, sewers in the area, underpasses and radar shadows nearby the ports are inspected to uncover abnormalities to prevent drug trafficking. Suspected boats and rafts entering the ports are supervised and randomly inspected during discharge to prevent illegal conduct.

iii. According to the Evaluation Standards for Boats and Rafts established by the CGA, the Evaluation Meeting for Boats and Ships is held quarterly. Recent signs uncovered from ships and boats and abnormalities found from the fishing boats and fishermen are reviewed; results of the potential risk analysis are noted and types of the ships and boats are determined. Security inspections are intensified for boats in the high risk group.

(3) Improved professional training

i. In order to improve the chamber inspection ability of security inspection staff, the "chamber inspection skill" is included in the pre-service and in-service training courses. The implementation regulations for the Specialized Chamber Inspection Team have also been established to set up the operation mechanism to improve the quality of the security inspection staff and to advance their inspection skills to carry out safe inspections on fishing boats smoothly.

ii. Practical investigation and prevention training and justice and law-related seminars have been organized. Prosecutors and experts with rich practical experience are invited to give lectures on the latest knowledge regarding the trends of drug-related crime, regulations

often used, investigation skills, and tips for evidence collection to improve the colleagues' professional knowledge.

iii. The Manual on Information Collection has been edited. The tips for investigation for various kinds of cases and the laws and regulations are summarized and the standard operating procedure is established to provide reference to frontline personnel on duty.

(4) Continued project operation

i. The Safe Waters Project continues to investigate drug trafficking cases, and "cutting off drug sources" is set as the goal to maintain order in society and national security.

ii. For major and indicative cases, relevant units are strictly requested to report, review, and list suspects under control according to the proper procedure. Moreover, based on case development, the units are required to fill in the forms every month by means of a rolling amendment. By delegation of responsibility and step-by-step tests, supervision is conducted and guidance is given whenever appropriate.

iii. A Work Reporting Session is conducted regularly. For issues relating to the Project, a case review is conducted and advanced conduct is proposed to help with uncovering clues and increasing investigation strength to improve work performance.

(5) Enhanced crime prevention campaign

During coastal patrol service seminars and local activities held by fishermen's associations, a crime prevention campaign is conducted and campaign slogans are created to gain people's support and recognition. Also, everyone is encouraged to report illegal conduct. By people's reporting strength, new information sources are established and such powers are combined and used to fight against drug-related crime.

(6) Punishment of drug trafficking by fishing boats

In 2011, the COA received many reports that the drug investigation units seized fishing boats that were suspected of drug trafficking. After the first decisions were made, five fishing boats were determined to be guilty. Moreover, the COA punished the owners of the fishing boats by withdrawing their fishermen's certificate for one year or cancelling their fishermen's license. The COA cancelled the working license (or Booklet for Fishing Boat Crew) of 10 captains and crews involved in the cases.

(7) Campaign on fishing boat crews

In order to enhance the knowledge of drug harm on people's health on fishermen, and the ways to avoid being used in drug trafficking, the COA entrusted the Taiwan Cross-strait Fisheries Cooperation and Development Foundation in 2011 to conduct an anti-drug campaign during eight Fishermen Mobilization Training Seminars. A total of 483 people participated in the seminars.

(8) Anti-drug articles

Anti-drug articles are published in fishing related publications. In 2011, articles were published in seven issues of the New Fishing Magazine, including issues 323, 324, 331, 332, 339, 341 and 342.

2. Drug investigation strategy and means at airports and docks

In addition to levying tariffs and collecting related taxes at international trading ports, customs is also responsible for carrying out investigations on imported and exported goods by means of information-oriented risk management strategies to maintain convenience and speed when travelers and goods go through customs. The following strategies have been adopted by Customs:

(1) Applying technology and instruments to assist drug investigation

i. Various types of x-ray machines

Mobile container x-ray inspection systems are used to inspect shipping containers (goods) and small personal inspection systems are used to inspect the goods on airplanes, goods of express shipment, international parcels, and travelers' luggage on airplanes or ships.

ii. Drugs, explosive detector

There is the "Drugs/Explosive Detector" at the Taipei Taoyuan International Airport to detect personal belongings of suspected travelers on high-risk flights to prevent travelers from holding guns or drugs.

iii. Drug detector dog team

The Customs Offices of all cities have established the Drug Detector Dog Management Center to allocate drug detector dogs to inspect the luggage of travelers on high-risk flights, parcels, and suspicious air and sea fright goods.

(2) Establishing information and reporting networks

i.Within Customs

a. Establishing an immediate information reporting system:

The cases seized by the Customs Offices and the analysis results of the suspect information collected by investigation units are reported to investigation units immediately through the internal information reporting system in order to help with the investigations.

b. Information exchanging and sharing:

The Internal Information Exchanging Meeting is held quarterly. The investigation skill, keys to seizing case and drug trafficking trends are analyzed using previously solved cases. By means of case sharing, the staffs' investigation skills are strengthened.

c. Establishing a Drug Investigation Zone:

The Drug Investigation Zone is established under the network of the Directorate General of Customs. Investigation skills and analysis methods are summarized to provide reference to customs officers for self-learning.

ii. Information sharing with other investigation authorities in Taiwan

a. Immediate Information Reporting Mechanism is established-Information contact windows are established in military, police, prosecutors, inspection, and coastal guard authorities to report and to share information simultaneously to effectively fight against crime.

b. For other investigation units in Taiwan that have information and are in need of help by customs officers, the Customs Service actively assists with analysis and targets specific subjects or goods to put efforts in stopping drugs at the point of entry and fighting against illegal conduct.

c. For information such as international drug trafficking patterns and paths obtained by Customs, they are recorded and shared with prosecutors. For cases seized in overseas countries, they are shared with drug investigation units in Taiwan after undergoing value-added analysis.

iii. International intelligence exchange:

a. Reporting windows are established with the customs offices that have signed customs

cooperation agreements or intelligence exchange agreements or protocols to share drug and gun information, seized cases and trafficking means and paths.

b. The customs of nearby friendly countries are invited to hold cross-country joint investigation operations to investigate key cases simultaneously. In addition to sharing information, skills can be learnt and international collaboration regarding drug investigation can be expanded.

c. The International Information Zone is established under the network of the Directorate General of Customs to collect cases seized by customs of other countries and drug trafficking means and trends.

(3) Improving customs officers' professional training

i. Enhanced x-ray image identification training:

It is promoted that all investigation units use the x-ray images of guns, drugs, tobaccos and other trafficked goods from the "Container X-ray Image Management System" and "Traveler, Luggage, Parcel and Express Shipment X-ray Image Management" to improve the customs' ability to seize trafficking cases.

ii. E-learning Platform-The Knowledge Management Platform is established under the network of the Directorate General of Customs. Related regulations and investigation means are collected and summarized in order to provide customs officers a learning channel to improve the overall combined investigation effectiveness.

iii. Enhanced In-service Training-In addition to the Customs Service organizing various investigation trainings, the police force and the MJIB are invited to organize trainings on firearms and ammunition and drug identification, respectively, to improve customs officers' firearm and investigation knowledge.

(4) Preventing industrial precursor chemicals from being used illegally to make drugs

i. In order to prevent industrial precursor chemicals from being used illegally to make drugs, Customs provides import and export information on industrial precursor chemicals and sassafras oil to the MOEA regularly for it to track the follow-up use of relative goods.

ii. Implementing export inspection and control of ephedrine:

There are unscrupulous people who sell exporting ephedrine to drug factories in

Taiwan to make drugs. The Customs Service has already intensified the inspection and the audit of exporting ephedrine. The stations (warehouses) and auditing customs officers are notified to check potential goods in the containers to avoid cases where false exports are conducted for true drug making.

3. Introduction of drug investigation example cases

(1) Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice (MJIB)

i. MJIB Kaohsiung City Investigation Division seized Yang for making methamphetamine and ketamine

The MJIB Kaohsiung City Investigation Division investigated and noted that the drug making gang lead by Yang was suspected of making and selling methamphetamine for money in a private residence in Gangshan District of Kaohsiung City. On March 5th 2011, Yang was arrested by the police for other charges and was taken into custody by the Kaohsiung District Court. On May 8th, Yang was taken from the Kaohsiung Detention Center and consigned to the drug-making site in Gangshan District of Kaohsiung City. In total, 2.2kg of methamphetamine, 495kg of solution, 1.9kg of ketamine, drug-making tools and chemical precursors were seized and confiscated. The case was transferred to the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution (Fig. 5-1, Fig. 5-2).

Fig. 5-1 MJIB Kaohsiung City Investigation Division seized Yang making methamphetamine and ketamine

Fig. 5-2 MJIB Kaohsiung City Investigation Division seized Yang making methamphetamine and ketamine

ii. MJIB Southern Region Mobile Station seized Zheng smuggling heroin bricks

The Southern Region Mobile Station investigated and noted the drug smuggling gang led by Zheng was suspected of smuggling heroin bricks from Thailand for sale in Taiwan. Around noon on May 18th 2011, accompanied by staff from Keelung Customs Office, 10 heroin bricks (3.9kg net weight) were found in the imported high-quality teak desks in a container pool in Xizhi District in New Taipei City. In the meanwhile, Zheng, who was about to depart, was arrested with a warrant at the Departure Hall of Taipei Taoyuan International Airport. Later, Zheng's partners, Zhou and Hsu, were arrested with a warrant respectively in Huatan Township of Zhanghua County and Zhongli City of Taoyuan County. The case was transferred to the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office for prosecution (Fig. 5-3, Fig. 5-4).

Fig. 5-3 MJIB Southern Region Mobile Station seized Zheng smuggling heroin bricks

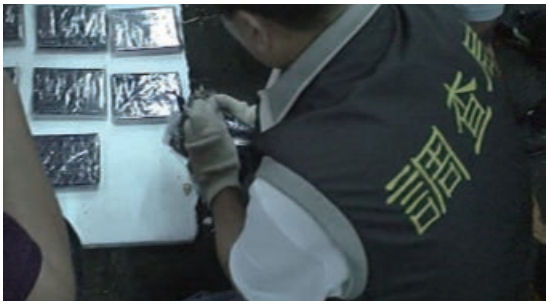


Fig. 5-4 MJIB Southern Region Mobile Station seized Zheng smuggling heroin bricks

iii. MJIB Kaohsiung City Investigation Division collaborated with the Customs to seize Teng smuggling ketamine

The MJIB Kaohsiung City Investigation Division investigated and noted that the drug smuggling gang lead by Teng was suspected of smuggling ketamine from China to Taiwan for sale. On May 29th 2011, 25 packs of ketamine (498 kg) were found in the container listed for the purpose of importing talcum powder in the Evergreen Container Terminal in Qianzhen District of Kaohsiung City. On May 31st, after the container went through customs, it was transported to a large warehouse in Rende Industrial Park in Tainan County for storage. At 7 PM, the workers hired by Teng were arrested red-handed by the Special Investigation Team. The case was transferred to the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution (Fig. 5-5, Fig. 5-6).

Fig. 5-5 MJIB Kaohsiung City Investigation Division collaborated with the Customs to seize Teng smuggling ketamine

Fig. 5-6 MJIB Kaohsiung City Investigation Division collaborated with the Customs to seize Teng smuggling ketamine

iv. MJIB New Taipei City Investigation Division seized Yeh making nimetazepam (Erimin)

The MJIB New Taipei City Investigation Division investigated and noted that the drug making group led by Yeh was suspected of making and selling nimetazepam for money in New Taipei City. At 7 PM on September 29th 2011, while searching drug factories in Banciao District of New Taipei City according to law, 1088,500 nimetazepam pills (45kg), 139.3kg of nimetazepam powder, drug-making tools and precursor chemicals were seized. Yeh and Liu were arrested red-handed. The case was transferred to the Banciao District Prosecutors Office for prosecution (Fig. 5-7, Fig. 5-8).

Fig. 5-7 MJIB New Taipei City Investigation Division seized Yeh making nimetazepam (Erimin)

Fig. 5-8 MJIB New Taipei City Investigation Division seized Yeh making nimetazepam (Erimin)

v. MJIB Chiayi County Investigation Division seized Zheng and Chen smuggling ketamine

The MJIB Chiayi County Investigation Division investigated and noted that the drug smuggling gang lead by Zheng was suspected of smuggling ketamine from China to Taiwan for sale. Around 9 PM on October 1st 2011, 45.5kg of imported ketamine were found in capacitor boxes in the Taiping District of Taichung City. Seven people, including Zheng, Xie, Jiang, Yang, Lin, Xie and Li were caught red-handed and arrested. Moreover, 40kg of trafficked ketamine were found in the container of power supplies imported from China in a container pool in Keelung City on October 11th 2011. In the afternoon on October 12th, the container was transported to Zhutian Township of Pingtung County, the designated place of receipt. Around 8 PM, Chen was arrested red-handed just as he received the shipment. The case was transferred to the Chiayi District Prosecutors Office for prosecution (Fig. 5-9, Fig. 5-10).

Fig. 5-9 MJIB Chiayi County Investigation Division seized Zheng and Chen smuggling ketamine

Fig. 5-10 MJIB Chiayi County Investigation Division seized Zheng and Chen smuggling ketamine

(2) National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior (NPA)

i. Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB) collaborated with police force in Japan and New Zealand to seize Fan smuggling drugs in multiple countries

The CIB collaborated with the police force in Japan and New Zealand and captured a large transnational drug trafficking gang, with Fan being the leader on August 2011. The countries where drug trafficking took place included Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan,

New Zealand, Australia, Thailand and Holland. The gang members invited friends and families to join a tourist group which confused the security check personnel at airports of the abovementioned countries and transported large qualities of narcotic drugs to the countries by smuggling. The countries were notified by the Interpol and the suspects were targeted. From 2001 to 2010, the gang smuggled the drugs by despicable means. They removed almond powder or hotspring powder from the packets, replaced the powder with amphetamine, cannabis or MDPV of the same weight and concealed them in the luggage. The gang successfully smuggled Schedule 2 drugs such as cannabis, amphetamine and MDPV for more than ten times and smuggled approximately 25kg of cannabis from Holland and Thailand for sale in various countries. Moreover, in order to supply drugs to international high-price narcotic drug markets, the gang smuggled 8kg to 10kg of amphetamine to Japan, New Zealand, and Australia each time (Fig. 5-11, Fig. 5-12, Fig. 5-13, Fig. 5-14, Fig. 5-15).

Fig. 5-11 CIB collaborated with police force in Japan and New Zealand to seize Fan smuggling drugs in multiple countries

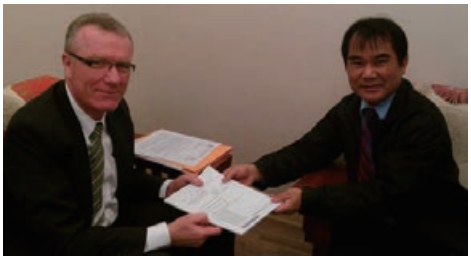


Fig. 5-12 CIB collaborated with police force in Japan and New Zealand to seize Fan smuggling drugs in multiple countries

Fig. 5-13 CIB collaborated with police force in Japan and New Zealand to seize Fan smuggling drugs in multiple countries

Fig. 5-14 CIB collaborated with police force in Japan and New Zealand to seize Fan smuggling drugs in multiple countries

Fig. 5-15 CIB collaborated with police force in Japan and New Zealand to seize Fan smuggling drugs in multiple countries

ii. CIB collaborated with police force in Thailand and China to seize Li smuggling heroin

The CIB received a tip-off in 2010 about a drug smuggling gang in Nantou County suspected of smuggling heroin from Thailand for sale in Taiwan. After investigation, it was found that the drugs were not smuggled by people. After drugs were purchased and deals were made in Thailand, the gang sent the drugs in a parcel by freight transport to China which was then sent to Taiwan. After contacting the Narcotics Suppression Bureau, Royal Thai Police, it was known that the parcel had been transported to a forwarding company in the Freight Transport Station in Kunming in China. Moreover, by referring to the Agreement on Joint Cross-Strait Crime-Fighting and Mutual Judicial Assistance, the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Narcotics Control of the Ministry of Public Security (China) was contacted in request for help to check and detain the drugs. In the intercepted parcel, 9 packs of heroin (7kg) were found concealed in between Thai tapestries. The seized drugs were transferred to Taiwan on December 29th 2011. The CIB started an investigation right away and arrested suspects Li, Chen, Ou and Wu (Fig. 5-16, Fig. 5-17, Fig. 5-18, Fig. 5-19).

Fig. 5-16 CIB collaborated with police force in Thailand and China to seize Li smuggling heroin

Fig. 5-17 CIB collaborated with police force in Thailand and China to seize Li smuggling heroin

Fig. 5-18 CIB collaborated with police force in Thailand and China to seize Li smuggling heroin

Fig. 5-19 CIB collaborated with police force in Thailand and China to seize Li smuggling heroin

iii. CIB and APO co-investigated cross-strait heroin smuggling case

While conducting the X-ray checks for parcels at Taipei Taoyuan International Airport on April 8th 2011, the Aviation Police Office (APO) found the items in the parcel for the recipient Mr. Feng and finding them suspicious, noted it down for a re-check. The on-duty staff from Taipei Customs Office began the inspection as recorded by the surveillance camera and found 6 vacuum bottles in the parcel for which unknown powder was found at the bottom of four bottles. The white powder weighed 522 grams and was confirmed to be heroin after assessment. The parcel was shipped from Bangladesh to Taiwan and then transported to China. The CIB took over the case and contacted the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security (China). The intercepted drugs were kept in custody by the APO, the parcel (incl. 6 vacuum bottles) was transported to China for keeping after being declared at the customs according to the general procedure. The Ministry of Public Security (China) then helped with the investigation of the case. On the 15th of April 2011, the Ministry of Public Security (China) solved the case successfully and arrested an African-Nigerian suspect who came to receive the parcel in Nanhai City of Guangdong Province (Fig. 5-20, Fig. 5-21, Fig. 5-22, Fig. 5-23).

Fig. 5-20 CIB and APO co-investigated cross-strait heroin smuggling case

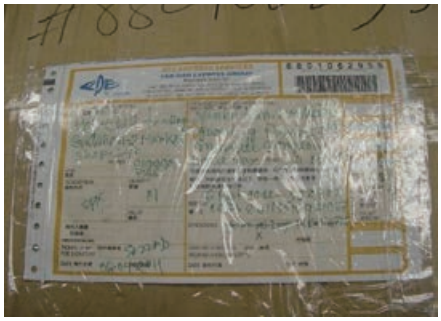


Fig. 5-21 CIB and APO co-investigated cross-strait heroin smuggling case

Fig. 5-22 CIB and APO co-investigated cross-strait heroin smuggling case

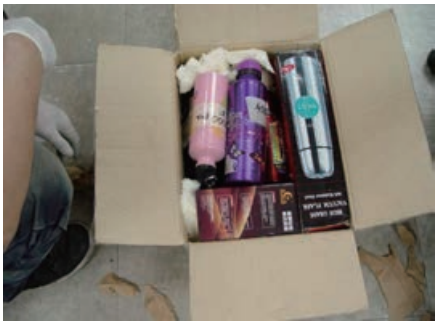


Fig. 5-23 CIB and APO co-investigated cross-strait heroin smuggling case

iv. CIB and police force in China seized Hsu using fishing boat to smuggle ketamine across borders

The CIB received information regarding Hsu using a fishing boat to smuggle drugs in May 2011 and reported to Banciao District Prosecutors Office to start extensive investigation. After analyzing the translation of the communication surveillance, it was determined that the gang used the fishing boat "Jin Wan Man" as the means of transportation to smuggle drugs. In order to find out the arrival time in Taiwan of the fishing boat to help task planning and police deploying in arresting the suspects, cross-strait collaboration was sought. Facsimiles were sent to the Ministry of Public Security (China) to request the Ministry to put the case on file and start an investigation to fight against the gang and eliminate the drug source. Close-net actions were carried out in places such as Hainan Island. On July 16th 2011, 11 people including Hsu were arrested for drug smuggling. The net weight of the pure ketamine seized was 273.5kg. The drug smuggling gang collapsed and drugs were blocked outside the borders (Fig. 5-24, Fig. 5-25).

Fig. 5-24 CIB and police force in China seized Hsu using fishing boat to smuggle ketamine across borders

Fig. 5-25 CIB and police force in China seized Hsu using fishing boat to smuggle ketamine across borders

v. Taoyuan County Police Bureau seized Zhang making Schedule 4 drug Nitrazepam

While conducting the gang clean-up operation in October 2010, police from Taoyuan County Police Bureau found the nitrazepam factory established by criminal suspects Zhang, Hsu and Jiang with the intention of gaining unscrupulous profits. The Taoyuan County Police Bureau, the CIB and Taoyuan County Military Police formed the Special Investigation Team to investigate the case. After nine months of investigation, they found that, in order to avoid being investigated by the police, the suspects especially established the nitrazepam factory in a small industrial zone in Xinzhuang District of New Taipei City to deceive the public. The drug-making gang made large quantities of nitrazepam with the intention to export to Malaysia and sell to drug dealers in Taiwan. On September 19th 2011, sugar coatings, mixers, tablet making machines, finished erimin products and sealing/packaging machines were seized in the nitrazepam factory. The case was transferred to Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office for prosecution for making narcotic and counterfeit drugs (Fig. 5-26, Fig. 5-27).

Fig. 5-26 Taoyuan County Police Bureau seized Zhang making Schedule 4 drug Nitrazepam

Fig. 5-27 Taoyuan County Police Bureau seized Zhang making Schedule 4 drug Nitrazepam

(3) Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan (CGA)

i. CGA Tainan First Reconnaissance Brigade seized Liu smuggling ketamine

The CGA Tainan First Reconnaissance Brigade received information that the main suspect of a drug gang in northern Taiwan with the nickname "A-Qiang" was planning to smuggle ketamine to Taiwan and to sell it. The Special Investigation Team was formed by the Brigade and the suspect's whereabouts were controlled by means of evidence collection. It was determined that, when the time was right, related information would be provided to China via the Cross-strait Joint Fight against Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement. On December 11th 2011, five people, including Liu, were arrested and 140.3kg of ketamine were seized at the Jinjiang Exit of Shenyang–Haikou Expressway in Fujian Province of China.

ii. CGA Tainan First Reconnaissance Brigade seized Zhang smuggling ketamine

The CGA Tainan First Reconnaissance Brigade received information that the cross-strait drug smuggling gang, with the man who went by the nickname of "Chairman Zhang" as the leader, was planning to smuggle ketamine to Taiwan and sell it. A Special Investigation Team was formed by the Brigade. After referring to the gang members' departure records and analyzing the call detail records, relevant information was provided to China via the Cross-strait Joint Fight against Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement. On November 24th 2011, four people, including Zhang, were arrested and 50kg of ketamine were seized in Shenzhen City of Guangdong Province, China.

iii. CGA Reconnaissance Brigade seized Wu using fishing boat to smuggle amphetamine and ketamine

The CGA Reconnaissance Brigade received information that Wu, from Kaohsiung region, was planning to use a fishing boat to smuggle drugs and sell them in Taiwan. The Brigade notified the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office to conduct an investigation.

On January 31st 2012, 5kg of amphetamine and 168.5kg of ketamine were seized on the fishing boat "Chun○○" approximately 13 miles in the open waters outside Hsinda Harbor in Kaohsiung City (Fig. 5-28, Fig. 5-29).

Fig. 5-28 CGA Reconnaissance Brigade seized Wu using fishing boat to smuggle amphetamine and ketamine

Fig. 5-29 CGA Reconnaissance Brigade seized Wu using fishing boat to smuggle amphetamine and ketamine

iv. CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade and Kaohsiung City Police Department co-seized Du using a fishing boat to smuggle ketamine

The CGA Tainan First Reconnaissance Brigade received information that a drug smuggling gang was about to use a fishing boat to smuggle drugs to Taiwan. A Special Investigation Team was formed by the Brigade and the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office was notified to conduct an investigation. On April 29th 2011, police from Kaohsiung City Police Department seized three people, including Captain Du, who were suspected of using the fishing boat "Jin ○○" to smuggle 105kg (gross weight) of ketamine at the Qihou Inspection Office in Kaohsiung City (Fig. 5-30, Fig. 5-31).

Fig. 5-30 CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade and Kaohsiung City Police Department co-seized Du using a fishing boat to smuggle ketamine

Fig. 5-31 CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade and Kaohsiung City Police Department co-seized Du using a fishing boat to smuggle ketamine

v. CGA Kaohsiung First Reconnaissance Brigade seized Guo using a fishing boat and shuttle boat to smuggle ephedrine hydrochloride

The CGA Kaohsiung First Reconnaissance Brigade received information that a

Taiwanese fishing boat was about to be loaded with drugs and smuggle drugs to Taiwan by means of dropping-off and a shuttle boat. After analyzing and filtering suspected people and fishing boats, the abovementioned information was confirmed to be true. The Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office was notified immediately to conduct an investigation. On May 26th 2011, Guo was seized beside the shuttle boat at the Tungliu Line Joint Dock in Donggang Township of Pingtung County as being suspected of smuggling 42.9kg (gross weight) of ephedrine hydrochloride (Fig. 5-32, Fig. 5-33).

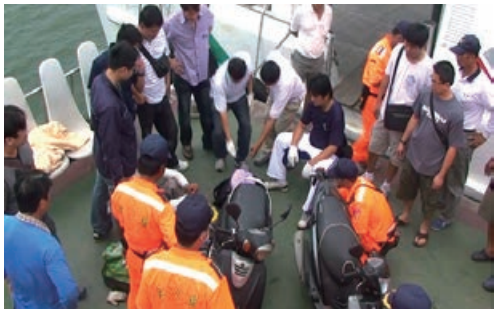


Fig. 5-32 CGA Kaohsiung First Reconnaissance Brigade seized Guo using a fishing boat and shuttle boat to smuggle ephedrine hydrochloride

Fig. 5-33 CGA Kaohsiung First Reconnaissance Brigade seized Guo using a fishing boat and shuttle boat to smuggle ephedrine hydrochloride

vi. CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade seized Huang making ketamine

The CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade received information that a drug-making gang in northern Taiwan had made massive amount of ketamine and were selling it, and they notified Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office to conduct an investigation. On June 11th 2011, three suspects, including Huang, were arrested and 47.8kg (gross weight) of ketamine, 95.3kg of semi-finished products and drug-making tools were seized in Dayuan Township of Taoyuan County (Fig. 5-34, Fig. 5-35).

Fig. 5-34 CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade seized Huang making ketamine

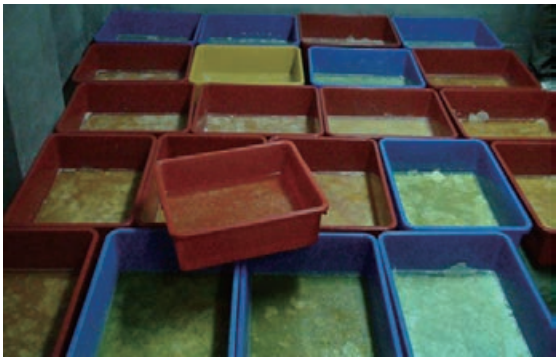


Fig. 5-35 CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade seized Huang making ketamine

vii. CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade seized Huang making ketamine

The CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade received information that the members of a drug-making gang, including Zhang, were suspected of making drugs.

After a primary investigation, the information was confirmed to be true, and a Special Investigation Team was formed and the Taichung District Prosecutors Office was notified to conduct an investigation. On October 22nd 2011, with the search warrant issued by the Taichung District Court, two suspects, including Huang, were arrested and 29.2kg of ketamine, 190.4kg of semi-finished products and drug-making tools were seized in Xitun District of Taichung City (Fig. 5-36, Fig. 5-37).

Fig. 5-36 CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade seized Huang making ketamine

Fig. 5-37 CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade seized Huang making ketamine

viii. CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade seized Dai making hydroxylimine hydrochloride

While investigating a case, the CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade learned that there were unscrupulous people suspected of making hydroxylimine hydrochloride in Taiwan, providing it to drug-making gangs to make ketamine. The CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade notified the Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office to conduct an investigation. On December 8th 2011, two suspects, including Dai, were arrested and two tons of unfinished hydroxylimine hydrochloride products, 10 tons of controlled APIs and drug-making tools were seized (Fig. 5-38, Fig. 5-39).

Fig. 5-38 CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade seized Dai making hydroxylimine hydrochloride

Fig. 5-39 CGA Hsinchu Reconnaissance Brigade seized Dai making hydroxylimine hydrochloride

(4) Military Police Command, Ministry of National Defense (MPC)

i. MPC Taichung Military Police seized Zhang making methamphetamine

The MPC Taichung Military Police received information that Changhua County resident Zhang was suspected of making amphetamine for his own profit in a rural mountain area in Changhua County. After notification, Prosecutor Liao from the Taichung District Prosecutors Office conducted an investigation and seized a drug factory in Yuanlin Township of Changhua County on March 10th 2011. In the factory, 177g of ephedrine, 60g of pseudoephedrine, 1,000cc of half-finished black-water, unknown crystals, and drug-making tools were seized. The case was transferred to the Taichung District Prosecutors Office for prosecution (Fig. 5-40, Fig. 5-41).

Fig. 5-40 MPC Taichung Military Police seized Zhang making methamphetamine

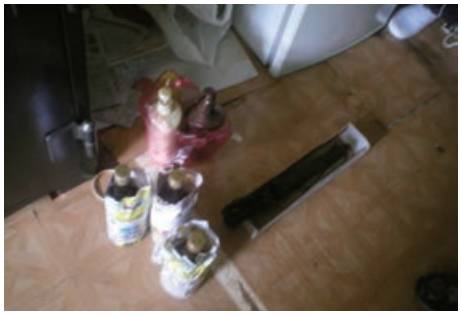


Fig. 5-41 MPC Taichung Military Police seized Zhang making methamphetamine

ii. MPC Shihlin Military Police seized Li smuggling drugs

Prosecutor Tseng of Banciao District Prosecutors Office instructed the Shihlin Military Police to investigate the drug trafficking gang, with Li being the leader. By means of communication surveillance, it was known that Li planned to smuggle ketamine from China and sell it in Taiwan. The staff from the Special Investigation Team conducted an intensive investigation. Suspects were targeted after detailed investigation and comparison; all suspects were under close surveillance for simultaneous reports. On May 4th 2011, suspects Li, Hong, Zhong, Hsu and Lin were arrested and 239.6kg of ketamine, NT$75,000 of stolen cash and other evidence were seized. The case was transferred to the Banciao District Prosecutors Office for prosecution (Fig. 5-42, Fig. 5-43).

Fig. 5-42 MPC Shihlin Military Police seized Li smuggling drugs

Fig. 5-43 MPC Shihlin Military Police seized Li smuggling drugs

iii. MPC Shihlin Military Police seized American growing magic mushrooms

After a long-term investigation, the MPC Shihlin Military Police learned that suspect Frank, from America, was suspected of selling Schedule 2 drugs including cannabis and was planning to grow magic mushrooms for sale in Taiwan. After obtaining a search warrant from Judge Lin of Taipei District Court. On June 29th 2011, 18 bottles of magic mushroom germs, two magic mushroom incubators, three tubes of magic mushroom culture solution (including syringes), two bags of culture soil, one bag of culture rocks, one bag of culture pearlites and one set of cannabis paraphernalia were seized in Zhongshan District of Taipei City. The case was transferred to the Taipei District Prosecutors Office for prosecution (Fig. 5-44, Fig. 5-45).

Fig. 5-44 MPC Shihlin Military Police seized American growing magic mushrooms

Fig. 5-45 MPC Shihlin Military Police seized American growing magic mushrooms

iv. MPC Miaoli Military Police seized Chen trafficking drugs

The MPC Miaoli Military Police received information that Miaoli County resident Chen had been trafficking drugs for money and notified Prosecutor Liao of Miaoli District Prosecutors Office immediately to conduct an investigation. After a long time of evidence collection and communication surveillance, Wu was found to have been dealing drugs with Chen. The evidence was conclusive since it had been collected over a long period of time. A search warrant was obtained from the Miaoli District Court. On November 23rd 2011, the Prosecutor's order was implemented. 1,570g of heroin and 0.15g of amphetamine were seized as evidence. The case was transferred to the Miaoli District Prosecutors Office for prosecution (Fig. 5-46, Fig. 5-47).

Fig. 5-46 MPC Miaoli Military Police seized Chen trafficking drugs

Fig. 5-47 MPC Miaoli Military Police seized Chen trafficking drugs

v. MPC Taipei Military Police and CIB co-seized Jiang smuggling amphetamine

After carrying out evidence collection and communication surveillance for a long period of time, the MPC Taipei Military Police found the drug trafficking gang, with Jiang being the leader, was about to use a fishing boat to smuggle drugs, by hiding them with other goods from China and to trade with drug dealers in Taiwan. On December 27th 2011, The Taipei Military Police organized the Shihlin Military Police and the 3rd Investigation Brigade of the CIB into groups to make arrests and seize drugs. While the suspects were on their way to transport the drugs to northern Taiwan, 150kg of ketamine, drug trafficking tools, electromagnetic records and stolen money were seized on site. Four suspects, including main suspect Jiang, were arrested. The case where the transnational drug trafficking organization used fishing boats to traffic drugs internationally was solved successfully. The case was transferred to the Banciao District Prosecutors Office for prosecution (Fig. 5-48, Fig. 5-49).

Fig. 5-48 MPC Taipei Military Police and CIB co-seized Jiang smuggling amphetamine

Fig. 5-49 MPC Taipei Military Police and CIB co-seized Jiang smuggling amphetamine

vi. Forensic Science Center detected 4-Fluoromethamphetamine

The MPC Taipei Military Police investigated Zhang suspected of trafficking drugs on September 20th 2011, and the Taoyuan Military Police suspected Huang of trafficking drugs on November 9th 2011. A total of 700 grams of drugs were seized. After testing by the Forensic Science Center, it was found that there was 0.722g of N-Methyl-4-FluroAmphetamine which was an emerging drug not listed under control back then. The MOJ was notified immediately to list it under the controlled drug to help with future drug investigation (Fig. 5-50, Fig. 5-51).

Fig. 5-50 Forensic Science Center detected 4-Fluoromethamphetamine

Fig. 5-51 Forensic Science Center detected 4-Fluoromethamphetamine

(5) Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance

i. Kaohsiung Customs Office and NPA co-seized ketamine concealing in shipping container

The Kaohsiung Customs Office received secret information on March 15th, 2011, Qing ○ Rui Zong Food Corporation importing Chinese agricultural goods was targeted. The item declared was fresh green peppers. After investigation, 258.7kg (net weight) of ketamine was found concealed among the green peppers. (After assessment, the seized drugs included 23.1kg of MDPV and 204.1kg of ketamine.) The case was transferred to the Special Police Third Headquarter for prosecution (Fig. 5-52, Fig. 5-53).

Fig. 5-52 Kaohsiung Customs Office and NPA co-seized ketamine concealed in shipping container

Fig. 5-53 Kaohsiung Customs Office and NPA co-seized ketamine concealed in shipping container

ii. Taipei Customs Office seized ketamine

While the customs officers of Taipei Customs Office were conducting an X-ray inspection on July 9th 2011, they found the X-ray images of the five express shipment items under the Simplified Customs Declaration No. CE/00/7○3/HT134~8 to be suspicious. After inspection, 25.039kg (gross weight) of ketamine concealed in the handicraft boxes were seized. (After assessment, the pure net weight was 24.47kg.) The case was transferred to the APO for follow-up prosecution (Fig. 5-54, Fig. 5-55).

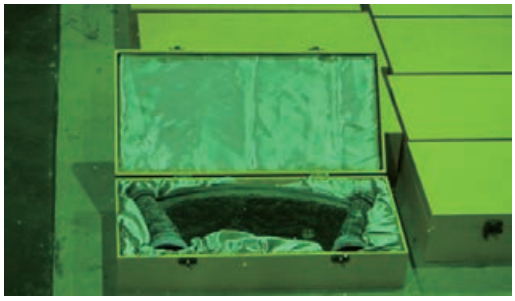


Fig. 5-54 Taipei Customs Office seized ketamine

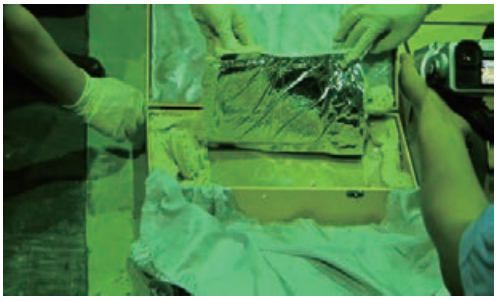


Fig. 5-55 Taipei Customs Office seized ketamine

iii. Keelung Customs Office seized norephedrine

On October 23rd 2011, the Keelung Customs Office targeted a high-risk manufacturer which noted an empty container in the declaration sheet for the container (Container No. FCIU26○6991) imported from Malaysia. The container x-ray inspection

images were found to be suspicious. After the container was opened up, large quantities of an unknown white crystallized powder were found in 16 boxes. The assay results identified the powder to be norephedrine, a precursor substance of drugs. A total of 335kg of norephedrine were seized (After assessment, the pure net weight was 291.47kg.) The case was transferred to the MJIB for prosecution (Fig. 5-56, Fig. 5-57).

Fig. 5-56 Keelung Customs Office seized norephedrine

Fig. 5-57 Keelung Customs Office seized norephedrine

iv. Taipei Customs Office and NPA co-seized methamphetamine

The Taipei Customs Office and the APO conducted an X-ray inspection on November 10th 2011 and found abnormal x-ray images from four batches of shipments imported from Hong Kong. The items in the declaration were PVC boxes and ink cartridges. After investigation, various quantities of white crystallized powder were seized in the carbon powder cartridges. The drug reagent test identified the white powder to be methamphetamine. In total, 6,998 grams of methamphetamine were seized. (After assessment, the pure net weight was 6689.56 grams.) The case was transferred to the APO for prosecution (Fig. 5-58, Fig. 5-59).

Fig. 5-58 Taipei Customs Office and NPA co-seized methamphetamine

Fig. 5-59 Taipei Customs Office and NPA co-seized methamphetamine

4. Achievements of drug investigations through joining forces with telecommunication service providers in 2011

(1) Supervising Type 1 telecommunications enterprises to coordinate with the communication surveillance conducted by relative authorities

i. Tasks and implementation status of communication surveillance agencies and telecommunications enterprises

a. Mobile Phone

The MJIB is in charge of establishing communication surveillance equipment for mobile phones of Chunghwa Telecom. The NPA is in charge of establishing communication surveillance equipment for private mobile telecommunications companies (incl. Taiwan Mobile, Mobitai Communications and TransAsia Telecommunications, Far Eastone Telecommunications, KG Telecom and Vibo Telecom). Chunghwa Telecom is the only company which had been working with the MJIB on communication surveillance on mobile phones before the mobile phone service was introduced to the general public; the rest of the mobile telecommunications companies had just finished establishing their communication surveillance systems for the communication surveillance agencies to use for the first time.

b. Fixed Telecommunication Network

In order to cooperate with the MJIB and the NPA, Chunghwa Telecom, Asia Pacific Telecom, Taiwan Fixed Network and New Century InfoComm have been equipped with surveillance equipment for the existing or newly-established communication networks. Moreover, in terms of the city network of fixed communication service, cable TV providers (corporate) have completed their communication surveillance tasks. The city networks of other cable TV providers (non-corporate) were established by the construction agency one after another in the order the providers submitted the application for City Network.

c. 1900MHz Digital Low-Tier Cordless Telephony

The MJIB is in charge of establishing communication surveillance equipment for First International Telecom for which the communication surveillance system has been used since January 15th 2009.

d. 3G Mobile Communication

The MJIB is in charge of establishing communication surveillance equipment for

Chunghwa Telecom and Asia Pacific Telecom. The NPA is in charge of establishing communication surveillance equipment for Far Eastone Telecommunications, Vibo Telecom, and Taiwan Mobile. Providers of 3G mobile communication service have all established their communication surveillance systems for the communication surveillance agencies to use

e. Wireless Broadband Access

The MJIB is in charge of establishing communication surveillance equipment for Tatung InfoComm and First International Telecom. The NPA is in charge of establishing communication surveillance equipment for VMAX, Far Eastone Telecommunications, Vee Time, and Global Mobile. The regulations for the aforementioned communication surveillance systems have been established. Tatung InfoComm and First International Telecom have gained the Communication Surveillance Function Consent from the MJIB to provide a temporary communication scheme whenever needed by the construction agency. Moreover, VMAX, Far Eastone Telecommunications, Vee Time, and Global Mobile have gained the Communication Surveillance Function Consent from the CIB to provide temporary communication scheme whenever needed by the construction agency.

(2) Supervising Type 1 telecommunications enterprises to coordinate with crime investigation

i. The National Communications Commission (NCC) has requested all telecommunications service providers to establish the "Emergency Communication Contact Team for Mobile Phone" to work with law enforcement agencies 24 hours a day.

ii. In order to work with crime investigations, the NCC established the "Implementation Regulations for Telecommunications Industry Dealing with Relative Agencies (Institutes) Requesting Users' Information" to constantly regulate telecommunications service providers to cooperate with relevant agencies for user's information. In order to support the Government in crime fighting, the NCC lowered the two-way communication record fee per number per day to NT$100 for relevant agencies on July 7th 2010.

iii. Since July 2006, the NCC and the CIB have been calling on all fixed telecommunication network and mobile communication service providers to establish the "Telecommunication Fraud Technique Consultation Team" to provide the CIB with the consultation data regarding telecommunication techniques so as to work with relative units to prevent crime.

(3) Supervising Type 2 telecommunications enterprises to coordinate with crime investigation and prevention

In order to cooperate with the needs of law enforcement agencies in crime investigation and to meet Article 21 of the Enforcement Rules of Communication Protection and Interception Act, the Administrative Rules on Type II Telecommunications Business was amended. Following are the amendments made: "An operator shall provide the existence and contents of communications for the purpose of investigation or collection of evidence upon requests in accordance with the legal procedures;" "The supervision of communication content as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be undertaken under the Communication Protection and Interception Act;" "A Voice Simple Resale Operator or E.164 Internet Telephony Service Operator shall immediately send the calling number from the originating customer to the destination network on line in real time through the transmitting traffic from the originating customer and make sure that the original calling number is correctly received by destination network." The amendments were made to regulate the operators to ensure correctness of the calling number of the originating customer and work with related units to provide information and fulfill tasks. Moreover, the operators shall conduct telecommunications surveillance according to law for which the operators are constantly supervised. In order to continue inspecting illegal calls, the NCC has especially intensified the following measures:

i. According to Administrative Rules for Network Interconnection, telecommunications service providers are required not to receive or send calls needing forwarding for those who have not signed the Network Interconnection Agreement according to the Administrative Rules.

ii. Since January 2007, the NCC and the Telecommunication Police Corps have been randomly inspecting Type 2 telecommunications enterprise MVNO, ISR, Internet Telephony and Number Application every week.

5. Quantity, safekeeping and destruction of seized drugs

The 12th meeting for the Confiscated Drug Management Procedure Monitoring Committee was held on April 19th 2011. In the meeting, 14,092 pieces of drug evidence (779,172 grams) with disposition order were confirmed to be destroyed. Moreover, staff assigned from the John Tung Foundation, the Toxic Drug Prevention Development Foundation, and the Consumers' Foundation were elected to be the committee representatives to cooperate with the inventory, sealing, signing and destruction of drug evidence by staff from the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office. At 3 PM on May 5th , Minister Tseng of the MOJ hosted the public

destruction ceremony for confiscated drug evidence at Mu-Zha Refuse Incineration Plant of the Department of Environmental Protection (Taipei City) (Fig. 5-60).

Fig. 5-60 Minister Tseng of MOJ, Director General Zhang of MJIB, Commissioner Wu of Department of Environmental Protection (Taipei City) started the Destruction Ceremony for Confiscated Drug Evidences

6. Statistical analysis of drug-related crime

(1) Investigation and interrogation of drug-related crime

In 2011, the District Prosecutors' Offices received 74,151 new drug-related cases (Schedule 1 drug case: 37.2%, Schedule 2 drug case: 59.2%, The rest of the cases were Schedule 3 drug cases, Schedule 4 drug cases and others), which was a 2.9% reduction from the previous year. Among the cases, Schedule 1 drug cases and Schedule 2 drugs case showed an 8.1% and a 0.3% reduction, respectively, and Schedule 3 drug cases showed a 12.0% increase. There were 60,742 cases of drug use (incl. partial use), which accounted for 81.9% of the overall cases.

In 2011, 42,960 suspects were prosecuted for drug-related cases by the District Prosecutors' Offices, which was a 1.7% reduction from the previous year. For the suspects, 75.3% of them were involved in drug use and in terms of classification, 45.0% suspects were involved in Schedule 1 drug cases, 49.4% were involved in Schedule 2 drug cases and 5.4% were involved in Schedule 3 drug cases (Table 5-1).

Table 5-1 Statistics on Investigation and Interrogation of Drug-related Crime

Category	New Cases					No. of suspects prosecuted				
	Total		Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs	Total		Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2 drugs	Schedule 3 drugs
	No. of cases	No. of Use				No. of cases	No. of Use			
2006	76,068	67,944	48,854	26,393	490	28,842	24,001	20,396	8,050	333
2007	86,281	76,838	52,317	32,953	678	40,175	34,331	27,715	11,798	595
2008	83,187	74,096	49,707	32,461	860	47,469	41,215	34,017	12,588	821
2009	71,483	61,139	36,652	33,199	1,465	40,443	32,947	25,437	13,639	1,303
2010	76,363	63,521	30,016	44,002	2,135	43,694	34,280	21,338	20,429	1,827
2011	74,151	60,742	27,577	43,869	2,392	42,960	32,356	19,337	21,202	2,313
+/- from last year	-2.9%	-4.4%	-8.1%	-0.3%	12.0%	-1.7%	-5.6%	-9.4%	3.8%	26.6%

(2) Prosecution decision of drug-related crime

In 2011, 36,440 suspects were found guilty by courts at all levels, which was a 2.85% increase from the previous year. They were transferred to prosecutor authorities. Among the suspects, 16,614 of them were involved in Schedule 1 drug cases (45.6%) and 18,007 of them were involved in Schedule 2 drug cases. In terms of convicted suspects, 29,351 of them were drug users only (80.5%, 0.3% reduction from the previous year); 4,514 of them were involved in drug trafficking and selling (12.4%; 30.1% increase from the previous year). As for repeated offenders, 29,856 of them had prior drug-related criminal records which accounted for 81.9% of the total number of convicted suspects and showed a 0.6% reduction from the previous year (Table 5-2).

Table 5-2 Statistics on No. of Convicted Suspects

Category	Total	Schedule 1 drugs	Schedule 2drugs	Drug Trafficking and Selling	Drug Trafficking , Selling and Using	Drug Users Only	Drug Offenders			
							First Offense	Repeated Offense		
								Total	Same Crime	Same Crime %
2006	24,545	16,342	8,003	1,276	14	21,324	3,009	21,536	18,568	75.6%
2007	27,199	18,341	8,577	1,522	4	23,444	2,668	24,531	21,775	80.1%
2008	41,120	28,286	12,401	2,008	15	36,563	2,587	38,533	35,732	86.9%
2009	36,758	24,624	11,504	2,129	4	32,046	2,618	34,140	31,437	85.5%
2010	35,460	18,271	15,999	3,470	3	29,428	3,203	32,257	29,271	82.5%
2011	36,440	16,614	18,007	4,514	4	29,351	3,442	32,998	29,856	81.9%
+/- from last year	2.8%	-9.1%	12.6%	30.1%	33.3%	-0.3%	7.5%	2.3%	2.0%	-0.7%

NOTE:	1. "Same Crime" in the table refers to those who are convicted for the same crime as the last.
	2.A repeated offender refers to those who had a prior criminal record before being convicted this time; i.e. those who have any criminal record (conviction of a crime) are listed as repeated offenders.

(3) Quantity of drugs confiscated

After undergoing assay for purity and net weight, 2,340.1kg of drugs were confiscated in 2011, which was a reduction of 1,138.7kg (32.7%) from the previous year. In total, 17.8kg of Schedule 1 drugs, 166.9kg of Schedule 2 drugs, 1,436.0kg of Schedule 3 drugs and 719.4kg of Schedule 4 drugs were confiscated. The quantities of Schedule 1 to 4 drugs confiscated were all lesser than the previous year. From the first to the last, the order of the quantities of the confiscated drugs are listed in orders: 1,371.9kg of ketamine, 421.5kg of ephedrines (methyl ephedrine, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine), 140.6kg of amphetamine, 23.9kg of MDMA, 17.8kg of heroin and 1.6kg of cannabis. In terms of the source region of drugs, most of the drugs came from mainland China (41.5%). (Table 5-3, Table 5-4)

Table 5-3 Table of Quantity of Confiscated Drugs-Based on the purity and net weight assays in 2011

Unit: Kilogram

Category	Total	Schedule 1 Drug		Schedule 2 Drug					Schedule 3 Drug		Schedule 4 Drug			
		Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Semi-finished Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methylephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
2006	1,992.7	204.4	203.5	214.1	2.6	28.0	181.4	0.1	1046.2	827.9	528.0	-	338.0	-
2007	1,634.7	139.0	137.7	262.3	17.9	22.3	124.3	95.5	810.2	598.7	423.2	7.5	412.4	7.5
2008	1,890.4	194.9	130.5	48.6	0.9	13.2	28.4	0.3	267.4	799.5	846.1	1.0	66.4	489.6
2009	1,900.7	62.5	62.4	179.2	2.0	61.1	107.0	-	1,201.8	1,186.4	457.2	1.6	77.7	70.8
2010	3,478.8	85.1	83.6	273.1	5.9	21.0	242.7	3.5	2,618.5	2,594.3	502.1	2.0	136.4	240.1
2011	2,340.1	17.8	17.8	166.9	23.9	1.6	140.6	-	1,436.0	1,371.9	719.4	4.9	87.3	329.3
+/- from last year	-32.7	-79.1%	-78.7%	-38.9%	305.1%	-92.4%	-42.1%	-	-45.2%	-47.1%	43.3%	145.0%	-36.0%	37.2%

Table 5-4 Table of Source Region of Confiscated Drugs

Unit: Kilogram

Category	Total	Schedule 1 Drug		Schedule 2 Drug					Schedule 3 Drug		Schedule 4 Drug			
		Total	Heroin	Total	MDMA	Cannabis	Amphetamine	Semi-finished Amphetamine	Total	Ketamine	Total	Methylephedrine	Ephedrine	Pseudoephedrine
Taiwan	666.8	5.6	5.6	81.5	0.6	-	80.3	-	361.2	299.0	218.5	3.1	29.8	181.6
Mainland China	971.4	0.7	0.7	23.1	23.1	-	-	-	947.6	947.6		-	-	-
Hong Kong	8.6	0.3	0.3	1.7	-	-	1.7	-	6.6	5.1	-	-	-	-
Thailand	3.8	3.3	3.3	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	295.6	2.7	2.7	0.5	-	0.3	-	-	0.9	0.9	291.5	-	-	-
Unknown	393.9	5.2	5.2	59.7	0.3	0.7	58.6	-	119.6	119.3	209.4	1.8	57.4	147.6

NOTES:

1. The source region of drugs is determined by the agency of confiscation based on the information shown on the package, country where the drugs were smuggled from, or the confession of the suspects. It includes the port of transit and not the country where the drugs are made. If the source region cannot be identified, it is listed as unknown.
2. For "Unknown" source regions, it also indicates that the drugs are confiscated from the streets or the source region cannot be traced or determined.

(4) Summary of inmates imprisoned

By the end of 2011, there were 25,257 drug offenders imprisoned, which accounted for 43.9% of the overall number of inmates imprisoned (57,479). Among the drug offenders imprisoned, there were 13,198 drug users (52.3%), 337 drug traffickers and users (1.3%) and 10,502 drug traffickers (41.6%). There were 5,544 first-time drug users (48.3%) and 5,205 Schedule 2 drug users (45.4%). There were 8,565 first-time inmates who were sent for observation and rehabilitation, which was a 9.9% reduction from the previous year of 9,501. There were 1,094 first-time inmates who were subjected to compulsory rehabilitation, which was a 25.6% reduction from the previous year of 1,470 (Table 5-5).

Table 5-5 Summary of inmates imprisoned for drug-related crime

Unit: Person(s)

Category	Total No. of Inmates Imprisoned	Inmates				New Inmates			New Inmates for Rehabilitation	
		Drug Offenders	Drug Traffickers and Users	Drug Makers, Traffickers and Users	Drug Users	Drug Offenders	Schedule 1 Drug	Schedule 2 Drug	Observation and Rehabilitation	Compulsory Rehabilitation
2006	51,381	20,671	5,115	1,264	13,201	12,419	8,953	3,265	11,017	2,830
2007	40,461	14,162	5,429	903	6,942	10,093	7,531	2,388	10,959	3,510
2008	52,708	20,933	6,231	697	12,893	14,492	10,267	3,841	10,311	3,396
2009	55,225	23,636	6,986	536	14,970	12,440	8,685	3,395	8,305	1,972
2010	57,088	24,480	8,660	412	14,213	11,247	6,291	4,410	9,501	1,470
2011	57,479	25,257	10,502	337	13,198	11,474	5,544	5,205	8,565	1,094
+/- from last year	0.7%	3.2%	21.3%	-18.2%	-7.1%	2.0%	-11.9%	18.0%	-9.9%	-25.6%

III. Future Perspectives

1. Integration of drug investigation sources in Taiwan (Taiwan High Prosecutors Office)

Professional drug investigation institutes and information sharing mechanism will be established in Taiwan to effectively integrate the resources and information of drug investigation related matters. The established mechanism may be helpful in case clarification and crime investigation. The coordination mechanisms among ministries, prosecutor offices, and district prosecutor offices will be established to effectively resolve unnecessary and repetitive works done by the public sector. Experts from different fields will be recruited to join drug investigation teams in order to help analyze cases and track down main suspects behind criminal organizations. The collaboration between the public sector and private enterprises will be highly promoted to strictly monitor drug smuggling channels, which will definitely be a great help. The training of law officers will be enhanced and the pre-service and in-service trainings of drug investigation staff will be improved to intensify professional drug investigation knowledge and case handling experience. By exchanging experience and gaining new knowledge in the public sector, the quality of the drug investigation staff will be improved to increase the effectiveness of the drug investigation force.

2. Enhancement of collaboration and information exchange with overseas countries (National Police Agency, Ministry of Interior)

The drug issue is an international problem. As Taiwan is not a major drug making country, unscrupulous people or gangsters who want to sell drugs have to purchase drugs in Southeast Asia, Europe, or America. If Taiwan is able to enhance the collaboration and intelligence exchange with overseas countries, the drug investigation task can be made easier. When law enforcement and police agencies in Taiwan receive information regarding unscrupulous persons or gangsters wanting to purchase drugs in overseas countries, they may report the suspects' status and related information to overseas law enforcement agencies and

request them to examinel these people in order to understand the case clearly and to assist in case investigation. Similarly, when overseas law enforcement agencies discover drug dealers, unscrupulous people or gangsters in their countries are communicating with scrupulous people or gangsters in Taiwan, in addition to paying close attention to these people, they may report to law enforcement agencies in Taiwan and collaborate with us if necessary to fight against drug-related crime effectively.

3. Enhancement of coastal guard patrol using technological equipment (Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan)

The CGA is the frontline law enforcement agency that maintains the order of territorial waters and coasts of Taiwan. In order to effectively fight against crime, the 3-dimensional patrol power of coastal patrol, sea patrol and air patrol will be established based on the aspects of "intercepting drug-related crime on sea" and "blocking drug-related crime on coasts." Technological equipment will be used to replace manpower. By collecting information in advance and using a digital command management system, a strong maritime law enforcement power will be established to effectively prevent drug-related crime on the sea and on coasts.

4. Assistance of the customs' drug investigation work with advanced investigation equipment

As to work with the WCO SAFE, the customs' drug investigation action is improving continuously under the situation where the customs clearance is getting faster and the smuggling techniques are constantly renewed and perfected. In addition to using a risk management mechanism to screen out suspected targets, advanced drug investigation equipment will be employed to improve usefulness. Mobile container x-ray inspection system, drug/explosive detector and suspected container unloading zone will be installed and established to assist with customs' investigations.

5. Improvement of the storage and management of drug evidence (Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice)

i. It has been 20 years since the Executive Yuan assigned the Bureau of Investigation to control, store and manage part of the confiscated drugs, in 1993. The hardware facility of the drug storage has deteriorated over time and a modern drug storage facility is needed to ensure that drug evidence is stored in its best condition.

ii. Before the drug storage is re-established, the MJIB will continue to strengthen the drug evidence control procedure and the audit process to prevent negligence and ensure drug

evidence is 100% correct to effectively support law enforcement agencies for a quick prosecution of the cases.

iii. The educational training of drug storage staff will be enhanced to improve their management efficiency with professional service management attitude. Regular urine tests and an internal control mechanism will be conducted and applied, respectively, to avoid human error.

6. Enhancement of drug inspection in military force

(1) The reporting meeting will be used to prevent drug harm in advance

Report meeting mechanisms such as "Drug Prevention Report Meeting for Military Force" and "Regional Public Security Report Meeting" will continue to be used. The contact platform for the military police and regional military units will be constructed to intensify the supervision of drug trafficking channels and drug users. Suitable prevention measures will be provided to the Ministry of National Defense whenever appropriate. Moreover, the inspection procedure for emerging drugs will be established and the military police will be instructed to effectively control and inspect the drugs to prevent drug harms and to maintain cleanness in the military force.

(2) The testing strength will be enhanced to obtain accurate testing results

In 2011, the Forensic Science Center processed 2,366 drug testing cases submitted by military, judicial and prosecution agencies and military army troops. Moreover, in order to expand the testing strength and improve the testing skill and accuracy, 45 drug testing instruments and facilities including a High Performance Liquid Chromatography apparatus will be purchased to effectively improve the drug testing strength and efficiency.

(3) The think tank system will be expanded to intensify the consultation arrangement

In order to implement the Government's anti-drug policy, criminal information and suspects such as the investigation targets, transportation tools (vehicles, fishing boats, ships) and harbors (ports) will be put on file case by case to expand the database for drug information network. With close consultation arrangements and investigative action, drug information analysis can be efficiently provided; anti-drug and drug investigation results can be carried out at their best by an overall elevation in drug investigation work strength.

(4) A new case reporting channel will be established to expand the clue sources

The Ministry of National Defense's "1985 Hotline" will be integrated to establish

reporting and consultation services in 2012. The military forces' reporting hotlines and crime prevention operation will be included in the "Military Officer Service Card" which will be printed out and distributed to reporting and law-related consultation services officers, military dependents and the general public. With the convenient reporting channel, the clue sources will be expanded to improve the overall case investigation effectiveness.

(5) The source investigation will be intensified to cut off drug supply and demand

Emerging drugs have gotten more prevalent in Taiwan during the last few years. They penetrate into schools and the society through criminal organization, pubs, KTVs, and the internet to have serious negative effects on people's health. In order to effectively fight against drug-related crime, case investigation using existing case and origin investigation will be enhanced to track down organized, planned, and multi-national illegal drug trafficking organizations to reach the political goals of "resisting drugs on the other side" and "cutting off drugs on the coasts" instructed by the Executive Yuan.

IV. Conclusion

Drug investigation is very complicated and is not a job that can be done independently by a unit or a country. Drug-related crimes have become more serious and complicated than ever before due to globalization. Wider vision and greater patience are needed. With the integration of law enforcement agencies and the collaboration with overseas countries, Taiwan is able to exchange information with overseas law enforcement agencies and to coordinate with their systems and laws. It is hoped the anti-drug strategy planning or the tactic analysis will be perfected to break through tangible and intangible boundaries and restraints to grasp the case solving opportunity that may be gone in seconds, bring down drug-related organizations completely and construct a close and boundary-free drug smuggling investigation network.

▶ Part VI

Drug Rehabilitation

Chief Editors: Department of Health, Executive Yuan

Associate Editors: Ministry of Education
Ministry of National Defense
Ministry of the Interior
Ministry of Justice
Taipei City Government
Kaohsiung City Government
New Taipei City Government
Taichung City Government
Tainan City Government
Yilan County Government
Chiayi City Government
Drug Abuse Prevention Center
Private Organization- Prison Fellowship Taichung
Agape House
Operation Dawn
No-Crime Promotion Association
Libertas
Taiwan Harm Reduction Association
Kaohsiung City Youth Care and Shelter Services Center

I. Preface

The drug abuse population in Taiwan is becoming younger. New emerging drugs are released constantly and the means of drug trafficking are evolving to be much more complicated. Through exchanges among peers, the drug abuse issue has penetrated into the lives of youths.

According to the student drug abuse statistics reported by schools of all grade levels to the Campus Security Report Center in the last five years, drug abuse is most prevalent among junior and senior high school students, the number of which increases year after year. Moreover, the National Police Agency indicates that the number of 12 to 18 year olds in violation of the Drug Control Act is also increasing year after year. Ketamine, amphetamine, and MDMA are now the prevailing drugs abused or possessed by youths in that particular age range. Much research show that, the earlier one comes to contact with drugs, the more likely he/she will come in contact with highly addictive drugs in the future. Youths may adopt offensive criminal behavior under the influence of drugs, be inclined to rob or steal by persuasion of gang members in order to maintain a drug supply, or be directly involved in drug trafficking due to the surrounding drug subcultures. Many serious social issues may be result from the deterioration caused by drug-abuse, which is why it is an issue in dire need for the utmost attention from society.

II. Current Development

1. Drug treatment development and achievement by the Department of Health

▶ Bureau of Medical Affairs, Department of Health

Drug users are becoming younger and younger in Taiwan. Places where youths frequently gather, such as KTV, pubs, and Internet cafes have become rallying points for youths to come into contact with drugs. As law enforcement agencies in Taiwan have put great efforts in drug investigation in the last few years to reduce drug sources and supplies, heroin, morphine and amphetamine have become harder to obtain, which, in turn, has led to more emerging drugs (MDMA, ketamine, and mephedrone) being abused by youths. These emerging drugs have penetrated schools to cause severe harmful effects to students. As for youths with lower levels of drug addiction, the main reasons for them to use drugs can be attributed to the environment (e.g. peer pressure or places of social gathering), the family (e.g. family member abusing drugs, bad relationship with parents, poverty, broken family or lack of parental care, etc.) and individual factors (e.g. curiosity, personal desire, escape from pressure, etc.). Most of these youths undergo psychological and/or behavioral counseling at school. Only a very few of these youths, who are referred

to medical institutes from schools, are serious drug addicts. Their treatment pattern is the same as for adult drug addicts. Currently, treatment models for drug addicts provided by the Department of Health include:

(1) Withdrawal therapy

i. In terms of abstinence treatments for Schedule 1 to Schedule 4 drug addicts, opioid addicts may undergo alternative therapy. The treatments for addicts of other drugs are mainly focused on supportive therapy, psychological therapy and social reconstruction therapy. If physiological withdrawal symptoms such as mental illness, sleep disorder, depression, and anxiety disorder occur during the therapy, most of the symptoms can be relieved by taking appropriate medication. Moreover, as addiction to Schedule 3 and 4 drugs is less severe than the addiction to Schedule 1 and 2 drugs, youths would be able to withdraw from the drugs by simply not using them. As for the main reason of repeated drug use, aside from environmental influences, drug addicts often fail to set aside the temptation and start using drugs again due to weakened willpower. Therefore, the anti-drug concept for youths should focus on avoiding drugs in the first place (abstinence) rather than abstinence treatment (detoxification). However, currently there are few youths in the drug rehabilitation centers who are referred by schools or are seeking help on their own. Many youths find sustenance in drugs as they are driven by curiosity, or to satisfy personal desire, or avoid pressure from reality. Upon understanding the reason for using drugs, enhancement of psychological fortitude and counseling are the keys to successful therapy. For counseling and therapy, the most important factor is to initiate the treatment as early as possible to maximize treatment effects. Continuous periodical diagnosis and treatment should be provided to condition youths' behavioral patterns and increase their sense of responsibility.

ii. The Department of Health has completed the "Clinical Guideline on Alternative Therapy for Opioid Addiction" as well as the "Clinical Guideline on Alternative Therapy for Schedule 2 Drug Users", and is planning to establish the "Clinical Guideline on Alternative Therapy for Schedule 3 Drug Users." The abovementioned guidelines will be provided to clinical treatment staff and drug prevention staff for use in assisting drug users.

iii. By the end of December 2011, there were 108 drug treatment institutions designated by the Department of Health in Taiwan to increase the supply of drug treatment services and to enhance regional distribution as well as prevalence of the institutions. In the

institutions, there are psychiatrists, nurses, clinical psychological doctors, occupational therapists, and social workers to provide medical treatment, psychological treatment, physiotherapy, counseling referral services, and other resources to drug addicts. Moreover, six core abstinence treatment hospitals under the Psychiatric Network are invited each year to conduct regular training for medical staff of the abstinence treatment institutions to improve their professional knowledge.

iv. From September to December 2010, the DOH subsidized and organized the "Reward Program for Improvement of Medical Treatment Status in Correctional Facilities" in Keelung Prison, Taoyuan Prison, Yunlin Prison and Taiyuan Skill Training Institute and provided 14 sessions of group psychological therapy to 1,682 inmates suffering from drug addiction. From December 2010, methadone maintenance therapy services have been provided in Keelung Prison and Yunlin Prison. After investigation and evaluation, 63 inmates had participated in the therapy by the end of December 2011. Abstinence willingness evaluations before release from prison and follow-up telephone interviews after release are also provided. By the end of December 2011, 6 inmates who underwent methadone maintenance therapy were released from prison. For those who received methadone maintenance therapy and were released from the two abovementioned prisons, at least one follow-up telephone interview was conducted within three months after they were released. The institution conducted a 100% follow-up rate. Among which, five cases were transferred successfully to the communities to continue their therapy. The average success rate for the transition treatment is 83.33%. On the other hand, for those who did not receive methadone maintenance therapy in Keelung Prison or Yunlin Prison, these inmates underwent methadone maintenance therapy assessment before they were released from prison. By the end of December 2011, 18 and 22 inmates were released from each prison, respectively, and started undergoing methadone maintenance therapy. They accounted for 22.5% and 12.36% of the inmates who received the assessment and completed their sentences. Previous therapy results are statistically compiled as follows:

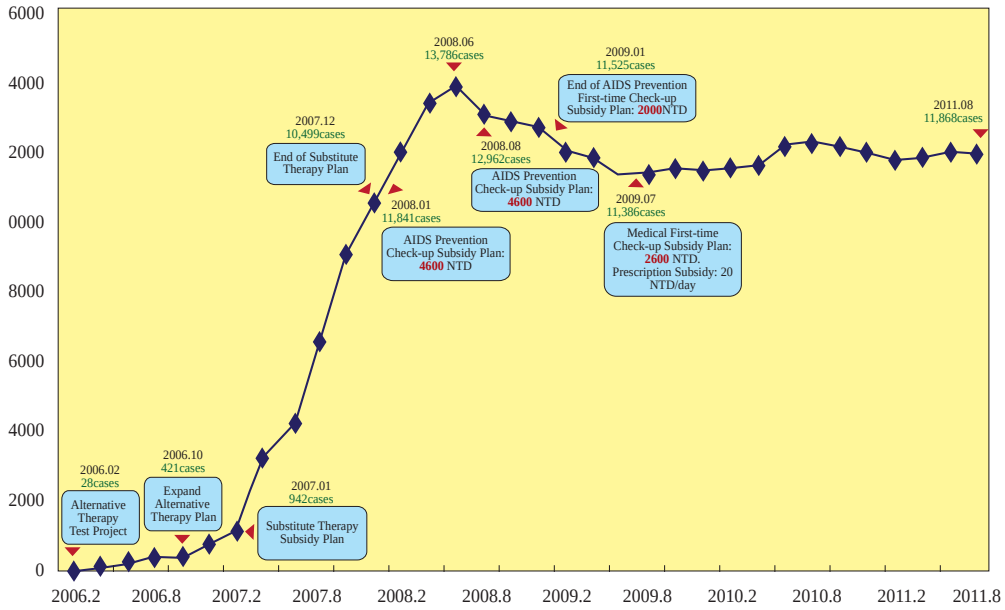
"Reward Program for Improvement of Medical Treatment Status in Correctional Facilities"-Table for number of inmates receiving methadone maintenance therapy assessment in prison and number of inmates receiving methadone maintenance therapy after release from prison

Organizer	Keelung Hospital, DOH	Chiayi Branch, Taichung Veterans General Hospital
Participating Prison	Keelung Prison	Yunlin Prison
No. of people receiving methadone maintenance therapy assessment before release from prison (A)	137	664
No. of people recommended to receive methadone maintenance therapy after assessment (B)	135	398
No. of people receiving methadone maintenance therapy assessment and completing their sentence (C)	80	178
No. of people receiving methadone maintenance therapy in community after release from prison (D)	18	22
Ratio of No. of people receiving methadone maintenance therapy in community after release from prison (D/C)	22.5%	12.36

(2) Alternative Therapy

i. There are only a few opioid addicts among youths, and alternative therapy may be applied to help them recover from such addiction. Alternative therapies adopt harm reduction and maintenance as the main concepts. In a clinical situation, when a habit has already formed, a non-toxic drug is used as a substitute. Recovery programs such as health education, regular physical and psychological health examinations, urine drug tests and group psychological therapy must also be used simultaneously to effectively reduce the addicts' desire and temptation to use drugs and to maintain a sound physiological and mental condition to reduce the harmful effects of drugs on not only individuals, but also on the family and society. Currently, the clinical substitutes used to treat heroin addiction are listed under Schedule 2 and 3 regulated drugs, which mean they can be addictive. If they are cut off suddenly, withdrawal symptoms may occur. Therefore, many people have to continue using drugs for their whole lives. However, under strict supervision, the dosage of methadone may be slowly decreased to reach drug abstinence.

ii. The DOH has been organizing the Drug Abuse Prevention Center Treatment Subsidy Program since 2009, for which a certain amount of subsidy is used to pay for the medical costs for non-AIDS drug addicts to participate in methadone maintenance therapy. By the end of December 2011, 105 medical institutes in Taiwan had provided methadone maintenance therapy services. On average, 11,959 people were provided with the service every month and a total of 12,319,694 people took methadone as a form of therapy. Aside from methadone, another substitute drug also used to treat opioid addiction is buprenorphine. It has been subsidized by the DOH or paid by the addict since 2006. In 2011, the DOH included buprenorphine under the list of subsidy items for alternative therapy. In 2011, a total of 13,423,320 took this particular drug.



(3) Day-time community rehabilitation for drug addicts

On the 26th of December 2006, the DOH collaborated with the MOJ to establish the first therapeutic community, "Jia Lao Village," in the Tsaotun Branch of Taichung Prison, which is beside the Tsaotun Psychiatric Center. Tsaotun Psychiatric Center is responsible for the physical facilities planning and business set-up. Jia Lao Village started to receive petients in February 2007. On the 26th of July 2012, Jia Lao Village will be transformed into a day-time community rehabilitation center for drug addicts.

Day-time Community Rehabilitation Model for Drug Addicts:

- It is not a medication-based treatment center, but rather a day-time community rehabilitation center focusing on group therapy, activity therapy, and individual counseling.

- Target patients include heroin, amphetamine, ketamine, and alcohol addicts.
- Depending on the target's requirement, customized and continuous rehabilitation services are provided, including physiological, psychological, occupational, and social rehabilitation services.
- Relapse prevention is the main goal of the treatment, which emphasizes a balance of lifestyle, reconstruction of cognition and learning of social adaptive skills to encourage the targets to maintain long-term abstinence.

(4) Social rehabilitation by private organizations

Private organizations are encouraged and subsidized to provide religious/spiritual support or abstinence treatment to counsel drug addicts and help them return to society and improve their ability to function in society. In 2011, the DOH subsidized Agape House, Operation Dawn, Prison Fellowship Taichung and Kaohsiung City Youth Care and Shelter Services Center to conduct drug rehabilitation programs. The Youth Care and Shelter Services Center in particular targets the abstinence treatment program for youths. The Center provides young addicts residential treatment, assists them in adapting to society and helps to stabilize their emotions, as well as offering psychological counseling, treatment, and occupational training.

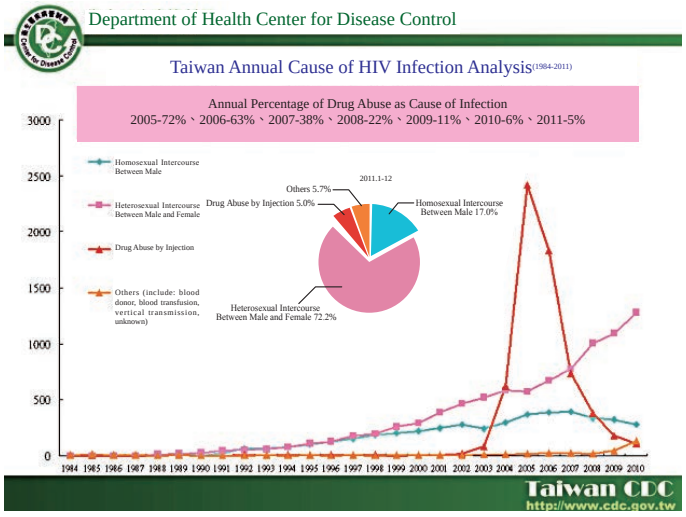
▶ Center for Disease Control

The purpose of the Harm Reduction Program is to reduce the harmful effects of drugs on the individual, the family, and society. The main strategies include: (1) Health Education and Consultation Services- It teaches drug addicts the correct concepts for prevention of blood-borne diseases, such as AIDS, and provides screening and consultation services to detect such cases early, in order to provide treatment and prevent these cases from infecting others. (2) Needle Cleaning Program- It provides addicts follow-up counseling and abstinence consultation service to prevent them from being infected with Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C or AIDS from drug use; (3) Alternative Therapy- It provides addicts who are unable to quit drugs with a low-risk oral substitute drug to replace the high-risk intravenous injection and provides follow-up counseling, education and a detoxification referral service. The "Needle Cleaning Program" and the "Alternative Therapy" offer platforms and institutions for counselors to interact with drug addicts in order to carry out health education, consultation services, and even urine drug tests, which can then determine suitable treatments programs for addicts.

Since the Harm Reduction Program was implemented in 2005, a total of 14,834,596 needles were distributed by the end of 2011 for the Needle Cleaning Program. Currently,

approximately 290,000 needles are distributed every month and a total of 2,014,088 drug addicts have visited the Needle Cleaning and Consultation Service Station, which means approximately 30,000 addicts visit the Station every month. A total of 901 Needle Cleaning and Consultation Service Stations have been established and more than 939 Used Needle Recycling Bins have been set up. Used needles are recycled regularly at an increasing rate, from less than 1% in the beginning to 90% in the most current stage. Average needle recycling rate is 76% and a total of 13,860,000 empty needles have been recycled.

Since the Harm Reduction Program has first been implemented, the number of drug addicts infected with AIDS has dramatically decreased. There were 1,833, 738, 383, 178, 105, and 99 drug addicts infected with AIDS in years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The proportion of the number of drug addicts in all reported AIDS cases has been reduced from 63% in 2006 to 5% in 2011 (As shown in the figure below).



2. Drug treatment development and achievement by Ministry of Justice

(1) Current development of probationary rehabilitation and mandatory rehabilitation

i. Current development of probationary rehabilitation

a. State of probationary facilities launched: In 1998, The MOJ has established probationary facilities at various detention centers (19 facilities) and juvenile protection centers (18 facilities) in accordance with Article 27 of the Drug Control Act. Since the amendment of the Article of the abovementioned act on the 5th of November 2010, all rehabilitation centers are required to establish probationary facilities. The Agency of Corrections (MOJ) planned to establish probationary facilities in the drug abuser treatment centers in Sindian, Taichung, and Kaohsiung

on the 1st of October 2011. It is hoped the clinical psychiatrists and social workers of existing rehabilitation centers would improve the quality and benefits of the probationary facilities. Furthermore, the probationary facilities of Sindian Drug Abuser Treatment Center, Taichung Drug Abuser Treatment Center, Kaohsiung Drug Abuser Treatment Center, Taipei Women's Detention Center, Taichung Detention Center, Kaohsiung Detention Center, Hualien Detention Center, Penghu Detention Center, Kinman Detention Center, Taipei Juvenile Detention House, and Tainan Juvenile Detention House were assigned to be in charge of admitting probationary rehabilitators. Medical resources and relating manpower are integrated and applied to strengthen the medical services of probationary rehabilitation.

b. State of admittance: In 2011, 8,565 drug addicts were admitted to the probationary facilities (male: 7,107; female: 1,458), a 9.9% reduction from the previous year (9,501 rehabilitators). In 2011, 9,703 rehabilitators were released from the probationary facilities. Among them, 1,086 addicts (11.2%) were diagnosed with tendency to continue drug use, a 4.1% reduction from the previous year (15.3%). By the end of 2011, there were 883 addicts on probationary rehabilitation.

c. Rehabilitation period: two months at the most

d. Probationary rehabilitation process: Probationary rehabilitation is implemented according to the "Statute of Execution for Rehabilitation Penalty." The MOJ has also established the 40-day operation procedure for probationary rehabilitation, which covers four steps, including Case Accepting, Physiological Detoxification, Tendency Determination for Continuation of Drug Use and Pending to be Released.

e. Probationary rehabilitation affairs:

(a) Determination for Drug Use Continuation: A contract is signed between each probationary facility and the regional medical institute with a Department of Psychology. The medical institute assigns psychologists and a clinical psychiatrist regularly to go to the facility to evaluate every drug addict's level of addiction according to the Assessment Standard for Tendency of Drug Use Continuation and summarize the addict's behavior and performance in the facility before making the final diagnosis.

(b) Probationary Rehabilitation Treatment: The medical, religious, and social resources introduced by the probationary facilities provide religious counseling, career

counseling, social education, health education, legal education, and abstinence counseling to enhance the rehabilitators' knowledge of the harm of using illegal drugs.

(c) General Medical Treatment Service: The probationary facilities sign the Medical Treatment Collaboration Agreement with the core hospitals in the Psychiatric Network in six areas of responsibity, including Taipei, northern Taiwan, central Taiwan, southern Taiwan, Kaohsiung, and eastern Taiwan. Medical treatment services are provided to the probationary rehabilitators to maintain their health.

(d) Follow-up Counseling outside the Facility: In order to allow probationary rehabilitators to return to society with success, the probationary facility provides the rehabilitator's information to the Drug Abuse Prevention Center in the rehabilitator's city of resident as he/she is released from the facility. The Center will conduct follow-up counseling to help the rehabilitator to return to the society and thus prevent relapse.

ii. Current development of mandatory rehabilitation

a. Launch of probationary facilities: The Agency of Corrections (MOJ) established four independent drug abuser treatment centers in Sindian, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Taitung, as well as five drug abusers' treatment centers in prisons (including three women's drug abuser treatment centers).

b. Admittance: In 2011, 1,094 drug addicts were admitted to the probationary facilities (male: 982; female: 112), a 25.6% reduction from the previous year (1,470 rehabilitators). By the end of 2011, there were 734 addicts on probationary rehabilitation.

c. Rehabilitation period: over six months but no longer than one year.

d. Rehabilitation process: The rehabilitation is implemented according to Statute of Rehabilitation Penalty which is divided into three stages: Adaptation Stage, Psychological Counseling Stage, and Social Adaptation Stage. After passing the three stages, the rehabilitator may apply for treatment suspension.

e. Rehabilitation program:

(a) Psychological Intervention: There are professional clinical psychiatrists and social workers in the drug abuser treatment center. In addition to the basic rehabilitation

stages mentioned above, professional psychological treatment, consultation counseling, and social assistance regarding drug addiction are provided to each rehabilitator according to his/her needs.

(b) Diverse treatment and counseling programs: In order to allow rehabilitators to undergo holistic rehabilitation in physical, psychological and spiritual aspects, the drug abuser treatment centers collaborate with religious groups, social groups, academic units and governmental agencies to provide diverse rehabilitation counseling programs such as religion-based rehabilitation classes, occupational or skill training classes including computer maintenance, baking and scripture reading. Enrichment and self-development classes such as calligraphy and art counseling courses are also included in the program. Through arts and skill training, it is hoped the rehabilitators would develop recreational hobbies and skills as they return to society.

(c) Introduction and integration of medical treatment resources: In view of the diseases brought about by drug addiction, drug abuser treatment centers have been collaborating with the DOH or community medical institutes since April 2006 to improve the quality and quantity of medical services in the centers. Integrated medical teams for drug treatment are introduced to provide rehabilitation medical services and improve the rehabilitators' awareness regarding their drug addiction problems and the accessibility to medical resources.

(d) Follow-up Counseling outside the Center: In order to extend treatment, drug abuser treatment centers have established a collaboration mechanism with regional drug abuse prevention centers. Before rehabilitators are released from the drug abuser treatment center, counselors from the drug abuse prevention center will introduce relevant resources to the rehabilitators. As a rehabilitator is released, the counselor will send the rehabilitator's information to all drug abuse prevention centers to allow follow-up counseling and provide the most appropriate services depending on the ex-drug offender's needs.

(2) Deferred prosecution granted by the effects of abstinence treatment

In terms of Schedule 1 drug users, the District Prosecutors' Offices granted 1,868 drug users deferred prosecution and ordered them to undergo abstinence treatment in 2011. This accounts for 16.9% of the overall number of prosecutions of Schedule 1 drug

use offenses (11,035 users), which is above the 12% annual goal set by the MOJ. The MOJ will continue to demand the increase in the number of deferred prosecutions to effectively introduce medical resources to treat drug users and resolve their addictions, instead of repeatedly being subjected to imprisonment as an ineffective alleviation of addiction. In addition, the District Prosecutors' Offices continued the pilot scheme in 2011 and granted 1,839 Schedule 2 drug users deferred prosecution and ordered abstinence treatment. The number accounts for 14.8% of the overall number of prosecutions of Schedule 2 drug offenders (12,392 users). Deferred prosecutions for 461 drug users were withdrawn, which accounts for 25% of the total number of deferred prosecution, lower than the 44.4% deferred prosecution withdrawn rate for heroin users. It is evident that the pilot program of granting Schedule 2 drug users deferred prosecution and ordering them to undergo abstinence treatment, is more effective than the alternative therapy for Schedule 1 drug users. Thus, the MOJ and the DOH began amending the "Regulations for Implementation of Drug Abstinence Treatment and Standards for Treatment." After supporting measures are implemented, the MOJ will start promoting abstinence treatment for Schedule 2 drug users who are granted deferred prosecution. In addition to effectively reducing repeat drug offenders, the occurrence of drug-related crime, and the imprisonment rate of drug offenders will also be reduced. The drug-related policy in Taiwan will become as effective as policies in other countries and, as a result, reduce the harmful effects of drugs on society.

(3) Drug abstinence strategies promoted by drug abuse prevention centers under the supervision of the MOJ

The MOJ has been assisting drug abuse prevention centers since 2006 to integrate with various agencies and organizations and promote drug abstinence strategies. Currently, the world's opinion towards drug addicts has transformed from viewing them as offenders to viewing them as patients with a chronic disease. Therefore, in addition to offering medical treatment, psychological assistance must also be provided to help addicts to adjust their habits and reduce recidivism. Related abstinence strategies proposed by the MOJ include:

i. In order to help drug addicts withdraw from their addictions, the Taiwan After-Care Association collaborates with Operation Dawn and Agape House and invites ex-addicts who have successfully withdrawn from drugs to talk about their experiences or work as counselors during counseling sessions in halfway houses, prisons and individual (group) counseling sessions in communities to inspire drug addicts to successfully withdraw from their addictions.

ii. In order to construct a family support system, family support services are included under the key work items for drug abuse prevention centers. Moreover, local private organizations are integrated to provide family support service to enhance family support to addicts.

iii. Drug abuse prevention centers have organized family care events, family support group events and employment campaigns for drug addicts and their family members to help them acquire employment or resolve their family issues. In 2011, 3,534 people participated in 157 family care events and 1,520 people participated in 195 family support group events.

iv. In order to support drug addicts in withdrawing, drug abuse prevention centers organize training sessions for volunteers to improve their knowledge. Moreover, a volunteer's counseling assistance is one of the key factors to assist the centers to implement the one-volunteer one-addict model to effectively help the addicts to withdraw from addiction.

3. Drug treatment development and achievement by the Ministry of Education

For drug abusers reported by schools of all grade levels, in addition to the "Implementation Plan and Counseling Procedure for Tertiary Student Drug Abuser Prevention," the MOE requests schools to establish Tsunghue Teams to provide counseling sessions to drug abusers. However, in the case that educators do not have professional drug abstinence knowledge, the MOE planned a pilot program for the "Student Drug Abuser Prevention Professional Consultation Service Group" in 2010 and invited experts to involve psychologists, counselors, clinical psychiatrists and social workers to devote themselves to counseling student drug abusers.

In 2011, the MOE subsidized New Taipei City, Taoyuan County, Taichung City, and Pingtung County to establish the "Student Drug Abuser Prevention Professional Consultation Service Groups" and organized four "Solution-focused Consultation and Counseling Seminars" in order to improve the counseling volunteers' counseling skills. In terms of the pilot scheme for the Consultation Service Group, the 21-day Adventure Therapy Program in the mountains organized by New Taipei City is the most well-known. The promotion process underwent by New Taipei City is therefore briefly described below: In order to cope with insufficient counseling staff and support from schools of all grade levels, which causes schools to be incapable of dealing with serious drug abusers, the New Taipei City After-school Student Counseling Committee consulted with the Department of Health in 2010 to work on

Orientation 1: Internal Therapy Program- Measuring therapy effectiveness based on brain wave analysis

Orientation 2: Family Reconstruction- Family support group

Orientation 3: Career Planning and Skill Training- Cooking classes

Orientation 4: Cognition Reconstruction Program- Cognitive abstinence group

Orientation 5: Relapse Prevention Program- Relapse prevention group

Orientation 6: Healthy Life Management- Group health education

Orientation 7: Religious and Spiritual Education Program- New Life Christian Group

Orientation 8: Humanistic and Artistic Education- Tissue paper collage class

the "Non-Heroin Abstinence Program," together to improve the plans for student counseling. With the pilot program for the "Student Drug Abuser Prevention Professional Consultation Service Group," students are escorted to the Songde Branch of Taipei City Hospital to receive treatment every week starting in October 2010. By May 2011, the Consultation Service Groups have served 26 student drug abusers. Cities participating in the pilot program join with experts, psychologists, and psychiatrists to participate in the counseling of serious student drug abusers. In particular, the Taichung Contact Office collaborates with the Association of Clinical Psychologists, and Pingtung collaborates with the Counseling Psychologist Association to establish the most unique and helpful consultation and counseling models.

According to the "Implementation Plan and Counseling Procedure for Tertiary Student Drug Abuser Prevention" and the "Implementation Strategy for Drug Abuse Prevention and Control in School," the MOE requests schools to enhance secondary prevention for specific individuals in schools with the tendency to become drug abusers; urine drug screening was conducted on students in the intensive-care group, and identified, in advance, students users. When students are found to abuse drugs, schools must utilize counseling resources and integrate teachers, parents, and counseling staff to establish the Tsunghue Team to provide appropriate intervention and guidance (3 months as a term). It is hoped the students who use drugs out of curiosity or the primary addicts may stay away from drugs and temptation after the 3-month counseling session. Moreover, follow-up counseling sessions are conducted to prevent students from relapsing into drug-using patterns. In 2011, 1,526 Tsunghue Teams were established by schools of all grade levels, and 544 students completed the 3-month counseling session. For students who are suspected of using Schedule 1 or 2 drugs, schools would request cooperation from the parents to transfer them to drug treatment centers designated by the DOH to seek help and to reduce drug harm and prevent relapse. In 2011, 71 students were transferred by the schools to drug treatment centers (58 suspected Schedule 2 drug users; 13 suspected Schedule 3 drug users).

Currently, there are insufficient counseling teachers in schools, while most of them do not have much knowledge in drug abuse. Moreover, most of the student drug abusers have trouble with family and friends, some of them are even drop-outs, which makes it difficult for counseling teachers to provide effective assistance. In 2011, the MOE assigned substitute military service draftees, along with school staff, to provide counseling sessions to student drug abusers. In order to achieve effective results in the Tsunghue project upon its initiation, 96 educational substitute military service draftees underwent anti-drug training and were assigned to elementary schools and junior high schools to provide counseling sessions to

specific individuals and students in the intensive-care sector of the Tsunghue Team. Moreover, the MOE promoted the Anti-drug Counseling Volunteer Program and recruited caring, patient, and enthusiastic individuals, including university/college students, to join the Tsunghue Counseling Volunteers. In 2011, 1,180 volunteers were recruited and trained to provide early intervention and long-term care to student drug abusers and to help the students to develop legitimate hobbies and drug rejection capabilities to prevent them from the influences of drugs.

4. Drug treatment development and achievement by Ministry of National Defense

In order to implement the Government's anti-drug strategies and work with the Executive Yuan Anti-Drug Assembly, the Ministry of National Defense established the National Military Drug Prevention Team on July 3rd 2006. The Military and Law Office is in charge of the overall secretarial work and established a "Drug Abstinence Division," "Drug Rehabilitation Division" and "Drug Investigation Division." With parallel collaboration and vertical integration, the overall anti-drug force is implemented to start the military drug prevention work.

(1) Accordance: According to the "Regulations on Urine Drug Screening for Military Officers," the targets of urine drug screening are divided into seven categories. A different screening scope is established for each category to help focus on the key points and to find the right solution.

(2) Screening Targets: New conscripts, inmates in military prisons, officers, sergeants, and soldiers who violate the Drug Control Act, drivers of military aircraft, ships or vehicles, staff serving in the air traffic control bureau/center, staff involved with drug testing, research and investigation and drug user suspects with evidence to prove drug use- Urine drug screenings are conducted to alert them not to take chances and become involved with narcotics.

(3) Implementation Method: The samples with positive results from the urine drug screening are sent to regional Armed Force Hospital for re-testing. If the results still come back positive, the urine samples are sent to the Military Police Command or Tri-Service General Hospital (urine drug screening institute recognized by the DOH) to confirm the test results. For those still come back with positive results, the respective units are notified and the subjects are penalized according to law.

(4) Rehabilitation Service: Those from MND units who are in need of drug treatment may seek advice in Armed Force Hospitals. Currently, Tri-Service General Hospital, Kaohsiung Armed Force General Hospital, Taichung Armed Force General Hospital, Taoyuan Armed Force General Hospital, Zuoying Armed Force General Hospital, Hualien Armed Force General Hospital, Gangshan Armed Force Hospital, and Beitou Armed Force Hospital provide professional drug treatment services.

(5) Implementation Effectiveness:

i. In 2011, 700,171 military staff underwent urine drug screening, where 143 samples came back with positive results which gave the confirmed positive rate of 0.02%.

ii. In 2011, 8,207 military staff sought advice in the drug treatment outpatient service in the Armed Force Hospitals. Among them, 785 staff underwent treatment and 431 are still under medication.

The MND will follow the principles of "prevention over treatment" and "screening over rehabilitation"and continue to request all officers and soldiers to follow the anti-drug principles and provide abstinence service according to the Controlled Drug Act. Moreover, as to work with the Government's policy, the MND will continue to promote its drug prevention program. The work that will need to be done and intensified in the future is as follows:

a. To organize seminars regarding "drug appearance and category recognition," "recognition of drug addiction" and "drug evidence collecting and assessment procedure" for primary-level military cadres and managers to improve their drug prevention-related knowledge.

b. Apply the weekly military education TV program, Voice of Han, Youth Daily News, Victorious, Valor, Home Sweet Home, and other military publications to promote the anti-drug policy and publish articles on the danger of using drugs.

c. To establish the nominal roll for military staff that use or sell drugs. It must include class, age, gender and service type for convenient categorization and statistical collection. The nominal roll is used as a reference for anti-drug policy.

d. To encourage and assist Schedule 3 and 4 drug users to seek advice and follow-up

treatment in the abstinence treatment outpatient service in the Armed Force Hospitals.

5. Drug treatment development and achievement by Ministry of the Interior

(1) Department of Social Affairs, Ministry of the Interior

The Department of Social Affairs worked with the Ministry of Justice to organize the seminar on the Program Plan for Drug Addict Family Support Service (2009/9/30). In terms of the resolutions reached for the fund, the subsidy plan for the public welfare lottery fund may be applied for from the MOI or the subsidy plan for the subscribed fine of deferred prosecution may be applied for from District Prosecutors' Offices. In 2011, four cities/counties were subsidized by the MOI.

(2) National Conscription Agency, Ministry of the Interior

i. Convince conscripts to seek treatment

The NCA lists conscripts with prior drug-related criminal records, confession to seek treatment and abnormal urine drug screening results as "specific individuals" for control and enhances the management of the environment nearby their service areas. Moreover, the NCA requests all service units to conduct unscheduled, abrupt follow-up urine drug screening every two to three months on the controlled conscripts. For those whose results come back positive and whose proposed medication proofs do not help them to be excluded from drug use after the Institute of Forensic Science dispels doubts: conscripts who use Schedule 1 or 2 drugs are transferred to judicial agencies and conscripts who use Schedule 3 or 4 drugs are transferred to local police departments. For those whose results come back negative in two consecutive tests, the NCA is notified to remove them from the control list. Those who are suspected of using drugs are tested randomly until they complete their military service.

ii. Referral treatment and consultation

In order to intensify the effects of referral consultation, the NCA has entrusted hospitals specialized in drug abstinence (Beitou Armed Force Hospital, Taoyuan Mental Hospital, Chiayi Hospital, Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Kaohsiung Medial University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital, Taitung Hospital, Yuli Hospital) to provide a referral consultation service to conscripts who are drug abusers to reduce the in-service management risk for all service units.

iii. Assist conscripts listed under control transferring to drug abuse prevention centers after leaving military service

From October 2006 to December 2011, 112,961 conscripts underwent urine drug screening when they joined military service. The confirmed positive rate was 0.49%. The NCA established nominal rolls for conscripts with positive results, helped them to receive consultation and treatment and paid close attention on the follow-up counseling. Moreover, the NPA encouraged and agreed to transfer conscripts who are drug users to continue receiving help from prevention centers after relieved of military service.

6. Current development of Drug Abuse Prevention Centers in Taiwan

(1) New Taipei City Drug Abuse Prevention Center

i. New Taipei City Drug Abuse Prevention Center collaborates with Banciao District Prosecutors Office and Shilin District Prosecutors Office to conduct an abstinence treatment program for Schedule 1 and 2 drug users who are granted a deferred prosecution. In total, 124 Schedule 1 drug users entered deferred prosecution and 642 Schedule 2 drug users who entered deferred prosecution were transferred.

ii. New Taipei City Drug Abuse Prevention Center conducted random urine drug screening on 334 students in junior and senior (vocational) high schools. In total, 184 of them tested positive. Moreover, the New Taipei City Drug Abuse Prevention Center organized 21 Tsunghue Team meetings, implemented the Non-heroin Treatment Program, assisted 278 students to seek advice in outpatient services, and constructed a perfect drug abuse prevention network.

iii. The New Taipei City Drug Abuse Prevention Center sends New Year's Cards to those listed under-control at the end of the year to maintain a good relationship between the case specialists and their cases while promoting the hotline. In 2011, 3,267 cards were sent out and great feedback came from those who received the cards.

(2) Taichung City Drug Abuse Prevention Center

i. Enhance family support system to encourage drug addicts to be productive

a. Taichung City Drug Abuse Prevention Center conducted 14,905 telephone interviews

and 198 home visits and provided referral services if needed.

(a) Provided 158 job referrals (Employed: 51 people, Follow-up counseling: 41 people, Business set-up consultation: 2 people, No service needed: 23 people, Unable to be contacted: 41 people).

(b) Provided 82 long-term care referrals (subsidized by Social Affairs Bureau) (Subsidy granted: 24 people, Follow-up counseling: 47 people, Unqualified or unable to be contacted: 11 people).

(c) Provided private organization (Tzu Chi, Sin Yuan, family support centers and other foundations) residential treatment and services to 27 people.

b. The Taichung City Drug Abuse Prevention Center organized 12 Family Support Group Seminars with 115 people participating in them.

c. The Taichung City Drug Abuse Prevention Center organized a Parent-Child Education Family Day and invited case subjects and their family members on Father's Day and Mid-Autumn Festival to participate in the events. A total of three sessions were conducted with 82 people participating.

d. The Taichung City Drug Abuse Prevention Center collaborated with drug treatment institutions to organize 17 Group Counseling Sessions for Case Subjects and their Family Members. A total of 261 people participated in the sessions.

ii. Conduct diverse continuous marketing events

a. Greater Taichung Anti-drug Forum

Vice-Mayor Ping-Kun Tsai served as the chairman of the forum. People from different fields of expertise, drug investigators from judicial circles and drug treatment staff were invited to the forum to discuss and voice their opinions regarding the future development of the city's drug prevention strategies and the flaws in the previous strategies. Moreover, in terms of drug treatment issues, the following points were proposed: to enhance doctors' consensus in clinical treatment, to improve the retention rate of alternative therapy, and to promote the purpose of methadone maintenance therapy and harm reduction concept.

b. International Symposium on Drug Treatment and Psychosocial Therapy

In order to keep up with the most up-to-dated drug addiction treatment means, drug addiction and HIV prevention expert Professor David S. Metzger, Professor Marek C. Chawarski from Yale University and Director Adhi Nurhidayat at Addiction and AIDS Research Center were invited to share their experiences and ideas on drug treatment.

(3) Tainan City Drug Abuse Prevention Center

i. The average attendance rate for addicts who received alternative therapy was 86.1%. Those with three or more discontinued days reported in the regular report by alternative therapy agencies were tracked and visited by the case specialists of the Tainan City Drug Abuse Prevention Center so as to reduce the disappearance rate. In the future, the satisfaction survey will be conducted on drug addicts who receive alternative therapy in order to construct a treatment environment that meets their needs and provides case-centered services. Moreover, as for the "Recovery Station" established by the Jiali Health Center, the particular program will be extended to other district health centers to construct a more intense and intact social support network.

ii. Medical expense subsidy for drug addicts receiving alternative therapy: From January to December 2011, 1,316 non-HIV-infected drug addicts applied for an alternative therapy subsidy (Successful referral: 1,263 addicts); 207 drug addicts applied for an alternative therapy medication subsidy since the application was initiated on 18th of May 2011; 836 drug addicts applied for an alternative therapy subsidy from Tainan City

Government since the application was initiated on 5th of September 2011 (Successful referral: 830-7 from low-income families and 823 from families in general).

(4) Kaohsiung City Drug Abuse Prevention Center

i. In order to provide drug addicts convenient access to medical resources and drug treatment, there are 10 alternative therapy agencies and 12 designated drug treatment institutions in Kaohsiung City which are distributed in Kaohsiung sub-medical region, Gangshan sub-medical region and Qishan sub-medical region. In 2011, 10,936 cases of methadone maintenance therapy were received, 8,819 cases were closed, and 2,116 of the cases were still on the therapy. The retention rate was 69.02% and the attendance rate was 82.86%.

ii. The 0800 hotline and the help-seeking website provide drug addicts and their family members easy access to advice. Moreover, by integrating related resources and uniting the telephone consultation services, drug addicts, families and the general public are no longer limited by time and space when seeking advice and help. The quality and convenience of the services provided to drug addicts and their families are greatly improved. In 2011, a total of 694 calls were received via the 0800 hotline. The majority of the consultation topics falls in the category of "Others" (incl. marriage, family, parent-child relationship, risk management, anger management, alcohol addiction and accidental dialing) (29.5%), which is followed by psychological support (27.5%) and medical issues (19.8%).

iii. Two sessions of Group Therapy for Drug Addicts were organized with 25 people participating in them. Group therapy was applied to help the addicts to improve their motivation and confidence to quit drugs.

(5) Yilan County Drug Abuse Prevention Center

i. Drug Treatment for Drug Addicts

a. Alternative therapy subsidy for non-HIV-infected drug addicts:

In 2011, 195 cases were received. Among them, 70 cases discontinued the alternative therapy which gives a discontinued therapy rate of 35.9%. In total, 125 cases of the 195 cases received in 2011 were still on the alternative therapy which gives a continued therapy rate of 64.1%.

b. Treatment program for Schedule 2 drug users:

As the number of Schedule 2 drug users in Yilan County is rapidly increasing, Yilan County Drug Abuse Prevention Center applied for the use of the second reserve fund from the County Government in order to subsidize Schedule 2 drug users registered in Yilan County to undergo drug treatment. Each Schedule 2 drug user is subsidized NT$300 for each outpatient service or treatment. Each drug user is allowed to be subsidized for 13 times at most every year which means each of them is subsidized NT$3,900 every year. Moreover, the Center collaborated with the Yilan District Prosecutors Office to help Schedule 2 drug users with deferred prosecution to fulfill the drug treatment order. However, as Schedule 2 drug users only had discomfort due to psychological addiction and not physical addiction, drug treatment was not needed by any of the cases after health education. The Center also collaborated with the Yilan District Prosecutors Office to provide drug treatment to Schedule 2 drug users with deferred prosecution. As the District Prosecutors Office started screening the cases in mid-August 2011, there were only 14 cases decided by the end of December, for which 9 cases started going to the once a month counseling session and 22 drug treatments were conducted. A total of NT$6,600 was used.

ii. As to work with the "Supervision and Evaluation of Mental Health and Rehabilitation Institutions" in September 2011, two experts in charge of drug treatment agencies and alternative therapy agencies were hired to conduct a field investigation on the Center's medical service, staff arrangement and personnel qualification.

iii. The Center conducted the 8-hour "Educational Training for Experts in Alternative Therapy for Drug Addiction in Yilan County" on 12th of June 2011. A total of 77 people participated in it.

(6) Chiayi City Drug Abuse Prevention Center

i. Case referral and follow-up counseling

a. From January to December 2011, 438 drug addicts were listed for control and 345 drug addicts participated in alternative therapy. Among then, 199 of the addicts were first-time cases and medication was given for 46,232 person-times. The most common source of cases is those who visited the Center to seek help themselves, followed by drug offenders reported by prisons (excluding those participating in follow-up counseling). After evaluation, all of the cases listed for control were provided with telephone care (3,990 person-times), Home visits (297 person-times), medical treatment (229 person-times), employment opportunities (31 person-times), economic

support (18 person-times), counseling sessions (3 person-times), and religious-based information and care (147 person-times). In total, the services were provided 4,715 person-times.

b. The Center collaborated with Chiayi Prison and Chiayi Post Office to give Mother's Day cards and postage to 160 inmates as gifts before Mother's Day.

ii. The Center's diverse services

a. As to provide up-to-date employment information to drug addicts, the Center established the mobile phone text messaging service and sent 26 caring messages and reminders to each drug addict during holidays and festivals. A total of 6,040 messages were sent out.

b. The Center established the Chiayi City Anti-drug Fan Page on Facebook to provide comprehensive anti-drug information and offer a place for youths to interact with each other. Currently 195 people have joined the Fan Page.

c. Drug Treatment Group

The Center worked with the Chiayi Branch of the Taichung Veterans General Hospital to establish the Drug Treatment Group. In 2011, two groups were established. People with deferred prosecution were the main targets. The supervision mechanism during the participant's deferred prosecution period was used to increase their participation motivation and reach the goal of group treatment to effectively help them quit drugs. A total of 21 people participated in the Drug Treatment Group.

7. Current development of drug treatment by private organizations

(1) Taiwan AIDS Foundation

Taiwan AIDS Foundation held the premiere of the welfare short-film "Yes or No" on Valentine's Day 2012. The love story narrates how senior high school students are tempted by drugs while facing academic pressure and how they are struggling with conflict to

say yes or no to drugs. In addition to comical scenes, there are serious AIDS issues in the short-film. Zhi-Jie Di who plays the teacher in the short-film calls on the general public to value the seriousness of AIDS at the end of the film by narrating.

Director Peng Sun, two leading actors and Producer Li showed up at the premiere to give their support. Moreover, Vice-director Huang of the Agency of Corrections, Consultant Chen of the Legislative Yuan, Section Chief Tsai of the FDA, Miss Lin of Department of Education of Taipei City Government and staff from Department of Health of cities in Taiwan and other non-profit organizations all attended the premiere. Run-Xiu Wu from the sponsor of the short-film, Rotary International District 3480, and Chairman Yu-Li Zhong from one of the organizers of the short-film, Rotary Club of Taipei Fu-Jung, expressed their gratitude on the stage. In the future, more dramas that are closer to students' life and opinions will be released to attract students' attention to value the seriousness and influence of drug addiction.

(2) Prison Fellowship Taichung

It has been 28 years since the Prison Fellowship Taichung was established on the 13th of March 1984. Each year, around 60,000 men and women in correctional agencies in Taichung area are assisted by the Prison Fellowship Taichung. On the 8th of December 2000, the women's halfway house "Sin Yuan" was established for substance abusers (excl. alcoholics) to live in and quit harmful substances. On the 1st of October 2010, another women's halfway house "Pu Yuan" was established for female ex-offenders of ordinary criminal offenses to undergo residential treatment; they are helped to return to society via occupational training in a community-type environment. On the 1st of 2011, the "Men's Halfway House" was established to expand the services to inmates and ex-offenders.

In 2011, 223 women were placed in the women's halfway houses. On average, 18.5 women were received by the halfway houses every month. Most of the women were addicts who requested to be placed in by themselves. Only a few of them were transferred by prison or an After-Care Association. Most of them were registered in northern Taiwan. Among the women received in 2011, 43 of them were Schedule 3 drug abusers. By understanding these women's physiological damage, medication history, cause of first drug use, reason for failing to quit drugs in the past, personal goals and family members' viewpoints, through the halfway houses, the service goals that met the halfway houses'

and the women's expectations were proposed. With family cooperation and support, the drug quitters would be more willing to put up with the limitations and fight against the temptation inside.

(3) Agape House

Agape House focuses on alcohol and drug treatment and counseling with the aim to help addicts stay away from addiction and have their life back. For 28 years, Agape House has used Christian belief as the enlightenment principle, offering addicts psychological counseling and occupational training and helping them in finding (establishing) their strong points via professional and individualized aspects. With various social welfare resources as well as training and employment services, Agape House offers substance addicts integrated assistance to help them start all over again.

During the last few years, Agape House noticed that many of the addicts do not know much about the risks of drug abuse and are exposed to drugs without knowing, which in turn resulted in submitting themselves to the harmful effects of drug addiction. Agape House bears in mind that "prevention is better than treatment" and adopts the three-step prevention strategies: "Step into prison," "Step into school" and "Step into community." By promoting drug/medication concepts to inmates, students, and community members who need intensive care, the building blocks of the drug prevention framework are established and put together. On the other hand, the way to treat ex-offenders is indirectly promoted to the general public to call on people not to treat them peculiarly. Hopefully the general public would be friendlier to ex-offenders to allow them to return to society with ease.

In addition, in terms of the high recidivism rate issue, "recidivism prevention" is becoming Agape House's top priority issue. According to investigation, the recidivism rate for those who are employed is greatly lower than those who are not employed or waiting to be employed, proving that, maintaining a job allows ex-offenders to concentrate on something and thus diminishes desire to relapse. In view of that, Agape House is currently working on the "Society bridging course" to teach ex-offenders the skills they need to go in society to fulfill the goal of Agape House "Return to Society and Put an end to Recidivism."

(4) Operation Dawn

Established for 28 years, Operation Dawn provides drug treatment services using gospel therapy. The general headquarters of Operation Dawn is in Yong-He District of New Taipei City. There are nine drug rehabilitation villages in Keelung City, Taipei City, New Taipei City, Miaoli County, Tainan City, Daliao District of Kaohsiung City, Lingkou District of Kaohsiung City, Pingtung County, and Taitung County. The residential treatment in each drug rehabilitation village is divided into Adult Men, Male Youth, AIDS-infected Men, and Women. The achievements of Operation Dawn in 2011 are shown as follows:

i. Telephone counseling: 3,073 person-times in 2011

ii. Residential treatment for drug addicts: In early 2011, there were 137 people in the drug rehabilitation villages who remained from the previous year and there were 251 new drug addicts settled in the villages in 2011. Overall, 210 people left the villages before the full-term and 28 addicts left the villages after the full-term (a full-term is one year in the village).

iii. Professional skill training: The purpose is to train peer counselors for drug addicts. The targets recruited are people who have completed a full-term in the village and are admitted to Operation Dawn after passing the test. The training period is three and a half years. In 2011, there were 19 students in the first semester.

iv. Occupational training: The purpose is to train the technical and vocational abilities for people who have completed a full-term in the village. The training is co-established by Operation Dawn and the Pingtung Branch of Taiwan After-Care Association. The targets recruited are people who have completed a full-term in the village and are qualified by Operation Dawn. The training period is one year. In 2011, 15 members were trained.

v. Halfway House: The halfway house for people who have completed a full-term in the village was established to help them find jobs and adapt to society. There are 16 beds in the halfway house. In 2011, 22 people stayed in the halfway house.

vi. Counseling for drug addicts' families: The fellowship for drug addicts' families was established. Gatherings and visits are organized regularly every week to help the families learn how to face drug addicts in the home. In 2011, 681 gatherings were organized and 13 people on average participated in each weekly meeting.

vii. In-service training: General course: 43 Bible-related courses (43 hours), seven Management courses (7 hours); Special course: "Knowing the gospel and Holy Spirit" (full day) (organized four times)

(5) No-Crime Promotion Association

No-Crime Promotion Association is a non-profit association established by enthusiastic public welfare people. Purpose of the Association: Integrating relevant units and people to promote anti-drug education and skill learning while devoting time to assisting crime prevention and correcting criminal values to improve people's morals and reduce crime. Achievements and outcomes of drug treatment related events conducted by the Association during the last three years:

i. Blood Donation and Anti-drug Vow: The Association worked with Taiwan Blood Services Foundation to organize the blood donation events and recruited 317 bags of blood. The Anti-drug Vow event was organized at the same time where promotional products such as Anti-drug Booklets and Way to Happiness were handed out. The abovementioned events are planned to be held again in 2012.

ii. Anti-drug Instructor Training Camp: In order to train more anti-drug instructors, the Association organized seven Anti-drug Instructor Training Camps in Yilan, Taoyuan, Kaohsiung, Hualien and Tainan. A total of 150 anti-drug instructors were trained in Taiwan.

iii. Fundraising Event for "The Truth about Drugs" DVD: Funds were raised to purchase "The Truth about Drugs" DVDs released by Foundation For A Drug-Free World to give freely to schools for use in the schools' anti-drug education. By the end of December 2011, 1,868 schools were given the DVD of the documentary. The fundraising event is currently still underway. It is expected that every school in Taiwan will have the DVD of

the documentary and use it as the frontline information for anti-drug education.

(6) Libertas

Libertas (former Pastor Service Team of CHOICE) has been providing services in prisons since 1996. While bearing in mind that "no one should be abandoned" and insisting on "if one soul can be saved, not only his/her family will benefit, other innocent families will be freed from danger," Libertas provides services in prisons and schools. In addition to experts involved in crime prevention research, psychological consultation, social work, and pastoral counseling, Libertas has invited and recruited successful ex-offenders to be the seed teachers. It is hoped that these "wounded healers" and Libertas' principle of never give up would help inmates in prisons and ex-offenders. In particular, it is hoped that young criminals would be helped to get back on the right track. Libertas will devote in promoting drug prevention on youths in schools in the future. Achievements and outcomes of drug treatment related events conducted by Libertas during the last three years:

i. Enlightenment courses in correctional agencies: Libertas has established life education, logotherapy, tobacco and drug treatment, family relationships and parenting education, religion-based counseling, and career planning courses in Keelung Prison, Yilan Prison, Taipei Prison, Taoyuan Women's Prison, and Sindian Drug Abuser Treatment Center.

ii. Family Support Services in Correctional Agencies: Libertas has established "Family support services" in Keelung Prison, Taipei Prison, Sindian Drug Abuser Treatment Center, and Taoyuan Women's Prison. The services have been provided 120 people. Among them, half of the cases have returned home and went in society again successfully.

iii. New Life Camps in Correctional Agencies: The participating units included Keelung Prison, Taoyuan Women's Prison, Sindian Drug Abuser Treatment Center, Taichung Women's Prison, and Kaohsiung Women's Prison. More than a thousand people participated in the camps.

vi. Group Counseling and Individual Counseling in Youth Correctional Facilities: Libertas has established life education and self-discovery courses and provided individual counseling services in Taipei Juvenile Detention House, Taoyuan Reform School, and Chengjheng High School (Hsinchu County).

Activity/Course Photos

Reconstruction before releasing from prison-Counseling Courses

Left: Ping 2 Class of Sindian Drug Abuser Treatment Center

Right: Probationary Rehabilitation Class of Sindian Drug Abuser Treatment Center

Reconstruction before releasing from prison-Counseling Courses

Left: Ping 1 Class of Sindian Drug Abuser Treatment Center

Right: Tobacco and Drug Treatment Class of Taipei Prison

Reconstruction before releasing from prison-Counseling Courses

Left: Family Reunion for Tobacco and Drug Treatment Class of Taipei Prison

Right: Sindian Counseling Village of Operation Dawn

(7) Taiwan Harm Reduction Association

The purpose of the Taiwan Harm Reduction Association is to use people's health and benefits to the society as the basis to reduce the harm on individuals and society brought by drugs and decrease the chances for drug addicts to be infected with HIV and other StDs. The Association promotes and teaches the concept and meaning of harm reduction to the general public, collects private resources and collaborates with related organizations to encourage interaction between Taiwan and the rest of the world. Services provided by the Association:

i. Needle Cleaning Station and Health Consultation Service Center: The Association started providing needle cleaning services and anonymous screening services in 2007. At the same time, AIDS harm reduction education, counseling for drug addicts, medical treatment referral, law-related consultation and employment information services are also provided. Subjects are helped to transfer to a related organization if needed. In 2010, the Association established Needle Cleaning Stations in Taoyuan County and Sanxia District of New Taipei City. On average, 150 people are served each month and 30,000 empty needles and syringes are exchanged every year.

ii. Peer Educator Training: In terms of the peer educators in the Needle Cleaning and Anonymous Screening Station, one social worker is assigned to supervise three peer educators and lead them to regularly share the temptation they face while discussing and solving the problems.

(8) Kaohsiung City Youth Care and Shelter Services Center

Drug abuse is closely related to social and family environment. In addition to relying on laws and medical treatment, the prevention must start from the very first level and the motivation must be interrupted from the psychological aspect. The Center indoctrinates youths in small groups about the external temptations of drugs and the harm of drugs on health and provides a stable and safe environment to young drug abusers to help them stay away from negative influences of their peers. Moreover, the Center has organized many career exploration programs. Starting from career interest exploration and career orientation placement, youths could know more about the content and nature of various jobs and learn the skills needed for these jobs. They would then learn the correct work attitude and work ethic and thus recognize themselves, find goals in life, return to society

with success and prevent recidivism to bring about the largest anti-drug effects. The Center actively participates and promotes drug abuse prevention events for youths such as primary prevention and residential treatment. Achievements of the Center:

i. Drug Abuser Counseling: Through follow-up counseling and interviews on each individual young abuser, the Center allows them to understand the harm of drugs and guides them to discuss the correct way to say no to drug temptation to reach the goal of secondary prevention in mental health.

ii. Group Therapy for Drug Abuse Prevention: Youths in the intensive-care group are invited to participate in group therapy to understand the harm of drugs and get rid of wrong ideas regarding emerging drugs. Health Education is also taught in group therapy to reach primary prevention.

iii. Experience Camp for Drug Abuse Prevention: Through the process of experience learning, introspection and reviewing and feedback sharing, youths are assisted to establish problem solving means that are different than the past and use them in real life. The Center guides youths to explore the reason why they depend on drugs from the very inside and teach them to face problems in real life bravely and not escape from them using drugs.

vi. Residential Treatment and Workplace Experience: With community treatment, the 24-hour group life for 12-18 year old youths modifies their behavior. A stable environment and behavioral guidance are provided to young drug abusers through an education program, group counseling, individual counseling, career exploration, job skill preparation and workplace practice and experience. In particular, the workplace practice experience helps them improve their job competitiveness and stability.

8. Development and achievement of Addiction Medicine Research Project by National Health Research Institutes

(1) Training for Addiction Medicine Specialists

i. Taiwanese Addiction Fellowship Training Program

In the systematic Taiwanese Addiction Fellowship Training Program, clinical and practical trainings and research projects are integrated to train addiction medicine specialists. After the program was initiated in 2009, two sessions had been held, which attracted 27 members from major universities and teaching hospitals in Taiwan.

ii. Seminars on Addiction Medicine Specialty

In order to improve the specialty of addiction medicine specialists and encourage experts in all fields of addiction medicine to share practical experience and reach consensus while being up-to-date with top research results and advanced prevention concept proposed by internationally renowned addiction medicine specialists, the NHRI organized a series of domestic and international seminars on addiction medicine.

a. On the 22nd of May 2011, the "From policy, social psychology intervention to recovery-Drug Addiction Prevention Workshop" was held at NTUH International Convention Center.

b. On the 24th of May 2011, the "Conference on International Collaboration on Addiction Research" was held at NHRI.

c. On the 11th of August 2011, Dr. Gene-Jack Wang from Brookhaven National Laboratory was invited to give a special speech regarding Functional Neuroimaging of Drug Addiction at the NHRI to improve Taiwan's addiction medicine standard.

(2) Clinical Research on Addiction Medicine

i. Clinical Research Network for Addiction Medicine in Taiwan

The NHRI established the Clinical Research Network for Addiction Medicine in Taiwan in order to integrate research resources, discuss the most important addiction disorder issues, establish an empirical basis for addiction disorders in Taiwan systematically and improve the effect of addiction prevention. The clinical service system of addiction medicine, data processing and analysis center, and core laboratory are combined to promote the two-way translational research for addiction medicine in Taiwan. Currently, the Clinical Research Network for Addiction Medicine covers co-operative hospitals for addiction disorder, a data processing and analysis center and a core laboratory.

a. Co-operative Hospitals for Addiction Disorder: The NHRI cooperates with many medical institutes in Taiwan. It is hoped that, the power and efficiency of clinical research on addiction medicine in various medical centers in Taiwan would be improved by standardizing clinical efficacy evaluation tools and research process as well as professional training for the researchers.

b. Data Processing and Analysis Center: The Data Processing and Analysis Center is established by the Division of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics, Institute of Population Health Sciences of National Health Research Institutes. The Center provides data processing and analysis for clinical research on addiction medicine conducted under the Clinical Research Network for Addiction Medicine.

c. Core Laboratory: The Core Laboratory is established by the Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Research, Institute of Population Health Sciences of National Health Research Institutes. The laboratory provides biomarker assay and therapeutic drug monitoring for all types of addicts to be used as the indicators for treatment response and side-effect.

ii. Clinical Research on Addiction Disorder by various Centers

a. Research on the Effects of Methadone Maintenance Therapy in Taiwan: The Clinical Research Network for Addiction Medicine in Taiwan conducted prospective follow-up on 613 opioid addicts who underwent methadone maintenance therapy. Primary results showed that personal characteristics (e.g. disease cognition and therapy motive), medical behaviors (e.g. medication dosage and other non-medical intervention), institute features (e.g. scale of institute, fund and staff) and other the causes that may lead to the addicts to drop out of the therapy before completion are worth discussing and using as references to improve the effects of methadone maintenance therapy in Taiwan.

b. Research on Molecular Genetics of Drug addiction: Gene chip analysis was used to compare the lymphoblasts between male heroin-dependent individuals and the control group. The research team found the expression of ENO2 was lower in heroin-dependent individuals, showing that ENO2 may be related to heroin dependency.

c. Research on Therapeutic Drug Monitoring for Methadone and Methadone Pharmacogenomics: The research team analyzed the correlation between

therapeutic indicators of addicts who received methadone maintenance therapy and pharmacokinetic- and pharmacodynamic-related genes. In terms of the results obtained, important enzymes in the metabolic pathway of methadone such as CYP2B6, CYP2C19 and CYP3A4 were respectively significantly related to the methadone dosage, blood methadone enantiomer concentration and specific drug side-effects (e.g. change in cardiovascular electrophysiological signal transmission). The research results can be used as empirical references for methadone dosage modification and treatment effect and side-effect evaluation.

III. Future Perspectives

Drug abuse not only harms youths' physical and mental health, it also brings tremendous damage to the family and the society. Moreover, in addition to the attractive features of emerging drugs, psychological condition, family, peer, and social environment are all reasons why youths abuse drugs. Therefore, the power from government, school, family, and society are needed to prevent drugs in the first place.

Part VII

International Collaboration

Chief Editors: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Associate Editors: Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Economic Affairs

Ministry of the Interior

Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan

I. Preface

The drug issue has become an international problem that requires close international collaboration via strategic anti-drug alliances and reporting mechanisms as well as information exchange and collective regulation. During the last few years, the EU has put great efforts into the abovementioned means and has established a joint anti-drug network among its member countries to fill-in the gaps.

Due to a delicate political situation, Taiwan is unable to sign international conventions regarding drug prevention, money laundering prevention, and organized crime alleviation. However, by strictly following the requirements and contents of these international conventions, Taiwan is actively putting efforts in signing bilateral cooperation agreements or memorandums regarding anti-drug information exchange with foreign law enforcement agencies. Moreover, Taiwan is constantly intensifying the collaboration with nearby countries depending on the drug sources and situation of drug-related crimes.

II. Current Development

1. Significance of International Collaboration Division

To exhibit the determination for drug prevention, the Executive Yuan established the cross-department Anti-drug Assembly in 2006. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is assigned as the leading agency in the International Collaboration Division and is in charge of staff responsibility. The MOJ, MJIB, NPA, CGA, MAC, DOH, MOEA, and DGC are all coordinated by the MOFA to implement international and regional anti-drug strategies and encourage the signatory of anti-drug agreements with America, Japan, Australia, and Southeast Asian countries to strengthen Taiwan's international anti-drug effects.

According to the goals set in the abovementioned Anti-drug Assembly, the International Collaboration Division should increase the total number of anti-drug related agreements by 30% by the end of 2008. The International Collaboration Division followed the core tasks assigned by the Executive Yuan to promote international collaboration and increase the number of anti-drug agreements signed. In the 4th Anti-drug Assembly, which was held on the 2nd of February 2010, and presided over by Minister Wu himself, the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission proposed a "Report on the Overall Planning of Anti-drug Strategies" and emphasized the expansion of international collaboration and the enhancement of cross-strait cooperation in order to reach the anti-drug goal of "resisting drugs across the strait."

2. Strategies for International Collaboration

As mentioned above, the missions of utmost importance in the International

Collaboration Division are to promote the signatory of anti-drug cooperation agreements or memorandums with overseas countries, establish bilateral and multilateral mechanisms and increase the total number of anti-drug cooperation agreements by 20% (a number based on the 11 cooperation agreements signed in 2004, increased by two to three degrees each year). In 2010, the International Collaboration Division signed two anti-drug cooperation agreements/ memorandums with overseas countries (cooperation memorandums with Israel and San Marino) which reached the assigned goal determined in the Anti-drug Assembly.

In order to suppress drug sources effectively, the International Collaboration Division established international strategic alliances and kept up-to-date with international anti-drug work via the anti-drug agreements signed with overseas countries. Not only did the above achievement improve the public order in Taiwan, it also had a positive effect on Taiwan's international image. In the 2011 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, the United States Department of State announced on March 3rd 2011 that Taiwan was no longer listed as one of the major narcotics producing or drug trafficking countries that affected America. Nevertheless, Taiwan was still listed as one of the major sources of precursor chemicals along with 15 other countries such as America, UK, South Korea, Singapore and Mainland China, which remained the same as in the previous year. Moreover, Taiwan was also still listed as one of the major money laundering countries along with 63 other countries or regions such as the UK, America, Japan, Canada, and Mainland China. In the report, it pointed out that Taiwan continued to seize ketamine and MDMA; however, Taiwan was not the main terminal for transferring illegal drugs to America or other countries. Moreover, the customs and drug investigation units in Taiwan had kept close collaboration with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement according to the AIT-TECRO Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement.

3. Current development and effects of international collaboration

(1) Participation and achievement in international and domestic academic anti-drug conferences

i. Chief Dong-Liang Shih of Drug Prevention Sector of MJIB was assigned to attend the 2011 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences (Fig. 7-1) held in Tokyo, Japan from 26th of September to 7th of October 2011. Other participating countries included the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, Mexico, South Africa, Nigeria, and Turkey. The MJIB has been attending the seminar as an observer since 1994.

Fig. 7-1 Drug Prevention Section of MJIB assigned staff to participate in the 2011 Seminar on Control of Drug Offences in Japan

ii. The MJIB and the U.S DEA co-organized the 2011 GPS Tracking Device and Utilization

Seminar, which was held in the Briefing Room of Zhong-Hua Building at MJIB at 2 PM on September 29th 2011 (Fig. 7-2). Staff assigned by CGA, NPA, APO and DGC and 77 others from MJIB participated in the seminar. Senior chiefs Robert Penland and Brian Murphy from the DEA gave lectures on the way to use GPS to assist crime investigation (Fig. 7-3). All of the participants learnt a great deal at the seminar regarding the use and knowledge of GPS.

Fig. 7-2 2011 GPS Tracking Device and Utilization Seminar

Fig. 7-3 Vice-Director General Wang of MJIB and Administrator and Instructor McAndrew of DEA HK Division

iii. According to the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program, the DGC and the US Department of State co-organized the International Seminar on Customs and Border Investigation on 12th and 13th of July 2011. Customs experts and representatives from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Germany, India, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, UK, Vietnam and US as well as law enforcement agencies in Taiwan, all participated in the seminar to discuss issues relating export control, trade facilitation, as well as safety and regional collaboration.

iv. The Directorate General of Customs organized the 2011 Anti-smuggling Intelligence exchange Seminar from 5th to 7th of December 2011. Customs experts from the U.S Department of Homeland Security and experts from U.S Drug Enforcement Administration were invited to Taiwan to speak about the trend and investigation techniques of drug and precursor chemical smuggling and the application of investigation aids and drug detector dogs. Their speeches were beneficial to international collaboration and experience exchanges.

(2) Participation in events hosted for international anti-money laundering organization

Currently, Taiwan is a member of Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (AGP) and the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units.

i. The Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) is an international organization with 41 member countries in the Asia Pacific region. It is a regional organization of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in the Asia Pacific region. All of the member

countries must follow the international standards of Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) (i.e. the 40+9 recommendations) established by the FATF. Moreover, mutual evaluation is conducted among member countries regularly to check each country's implementation results for the international standards and to encourage the establishment of clear and stable financial systems to avoid them from being abused by criminals or terrorist organizations, ultimately to maintain global financial trade security and safety. Taiwan participated in multiple events hosted for the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering, including:

a. Staff from the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Financial Supervisory Commission, the Central Bank of the R.O.C., the Bureau of Investigation, and the National Police Agency was assigned to participate in the 14th APG Annual Meeting in India from 18th to 22nd of July 2011. In the meeting, Taiwan's "Jurisdiction Report" and "Mutual Evaluation Progress Report" were proposed to the APG to review the country's progress on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism finance.

b. Staff from the Ministry of Justice, Financial Supervisory Commission and Bureau of Investigation was assigned to participate in the Joint APG/FATF Typologies Meeting in South Korea from 5th to 9th of December 2011. In the meeting, Taiwan's annual Jurisdiction Report on Money Laundering Typologies was presented to APG and FATF to help drafting the Annual Report on Money Laundering Typologies for the Asia Pacific region.

ii. The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units is an international organization with 127 member countries around the world. In order to fight against money laundering, countries around the world have established a central authority called the Financial Intelligent Units (FIU). The FIU is in charge of analyzing the information submitted by financial organizations or individuals according to the subject country's anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financing regulations and helping the subject country to promote its anti-money laundering/counter-terrorism financing projects. Moreover, as the nature of anti-money/counter-terrorism finance is a crime involving multiple countries, the cross-border information sharing mechanism between each country's FIU is thus required. In 1995, the FIU of different countries began collaborating with each other and established the "Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units." It aims to establish a forum for all FIU to improve each country's anti-money laundering projects and assist

with related operations, including systemization of financial information, development of expertise and skill of FIU staff and improvement of communication between FIUs' with the use of technology as well as helping other countries to establish their FIU in order to expand the network of financial information exchange.

Taiwan's FIU is under the Anti-Money Laundering Division of MJIB. It's in events hosted by the Egmont Group in 2011 includes the following:

a. Staff from the Anti-Money Laundering Division of MJIB was assigned to attend the Egmont Group Working Meeting in Aruba from 14th to 17th of March 2011.
b. Staff from the Anti-Money Laundering Division of MJIB was assigned to attend the 19th Egmont Group Plenary in Armenia from 11th to 15th of July 2011.

(3) International collaboration on drug investigation

The world is globalized and so are drug trafficking organizations. The types, sources and trafficking means of drugs are becoming diversified and internationalized, which intensify the difficulty of investigations. In the 2010 National Drug Control Conference, President Ma announced that "Law enforcement agencies must not become lax with drug investigation. The collaboration with Mainland China and the world must be intensified to keep precursor chemicals and drugs out of the country." As drug-related crime is an international issue, it requires the efforts of more than just one country. Therefore, international collaboration on anti-drug related crime has become an international issue. The 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances stated that all member countries must co-operate to the fullest possible extent, in order to suppress illicit trafficking of drugs. Although Taiwan is not a member country, the essence of the convention along with its international obligation will be dutifully fulfilled.

The Bureau of Investigation follows the Government's policy and the UN convention mentioned above and has been actively establishing collaboration channels with overseas drug investigation agencies on the basis of equality, mutual trust, mutual benefit and reciprocity. Currently, communication channels have been established with 25 countries and/or regions in Europe, America, Hong Kong- Macau region, Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia. In 2011, 486 information reports were exchanged with overseas countries; 24 international visits involving 172 people were arranged; one person was dispatched to attend an international conference; 77 personnel were sent to a training seminar; and international collaborations were established for 4 drug-related crime cases,

in which 24 suspects were arrested. These cases were conducted by collaborative law enforcement agencies in multiple countries and a collective 798.4kg of drugs (cocaine, methamphetamine, ephedrine and ketamine) were confiscated. Among these cases, two were co-investigated with Mainland China, whereas the drug investigation units in China seized 14.15kg of methamphetamine, 205kg ketamine, and 238.78kg of ephedrine.

(4) Examples of international collaboration on drug investigation

i. The MJIB, the U.S DEA HK Division and HK Customs Drug Investigation Bureau co-investigated a case of a Chilean cargo ship M suspected of smuggling drugs. The MJIB assisted monitoring the unloading of the cargo ship M as it arrived at Keelung Port and provided HK Division with the correct departure time. HK Customs successfully seized 290kg of cocaine on 19th and 20th of January 2011.

ii. The MJIB, the U.S DEA HK Division and the National Narcotics Agency of Indonesia (BNN) co-investigated a case from Taiwan, where an individual by the name of Huang was suspected of manufacturing narcotics in Indonesia. Staff from the BNN seized two methamphetamine factories in North Jakarta, and confiscated 450g of methamphetamine, 20kg of pseudoephedrine, 8 bottles of red phosphorus, and 26.5kg of iodine. Tools for drug production were also confiscated, along with 12 arrested suspects, 9 of whom were Taiwanese, including Huang.

iii. After entering Taiwan in June 2010, Japanese fugitives Yasuda and Obata were seized by the NPA for intention to sell amphetamine. They were sentenced to 16 months imprisonment by the Banciao District Court. After a year of tracking, the two suspects were finally arrested and appeared in court on the 18th of August 2011 and brought to justice by the Banciao Prosecutors Office.

iv. On the 21st of January 2011, the NPA and Police Department in Thailand captured a drug trafficking gang with Li and Chien being the members. Along with Li and Chien, a Chinese suspect and a Thai suspect were also arrested. In total, 8 heroin bricks (3kg), 3g of amphetamine, one set of drug paraphernalia, NT$90,000 cash, US$3,900 cash, THB฿30,000 cash, and a batch of packages were confiscated.

v. Interpol of NPA captured a large transnational drug trafficking gang with Fan being the leader. The countries where their drug trafficking took place included Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Thailand and Holland. From 2001 to 2010, the

gang removed almond powder or hot spring powder from packets, replaced the powder with amphetamine, cannabis or MDPV of the same weight and concealed them in the luggage, successfully smuggling Schedule 2 drugs such as cannabis, amphetamine and MDPV for over ten occasions. Moreover, in order to satisfy the demands of Taiwan's cannabis markets, the gang smuggled approximately 25kg of cannabis from Holland and Thailand every month. As to supply drugs to the overseas high-price narcotic drug market, the gang smuggled 8kg to 10kg of amphetamine to Japan, New Zealand and Australia every time. The main suspect Fan confessed that the gang successfully smuggled more than 100kg of cannabis to Taiwan and more than 100kg of amphetamine to Japan, New Zealand and Australia during the last ten years.

(5) Collaborative drug investigation at customs and airports

In 2011, the Customs Offices in Taiwan seized and transferred thirty-seven cases to the MJIB. Among these cases, one was transferred by the Keelung Customs Office, thirty-four transferred by the Taipei Customs Office, one transferred by the Taichung Customs Office and one transferred by the Customs Office. In terms of nationality, twenty-six cases involved Taiwanese suspects, four involved American suspects, four involved Dutch suspects, two involved Canadian suspects, and one involved a German suspect. In terms of drug types, there were one heroin case, one opium poppy case, three methamphetamine cases, twenty-four cannabis cases, seven ketamine cases, and one norephedrine case. In total, 386.355kg of drugs were seized. Among which were 90g of heroin, 190g of opium poppy, 86g of methamphetamine, 1.121kg of cannabis, 49.788kg of ketamine and 335.08kg of norephedrine. In order to strengthen public order and improve trade competitiveness, the Customs Office has issued investigation tasks at airports and sea ports as top priorities during the last few years, and has never become lax with drug prevention in order to prevent risk to public security. According to the cases investigated by MJIB in 2011, the main source of heroin was Southeast Asia, and the main source of ketamine was Mainland China; the drugs were smuggled via parcel delivery, hidden in luggage, air-freight cargo, sea-freight cargo, and fishing boats. In particular, eighty-two cases were seized by the Customs Offices and transferred to the MJIB. Thus, it is evident that close collaboration and effective investigation by the MJIB and the Customs Offices have successfully prevented drugs from passing border checkpoints.

There are numerous cases where the Directorate General of Customs and the Crime Investigation Bureau collaborated in the prevention and investigation of drugs. On the 17th of March 2011, police from the Special Police Third Headquarter and staff from the

Kaohsiung Customs Office opened a cargo for inspection to find packets of unknown white powder at the bottom of 61 boxes containing bell peppers. The drug reagent test indicated the white powder was ketamine. In total, 244 packets of ketamine (vacuum package wrapped with carbon paper in craft paper bags) weighing a total of 258.746kg were confiscated. The ketamine seized was worth NT$280 million.

In order to enhance investigation staff's exchange of skills and experiences, the Directorate General of Customs organizes information seminar-workshops regularly. Moreover, the Directorate General of Customs invites experts from overseas customs and drug investigation agencies to Taiwan to give lectures on drug investigation skills and smuggling trends to improve the customs staff's investigation skills and provide opportunities to share experiences in order improve their overall investigative effectiveness and efficiency.

The Directorate General of Customs continued to expand the use of drug detector dogs and increase the number of drug detecting teams for more effective screening of drugs in luggage, air-freight parcel, mail, express goods and suspicious shipping container (cargo) (Fig. 7-4). With regards to the memorandum of understanding for Drug detector Dog Training Collaboration, customs drug detector dog trainers from Australia were invited to assist Taiwan's TCS Detector Dog Unit in canine behavioral development training. In March 2011, scent trainers from the TCS Detector Dog Unit were sent to Australia to learn the latest scent training management and canine skill development.

(6) Cross-Strait cooperation to fight against drug-related crime

From statistics compiled by the MOJ, it can be concluded that most smuggled drugs were from Mainland China, most of which were ketamine, a Schedule 3 drug. Ever since the opening of the three direct-links (direct cross-strait postal, transportation and trade services) and the influx of Chinese tourists to Taiwan started, there has been increased drug smuggling from Mainland China. From a collection of investigated cases, it is evident that the main suspects behind drug trafficking organizations are often from Mainland China and are able to direct drug trafficking via phone calls. However, due to the nature of international calls, Chinese suspects could not be targeted by communication surveillance. Ultimately, the sources of cross-strait drug trafficking cannot

Fig. 7-4 A drug detector dog sniffing for drugs

be traced, and this results in missed opportunities to apprehend those who operate drug organizations. If a crime investigative mechanism between Taiwan and Mainland China can be enhanced and the two can cooperate to conduct efficient drug investigations, it would no doubt provide an advantage to overall drug prevention. In order to cut off drug sources, the NPA has established a cross-strait cooperation mechanism. In fact, the NPA has assigned the Special Police Third Headquarters and the Investigation Division to establish systematic contact and cooperative channels in order to exchange information and investigate drug trafficking cases in collaboration the Ministry of Public Security (China) and other regional anti-drug authorities. This implementation would effective enhance cross-strait crime fighting capabilities and thus safeguard the rights and security of people on both sides of the strait, achieving Executive Yuan's "resisting drugs across the strait" and "cutting off drugs on the coasts" slogans. With regards to the Agreement on Joint Cross-Strait Crime-Fighting and Mutual Judicial Assistance, 19 fugitives involved in drug-related crime were repatriated to Taiwan in 2011. Cases of joint cross-strait criminal investigations are as follows:

i. The Bureau of Investigation and the Narcotics Control Bureau of Guangdong Public Security Department co-investigated the case of a Taiwanese man, Lin, suspected of producing drugs. Based on the information reported by the Narcotics Control Bureau, two methamphetamine factories in Guangdong were seized on the 15th of March 2011. In total, 14.157kg of methamphetamine, 238.78kg of pseudoephedrine, and two guns were confiscated.

ii. The Bureau of Investigation and the Border Control Department of Fujian Public Security co-investigated the case of Chen, who was suspected of smuggling drugs to Taiwan. The Border Control Department seized 205kg of ketamine in Dongshan Port of Zhangzou City, Fujian Province, on the 22nd of October 2011. The suspect wrapped drugs with tea leaves and attempted to smuggle them to Taiwan on a fishing boat. Three suspects, including the Taiwanese suspect, Liang, were arrested.

iii. The Interpol of the NPA and the Aviation Police Office jointly investigated cross-strait heroin trafficking cases. For example: When APOs conducted X-ray inspections for goods at Taoyuan International Airport on the 8th of April 2011, they found suspicious items in a parcel for recipient Mr. Feng and conducted a re-check. As recorded by the surveillance camera, the staff on-duty at the Taipei Customs Office began their inspection and uncovered unknown powder at the bottom of 6 vacuum bottles in the parcel. The white powder weighed 522 grams and was confirmed to be heroin after the assay. The

parcel was shipped from Bangladesh to Taiwan and then transported to China. The CIB took over the case and contacted the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security (China). The intercepted drugs were kept in custody by the APO. The parcel (incl. 6 vacuum bottles) was transported to China for detainment after being declared at the customs by general procedure. The Ministry of Public Security (China) then assisted in the investigation of the case. On the 15th of April 2011, the Ministry of Public Security (China) successfully arrested an African-Nigerian suspect who arrived at the site to receive the parcel in Nanhai City of Guangdong Province.

The CIB received information regarding one Mr. Hsu smuggling drugs by fishing boat in May 2011 and reported to the Banciao District Prosecutors Office to further the investigation. It was later determined that the gang used the fishing boat "Jin Wan Man" as a means of transportation to smuggle drugs. In order to mark the fishing boat's time of arrival in Taiwan, cross-strait cooperation was sought to help task planning and deployment of police force to arrest the suspects. Faxes were sent to the Ministry of Public Security (China) to request help in the investigation in order to apprehend the gang and eliminate a drug source. Close-net patrols were deployed at locations such as Hainan Island. On the 16th of July 2011, 11 people, including Hsu, were arrested for drug smuggling. The net weight of the pure ketamine seized was 273.45354kg. The smuggling gang collapsed thereafter and drugs were prevented from crossing the border.

The first time the CIB received information regarding Jiang's transnational drug trafficking gang was in August 2011. The CIB conducted an analysis on numerous phone records, vehicle registration information, garage registrations, and conscription information to identify possible accomplices and mobile phones used. After that, the CIB established a Special Investigation Team with the MPC Taipei Military Police and reported to prosecutors at the Banciao District Prosecutors Office to initiate the investigation. Moreover, tracking and coast guard operations were planned and implemented based on the analysis. The gang members' identities and drug trafficking routes were drafted. While tracking, suspect Jiang and others were spotted on-route to Taiwan. Related operations were planned and a police force was deployed for the investigation. On the 27th of December 2011, drug delivery man Zhang was stopped at Shanhua Toll Station on National Freeway No. 3 on the 27th of December 2011, where 150kg of Schedule 3 drug ketamine were seized. The main suspect Jiang and accomplices Wang were later arrested after sourcing clues, which led to 149.68kg (net weight) of ketamine being confiscated.

III. Future Perspectives

1. Establishment of international collaborative anti-drug mechanism

As Taiwan is in a difficult diplomatic environment, international drug investigation collaboration has to be practical and focus on sources of drugs and chemical precursors as well as countries that can assist in Taiwan's anti-drug work. Moreover, by means of establishing communicative channels, sharing related experiences, exchanging information, holding project meetings, collaborating in case-handling, suspect-tracing and suspect-capturing, Taiwan can continue to work with other countries or regions to establish an international anti-drug collaborative mechanism.

2. Closer cooperation with anti-drug law enforcement agencies of the U.S., Japan and Southeast Asian countries

On the basis of equality, mutual trust, mutual benefit and reciprocity, Taiwan will continue to maintain the two-way communication and information exchange with partner countries such as the U.S, Japan and Southeast Asian countries, in order to uncover necessary clues to drug-related crimes in advance and investigate the cases together for effective transnational crime-fighting collaboration. At the same time, Taiwan will expand and establish direct communicative channels with the Narcotics Control of the Ministry of Public Security (China) and the Anti-smuggling Department of the General Administration of the Customs Office of the P.R.C to enhance collaborative efficacy and prevent cross-strait drug-related crimes. Moreover, there are Police Liaison Officers in the U.S, Japan and Southeast Asian countries. Dispatched by the National Police Agency, they are able to establish collaborative relationships with the law enforcement agencies in the target countries to enhance communication and receive the most up-to-date information regarding transnational drug-related crimes. These efforts will contribute to preventing drugs from crossing the border, seizing drug smuggling gangs, and inhibiting drug-related crime in Taiwan.

3. Active participation in international conferences on drug investigation collaboration

In order to expand Taiwan's drug investigation collaboration opportunities, Taiwan will actively participate in the International Drug Enforcement Conference to promote Taiwan's anti-drug experiences/achievements and learn from other countries' drug investigation strategies/goals. Taiwan's anti-drug image will become visible to the world.

4. Active application of advanced machines and tools to improve investigative efficiency and effectiveness

With the fast development of the internet and the constant renewal of mobile

communication technology, Taiwan will continue to upgrade advanced evidence collection equipment, strengthen digital evidence examination techniques, and improve evidence collecting abilities to overcome difficulties during investigations.

The Directorate General of Customs will continue to train excellent drug detector dogs and recruit drug detecting teams to enhance the investigative proficiency on detecting drugs concealed in checkpoint bags and parcels. In 2011, two training sessions for eight canine drug detecting teams were organized. Up to date, 25 similar teams have completed the training. The arrangement, functional abilities and investigative efficacy of detection teams have been significantly improved.

The Directorate General of Customs will continue to promote the Inspection Techniques Modernization System and purchase mobile container x-ray inspection units to improve manual operation efficiency. Moreover, unloading zones for suspicious containers will be implemented to improve investigation effectiveness and drug/explosive detector will be purchased to enhance drug investigation for strict border control. Customs clearance procedures will be strengthened for trade facilitation. At the same time, passengers of high-risk flights will be carefully screened to prevent drugs from entering vital checkpoints.

Due to task requirements, the Special Police Third Headquarter purchased two mobile container x-ray inspection units, which were used for the first time in January 2004. Currently, they are stationed in Keelung Port and Kaohsiung Port for joint investigation of stolen goods (export containers) and arrival screening of imported containers. Since the Joint Border Investigation of Stolen Goods included Taichung Port, another mobile container x-ray inspection unit was purchased in 2006 and stationed in Taichung Port. Through the non-invasive nature of this inspection unit, a clear view of the contents of targeted containers allows the staff to determine whether it is necessary to conduct a re-check knowing what and where to look. The investigative effectiveness is therefore greatly improved (Fig. 7-5, Fig. 7-6).

Fig. 7-5 Mobile container x-ray inspection system improves the investigation efficiency

Fig. 7-6 Perspective view of container scanned by mobile container x-ray inspection system provides important keys to investigation staff

5. Strategies for fighting against international drug-related crime

(1) Regional and cross-border integration for transnational drug investigation collaboration

The Drug-related Crime Database will continue to expand. The intelligence analysis

software will be applied effectively to construct the framework for an international drug trafficking network and individual cases will be analyzed under this framework to improve case-integration processes. Moreover, project alliance and regional integration will be promoted to establish transnational collaboration in order to achieve the most effective drug investigation. Information regarding domestic drug-related crime will be integrated and once overseas criminal gangs match the cross-reference, the Police Liaison Officers in respective regions will be notified to assist the law enforcement agencies in the investigation or help them conduct transnational investigations.

(2) Adjustment made to the orientation of investigation in accordance with drug-related crime trends

As new drugs emerged and became popular and the number of ketamine abusers in Taiwan increased dramatically in the past few years, the information exchange and investigative collaboration between Taiwan and source countries of emerging drugs must be intensified.

(3) Continuation of drug source assay and analysis

According to the Regulations Governing Drugs and Apparatus for Medical Research and Training Purposes, portions of the confiscated drug samples are to be sent to the laboratory for analysis for better understanding of the drug source, production, supply, and countries/regions of origin, in order to outline the correlation between specific drug trafficking gangs and respective regions.

(4) Enhanced pursuit of drug-crime fugitives

The Taiwan High Prosecutors Office will continue to improve analyses on the files of fleeing drug-crime fugitives. The actions of drug criminals will be under close scrutiny and, in the occasions of suspects fleeing overseas, they will be listed as wanted fugitives, where international collaborative efforts will be sought to pursue these criminals.

IV. Conclusion

As the anti-drug agencies in Taiwan have shown great achievements in international participation and collaboration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will devote itself to strengthening the horizontal coordination between the agencies of the International Participation Division in the future. As a result, the agencies will be able to work together and fight against drug-crime from different angles, in order to effectively accomplish all missions and tasks. At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Overseas

Offices will contact collaborative anti-drug agencies in countries such as Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam. The anti-drug collaborative strategic alliances will be established, and more anti-drug cooperation agreements/memorandums will be signed. Regional anti-drug trafficking mechanism will be promoted and existing information exchange programs for drug investigation and international drug information will be expanded. More incentives and effectiveness will be achieved for Taiwan's anti-drug work and the functions of regional anti-drug strategic alliances will be implemented to their fullest extent.

Part VIII

Conclusion

It is the government's affirmative duty to create a healthy and safe social environment for its people. As drugs are becoming more and more prevalent in the world, the government must have comprehensive anti-drug strategies and the ministries and departments must complete the tasks they are assigned in accordance with their responsibilities to effectively suppress drug harm and maintain people's physical and mental health.

Although the government has shown great achievements regarding the anti-drug work for the centennial celebration of the R.O.C, there is still room for improvement and effort. For example: It is evident that more and more emerging drugs such as ketamine, amphetamines, and MDMA are being increasingly abused over the last few years. Despite the fact that prosecutor and police agencies have intensified the investigations into drug smuggling and drug factories, there are still many cases where drugs are being excessively abused in schools. It is still difficult to stop drugs from entering schools. In addition to the Central and Cross-Ministry Coordination Report Meeting for Campus Security Maintenance conducted in 2006, the Ministry of Education collaborated with the Ministry of Justice and the National Police Agency to establish the "Reporting System and One-Stop Window for Assistance from Education Units to Prosecutors and Police Departments" to prevent drugs from entering schools. The three-way communication channels from the central government to the local governments are established to prevent drug-related crime in schools and stop minor drug dealers in the communities from selling drugs to students. Nevertheless, drug prevention is not an easy task and requires determined mutual consensus between the Government and the people. Anti-drug networks must be implemented in the family, school, community, workplace, and society to effectively cut off drug-related crime.

With the endless emerging drug issues and the constantly evolving drug trafficking methods, reducing the number of new drug users and the recidivism rate have become the government's foremost priorities in protection of people's health and safety. In terms of Drug Resistance, the government still needs to enhance the anti-drug framework on youths in order to reduce the opportunities and frequencies for contact with drugs. In terms of Supervising Drug Prevention, the government will continue improving the Drug Abuse Reporting Information System and devote itself to the integration and application of the Fundamental Anti-drug Database. In terms of Collaborative Law Enforcement, the government seeks to intensify information exchange with mainland China and other countries and make use of advanced equipment to assist with drug investigations. In terms of Drug Rehabilitation, the government plans to expand the application of resources from the private sector and integrate its efforts with those coming from school, family, and society to provide comprehensive drug

rehabilitation services. In terms of International Collaboration, the government will fulfill the duty in international drug prevention and intensify regional anti-drug trafficking mechanisms, while expanding existing information exchange programs for drug investigation and international drug information. Ultimately, the government aims to achieve new motivation and more effectiveness in anti-drug operations.

The drug issue is an international security problem for most countries in the world. There is evidence showing the harmful effects caused by drug abuse in national security. One needs not look too far back in time for empirical evidence. Therefore, whether it is the central or the local government and whether it is the government or the people, everyone must respect the gravity of anti-drug work and fulfill the required tasks by every means possible. For the health and safety of the future generations of Taiwan, let us work together and achieve the vision of a "For a brighter future to rise, stay free of drug vice."

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