

2007

Fight for a Drug-free Homeland Together



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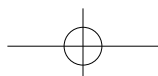
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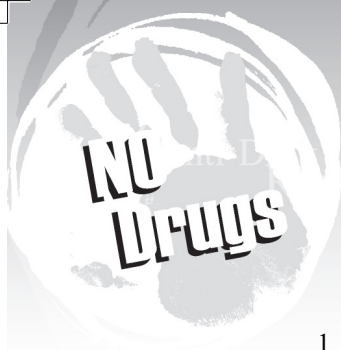
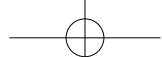
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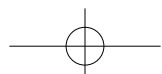
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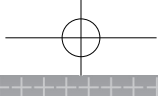
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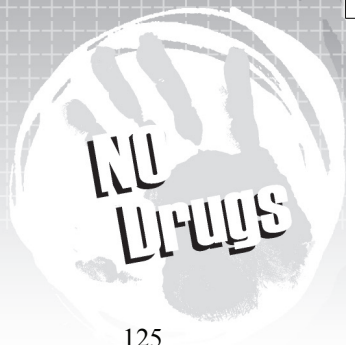
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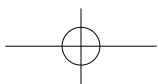


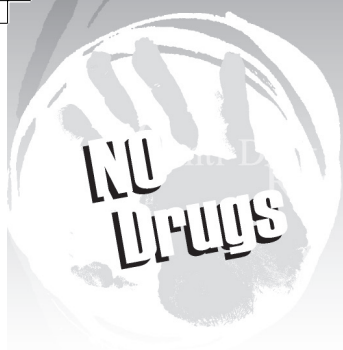
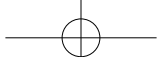
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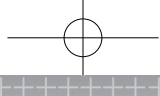


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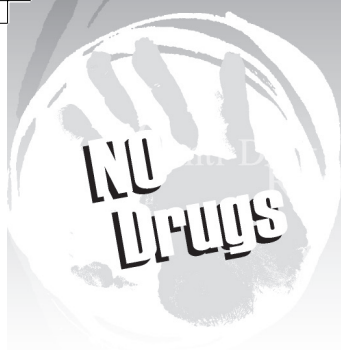
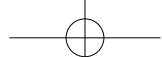
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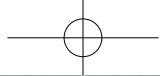
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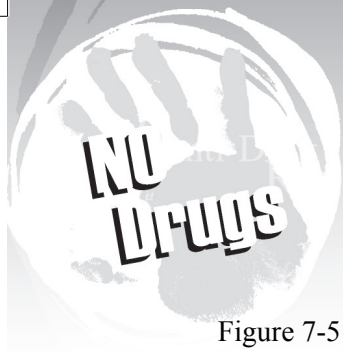
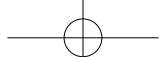


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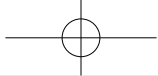
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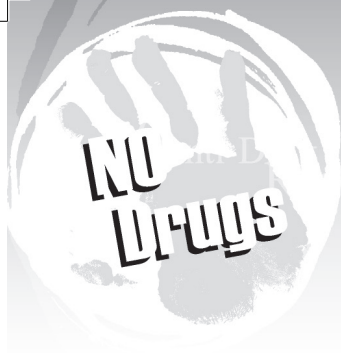
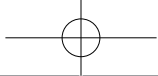
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PART ONE

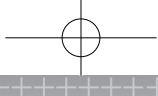
Introduction





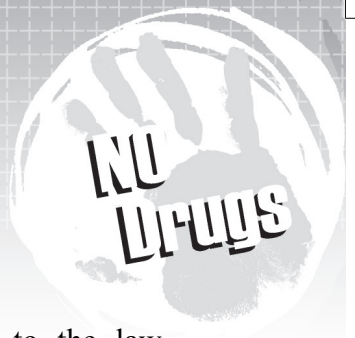
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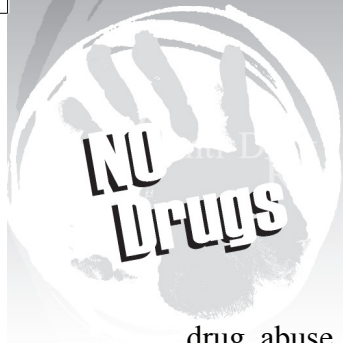
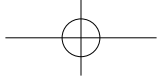


Formerly, the anti-drug efforts and related resources were mostly allocated to the law enforcement on the supply side, but not enough to the drug prevention and rehabilitation education on the demand side. The inefficiency in demand reduction for drug resulted in slow growth in overall anti-drug performance. In order to prevent drug abuse effectively, during the Executive Yuan Drug Control Conference held on June 2, 2006, Premier Su of the Executive Yuan has stated that the direction of our national anti-drug policy shall be revised from “Eradicate supply in order to reduce demand” to “Reduce demand for drug to control the supply”. It means that the anti-drug policy has now tuned to make the demand reduction the primary objective, which is to avoid new users from increasing by “drug resistance” and to reduce the number of existing users via rehabilitation programs, in conjunction with active law enforcement to reduce the supply and even push the anti-drug strategic frontline forward to “drug prevention” to prevent chemicals or new industrial material from being used for illegal uses.

Under the new anti-drug policy, the anti-drug efforts focus on four aspects: Law Enforcement, Drug Resistance, Drug Rehabilitation, and Drug Prevention. The execution of Anti-Drug Law Enforcement is focused on cracking down the manufacturing, selling, trafficking, and smuggling of drugs, and enhancing the international and cross-strait collaboration in order to enforce strict punishment on drug-related criminals. On Drug Resistance, it takes the collaboration between the government and the social communities that can extend and intensely promote anti-drug education among different demographic groups. For Drug Rehabilitation, the close collaboration between judicial and medical institutions, plus integration of regional resources, will provide rehabilitation therapy to addicted users, track the users’ recovery afterwards and offer employment consultation. In Drug Prevention, government agencies shall strictly prevent chemicals and industrial materials from being turned to illegal uses.

Since the implementation of the new anti-drug policy in 2006, the result has been quite affirmative. For example, statistically based on the survey of monitored users and abstinence-base patients, the number of addicted users in our country has decreased tremendously in the latter half of 2006. The rate of offence recurrence has decreased as well. Recently the number of patients infected with AIDS/HIV via drug injection has increased substantially, however, after the implementation of new anti-drug policy; the number has shown negative growth for the first time.

In the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) announced by Department of State of the United States on March 1, 2007, we are glad that Taiwan has not been in the List of Trafficking Nations for the past seven years. With U.S. affirming our efforts in the fight against



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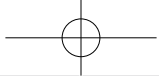
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drug abuse, we believe our new anti-drug policy is heading to the right direction. However, achieving the drug-free objectives is not a short-term process, all government agencies including the Ministry of Justice shall be fully aware of it, and work constantly towards implementing and executing every anti-drug measures.

In order to execute the new anti-drug policy, the Executive Yuan has established Drug Prevention Supervising Division, Drug Resistance Division, Drug Rehabilitation Division, Collaborative Law Enforcement Division, and International Collaboration Division. With the five divisions described here, the compositions of each chapter in this book is divided as follow: The Health Department of Executive Yuan is charge of writing and editing the chapters on Drug Prevention and Drug Rehabilitation; the Ministry of Education is responsible for the chapter on Drug Resistance; the Ministry of Justice carried out the making of the chapter on the collaborative law enforcements; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the chapter on International Collaboration. I would like to thank everyone who has dedicated him/herself in the fight against drug abuse. I hope that the publishing of this book can serves as a documentary evidence for our hard work on fighting drug abuse; in addition, I wish the presentation of 2007 anti-drug report will be helpful in achieving the goal of “Everyone plays a part in the anti-drug force, and establishes a drug-free home together.”

Shih Mao - Lin

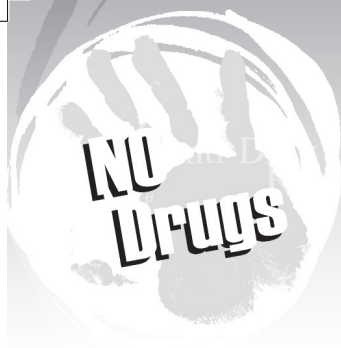
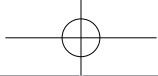
Minister,
Minister of Justice
June 2007



PART TWO

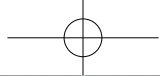
Anti-Drug Strategies & Organizations





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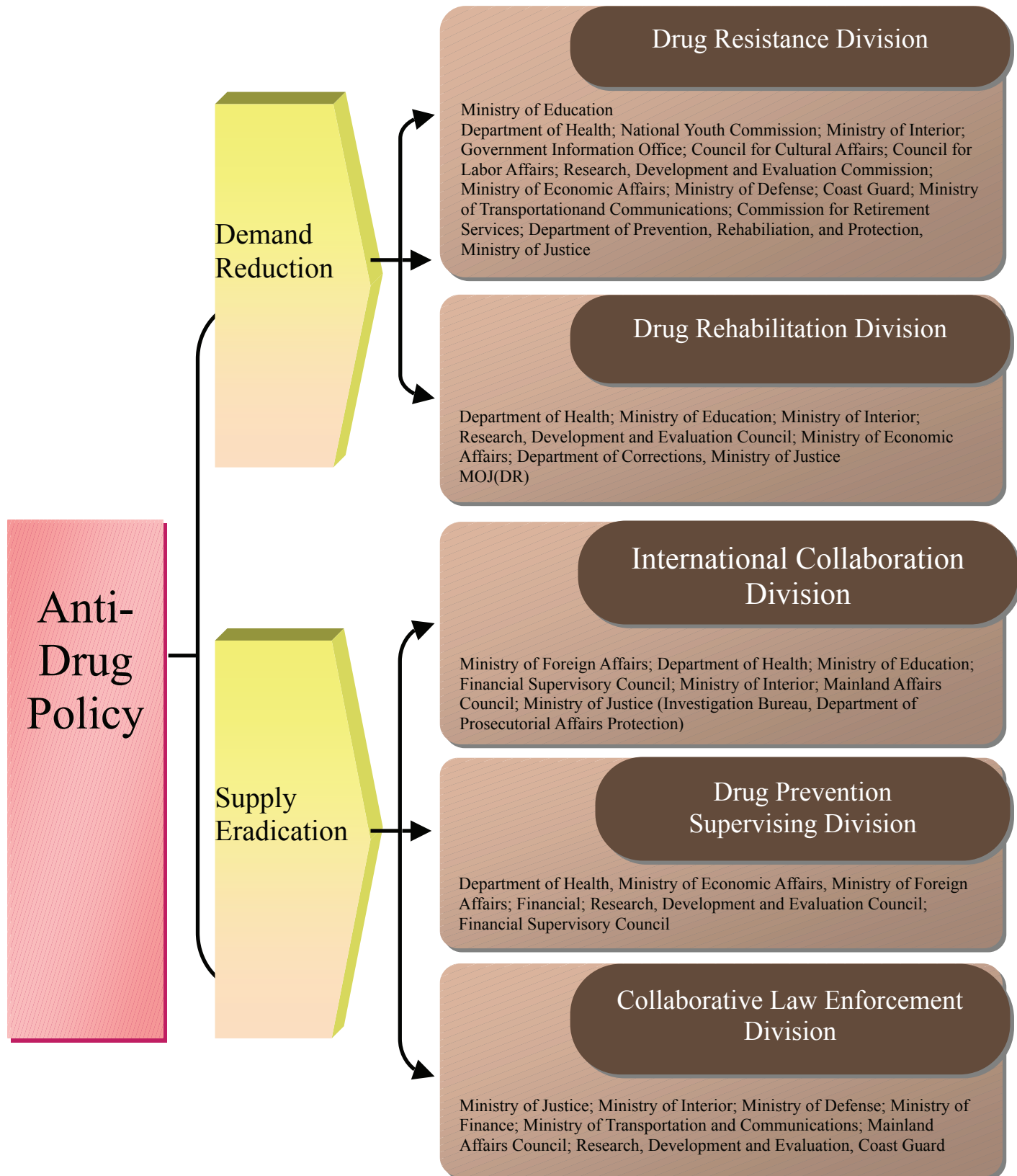


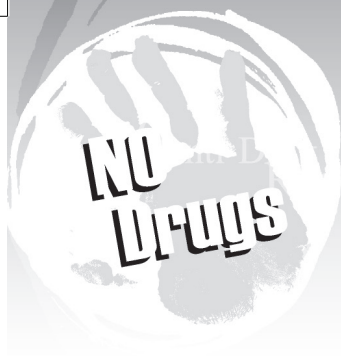
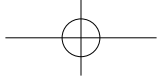
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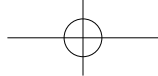
Anti-Drug Strategies & Organizational Chart





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PART THREE

Drug Prevention

I. Introduction

II. Establishing Mechanisms for Reporting and Analyzing

Information of Drug Abuse, and Setting up a Anti-drug Database

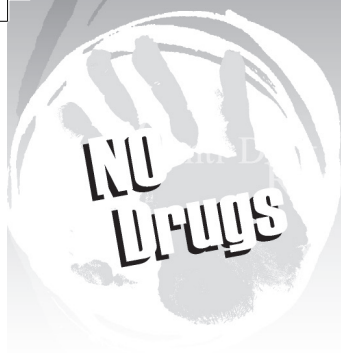
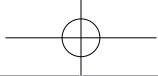
III. Consolidate a Leading Control Program on Chemicals and Industrial Materials to Eliminate Narcotics Manufacturing

IV. Consolidate the Monitoring and an Early Alert System on the use of Controlled Substance to Prevent the Hazard of New Synthetic Drugs

V. Conclusion

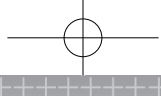
Written by: Department of Health (DOH), Executive Yuan

With assistance of: National Police Agency (NPA), Ministry of Interior (MOI)
Bureau of Investigation (BOI), Ministry of Justice (MOJ)
Directorate General of Customs (DGC), Ministry of Finance (MOF)
Industrial Development Bureau (IDB), Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)
Coast Guard Administration (CGA), Executive Yuan



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I. Introduction

The hazard of drug abuse has become a universal problem for the world. According to the World Drug Report published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2006, with data collected in 2004 has shown that: among the world population between age 15 to 64 (about 4.1 billion), 4.9% has problems with drug abuse (200 million). Statistics show that in the past, from 2001 to 2003, 4.7% of the world population has problem with drug abuse, there is a steady growth in the population with drug abuse problems.

Other than showing the severity of drug abuse, this data serves as important foundation for the formulation of anti-drug policies, as well as a place for the information exchange in order to achieve anti-drug agreements among nations. Since 2006, Executive Yuan has taken a position that anti-drug efforts not only have to integrate domestic resources but must include establishing regional anti-drug alliances with other nations to achieve satisfactory results. A local domestic drug abuse database should be gradually built by accumulating important data such as drug abuse reporting, testing, analysis, and toxicity evaluation. The database can be used as a base for anti-drug information and intelligence exchange. Furthermore, anti-drug and prevention policy should begin with management of the supplying source of illicit drugs and early warning functions such as tight control over precursor chemicals and activating early warning of emerging drugs and narcotics. Other than the existing directions of Drug Resistance, Drug Rehabilitation, and Drug Enforcement, a new initiative of Drug Prevention is added in the campaign against hazard of drugs. This year's Anti-drug Report will list the status update and future prospect of various tasks completed from 2006 to 2007.

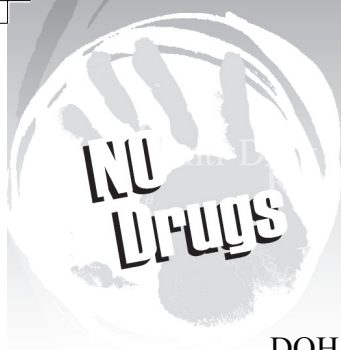
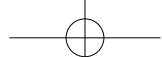
II. Establishing Mechanisms for Reporting Information and Analysis of Drug Abuse, and Setting up a Anti-drug Database

1. Current Status

1.1 Establishing Drug Abuse Reporting System

- Department of Health, Executive Yuan

The Department of Health, Executive Yuan, has established a drug abuse surveillance system to observe domestic drug abuse, the type of drugs being used and its trends. The



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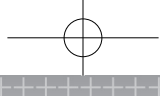
DOH has created such system and has been dedicated to simplifying the procedure of the reporting system, encourage reporting, integrating reporting and related websites. Through interface on the “Controlled Drug Abuse Reporting System” websites, different reporting entities will provide drug abuse related information to the National Bureau of Controlled Drugs (NBCD) for monthly epidemiology analysis on related subjects. At the same time, urine testing results for drug abuse in the Taiwan area are collected, as well as non-urine testing results of suspect of drug abuse and controlled drug use, and statistics on narcotics confiscated are compiled into “Statistic Data of Drug Abuse Cases and Testing”. This report is given to the various domestic anti-drug agencies and health institutions. During the Annual Anti-drug Conference, the data in the chapter on drug rehabilitation epidemiology will be discussed to present the different domestic trends in drug abuse.

The anti-drug policy has been under scrutiny in 2006. By integrating the anti-drug resources of different agencies and forming Executive Yuan Anti-drug Task Force and delegating and coordinating anti-drug tasks among the agencies, a new initiative of Drug Prevention has been added to facilitate efforts of anti-drug. One of the core tasks of this initiative is to collect the anti-drug information, step by step setting up a platform for monitoring, analysis, and information exchange. The implementation of the domestic drug abuse reporting system and the reflection of the actual situation relating to drug abuse have become the most important references for the formulation of domestic anti-drug policies. Other than promoting the importance of the reporting system and increasing the number of reports to the various drug abuse reporting agencies, the DOH will provide reward for reporting drug abuse through legislative amendment initiatives to encourage reporting of drug abuse. According to Amendment to Article 34-1 in the “Controlled Drugs Act” declared by the Legislative Yuan in 2006; and according to the “Regulations on Drug Abuse reporting and Rule of Rewards” implemented on Jan 1, 2007, the legal basis for rewarding the report of drug abuse has been established, promising more reports of abuse in the future.

1.2 Drug Abuse Epidemiology

1.2.1 Drug Abuse Reporting System for Psychiatric Hospitals

According to calculation conducted by National Bureau of Controlled Drugs (NBCD) of the reporting data collected from medical institutions participated in the Drug Abuse Reporting System while treating drug addiction, there were 11,967 cases of drug abuses reported in 2006 (Figure 3-1, The trend of reporting in recent years).



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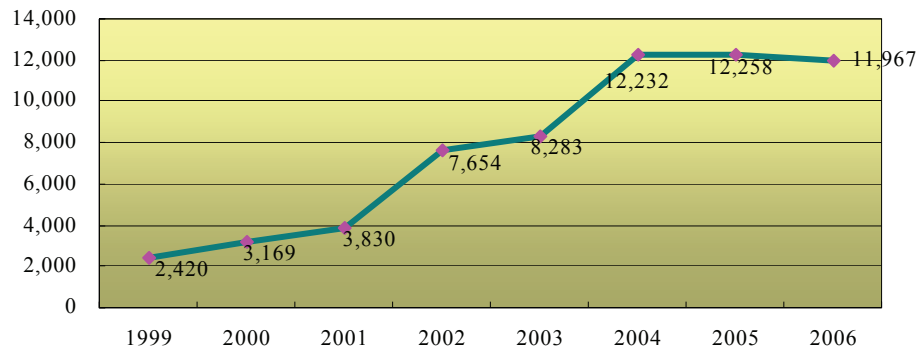
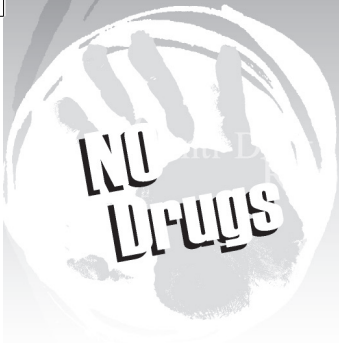
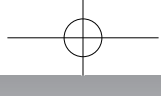


Figure 3-1: the number of cases of addiction treatment reported by medical institutions.

1.2.2 Data analysis of the “Drug Abuse Reporting System”

The top five drugs abused are: Heroin 11,222 cases (93.8%), (Meth)Amphetamine 3,473 cases (29.0%), Benzodiazepines 860 cases (7.2%), Ketamine 99 cases (0.8%), and glue 85 cases (0.7%). Out of the 860 cases reported using Benzodiazepines, 579 cases were FM2 (67.3%) ranking number one. Most individual case involved taking one type of substance (68.0%), 32.0% involved taking multiple drugs. The age were 30-39 (41.1%), 20-29 (39.8%). Use of 1-5 years were at the top of the usage history with 38.9%. 38.8% of the abusers were unemployed, 24.9% were labor. Reasons for abuse include: dependency (39.9%), peer pressure (23.2%), and relief from stress (18.0%). Popular location to get drugs include: Disco/PUB/Night Clubs (8.5%), KTV/MTV/Internet Cafe (8.4%), Video Arcade/Amusement Park (8.1%). Sources include: drug dealers (49.2%) at the top, friends (34.4%) next. Common complications include hepatitis C (17.6%), hepatitis B (4.5%), mental illness (3.4%). The means of administering drugs include: “injection—without sharing needles” (48.2%), inhalation (17.1%), Smoking (12.2%), and “injection—sharing needles” (10.7%) (See Table 3-1 to 3-10 for detail).



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Table 3-1: The Type of Drugs involved in Drug Abuse Cases in 2006

Type of Drugs	(number of cases =11,967)	
	Cases	%
Heroin	11,222	93.8
Methamphetamine	3,473	29.0
Benzodiazepines	860	7.2
FM2	(579)	
Alprazolam	(99)	
Triazolam	(61)	
Diazepam	(51)	
Ketamine	99	0.8
Glue	85	0.7
MDMA	77	0.6
Morphine	49	0.4
Zolpidem	48	0.4
Marijuana	25	0.2
Others	120	1.0

Note: each case may involve more than one type of drug

Table 3-2: The Type of Drugs Used for Drug Abuse Cases in 2006

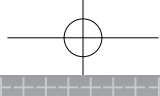
Type of Drugs	(number of cases = 11,967 person)	
	Cases	%
One Type	7,837	68.0
More than One Type	3,696	32.0
Total	11,533	100.0

Table 3-3: Drug Abuse Cases by Age Group and Gender in 2006

Age Group	(number of cases =11,967)			
	Male		Female	
	Cases	%	Cases	%
10-19	24	0.2	23	1.1
20-29	2,374	24.0	823	39.8
30-39	4,091	41.4	850	41.1
40-49	2,648	26.8	305	14.7
≥ 50	749	7.6	68	3.3
Total	9,886	100.0	2,069	100.0

Table 3-4: History of Drug Abuse Cases in 2006

History	(number of cases =11,967)	
	Cases	%
Less than one year	805	6.7
1-5 year	4,647	38.9
6-10 year	2,954	24.7
More than 10 years	3,550	29.7
Total	11,956	100.0



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Table 3-5: Occupations of Drug Abusers in 2006

Profession	(Number of Cases =11,967)	
	Cases	%
Unemployed	4,645	38.8
Labor	2,981	24.9
Service Industry	1,608	13.4
Commerce	1,062	8.9
Agriculture/Fishery	577	4.8
Home Maker	232	1.9
Free Lancer	350	2.9
Civil Servant/Teacher	73	0.6
Military/Police	38	0.3
Student	38	0.3
Others	363	3.0
Total	12,258	100.0

Table 3-6: Complications due to Drug abuse in 2006

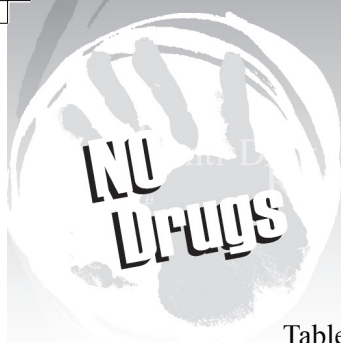
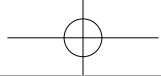
Complications	(Number of cases = 11,967 persons)	
	Cases	%
None	7,916	62.8
Hepatitis C	2,224	17.6
Hepatitis B	569	4.5
Mental Disorders	434	3.4
AIDS	90	2.1
Syphilis	37	0.3
Cancer	19	0.2
Cranial Vascular Disease	26	0.2
Tuberculosis	13	0.1
Unknown	423	3.4
Others	690	5.5
Total	12,612	100.0

Note: there may be one or more than one complication for each case

Table 3-7: Causes for Drug abuse in 2006

Cause	(Number of cases =11,967 persons)	
	Cases	%
Dependency on Drugs	9,205	39.9
Peer Pressure	5,365	23.2
Relief from Stress	4,152	18.0
Sleep Assistance	1,833	7.9
Curiosity	673	2.9
Boredom	517	2.2
Refreshment	356	1.5
Excitement	193	0.8
Cure for Disease	244	1.1
Suicide	102	0.4
Diet	18	0.1
Others	434	1.9
Total	23,092	100.0

Note: There may be one or more than one cause for each case



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Table 3-8: From Where to Have Obtained Drugs in Drug Abuse Cases in 2006

Places	(Number of cases =11,967 persons)	
	Cases	%
KTV/MTV/Internet Cafe	1,248	8.4
Disco/PUB/Night Club	1,259	8.5
Video Arcade/ Amusement Park	1,204	8.1
Brothel	442	3.0
Casino	556	3.7
Hotel	774	5.2
Beatle Nut Vendor	132	0.9
Hospital	323	2.2
Pharmacy/ Drug Stores	230	1.5
Book Store/Shop/ Hardware Store	442	3.0
School	27	0.2
Internet	17	0.1
Magazines/News Papers/ Advertisements	6	0.0
Abroad	4	0.0
Others	8,175	55.1
Total	14,839	100.0

Note: users in each case may have obtained drugs from more than one place

Table 3-9: Analysis of the Sources of Drugs in Drug Abuse Cases in 2006

Source	(Number of Cases =11,967)	
	Cases	%
Drug Dealers	8,307	49.2
Friends	5,800	34.4
Doctors	309	1.8
Self	304	1.8
Family Members	73	0.4
Pharmacists	221	1.3
Owners of Bookstores/ Shops/ Hardware Stores	43	0.3
Classmates	22	0.1
Others	1800	10.7
Total	16,879	100.0

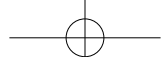
Note: there may be more than one source for each case

Table 3-10: The method of Drug Abuse Cases in 2006

Method	(Number of cases =11,967)	
	Cases	%
Injection-Not Sharing Needle	8,323	48.2
Smoking or pipe smoking	2,099	12.2
Injection-Sharing Needle	1,842	10.7
Inhalation	2,952	17.1
Swallow	1,607	9.3
Sniffing	95	0.6
Snorting	127	0.7
Others	218	1.3
Total	17,263	100.0

Note: (1) there may be more than one type of drug being used in each case.

(2) There may be more than one method undertaken in each case



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1.2.3 Analysis of Recent Trends

By comparing the types of drugs used, we find that the percentage of drug abuse involving use of heroin has seen a steady increase since 1999, reaching a plateau in 2004-2005. The use of Methamphetamine has decreased yearly since 1999, with increasing trends starting from 2003 until now (see Figure 3-2).

Unit: %

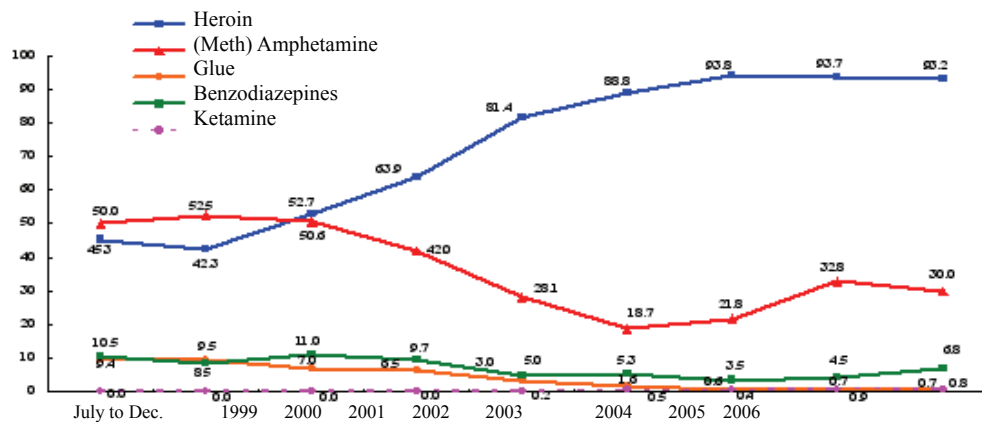


Figure 3-2: The Trends in Type of Drug Abuse Reported by Mental Hospitals in Taiwan

Since 2001, Injection without sharing needles has been the most popular method to take drugs. In 2002, injection while sharing needle has shown increasing trends. Both have shown decline in 2005. The percentage of Inhalation has been decreasing, except for the increase shown in 2005. Such trend matches the increase in the abuse of Methamphetamine since inhalation is the most common method to use Methamphetamine (see Figure 3-3).

Unit: %

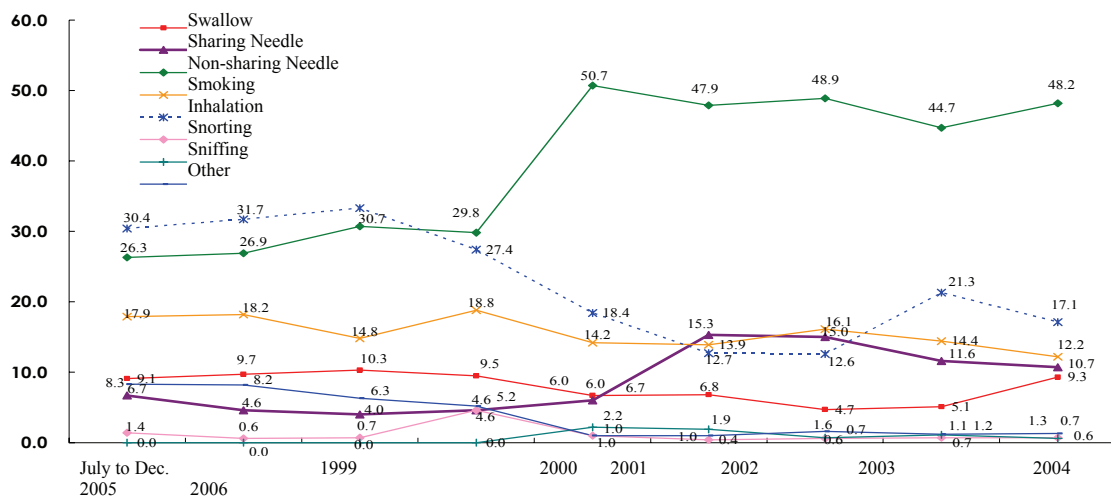
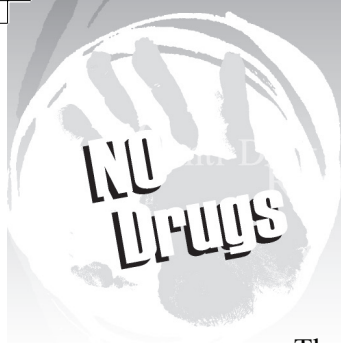
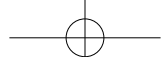


Figure 3-3: The Trends of Drug Abuse Methods Reported by Mental Hospitals in Taiwan



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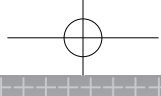
The percentage of drug abuse through injection is very high, particularly for heroin users, more than 60% of heroin users injects heroin (data from 2006). The percentage of injection with a shared needle has shown increasing tendency since 2003. According to DOH Disease Control Bureau, the number of patients with HIV 2004-2005 has shown exponential increase since 2003-2004: (861 patients in 2003, 1,520 patients in 2004, 3,405 patients in 2005, and 2,990 patients in 2006). By the time of data collection in 2006, 38.4% of the patients with HIV (5,034/13,103) are heroin users, showing that needle sharing causes the spread of HIV as well as Hepatitis B and C.

1.3 Control of Manufacturing and Distribution Channels of Drugs and Narcotics

● Ministry of Interior

1.3.1 To terminate Manufacturing of Drugs and Monitor the Activity of the Underground Narcotic Manufacturing Facilities, we shall:

- (1) Monitor the drug clandestine laboratories: Drug clandestine laboratories are one of the major causes to the proliferation of drugs. Law enforcement on drugs requires monitoring the clandestine laboratory activities. Manufacturing narcotics and drugs require knowledge in the field of organic chemistry synthesis. In order to successfully monitor and control these activities, it is important that investigators gain assistance from professional knowledge in identifying the synthesis procedure, the reaction reagents and equipments used to successfully monitor and control.
- (2) Investigate the drug clandestine laboratories: Unlike ordinary criminal cases, investigating the drug clandestine laboratories are often more hazardous due to Investigators lack of knowledge and experience in treating chemicals. Investigators and surveyors are facing great hazard when carrying out missions and must be aware of the safety issues and handle such issues properly. The Criminal Investigation Bureau (CIB) of the National Police Agency (NPA) and Ministry of Interior has supported investigation of drug clandestine laboratories throughout the country and have provided investigators with consulting services based on years of laboratory toxin and chemical analysis experience and knowledge to assist in the investigation of drug clandestine laboratories. The CIB has provided investigators with expert investigative skills and has been instrumental in the fight against drug clandestine laboratories by eliminating the source of supply. The actual investigation cases from 2006 to March 2007 of the National Police Agency MOI are as follow:



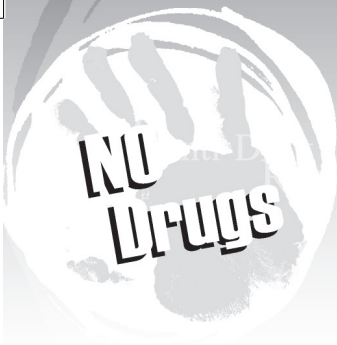
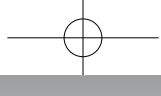
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Date	Investigating Agency	Crime	Location	Remark
06.5.10	CIB NPA MOI	Manufacturing of Methamphetamine by Shao and Zheng in Tu Cheng, Taipei County	No. xxx, Chung Yi Road, Tu Cheng, Taipei County	Shao has been as a godfather figure in drug manufacturing
06.6.9	CIB NPA MOI	Manufacturing of Methamphetamine by Wu and Zheng in Tao Yuan County	No. xx, Wan Shou Road, Sec 1, Taoyuan County	
06.7.7	CIB NPA MOI (with prosecutor commanding on location)	Manufacturing of PMMA by Yan in Tao Yuan County	No 98, 9F, Chung Pu 2 Street and Lane 209 Da Tung Road, Tao Yuan, Tao Yuan County	The first case of PMMA arrest in Taiwan (There were 2 cases of death caused by accidental swallowing of PMMA)
06.11.23	Criminal Investigation Squad 1 st Team, Taipei County Police Bureau	The first case of Methamphetamine manufacture with sulphur, iodine, and ephedra by Huang	Da Tung Rd, Gui Shan, Tao Yuan County	The first case in which Methamphetamine has been manufactured with over-the-counter aerosol inhaler and red phosphorus and iodine. Requiring more chemical knowledge of investigator. The surveyor faced danger of exposure to carcinogenic material produced as by product.
07.1.8	CIB NPA MOI	Methamphetamine Manufacturing in Yilan by Chang	Da Jin Rd, Dong Shan, Yilan County	The first case of Methamphetamine manufacturing in Yilan

- (3) Testifying in court as experts to help prosecutor to help prosecutors prosecute and indict drug manufacturers: Complete and effective investigation is critical in prosecuting the suspects and gaining court convictions. This requires sound knowledge in drug manufacturing, chemical analysis, on-site investigation, and data analysis so that experts may effectively appear in court to piece together the puzzle of underground drug manufacturing facilities, appear as witness, and provide expert opinion explaining the case, and prevent suspect set free due to lack of evidence. The investigators of the NPA have appeared in court for the following cases (01-06 to 03-07):



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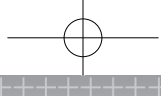
Date	Prosecutors Office	Case	Case No	Remark
06.4.2	Shihlin District Prosecutors Office	Methamphetamine Manufacture by Huang		Provide Testimony
06.4.4	Shihlin District Court	Methamphetamine Manufacture by Huang		Testify and Provide Testimony
06.4.19	Kahsiung District Court	Drug Manufacturing by Chang		Testify and Provide Testimony
06.7.25	Banciao District Court	Methamphetamine Manufacture by Shao and Zheng	95.6.12 CI No 0950068361	Shao is a god father figure in drug manufacturing
06.9.28	Taiwan High Court	Illegal Methamphetamine Manufacture by Fang	94.1.31 CI No 0930341309	Testify and Provide Testimony
06.12.19	Banciao District Court Prosecutors Office	Manufacturing of PMMA by Yan	95.8.21 CI No 0950102893	The first case of PMMA crack down in Taiwan (There were 2 cases of death caused by accidentally swallowing of PMMA)
06.2.13	Taoyuan District Court	Drug Manufacturing by Zhuang	95.6.13 CI No 0950074555	Investigated on account of drug abuse, but prosecuted under drug manufacturing

● Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

1.3.1 The Bureau of Investigation (BOI) has arrested 213 suspects, closed down 14 Methamphetamine manufacturing facilities, two types of Level 3 and Level 4 narcotic manufacturing facilities in 2006. The cases and quantity in weight of drugs seized are as follow:

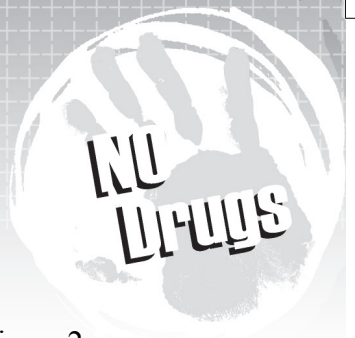
Classification Of Drugs	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Number of cases	42	60	13	8
Weight (Kg)	147.677	510.951	543.615	721.364

1.3.2 According to the BOI, MOJ investigations in 2006, the sources of the supply of drugs are as follow: 42 cases from the mainland region (including H.K. and Macau), 20 cases from Canada, 10 cases from Thailand, 4 cases from Cambodia, 4 cases from Malaysia, 3



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cases from Vietnam, 3 cases from the United States, 2 cases from Philippines, 2 cases from Myanmar, 1 case from India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, and Singapore, 18 cases from domestic sources and 11 cases from unknown sources. Detailed break down is as follows:

- (1) The major source of heroin is Vietnam, 61.949kg, totaling 41.97%; Thailand, 52.201kg, totaling 35.37%; mainland China, 15.893kg, totaling 10.77%; Cambodia, 15.729kg, totaling 10.66%; Philippines, 0.360kg, totaling 0.24%; Myanmar, 0.354kg, totaling 0.24%; unknown, 1.104kg, totaling 0.75%.
- (2) The major source of supply of Methamphetamine is domestic, 446.621kg confiscated, totaling 91.25%, mainland China, 35.735kg, totaling 7.3%; Myanmar, 1.183kg, totaling 0.24%; unknown, 5.909kg, totaling 1.21%.
- (3) MDMA predominantly comes from mainland China, 3.204kg, totaling 99.55%; Canada, 0.014kg, totaling 0.45%.
- (4) Marijuana predominantly comes from domestic sources, 10kg seized, totaling 68.37%; Canada, 2.087kg, 14.27%; mainland China, 1.366kg, totaling 9.34%; the United States, 1.174kg, totaling 8.03%.
- (5) The predominant source for Ketamine is India, 240kg, totaling 58.51%; Malaysia, 125.071kg, totaling 30.49%; Indonesia, 19.2kg, totaling 4.68%; Philippines, 19kg, totaling 4.63%; mainland China, 4.811kg, totaling 1.17%; Singapore, 2.1kg, totaling 0.51%.

● Ministry of Finance

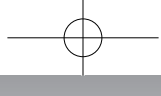
Out of the 271 cases of drug seized by the Customs in 2006, 13 cases were smuggled by sea and 258 cases were by air.

1.3.1 Smuggled by Sea

In 10 cases, drugs were hidden in imported goods such as raincoats, coffee containers, even in dug holes of furniture. The majority of drug seizures included heroin, ketamine, and amphetamine. For the port of origin, 3 were from Hong Kong, 2 from Thailand, 1 each from mainland China, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, and Germany. In 3 other cases, drugs were smuggled by fishing boats.

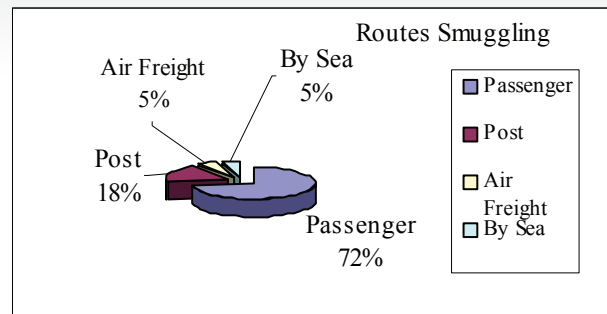
1.3.2 Smuggled by Air

A sum of 195 cases involved passengers arriving through airports, totaling 72% of the bust; 14 cases involved air freight or express mail packages totaling 5%; and 49 cases were postal parcels totaling 18%.



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Routes Smuggling	Cases
Passenger	195
Post	49
Air Freight	14
By Sea	13
Total	271



• MOJ, MOI, MOF, and Coast Guard Administration (CGA)

1.3.1 The total amount of drug seized in 2006

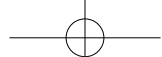
- (1) Weight of drug seized: 2323.0 kg
- (2) Source of supply: Others, 1082.94kg, totaling 46.6%; Taiwan and Fukien regions, 611.8kg, totaling 26.3%.
- (3) The top 5 types of drugs seized (see Table 3-11)

1.3.2 Compared to 2005 Statistics

- (1) 10,810.3kg less were seized, a decrease of 82.3%.
- (2) Out of the source of supply, others increased by 185.3% ranked first; mainland China increased by 122.2%; Hong Kong increased by 47.2%; There is visible decrease from Taiwan and Fukien regions, Thailand, Myanmar, and unknown regions (see Figure 3-4).
- (3) Analyzing the weight and source of supply of the drug seized by law enforcement from 2001 to 2006 (see Figure 3-5).

Table 3-11: The Top 5 Types of Drug Seized in 2006

Ranking	1	2	3	4	5
Type	Ketamine	Methyl ephedrine ⁽¹⁾	Nimetazepam ⁽²⁾	(Meth)Amphetamines Including raw material	heroin
Level	3	4	3	2	1
Weight Seized	1121.6	338.0	216.7	212.5	209.1
% of Total Weight Seized	48.3%	14.6%	9.3%	9.1%	9.0%
Weight Seized in 05	441.2	341.8	432.9	5028.7	341.1
% increase or decrease Compared to 05	154.2%	-1.1%	-49.9%	-95.8%	-38.7%
RE	(1) Including Methyl ephedrine 0.0038kg and ephedrine 337.9kg (2) Level 4 Drugs has been categorized as Level 3 since August 2006				



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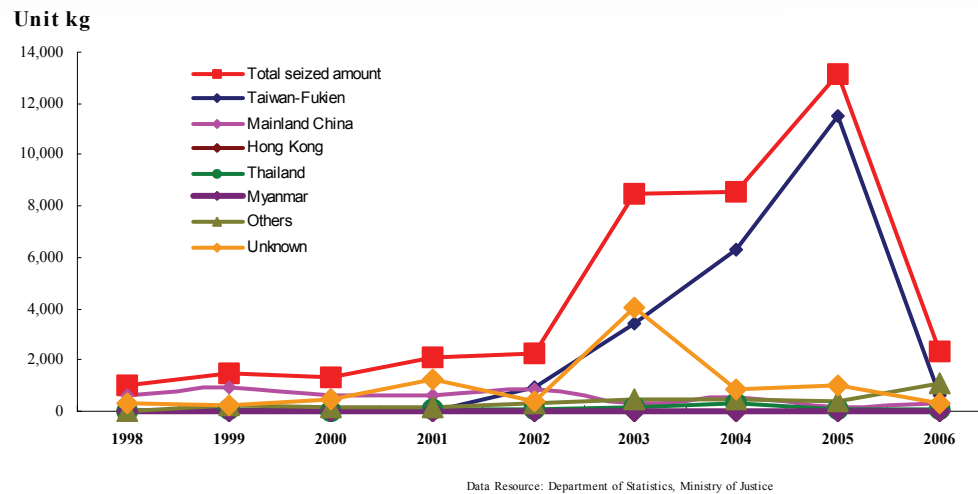


Figure 3-4: the Weight and Source of Drug Seized by Law Enforcement Agencies in Recent Years

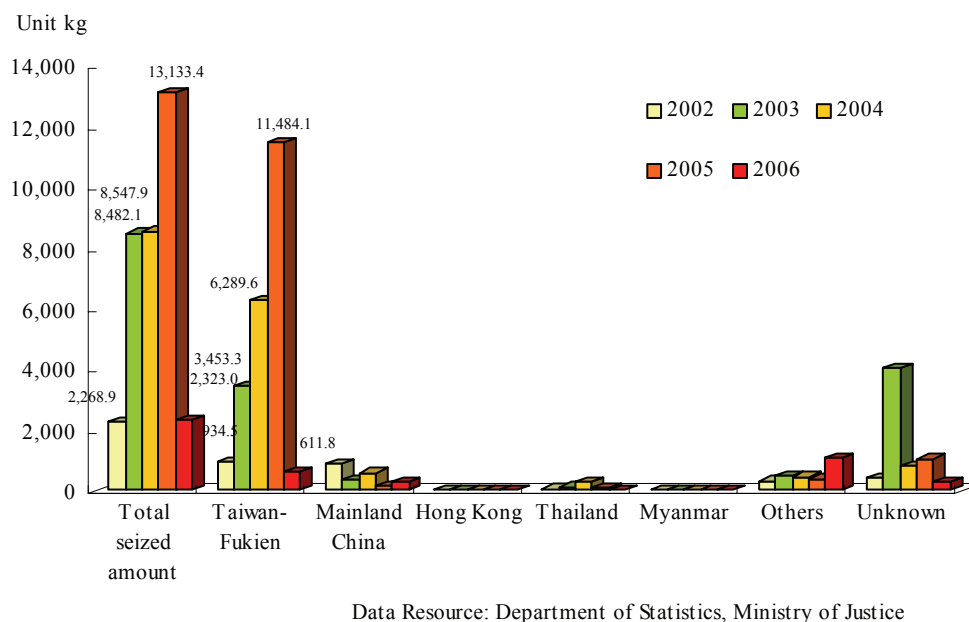
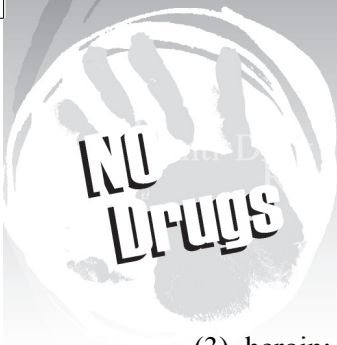
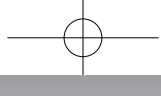


Figure 3-5: The Comparisons of the Weight and Source of Drug Seized by Law Enforcement Agencies (2002 to 2006)

1.3.3 The increasing/decreasing trend analysis of the weight of drug seized in recent years

- (1) The weight of common drug seized in Taiwan (see Figure 3-6) in recent years.
- (2) (Meth) Amphetamine: Annual average seizure of 1,636.4kg from 1996 to 2006. Increased to over 3,000kg for both 2003 and 2004. The source is evenly spread among mainland China, Taiwan, and unknown in recent year with increase from Taiwan area in 2002, and decrease from mainland China since 2003. In 2006, 31.1% of the (Meth) Amphetamine seized are from Taiwan and Minan area (see Figure 3-7).



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- (3) heroin: Annual average seizure of 356.4kg from 1998 to 2006 with visible increase in 1999-2000 and average annual seizure of 500 to 600kg from 2002 to 2004. Source of supply include Thailand, mainland China, unknown, others, Taiwan and Fukien regions, and Myanmar. In 2006, about 20% of the heroin seized comes from Thailand and 14% from Taiwan area and mainland China collectively (Figure 3-18).
- (4) Ketamine: Categorized as narcotic since February 8, 2002. Average annual seizure of 567.96kg from 2002 to 2005. Visible increase in 2003 totaling over 600kg as the top 3 seized drug. Decreased in 2005. In 2006, 70.3% of the Ketamine seized comes from others regions and 20% from Taiwan and Fukien regions (Figure 3-9).
- (5) MDMA: Average annual seizure of 115.3kg from 1998 to 2006. Visible increasing trend annually since 2001 with a slight decrease in 2005-2006. In 2006, nearly 34% of the MDMA seized are from Thailand (Figure 3-10).
- (6) Cannabis: Average annual seizure of 54.4kg from 1998 to 2006. The amount seized every year varies, with 2001 and 2003 seizing over 100kg, 2005 seizing 28.0kg only. In 2006, nearly 15% of the cannabis seized are from Taiwan and Fukien regions (Figure 3-11).
- (7) Methyl ephedrine type raw material: Categorized as Level 4 Narcotics under the "Prevention from Hazard of Narcotics Legislation" passed on January 9, 2004 and targeted for seizure since 2004. In 2006, a total of 338.0kg has been seized (including ephedrine, Methyl ephedrine etc.) ranked second in terms of drug seized that year.
- (8) Tramadol: Not a lot seized in the past. 147.19kg was seized in 2002, ranking 3rd of all drug seized that year. The predominant source is "Others". 5kg was seized in 2003, 3.91kg seized in 2004, 0.5kg in 2005, and 1.6kg in 2006.

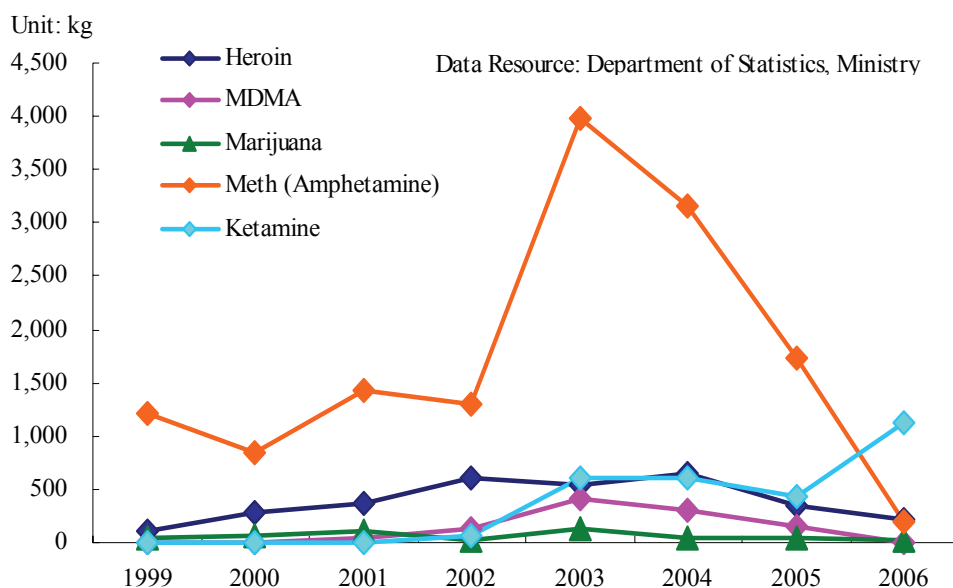
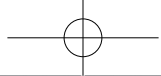


Figure 3-6: The Amount of Commonly seen Narcotics Seized in Taiwan in Recent Years



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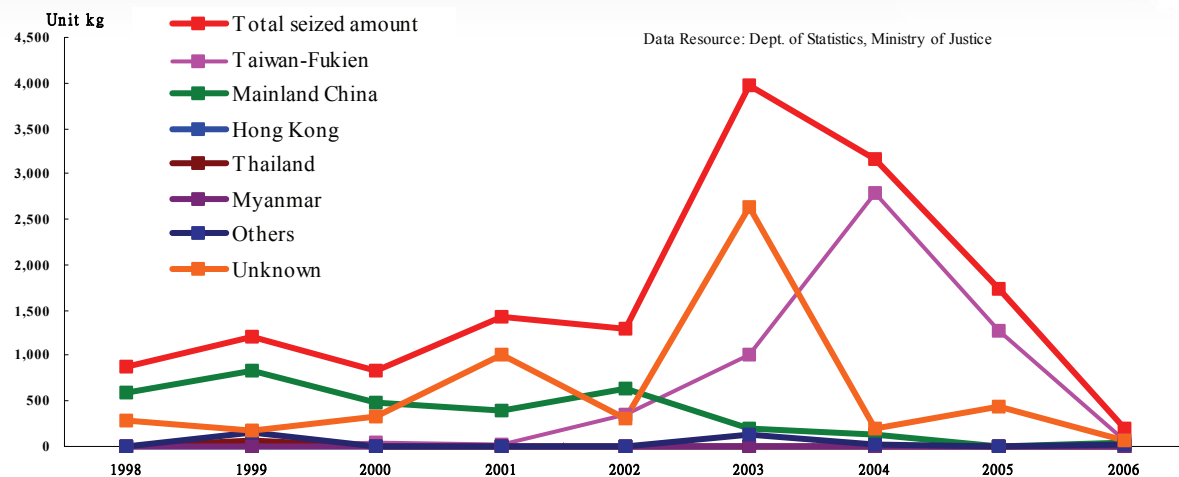


Figure 3-7: The Amount and Source of (Meth) Amphetamine Seized in Recent Years

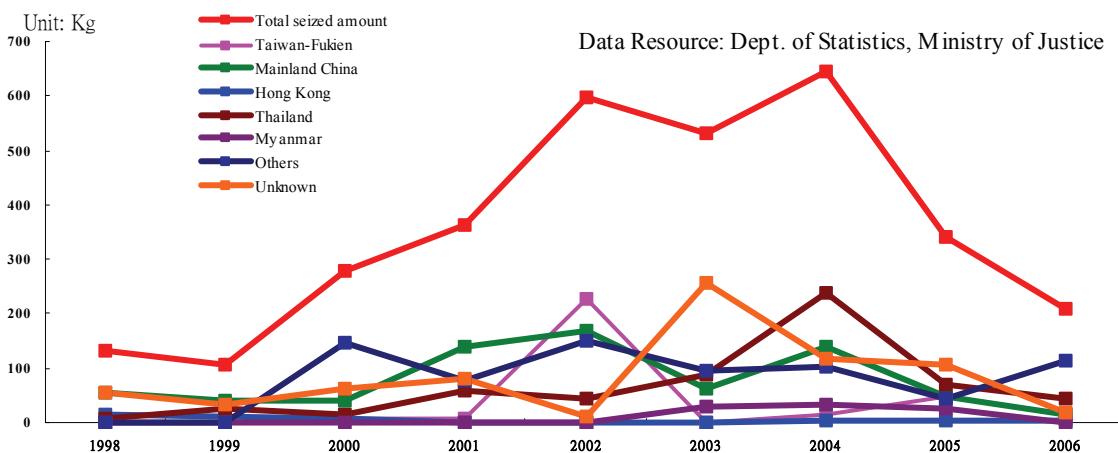


Figure 3-8: The Amount and Source of Heroin Seized in Recent Years

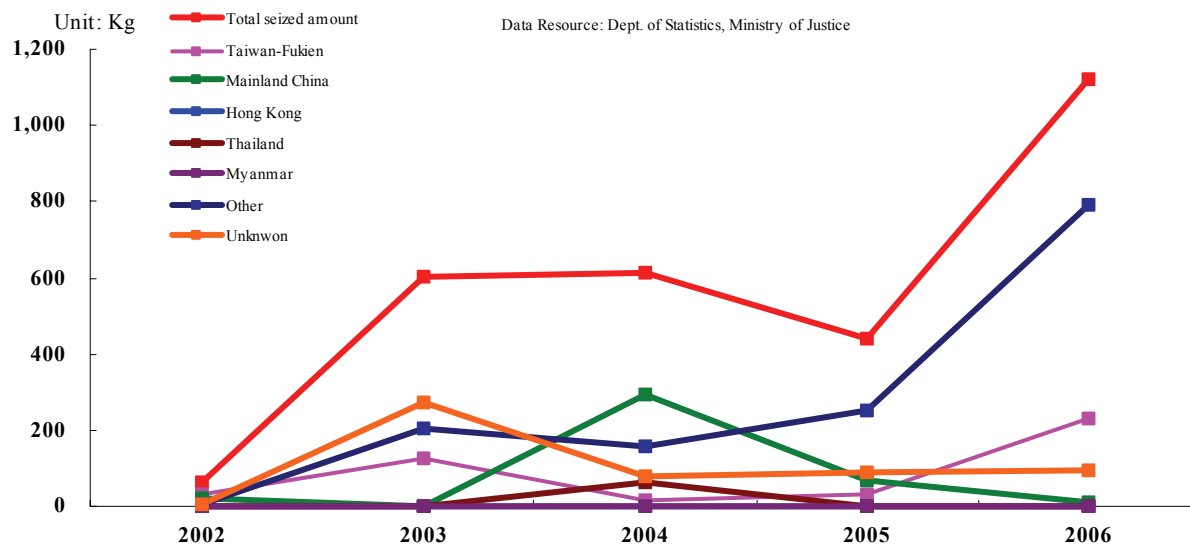
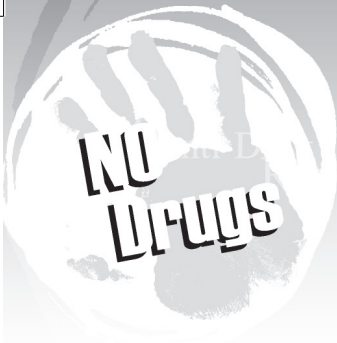


Figure 3-9: The Amount and Source of Ketamine Seized in Recent Years



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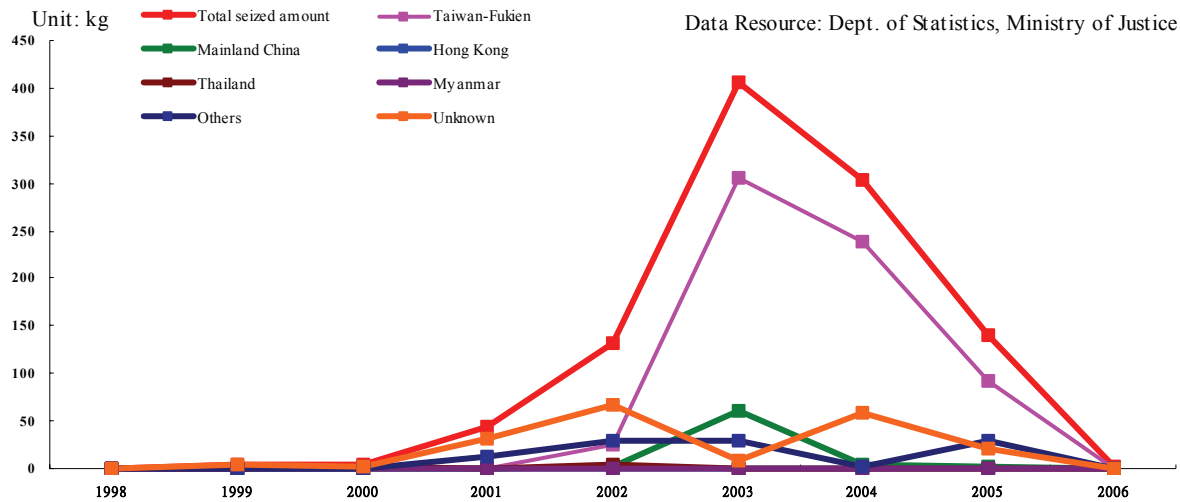


Figure 3-10: The Amount and Source of MDMA Seized in Recent Years

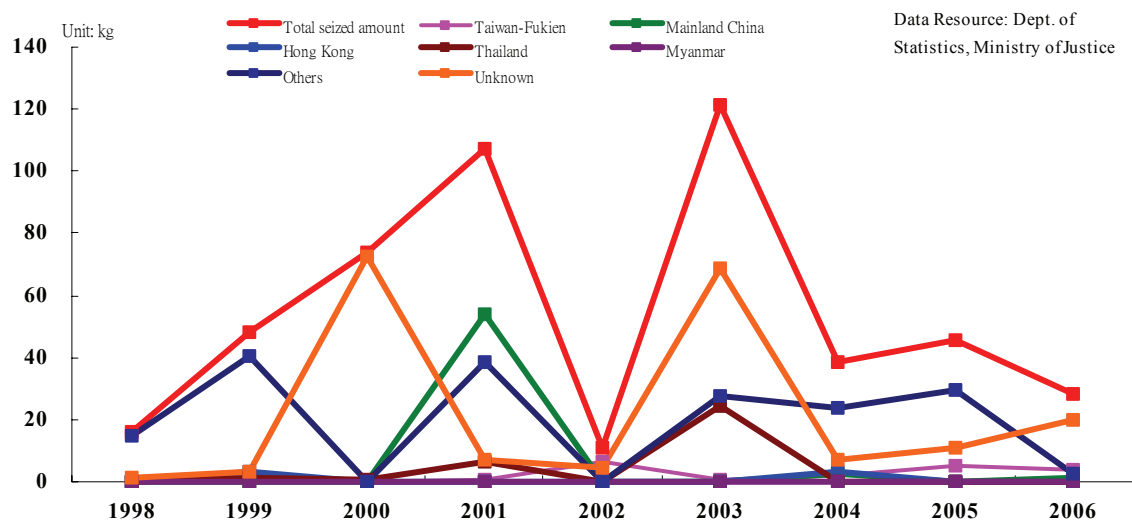


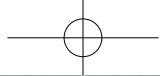
Figure 3-11: The Amount and Source of Marijuana Seized in Recent Years

1.4 Drug Abuse Tests

• DOH, Executive Yuan

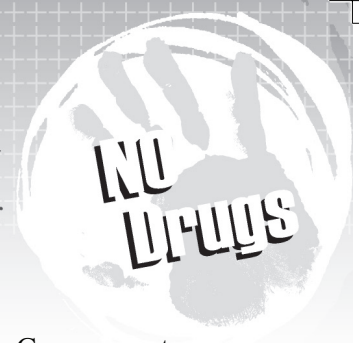
1.4.1 Domestically Certified Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institutions

In order to enhance the testing standards of domestic drug abuse testing institutions and protect the rights of the individual taking urine tests, in accordance to Article 33-1 of the “Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control”, DOH will approve and administer “Regulations Governing Drug abuse Urine Test Operations”, “Regulations Governing Accreditation and Management of Drug Abuse Testing and Medical Institutions” and “Standards



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Governing the Drug abuse Urine Testing Laboratories Established by Government Agencies” .

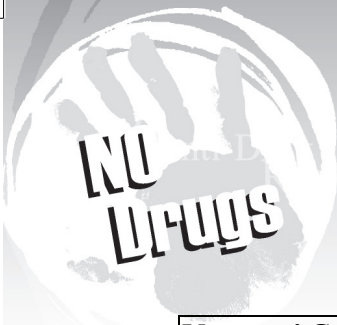
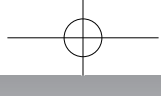
Article 22, 41, and 51 of “Regulations Governing Accreditation and Management of Drug abuse Testing and Medical Institutions” were amended on Nov 17, 2006. Medical institutions will only be allowed to perform the testing upon passing the annual inspection and on site evaluations. Not certified institutions will be suspended from performing certified testings.

In the field of certification management, one new urine testing institution for drug abuse was approved by the DOH in accordance to relevant regulations to test for Opium, Amphetamine (including MDMA) and Cannabis. One urine testing institution approved by the DOH has additionally been certified to test for Cannabis. By the end of 2006, there are 14 urine testing institutions certified by the DOH (Table 3-12) with 6 in the North, 2 in the Central, 1 in the East, and 5 in the South responsible for the testing of urine submitted by law enforcement agencies including the prosecutor, police, and judiciary court; medical and specified agencies. The tests are done in two phases, the initial test being immunoassay method and gas chromatography mass spectrometry method perform confirmatory test certified to test for Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA, and Cannabis.

In order to reinforce management of urine testing institutions, DOH implemented 4 yearly continuous performance test and inspections 2 on site assessment in accordance to “ Regulations Governing Accreditation and Management of Drug Abuse Testing and Institutions ” . Furthermore, the DOH has hosted “The Conference on Drug abuse Testing Technology 2006” on July 7, 2006 to improve testing competence of the urine testing institutions involved and to promote sharing of information and technology among the agencies.

Table 3-12: DOH Certified Drug Abuse Urine Testing Institutions

Name of Institution (Address)	Managing Personnel, TEL	Approved Testing Items
Drug Abuse Lab, Taipei, SGS Taiwan Ltd. (No. 136-1, Wukung Rd., Wuku Industrial Park, Wuku, Taipei County)	MA SHI REN TEL (02)22993939Ext 2515 FAX(02)22993230	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA and Marijuana
Advance Bio-Pharm Inc. (TABP) (12F, No.25, Lane 169, Kangang St. Shichi Taipei County)	WANG ZHUO XING TEL(02)26926222Ext 416 FAX(02)26953404	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA and Marijuana

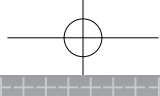


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Veterans' General Hospital (No.210, Shipai Rd, Sec. 2, Taipei)	CHEN HUI MAO TEL(02)28757525Ext 803 FAX(02)28739193	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA and Marijuana
Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University (No.100 , Tzyou 1st Road Kaohsiung 807)	LI HUI HUATEL(07)3121101Ext 7252 FAX(07)3162632	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA and Marijuana
Kaohsiung Kai-Suan Psychiatric Hospital (130, Kai-Suan 2Rd, Ling-Ya District, Kaohsiung 802)	WANG SHANG ZHANG TEL(07) 7513171Ext 2218 FAX(07)7712494	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA and Marijuana
Cheng Shiu University (No.840, Chengcing Rd., Niasong Township, Kaohsiung County 833)	ZHANG JIAN GUO PING TEL(07) 7310606 Ext. 3920 Ext. 21 FAX(07)7332204	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA and Marijuana
Drug Abuse Testing Center, Tzu Chi University (No.701, Sec. 3, Jhongyang Rd., Hualien City, Hualien)	Ahai C. LuaTEL(038)8561635 FAX(038)562490	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA and Marijuana
Toxicology Research Center (TRC), Cheng Jung University, (No.396,Sec.I, Chang Jung Rd, Kway Jen, Tainan, 711)	S.C. Shen TEL(06)2785123Ext 1661 FAX(06)2780800	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA and Marijuana
Quanxing Technologies Co Ltd.	Wong Zhao Rong TEL(04)26331662 FAX(04)26331625	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA and Marijuana
Anchor Research & Consultation Co. Ltd. (6F, No.517, Mingchi Rd, Sec.3, Taishan, Taipei Country)	Lin Wei Zhuang TEL(02)29064370Ext 34 FAX(02)29038948	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA and Marijuana
Drug Abuse Lab Kaohsiung, SGS Taiwan Ltd. (No.208, Chunghua 2 nd Rd, Sanmin District, Kaohsiung City)	Liu Rui Kun TEL(04)22015111Ext66468 FAX(04)22055995	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA and Marijuana
Chung Kung District, Chung Shan Medical University (CSMU), (No.23, Sec. 1, Taichung Kang Rd., Taichung, Taiwan 403)	Chen su qin TEL(07)3230920Ext 218 FAX(07)3215489	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA and Marijuana
Aviation Medical Center, Civil Aeronautics Administration, MOTC (9 No.340, Dunhua N. Rd., Taipei City 10548)	Luo Sheng Qiang TEL(02)25456700Ext 267 FAX(02)27153169	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA and Marijuana



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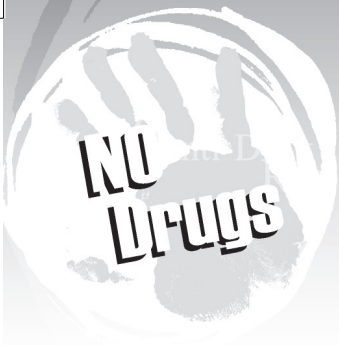
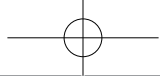
Clinical Toxicology and Drug Testing Lab, Clinical Pathology, Tri Service General Hospital (No.325,Sec.2 ,Cheng gong Rd , Neihs District, Taipei City 114)	Liang Yang Hong TEL(02)87927228Ext17278 FAX(02)87927226	Morphine, Codeine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, MDMA, MDA
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1.4.2 The Urine Testing & Screening Result of Cases Suspect of Narcotic and Controlled Drugs

- (1) By collecting and analyzing urine test results from testing institutions including those approved and certified by DOH, including Bureau of Controlled Drugs BCD DOH Executive Yuan, city and county health bureaus, BOI MOJ, Criminal Investigation Bureau NPA, Military Police Command, a total of 184470 narcotic tests were conducted include urine testing from narcotic cases, incarcerated cases, rehabilitating cases and cases of specified personnel. 49959 came back positive; translating to a 27.1% positive ratio. See Table3-13 and Figure 3-12 for the detailed statistic and trends of the past 6 years.

Table 3-13: Statistics on Drug Urine Testing for Narcotic -Related Cases in Taiwan for 2001 to 2006

Year			2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Item								
Testing	Cases		226007	213441	198539	157709	167959	184470
	No of Positive	No	51017	44634	44200	51429	61814	49959
		%	22.6	20.9	22.3	32.6	36.8	27.1
Morphine	Cases		213344	196687	185358	143617	153706	148023
	No of Positive	No	21816	23385	27741	32295	39122	35119
		%	10.2	11.9	15.0	22.5	25.5	23.7
(Meth) Amphetamine	Cases		217787	174261	189662	154784	163079	179829
	No of Positive	No	36575	22567	24632	32240	40258	23622
		%	16.8	13.0	13.0	20.8	24.7	13.1



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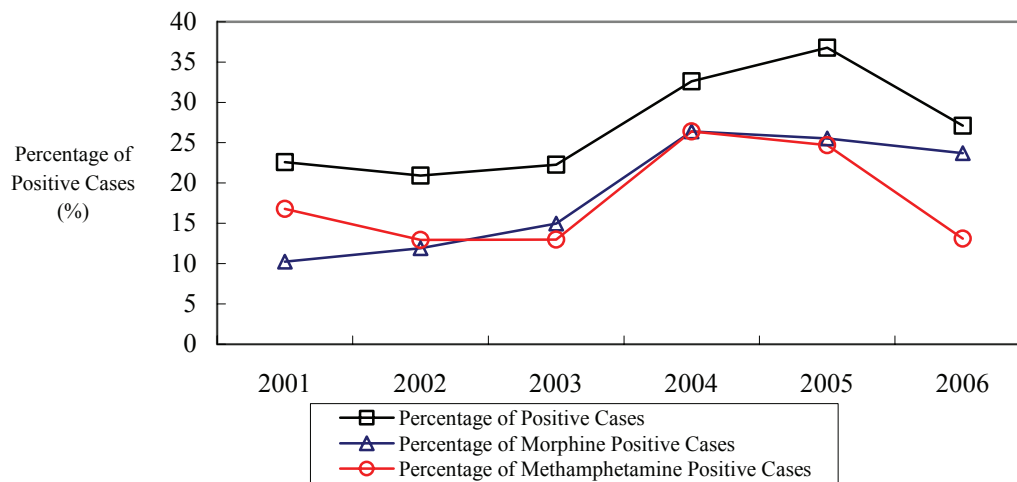
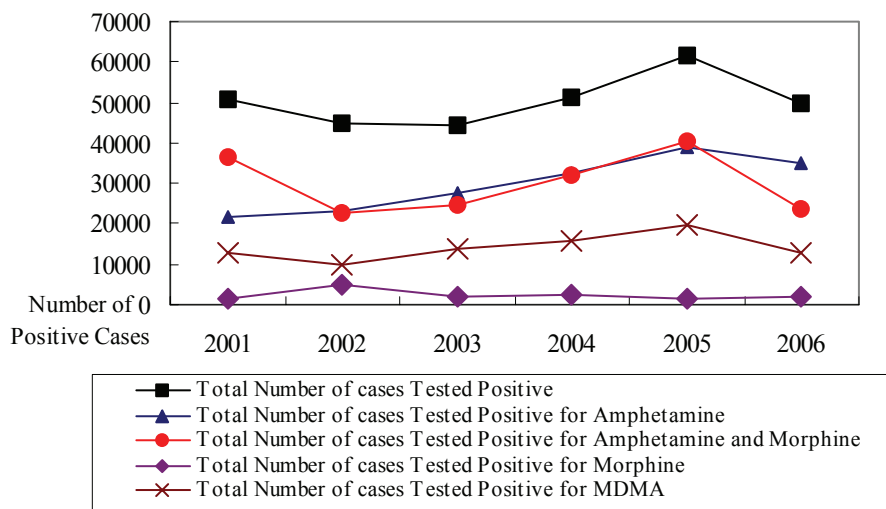
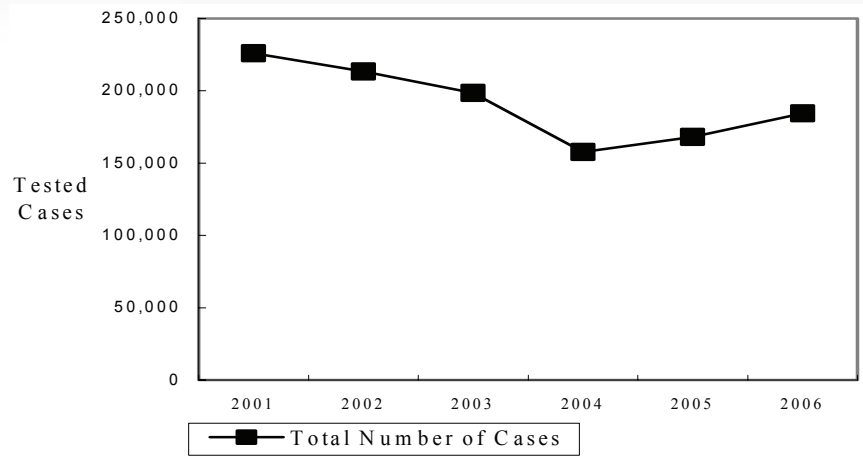
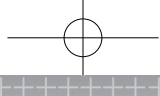
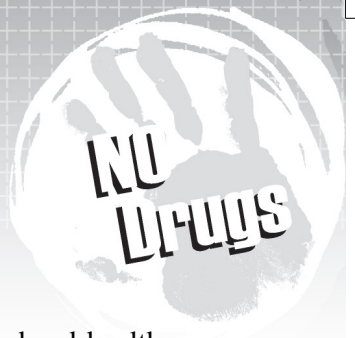


Figure 3-12: Drug abuse Urine Testing Trend in Taiwan from 2001 to 2006



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- (2) Due to the increase in drug types being abuses and the heavy work load of the local health bureaus, Starting from March 2006, local law enforcement agencies no longer send the urine of suspects to health agencies but to DOH certified urine testing institutions for testing. The DOH certified institution is fully responsible for the mission of narcotics urine testing of the entire country. The statistics of drug abuse urine testing from certified institutions for the past 2 years are as follow:

Table 3-14: Urine Testing of Certified Institutions

Year	Total Cases	No of Positive Cases	Positive Ratio (%)
2005	153,100	54,329	35.5
2006	181,816	45,662	26.7

Table 3-15: The Positive Cases by Urine Testing of Certified Institutions

Category Year	Morphine	Codeine	Methamphetamin e	MDM A	MDA	Marijuana
2005	34,180	29,449	35,130	1,338	0	111
2006	32,169	27,586	21,411	1,690	7	97

1.4.3 Drug Testing Assistance Program of DOH, Executive Yuan

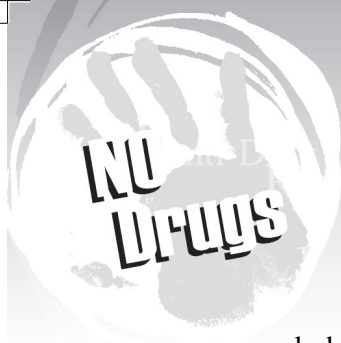
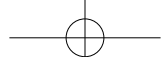
- (1) Drug testing fall within the jurisdiction of the judiciary law enforcing agencies. In order to expedite testing, Premier Su has instructed DOH to provide assistance. Executive Yuan has officially approved "Procedure and Guideline for DOH Assisting Drug Testing" program on June 7, 2006. DOH has set up "Procedure and Guideline for Public Hospitals Assisting Drug Testing" program on June 16, 2006. DOH has successfully coordinated four public hospitals including Aviation Medical center Civil Aeronautics Administration, DOH Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Kaohsiung Kai Suan Psychiatric Hospital to assist in the testing of narcotics under 1 gram.
- (2) In accordance to Article 6-3 of "Procedure and Guideline for Public Hospitals Assisting Drug Testing", the Controlled Drug Bureau of DOH will be responsible for on site inspection of drug testing in public hospitals to ensure the standard of testing. Kaohsiung Kai Suan Psychiatric Hospital and Taipei Veterans General Hospitals has completed 2649 cases of drug testing in 2006.

1.5 Promoting Information Exchange and Sharing among nations

● Department of Health

1.5.1 The 17th International Conference on The Reduction of Drug Related Harm

Delegates from Taiwan participated in the 17th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm held in Vancouver Canada in April 2006. In the conference,



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scholars, delegates from public health and law enforcement agencies, as well as drug users from different nations discussed, advocated and presented their results on methods to reduce harm from drugs. The following are worthy of our attention:

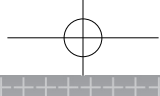
- (1) In order to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C through sharing needle among injection drug users(IDUs) , the importance of harm reduction must be emphasized. Obstacles must be overcome include legislatively sanctioning the protection of IDUs with public health service; providing necessary human resource, technical support, funding, and measures as well as supplying methadone, buprenorphine, condoms, and sanitary needles to the IDUs.
- (2) Methadone maintenance treatment has enjoyed 30 years of success in treating heroin abusers dependencies overseas and there are success in Hong Kong as well. However, once started, the treatment must not be interrupted to achieve the best results. Furthermore, funding and other related measures must be planned carefully.
- (3) Special notices to the problem of heroin overdose. In many nations, death caused by heroin overdose has posed great challenge to the public health agencies and the society. After implementing methadone maintenance treatment, we must place great attention to prevent issues of overdose for heroin users to occur.

1.5.2 “Multi-City Epidemiology Work Group” Program

Representatives from Taiwan participated in the “Multi-City Epidemiology Work Group” Program hosted by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIDA in June 2006. The purpose is to learn more about the operations and organization of American Community Epidemiology Work Group(CEWG); the exchange of information and interaction between federal and local agencies; how federal agencies obtain drug abuse information from different departments; how to facilitate the exchange of information through meetings and dialogues to work out the differences between the federal and local agencies; as well as the differences between law enforcement and health agencies. These will serve as important foundations to the formulation of Taiwan’s drug abuse policies.

1.5.3 “2006 Asian Multi-City Epidemiology Work Group”

The Controlled Drug Bureau DOH Executive Yuan have hosted the “2006 Asian Multiple Cities Drug abuse Epidemiology Conference” from November 8 to 10, 2006 at the International Convention Center NTUH. 10 Representatives from Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Japan, Korea, America, India, Malaysia, and Australia joined drug abuse researchers and experts in Taiwan as well as agents involved in drug abuse from each city and county to discuss the latest progress in drug abuse prevention in Asia to serve as a



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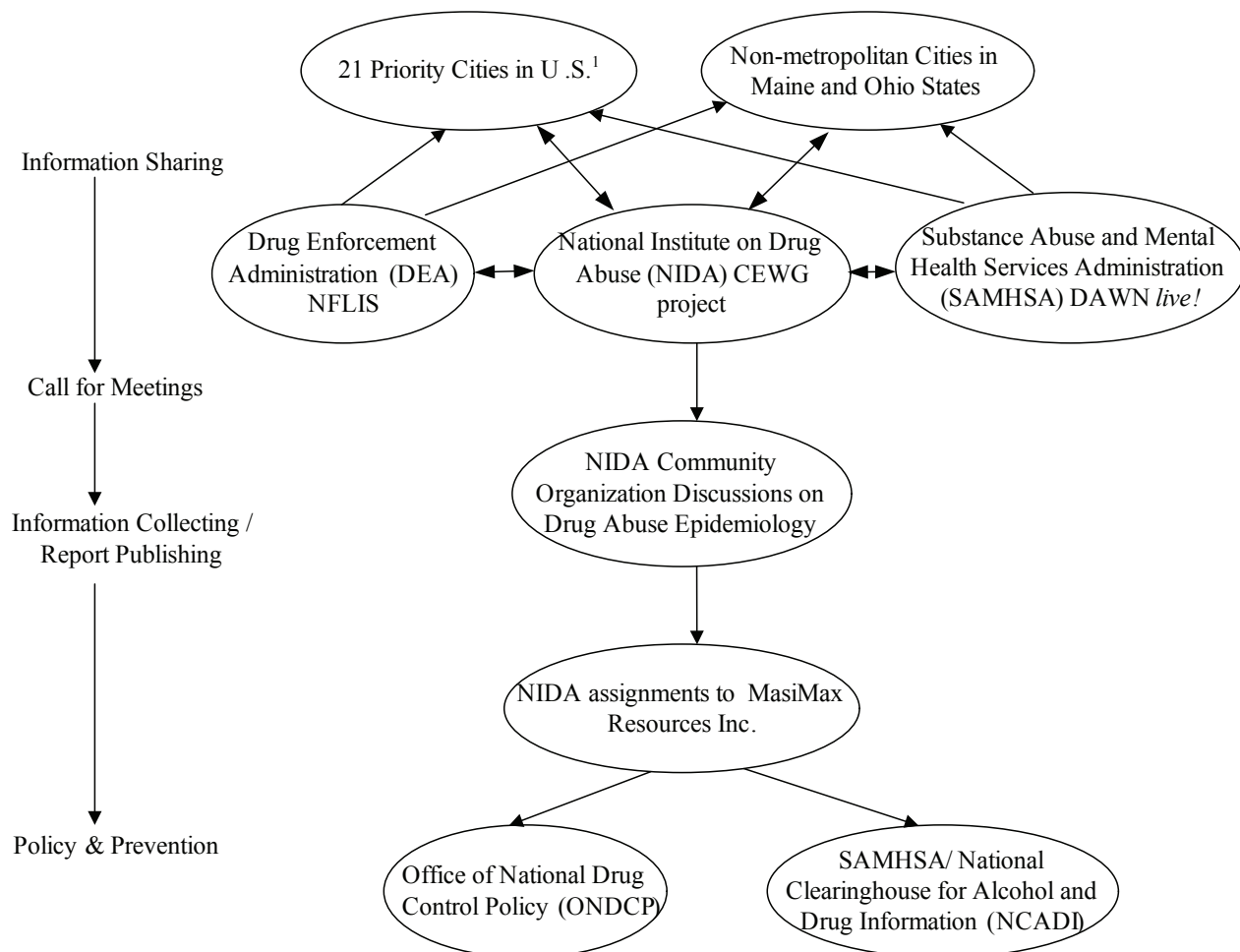
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valuable reference for the promotion of our drug abuse monitoring system.

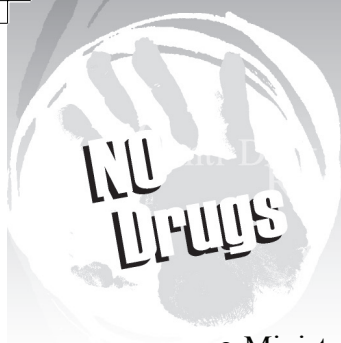
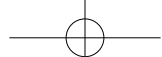


Organizational Flow Chart for the Drug Abuse Epidemiology Researches in U.S. Communities



Note:

Minneapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Seattle, Denver, Phoenix, Texas, Miami, Atlanta, Washington D.C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, New York, Boston and New Orleans.



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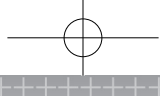
- Ministry of Interior

1.5.1 “Survey and Investigation of Secret Narcotic Clandestine Laboratories” training by U.S. DEA

- (1) Time: Sep 27 to 30, 2005
- (2) Place: 10F Conference Hall, Taiwan Police College
- (3) Lecturer: SA Michael P. Cashman, SSA Duncan B. Lingle U.S. DEA
- (4) Sponsored by: Taiwan Police College, Taipei City Fire Department, and MOI NPA Bureau of Criminal Investigation.
- (5) Participants: 110 representatives from Police agencies, Central Police University, Taiwan Police College, Coast Guard Administration, MOJ BOI, Military Security Squad MND, Directorate General of Custom MOF, Bureau of Controlled Drug DOH Executive Yuan.
- (6) Material Taught: Case study on secret narcotic clandestine laboratories including security issues of the investigator when arresting criminals, training on how to dismantle and handle hazardous and harmful chemical substance in the clandestine laboratories. The lessons learned from the U.S. gave us more drug enforcement knowledge and experience, allowing us to place more emphasis on the safety of investigator of clandestine laboratories' plants.

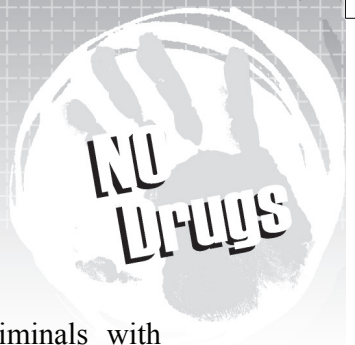
1.5.2 “Advanced Narcotic Enforcement Training” Seminar U.S. DEA

- (1) Time: Sep 12 to 15, 2006
- (2) Place: 10F Conference Hall, Taiwan Police College
- (3) Lecturer: Stewart Simpson, Information Research Specialist U.S. DEA; SA, Louis Belvedere Senior Information Officer, US Custom, Enrique·Kaiser, Hong Kong Office U.S. DEA, Steve Powel Hong Kong Office U.S. DEA, Nixon Fred Director of Bangkok Office U.S. DEA, °
- (4) Sponsored by: Taiwan Police College; Bureau of Criminal Investigation, of National Police Agency, MOI.
- (5) Participants: 110 representatives from Police agencies, Central Police University, Taiwan Police College, Judicial Yuan, Coast Guard Administration, Taiwan High Court, Taiwan High Court Prosecutors Office, Taichung District Prosecutors Office, MOJ, BOI, Military Security Squad MND, Directorate General of Custom MOF, Bureau of Controlled Drug DOH Executive Yuan.
- (6) Material Taught: Narcotic information and intelligence analysis, American chemical drug control legislations, drug trafficking ring in West Africa, drug money investigations were taught with discussions on international information sharing and drug trafficking trends in south East Asia. The anti-drug knowledge and experience in Taiwan is enhanced by the



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experience and knowledge of the U.S. experts so that we can fight criminals with knowledge, experience and intelligence and contribute to the Taiwan anti-drug effort.

- 1.5.3 Representative from Criminal Investigation Bureau CIB was sent to Japan in Sep 2006 to participate in the 2006 Anti-drug Conference to exchange information and discuss collaboration with representatives from other nations.
- 1.5.4 Chief of CIB visited the head of Philippine Anti-drug Agency (deputy minister level) and Chairman of Anti-drug Commission (minister level) to discuss possible collaboration.
- 1.5.5 Chief of CIB visited high ranking officials of Anti-drug Agency in Thailand and Vietnam to exchange information and discuss possible collaboration.
- 1.5.6 Head of Pilipino Anti-drug Agency visited CIB in January 2006 to discuss possible collaboration.
- 1.5.7 High level officials of Anti-drug Agency in Thailand visited CIB in Feb 2006 to discuss possible collaboration.

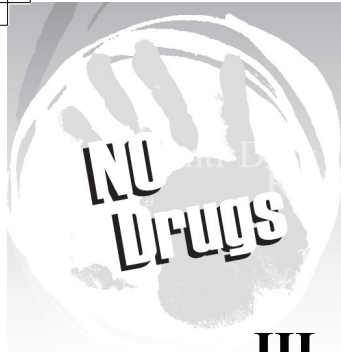
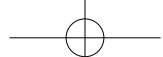
2. Future Prospects

2.1 Integration and Applications of Anti-drug Database

Currently, relevant information concerning narcotics and addiction prevention are collected and analyzed by different agencies. In the future, information concerning narcotic supply and demand, reductions of harm and toxicity, and testing must be integrated to facilitate applications to serve as index of measuring the success of anti-drug efforts and be exchanged and compared with anti-drug agencies of other nations.

2.2 To collect more data of usage from groups requiring high level of care

Due to limitations in fund and human resources of drug prevention, more resources should be devoted to collect information from groups requiring high level of care including patients in rehabilitation institutions, inmates of correctional facilities, and consumers in designated venues, homosexuals, and teenagers to develop appropriate anti-drug policies.



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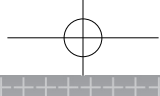
III. Consolidate a Leading Control Program on Chemicals and Industrial Materials to Eliminate Narcotics Manufacturing

1. Current Status

Domestic precursor chemical categories include industrial raw material and crude material. There are 17 categories for industrial raw material (see Table 3-16). In accordance to Article 31 of "Narcotic Hazard Prevention Act", MOEA has set up "Regulation for Categorization and Reporting Precursor Industrial Material" With Industrial Development Bureau IDB acting as the supervising agency. There are 7 categories of level 4 controlled drug raw material under the supervision of National Bureau of Controlled Drugs NBCD (see Table 3-17).

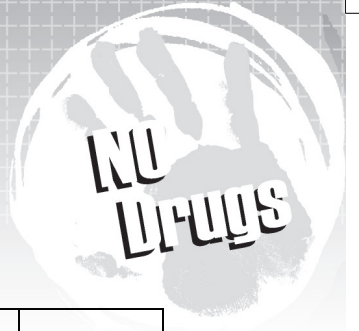
Table 3-16: Precursor Chemical Industrial Material

Category	中文品名	English Name	C.C.C Code	CAS No.
Category A (Reacted and become part of the narcotic's chemical structure)				
1	1-苯基-2-丙	1-Phenyl-2-Propanone	2914.31.00.00-4	103-79-7
2	醋酸酐	Acetic Anhydride	2915.24.00.00-2	108-24-7
3	苯乙酸	Phenylacetic Acid	2916.34.10.00-7	103-82-2
4	鄰胺基苯甲酸	Anthranilic Acid	2922.43.00.10-8	118-92-3
5	乙醯基鄰胺基苯甲酸	N-Acetylanthranilic Acid	2924.23.00.10-0	89-52-1
6	異黃樟素	Isosafrole	2932.91.00.00-9	120-58-1
7	3,4-亞甲基二氧基苯基-2-丙酮	3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone	2932.92.00.00-8	4676-39-5
8	胡椒醛/3,4-亞甲基二氧基苯甲醛	Piperonal	2932.93.00.00-7	120-57-0
9	黃樟素	Safrole	2932.94.00.00-6	94-59-7
10	六氫口比啉	Piperidine	2933.32.00.10-8	110-89-4
Category B (Reacted or not reacted with and did not become part of the narcotic's chemical structure)				
1	鹽酸 (濃度 : 1.2(39.1% 溶液))	Hydrochloric Acid(concentration:1.2(39.1 % solution)	2806.10.00.10-8	7647-01-0



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2	硫酸(濃度：1.84(93-98%溶液))	Sulphuric Acid(concentration:1.84(93-98 solution))	%2807.00.10.10-7	7664-93-9
3	過錳酸鉀	Potassium Permanganate	2841.61.00.00-5	7722-64-7
4	甲苯	Toluene	2902.30.00.00-9	108-88-3
5	乙醚	Ethyl Ether	2909.11.00.00-5	60-29-7
6	丙酮	Acetone	2914.11.00.00-8	67-64-1
7	甲基乙基酮	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	2914.12.00.00-7	78-93-3

Table 3-17: Level 4 Controlled Drug Crude Material

Category	中文品名	English Name
1	麻黃鹼	Ephedrine
2	麥角新鹼	Ergometrine, Ergonovine
3	麥角胺鹼	Ergotamine
4	麥角酸鹼	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

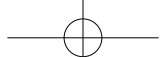
Note: Controlled Drug Crude Material include Isomers, Esters, Ethers, and Salts; but does not include preparation.

1.1 Establishing Monitoring System on Precursor Chemical Materials

● Ministry of Economic Affairs

1.1.1 Monitor of Manufacturers of Precursor Chemical Industrial Material

- (1) Coordination: In addition to the 1 to 2 routine conference(s) held annually involving coordinating the relevant agencies, MOEA may host conference as needed to solve problems government agencies and manufacturers face when executing flow control. One seminar for precursor chemical industrial material and crude material control was held in 2006, 61 people from 36 agencies participated.
- (2) Inspections: Currently, the non routine inspection of precursor chemical industrial material companies and manufacturers is carried out by Industrial Development Bureau, International Trade Bureau, and Department of Commerce MOEA. In order to prevent narcotic manufacturing without affecting the will to invest from the business community, 36 precursor chemical industrial material company or manufacturers' (Type A and B) import and export, use and sale were inspected.
- (3) Rising Public Awareness: According to the regulations specified in "Precursor Chemical Industrial Material Management Operation Manual", manuals were printed and sent to



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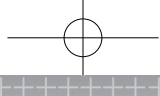
companies and manufacturers, research institutions, and schools. Three seminars were held in the North, Central, and South of Taiwan to educate companies and manufacturers on declaration and inspection procedures so that companies and manufactures will implement declaration procedure of Type A Precursor Chemical Industrial Material according to the guidelines dictated in the “Categories and Declaration Inspection of Precursor Chemical Industrial Material Regulations”. In 2006, 362 participants representing 333 companies and manufacturers participated.

Two meetings to discuss editing of “Prevention of the Manufacture of Narcotics from Precursor Chemical Industrial Material Manual” were held in 2006. The first one held on March 31, 2006 with 16 participants from 12 agencies attending. The second one held on August 4, 2006 with 20 participants from 16 agencies attending. 2500 manuals were printed to give to the companies and manufacturers, schools, and research institutions. Other awareness raising events include the participation of 2006 Anti-drug Carnival to set up booth promoting anti-drug awareness through DM, posters, and interaction with the public.

- (4) Consultation: Handled import and export consultation when needed and provide necessary replies. There were 189 international consultations in 2006 including the U.S., Germany, Japan, Belgium, Singapore, India, Malaysia, and Switzerland.

1.1.2 The Declaration Procedure of Precursor Chemical Industrial Material Sales and Import/Export

- (1) Type A Companies and Manufacturers must declare each season as required by law(online or in writing); 378 companies and manufacturers declared 470 times in 2006. Type B companies or manufacturers is required by law to register and document custom statistics and send to MOEA for inspection. MOFA computer system has compared the upstream and down stream flow data on the relevent material since 2003. Combined with custom data and consultations analysis, MOEA has effectively controlled the flow of precursor chemical industrial material for illegal use. The Type A flow is almost totaled controlled.
- (2) According to Article 31 of “Hazard of Narcotic Prevention Act”, the penalty for not declaring is a fine ranging from 30,000 to 300,000 NTD. BOI will further investigate offender. Two companies and/or manufactuers are currently indicted. Three companies and/or manufacturers have been fined a total of NT\$90,000 in 2006.



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● Department of Health, Executive Yuan

In order to ensure that narcotics and psychotropic substances are used only for medical and scientific need and to avoid abuse, misuse, and proliferate use of drugs, the precursor of NBCD, the Narcotics Management Bureau has amended “Narcotic Management Regulations” into “Controlled Drug Management Regulations” in accordance to UN “Convention on Narcotics of 1961”, “Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971”, and “United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988” to include controlled substance raw material of psychotropic substances and precursor chemical industrial material.

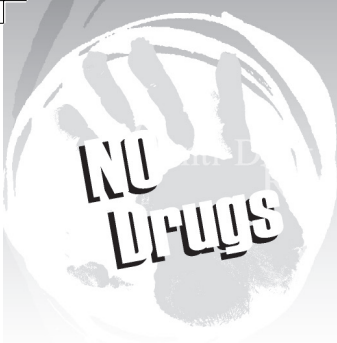
1.1.1 Establishing Controlled Drug Licensing Management System

Controlled Drug Licensing Management System is in accordance with spirit of management of UN conventions and adopted by many developed nations. The objective is to effectively control through prior strict license issuing and later control of the flow and use to achieve effective control. License related to controlled drugs include:

- (1) Controlled Drug Registration: Parties selling and manufacturing pharmaceutical products and/or veterenarian products must submit applications to the NBCD for controlled drug registration in order to manufacture, import, export, sell and buy controlled drug. Furthermore, a person must be desginted for controlled drug management in charge of keeping record of the controlled drug balance and inventory as well as declaring flows. By the end of 2006, 683 vendors and manufacturers applied for controlled drug registrations.
- (2) Agreement for the import/export and manufacture of controled drugs: the import/export and manufacture of level 3 and level 4 controlled drugs, other than obtaining registration in accordance with Article 39 of the Pharmaceutical Act, must applly for agreement issued by the National Bureau of Controlled Drugs.. In 2006, 531 improt agreements, 208 export agreements, and 749 manufacturing agreements were issued.

1.1.2 International Reporting and Collaboration

According to international conventions on international trade, after imported controlled drugs have been registered, the National Bureau of Controlled Drugs (NBCD) must report the actual imported quantity on the export agreement document issued by the exporting nation. In exports, NBCD will sent export agreements to the importing nation requesting the actual import quantity be listed. In 2006, there were 19 nations confirming export and import.



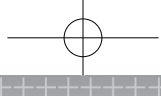
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Figure 3-13: Registration of Controlled Drugs

Figure 3-14: Agreement for Import/Export and Manufacture of Controlled Drugs

1.1.3 Establishing a tracking system for destination of drug trafficking

- (1) System of registration and declaration: Parties holding registration of controlled drugs must keep in place of operation, detailed documentation and record of the balance, destruction, damage and decrease, and inventory status of controlled drugs in possession. In accordance to relevant limitations and regulations, declare to National Bureau of Controlled Drugs and local governing health authorities so that health authority can maintain control over the flow of controlled drugs.
- (2) Establishing a tracking system for destination of drug trafficking: The Controlled Drugs Management Data System has been established allowing parties in possession of controlled drugs to declare the balance and inventory on line. After increased efforts in promotion, by the end of 2006, 93% of the vendors and 61% of the parties using controlled drugs are declaring on line. The documents on balance and inventory of controlled drugs submitted by vendors and organizations are checked by the National Bureau of Controlled Drugs NBCD, and the data entered into the Controlled Drugs Management Information System. The system will inspect the flow of the controlled drugs both upstream and downstream. Any irregularity found will be subjected to intense inspections with on site inspections to prevent illegal use of PCIM.
- (3) Establishing a examination system: In order to prevent abuse or misuse of legal controlled drugs, the the National Bureau of Controlled Drugs NBCD sets controlled drug checking projects annually. Other than supervising local health authorities implementing routine inspection of controlled drugs, NBCD will select and prioritize targets for inspections, set special inspection projects, and carry out special inspections with local health authorities. Penalizing offenders found according to the offense committed and allowing law



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enforcement agencies to investigate suspect of mis use. “The Prioritized Inspection Plan for Level 4 Controlled Drugs Material” was established in 2006, 59 vendor and manufacturers imported, manufacturerd, sold and bought over 100kg of controlled drugs in 2005 were targeted for on site inspections. Inspectors brought testing agents with them for on site inspection to prevent mis use. Two violations were detected and fined according to regulations, one vendor’s inventory appears short and is under investigation by the local prosecutors office.

- (4) Training Program for Inspectors: To enhance legal and operational profeciency of the inspectors, and improve training on actula inspections, an annual seminar for controlled drug inspectors is held to improve skills and efficiency of controlled drug inspection.

1.1.4 Public Awareness Campaign of Controlled Drugs Regulation

To ensure that all vendors and parties dealing with controlled drugs are familiar with the relevent use and regulations of controlled drugs, NBCD sponsors annual “Controlled Drug Management and Use Seminar” with local health bureau and relevent organizations to strengthen control over controlled drugs. In 2006, a total of 82 seminars were sponsored.

1.1.5 2006 Precursor Chemical Industrial Material PCIM and Crude Material Control Seminar

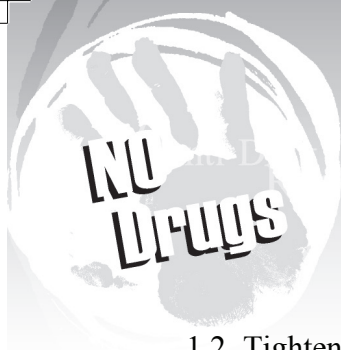
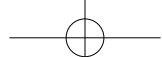
NBCD and IDB has sponsored the “2006 Precursor Chemical Industrial Material PCIM and Crude Material Control Seminar” was held on September 2006 to enhance tracking management of PCIM and to promote inter agency communication. By inviting related agencies to participate and discuss prevention of manufacturing of narcotics from PCIM, will help future flow inspections and control efforts.



Figure 3-15: 2006 Controlled Drug Management Seminar at Civil Human Resource Center, Fu Hwa Culture and Education Hall, May 25 and 26, 2006



Figure 3-16: 2006 Precursor Chemical Industrial Material PCIM and Crude Material Control Seminar at NTU Ji Si Convention Center, September 28, 2006



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1.2 Tightened Control on Materials used for Manufacturing Narcotics

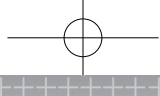
• Ministry of Economic Affairs

Other than the 17 industrial materials listed as controlled substance, various agencies and MOEA has evaluated the feasibility of adding certain industrial materials to the list of controlled Precursor Chemical Industrial Materials (PCIM), including:

1.2.1 DOH recommended in writing in 2004, chemicals such as Methamine and Ethamine that can be used to synthesize MDEA and MDMA should be listed as controlled PCIM. According to IDB evaluations and findings, there is no actual evidence pointing to legal manufacturers making XTC from Methamine and/or Ethamine. To avoid hassling legal manufacturers, the listing of Methamine and Ethamine as controlled PCIM have been postponed. In the future, feasibility of listing these chemicals as controlled PCIM will be determined according further development.

1.2.2 Criminal Investigating Bureau of NPA has recommended in writing in 2006 that 15 chemicals should be listed as controlled chemicals including: Carbamate, Formamide, Benaldehyde, Nitroethane, Hydroxylamine, DACC, Acetonitrile, Hydroiodic acid, red phosphur, white(yellow) phosphor,r-GBL, 1,4-PBT... Evaluation and finding of IDB stated that Acetonitrile has been listed as controlled chemical by the Environmental Protections Administration, and Thionyl Chloride has been listed by CWC (The Chemical Weapons Convention) as Type C/III controlled chemical. There is no evidence or cases leading to the arrest of legal manufacturers illegally making relevant cases and evidence demonstrating legal manufacturers making narcotics from the above mentioned chemicals, these will then be listed as controlled PCIM.

1.2.3 Due to the important role played by potassium permanganate in the manufacturing of cocaine, United Nation has listed it under chart I from Chart II in the "1988 Anti-Drug Convention" in 2001. IBD has also evaluated changing the listing of this chemical from Type B to Type A controlled PCIM category. After careful consideration, the finding shows that although potassium permanganate is a precursor substance in the manufacturing of cocaine, due to its wide spread industrial use domestically and the resistance of business community for the change, and the fact that cocaine is predominantly an American and European drug, the change of listing will be postponed. However, in 2006, the U.S. DEA has detected Mexican cocaine made from 20 tons of potassium permanganate exported legally from Taiwan and have requested that we provide documentation and information concerning the export of potassium permanganate to companies and manufacturers in South, Central America and other



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nations affected by this narcotic to prevent illegal uses of potassium permanganate. MOEA is currently reconsidering changing the categorization of this chemical to from Type A to Type B controlled PCIM.

- 1.2.4 During the 2005 U.S. DEA visit, officials have specially addressed the issue of essence of Safrole (a substance already banned in the U.S.) made into narcotics. Essence of Safrole (containing over 70% of Safrole) can be made into Safrole or Isosafrole and in turn into XTC. IDB have held meeting to evaluate whether or not to list Safrole as controlled chemical in 2006. Finding shows that there are only two companies in Taiwan (Taiwan Fine Chemicals Co. Ltd. and Day Spring Co. Ltd.) manufacturing, importing, exporting, and selling Essence of Safrole, and have decided not to list the chemical as controlled chemical right now. However, in early 2007, Vietnamese government requested in writing for the pre-export reporting procedures of Essence of Safrole; Taiwan Fine Chemicals Co. Ltd. repeatedly reported in no knowledge of the flow of shipped goods and exported Safrole being switched, IBD is currently re-evaluating the feasibility of listing essence of Safrole (containing over 70% Safrole) as controlled PCIM.

2. Future Prospect

2.1 Promoting Online Declaration of PCIM

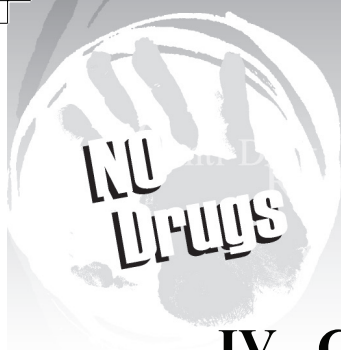
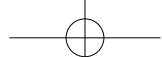
Continue to encourage parties possessing Type a PCIM to declare on line every season to increase online declaration rate and decrease declaration by fax. The on-line declaration procedure for Type A PCIM will be simplified. There will be more effort to encourage Type B possessing party to independently prepare for documentation.

2.2 Tightening the Control of Flow of PCIM

More effective control and management of the documentation and storage status of the export/import, use, and sales flow of PCIM manufacturers (Type A and Type B) must be implemented. Efforts must be made to understand the actual purpose of exporting and importing PCIM.

2.3 Enhancing Collaboration Among Drug Enforcement Agencies

Whenever suspecting PCIM is being used as material for making narcotics, one should inform and cooperate with inspecting agencies in the fight against crime. If narcotic is detected, inspecting agencies will track the source of narcotic's material. If the material is legal, then health agencies must be informed to participate in the inspections to prevent manufacturing of narcotics from legal controlled materials.



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IV. Consolidate the Monitoring and an Early Alert System on the use of Controlled Substance to Prevent the Hazard of New Synthetic Drugs

1. Current Status

- Ministry of Interior and Department of Health, Executive Yuan

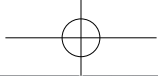
1.1 The Testing, Reporting, and Control of New Synthetic Drugs

On May 6, 2006, the first case of new synthetic drug PMMA was detected in Taiwan. Due to the fact that there were no standards to compare with domestically, National Police Agency (NPA) used precision instruments such as NMR, GC/MS to determine the structure of PMMA. Due to the toxicity and hazard posed by PMMA abuse, NPA has immediately issued press release to raise public awareness as well as reported to Department of Health (DOH) and Ministry of Justice (MOJ). The Executive Yuan then listed PMMA as the 169th level 2 controlled substance in executive order no. TPH0950035450B on August 8, 2006, and on the same day listed PMMA as the 22nd level 3 narcotics in executive order no. TC0950034892B. According to DOH data on “Data on Non-Urine Testing in Taiwan Concerning Suspect of Narcotic and Controlled Substance Case”, From August 8, 2006 to March 2007, 103 cases of PMMA use was apprehended effectively eliminating supply of PMMA.

1.2 Promote Integration of Laws Relating to International Substance Control

1.2.1 The principle of our country’s controlled substance classification is in accordance to the spirit of U.N. classification. On August 18, 1999, in the second meeting of the Controlled Substance Evaluation Committee, controlled substance have been classified into four levels for the purpose of management according to the degree of habit of use, dependency, abuse, and hazard to society. Controlled substance and regulating narcotics are highly connected, it is necessary that related regulations be evaluated collectively.

1.2.2 In order to collect international controlled substance classification systems and standard of classification evaluations, NBCD has implemented “The Controlled Substance Classification Standard and Classification Procedure Evaluation Report”. Classification standard and classification procedure evaluation from the U.S., New Zealand, England, and Japan has been collected. Taiwan’s classification standard and classification procedure evaluation is under review for reference related to future controlled substance management policy and legislation.



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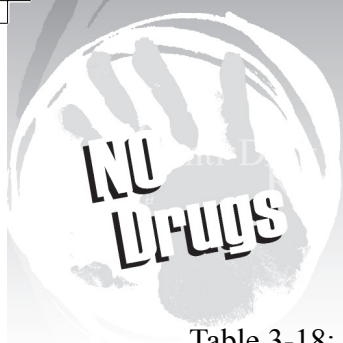
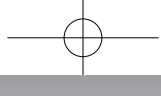
1.3 Establish Hazard Evaluation and Early Warning System for the Use and Spread of New Synthetic Drugs

1.3.1 NPA evaluates the hazard of use and spread of new synthetic drug by monitoring the number of arrests and trends of the new type of substance. NPA will issue press release to raise public awareness and collect statistic, data on hazard and information on U.N. controls. NPA should report the findings to MOJ and DOH and participate in evaluation meetings to express opinion. From April 2006 to March 2007, the NPA has reported the following:

- (1) On July 18, 2006, recommended MOJ and DOH in writing to consider the classification of the Atropine containing Level 2 narcotic Diphenoxylate as controlled substance.
- (2) Participated the conference held by IDB and recommended that 15 types of chemicals be additionally listed as controlled chemicals. The reasons for such recommendation include the information concerning production procedure and findings that legal manufacturers have been caught using the above mentioned chemicals to manufacture narcotics.
- (3) In the 3rd meeting of the 2nd MOJ Narcotic Inspection and Evaluation Committee Meeting, NPA recommended that Level 3 narcotic Ketamine be listed as Level 2 narcotic; as well as discussed the re-classification of the Atropine containing Level 2 narcotic Diphenoxylate be listed as controlled substance; and recommended the Level 3 narcotic PMMA be listed as Level 2 due to the substance's hazardous nature.

1.3.2 In order to understand the status of drug abuse and trends of new drugs, NBCD has completed the construction of Drug abuse Testing Reporting Information System. By online collecting testing data from drug abuse urine testing institutions government agencies and hospitals; report of new synthetic drugs, the trends of drug abuse can be studied, and press release published on time to raise public's drug prevention awareness. Recently there has been a flux of new drug abuse including the so called Club drugs. Clobenzorex, 2C-B, Nimetazepam, and PMMA have shown up in recent testing (Table 3-18 shows their schedule and toxicity).

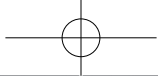
1.3.3 The National Bureau of Controlled Drugs Department of Health Management Bureau has completed 44 Articles on pharmacology and toxicity of Opiates, sedative-hypnotic medicine, central nervous system stimulants, central nervous system psychedelics, and drug abuse involving inhalants.



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Table 3-18: The Schedule and Toxicity of New Drug abuse

Items	Cases Tested in 2006	Pharmacological Categorization	Toxicity and Side Effects	Schedule of Controlled Drugs and Level of Drugs	Medical Use
PMMA (Para-methoxymethamphetamine)	146	CNC stimulant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Like side effect of MDMA (XTC), increase of heart beat、 blood pressure and body temperature. 2. Effective dosage close to toxicity、 easily over-dosed causing death. 	Schedule 2 and Level-3 Drugs	None
2C-B (4-Bromo-2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine)	20	Synthetic phenethylamine psychedelics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Predominantly affects sense formulation、 causes hallucinations、 , feeling of discomfort and tiredness after taking. 2. Occasional stomach problems: diarrhoea、 colic、 and gas. 3. Accumulation of mucus in wind pipe and lung and causing coughs and allergic reactions. 4. Increase in HB、 BP、 and BT due to stimulus of sympathetic nerves. 5. Other side effect may include anxiety、 fear、 and hallucinations. 6. High dosage causes strong mental reactions、 may cause severe panic attacks. 7. May cause temporary insanity or lost of memory. The effect is related to user's experience or environment. If user experiences physical or psychological、 discomfort, may feel serious sorrow or fear. 	Schedule 2 and Level-3 Drugs	None
Clobenzorex	16	CNC stimulant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CNC: crankiness、 loss of sleep. 2. Cardiovascular system: Heart palpitation、 change 	Schedule 4 and Level-4 Drugs	None

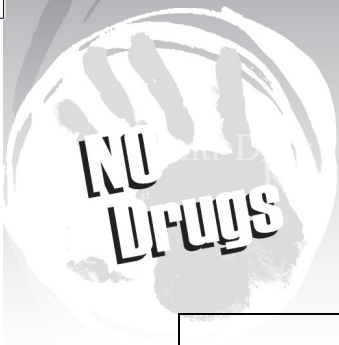
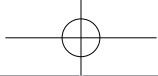


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			<p>in BT and pulse、 irregular HB.</p> <p>3. Eye: hard to focus、 blurred vision.</p> <p>4. Digestive system: dry throat、 no appetite、 nauseating sensation、 stomach aches.</p> <p>5. allergy reaction: inflammation、 fever、 pain in the joints、 rash、 exfoliative dermatitis、 Systemic Lupus Erythematosus.</p> <p>6. Others: pleasure and alert causing、 addictive and appetite suppressing、 poisonous to the liver.</p>		
Nimetazepam	195	CNC suppressing benzodiazepine sedatives	<p>1. CNC: calm、 sleepy 、 headache、 dizziness、 tremble、 loss of sleep、 depression、 cold、 , tired、 , memory loss、 cranky、 confused、 delirium、 loss of coordination、 loss of focus、 weak、 , weird dreams、 , coma.</p> <p>2. Gastro Intestine: nauseating sensation, vomiting、 no appetite、 Dry Mouth、 , constipation、 diarrhea 、 , hard to swallow、 salivation、 gastritis.</p> <p>3. urinary/reproductive: shift in sexual desire、 irregular menstruation、 , urine retention</p> <p>4. Cardio vascular system: increase or slow down of HB、 high or low BP、 palpitation、 , bloating、 phlebitis 、 thrombosis.</p> <p>5. Eye: double vision、 eye vibration.</p> <p>6. Skin: itching、 rash、 loss</p>	Schedule 3 and Level 3 Drugs	yes



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			of hair、 hair growth、 skin infection 7. Other: nose mucus membrane filled with blood、 swelling of ankle and face 8. Use with other CNC depressant、 Anticonvulsant drug 、 Antihistamine drugs or alcohol will increase the suppressing effect on CNC		
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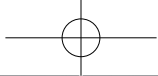
2. Future Prospect

2.1 Improving Policies concerning Classification Management of Controlled Drugs and Narcotic

In accordance to international legal conventions and practice, considering domestic situations with comprehensive analysis, in the future the improvements in classification management of controlled drugs and narcotic should be towards unilateral collective amendment of the laws as reference to improve classification management policy process and laws.

2.2 To Push Certification of Certified Drug abuse Urine Testing Agencies to Screen for Ketamine

To ensure the quality of annual Ketamine testing by certified drug abuse urine testing agencies and push for the certification of testing of this category. Initial Ketamine metabolite testing will be performed through Ketamine immunology analysis using GC/non MS detectors or LC/MS instrument to analyze Ketamine metabolite (Ketamine and Nor Ketamine).



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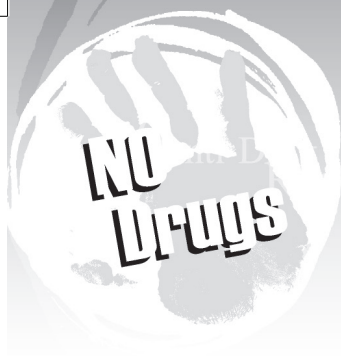
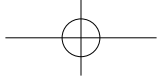
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V. Conclusion

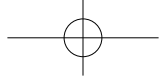
To prevent the hazard of drugs abuse , we had worked on eliminating the supply and reducing demand of drugs for years, which required a lot of manpower, resources and funding to achieve results. The prevention initiatives will be expanded with prevention functions not only stopping potential users from getting drugs and to reject temptations, furthermore, it will cut of the material needed for making drugs and prevent the formulation of drug market. The emergence of a timely early warning system will limit the hazard of new drugs making our anti-drug more cost effective.

Information on drug and drug users, through effective collection and analyses, have allowed anti-drug agencies to legislate effective anti-drug policies and to update the content and models of anti-drug awareness raising campaigns. This ensures effective prevention before narcotics can harm abusers and the society. In the future, the government and the people will unite as one anti-drug team dividing tasks according to missions and combining the efforts of every to meet and defeat every emerging crises imposed by drugs.



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PART FOUR

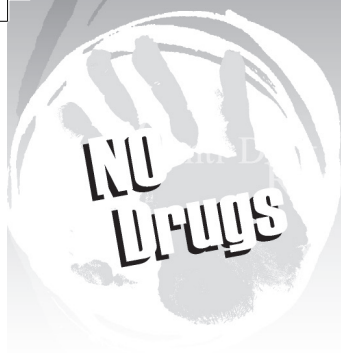
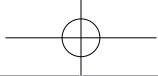
International Participation

I. Status

II. Future Prospects

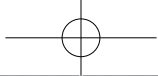
Written by: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

With assistance of: The Ministry of Justice (MOJ)
The Ministry of Interior (MOI)
The Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)
The Ministry of Finance (MOF)
The Department of Health (DOH), Executive Yuan
The Coast Guard Administration (CGA), Executive Yuan
The Mainland Affairs Council (MAC), Executive Yuan
The Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC), Executive Yuan
The Bureau of Investigation (BOI), MOJ



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I. Current Progress

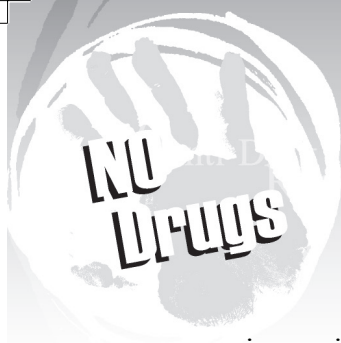
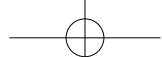
1. The Establishment of the International Participatory Division (IPD)

In order to show its determination to fight illicit drugs, the Executive Yuan has established an interagency Anti-drug Task Force and designated 2005-2008 as the War on Drugs Years. On June 2, 2006, Premier Su personally chaired the first Anti-drug Task Force meeting. Four major anti-drug initiatives - Drug Prevention, Drug Resistance, Drug Rehabilitation, and Drug Seizure - have been launched by the Research, Development, and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan, and an International Participatory Division (IPD) has been established. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) has been designated as the primary federal agency in charge of this new division and will be responsible for coordinating the efforts of different government agencies, including the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Bureau of Investigation (BOI) of the MOJ, the National Police Agency (NPA) under the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), the Department of Health (DOH), the Ministry of Economics (MOE), the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC), the Mainland Affairs Council (MAC), and the Coast Guard Administration (CGA). The IPD will be responsible for: promoting international and regional anti-drug strategies and programs; and signing more anti-drug agreements with the USA, Japan, Australia and other South Eastern Asia neighbors to strengthen our international fight against drugs. According to the objectives set by the above-mentioned task force, the IPD will increase the signing of international anti-drug agreements by 20% by December 31, 2008. All members of the IPD will promote international cooperation according to the Executive Yuan mandate to achieve the strategic goal of signing additional anti-drug agreements. Combined with the four anti-drug initiatives, this will improve our overall anti-drug capabilities.

2. Current Status of International Collaboration

The IPD mission is to sign more anti-drug agreements and memoranda with foreign governments, to actively participate in bilateral and multilateral anti-drug mechanisms, and to increase international anti-drug efforts by 20% each year. Given that Taiwan signed 11 anti-drug conventions in 2004, this represents an increase of 2 to 3 conventions annually. The MOF, the BOI, the DOH and the NPA are currently holding talks with their counterparts from other nations, thus the accomplishment of the goal set by the Executive Yuan seems likely.

The IPD seeks to establish international anti-drug collaboration through signing international agreements and building alliances. This has benefited homeland security and promoted our



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image internationally. The US State Department has evaluated the drug control initiatives of all nations annually since 2000, in its International Narcotic Control Strategy Report, and Taiwan has never been listed as a source of US drugs and narcotics.

3. Status of International Collaboration

3.1 International Anti-drug Law Enforcement

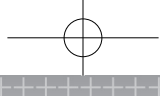
Illicit drugs have become a global problem and no single nation can solve this problem alone. The need for drug enforcement through international collaboration is acknowledged by the international community. Taiwan's priority work in international collaborative anti-drug efforts includes eradicating narcotics at home and narcotic raw materials from source nations, as well as establishing cooperative partnerships with those countries that heavily influence our anti-drug work. Cooperation includes channel building, experience and information sharing, meetings for special cases, case collaboration, and pursuit and capture of criminals. On the basis of reciprocity, the BOI has placed emphasis on establishing collaborative communication channels, improving information sharing, conducting joint investigations, improving investigative skills and obtaining the latest information. Collaborative communication channels have been established with 21 nations or regions including Europe, America, Hong Kong and Macau, South East Asia and North East Asia. Owing to the recent increase in heroin and narcotics smuggled from South Eastern nation such as Cambodia and Vietnam, a BOI delegation visited anti-drug agency officials in Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Cambodia in 2006, to discuss issues concerning the elimination of drug smuggling through joint efforts.

In 2006, the CGA established maritime law enforcement collaboration with America, Japan, the Philippines, Vietnam and Singapore, as well as with the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA). Further, 66 overseas law enforcement officials visited Taiwan. The CGA has provided 34 pieces of information to overseas agencies, and received 29 pieces of information from overseas agencies.

Important international collaborative efforts of the National Policy Agency (NPA) in 2006 were:

3.1.1 International Collaboration

In order to prevent narcotics smuggling and facilitate cross-border arrests, the NPA hosted The Philippines-Taiwan Criminal Police Conference from April 17 to 21, 2006. Representatives from the Philippine National Police (PNP) participated in the five-day conference. The director of the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the NPA visited the



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Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam in December 2006 and held talks with officials from anti-drug agencies. Topics under discussion included intelligence exchange for illegal weapons and drug trafficking, terrorism activities, understanding the latest international criminal patterns, cracking down on international drug syndicates and international collaboration. Representatives from the NPA participate in such annual events as the International Conference on Asian Organized Crime and Terrorism, the International Drug Seminar and the Sino-Japan Drug Conference.

3.1.2 International Collaboration on Anti-Drug Law Enforcement

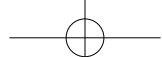
In order to effectively exchange intelligence on drug crimes, and establish communication channels with the international law enforcement community to crack down international drug trafficking, the CIB works closely with Interpol and cooperates with judicial agencies from other nations such as the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the United State Secret Service (USSS), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the National Police Agency of Japan (NPA), the Hong Kong Police Force B Department (Crime & Security), the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA), the Philippine National Police (PNP), the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), the Royal Thai Police Narcotics Suppression Bureau (PNSB), the Thai Immigration Bureau, the Metropolitan Police Bureau (MPB), the Vietnam Public Security Bureau and Immigration Bureau.

3.2 Drug Enforcement at Customs and Airports

3.2.1 Taiwan Customs and the Australian Customs Service signed the Customs Information Exchange Agreement between Taiwan and Australia in January 2006 to set up a legal foundation for bilateral information exchange. The Australian Customs Service has promised to improve our drug enforcement capabilities.

3.2.2 The new head of the DEA's Hong Kong office, Mr. Gene Goon, and senior agents visited the Directorate General of Customs (DGC) of the MOF in March, 2006. The newly appointed representative of the Tokyo Office of the Australian Customs Service, Mr. Robert Rush, visited the DGC in April 2006. Two officials from the Investigations Department of Tokyo Custom visited the DGC in August 2006 to discuss intelligence exchange and improvements in drug enforcement capabilities at customs.

3.2.3 The DGC joined the Customs Asia Pacific Enforcement Reporting System (CAPERS) on August 15, 2006. This is an information exchange mechanism set up by the US, Australia and New Zealand to help countries in the Pacific region improve their anti-smuggling abilities. CAPERS currently has 30 member nations. Joining this system will strengthen exchange of customs information with Asia Pacific countries, and we



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can jointly prevent drug smuggling activities.

3.2.4 The Australian Customs Service sent two experts to train 16 seed instructors for the CAPERS system between October 30 and November 3, 2006. Taiwan Customs had completed anti-smuggling training of all staff participating in CAPERS by January 2007.

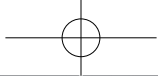
3.2.5 The DGC held the 2006 Sino Taiwan Anti-Terrorist and Drug Information Exchange Seminar from December 5 to 7, 2006. Six experts from the CBP and the DEA gave lectures on intelligence gathering and analysis of anti-terrorism and drug efforts.

3.3 Progress of Cross-strait Anti-drug Collaboration

The BOI established a Mainland Anti-drug Task Force in March 2006 and drafted the Operating Guidelines Governing the Collaborative Actions on Cross-Strait Drug Related Crimes, which were sent to MAC for approval. Successful direct collaboration with Fukien provincial anti-drug agencies began in April 2006. On May 30, 2006, the task force collaborated with the Xiamen anti-drug team and apprehended a certain drug trafficker, surnamed Zhu, and accomplices in Xiamen. 823g of heroin due to be shipped to Taiwan was confiscated by Xiamen police and three Taiwanese suspects were arrested. The BOI collaborated with Xiamen police and apprehended a fishing boat smuggling 8.1kg of methamphetamine on July 18, 2006. The captain and five crew members were arrested. There have been over 40 cases of anti-drug intelligence sharing with Fukien law enforcement agencies.

The repatriation of apprehended drug criminals is carried out predominantly by the Red Cross and the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS). The NPA makes requests for assistance in the repatriation of criminal fugitives in China to relevant agencies there through ARATS. Out of the 33 criminals repatriated in 2006, 3 were wanted for narcotics related offenses. Collaboration between the CIB and Chinese law enforcement agencies have also resulted in the seizure of 49kg of heroin, smuggled by one Mr. Chen, and 14kg of methamphetamine smuggled by one Mr. Zhang.

The CGA has established channels of communication with maritime law enforcement agencies in China to enhance intelligence sharing and maritime collaboration. The eight cases of intelligence exchange in 2006 serve as an important basis for future judicial anti-drug collaboration.



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4. Highlights of International Collaboration

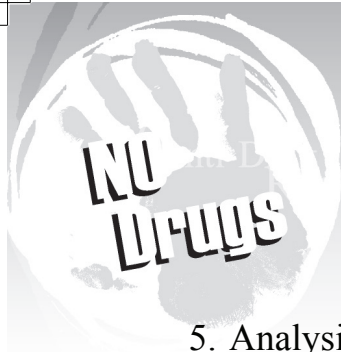
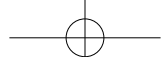
The Money Laundering Prevention Center (MLPC) of the BOI serves as the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in Taiwan, responsible for intelligence exchange with international FIUs. Notable results are as follow:

The MLPC is responsible for investigating cases reported by financial agencies suspected of money laundering, exchanging intelligence with international counterparts and collaborating in money laundering investigations. The MLPC is currently an official member of the Egmont Group and the Asia/Pacific Group (APG) on Money Laundering, participates in meetings on a regular basis, and performs the duties of an official member. In October, 2006, the MLPC participated as an APG delegate in the annual meeting of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and related conferences to counter money laundering. The MLPC also participated in the Money Laundering, Drugs, and Anti-Terrorist Finance Seminar held by UNODC and INTERPOL in April 2007. The MLPC participated in the APEC-commissioned Seminar for NPO and Illegal Fund Transfer in Australia to learn about new criminal trends, new concepts and new intelligence for the relevant agencies in Taiwan.

The MLPC coordinates financial, customs and other money laundering-prevention agencies. Following the 40 recommendations and 9 special recommendations from the FATF, and striving to meet international money-laundering prevention standards, the MLPC has successfully improved our standing on money laundering prevention and anti-terrorist activities.

Through the Egmont Secure Website, the MLPC and FIUs from other nations can exchange intelligence on money laundering prevention. There were 89 successful cases of intelligence exchange in 2006. The MLPC will continue to maintain relations with FIUs of member nations, exchange intelligence, collaborate on anti-drug issues, as well as prevent money laundering and terrorist financing through this network. Taiwan has signed agreements or memoranda with Paraguay, Palau, the Marshall Islands, the Philippines, Poland and South Korea to counter drug smuggling, money laundering and terrorist funding internationally.

Taiwan underwent a second round of evaluations by the APG from Jan 29 to Feb 9, 2007. The BOI and the MLPC were responsible for answering the secretariat's survey, while the MOJ was responsible for holding eight coordination meetings for the agencies under evaluation. The evaluation met with great success.



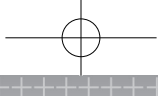
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5. Analysis of International Participation and Operational Results for 2006

- 5.1 According to the 2007 International Narcotics Control Policy Report issued by the US State Department, Taiwan has neither been listed as a major narcotics-producing and trafficking nation, nor as the source of PCIM (Precursors Chemicals Illicit Manufacture). However, Taiwan has been listed together with 59 nations including England, America, Japan and Canada as Countries/Jurisdictions of Primary Concern for Money Laundering. In the section related to narcotics and chemical control, the report shows that: (1) no evidence indicates that Taiwan is a trafficking nation for narcotics entering the US; in 2006, MDMA and ketamine use and arrest increased; and Taiwan's drug enforcement agencies have worked closely with US DEA. (2) The Taiwan authority is continuing its anti-drug effort, strengthening seizures at the airport and on the open seas through customs inspections and other means. However, certain drugs have been shipped from Taiwan to Japan and the international market. The narcotics found in Taiwan are predominantly smuggled from China, the Philippines, North South Korea, Thailand and Myanmar. (3) The Legislative Yuan of Taiwan did not pass any new anti-drug laws in 2006. There has been no change in the status of issues concerning the use of secret intelligence, undercover investigations and the establishment of a single anti-drug agency like the US DEA. The Executive Yuan has established an Anti-drug Prevention Task Force. Its first meeting was held in June 2006 to facilitate the formulation of policies on drug enforcement, rehabilitation, anti-drug promotion and international anti-drug collaboration. (4) From January to September, 2006, Taiwan's authorities seized 160.69kg of methamphetamine, 258.45kg of semi-manufactured methamphetamine, 120.48kg of heroin, 3.1kg of MDMA, 159.42kg of ketamine and 3.36kg of cannabis. (5) The United States aims to work closely with Taiwan through its anti-drug policy to prevent Taiwan from again becoming a source of narcotics sold in the US. The basis for this policy is for the US to provide anti-drug training and assist in establishing an effective mechanism. Next year, the US DEA will continue to provide training in narcotic intelligence analysis, crack down methods, performing strategic raids and money laundering investigations.
- 5.2 In order to effectively block narcotics being smuggled from the Philippines and Vietnam, efforts have been made to complete the signing of an anti-drug memorandum between Taiwan and the Philippines and an anti-drug memorandum between Taiwan and Vietnam by relevant law enforcement agencies of each nation.



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II. Future Prospects

1. Signing of International Anti-drug Collaborative Agreements

Other than actively participating in international anti-drug efforts, MOFA will work with other nations to establish legal frameworks. Embassies will enforce the strictest standards in issuing visas to applicants in West Africa and South Asia suspected of drug trafficking. MOFA will also provide agencies in Taiwan with the latest reports on international anti-drug policies and results.

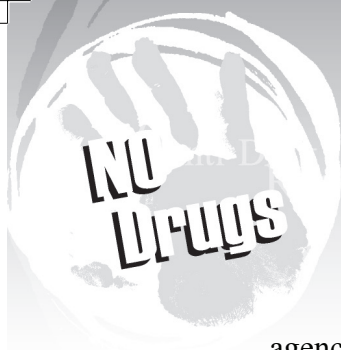
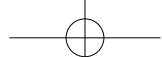
The BOI and MOJ will collaborate with overseas embassies and promote diplomatic efforts with host nations through international anti-drug cooperation. Due to the fact that drug crimes are a universal criminal offence, the signing of anti-drug memoranda and agreements could effectively enhance our diplomatic status.

In the future, through anti-drug discussions and the opening of dialogues, our government can strengthen its capabilities in countering international drug manufacturing, trafficking and sales, as well as money laundering. By integrating domestic anti-drug and international collaboration, we must explore the feasibility of joining the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Furthermore, we must enhance strategic anti-drug alliances with the international community, prevent crimes concerning drug trafficking and money laundering, and promote the sharing of information concerning international substance control.

Our domestic agencies have enjoyed great success in international participation and collaboration. MOFA will strengthen the coordination of various agencies through the IPD, so that each member can effectively accomplish the mission assigned. MOFA and its overseas missions and embassies will work closely with the anti-drug agencies of the host nations. Strategic alliances have been established, and anti-drug memoranda and agreements signed, with Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam and the Philippines, as well as other neighboring countries, in order to promote regional anti-drug capabilities, and increase arrests and information exchange programs on international substance control.

From April 2006 to March 2007, the IPD signed the following agreements and memoranda on anti-drug information exchange and money laundering prevention:

- 1.1 Assisted the MLPC and the BOI in signing the Agreement between the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands Concerning Cooperation in the Exchange of Intelligence to Combat Money Laundering, on April 14, 2006. According to this agreement, the MLPC can work with the US DEA and other money-laundering prevention



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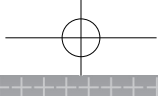
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agencies to gain knowledge on money laundering prevention, as well as enhance our anti-drug and money laundering prevention capabilities.

- 1.2 Assisted the MLPC and BOI in signing the Memorandum of Understanding between the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in the Philippines and the Manila Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan concerning Cooperation in the Exchange of Financial Intelligence related to Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism, on September 21, 2006. This has consolidated and strengthened the exchange of intelligence between Taiwan and the Philippines, and has established a regional alliance for money laundering prevention and anti-drug policy.
- 1.3 Assisted the MLPC and BOI in signing the Memorandum of Understanding between the Competent Authorities in Taipei (Taiwan) and in Warsaw (Poland) concerning Cooperation in the Exchange of Financial Intelligence related to Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism, on November 8, 2006. This is the first international alliance against money laundering between Taiwan and any European Union nation.
- 1.4 Assisted the MLPC and BOI in signing the Memorandum of Understanding between the Money Laundering Prevention Center (MLPC) of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Korea Financial Intelligence Unit of the Republic of Korea concerning Cooperation in the Exchange of Financial Intelligence related to Money Laundering, on November 29, 2006. This is a positive step for the exchange of illegal money laundering intelligence.
- 1.5 Assisted the MLPC and BOI in signing the Memorandum of Understanding between the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in the Philippines and the Manila Economic and Cultural Office in Taiwan on Cooperation in Combating Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of Controlled Substances and Chemicals, on January 23, 2007. This has consolidated and strengthened the exchange of drug prevention intelligence between Taiwan and the Philippines, and enhanced international collaboration between the two nations.

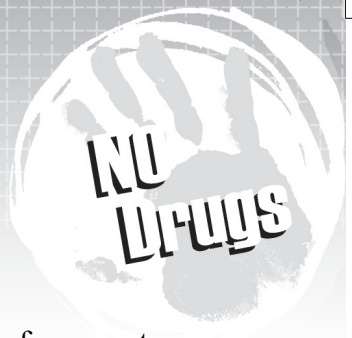
2. Active Participation in International Drug Enforcement Organizations

Due to the fact that Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations, we do not participate in the international anti-drug conferences that it hosts. We have not established bilateral or multilateral collaboration with other nations through UN. However, the BOI visits drug enforcement agencies overseas to discuss cases and assist in collaborative efforts, and to enhance performance. Regional conferences are also still effective in the fight against international drug crimes. The US DEA office in Hong Kong has requested that the BOI participate in such conferences to exchange intelligence and build cross-national efforts



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against drug crimes. We should participate in more international anti-drug conferences to counter our diplomatic isolation.

3. Improve Communication and Coordination with Law Enforcement Agencies in the US and Japan

International collaboration has become the norm in rising to the challenges posed by international narcotic crimes. Drug enforcement agencies from the US and Japan have always worked closely with Taiwan and affirmed our performance and abilities. However, drug criminals are constantly staying ahead with innovative smuggling methods, and bilateral collaboration is no longer enough to meet the challenge. As such, multilateral collaboration across different regions must be enhanced and Taiwan must actively participate in international anti-drug law enforcement. Law enforcement agents must collaborate by sharing intelligence and solving drugs cases. Taiwan must work closely with the US DEA and the Japanese Police in the exchange of detection technologies for heroin and amphetamine, in the tracking of sources and organizations responsible for narcotic crimes, and in stopping drugs from entering Taiwan. New synthetic drugs from South East Asia have become the preferred choice for international smugglers over the past five years. The BOI is strengthening multilateral collaboration to prevent ketamine from entering Taiwan.

4. Strategy against International Narcotic Crimes

4.1 Enhance International Collaboration with Drug Enforcement Agencies:

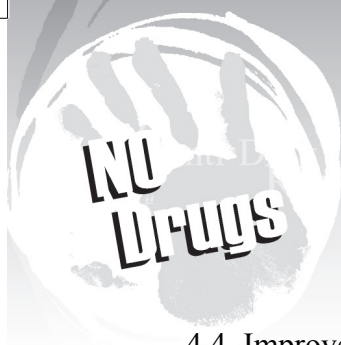
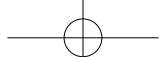
Enhance bilateral and multilateral collaboration with drug enforcement agencies in the fight against international narcotic crimes.

4.2 Establish Frontline Points of Collaboration Overseas:

Drug enforcement officers should be sent to neighboring and key narcotic source nations to work with local officials in setting up frontline direct contact points. While the BOI has a legal secretary present in Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam responsible for frontline drug enforcement, in the future officers should be sent to the Indochina Peninsula, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore to establish an overseas drug enforcement network.

4.3 Enhance Overall Intelligence Analysis Capabilities:

Drug enforcement agencies in developed nations emphasize the importance of intelligence analysis. The BOI has worked hard to enhance its intelligence analysis capabilities and agents have been sent to the US and Japan for training. Furthermore, the BOI is planning to establish an intelligence analysis system to meet the demands of international collaboration.



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4.4 Improvement of Drug Enforcement Techniques through Intensive Exchanges:

International collaboration implies furthering advanced knowledge and skills to improve our drug enforcement capabilities. Besides requesting training from the US, Japan and Australia, Taiwan provides drug enforcement experience and skills to South East Asian nations to enhance collaboration.

4.5 Proactive Visits Overseas to Achieve Better Collaboration:

Depending on the need of individual cases, we go abroad or invite foreign drug enforcement officials to Taiwan for face-to-face communications and give support or assist in investigations to crack cases, as well as conduct simultaneous investigations.

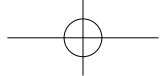
4.6 Participating in Regional Conferences:

Participation in international and regional narcotic crime prevention conferences or seminars will broaden the scope of international collaboration and ensure that drug enforcement agents gain an international perspective. By participating in various training sessions hosted by foreign drug enforcement agencies, drug enforcement skills will be improved, as will analysis of narcotics sources and collaboration in fighting international drug cartels.

4.7 Adjustments Made to the Changing Trends in Drug Trafficking:

Synthetic narcotics are growing in prevalence, especially amphetamines, MDMA and ketamine. The BOI has strengthened collaboration with source nations including the Philippines, Malaysia and Cambodia.

4.8 According to the principles of international collaboration, diplomacy and drug enforcement are common duties of all members of the international community. Taiwan will strengthen collaboration with foreign drug enforcement agencies through further bilateral and multilateral cooperation. This will facilitate the exchange of intelligence, the tracing of the origin of narcotics crimes and joint investigation into international drug smuggling. Taiwan will actively join international anti-drug organizations, sign bilateral and multilateral anti-drug agreements and combat international drug crime through participating in international anti-drug affairs.



PART FIVE

Drug Resistance

- I. Educating the Public through Mass Media, Strengthen the National Anti-Drug Common View**
- II. Constructing an Anti-drug Abuse Preventive System by Implementing Drug Screening**
- III. Improving the Effects of Anti-drug Campaigns by Integrating Social Resources and Implementing Drug Prevention and Legal Education**
- IV. Preventing the Drugs by Participating Voluntary Services and Learning Programs, Improving Quality of Living and Education**

Written by: Ministry of Education (MOE)

With Assistance of: Ministry of the Interior (MOI)

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Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)

Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)

Government Information Office (GIO), Executive Yuan

Department of Health (DOH), Executive Yuan

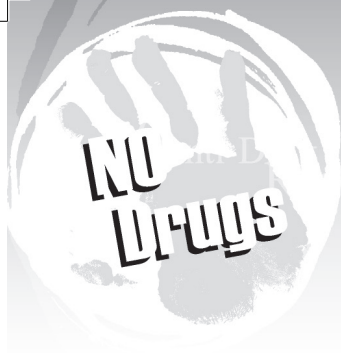
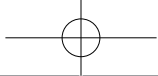
Coast Guard Administration (CGA), Executive Yuan

National Youth Commission (NYC), Executive Yuan

Veterans Affairs Commission (VAC), Executive Yuan

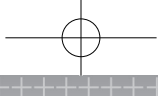
Taipei City Government

Kaohsiung City Government



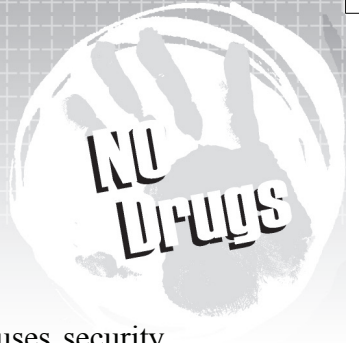
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Abuse of narcotics and drugs is hazardous to health that destroys families, causes security problems for the society, and has become a global issue pending to be resolved. The spirits of “Preventing the Harmful Effect of Drugs; Resisting the Temptation of Drugs” has become the foundation of the government’s anti-drug operations. The task of drug resistance has become increasingly daunting with the emergence of innovative and emerging drugs and the dissemination into different channels. The major initiatives keeping the hazard of narcotics out of the borders include: understanding the latest trends of drug abuse; work with mass media and spreading the proper knowledge of narcotic hazard to the people; more effective use of social resources and disseminating information and drug screening, and prevention measures to different communities; as well as encouraging healthy and proper leisure activities.

The section on drug resistance describes the achievements and future directions of drug resistance teams from relevant agencies in 2006. This section is divided into four points:

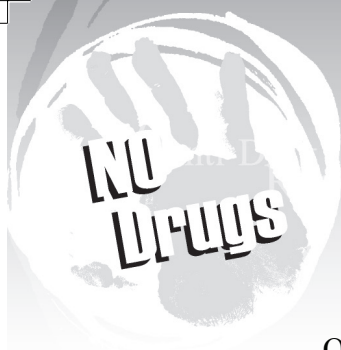
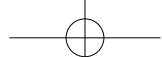
- I. Educating the Public through Mass Media, Strengthen the National Anti-Drug Common View
- II. Constructing an Anti-drug Abuse Preventive System by Implementing Drug Screening
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- IV. Preventing the Drugs by Participating in Voluntary Services and Learning Programs, Improving Quality of Living and Education

I. Educating the Public through Mass Media, Strengthen the National Anti-Drug Common View

The government promotes its anti-drug campaigns through diversified channels including cable and network T.V., radio broadcast programming, short film, Internet, and print media to educate the public on proper knowledge on drugs and firm conviction to resist drugs. The execution of the media campaign is as follow:

1. Progress Report

- 1.1 Television Programs, Film Promotion-Educational programs and programs that publicized anti-drug policies are produced and shown on the Television networks:
 - 1.1.1 Government Information Office of Executive Yuan has organized with Ministry of Justice (MOJ) in producing: Anti-drug Singing Competition, Anti-drug Program Summer 2006 featuring Nan Quan Mama, Anti-drug spot ~After the Rain~, Anti-drug spot featuring Twins, Anti-drug spot featuring Jolin Tsai, and Anti-drug ~ Just Say No~.



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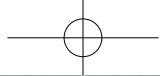
Anti-Drug Report on Taiwan in 2007

Organized with Ministry of Education in producing: The Anti-Drug spots featuring, Rap, Secrets of Heaven, Infernal Drug Affairs, and Pi Li Puppets; organized with Department of Health (DOH) in producing: Narcotic Prevention Series: the Price of Love and Kung Fu Kids. These spots were broadcasted in the public service time for more than 500 times in total by TTV, CTV, CTS, FTV, HTV, and TITV.

- 1.1.2 Department of Health (DOH) of Executive Yuan has produced 1,362 short films and 35mm films for titled such as "Drug Abuse Prevention Consultation Point", "Drug Prevention Centers", and "The Price of Love". These were broadcasted by TTV, CTV, CTS, FTV, and HTV as well as 681 movie theatres in Taiwan. The DOH Special on T.V. Health Issues was reported in TTV News under the headlines of "The Creation of Drug Free Homes through Love" and "Drugs are not for Fun".
- 1.1.3 The T.V. Program "Political Affairs" in accordance with the government anti-drug policy has broadcasted "72 Hours: Absent Without Official Leave with Drugs" drama series; 13 episodes of "Intensive Anti-drug Efforts, Resist Hazard of Drugs"; By joining effort with the "2006 Military Discipline Education Focuses", produced the film titled "Deepen Anti-drug Education; Eliminate Hazard of Drugs" to raise anti-drug awareness. All programs are available on the Military Education page of the official website of the Armed Forces for everyone to download.

1.2 Radio Programs

- 1.2.1 Ministry of Education (MOE) has produced three jingles under the heading "Say No to Drugs and Say Yes to Health" on the National Education Radio to raise awareness of anti-drug as well as educate the proper knowledge and legal understanding concerning drug abuse for students, parents, and the general public.
- 1.2.2 Veteran Affairs Council (VAC) worked with the program "Evergreen" from the Voice of Han Broadcasting Network to create segment on "Health Care" and "Legal Knowledge". Topics like "Proper Use of Drug", "Narcotic Prevention", "Legal Responsibilities", "Personal Experience" are discussed. The Director of Toxicology from Veterans General Hospital and Lawyers are invited to the event to share personal experience and demonstrate the campaign (see Figure 5-1).



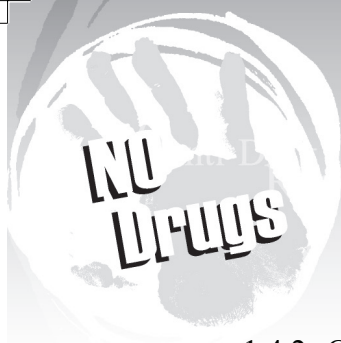
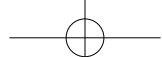
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Figure 5-1: The Director of Toxicology from Veterans General Hospital and Lawyers on the Voice of Han Broadcasting Network radio show

- 1.2.3 DOH programs of “Drug Abuse” and “Say No to Drugs, and Enjoy a Beautiful Life” were broadcasted along with interviews by the National Education Radio and Hit FM.
 - 1.2.4 Kaohsiung City Government has produced jingles and interviews with KBS; anti-drug jingles are broadcasted in CTV News at Noon and FTV Evening News to raise awareness of drug prevention.
 - 1.2.5 Voice of Han Broadcasting Radio of Ministry of National Defense (MND), has produced 30 special programs, 35 interviews, 91 reports, 9 short comments, 452 inserts, and 2 radio dramas including “Stay away from Drugs keep the Body and Spirit of Soldiers Healthy” anti-drug programs to be presented in national simultaneous broadcasting. MND Voice of Han Broadcasting Network has won the award for “2006 National Health Education Campaign Award” from DOH for excellent performance in this field on March 1, 2007.
- 1.3 LED TV Wall Promotion
 - 1.3.1 GIO with broadcasted the anti-drug material produced by National Police Agency (NPA), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Department of Health (DOH), Coast Guard Administration (CGA), and Hua Lien Flotilla on 75 LED walls in the country.
 - 1.3.2 Ministry of Transportations and Communications (MOTC) has displayed anti-drug slogans on LED display, broadcast system, light boxes, and LED display in cars in airport, train stations and bus terminals. The purpose is to educate passengers to know drugs, raise awareness on hazard of drugs, and the punishment for taking and selling of drugs to enforce government anti-drug policy.
 - 1.4 Internet Advertising
 - 1.4.1 The Ministry of Education constructed “Spring Sun Project” website providing information on “Use of Medication”, “Understanding Narcotics”, “Drug Abuse Counseling Agencies” and links to other relevant websites to educate the students and the general public as well as enforcing anti-drug.



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- 1.4.2 GIO has constructed “DDTV- DoDo’s Anti-drug Page” to provide teenagers with related anti-drug and legal information.
- 1.4.3 MOJ constructed “MOJ Refrain Drug Information” (<http://refrain.moj.gov.tw/html/index.php>) to help drug abusers quit the addiction and rebuild a healthy life. The contents of the website include common sense on the appearances, toxicity, common names, medical uses, means of abuse, reactions after taking and hazards of narcotics. With hyper link to “On-line Museum of Anti-drug Resources” and other related websites, as well as creating a message board with the Taiwan Aftercare Association, the general public can access drug rehabilitation and anti-drug information online more efficiently, seek advise and assistant from chronic users successfully rehabilitated in the rehabilitating process so that those wishing to rehabilitate may gain “Aftercare” and achieve rehabilitation successfully. MOJ has published information on anti-drug efforts and drug related data on the official website (see Figure 5-2) to increase the attention of media to cover or broadcast on anti-drug related information.
- 1.4.4 Department of Health (DOH)
- (1) “On-line Museum of Anti-drug Resources” (<http://www.antidrug.nat.gov.tw>) has seen expansion in the number of visitors and web pages (See Figure 5-3). There has been a steady growth on monthly average since the construction of the website in 2005. National Bureau of Controlled Drugs (NBCD), DOH, has actively advertised the website through all the campaigns. The monthly averages of visitors visiting the site are 2,793 visitors in the summer and 1,710 visitors in the months other than summertime.
 - (2) All drug abuse prevention related information is listed on the Consumer Information home page of DOH (<http://consumer.doh.gov.tw>) (see Figure 5-4). The topics include “The Horror of Drug Abuse”, “Information on Common Drug Abuse and Related Laws”, as well as information on categories of controlled drugs, related advertisement and support and testing agencies. There is also “High-High Life, Away from Drug” online event held on the website.

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Figure 5-2: Monthly Statistics on Drugs, MOJ

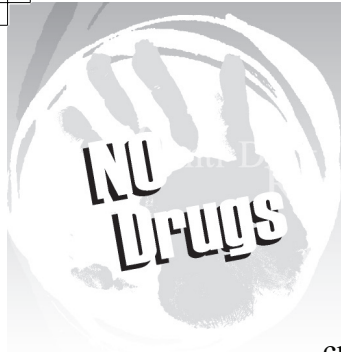
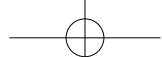


Figure 5-3: “On-line Museum of Anti-drug Resources” created by DOH with assistance from other Executive Yuan Departments.



Figure 5-4: The Controlled drugs Information Section of The DOH Consumer Information Website

- 1.4.5 The VAC constructed online radio sites “Rong- Guang E-Newsletter” and “Evergreen” to provide anti-drug information for instant inquiry and download, which has enhanced the level and depth of anti-drug efforts.
- 1.4.6 Education Bureau of Kaohsiung City has constructed the website “Anti-drug Education Resources Center” (see Figure 5-5) with constant updates of the information as well as supervising all schools in establishing and updating “Spring Sun Project” website and



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creating connection with websites of other supporting institutions and create a city-wide “Spring Sun” network to facilitate internet publicity.



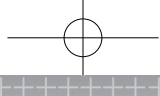
Figure 5-5: “The website “Anti-Drug Education Resources Center” of Kaohsiung City Education Bureau

1.5 The Campaigns on Print Media, Multimedia and Video

1.5.1 In July 2006, GIO has published anti-drug comic advertisements “Addicting to Drugs will Harm You for Lifetime; Say No to Drugs to Save Yourself and Home” in Dragon Youth Monthly and Go Comics.

1.5.2 Ministry of Education

- (1) Using diversified media campaigns, forming comprehensive educational system, and creating anti-drug environment and atmosphere, in 2006, the After-School Student Counseling Committees of all counties and cities produced various types of drug abuse campaign materials for students in 191 formats, totaling 584,806 copies that were distributed through schools and educational organizations (Table 5-1).
- (2) Implementing “Lifelong Hazard of Narcotics” anti-drug educational film on all schools from the 12th grade down, i.e., grades 1 to 9 in Health and Athletic class every semester; and senior high school and vocational schools in Military and Nursing Training class. All cities and counties are required to perform onsite inspection to ensure 100% implementation. This film is included in the required curriculum in all the school system as anti-drug campaign material and anti-drug propaganda group supplements for practical training purposes.



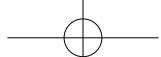
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Table 5-1: Statistics on “Spring Sun Project” 2006 Supplements and Promotion Materials produced by After-School Student Counseling Committees of Various Counties and Cities

Statistics on “Spring Sun Project “ 2006 Supplements and Promotion Materials produced by After-School Student Counseling Committees, Ministry of Education, in Various Counties and Cities			
County/City	Types	Quantity	Details and Notes
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Yilan County	8	14,943	Spring Sun Promotional Pens, “Drugs Harm Your Life” Promotional Video, Scientology Manual “Way to Happiness”, 2006 Drug Prevention on Campus Educational Program CD-Rom, 2003 Seminars on Abuse of Controlled Drugs Information CD-Rom, Common Drugs Classified Reference Book, Anti-AIDS Promotional Displays.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Keelung City	8	11,222	Spring Sun Promotional Pens, Cashboxes, Penholders, all-in-one dinning sets, no-smoking tags, no-smoking stickers, promotional banners
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taipei County	3	63,600	Say No to smoking and drugs, AIDS prevention promotional pens, environment-friendly convertible chopsticks, Anti-Bullying, “Say No to drugs” No.2B pencils
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taoyuan County	7	15,250	Spring Sun Environment-friendly convertible chopsticks, Spring Sun promotional mugs, Spring Sun pen holders, Spring Sun two-color pens, Spring Sun rulers, Spring Sun automatic pencils, Drug Abuse Prevention on Campus Manual.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Hsinchu County	20	8,584	Anti-drug promotional signs, Anti-drug posters, AIDS prevention posters, AIDS news archives, two calligraphy works of AIDS prevention, smoke-free campus signs, promotional tissues on anti-drug and non-smoking, chopsticks, Video CDs, 16 promotional slides, education materials, promotional video, supplement materials, promotional short films, AIDS brief, Anti-drug abuse brief, book related to drug abuse, Anti-drug manual, video of quitting smoking, Spring Sun promotional pens, etc.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Hsinchu City	16	4,383	Videos: No smoking, anti-drug, drug abuse prevention, AIDS prevention; posters: AIDS, anti-drug, no smoking, educational slides, bookmarks, large displays of anti-drug and no smoking, no-smoking stickers, anti-drug CD-ROM, Video/Audio CDs, banners, anti-drug manuals, mobile straps, anti-drug flyers, anti-drug progress report, anti-drug brief, quit-smoking documentary brief, anti-drug promotional pens, chopsticks.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Miaoli County	4	1,700	Spring Sun promotional pen, anti-drug calendar cards, one-page promotional sheet, and Frisbee.

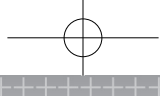


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After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taichung County	7	130,018	Spring Sun Project promotional bookmarks, Spring Sun Project promotional tissues, Spring Sun Project promotional posters, family communication books for parents' network of anti-drug, anti-drug promotional pens, contact cards, banners of anti-drug, no- smoking, no drinking, no betel nuts, and Care for AIDS.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taichung City	4	50,250	Parents' network, promotional banners, cards, and dinning sets.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Nantou County	2	30,650	Spring Sun Project promotional banners, and anti-drug flyers.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Changhua County	4	46,295	Anti-drug abuse calendar cards, Anti-drug abuse banners, Spring Sun Project promotional notebooks, and promotional umbrella featuring Zhang Chun Hui .
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Yunlin County	11	14,913	Anti-drug cards featuring celebrities, periodicals, posters on AIDS and anti- drug, smoking and betel nuts, Care for AIDS/ anti-drug banners, post-its, key chains, tissues, various promotional magnets, and other promotional materials.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Chiayi County	18	3,519	Young without Drugs comic book, promotional video "Drugs harm your life", anti-drug promotional tissues, Way to Happiness, anti-drug comics, no-smoking ball-point pen, no-smoking stickers, no-smoking bookmarks, no-smoking posters, say no to drugs, pens featuring hotline for violence and organized crimes prevention on campus, "anti-drug/care for AIDS" posters, anti-drug wristbands, GTO- Drug Abuse Prevention Series (Promise of Christmas) Promotional Video.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Chiayi City	7	9,645	Drug abuse prevention promotional banner (red color), anti-drug bookmarks, anti-drug / AIDS prevention posters, anti-drug promotional ball-point pens, Drug abuse prevention promotional post-its Spring Sun Project calendars, and Care for AIDS environment-friendly chopsticks.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Tainan County	15	25,582	For Spring Sun Theme Park: promotional sticks, balloons, pins, writing pads, slogans, educational CD-ROM, flyers, newspaper, case study book, feedback, calligraphy, cards, posters, paper holders, and pens.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Tainan City	6	81,264	Writing pad, tissues, desk calendars, Care for AIDS pens, information sheet of AIDS, and holiday advice sheets.



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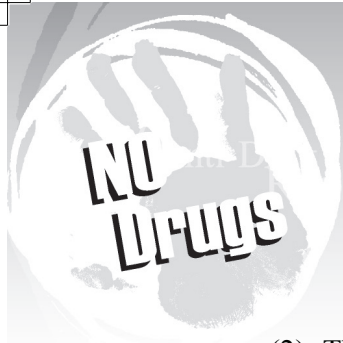
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After-School Student Counseling Committee, Kaohsiung County	20	11,231	Promotional videos, rulers, fans, posters, bookmarks, newspaper clips, India paper, Anti-drug manual, Care for AIDS stickers, Drug Abuse Prevention video, Spring Sun monthly promotional material, Care for AIDS comics, No-smoking posters, glasses, cards, slogans, AIDS Prevention educational CD-ROM, ball-point pens, and red ribbons.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Pingtung County	12	28,350	Anti-drug promotional posters, tissues, thermo mugs, family communication books for parents' network of anti-drug, promotional rulers, ball-point pens, Anti-drug progress reports, wristbands, no-smoking signs, Anti-Drug/ Care for AIDS posters, and Anti-drug key chains.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taitung County	3	12,650	Hexagonal promotional ball-point pens, environment-friendly mugs, and tissues (featuring winners from art competition)
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Hualien County	8	15,055	"Care for AIDS" environment-friendly mugs, Anti-drug tea cup sets, red ribbon creative works, Spring Sun project/ Care for AIDS promotional posters, Care for AIDS promotional bookmarks, Spring Sun Anti-drug promotional ball-point pens, Spring Sun promotional tissues, and Drug Abuse Prevention promotional displays.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Penghu County	2	42	Wall displays, and AIDS related artworks
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Kinmen County	6	5,660	Promotional tissues of "Care for AIDS: Creative Print Design Competition", Anti-drug dinning sets, and Anti-drug promotional videos (CD-Rom)
Total	191	584,806	

1.5.3 Ministry of Justice

- (1) Reprint the Campaign Manual titled "Anti-Drug Youth Handbook – Wasted Life Dies Young" of the series called "Happy, Safe and Fun Summer" sponsored by non-for-profit organizations such as each District Prosecutors Office and Union of the Probation Volunteers (Figure 5-6 and Figure 5-7), that covers topics concerning common teenagers' issues including illegal actions of drug abuse, stealing, assault, internet and sexual harassment. Anti-drug icons have been designed to represent drug resistance and anti-drug subjects. 20,000 pamphlets were printed and distributed covering topics of "Why Shouldn't We Take Drugs", "Understanding Drugs", "The Tragic Trilogy of Drugs", "Laws Concerning Drugs", "Self Protection and Prevention", "Six Ways to Fight Drug"



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(2) Three anti-drug films were made including “Life Long Hazard of Drugs”, “Act of Happy: Drug Elimination”, and “The Hazard of MDMA and Other Drugs” as well as the 30 second short film on Detection Dogs “Canine”. The materials of such campaigns and events were designed according to targeted audience, public preferences, and promotional channels and distributed to schools, organizations, institutions, legislative representatives and airports to achieve the optimum promotional effect in educating the seriousness of drug hazards.

1.5.4 In the publications distributed by the Veterans Affairs Commission (VAC) including “Rong-Guang Biweekly” (Vol. 2023 – 2048) (Figure 5-8) and “Towards a Healthy Life”, articles on Health Care (including information on drug resistance and disease control), Legal Common Sense (including introduction to related drug prevention laws and regulations); Topics like “Proper Use of Drug”, “Narcotic Prevention”, “Legal Responsibilities”, “Personal Experience” are discussed. The Director of Toxicology from Veterans General Hospital, Lawyers, and Experts were invited to share personal experience, conduct the Q and A and write feature articles, to answer questions concerning drug resistance and prevention and legal issues to establish national awareness on anti-drug issues and enhance the effect of Drug Resistance Campaigns.



Figure 5-6: Front Cover of Anti-Drug Youth Handbook



Figure 5-7: Inside Pages of Anti-Drug Youth Handbook

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NO
DRUGS

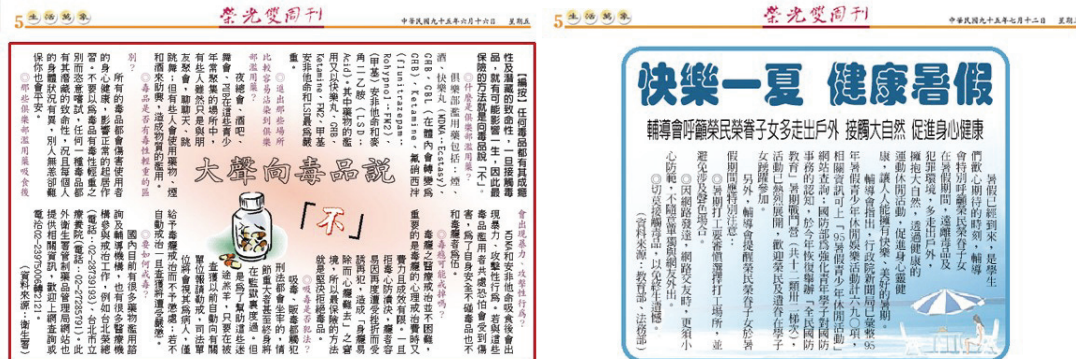


Figure 5-8: Rong- Guang Biweekly published by VAC of Executive Yuan

1.5.5 Department of Health

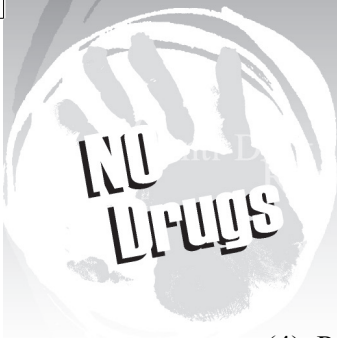
- (1) Published “Drug Harms You and Youth”, “Drug Prevention Center Saves 200,000 Drug Users”, “Services of Drug Prevention Community” in United Daily News Paper.
- (2) Design and produce 650,000 copies of ” Say No to MDMA” comics (senior high school version) and sent to 679 senior high schools and vocational schools, 301 community pharmacies and “Chengjheng Senior high school” Teenage Correctional Schools to raise teenage awareness on the hazard of drugs.
- (3) Publishing the first book discussing cases of teenagers using drugs with information on drug abuse laws and regulations, categorization, and counseling information: “Turn Around and See the Sun: Book of Case Studies on Drug Abuse”(Figure 5-10). 3,650 copies were sent to schools and anti-drug agencies as well as On-line Anti-drug Resources Museum for reviewing and downloading.



Figure 5-9: “Say No to MDMA” comics



Figure 5-10: “Turn Around; See the Sun: Book of Case Studies on Drug Abuse”



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- (4) Printing 7,000 copies of “Education on Drug Abuse Prevention” and 121,500 copies of “You can Say No to Drugs” one-sheets (Figure 5-11) to be distributed in the 25 City and County Health Bureaus, Drug Prevention Centers, After-School Student Counseling Committees to educate all schools, organizations, military units, and civil organizations on drug abuse prevention.



Figure 5-11: One-Sheet: You Can Say No to Drugs

- (5) Production of 41,000 Anti-drug Baby magnets (Fig.512) to raise public awareness of the hazards of drugs. The web address and information of NBCD and On-line Anti-drug Resources Museum are printed on the magnet. In addition to distributing in city and county health bureaus and After-School Student Counseling Committees, the magnets are used in all NBCD promotion events.



Figure 5-12: Anti drug Baby Magnet

- (6) In accordance to the 2005-2006 anti-drug slogans set by United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), 1,800 dinning sets of “Drugs are not for Fun” were made to remind the public not to take drugs (Figure 5-13).

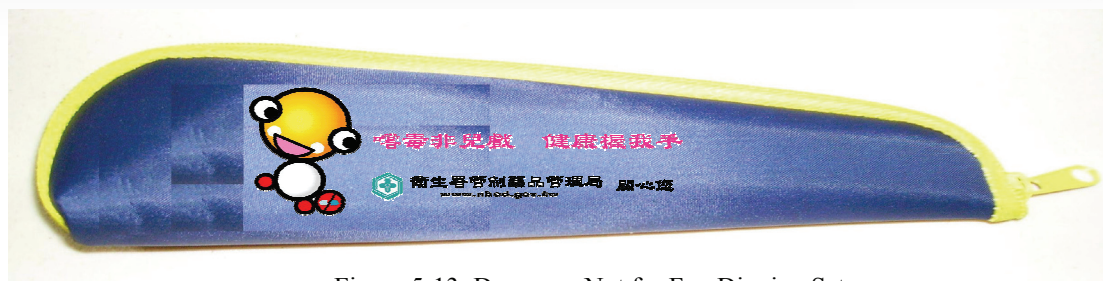


Figure 5-13: Drugs are Not for Fun Dinning Set

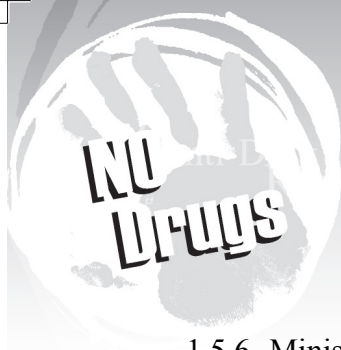
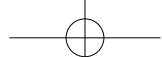
- (7) Produce multimedia teaching material for correctional institutions (Figure 5-14). Topics include: “The Status and Trends of Drug Abuse in Taiwan”, “Inter Personal Communications”, “Understanding Empathy”, “Problem Solving Skills”, “Emotion Management”, “Endearing Relationships”, “Adjusting to Stress and Conquering Nervousness”. These set of educational materials include the recent results of campaigns, posters, and comics that are easy to understand, which help educators in correctional institution on conducting health education programs. 5,000 sets were made in total.
- (8) DOH has produced “The 2006 Anti-drug Films” for the city and county Drug Hazard Prevention Centers (Figure 5-15) to include 7 anti-drug short films including: “You Know about Drugs”, “Drug Kills”, “Strategic Secrets”, “Doctor Say No”, “Consultation Point of Drug Abuse Prevention”, “Hazard of Drugs Prevention Short Film”, and “Price of Love”. 5,000 copies were produced.



Figure 5-14: Multimedia Teaching Material: Prevention of Drug Abuse



Figure 5-15: “2006 Anti-drug Films”



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1.5.6 Ministry of National Defense (MND)

Through columns, feature articles, and special reports in Youth Daily News, MND has published 302 articles on “Comprehensive Joint Anti-Drug Forces of the Central and the Local”. Three articles on “Preventing Hazard from Drugs and Keeping the Troops Clean” are published in the Light of Victory Monthly. Six articles on “Drug Abuse has Ruined My Life” published in Fen Dou Monthly. Four articles on “Do You Know the Hazard of Drugs” published in We Love Our Home Monthly. 315 campaign articles were published successfully enhancing the effects of anti-drug.

1.5.7 Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)

- (1) Civil Aviation: Include anti-drug campaign programs on all domestic and international flights, print anti-drug slogans on declaration forms to be issued to passengers entering Taiwan; print and distribute publications, posters, and pamphlets with Department of Health, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Education and other related agencies.
- (2) Highway Transportation: Anti-drug and drug resistance posters are posted in highway stops for bus drivers to remind them to stay away from drugs and drive safely.
- (3) Shipping : Anti-drug posters and banners are placed in obvious locations in harbors. Anti-drug material are distributed in waiting areas for passengers and crews to read.

1.5.8 Department of Social Affairs and Children's Bureau, Ministry of the Interior subsidized comic organizations in the making of “Say No to MDMA, Anti-Drug Digital Animations” to make anti-drug materials more lively, interesting, and digitalized to achieve good publicity results. The content includes Investigation in Drug Abuse, Drug Kills, Strategy Secret, Q&A, Consultation Services successfully enhancing the awareness of teenagers and public on the hazard of drugs.

1.5.9 Taipei City Government

- (1) 30,000 copies of tissue paper packs were made using the designs by the winner of “Spring Sun Project” comic competition
- (2) Produced NBCD licensed reprint of 3,000 copies of Poster “Illustrated Introduction of Common Narcotics” to be distributed to schools to raise student and teacher's awareness on knowledge and identification of narcotics.
- (3) Anti-Drug, Anti-Violence, and Say No to Motorcycle Gangsters event were organized. 1,500 sets of mouse pads and pen holders were given away in carnival events.
- (4) 5,000 magnets, 78,750 rulers, and 112,500 pens on improving school safety are made and distributed in all schools (Figure 5-16).

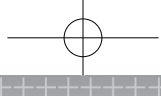


Figure 5-16: Anti-drug Stationery

1.5.10 Kaohsiung City Government

- (1) 70 copies of NBCD “Teenager Drug Abuse Prevention Guide” CD ROM and publications were given to schools to raise students’ anti-drug awareness.
- (2) Required schools to air “Drug Ruins Life” film at school in accordance to MOE administrative orders. 381,215 students from 11,548 classes from 155 schools watched the film. Student was encouraged to enter prize winning essay competition concerning lessons learned from watching the film.
- (3) Winners of 2005-2006 “Spring Sun Project” Talent Competition were exhibited in all schools (Figure 5-17) to enhance campus” Spring Sun Project” campaign effects. 45 schools hosted exhibitions with 25,280 students visiting the exhibitions.
- (4) Anti-drug materials and films are incorporated in the health courses of senior high schools, vocational school, military schools, nursing schools, junior high and elementary schools. The students effectively learned about hazard of drug abuse as well as related laws from the video courses.

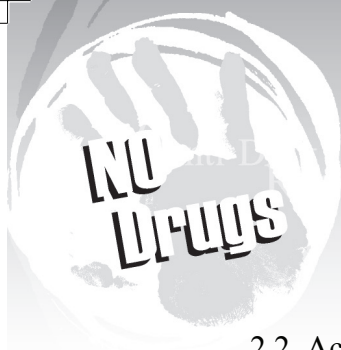


Figure 5-17: Winners of 2005-2006 “Spring Sun Project” Talent Competition exhibited in Kaohsiung Schools

2. Future Prospects:

2.1 Integration of Anti-drug Publicity Resources

Diversified, multi-angled, different types of material will be continuously publicized by theme through all movie theatres; high rating radios, cables and network T.V. programs; internet and print mediator achieve optimum result with interesting contents. Enhance the information exchange among agencies producing high quality materials so that most effective publicity may target different audience groups through proper media to achieve optimum result.



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2.2 Active Exchange of Information on Neotype Emerging Drugs

Due to constant innovation of synthetic substance and narcotics, all agencies must actively exchange information on hazard of Neotype Emerging Drugs and pose warning to prevent teenage drug abuse.

II. Constructing an Anti-drug Abuse Preventive System by Implementing Drug Screening

1. Progress Report

1.1 Department of Health

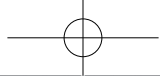
In accordance to “Controlled Substance Urine Testing and Certification Management of Medical Institutions” regulations, DOH monitored performance of testing institutions, conducted on site inspections, listed certified testing institutions. DOH has also updated the Anti-drug Database with personal data collected and analyzed from 2006 narcotic cases in Taiwan, prisoners in correctional institutions and specified individuals.

1.2 Ministry of Education

1.2.1 To counter the hazard of Neotype Emerging Drugs entering campus and harming students, MOE has set up the “Three-Level Drug Abuse Prevention Plan” to set up prevention network and a standard operating procedure. (Figure 5-18). Uniting schools, communities, professional counseling, medical institutions’ manpower and resources are used to prevent student drug abuse. Working with law enforcements, prosecuting agencies to create communications and reporting channels to provide information concerning student drug abuse for schools to track, counsel and help in rehabilitation.

1.2.2 Employ experts to explain regulations, methodologies, and techniques concerning urine testing; enhance legal knowledge of school counselors and assist with implementation of urine test to discover drug abuse on time and provide teenagers with necessary assistance to resist drug abuse.

1.2.3 Implement “Spring Sun” Demonstration Projects for the exchange on implementation skills, roles and responsibilities, preventions, related laws and regulations, and counseling resources to enhance and unify the competence of front line workers. The After-School Student Counseling Committees in all cities and counties hosted the Spring Sun Seminar, 857 demonstrative events with 230,036 participants in 2006. (Table 5-2).



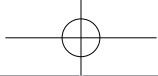
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Table 5-2: Statistics for Ministry of Education “Spring Sun” Events and Seminars for City and County After-School Student Counseling Committees in 2006

Statistics for Ministry of Education “Spring Sun” Demonstrative Events and Seminars for City and County After-School Student Counseling Committees in 2006				
County/City	Type	Quantity	Participants	Remark
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Yilan County	3	3	282	Spring Sun Seminars and demonstrative events including: Spring Sun Operations Seminar, Spring Sun Organization Visits, Anti-drug Knowledge Seminars, Spring Sun Staff Training, Hazard from Tobacco Prevention, Teachers’ Training, Spring Sun and Transportation Education, Sex Education and Anti-drug, Spring Sun Seed Staff Entertainment Camp, Drug Awareness Camp, Anti-drug Education Seminar, the Making of Anti-Drug Campaign Tools.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Keelung City	7	15	5,469	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taipei County	2	39	6,015	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taoyuan County	2	3	267	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Hsinchu County	14	77	7,015	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Hsinchu City	13	46	4,805	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Miaoli County	17	26	17,143	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taichung County	10	221	66,687	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taichung City	1	1	120	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Nantou County	4	10	10,420	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Changhua County	4	6	1,825	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Yunlin County	7	74	26,753	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Chiayi County	13	44	14,060	

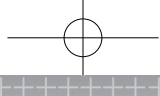


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After-School Student Counseling Committee, Chiayi City	11	35	9,863
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Tainan County	9	73	12,007
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Tainan City	6	6	1,222
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Kaohsiung County	9	120	23,810
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Pingtung County	8	13	2,096
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taitung County	6	9	3,569
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Hualien County	8	17	15,008
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Penghu County,	1	1	19
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Kinmen County	4	18	1,581
Total	159	857	230,036



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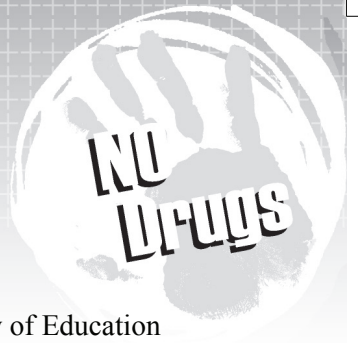
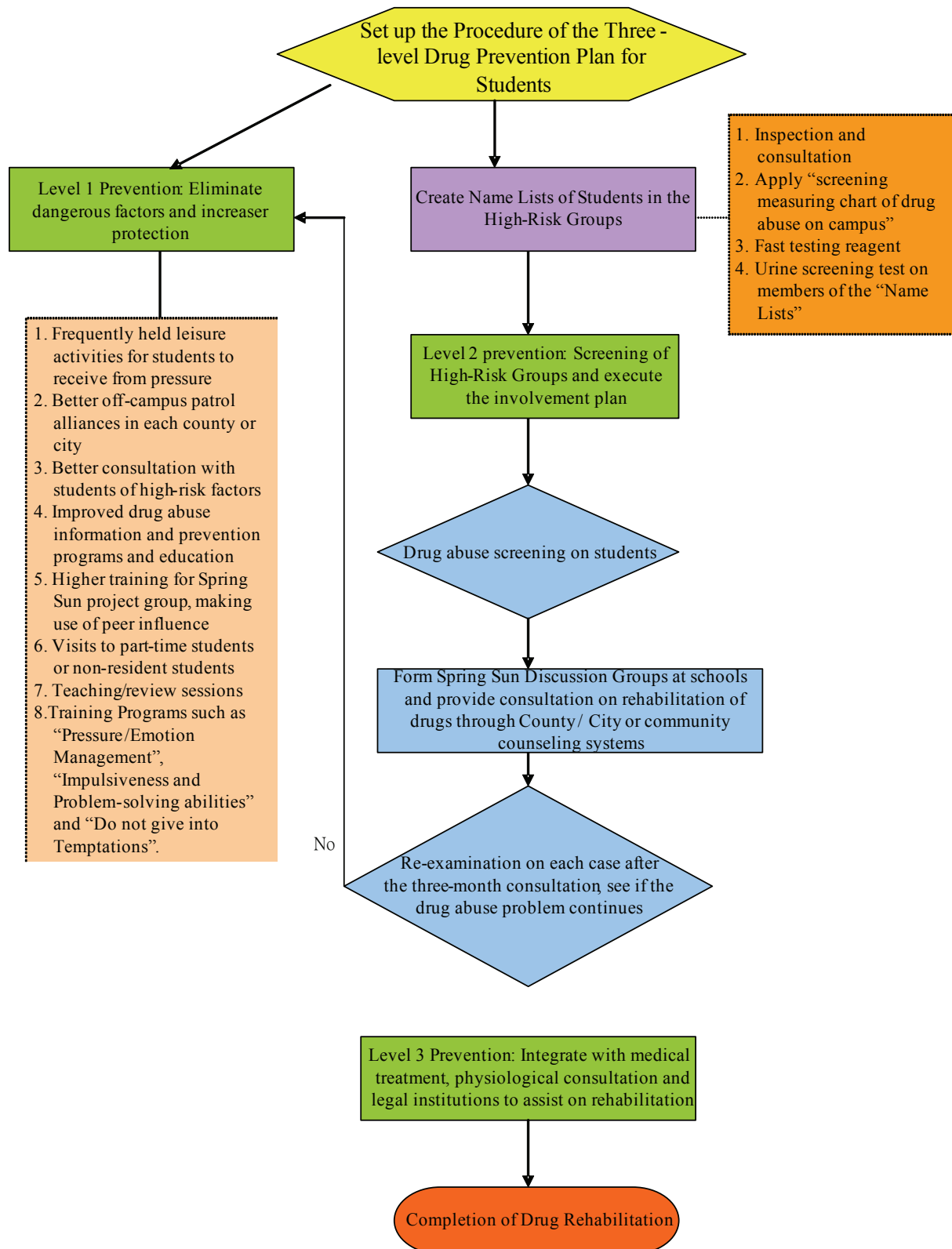
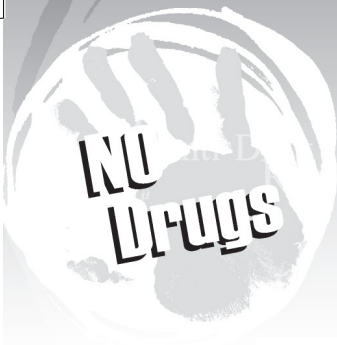


Figure 5-18: Chart for Two Level Prevention Procedure for Students' Drug Abuse by Ministry of Education

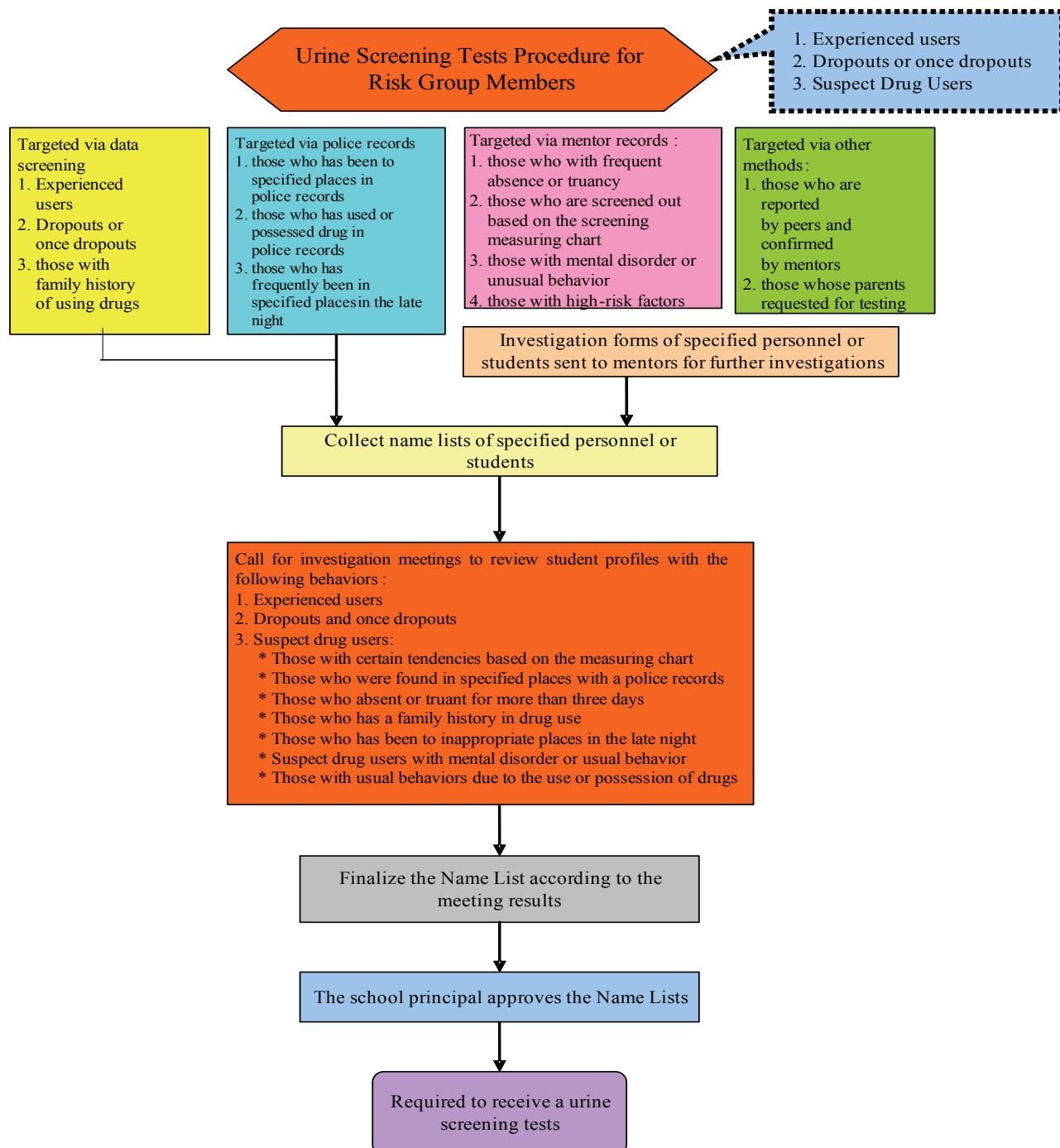
Chart 1 Procedure of the Three-level Drug Prevention Plan for Students





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Procedures of Urine Test Screening for member of the “Name Lists” in all educational institutes, certified by Ministry of Education

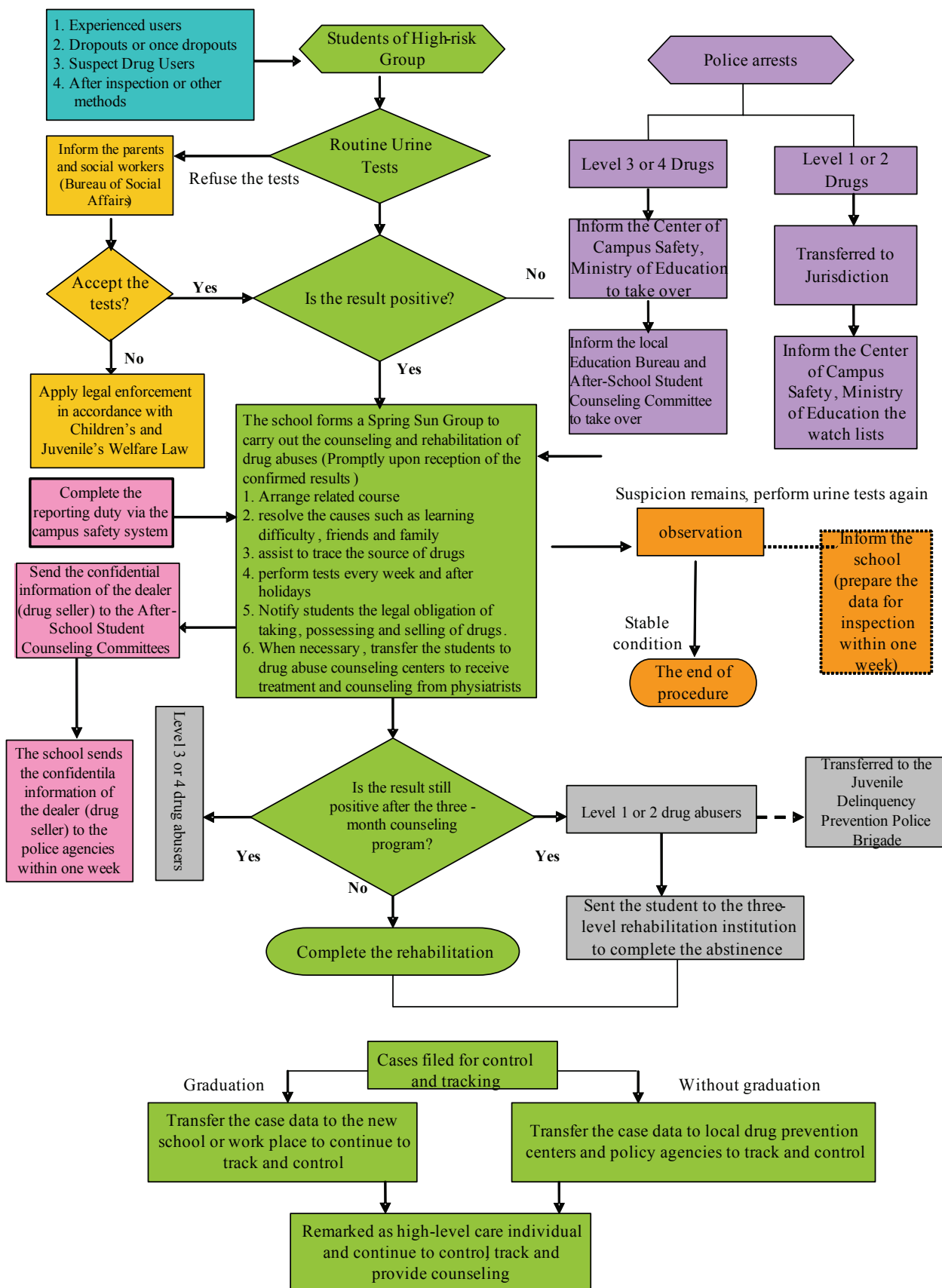


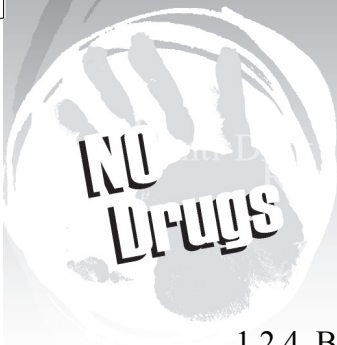
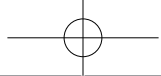
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Chart 3 Chart for Two Level Prevention Procedure for Students' Drug Abuse by Ministry of Education





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1.2.4 Behavior observation is an important line of defense for investigation and prevention of tobacco and drugs from invading campuses. Teachers and instructors of all schools should pay special attention to the peers, family background, and learning of students showing deviant behavior. Teachers and instructors should also implement urine testing of specified persons in accordance to the Procedure of the Three-level Drug Prevention Plan for Students of each school; seek help from social support organizations and medical institutions to help parents with disciplining their children; and set up drug abuse prevention network. According to the report of campus security centers, 231 students violated “Narcotics Hazard Control Statue”(see Figure 5-3 and 5-4 for statistic data):

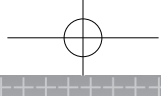
Table5-3: Statistics on Students with Drug Abuse Problems, 2006, Campus Safety Center, Ministry of Education

Category	Elementary School	Junior High School	Senior high school	College University	Total
2004	1	60	46	28	135
2005	1	33	100	3	137
2006	0	87	141	3	231

Table 5-4: The Types of Drug Abuse by Students

Category	Level 1 Drugs (Heroin, Morphine)	Level 2 Drugs (Amphetamine, XTC, MDMA)	Level 3 Drugs (Ketamine, FM2)	Level 4 Drugs (Erinim)	Total
2004	2	85	39	9	135
2005	8	88	26	8	137
2006	2	98	104	26	231

Note: According to the above statistics, the trend of teenage drug abuse favors L2 Drugs (Amphetamine, XTC, MDMA) and L3 Drugs (Ketamine and FM2). The reasons for widespread use among teenagers is that though there are no criminal punishments for the use and possession of L3 Drugs; drug dealers lie to teenagers that these drugs are neither hazardous nor addictive.



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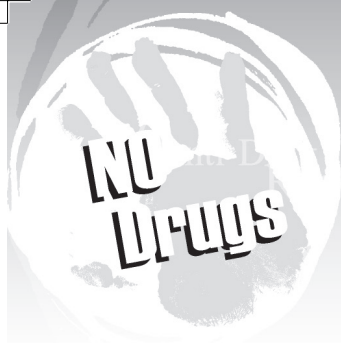
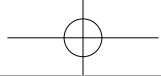
- 1.2.5 Held large-scale events such as anti-drug prevention on campus and training of seed teaching (inspector) volunteer at senior high schools and junior high schools to enhance the campus anti-drug expertise of the school staff, enforce Spring Sun projects, implement year of anti-drug policy, for the purpose of creating “Healthy Campuses”.
- 1.2.6 Implement Spring Sun Project and assisting schools in Taiwan Province and Kinmen County by executing specified student urine testing and speedy reagent urine screening. A total of 140,123 students from 2,070 schools were tested, 53 students tested positive. All schools have set up Spring Sun Task Force to assist in student rehabilitation.
- 1.3 Ministry of the Interior (Department of Social Affairs and Children’s Bureau)

In order to enforce children and teenager welfare legislations, supervising municipality, county and city government banning teenagers from smoking, drinking, chewing betel nuts, using drugs, hallucinogenic or controlled substances, going to adult entertaining venues, working in such venues. Offenders are fined and punished according to offense. There were 942 violations of children and teenager welfare legislations and 303 public notices in 2006.
- 1.4 Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)

In accordance with government’s anti-drug policy, acting according to Urine Testing of Specified Personnel Regulations of Executive Yuan, MOEA has set up “MOEA Agencies Urine Screening for Specified Personnel Procedures” for the implementation of urine screening. In 2006, out of the 17,964 specified personnel from agencies related to public safety, 6347 were screened, 9 tested positive, a second screening showed 6 positives (including subcontractor). See Table 5-5 for related statistics.
- 1.5 Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

In order to perform screening, based on Article 3 of Regulations of Specified Personnel Urine Screening by Executive Yuan in 2005, MOJ performed the screening urine tests on the inmates of correctional institutions; staff of BOI Treasury of seized drugs; and staff of narcotics tests, with results as following:

 - 1.5.1 173,910 urine samples from inmates of correctional institutions were tested; among which 12,316 were addicts under suspended rehabilitation and 14356 were addicts in rehabilitation correctional institutions.
 - 1.5.2 107 specified staff of BOI Treasury of seized drugs and narcotics tests in 2006. 27 were tested for morphine, Methamphetamine, MDA and MDMA, all results were negative.



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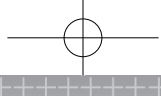
Table 5-5: Statistics of Urine Testing of Specified Personnel from MOEA Departments in 2006

Total														
Taiwan Water Corporation	1003													
Aerospace Industrial Development Corporation	10	10	2	0										
CSBC Corporation., Taiwan	766	80	0	0										
Taiwan Sugar Corporation	397	362	0	0										
CPC Corporation	3745	441	0	0										
Taiwan Power Company	12000	5234	6	0										
Bureau of Energy	1	1	1	0										
Bureau of Mine	9	9	0	0										
Water Resources Agency	4	1	0	0										
Export Processing Zone Administration	10	0	0	0										
Intellectual Property Office	8	1	0	0										
Bureau of Standards, Metrology & Inspection	7	4	0	0										
Industry Development Bureau	4	2	0	0										
Agency	No of Designated Personnel	No of Personnel Tested	No of Positive after Initial Testing	No Confirmed after Second Testing										

1.6 Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)

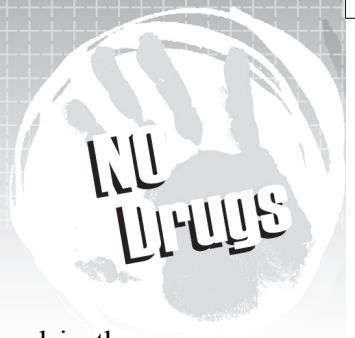
The work of personnel in transportation industry is highly related to passenger safety, prevention of drug use for them is an issue of public safety. The 2006 results of urine testing for specified personnel in the transportation industry are as follow:

- 1.6.1 Aviation: In 2006, 1,276 personnel drug abuse urine tests were sampled and tested. 14 first testers showed positive, 5 were Amphetamine, 9 were Opium. However, on the second tests, results showed no signs drug abuse.
- 1.6.2 Shipping: Maritime administration through out the country conducted urine testing; in the 522 tests conducted in 2006 all results were negative.
- 1.6.3 Railway: Taiwan Railway Administration conducted sample testing in accordance to Regulation of Train Control and Driver Urine Testing, which apply random urine testing on seasonal basis of over 25% of the drivers according to train control. Two years consecutively, the result came back below the legal limit, therefore 10% is tested seasonally now.
- 1.6.4 Road Transport: Urine screening was conducted in accordance to Guideline of Urine Testing of Specified Personnel in Road Transport. 3348 persons tested this year with



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3346 passing the test. The two individuals failing the test this season, passed in the second test.

1.7 Coast Guard Administration (CGA)

In accordance to regulations, all new non-commission officers and soldiers, personnel, and people suspected of drug abuse are tested for narcotic reactions. 16102 persons were tested in 2006, 8 persons showed positive on second test, and are punished and sent to rehabilitating programs.

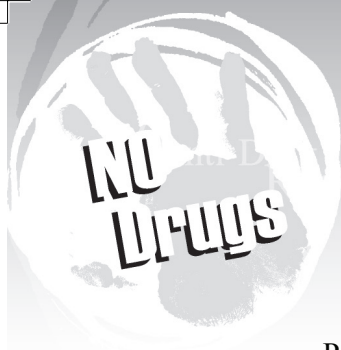
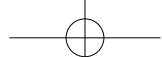
1.8 Conscription Agency (CA), MOI

Assisted MOJ in amending Regulations of Specified Personnel Urine Screening, and making the test mandatory at enrollment of alternation military services; set up “Guideline for Urine Testing of Specified Personnel in Substitute Military Services” and “Prevention of Drug Abuse for Specified Personnel in Substitute Military Services” as standards of implementations. CA also sponsored urine testing operation seminars, demonstrations, and printed “SOP Manual for Urine Testing of Specified Personnel in Substitute Military Services” to be distributed to related agencies as well as city and county governments to enhance expertise and knowledge of the staff in charge. Since October 19, 2006, the 46th echelon of Substitute Military Service until today, out of the 4217 tested and all those who had shown urine abnormalities and had a history of narcotics were sent to psychological counseling and rehabilitation institutions.

1.9 Local Government

1.9.1 Taipei City

- (1) Helped MOE to dispatch 18,000 testing agents for Morphine/Methamphetamine and Amphetamine/Marijuana to all schools; purchased 5,000 speedy reagents and 160 toxin reagents to place at 8 frontline schools to be distributed upon other schools' requests (The testing categories include amphetamine and morphine).
- (2) Student drug abuse urine testing were conducted targeting the High-Risk groups. Testing categories include Ketamine, Amphetamine, Ecstasy and Opium. 9952 students were tested (Figure 5-19), 20 students tested positive are under supervision of their school's Spring Sun Project for tracking and control.
- (3) 2006 Spring Sun Project progress evaluations were held to inspect the implementation and performance of the schools. Demonstrations and publicity events were incorporated into seminars and PR campaigns to achieve mutual growth and learning, enforcing collective performance. Awards and recognition were given to organizations and individuals showing excellent performance in 2006 Spring Sun Projects in Spring Sun Project



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Performance Awards to appreciate the excellent work by such schools and project leaders.
(Figure 5-20)



Figure 5-19: Operations of Urine Testing



Figure 5-20: Taipei City Spring Sun Project Performances Award Events for Individual and Organization

1.9.2 Kaohsiung City

- (1) “2006 Spring Sun Project, Campus Security, Student Counseling, and Student Volunteer Seminar” and “Urine Testing Operations and Spring Sun Evaluation” were held on Sep 14, 2006 (Figure 5-21 and 5-22). Anti-drug knowledge, focus of anti-drug and drug preventions, and demonstration of urine testing procedure to effectively the performance of the screening.

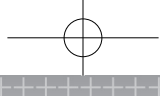


Figure 5-21: Kaohsiung “Spring Sun” Project, Campus Security, Student Counseling, and Student Volunteer Seminar 2006”



Figure 5-22 : Kaohsiung “2006 Urine Testing Operations” and “2005 Spring Sun Evaluation” Seminar

- (2) In the campus urine testing of 2006, 27,273 students were tested (vocational and senior high schools: 11,455; supplementary school: 6,697; junior high school: 7,176; elementary school: 1,945). 91 students tested positive (suspect of drug abuse or misuse), totaling 0.34%. They were sent to Spring Sun Project for drug rehabilitations. 95% were successfully rehabilitated. In every phase of testing, other than the instructors sent by the vocational and senior high schools to assist in testing, military training instructors assisted in supervising the testing (Figure 5-23). In total, 130 military training instructors assisted and supervised.



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Figure 5-23: Military Training Office, Education Bureau, Kaohsiung City Spring Sun Project Representative Assisting and Supervising Urine Testing.

- (3) In 2006, MOE has issued 20,000 speedy testing agents for testing high-risk drug use students on campus. MOE is also responsible for assisting testing of urine and counseling and rehabilitations. In 2006, 8495 agents were used, 10 students tested positive for drug abuse and were sent to Spring Sun Project for counseling and rehabilitation.
- (4) Continuous Purchasing of “Drug Identifying Pack” to enhance the on campus drug identifying capability. This has been very important in the prevention of drug flow into the campus by identifying unknown drugs brought to school by students.
- (5) Comparison Table of Kaohsiung City Statistics of Students Tested Positive for Drug Abuse in Urine Testing from 1996 to 2006 (Table 5-6)

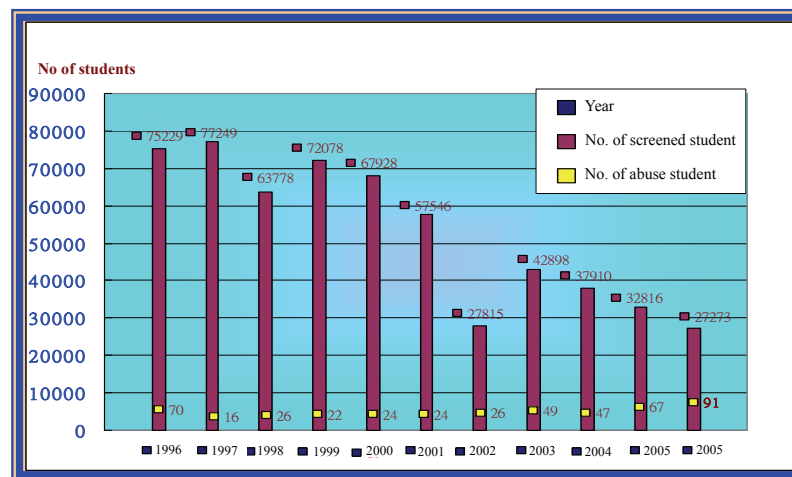
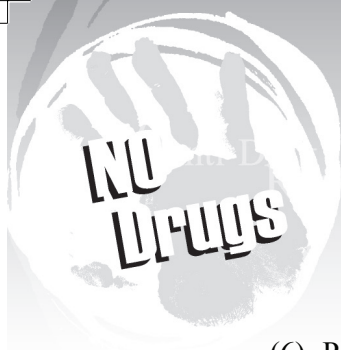
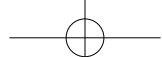


Table 5-6: Comparison Table of Kaohsiung City Annual No of Students Tested Positive for Drug abuse in Urine Testing.



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(6) Performance Analysis of Kaohsiung City Counseling of Student Drug Abuse Rehabilitation
(Figure 5-24)

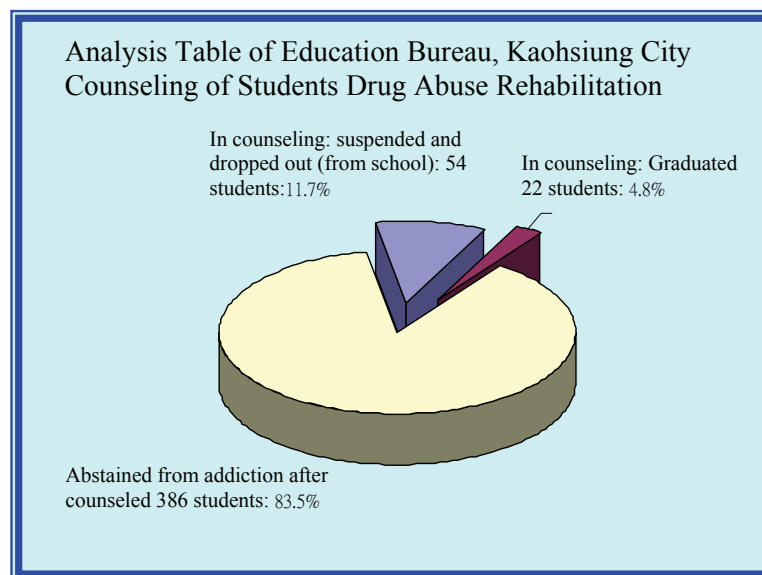


Figure 5-24: Analysis of Kaohsiung City Counseling of Students Drug abuse Rehabilitation

2. Future Prospects

2.1 Effective Implementation of Urine Testing

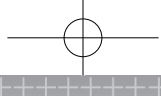
Urine testing is an important means and basis of drug abuse prevention. In accordance to Executive Yuan "Procedure of Urine Testing for Specified Personnel", specified personnel are tested continuously. The knowledge and skill of agents involved are enhanced constantly to effectively prevent improper use of drugs and enhance anti-drug.

2.2 Continue Testing of High-risk Users

Continue to test urine of suspect of narcotic crimes nationally, to determine the rate positive results of predominant drug abused and emergence of Neotype Emerging Drugs for the planning of prevention policies.

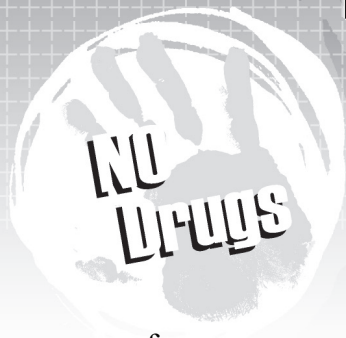
2.3 Establish Drug Abuse Reporting System

To understand the status of substance control and trends of Neotype Emerging Drugs, BOCG, DOH has completed "Drug Abuse Information Reporting System" and the construction of "Drug Abuse Information Reporting System" to monitor the data of the cases of drug abuse urine testing agencies On-line in Taiwan; the type of drugs used by drug abuser in the 99 rehabilitating medical institutions. Other than expediting management of drug abuse information; preventive measures can be set up according to usage, age, sex,



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place, occupation, level of education, and other epidemiological data, for the purpose of cleaning the society of drugs.

2.4 Tighten the web of drug abuse prevention to effectively enforce anti-drug efforts

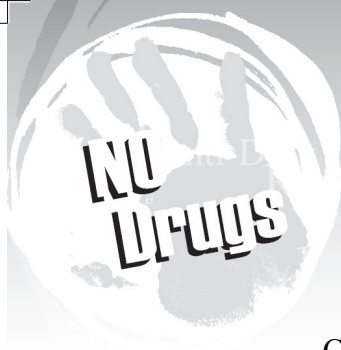
Through Schools, Health and Judicial agency supports and resources sharing; effectively correct the deviating behavior of drug abuse; and provide addicts to eliminate the hazard of drugs.

III. Improving the Effect of Anti-drug Campaign through Integrated Social Resources and the Implementation of Drug Prevention and Law Education

1. Progress Report

1.1 Ministry of Education (MOE)

- 1.1.1 Due to limitation in manpower and funding, the effect of anti-drug campaign on campus is limited. In order to achieve optimum publicity results, it is necessary to integrate societal resources. The county and City After-School Student Counseling Committees have aggressively worked with 398 related agencies in 2006 hosting 1,256 anti-drug education events for 471,081 participants. (See Table 5-7)
- 1.1.2 In order to introduce the categories of prevention, scope, and characteristics of Spring Sun Project, MOE educated parents on the subculture and special logos used by teenagers to improve parent-student relationship; promoted beneficial interactions; enforced communication and reduced opposition. After-School Student Counseling Committees have sponsored 939 seminars, carnivals, PTA meetings in 2006 for 552,306 participants (Fig. 5-8).
- 1.1.3 Integrating with “100th Anniversary of Boy Scout National Camping Event”, the Spring Sun Theme Park has promoted the Campus Spring Sun Projects showing the five tasks: Drug abuse Prevention, No Smoking, No Drinking, No Betel Nut Chewing, and AIDS Prevention Education. Exhibitions and activities combined with Boy Scout honor and badge system, served to promote the Spring Sun ideals and achieve goal through peer influence.
- 1.1.4 Timely prevention and correction of student deviant behavior, After-School Student Counseling Committee coordinated the police to help school counselors in outside of



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Campus patrols. 32,019 teachers, instructors, police were mobilized to conduct 9,134 shifts of off-campus patrol, successfully ensure student safety outside of schools.

1.1.5 22 Anti-drug Resource Supplying Schools have been established by different cities and counties in Taiwan (Table 5-9) responsible for collecting and providing anti-drug material, education resource and related information for exhibitions locally. Various exhibitions are planned. Recently due to the limitation of local education funding, certain Anti-drug Resource Supplying Schools have lost their original functions.

1.1.6 Placing “Anti-drug Street Team” on the calendars of all schools, having teachers and staff form “Anti-drug Street Team” to enhance teachers’ knowledge on accurate anti-drug knowledge and skills.

1.2 Ministry of the Interior

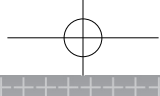
1.2.1 To ensure healthy mental and physical development of teenagers and to help community and public resist drugs, in 2006 MOI has funded NT \$ 2.5 million for anti-drug campaigns; worked with 13 organizations subsidizing NT\$ 1.325 million for 75,000 participants in order to promote mental and physical health of teenagers and to educate the public to say no to drugs.

1.2.2 To enhance legal education on campus, subsidizing organization sponsoring anti-drug event on campus. Campaigning through local radio broadcast, community event, and TV. Brochures are printed; teenagers’ legal education camps held to enforce anti-drug education helping children and teenagers stay away from drugs.

1.2.3 Diversified anti-drug event in communities, in traditional cultural events, evening events, as well as seminars, working with organization to raise public understanding of drugs and promote drug prevention. Teaching children and teenagers to recognize drugs, refuse temptation, and have less contact with drugs to enforce anti-drug efforts.

Table 5-7: Statistic of County and City After-School Student Counseling Committee working with Related Agencies in 2005 Spring Sun Publicity Campaigns

Statistic of County and City After-School Student Counseling Committees working with Related Agencies in 2006 Spring Sun Publicity Campaigns				
County and City	No of Agencies Participated	No of Events	No of Participants	Remark
Education Bureau, Taipei City Government	118	98	289,552	
Education Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government	98	85	173,542	

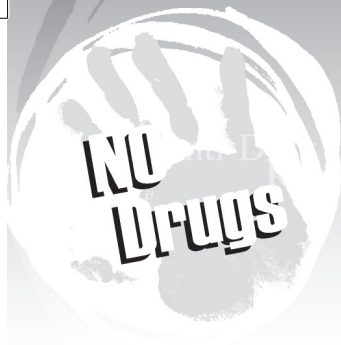
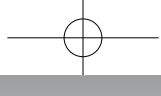


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After-School Student Counseling Committee, Yilan County	46	46	17,566
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Keelung City	6	13	8,240
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taipei County	121	156	305,003
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taoyuan County	35	56	118,445
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Hsinchu County	9	21	26,138
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Hsinchu City	5	30	18,462
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Miaoli County	11	24	18,621
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taichung County	10	64	23,210
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taichung City	21	23	45,300
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Nantou County	5	9	13,950
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Changhua County	33	47	22,576
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Yunlin County	12	127	55,359
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Chiayi County	9	13	16,941
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Chiayi City	25	35	34,499
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Tainan County	144	135	35,991
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Tainan City	13	166	116,710
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Kaohsiung County	12	65	23,712
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Pingtung County	10	27	21,456
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taitung County	12	23	4,802
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Hualien County	11	23	13,321
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Penghu County	2	2	3,400
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Kinmen County	16	76	7,382
Total	784	1,264	1,414,178



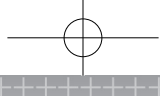
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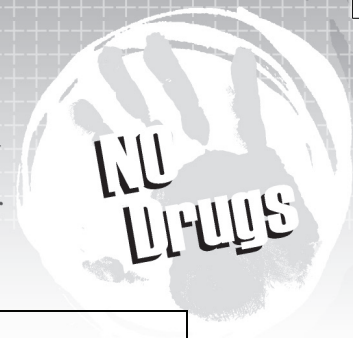
Table 5-8: Statistic of County and City After-School Student Counseling Committee Spring Sun Project Education Events

Table 5-8: Statistic of County and City After-School Student Counseling Committee Spring Sun Project Education Event			
County/City	No of Event	No of Participants	Remark
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Yilan County	7	5,928	Education event include: PTA meetings, carnivals, seminars, Drama, talent shows, Concert, Outdoors Drawing, Family Fun, Family hikes, etc.
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Keelung City	26	19,690	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taipei County	44	46,319	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taoyuan County	166	54,614	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Hsinchu County	14	12,185	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Hsinchu City	33	24,589	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Miaoli County	11	11,256	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taichung County	64	14,049	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taichung City	18	14,300	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Nantou County	9	4,477	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Changhua County	41	21,222	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Yunlin County	72	43,053	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Chiayi County	21	9,385	



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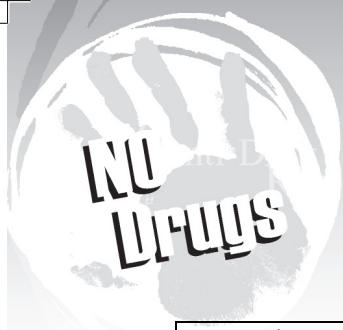
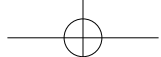
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After-School Student Counseling Committee, Chiayi City	25	20,035	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Tainan County	131	120,538	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Tainan City	86	55,663	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Kaohsiung County	47	18,692	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Pingtung County	24	39,298	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taitung County	18	7,093	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Hualien County	7	3,012	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Penghu County	0	0	
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Kinmen County	75	6,908	
Total	939	552,306	

Table 5-9: Counties and Cities After-School Student Counseling Committee Anti-drug Resource Center Education Events in 2006

Counties and Cities After-School Student Counseling Committee Anti-drug Resource Center Education Events in 2006		
County and City	School	Important Anti-drug Education
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Yilan County	Nanping Elementary School, Nan-An junior high School	Anti-drug issues discussed in weekly meeting, speech given by experts and scholars on anti-drug, Anti-drug Tests to enhance student's anti-drug knowledge
After-School Student Counseling	Cheng Gong junior high School	Enhance junior high and Elementary Schools identification capabilities on drug abuse, improve random testing, prevent drug abuse on campus

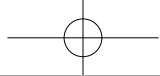


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Committee, Keelung City		
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taipei County	Bihwa junior high School	Anti-drug Education Talent Competition
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taoyuan County	Nankan Senior High School	New Year Anti-drug Auction, 25 volunteers for drug testing services, Give your uniform invoice for anti-drug, Nantian Temple Community Cleaning, Bali Community Cleaning, Yuan Kuang Temple Volunteer Program, Hu Tou Shan Hiking, Anti-drug speech, Summer anti-drug hiking
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Hsinchu County	Eh-Mei junior high School	Smangus, Neiwan, Tamsui, Station Campaign
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Miaoli County	Hou Long junior high School	Identifying Drugs Picture Exhibition, Anti-drug Poster Competition
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Miaoli County	Da-Ya junior high School	Law and anti-drug Education Seminar, AIDS Prevention Seminar, Spring Sun Month Campaign, Watching anti-drug DVD, Anti-drug Prevention Paint Ball Competition
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taichung County	Xuan-Shih junior high School	Reading of anti-drug material in morning meetings, speech given by experts and scholars on anti-drug, Anti-drug Poster Competition, Urine Tests on specified individuals, monthly given anti-drug tests to update students' understanding of drugs
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taichung City	Ri-Hsin junior high School	Incorporating Spring Sun Programs into Teaching
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Nantou County	Tien Chung junior high School	Anti-drug AIDS Prevention Speeches and assist in building drug abuse counseling network
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Changhua County	Tuku junior high School	Urine tests in junior high Schools and Elementary Schools

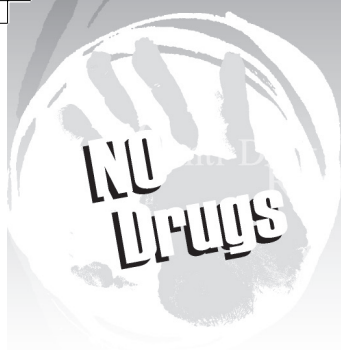
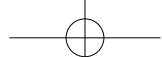


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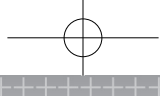
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Yunlin County	Dong Shi junior high School	United with lions club 300D-1, Chiayi Prosecutors Office, Health Bureau, Police Department, After-School Student Counseling Committee, and schools to host Anti-drug Carnival
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Chiayi County	Lan Tan junior high School	Discussion of drug abuse in meetings with materials and posters for effect
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Chiayi City	Ma Dou junior high School	Discussion of drug abuse in weekly meetings, County Prevention of Student Drug abuse Seminar, watching anti-drug programs together
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Tainan County	Chung Ming junior high School	Anti-drug speeches and writing competitions, tests on anti-drug knowledge given, watching anti-drug programs together
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Tainan City	Yen-Pu junior high School	Law speeches, Anti-drug speeches and writing competitions, Watching anti-drug DVD, Testing specified persons, quizzes on drug abuse, no smoking signs, anti-drug poster competition
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Kaohsiung County	Mei-Lun junior high School	Anti-drug education, junior high School urine test, quizzes on anti-drug
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Pingtung County	Ma-Kong junior high School	AIDS prevention and anti-drug, anti-tobacco, talent competition, urine testing
After-School Student Counseling Committee, Taitung County	Kinmen Agriculture and Engineering School	Anti-drug campaign and AIDS Prevention education conducted by the Spring Sun Project of Kinmen Agricultural and Engineering School in Hsin-Shi and Mountain regions, anti-drug hiking



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Table5-10: Department of Social Affairs and Children's Bureau, MOI Events and Results

Event	Organized by	Date	Content (i.e.: participants, content, no of events, etc.)
Teenage Crime Prevention and Proper Leisure Activity Campaign	Tainan County Xing Guang Foundation for Mentally and Physically Handicapped	Feb 2006	Seminars on enhancing teenage legal knowledge to effect teenage crime prevention and promote proper leisure activities
Anti-drug Band Wagon: Training of Seed Instructors for Anti-drug Education	Jing Hwa Culture and Education Foundation	Jan. – Dec. 2006	Experts and scholars teaching those who are willing to become instructors of anti-drug. Topics include: recognizing drugs, understand the hazard of drugs, counseling strategies to ensure continuation of anti-drug education. One event will be held in each of the North, East, and Central Taiwan, teaching 50-100 instructors, 150-300 in total.
2006 South District Teenager Drug Abuse Prevention	ROC Ideal Home Foundation	Jan. – Dec. 2006	Multimedia speech and campaigns educating students on causes of drug abuse, type of common drug abuse, and the effect of drug abuse to help teenager drug abuse. 100 events serving 30000 children and teenager in the South of Taiwan
2006 Teenage Care for AIDS and Say no to Drugs Speech and Quiz	Women Federation for World Peace Taiwan	Jan. – Dec. 2006	Through prized quiz and speech competition, raising teenage awareness on hazard of drugs and AIDS prevention; to refuse the temptation of sex and drugs, decrease teenage HIV and drug use to safe guard teenage health. 100 events will take place through out Taiwan, with 50000 participants.
North District, Teenagers' Seminar on "AIDS, Sex, Drugs"	Women Federation for World Peace Taiwan	April 2006	AIDS and drug prevention seminar held in north and south Taiwan. Inviting exports and scholar, teacher, workers of AIDS and drug prevention to exchange information and experience. Participants may learn about aids and drug prevention, public speaking skills, and promote aids and drug prevention in schools and communities to decrease the no of teenagers with AIDS and use drugs. 80 participants for each seminar, 160 collectively for North and South.
South District, Teenagers Seminars on "AIDS, Sex, Drugs"	Women Federation for World Peace Taiwan	April 2006	Same as above

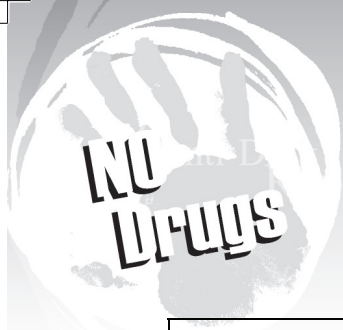
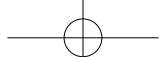


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2006 Teenagers' Legal Lessons	Tainan Shan-mu Humanity and Care Association	Apr. 2006	Improve students' understanding on Juvenile Proceeding Act, and the influence of crimes on themselves, in order to lead the young adults onto the right direction to protect themselves and others legally, and reduce the frequency of juvenile crimes. The project covers two sessions, 150 children participated.
Yunlin County 2006 "AIDS Prevention Campaign" Project	Bai-li Township, Yunlin County, Children and Teenagers Care Association	July – Dec. 2006	Make children and teenagers understand more about the danger of ADIS/ HIV infection, Sex ad Drugs, and protect themselves from temptations and risks, to lower the rate of HIV infection and improve the health and welfare among children and teenagers. The project plans to hold 20 sessions in junior high and elementary schools in Yunlin County, where 3,000 students participated and received detailed information on AIDS and Drug Prevention.
2006 HITO Youth, -- Active Teenage Girls Summer Camps	School of Joy, Garden of Hope Foundation	July 2006	Via a variety of summer activities, the students under the foundation's care can have a great summer by improving their knowledge about AIDS prevention, drugs and fire control, etc, and have a chance to enjoy healthy activities such as badminton, basketball and bowling.
Summer Campaign on protecting teenagers – 3-on3 Basketball Games Project	Tainan County, Yungkang City Hsiwan Community Development Council	July 2006	Have teenagers relive their physical strength and pressure by playing basketball, and promote anti-drug and anti-speeding concepts, help them to establish healthy habits. The project is divided into three categories: teens, senior high school, and community, totals 500 participants.
Say goodbye the NG" Walk together hand in hand" ~ children and teenager protection services campaign	ROC Good Family Care Association	Oct. – Dec. 2006	Help teenagers and children build stronger self-esteem, care for their lives and resist deviant behavior including smoking, drug abuse, drinking, speeding, and suicide, to ensure the health and welfare of children and teenagers. The project includes 5 sessions in schools in Taichung along with distribution of campaign materials and 2,500 students' participation.
Prevention of drug and speeding by teenagers campaign	Chia-li Township, Tainan County,	Nov. 2006	Promote healthy leisure activities by providing the teenagers programs of their interest: dance/ pop music performances and



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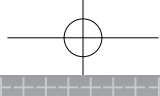
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	Community Development Council		BBQ gatherings, and encourage them to say no the speeding and drugs, so as to lower the juvenile crime rate, the project plans to have 500 teen or community participants.
Anti-drug, anti-fraud and anti-speeding, children and parents growth camps	Yilan County, Friends of Buffalos Association	Nov. 2006	Develop the knowledge of teenagers and their parents on the legal aspects of anti-drug, anti-speeding and anti-fraud and improve family relationship by a variety of lectures, group discussions and case studies. The project plans to include 200 teenagers and their parents.
Production of 2006, Youth No Drugs digital animations and presentations	Association of Chinese Cartoonists	May 2006	Make the contents of anti-drug campaigns more graphic, active and digitalized, to achieve better results of promotion and has been proven to be very effective on improving the knowledge of drug prevention of teenagers and residents in the community.
Subsidiary Project on Drug Abuser in Rehabilitation	Operation Dawn Taiwan	Oct. 2006	Provide Counseling to the drug abusers and help them to quit the addictions, the assistance include lifestyle management, work treatment, church activities and outreach work, which hopefully will help the abusers understand the meaning and value of life, initiate thorough personal reform on physical, mental, soul, and social life, therefore they can enjoy new life when they return to the workforce, avoid conflicts with family and society, improve personal growth, family coherence and social productivity.

1.3 Ministry of Justice

1.3.1 Further Study on Teenage Drug Crimes

- (1) Perform regular analyses on juvenile crimes: Analyze and summarize the juvenile crime status study on monthly basis based on juvenile crime statistic updates. Utilizing the instant and diversified nature of internet, publish the latest data of juvenile crimes related to drugs on the ministry's website to provide the general public, schools, prevention and academic institutions as reference.
- (2) Publish 2005 Status Study and Analysis on Juvenile Crimes: Complete and publish the 2005 Status Study and Analysis on Juvenile Crimes based on the juvenile crime statistic data, give analyses on current situation and future trends of juvenile crimes (including drug



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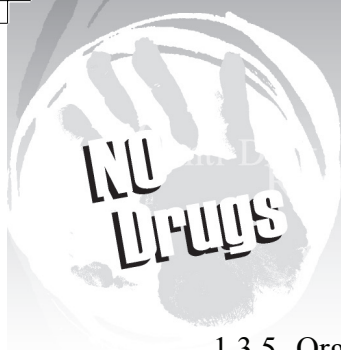
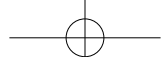


related), and publish on the ministry website, to provide relevant agencies or academic institutions as reference.

- (3) Publish “Crimes in 2005 Overview and Analyses” booklet, summarize official records and statistics data, add analyses, comments and explanations, to make sure that all readers understand the pattern of crimes in the year. There is also a chapter assigned as “Drugs and Crimes” to analyze related crimes including the physiological status of the criminals, range of ages, level of education and occupations, serve as reference for policy making for relevant government agencies or basic database for research institutions.
 - (4) Publish “Research Papers on Criminal Justice Policy and Criminal Study, vol.9”: Focusing on social issues and criminal cases that have caught attention of the public, combining the research results and executive experience from the academy and the business the book covers extensive subjects including criminal policy, investigation, criminal profiles, scenario, high-risk groups, and crime prevention, the subjects includes the following” Special Behavioral Patterns of Drug Addicts and One’s Revelation from Rehabilitation” and “The public opinions on death penalty and the empirical study on the purposes of criminal punishments”
- 1.3.2 Promote “Operational rules and plan on social resource integration and juvenile crime prevention during summer vacation”, during summer 2006, working with MOI and MOE to execute Teenagers Protection Project, with focuses on advocate and investigate on anti-drug/ drug resistance.
 - 1.3.3 “Anti-Drug Youth Happy Song” singing competition that took place at Holiday KTV, set an example of “Pick Songs, not Drugs” to teenagers by showing them songs recorded in the prison by imprisoned drug users, the film was edited into a 30 second spot and played in all cinemas nationwide.
 - 1.3.4 Print 40,000 more copies of “Anti-Drug Space” signs (Figure 5-25) and distributed in the local Drug Prevention Centers in each county or city, to integrate the resources of local government, improve the effectiveness of campaigns.



Figure 5-25: “Anti-Drug Space” Signs



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1.3.5 Organize with the International Rotary Club the Walk for “Anti-Drug/ AIDS Prevention” along with charity street fair, other sponsors include many non-for-profit organizations, such as Taiwan Red Ribbon Foundation, ROC Boy Scout Association, Girl Scout Association and Jingo Records. In addition to express the concept of “Anti-Drug/ AIDS Prevention”, MOJ and Taiwan After-Care Association set up 15 stands to exhibit and present anti-drug/ AIDS progress and related merchandises produced by workshops in prison.

1.3.6 Set up key points of juvenile crime prevention during the summer and winter vacations

- (1) Set up “2006 Operating Plan on Juvenile Crime Prevention, by Ministry Of Justice”, execute the plan accordingly, which includes stricter legal enforcements, internet campaigns on juvenile crime prevention, danger prevention, all-aspect campaigns with integrated social resources.
- (2) Work with game businesses and portal sites, establish “Internet Never Dies” website, where common illegal internet actions and self-protection information are introduced.
- (3) Coordinate with education institutions to promote: Coordinate with Ministry of Education, all municipal or local education institutions along with schools of all levels; assign web publishing as summer vacation projects depending on internet penetration rate of each district.

1.4 Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)

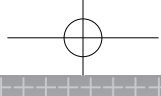
MOTC along with its subsidiary department promote anti-drug campaigns as following

1.4.1 Tourism (Table 5-11)

1.4.2 Ground Transportation: Information session on drugs provided by each Motor and Vehicle Offices, include the anti-drug campaign to the contents of traffic lectures, safe driving seminars, meetings or conferences of each drivers’ union or representatives, and so on.

1.4.3 Harbor

- (1) Keelung Harbor Bureau invites Dr. Chen of Taipei City Hospital Songde Branch to the office to lecture on classification of drugs, and influence of drug abuse on health, family and the society, to strengthen the anti-drug will and prevention concept of the officers.
- (2) Taichung Harbor Bureau calls for all-aspect anti-drug campaigns including large displays of slogans or posters at significant spots in harbor district, coordinating with all agencies in the district to form patrol teams and community services teams, holding anti-drug broadcasting programs and distributing flyers with anti-drug messages. Also participate on regular basis



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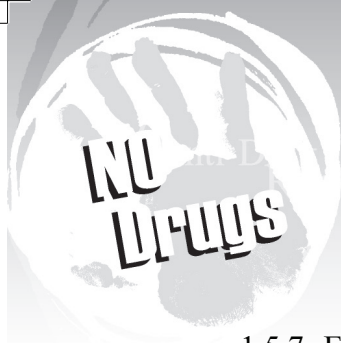
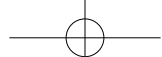


the meetings hosted by anti-drug team under Taichung District Prosecutors Office, keep contact with relevant agencies to prevention drug-related crimes.

- (3) Kaohsiung Harbor Bureau distributes the 2006 anti-drug report provided by Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Justice, to Stevedoring and Warehousing Department, repair sites, Harbor Workers Department, An-ping branch, Ma-kung office, Bu-dai office and so on.
- (4) Hualien Harbor Bureau holds the large display of anti-drug slogan in front of the harbor and administration building.

1.5 Ministry of Health (MOH)

- 1.5.1 Join the 4th Annual Bio-tech Conference and International Medical Equipments, Medicine and Bio-tech Exhibition Taipei at World Trade Center Taipei, hosting a promotional stand in coordination with Disease Control Bureau that provides promotional materials and counseling services to the general public.
- 1.5.2 Comply with the Teenager Protection Project during summer by Executive Yuan, create an evaluation chart of work performance for each local government's efforts on counseling teenagers during their summer vacation as well as produce promotional materials, supplements and teaching aids.
- 1.5.3 Hold for "Stay Away from Drugs and Get High" Community Lectures (Figure 5-26), hosted by Chien Zun-Sheng, Director of Drug Control Bureau, having face-to-face conversations with citizens.
- 1.5.4 Coordinate with MOE and other anti-drug agencies under Executive Yuan, Kaohsiung County Government and non-government organizations to hold the "2006 Ant-Drug Carnival" (Figure 5-27) featuring street fairs and evening shows, promote anti-drug concept via entertaining methods.
- 1.5.5 Hold special press conferences, namely, Drug-Free Love Event on Chinese Valentine's Day (Figure 5-28), "National Launch of Drug Prevention Initiatives" (Figure 5-29) and "Volunteer Moms Create A Drug-Free Homeland With Love"(Figure 5-30)
- 1.5.6 48 relevant agencies were sponsored to hold approximately 2,000 events to advocate and promote anti-drug campaigns with participants as many as 300,000, including counseling on prisoners, training prospect teachers and volunteers, workshops, experience camps, anti-drug talk shows, anti-drug dance performances, competitions, puzzles and riddles, promotional material design and production, anti-drug CD-ROM and children's graphic books, counseling on high-risk groups, promotional courses and all types of outdoor displays and events.



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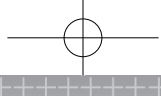
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1.5.7 Encourage community initiatives to design drug abuse prevention events, 16 communities (20% out of the total applicants), with 212 non-government organizations were sponsored in 2006, with 356 events, approximately 102,719 participants in total.

Table 5-11: MOTC Along With Its Subsidiary Agencies Promote Anti-Drug Campaigns In Tourism

Title of Event	Sponsors/Supporters	Descriptions
2006 Pre-training for tour guides	Tourism Bureau MOTC assigned ROC Tour Guide Association and Kan-nai Professional School	2006 the pre-training course for tour managers in Chinese and foreign languages, invited lecturers from Persons with HIV/AIDS Rights Advocacy Association of Taiwan (PRAA), Disease Control Bureau, Ministry of Health and Taichung Military General Hospital to lecture on “HIV Infection Prevention” and “Guidelines of Inspection”. As of October 30 th , 2006, the course have run 16 terms in Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung, 1,897 trainees completed the courses.
2006 Pre-training for tour guides	Tourism Bureau MOTC assigned ROC Association of Travel Agents and Shih Hsin University	2006 the pre-training course for tour managers in Chinese and foreign languages, invited lecturers from Persons with Disease Control Bureau, Ministry of Health and Kaohsiung City Bureau of Health to lecture on “HIV Infection Prevention” and “Guidelines of Inspection”. As of October 24 th , 2006, the course have run 9 terms in Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung, 942 trainees completed the courses.
2006 Pre-training for travel agents	Tourism Bureau MOTC assigned ROC Association of Travel Agents and Tainan City Association of Travel Agents	Invited director of family medicine department, Country Hospital to lecture on “Travelers’ Health and Disease Prevention”, officer of Tainan City Bureau of Health to lecture on “Travelers’ Health and Disease Prevention”, 152 trainees completed the courses.
Routine inspection on hotels (Regular meetings)	Tourism Bureau MOTC	Perform the routine inspection on hotels and distribute AIDS/ Drug prevention at each business locations.
Policy-related operational guidelines	Tourism Bureau MOTC	1. Forward all letters related to anti-drug information from Ministry of Health, Executive Yuan as a reminder to the travel agents as well as the tourists. 2. Ask the travel agents to include the message in all tourism informational materials to the tourist: Do not bring any controlled drugs, contrabands or baggage that does not belong to them, to avoid the punishment.
Coordinate with other agencies on anti-drug campaigns	Ministry of Justice	Coordinate on the press conference on at 11:00AM, Tuesday, December 12 th , 2006, at South Wing of 1 st Floor Arrival Lobby, Terminal 2 of Taipei International Airport, screening the promotional film “On Your Way Abroad, Do Not Play An Accessory Of Trafficking, And Do Not Get Involved With Drugs”.



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Figure 5-26: “Stay Away from Drugs and Get High” Community Lectures



Figure 5-27: 2006 Anti-Drug Carnival



Figure 5-28: Drug-Free Love Event on Chinese Valentine's Day, couples share the experience of rehabilitation at the press conference



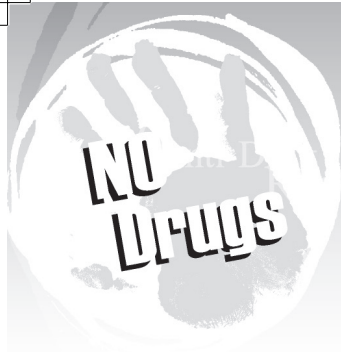
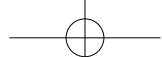
Figure 5-29: “Launch of National Drug Prevention Initiatives” integrates the central and local resources, establish “Drug Prevention Centers” in each district and connect each others to be a power defense network



Figure 5-30: “Volunteer Moms Create A Drug-Free Homeland With Love” Sharing experience with drugs

1.6 Coast Guard Administration (CGA), Executive Yuan

- 1.6.1 List anti-drug matters as year-round education campaign subject, introduce to colleagues at meetings and circuit medical services, 159 events with 6,086 participants in total in 2006. (Figure 5-31)
- 1.6.2 Coordinate with all anti-drug relate branches under Executive Yuan, holding anti-drug events at Kaohsiung County Arena, where the capabilities and results of drug arrests by CGA were exhibited and generated positive feedback. (Figure 5-32)



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Figure 5-31: CGA Anti-Drug Educational Campaign



Figure 5-32: Anti-Drug Carnival

1.7 Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan

Invite Labor Union, Associations and unions affiliated to the council to include anti-drug campaigns in the mandatory materials for major meetings and labor training courses, and ask for other affiliates to promote the anti-drug ideas accordingly.

1.8 Conscription Agency, Ministry of the Interior

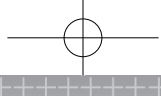
Recruit those who have skills, experience and interests in performing at the beginning of enrollment among substitution military services to form an anti-drug performing group with members that were selected from national music championship. The group includes bands, dance groups and theatre. Present the musicals or plays produced by the servicemen that are possibly easier for people of younger generation to understand and enjoy. The anti-drug groups travel across the country to present anti-drug campaigns upon request by local governments, organizations or schools, planning to perform in 29 events for audience of 13,000 people.

1.9 Taipei City Government

Spring Sun Project related activities held by schools, communities, health institutions and private organizations:

1.9.1 Launch “Cool Teenagers” anti-drug, anti-violence and anti-speeding campaign, provide teenagers measurement of right and wrong via various activities including singing, dancing and so on, 3,000 participants in total. (Figure 5-33)

1.9.2 Encourage the development of Spring Sun Projects in senior high schools and junior high schools, supporting anti-drug efforts on campus, complying with “Spring Sun Project” to provide anti-drug education to junior high or elementary schools nearby, 65 events in total, 31,028 students and personnel participated. Holding seminars on “Spring Sun Project”, “Prevent Organized Crimes from entering the Campus”, “After-School Student Counseling Committees” and “Campus Safety”, as well as inviting lecturers from Songde Branch and Disease Control District of Taipei City Hospitals, and ROC



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Drug Abuse Prevention Association, holding review and exhibitions of the activities and competition results of Spring Sun Projects, etc. to help students stay away from the drugs.



Figure 5-33: “Cool Teenagers” Anti-Drug, Anti-Violence and Anti-Speeding Campaign



Figure 5-34: Spring Sun Project from Senior high and Vocational school to give information session in junior high school



Figure 5-35: Invite lecturers to give lessons on campus



Figure 5-36: Senior high and Vocational school Spring Sun Projects review and exhibition event



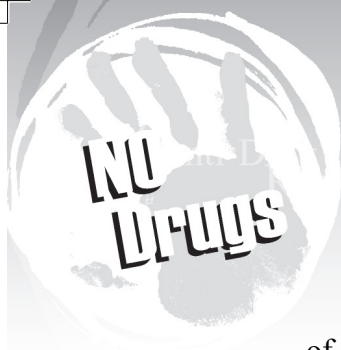
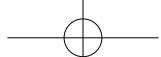
Figure 5-37: “Spring Sun Art Elite Awards” Teenagers’ drawing and comic competition



Figure 5-38: Spring Sun Cup Chinese chess group championship

1.10 Kaohsiung City Government

1.10.1 Frequently update “Anti-Drug Education Center” and websites and continue collecting information and materials about drug prevention. The school shall promote community exchange, visiting and services by clubs, volunteers and outings. Additionally, make use of internet for application and inquiry procedures as distributing or promotional channel



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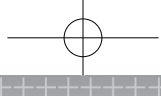
of educational materials, in order to improve the effectiveness of anti-drug efforts.

- 1.10.2 Include the two-level drug abuse student counseling into the current “Senior high and Vocational school Adaptive Education, Circuit Counseling Team of Physiological Professionals” plan and the two-level mechanism of the “Student Counseling Centers”, to provide services of transfer, relocation and treatment, with detailed records for review.
- 1.10.3 Hold meetings with “Anti-Drug Taskforce”, form “Drug Prevention Centers” (Figure 5-39) along with branches and departments of the City Hall, develop a centralized mechanism to fight against drug abuses on the aspects of “Drug Prevention, Drug Enforcement, Drug Resistance and Drug Rehabilitation” to stop the proliferation of drugs and protect campus from the hazards.



Figure 5-39: Former Acting Mayor Yeh of Kaohsiung gives keynotes at the opening of “Drug Prevention Center”

- 1.10.4 Create a four-channel reporting system around the “Drug Prevention, Drug Enforcement, Drug Resistance and Drug Rehabilitation” policy in coordination with Police department’s Youth Project, Health Bureau’s Rehabilitation institutions and off-campus patrol and visiting. Frequent visits shall be paid to nightlife scenes to ensure that students’ activities outside the campus are all legitimate, instead of appearing at places of risks and temptations.
- 1.10.5 Promote anti-drug information featuring pictures of Neotype Emerging Drugs and various materials by setting exhibit stands (Figure 5-40) at events such as the 2006 information session of Urine Screening Tests and seminars at “Safety measurements of Campus”, summer military services and non-government organizations, 16 events in total.



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Figure 5-40 one scene of distribution of promotional materials and campaigns at the anti-drug resource center

2. Future Prospects

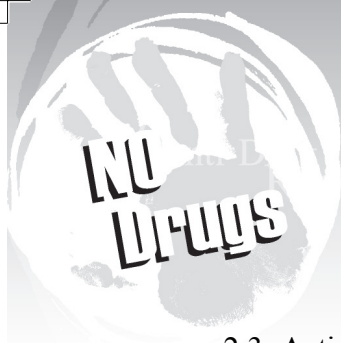
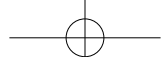
2.1 Appeal to moral codes and legal education; develop correct concept on anti-drug topics

Encourage students to think independently and refuse the temptations of drugs following the guidelines of “Moral Education Promotion Plan”, “Education of Human Right Executive Plan” “Operating Guidelines of Legal Education for Schools of all levels” and “Civil Education Executive Plan” by Ministry of Education.

2.2 Improve education, active teaching methods, and adaptive teaching materials

2.2.1 Encourage teachers to study and develop new materials to teach about substance abuses, continuously hold the anti-drug training programs for teachers to improve the anti-drug education. Integrate anti-drug educational resources to fulfill the functionality of local “School of Anti-Drug Educational Supplements” and develop adaptive materials and activities for specific groups, in order to suppress the proliferation of drugs effectively.

2.2.2 The Conscription Agency has been working on implementing Substitute Military services in public services, and continues to recruit human resources in order to improve the campaign effectively.



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2.3 Actively Promote the Anti-Drug Campaigns

Collect government and non-government promotional materials to instill the anti-drug and legal concepts via placement marketing in order to expand the exposure of anti-drug messages, to achieve higher anti-drug ideal.

IV. Preventing the Drugs by Participating Voluntary Services and Learning Programs, Improving Quality of Living and Education

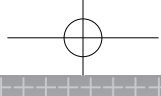
Voluntary services have been developed all the way of human civilization, from mutual benefiting to improve the common welfare of the entire community by organized efforts. Coming into the 21st century, voluntary services has been implemented into school work, became new trends as learning from services. In fact, the spirits of voluntary services is volunteerism, which is a service-oriented idea, where one decided independently at one's free will to work on something to achieve the common wealth, without asking for reward. For teenagers at the life phase of experiencing greatest development and change, providing voluntary services can help them to know about the society, adopt community life and establish meaningful lifestyles, therefore the possibility to give in to drugs can be reduced.

1. Progress Report

1.1 National Youth Commission (NYC), Executive Yuan

NYC has sponsored 109 middle schools and non-government organizations to recruit young volunteers to be trained and coordinate with local taskforce to promote voluntary services and learning programs, in order to reinforce volunteerism and learning of young adults. Furthermore, it promotes multiple voluntary service programs by subject, recruited 549 community volunteer teams, 782 educational volunteer teams, 39 international volunteer teams and 73 reading volunteer teams to take care of service programs of various themes. There have been 52,635 volunteers involved, which help them improve quality of living and stay away from drugs.

In addition to voluntary programs, NYC also held the 2006 "Trekking Taiwan" project, attract young people with quality entertainment and educational contents and stay away from drugs, the creative tours are "Discovering Art and History", "Discovering Local Lifestyle" "Discovering Ecology Scenario" and "Discovering Aboriginal Tribes", including



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19 trip routes, 550 participants in total. There have also been 12 events of “The Master Says...” lectures, where experts spoke about different styles and customs of Taiwan; 505 people participated in the events. NTC extracted the contents of such lectures and placed them on Trekking Taiwan website for visitors to view for free for even better effectiveness of the project, as of end of September, 2006, the total visitors to Trekking Taiwan website has reached 45,747.

1.2 Ministry of Education (MOE)

Many “Spring Sun Projects” in schools of all levels have been formed by voluntary students, which have been advocating for various education campaigns via club activities and community services, and combine the resources across schools and communities, to hold various events such as beach cleaning, voluntary care center, dance competition, 3on3 basketball games, skateboarding, chess, drawing, debates, etc. which totals 3,000 events. In addition, Kaohsiung City held the “Anti-drug and smoking, anti-violence and anti-bribe” Competition on Paintball Games (Fig 5-41), where 63 school teams, totaling 780 students participated the games. The games sent clear messages to students to spend their summer on healthy legitimate leisure activities, stay away from drugs and cigarettes, and the position against violence on campus.

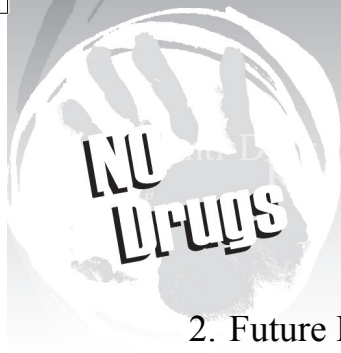
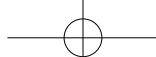
The Spring Sun Projects in school will work with the volunteers from the communities to conduct anti-drug education campaigns and services including housekeeping, cleaning the beach, and performances, for example, the Spring Sun Project members of Kaohsiung Gu-shan senior high school provided beach-cleaning service in Qijin (Figure 5-42)and call for attention on danger of drugs, that extended the anti-drug education out of the school and gained great result in return.



Figure 5-41 : The bureau held the 2006 “Anti-drug and smoking, anti-violence and anti-bribe” Competition on Paintball Games, the Opening



Figure 5-42 : Spring Sun Project of Gu-shan Senior high school conducting beach cleaning service in Qijin, Kaohsiung City.



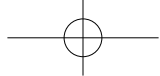
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2. Future Prospects

- 2.1 Continue the anti-drug campaigns in association with teenagers and student groups, hold legitimate activities, promote actively the anti-drug ideology and healthy body and mind.
- 2.2 Integrate resources by universities, middle schools and community groups to enhance the education services for training professional human resources and promote the testing projects.
- 2.3 Improve services and learn about marketing, to encourage the creation of quality projects to be promoted among communities.



PART SIX

Drug Rehabilitation

I. Introduction

II. Progress Report

III. Future Prospects

IV. Conclusion

Written by : Department of Health (DOH), Executive Yuan

With Assistance of : Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

Ministry of the Interior (MOI)

Ministry of Education (MOE)

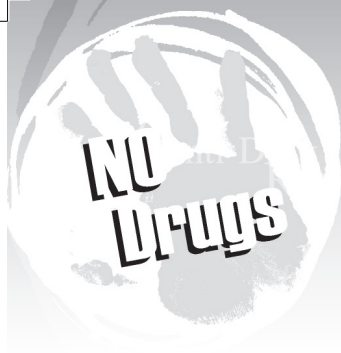
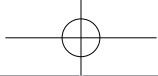
Ministry of National Defense (MOND)

Council of Labor Affairs (CLA), Executive Yuan

Veterans Affairs Commission (VAC), Executive Yuan

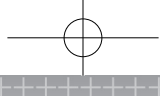
Taipei City Government

Kaohsiung City Government



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I. Introduction

Drugs have caused extensive damages around the world, in highly advanced countries and in developing countries as well. Drug abusers who have limited knowledge on AIDS tend to share needles, diluents and their containers, and as a result, the rate of HIV infection has grown rapidly. According to statistic data of the Center for Disease Control (CDC), from January until December in 2006, approximately 60% of the new HIV infected patients are drug addicts.

The social issues brought about by drug abuse and the large social costs thus incurred have made drug prevention a key policy issue for every country in the world to research and avoid the danger. The attitude toward drug addicts, except for necessary criminal liabilities, has turned into seeing them as “patients”.

Based on research on the recurrences of drug addictions, the reason is not just physical needs and dependency; there are complicated factors behind the addictions, such as mental, behavior, familial, social factors and personal relationship. So that we shall observe addiction relapse as a type of chronicle disease and view the treatment as a kind of “long-term recovery”.

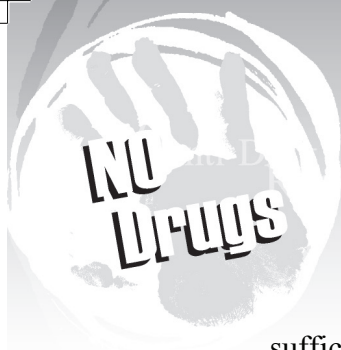
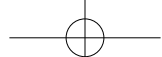
So a complete treatment MNDel, in addition to the rehabilitation enforced by the judicial system or voluntary treatment provided by health institutions at the initial phase, we ought to extend the treatment, collaborating with non-government organizations to provide the drug abusers a living space with protection, help them recreate a lifestyle and adapt to the society, as well as provide the substance abuses with a comprehensive, continuous rehabilitation treatment to make sure the patients can return to the society with a stable physical and mental status and to prevent relapse of the addictions.

II. Progress Report

1. Formulation and Amendment of Drug-cessation Related Regulations

1.1 Revision of the “40-day Operating Procedures of Rehabilitation at Detention Center and Juvenile Detention Centers under the Ministry of Justice (MOJ)”

In order to observe and evaluate the recurrence tendencies during the rehabilitation with stricter and more objective standards, extend the duration of “observation period of detoxification” and “evaluation period”, so the personnel and supporting medical staff have



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sufficient time for conversations and observation, therefore the “40-day Operating Procedures of Rehabilitation at Detention Center and Juvenile Detention Centers under the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) has been revised as following:

1.2 Revised the “Levels and Items of Narcotics”

Tai-Fa-Tzu-Ti No. 0950034892 Announcement by the Executive Yuan on August 8th, 2006 stated the MNDifications on part of the “Levels and Items of Narcotics, and enacted thereafter

1.3 Announced the “Operating Guidelines on Alternate Therapy for the treatment of Opiate Dependence” to replace the existing regulation “Operating Guidelines on Alternate Therapy for the treatment of Opiate Drug Addictions to Reduce the Risk of AIDS for Drug Addicts”.

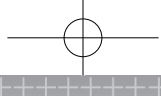
The Department of Health (DOH) enacted in the Wei-Shu-Yi-Tzu-Ti No. 0950208926 announcement, “Operating Guidelines on Alternate Therapy for the treatment of Opiate Drug Addictions to Harm Reduction Project of AIDS for Drug Addicts” on March 7th, 2006, as the legal base to follow by maintenance therapy institutions. In observation of expanded demand for the service in the future, and improve the feasibility of alternate therapy, MNDified and revised the requirements for institutions and staff in charge of alternate therapy, on November 10th, 2006 as Wei-Shu-Yi-Tzu-Ti No. 0950210219 by DOH announcement “Operating Guidelines on Alternate Therapy for the treatment of Opiate Dependence”

1.4 In order to provide the front-line personnel Harm Reduction Projects a legal guidance to follow, DOH enacted and include an amended Article 8 in the AIDS Control Act :

- 1.4.1 Government agencies, in order to prevent the infection of AIDS via sharing of needles, diluents and containers, may provide, renew or set up wasteplex for the needles and tools and provide alternate therapy when necessary.
- 1.4.2 The rules and guidelines for the previous measure in terms of objectives, methods, descriptions and agencies in charge shall be set by the central competent authority in meetings with the relevant agencies.
- 1.4.3 Provide or receive the supply, exchange or recycle of needles and tools as stated in previous two items, except for those actions against the AIDS Control Act, otherwise there is no legal liabilities involved.

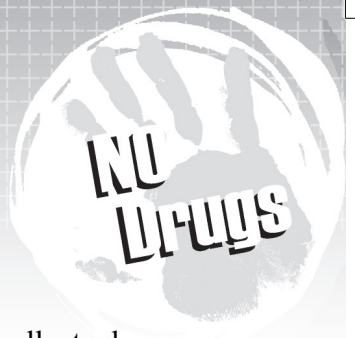
2. Epidemiological Study on Drug Addictions

In response to the trends of emerging synthetic drugs, and raise the efficiency of our domestic anti-drug efforts, since June 2006. A new section of “Drug Prevention” has been added to



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anti-drug policy, the core tasks including establishing a mechanism to collect drug information and reporting drug abuses.

We have been studying and analyzing all the drug abuse information and data reported by all related psychiatric hospitals, not only to reflect the current status, but also to represent a changing trend out of historical data. Such key information collection is the main tasks of the drug prevention teams to improve the exchange and sharing of drug abuse updates and maintain an effective channel of communication.

Therefore, the 2006 progress report stating the research results of epidemiological study on drug, addictions will be included in detail in the part of Drug Prevention and Control

: “Implementing drug abuse information reporting and analysis mechanism and creating on anti-drug database.”

3. Suspended (Observation) Rehabilitation and Maudatory Rehabilitation

3.1 Suspended(Observation) Rehabilitation Overview

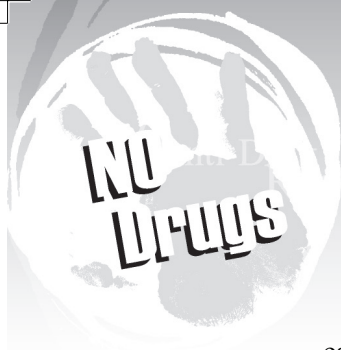
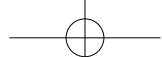
3.1.1 Institutionalization

Ministry of Justice (MOJ) installed a rehabilitation center in every detention center (19 locations) and juvenile detention center (18 locations), based on Article 27 of Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control: as of end of December 2006, there had been 1,464 patients under observation rehabilitation (1189 males and 275 females).

3.1.2 Duration of rehabilitation: No more than two months.

3.1.3 Observation rehabilitation operations and measures

- (1) Evaluation on tendency of relapse, evaluated by doctors, psychiatrists and other medical professionals assigned by the Department of Health (DOH) in accordance with the Evaluation measuring chart for tendency of relapse”.
- (2) Rehabilitation Intervention: Rehabilitation centers shall follow the Operating Guidelines and Procedures for Observation Rehabilitation declared by MOJ. Following the regulations, rehabilitation centers provide drug-cessation counseling or religious lessons to the abusers under observation rehabilitation, at the same time working with social welfare organizations and local After-Care branches to involve social resources into the counseling process and firmly assist the patients.
- (3) Medical Care: Led by core hospitals in six regions of responsibility in psychological treatment network: Taipei, Northern Taiwan, Central Taiwan, South Taiwan, Kaohsiung, and East Taiwan, coordinate the inter-supporting operations in the each region, and contracted to



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each detention center and juvenile detention center as assigned medical institution, in order to maintain the health of patients under suspended rehabilitation.

3.2 Maudatory Rehabilitation Overview

3.2.1 Installation of Rehabilitation Centers:

MOJ has established the Xindian and Taichung Seperate Rehabilitation Centers on January 1st, 2006; Kaohsiung and Taitung Centers on October 1st, 2006 and other 14 centers (3 of them are female-only) operating with the prison administration.

3.2.2 Institutionalization 2156 (1,819 males and 346 females) as of end of December 2006.

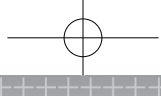
3.2.3 Duration of treatment: Six months to one year according to Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control.

3.2.4 Procedure of Rehabilitation Enforcement:

According to the Operational rules for Rehabilitation Enforcement, the execution of maudatory rehabilitation is divided into three stages, respectively: Adaptation Stage, Psychological Counseling Stage, and Social Adjustment Stage. The Adaptation Stage focuses on improving patients' physical strength and creates healthy habits in everyday life. The Psychological Counseling Stage is to inspire patients' motivations to quit addictions, and then to get rid of the psychological dependency on drugs. During the Social Adjustment Stag, the main mission is to support the patients to deal with relationship and develop problem-solving skills. The rehabilitation process is completed when the patient passes evaluation of each of the three stages (6 months duration in total).

3.2.5 Rehabilitation operations and methods

- (1) Perform intervention programs: The "Notice on the tri-stage Intervention Program during Rehabilitation Enforcement" by MOJ, can be a guidance to the operational details for program organizers; lecturers teaching the programs should have the qualifications based on "Teachers Qualifications for Rehabilitation Centers" to ensure that teachers at the centers have specific strength and skills, and whose performance must be reviewed 2~3 times annually based on the curriculum, teaching skills, methods and attendance to decide whether to continue the contract for the next year.
- (2) Provide psychosocial intervention: the psychiatrists and social workers assigned to the centers provide professional intervention programs on addition-related socio-psychological issues to the patients in the centers.
- (3) Provide diversified cessation programs: In addition to the MOJ's tri-stage Intervention Programs and the group or personal intervention programs provided by the resident experts



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at the Rehabilitation centers, the independent Rehabilitation centers also work actively with religious and social groups to reinforce the internal human resources in order to provide the patients with more diversified programs, for example, the Laughing cures of the Drug Addictions at the Xindian Rehabilitation Center and the Religious Involvement at Taichung Rehabilitation Center. There will also be short-term training courses such as computers and baking courses to assist patients to develop professional skills and get ready to enter workforce.

- (4) Outsourcing for cessation and treatment DOH has called several meetings on “Integration of MOJ Rehabilitation System and medical resources” from March 22nd to May 2006, to encourage collaborations between the medical systems and independent Rehabilitation centers, Xindian center has been collaborating with Taipei City Hospital Songde Branch, Taoyuan Psychiatric Hospital and Bali Psychiatric Hospital of DOH; Taichung center with Caotun Psychiatric Hospital, both of the centers have started with the integration.

4. DOH designated institutions

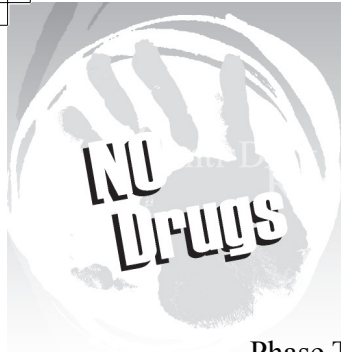
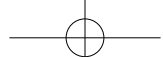
With respect to the therapy types of drug additions, adopt the integrated MNDe of treatment that covers bio-psychosocial aspects, divide the process into three phases: detoxification, mental rehabilitation, and follow up counseling. Provide the patients with resources and assistance in need for each phase from various relevant agencies.

Phase One (Detoxification):

On average it takes 1~2 weeks in hospital or outpatient services. Give necessary antagonist if there is acute toxicity due to overdose of narcotics. For cessation syndromes, relevant agonists are necessary, as well as other prescription medication for different symptoms.

Phase Two (Mental rehabilitation)

Basically input the psycho-social intervention, evaluation the mental state of the patients to identify the existence of other types of mental disorders and provide treatment accordingly. In addition, help the patients to establish sets of cessation motivations and identify risky situation of drug abuses, so that one can avoid and try to change. Understand the source of pressure of the patients' life so as to help them handle pressure and reduce the impetuosity to use drugs.



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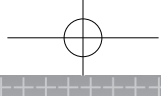
Phase Three (Follow up Counseling)

The main objectives are to prevent the relapses of drug addictions and retain the social, professional and relationship skills. For patients with strong cessation motivations, prescribe anti-craving drugs such as naltrexone to reduce the dependency on drugs. In addition, the going on study on the harm-reduction-oriented maintenance therapy is working on to replace short-term agonists with long-term and safe antagonists. Regarding the psycho-social intervention, it is very important to change to healthy lifestyles, maintain in safe environment, and retain ordinary relationship with people and work place. The Self Help Groups are of high importance in patients' daily life, during the activities of the groups the patients gain the chance to change or identify themselves, and then rebuild a life without drug additions.

In 2006, DOH has designated 134 Drug Rehabilitation Organizations, including 6 core hospitals, 112 Rehabilitation Hospital and 16 Rehabilitation Clinics to provide outpatients services, emergency services, hospitalization and after-care follow-up and referrals, as well as medication and psychological therapy to help the patients rebuild their life after cessation and prevent relapses. A list of the designated organizations was been announced on DOH website on April 7th, 2006 (Table 6-1).

Table 6-1 Designate Drug Rehabilitation Organizations

Name of Organization	
Taipei City Hospital, Songde Branch	Cheng Hsin Rehabilitation Medical Center
Po-Ren General Hospital	Song Shan Hospital
Cathay General Hospital	Cathay General Hospital, Neihsu Branch
Pei-ling Hospital	Armed Forces Beitou Hospital
Tri-service General Hospital, Civil Services	Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital
Mackay Memorial Hospital	Lo-Tung Boai Hospital
St. Mary's Hospital, Lo-Tung	Ilan Hospital
Suao Veterans Hospital	Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Keelung
Tri-service General Hospital, Civil Services Keelung	Nan-Guang mental Hospital
Taipei Hospital, DOH, Executive Yuan	Ming-en Mental Hospital
Jen-chi Psychiatric Hospital, Shin-Chuang Branch	Far East Memorial Hospital
Bali Mental Hospital, DOH	Cardinal Tien Hospital
Chin-yan Hospital	En Chu Kong Hospital
Hong-tsi Mental Hospital	Hong-chi Mental/Psychiatric Hospital
Taoyuan Mental Hospital, DOH	Taoyuan Veteran Hospital
Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Lin-ko Branch	Department of Psychology, Armed Forces Taoyuan General Hospital
Taoyuan Hospital, DOH	Li-Shin Hospital

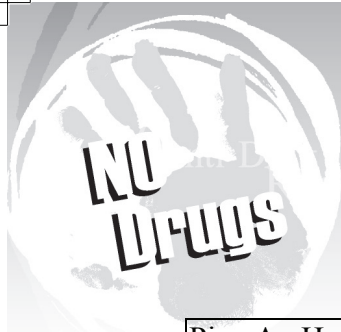
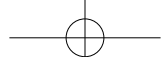


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Chu Shang Hospital	Ming-Sheng General Hospital
St. Paul's Hospital	Tien Chen Hospital
Hukou Mercy Hospital	Da-Chien General Hospital
Chu Tung Hospital, DOH	Shin Chu Hospital, DOH
Mackay Memorial Hospital, Hsinchu Branch	Miaoli Hospital, DOH
Wei Gong Memorial Hospital	Chung Shan Medical University Hospital
Chen Chin Hospital, Chung Harbor Branch	Chen Chin General Hospital, Ping Den Branch
China Medical University Hospital	Armed Forces General Hospital Taichung, Chung-chin Branch
Wiz Care Hospital	Taichung Veteran's General Hospital
Jing Ho Hospital, Ran Ai Mental Hospital Taichung	Yo Wen Chi Mental Clinic
Kung Chen Clinic	Aesthetic Mind Clinic
Chia Kung Clinic	Country Hospital, Lung An Branch
Guang Tien General Hospital	Guang Tien General Hospital, Da Jia Branch
Shian De Hospital	Lee General Hospital, Da Jia Branch
Sunshine Mental Hospital	Feng Yuan Hospital, DOH
Tong General Hospital	Chin Hai Hospital
Taichung Armed Forces General Hospital	Shin Hai Clinic
Pu Li Veteran's General Hospital	Pu Li Christian Hospital
Caotun Mental Hospital, DOH	Nan Tou Hospital, DOH
Wei Chen Clinic	Chunghwa Hospital, DOH
Chunghwa Christian Hospital	Chunghwa Christian Hospital, Er Lin Branch
Show Chwan Hospital	Taiwan University Hospital, Yunlin Branch
St. Joseph Hospital	Chin Shuan Mental Hospital
National Cheng Kung Hospital, Dou Liou Branch	China Medical University Hospital, Bei-Kung Hospital
Potz Hospital, DOH	Wanciao Veterans Hospital
Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Chiayi Branch	Tzu-chi Buddhist Hospital, Da Lin Branch
Hwa Chi Hospital	Chiayi Veteran's Hospital
St. Martin de Porres Hospital	Chiayi Christian Hospital
Chia-nan Mental Hospital, DOH	Chi Mei Hospital, Liou Yin Branch
Shin-yin Hospital, DOH	Taiwan Provincial Yung Kang Veterans Hospital
Sin Lau Hospital Presbyterian Church of Taiwan, Ma Dou Branch	Tainan Ren Ai Mental Hospital, Psychiatric Center
Sin-yin Hospital, Beimen Branch	Chi Mei Hospital Tainan Branch
National Cheng Kung University Hospital	An-Ping Clinic
Tsai Ming Hue Clinic	Yin Chiang Chi Psychiatric Clinic
An Li Clinic	Oh Da Chen Clinic
Zuoying Armed Forces General Hospital	Kaohsiung Kai Suan Psychiatric Hospital
Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Chung Ho Branch	Armed Forces General Hospital Kaohsiung, Public Services Branch
Jing Ho Hospital	E-Da Hospital
Jing Ho Hospital, Yian-Chao Branch	Chi Sheng Hospital, DOH
Tzu Wei Hospital, Ren Ai Mental Hospital, Kaohsiung	Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung Branch
Chien Yo Hospital	Kai Shin Clinic
Guo Liang Clinic	Antai Tian-Sheng Memorial Hospital



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Ping An Hospital	Psychiatric Clinic, Ping-An Hospital
Lung Chuang Veteran's Hospital	Chia Lo Hospital
Bao Jiang Hospital	Shin An Clinic
Penghu Hospital, DOH	Taitung Hospital, DOH
Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taitung Branch	Feng-lin Veteran's Hospital
Yu-li Veteran's Hospital	Tzu-chi Buddhist Hospital
Yu-li Hospital, DOH	Mennonite Christian Hospital
Hualien Armed Forces General Hospital	Fu Tien Otolaryngological Clinic

5. Integrate all the rehabilitation organizations to construct a comprehensive reporting system

5.1 Increase reporting points and agents to expand the source of reporting

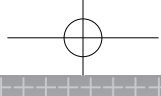
Continue counseling and developing new medical institutions to join the drug abuse reporting network, in order to understand better the current scenario of drug pervasion. Additionally, construct an epidemic database of drug abuse including new drugs that are gaining popularity, so that will keep updated with the latest drug trends and prevent in advance. As of the end of 2006, 120 medical institutions are in the reporting network including 13 new members in last year. The number of cases reported was 11,967; the data can not only be used as monitoring measure to the latest drug trends but also can be summarized and analyzed to become references for policy making on drug control.

5.2 Better understanding on the supply side of drugs

A comprehensive reporting system needs sources of information. In addition to the drug information on the demand side, it requires better understanding on the data of seized drugs and arrests by the jurisdiction, the police, the BOI, the Military and Coast Guard, etc. with assistance by MOJ. Therefore the foundation of drug control can be established on more accurate data and related government agencies can receive up-to-date information and analyses via the reporting system.

6. Integrated Rehabilitation System Test Project

6.1 With respect to the drug abuse issues in Taiwan, which get more and more severe, resulting in social problems such as security or sanitary issues. The Rehab Intervention did not return significant outcome due to the lack of personnel and equipments in the rehabilitation centers. In light of that, in March 22nd, 2006, DOH called for meeting on "Integrated Matters of Rehabilitation System of MOJ and Medical Institutions" decided that DOH partners with MOJ on the operations of MOJ independent rehabilitation centers and coordinate with DOH's Taoyuan Mental Hospital, Bali Mental Hospital, Taipei City Hospital Songde



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Branch and Caotun Mental Hospital to program the test projects with Xindian and Taichung Rehabilitation Centers and the trial period started in May 2006. As of December 31st, 2006, the Centers have evaluated 1,123 visitors and have 840 of them to receive rehabilitation, as well as 1,135 times of personal counseling sessions, 6,917 times of group counseling sessions, 9,175 times of medical intervention. Taitung (which established on October 1st, 2006) and Kaohsiung Rehab Centers, the newly established centers will be coordinating with DOH's Yu-li hospital and Chia -nan Mental Hospital.

6.2 Revise the "Operational Rules for Rehabilitation Enforcement", provide care for HIV-positive drug addicts

Due to the close relationship between acquired immunodeficiency and drug additions, and the rapid proliferation of AIDS, DOH will provide more inputs of related medical resources to the Rehab Centers; and MOJ plans to draft the amended Article 7 of Operational rules for Rehabilitation Enforcement, that opens up an opportunity for HIV infected drug addicts to receive rehabilitation and treatment. The Amendment has been passed in the Legislative Yuan on January 8th, 2007. Xindian Rehab Center was designated to apply Maintenance Therapy on HIV positive drug addicted patients, to test the feasibility of such therapy, in order to relieve the proliferation of AIDS.

7. Develop a tracking system for community counseling and remedial community project

Since April 2006, DOH has actively coordinated with MOJ's Xindian and Taichung Rehabilitation Centers on Integrated Rehabilitation System Test Project, provide enforced rehabilitation patients treatment and services, and conduct related research projects.

In order to continue the success, all the patients are on tracking systems after they are discharged from the centers. Therefore, DOH has designated Bali Mental Hospital and Ciaotun Mental Hospital to conduct the "Development Plan of Community Tracking Counseling and Remedial Community".

7.1 Bali Mental Hospital, DOH

7.1.1 By principles of case management, integrate various professional and medical resources to assist on case treatment for those who are with weaker supportive background and strengthen the functionality of such case. The Community Counseling System covers five ways of intervention: "Maintenance Therapy", "Standard Therapy" "Remedial Community" "Connecting Social Resources" and "Medical Care", where "Remedial Community" Intervention works with non-government religious organization such as

Lourdes Association, by funding for their existing Remedial Community systems and transfer cases to the institutions, to establish an effective, traceable and remedial local community MNDel, with community supportive resources and transfer networks, wish to significantly reduce the recurrences or of drug addictions and prevent the happening of chronic addictions, which as a result can decrease the overall social costs.

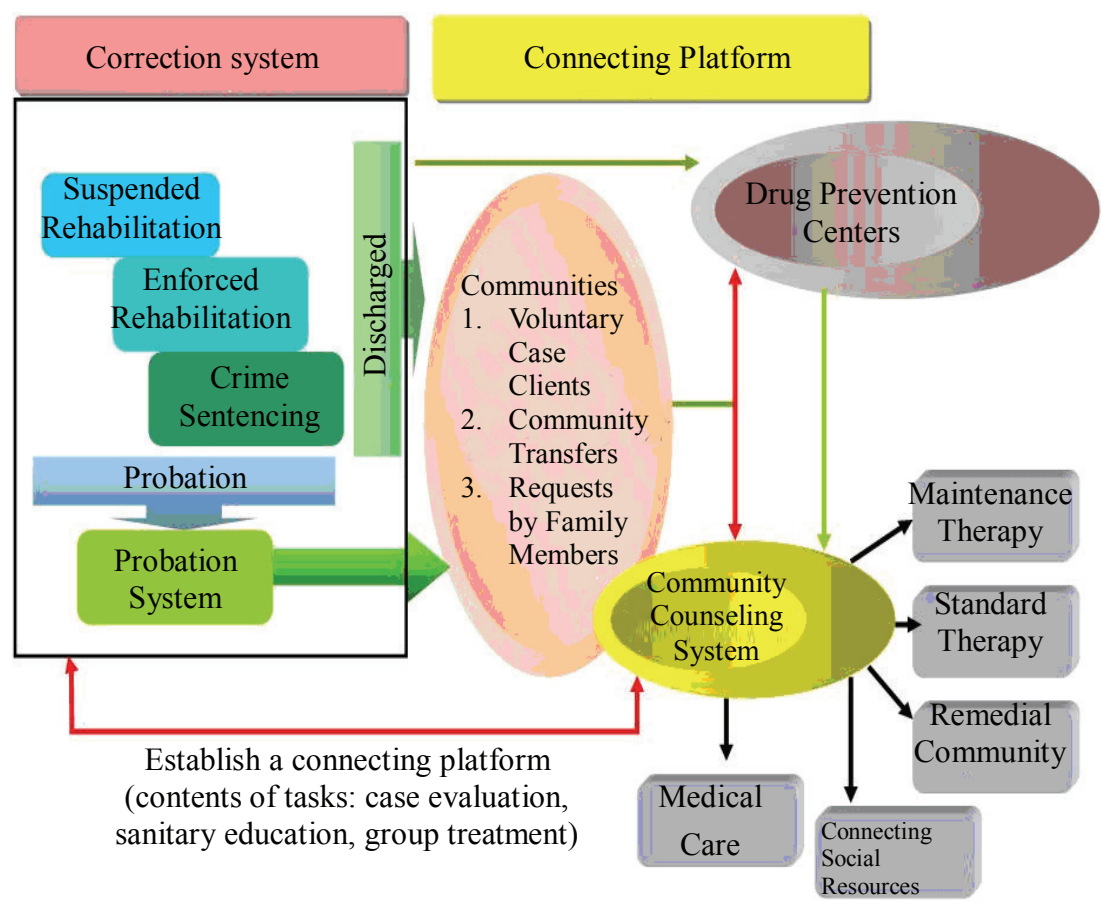
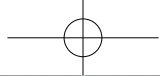


Figure 6-1: Community Counseling System Chart

The plan receives transferred cases from Taipei County Drug Prevention Center, as well as works with Xindian Rehabilitation Center, prepare intervention program for patients leaving the center, in order to consolidate the three-level prevention concept and build relationship with patients first. Among the 3.47 million population of Taipei County, there are approximately 2,000 drug addicts. Using the statistic data updated upon December 2006 to perform quantitative analysis as following:



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Sex: The majority of cases are male, only 9% among all are female.

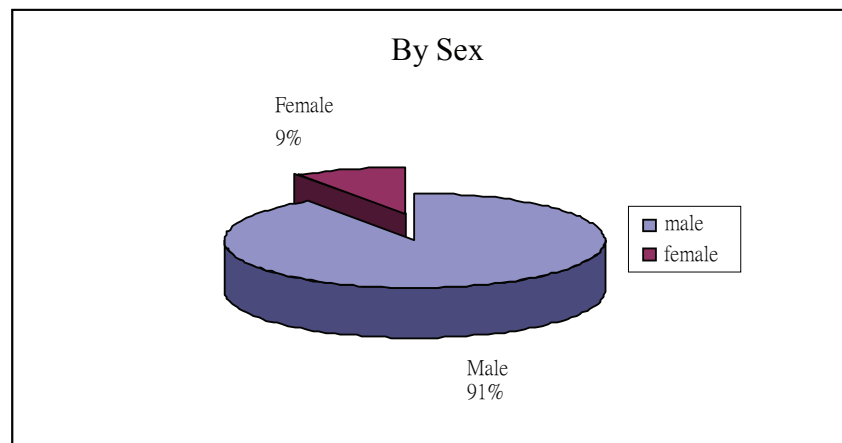


Figure 6-2: Statistic and Analysis on sex of the cases

Education Level

About half of the cases are with highest education as junior high school, 1/3 senior high and vocational schools, the rest are elementary schools, there is no uneducated case.

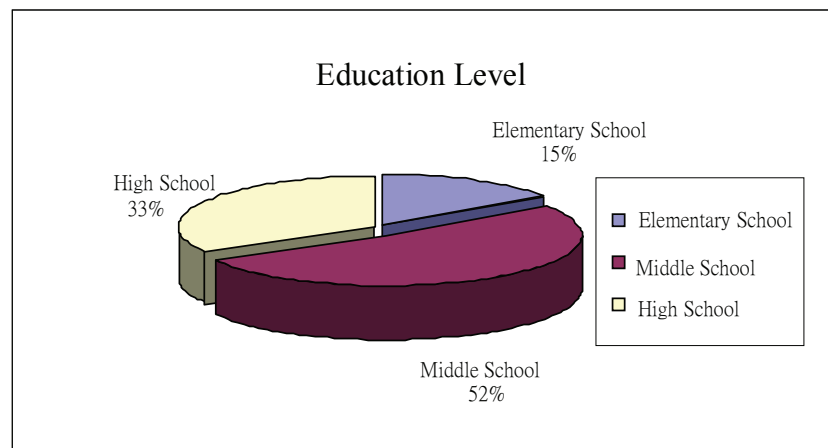
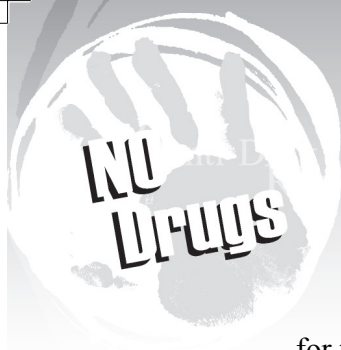
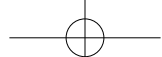


Figure 6-3: Statistic and Analysis on education level of the cases

7.1.2 Methadone Harm Reduce Clinics

Bali Mental Hospital, DOH has established a Methadone Harm Reduce Clinic in Chung-Ho, started accepting level 1 Heroin addicts since October 2006, 50 patients to receive Methadone Maintenance Treatment (MMT) at their own expenses, 200 HIV positive drug addicts to receive MMT for free. Four meetings and work groups have been held to plan on the contents of Harm Reduce Clinic and revise existing executive plans. The medical team



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for this project wishes to integrate all resources inside and outside the center, make sure that all the patients can receive sanitary education and mental evaluation in the clinics, and will not touch drugs again even after the therapy is finished, so can be part of the workforce instead of a risk factor of social security. To accomplish “treatment is for everyone” concept, the medical team insist to do the best on treating every case, apply the most appropriate treatment method on each case, even if the case is sentenced to heavy penalties. From October 1st to December 31st, 2006, there have been 52 outpatient sessions, examined 98 patients, of which 85 patients were hospitalized, 2 are discharged, 9 on the wait list, and 21 out of the hospitalized patients are HIV positive.

7.2 Ciaotun Mental Hospital, DOH

7.2.1 Community tracking and counseling

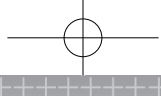
To reinforce the extended treatment, Ciaotun Mental Hospital, DOH provided follow-up services to patients discharged from Taichung Rehabilitation Center. Since June until December 2006, 207 from Taichung Rehab were followed up, 120 of them have no other criminal responsibilities, 208 times of phone interviews with 26.44% response rate.

- (1) Call for meetings with family members since September, invite the patients' family members to the center for a tour and enhance their willingness to take tracking and counseling.
- (2) Improve the conversations upon leaving the centers in order to build a strong relationship between the patient and the therapist in charge of the case.
- (3) The case managers are the medical professionals at Ciaotun Mental Hospital, which diminish the nature of jurisdiction so that the patients will less possible to resist the conversation.
- (4) Hold monthly seminars with family members of the patients from September until November, 1 ~ 4 members from each family joined the seminars.

7.2.2 Remedial Communities

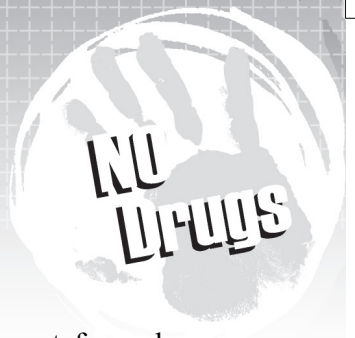
Ciaotun Mental Hospital, DOH is in charge of the test project on public remedial residency for drug addicted patients, the prospect location is the former MOJ jail hospital, next door to the Ciaotun Mental Hospital. The resident community opened on December 26th, 2006, with capacity of 30 patients, expandable if the outcome goes well.

Remedial Community is a drug-free residency, applied with hierarchical social systems to differentiate the phases of treatment as well as reflect the patients' personal and social obligations. Generate peer pressure by various group activities; help the patients to develop better personal learning experience and adopt social skills. Remedial Community is



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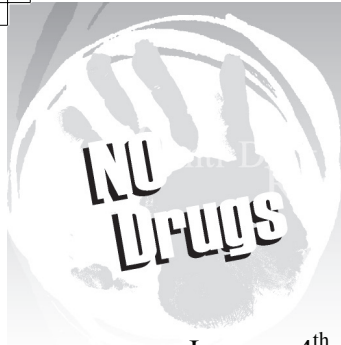
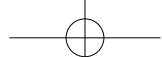
different from other therapies for the treatment is conducted in an environment formed together by the therapists and the patients, which focuses on changing the negative thinking and behavior via personal and group therapies. The interaction with peers in a group is the basis to learn to reflect the value and education in a community. Overcome the chaotic lifestyle and replace it with healthy daily activities; learn how to plan, execute and accomplish on a goal. Member of Remedial Community interact in structural and non-structural way to influence each others' attitude, perception and behavior on drug use, therefore it is a medium to change and factor of self-help.

7.2.3 Reinforce After-Care Foundation and work with religious or charity groups to take over the patients after they are discharged.

The After-Care Foundation Taiwan has built alliances with organizations with counseling experience: Operation Dawn Taiwan, House of Grace, Agape House, House of Recovery, House of Mercy, Lourdes Home and Blessing House, installing residency (after-care centers) to take care of discharged drug addicts from prison in Taipei, Shilin, Banchao, Hsinchu, Miaoli, Tainana, Kaohsiung, Pingtung and Hualien etc. Provide an 18 month long after care and mental recovery program to help them adapt to social life and prevent relapses. During January to December 2006, there have been 229 patients being taken care. Furthermore, each local prosecutor's office should work with such after-care centers to create a one-year tracking program after discharging each drug addict prisoner, help them supports on education, occupation or bread and butter.

8. Include Maintenance Therapy as an option of treatment

From 2003 to 2005, the AIDS infection rate in Taiwan has doubled, which is the worst time in history. The main reason is sharing needles by drug abusers. In 2005, 70% of the new AIDS infection cases are drug addicts, which reached the highest rate in history. Sharing needles by drug addicts has become the new biggest crisis in AIDS prevention in Taiwan. In response to the changing epidemic situation, DOH learns from the successful experience of UK, Australia and Hong Kong and introduced the "Harm Reduction" methodology and has been fully supported by the Executive Yuan. On December 6th, 2005, "Drug Addicts Harm Reduction Test Project" was enacted and Maintenance Therapy is one of the key policies. Initially perform the Maintenance Therapy in six hospitals in Taipei City, Taipei County, Taoyuan County and Tainan County, the first review and evaluation was conducted six months afterwards and concluded to be affirmative. Due to the severe situation of AIDS proliferation, the second phase project opened ahead of schedule in July 2006, up until



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January 4th, 2007, 19 hospitals in the 22 counties and cities in Taiwan provide Maintenance Therapy services, have treated 1,146 patients and given 95,225 prescriptions.

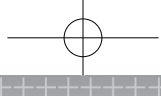
From a medical point of view, drug addiction is a disease that needs medical care, and alternative is part of the rehabilitation process, which helps addicts who are not able to achieve instant abstinence to take less harmful drugs instead of injecting more hazardous drugs, along with tracking/ counseling, education and rehabilitation transfers to change the behavioral patterns of drug addict. The interface can further help the patients by providing updated information on drug abuse and necessary supports on physical, mental and social aspects. They patients can soon retain normal life with the complete and continuous professional services provided by the rehabilitation system.

Maintenance Therapy mainly provides the patients long-term alternative drug such as methadone and buprenorphine etc, as well as recovery plans including sanitary education, routine physical and mental health checks, urine tests and group psychological counseling, etc.

To increase the feasibility of Methadone Maintenance Therapy, Disease Control Bureau (DCB) of DOH has purchased 23,304 bottles of (1,000ml/bottle) of Methadone, enough for 2 million prescriptions. Include AIDS patients and other drug addicts to use Methadone for free. To make the best use of limited resources, we shall set priority to the AIDS patients to receive free medical care. Encourage more medical institutions to adopt Methadone Maintenance Therapy. Since February 2007, combining the resources of health and jurisdiction, begin with the "Xindian Rehabilitation Center Methadone Maintenance Therapy Test Project", expect positive outcome to increase the feasibility of expanding the project.

In addition, DCB has invested in the Methadone Maintenance Therapy information system to audit and inspect on the amount of methadone used, to make sure there is no overlaps on prescriptions among different hospitals, and to control the total amount of methadone on national level.

To improve the effect of Maintenance Therapy, DCB has promoted Clean Needles Project since August 2005, until end of 2006, there has been 730 points of clean needles and related counseling in 23 cities and counties that provides clean needles for free to avoid infection via shared needles and also construct a communication channel with drug addicts, so when the



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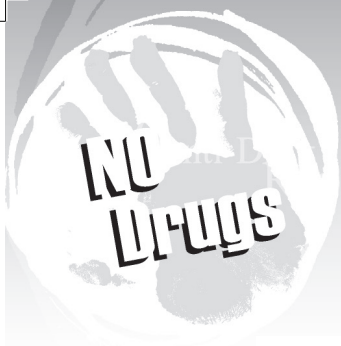
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addict is willing to receive rehabilitation, he/she can be transferred to relevant institution. As of the end of December 2006, there have been 450,000 needles given at a rate of 30,000 per week, 74,000 drug addicts were involved (5,000 per week), the rate of retrieving use needles also increase to the current rate of 21% from less than 1% in the beginning.

Harm Reduction Project wishes to change the logic of social security departments and health institutions on drug control via collaboration between the central and the locals, which has made AIDS infection rate drop for the first time in history since the first AIDS case found in Taiwan. During 2006, the new HIV infection cases are 2,942, which was 450 cases less than the previous year, and the percentage of drug addicts in total infection cases dropped from 72% in 2005 to 60% in 2006, proved that Harm Reduction Project is an effective prevention strategy. According to the expert that Harm Reduction Project can reduce the HIV infection cases by 50,000 by 2010, which cuts the costs of AIDS medical care for NT\$120 billion, as well as improve the participation rate to the workforce, lower the criminal rat, ensure economic development and national security, etc. Milestones of the initial phase of implementing Maintenance Therapy:

- 8.1 Employment rate (increased rate of employment and average income): the rate of employment or fulltime workers before Methadone Maintenance Therapy was 50%, increased to 70% in six months after joining Maintenance Therapy, and the average income has increased from NT\$20,000 income to NT\$28,000.
- 8.2 Abuses of Heroin (Significant decrease in relapses): the times used Heroin was approximately 37 (36.9) but dropped to 0.07 times a week in six months of Maintenance Therapy, which is almost zero, the costs for Heroin was NT\$40,000 per week, dropped to NT\$600 per week.
- 8.3 Effects on social security: Based on statistics in Australia, every 100 cases join Methadone Maintenance Therapy for one year; can reduce 12 robbery cases, 57 thefts and 56 automobile thefts. In light of that, since the Government expansively executed the Methadone Maintenance Therapy in August 2006, there have been 1,066 cases in the therapy, it is estimated that 60 robberies, 285 thefts and 280 motorcycle thefts can be avoided in one year, which means 11% decrease in thefts and 27% decrease in robberies, compared to the data in the previous year.



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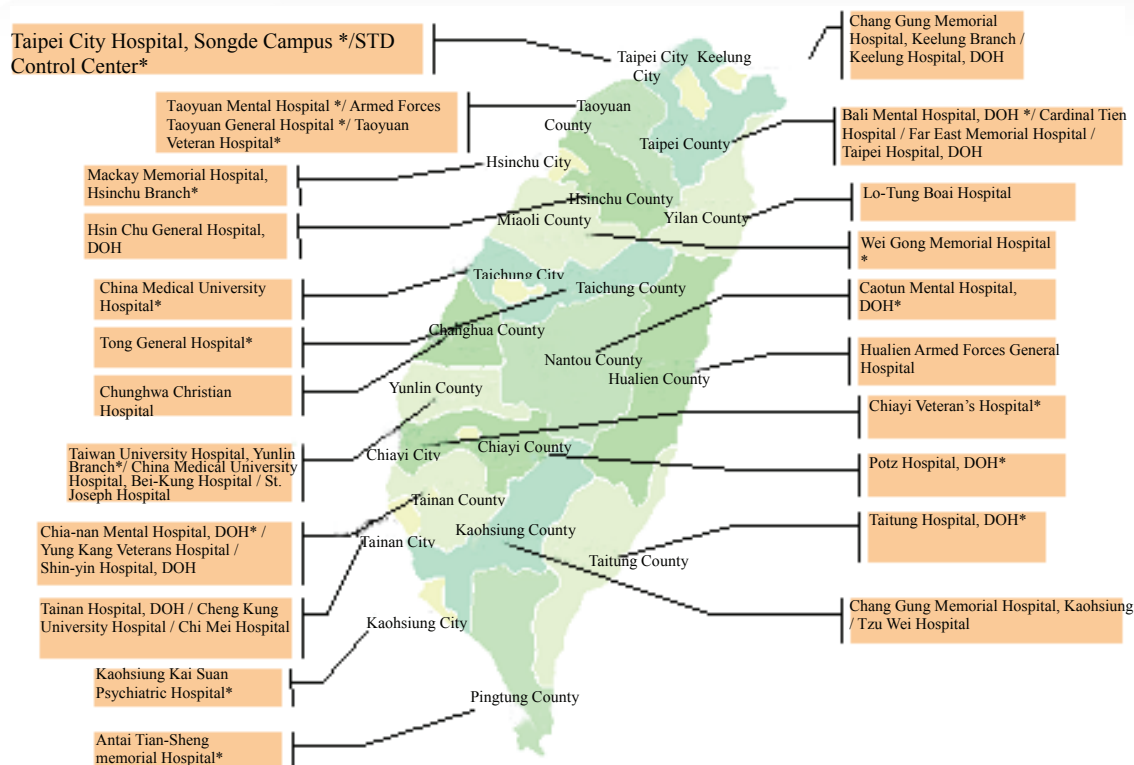


Figure 6-4: Maintenance Therapy Networks

Percentage of Drug Addicts in new HIV Infection Cases

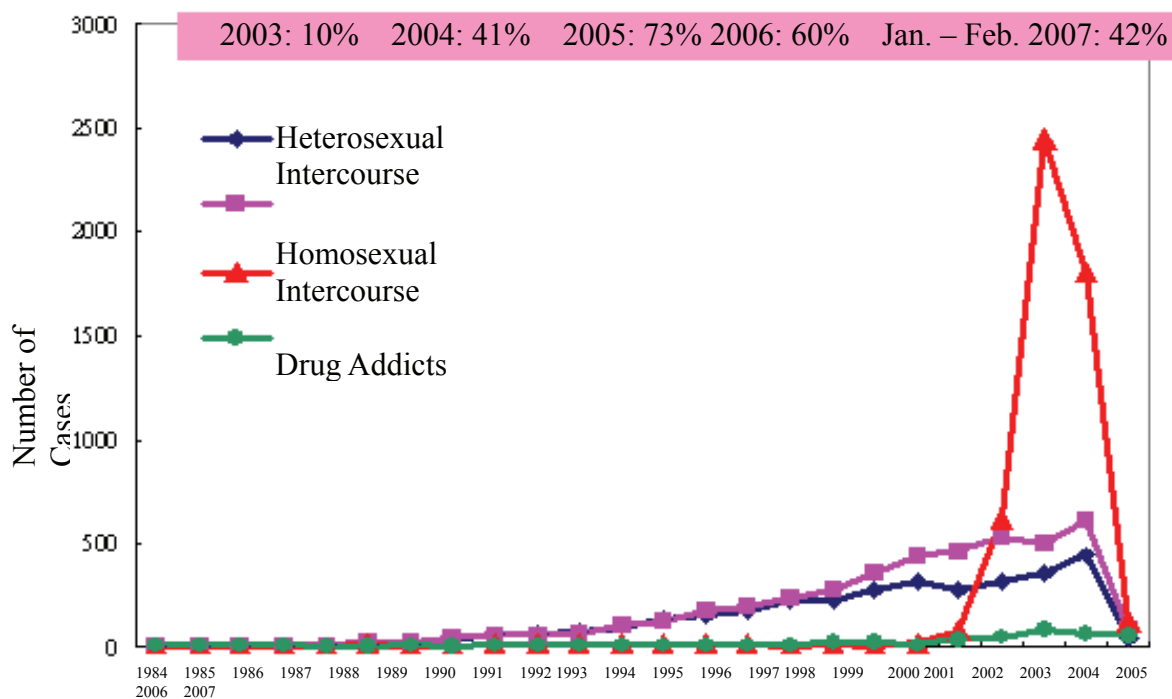
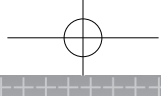


Figure 6-5: Statistic on Historical Data HIV Infection Cases in Taiwan by Risk Factors (1984 ~ -February 2007)



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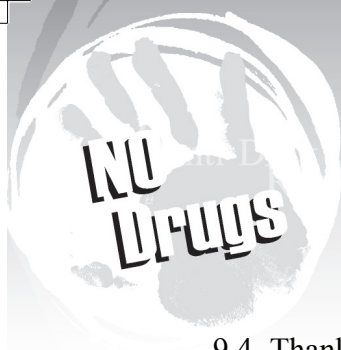
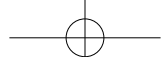
9. Reinforce the Functionality of Local Drug Prevention Centers

9.1 Executive Yuan established the “Drug Prevention Taskforce” on June 2nd, 2006, Prime Minister Su has stated the mission to “install local drug prevention centers under the Taskforce’s supervision. MOJ has delivered the order on June 5th, 2006 at the National Conference of Chief Prosecutors and ask all the chief prosecutors to visit and work with chief administrative officers and work together on such matter.

9.2 Local prevention centers under MOJ’s supervision include Hsinchu County and City (launches on July 4th), Pingtung (July 12th), Changhwa County (July 17th) Taoyuan County and Chiayi City (July 20th), Miaoli (July 21st), Tainan City and County (July 24th), Chiayi County (August 8th), Yilan County (August 10th), Nantou (August 14th), Penghu (August 22nd), Keelung City (August 25th), Kaohsiung County (August 29th), Taichung City (August 31st), Hualien County (September 5th), Kinmen County and Lienchiang County (September 15th), Taipei County and Yunlin County (September 18th), Taichung County and Taitung County (September 19th) Taipei City (November 17th) and Kaohsiung City (December 7th), 25 cities and counties in total as a platform to integrate social, political, educational, medical, labor (training and recruitment), police and judicial resources, help the public with issues related to drugs. Extend the network of drug prevention to the locales, where resources can integrate either vertically or horizontally.

The local prevention centers are responsible for the promotion and assistance in the drug prevention for the rehabilitation organizations (detention centers, rehabilitation centers, civil rehabilitation centers, etc.) that under their control and to provide their rehabilitants with study counseling; assist in the society source transferring, psychological counseling of individual cases, reconstructing his/her society function, risk management, and follow-up counseling; coordinate with related units (organizations) to promote the research and educational training of drug prevention, transfer the individual case of drug addicts into the designated medical organization with receiving the psychological evaluation and treatment, AIDS screening or the placement on the civil rehabilitation centers; in addition, help and provide skill training and employment counseling for those drug addicts who are willing to having a job.

9.3 In September 27th, 2006, MOJ held the seminars called “2006 national conference for local drug prevention centers” with representatives from Ministry of the Interior and DOH, introduce new anti-drug strategies, current drug issues and background overview, mission, objectives, budgets and functions of local drug prevention centers.



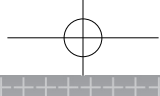
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- 9.4 Thanks to the strong request by MOJ to the Executive Yuan, the Executive Yuan has approved the budget proposal of NT\$56,904,000 on October 16th, 2006 for local drug prevention centers and indicated in official letters in the middle of November 2006 that the purposes of the budget shall focus on purchasing necessary facilities for the centers and the office, promotional materials, training, rehabilitation medical care and subsidiary items, etc.
- 9.5 To help all local drug prevention centers understand their mission and operations, on October 31st, 2006, MOJ held the meeting with central government agencies and some local representatives to state a Operating Guidelines for Local Drug Prevention Centers” and delivered to each center to serve as the guidelines of services and anti-drug operations, to improve the overall performance of anti-drug efforts.

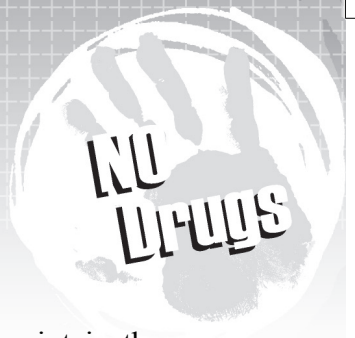
10. Ministry of National Defense (MND) on Rehabilitation

- 10.1 The rehabilitation efforts of the Military is primarily planed and executed by Medical Affairs Bureau (MAB). The urine tests and rehabilitation for the personnel are conducted by relevant medical and health institutions. MND announced on August 25th, 2006, the “Operating Plan and Guidelines on the Urine Test Screening of Drug Abuses of Military Personnel”. Originally it requires 25% of the raw recruits to take urine tests; it has extended to 100%. Among other regular personnel, those who had violated Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control, including those who had history, or on the record, who turn themselves in and who are proved to be suspects, are required to take the tests. The military prison executes the tests on all the new comers, monthly on 25% of the prisoners and occasional enforced screening on those who had a history. The Screening can be classified as basic screening (the base and medical team of training centers), second screening (military hospitals) and third screening (Tri-service General Hospital and Military Police Command). During 2006, 43,347 raw recruits are tested and 20 of them were positive (0.05% positive ratio); 111,491 regular personnel, second tests, and military prisoners were tests and 625 of them were positive (0.056% positive ratio), the cases have all been transfer to military jurisdiction.
- 10.2 MND had placed “Drug Rehabilitation Wards” in six military hospitals including the Tri-service General Hospital, Armed Forces Beitou Hospital, Armed Forces General Hospital Taichung, Armed Forces General Hospital Kaohsiung, Armed Forces General Hospital Hualien and Armed Forces General Hospital Zuoying; since 1994, providing special medical team including psychiatrists, nurses, counselors, social workers, and



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occupational therapists to performance treatment and abstinence in order to maintain the physical and mental health of military personnel.

11. Non-Government Organizations on Rehabilitation

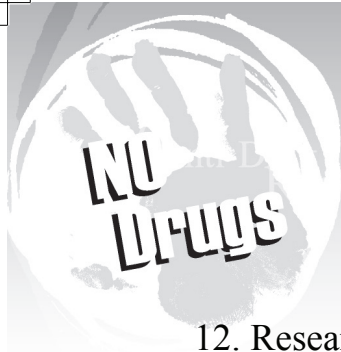
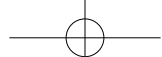
Non-Government Organizations work on rehabilitation mainly through religious belief; supported by counseling, professional training and group discussions to enhance the patients' will on abstinence and help them rebuild their lives physically and mentally, such as Miaoli Youth Garden, Rehab Villages in Miaoli, Taitung, Shuang-Si , Huko in Hsinchu, Sindian, After-Care Counseling Center, Taipei House of Sisters Female Rehabilitation Center and Rehabilitation for AIDS patients by Operation Dawn Taiwan; the Counseling Center Kaohsiung, Chi-Shang, Pingtung, Sinyuan, Adam School and Angel School by House of Grace; Hualien Counseling Center, Counseling Center, Kai-go Garden Middle Home for Teens, Mental Treatment Center for Teen Drug Abusers, After-Care Center for Females by Agape House and the Gospel Rehabilitation Center by the House of Recovery.. The organizations provide rehabilitation counseling (including phone counseling) and after-care operations. In 2006, DOH has subsidized the Agape House, Asia Peach Corps and Chinese Association of Group Psychotherapy for continuing education to improve rehabilitation personnel's professional knowledge and skills, assisting the installation of self-help groups, counseling on rehabilitation and health education, including 41 lectures and life-planning groups for discharged drug abuse patients. (Figure 6-6 and 6-7).



Figure 6-6: Anti-Drug Campaign At the Church (House of Grace)



Figure 6-7: Course on Computer Skills (Agape House)



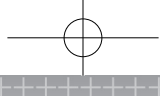
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12. Research Studies on Drug Addiction

In 2006, there are 15 research studies on drug addiction, subjects and descriptions are stated in the Table 6-2

Table 6-2: Research Studies on Drug Addiction

Title of the Research Paper	Head of Research Team	Brief description and conclusions
Research on the mechanism of dependency and impulsiveness control of the multiple drug abusers with alcohol dependency – the behavioral and neurotrophic factors	Liu Ya Pin	<p>Study in the difference in control of impulsiveness between alcoholic addiction and its related multiple drug abusers, also take the intensity of craving as a variable</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Multiple drug dependency (including alcohol dependency) group shows no much difference in BDNF(brain derived neurotrophic factor)from simply alcohol dependency, if there is, then multiple drug dependency group might have a slightly lower BDNF, but not statistically significant.2. Results of 5HT show that simply alcohol dependency has lower 5HT, which means that phenotype behavior that is related to impulsiveness control can be a differential index for these two groups.3. Based on two types of behavioral scales (craving and compensation), that alcoholic addicts have higher craving for alcohol and worse control in compulsive behaviors (i.e. not able to manage deferred compensation) and the figures are statically significant, the study is similar to those experiments based on bio-chemical examinations, that behavioral or activity output has to be strong enough to reach the sensitivity of bio-chemical indicators.
Basic Research and Clinical Application: Study on Effectiveness of Relieving Craving for Drugs by Li ₂ CO ₃ with Glutamic Acid and/or Dopamine Risperidone	Sung, Wei-Tsuen	<p>The antagonism of Li₂CO₃ to Methamphetamine (MA) is closely related to its ability to adjust brain functionality in advance; TPC has long-term antagonism to MA. Although Dopamine D₂ Risperidone present antagonism on MA, but the self-effects are too strong, suggestions on adjusting the dosages and further research. These drugs have certain rehabilitative and protective effects on addictions to stimulus.</p> <p>Conclusions: the study proves that MA can be addictive and increasing at very small amount of dosage,</p>
Causes of Crimes by Drug Addicts and Feasibility of Psychological Intervention: Tracking the patients discharged from the	Huang Shu Lin	<p>Relapse of drugs is highly correlated with level of social support and resources, which can be diminished by negative emotions and lack of self-control, and these factors, can be from impulsive personality and lack of people skills.</p> <p>Conclusions: In addition to the medical treatment, social and psychological supports and family function should be introduced and provided. Family functions can effectively assist the addicts to stay away from drugs.</p>

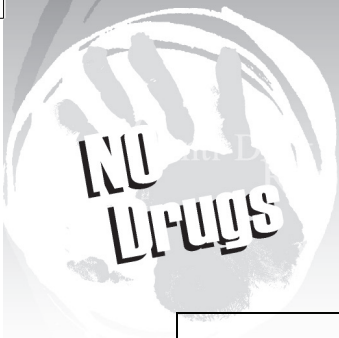
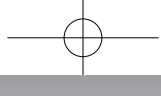


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rehabilitation centers (II)		
Research on Prescriptive Sedatives and Hypnotics on Schizophrenia	Wang Zhen Bang	<p>It's very common to prescribe tranquillizers on hospitalized Schizophrenia patients, especially the patients experiencing severe symptoms and interferences.</p> <p>The indicators for doctors to make such decision are that patients have symptoms such as insomnia, anxiety, chaos, and tendency to attack. The research on hospitalized Schizophrenia patients found that the frequency of using tranquillizers on hospitalized Schizophrenia patients has reduced compared to the data from 2001 and 2004.</p> <p>Suggestions: Review the prescription on regular basis (for example: 14 days) avoid long-term prescription. Future research on the topic can be performed in another time and region as well as diversified to interference and comparison research, in order to collect more data as reference.</p>
Study on Rehabilitation MNDels provided by Domestic Agencies	Yang Ming Ren	<p>The study conducted survey on the 121 DOH designated rehabilitation organization on human resources, devices and buildings, therapy MNDels, executive difficulties and suggestions on future rehabilitation policy. Among the types of substance abuses being treated, most cases are alcohol (97.7%), tranquillizers (90.7%) and MA and related substances (82.6%). Main services are outpatient service, hospitalization and emergency medical care, among which only 3.5% to 27.9% of the staff are full-time professionals. The implementation of naltrexon, methadone, disulfiram is not common in Taiwan, currently the most common therapy is based on benzodiazepine, antipsychotic, antidepressants, mood stabilizers and lithium. 74.4% of the organizations will conduct personal counseling after the therapy, 72.1% will organize family therapy or general family risk intervention, however only 52.3% will provide structural courses on abstinence and health education. The domestic rehabilitation organizations provide diversified services, but the allocation and quality of human resources is limited, which may cause lack of follow-up intervention after abstinence. In addition, their suggestions on rehabilitation health policy can be great reference to relevant government agencies.</p> <p>Suggestions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Create training programs to educate more certified rehabilitation professionals.2. Establish a cross-department agency to focus on substance abuse issues to design thorough policy, allocation of resources and intervention programs immediately.3. Promote via media and community education the publicity of the rehabilitation channels for drug abusers to know where to find help.4. Encourage volunteering involvement to rehabilitation can effectively reduce the costs of public resources.

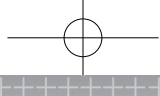


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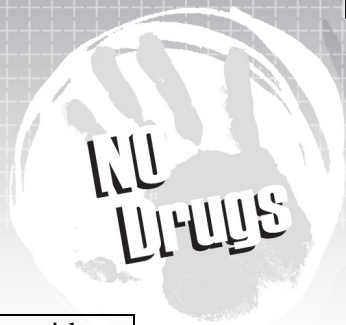
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		<p>5. Reinforce the knowledge and intervention on substance abuses by doctors of family medicine, internal medicine and surgeons.</p> <p>6. Improve the collaboration and inter-transfers among all medical institutions, even other community resources such as religious groups to help the cases return to their social lives after the treatment.</p>
Cost and Effects Analysis on the Rehabilitation MNDel for Patients, Imprisoned patients and Criminals	Yang Shih Ron	<p>The criminal law that sees drug abuses as crimes whose intervention costs too much resources should apply deferred prosecution or probation and place the drug addicts to rehabilitation and intervention programs, such as military management center, daily report plan, intensive supervision or household supervision, etc. that can reduce the costs of prison. Rehabilitation is more cost-effective than imprisoning, by less than half of its costs with better results. Intervention provided by medical institution costs higher, but with more positive results in abstinence, which can avoid significant social costs in the long-term. The effect is more important than cost in this case. The evaluation of rehabilitation effects is based on whether the plan is suitable for the patients, the motivations of rehabilitation and the efficiency in execution of the plan.</p> <p>Suggestions: set up indicators to evaluate the effects of rehabilitation to assess the system and plan of our national rehabilitation policy. The social costs saved from the reduction of drug addiction issues is much bigger than the costs of installing rehabilitation, therefore, investment for rehabilitation is necessary.</p>
Study on the Impulsive Behaviors and Therapy of Drug Addicts	Chen yi Chien	<p>The study found that different substance abusers are of different personalities and control abilities on impulsive behaviors; however, they all have significant disabilities in such matters.</p> <p>Suggestions: study on abusers' impulsive behaviors, personalities and neurophysiologic functions can be clinical reference for treatment, such as alcohol abusers tend to suffer from anxiety and depression where anti-depressants can help treat the emotional disorders.</p>
Animal Tests on Aripiprazole on treating Methamphetamine Abuse	Chen chia shiang	<p>Aripiprazole is a new type of Antipsychotics, which is partial agonist for Dopamine D2, the study states that Aripiprazole can strengthen locomotor sensitization caused by Methamphetamine, shows that Aripiprazole might reduce abuser's dependency on Methamphetamine for Methamphetamine can improve the release of Dopamine.</p>
Study on the effects of Self-affirm Training on Female Heroine Abusers	Lin Ruei Chin	<p>Evaluate the effects on self-esteem, self strength (including problem-solving, sophistication, self-confidence and emotional stability) and self-affirmation, and evaluate the drug awareness variables: craving, initiatives on relapse (including problem-solving and hiding tendencies), causes of relapse (family conflict,</p>

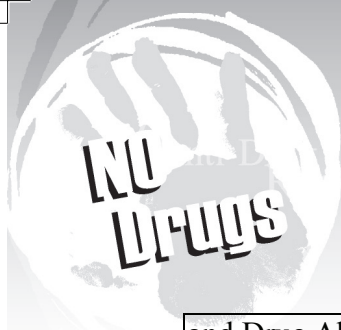
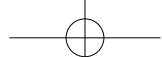


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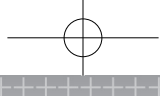
		<p>negative emotion, sensual desires and contact with drugs)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Self-affirm Training Group resulted in lower craving, tendency of relapse, etc.2. Self-affirm Training therapy resulted in the most significant effect on intervention which can increase self-awareness and lower drug awareness, can also prevent the relapse of offensive behaviors, but it requires establishment of problem-solving ability. Cases of high relapse tendency should avoid group therapy.3. The self evaluation of the Self-affirm Training Group members shows that the therapy can help female heroine abusers to care about others, affirm themselves, share experience, be confident in rehabilitation, trust and help others, understand themselves and others and enjoy the group activities.
Buprenorphine Maintenance Therapy on Heroine Addicts	Shu Lien Wen	The case adjusted to the drug normally, no significant side effects. Results of drug analysis showed that although abstinence can not be done, but it can improve the heroine abuse, and the alternative drug Suboxone® returned with better results than traditional therapy, the patients can continue daily operation for stable income.
Harm Reduction Project on AIDS and Drug Abuses (Research and Survey on Drug Abusers in Taiwan)	Chen Yi-Ming (Lu Shu Yu)	<p>In reference to foreign research studies, discuss the following subjects in north Taiwan: the popularity of drug abuse in prison, types and method of drug abuses, understanding on AIDS, and the ideas on Harm Reduction Project by patients, law enforcers, health personnel and medical journalists, to present as reference to policy making on prevention of drug abuses and HIV infection via drug abuse</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Detailed interviews with the four groups stated above, the feedback shows that Harm Reduction Project lacks of interdepartmental communications, budget and related measures and endures social pressure.2. Survey on the prisoners shows that 76% experienced with drugs, only 40% heard of Harm Reduction Project, high usage rate of tobacco, alcohol and betel nuts, 29% never uses condoms. Among rehabilitation patients, 64% are recurrent cases, 24% committed crimes for drugs, 57% heard of Harm Reduction Project, 63% believe the costs of Maintenance Therapy should be fully subsidized, 31% shared needles with others, 46% never used condoms, 56% do not exercise regularly, most cases believe the best promotional channels are TV and newspaper, 60% of the sampled cases' education level are below junior high school.
Harm Reduction Project on AIDS	Chen Yi-Ming (Ran	Drug addict prisoners can be indicators of all the addicts in the country. Among the risk factors, sharing diluents, sharing



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and Drug Abuses (Research and Survey on HIV infection, risk factors and future trends in Taiwan)	Yu Chin)	needles or sharing both have odd ratios of 17.2, 24.0 and 46.7. According to the simulated curve, the HIV infection cases will be 1.3~1.7 times of 2005 data, and those in 2007 will be 2.5 ~2.9 times of 2005 data.
Evaluation of Harm Reduction Project in Taiwan	Tsai Tzu Yi	<p>The purpose of the research is to evaluate the Harm Reduction Project from different angles, including the personnel in clean needles project and Maintenance Therapy. Etc.</p> <p>Findings: (1) drug abusers do not understand the risk of sharing needles (2) most addicts affirms Clean Needles project and Maintenance Therapy , but the relationship between agencies and patients needs to be improved (3) (3)Family-style pharmacy with strong relationship with the community can work better in executing rehabilitation counseling</p> <p>Suggestions: (1) improve promotions (2) improve Clean Needles Project by better cooperation with the police, cheaper needles, etc. (3) Maintenance Therapy should be further promoted, and need to assign special medical teams to work on it (4) improve the package of medication for rehabilitation patients, the collecting stand of needles can be placed in hot spots for drug addicts in addition to pharmacies.</p>
Study On Sharing Injection Of Heroin By Female Drug Abusers	Li Sih Sian	<p>Understand the personality, behavior and self-awareness of female drug abusers who shared needles for Heroin injection by detailed interviews, it finds out that sharing needles is a common scene as well as sharing diluents for the drug abusers did not know it can transfer diseases. The people to share with including people aware of the risks. The source of drugs is usually shared, and few have regular dealers or exchange by sex. The reason of sharing is the lack of clean needles. Some said never had second thought on sharing needles, while some said will selectively share needles by observing skin or sanitary conditions or sexuality.</p>
The Epidemic Study on Drug Abuses and AIDS in Taiwan	Fang Chi Tai	<p>Estimate the local trends of AIDS in 2003~2005 to be reference for policy making. The Regression Analysis based the annual increasing ratio of new cases over the Prevalence Rate showed that drug abused AIDS cases is of index increasing MNDe (with high R-square0.96), the average infection rate us 1.839 ± 0.123 new cases/ annual prevalence rate, which is 10 times of sexually transferred AIDS cases, Ro value is 27.9, only 0.95% of the new drug addicted AIDS cases show AIDS symptoms, calculate the time from infection to be screened out is $F(t)=1-\exp(-2.56*t2.286)$ equals to 0.56 year, therefore the cases in the early period of these trend can be traced back to end of 2001 or beginning of</p>



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		2002 where the case was infected abroad and then brought it back to Taiwan. The epidemic parameters of drug addicted AIDS cases showed positive results after September 2005, stop index increase period , infection rate dropped by 82% to less than 0.322 (October, 2006), Ro value also reduced to less than 4.9.
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13. Publish Promotional Materials

13.1.1 Drug Rehabilitation Manual

Produce 20,000 copies of Drug Rehabilitation Manual for MOJ' s rehab agencies, provide the abusers information on rehabilitation including medical resources, rehabilitation MNDes, drug and related diseases, reinforce their willingness to take treatment and improve self-efficacy on facing the fact of addiction.

13.1.2 Educational Materials of Level 3 And 4 Drugs And Self-Education Manual

With respect to abuses of level 3 and 4 drugs has been increasing, with average age decreasing, caused legal and health problems. In order to education people and students who have not yet been involved, DOH has published 10,000 Educational Materials of Level 3 and 4 Drugs and Self-Education Manual to be distributed at local drug prevention centers, school, medical institutions and non-government agencies.

III. Future Prospects

1. Establish a Comprehensive and Consisting Rehabilitation System

1.1 Mechanism of integrating central departments

Led by Executive Yuan, joined by MOJ, MOI, MOE and Council of Labor Affairs to establish mechanism of integrating central departments, to run regular meeting on drug rehabilitation work schedule and discuss on collaborative matters.

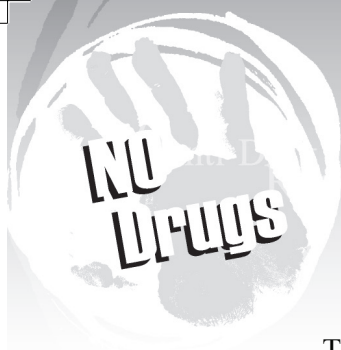
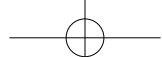
1.2 Establish a Comprehensive and Consisting Rehabilitation System (Figure 6-8)

Drug abuse issues has caused various social, family and health problems, therefore, creating a system that covers enforced rehabilitation and voluntary rehabilitation, medical centers and community treatment is essential.

1.2.1 Detoxification Phase- hospitalized (7~14days)

Mainly hospitalized, but outpatient service is possible as well, including evaluation, stabilization of emotions, release the symptoms of abstinence, etc.

1.2.2 Mental Recovery – Outpatient service (6 months to 1 year)



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The after-care is mainly follow-up outpatient services; the duration depends on cases, ranging from 6 months to one year. The objective of this phase is to change self-awareness, attitudes and lifestyles, with family assistance, to achieve the goal of abstinence.

Abuses can choose alternative location for after-care:

- (1) Remedial communities established by medical institutions.
- (2) Rehabilitation camps or group by non-government agencies or religious groups.

When finding the patient's relapse of drugs, the patient shall return to phase one for detoxification or extent the current phase, depending on the patient's conditions.

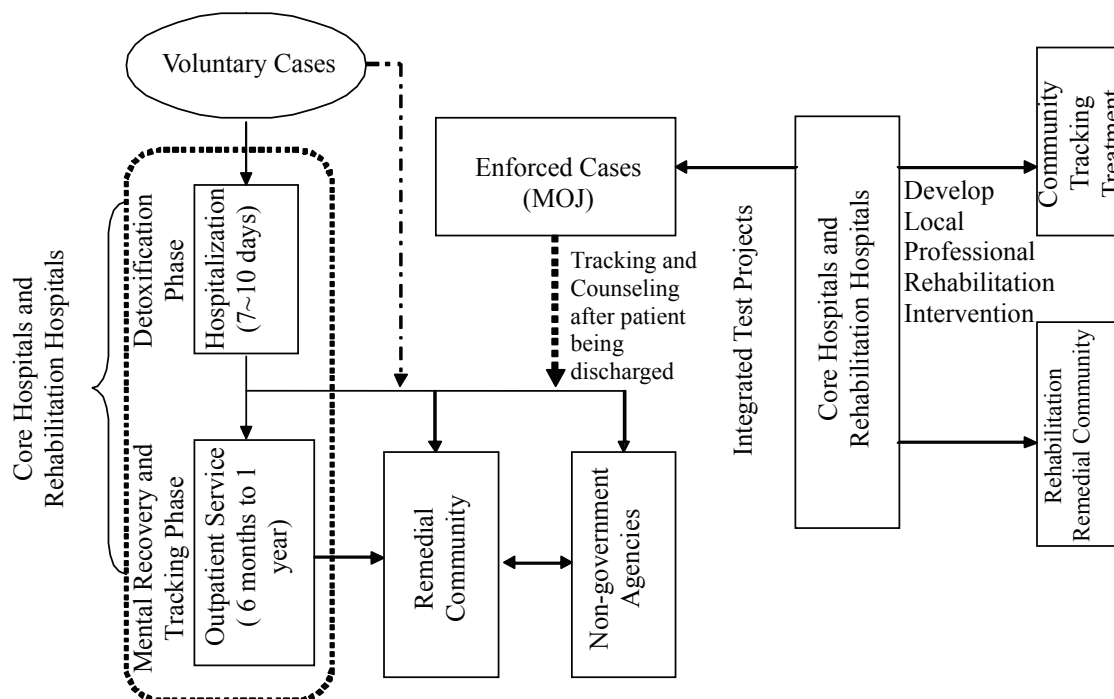


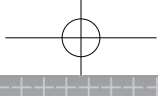
Figure 6-8: Establish a Comprehensive and Consistent Rehabilitation System

1.3 Create a rehabilitation network

1.3.1 Designate Core Hospitals in each Region

Divide the country into six responsibility regions as Taipei, North, Middle, South, East and Kaohsiung and designate core hospital of rehabilitation, which is responsible for:

- (1) Plan and allocate the rehabilitation resources in the region and create transferring and tracking systems.
- (2) Training and continuing education for rehabilitation professionals.
- (3) Work with the MOJ rehabilitation centers within the region.
- (4) Provide non-government rehabilitation agencies with support and consultation.



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1.3.2 Designate rehabilitation hospitals with each region

Designate 2~3 hospitals with psychological medical care as rehabilitation hospitals with each region, mainly support the core hospitals on rehabilitation operations.

1.4 Provide professional training for hospitals, MOJ rehabilitation centers and non-government agencies

1.4.1 All staff at the Core Hospitals and the rehabilitation hospitals is required to receive certain training programs to improve their professional skills.

1.4.2 The training programs are designed and executed by the personnel of the expertise on substance abuse rehabilitation from the Core Hospitals.

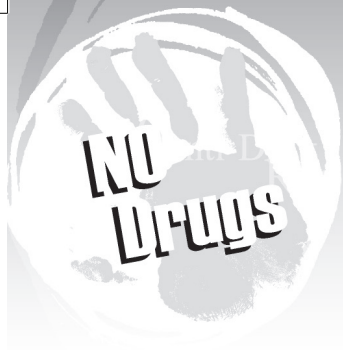
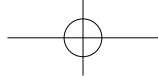
2. Adopting Maintenance Therapy in rehabilitation centers

2.1 Executive Yuan approved on December 6th, 2005 on DOH's plan on Harm Reduction Project of AIDS/ Drug Addicts, where Maintenance Therapy are one of the key objectives, initially test the therapy in six hospitals in Taipei City/ County, Taoyuan County and Tainan County, the first review and evaluation was conducted six months afterwards and concluded to be affirmative. Due to the severe situation of AIDS proliferation, the second phase project opened ahead of schedule in August, 2006, up until March 1st, 2007, 36 hospitals provide Methadone Maintenance Therapy services, 22 of these hospitals have treated 2,346 patients and 1,551 of them took methadone. By end of March 2007, upon completion of installation and training, DOH encourages medical centers to adopt Methadone Maintenance Therapy and wish to achieve the goal of 60 executive institutions with 4,000 receiving the therapy.

2.2 Local Health Bureaus also encourage local hospitals, clinics or health offices to apply for Maintenance Therapy agencies.

2.2.1 Based on data of Heroine abuse cases during 2001 ~ 2006, Health Bureaus shall calculate the number of institutions that can cover 150~200 cases to receive the Methadone Maintenance Therapy

2.2.2 Each local Health Bureau should encourage local hospitals to meet the standards set by Article 2 of "Operating Guidelines on Maintenance Therapy for the treatment of Opiate Dependence", in charge of supervising the Maintenance Therapy and become the executive institutions of Maintenance Therapy within the region.



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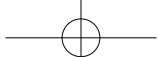
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IV. Conclusions

Rehabilitation is not only stopping using the drugs, what is more important is to strengthen the self-awareness, rebuild a healthy lifestyle and solve problems of family and economic difficulty. Some face the lack of abilities and multiple barriers, such as lower education, psychological trauma, self-abased, lack of social skills, unable to deal with pressure and lack of professional skills.

The recovery of drug abusers should not only treating the experience, but also working on reconstruction of perceptions and lifestyle, to prevent the abusers from returning to the drugs, we shall integrate the agencies and systems including detention, after-care, policy, health and non-government rehabilitation, etc, to provide abusers a comprehensive, consisting and humane rehabilitation, therefore to help them face the problems, adapt to the environment and finally return to the society.



PART SEVEN

Law Enforcement

I. Progress Report

II. Future Prospects

Written by : Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

With Assistance of : Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)

Coast Guard Administration (CGA), Executive Yuan

Mainland Affairs Council (MAC), Executive Yuan

National Communications Commission (NCC)

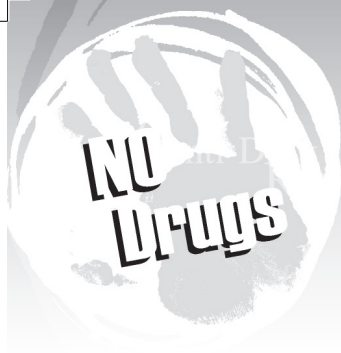
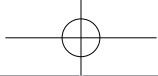
Taiwan High Prosecutors Office

Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB)

National Policy Administration (NPA), Ministry of Interior (MOI)

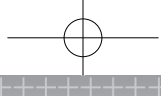
Military Police Command (MPC), Ministry of National Defense (MOND)

Directorate General of Customs (DGC), Ministry of Finance (MOF)



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The section sums up all the working progress of each relevant government agencies on Drug enforcement in 2006, introduce the current status of our policy making, international collaboration and domestic operations on drug enforcement; as well as statistics and case studies on drug crimes, based on which we propose key directions of future operations.

I. Progress Report

1. Launch of “Executive Yuan Drug Control Taskforce”

The government has announce “the Years of National Anti-Drug Operation ” during 2005 ~ 2008, led by Premier Su Tseng-chan, the first “Executive Yuan Drug Control Taskforce Meeting” was held on June 2, 2006 and expand the existing three concentration areas to four areas: “Drug Prevention”, “Drug Resistance”, “Drug Rehabilitation” and “Drug enforcement” where the front line of the drug fighting is pushed forward “Resist” to “Prevent”; to expand the targeted area from “narcotics” to “drugs may be used illegally”, to control better on precursor chemicals and related products, and to go deeper in the mission, core functions and objectives of the four concentrations:

1.1 Drug Prevention

◆ Mission: Prevent the hazard of the drug from happening

◆ Core Functions:

1.1.1 Establish international platform of information exchange, to prevent drug smuggle into Taiwan.

1.1.2 Establish management of controlled drug and early alarming mechanism, prevent the loophole come out in advance.

1.1.3 Establish systematic control on precursor chemicals and increase its transparency in control and management.

1.1.4 Enhance regional anti-drug alliances, to prevent any loophole.

◆ Objectives: by 2008, 100% of the establishment of anti-drug control system should be completed and increase international anti-drug agreements or alliances by 20%.

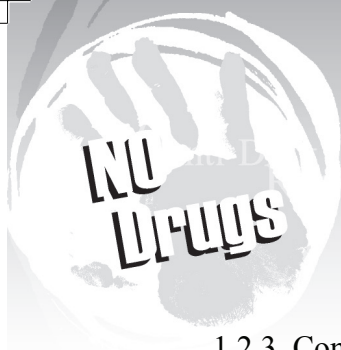
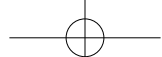
1.2 Drug Resistance

◆ Mission: Diversified Resistance

◆ Core Functions:

1.2.1 Integrate evaluation, examination, reporting and counseling to manage each case accurately.

1.2.2 Develop diversified models of anti-drug campaigns to adjust to different audiences.



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1.2.3 Connect the network “School, Family, Community and Society” to improve common health.

◆ Objectives: by 2008 reduce the drug-related cases by 10%.

1.3 Drug Rehabilitation

◆ Mission: Reduce Relapses

◆ Core Functions:

1.3.1 Improve professional rehabilitation model, enhance its effectiveness.

1.3.2 Coordinate with non-government rehabilitation system, strengthen its functions.

1.3.3 Construct community-based supporting network, help the drug addict re-entering society after they detoxicated.

1.3.4 Promote the Harm Reduction Project, to reduce the pain and solve the drug problem realistically.

◆ Objectives: by 2008 the rate of relapse decreases by 15%.

1.4 Law enforcements

◆ Mission: repress the supply

◆ Core Functions:

1.4.1 Perform exercises between law enforcement agencies within country, for consistent pace on drug fighting.

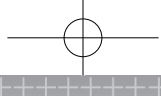
1.4.2 Improve the techniques on drug enforcement, intercept the source of drugs.

1.4.3 Refine the anti-drug laws and regulations to suppress crimes efficiently.

◆ Objectives: by 2008, the total amount of seized drugs increases by 20%.

To reinforce the functionality of the Taskforce and connect the four concentration areas: “Drug Prevention”, “Drug Resistance”, “Drug Rehabilitation” and “Drug enforcements” and five divisions under the Executive Yuan Drug Control Taskforce: Drug Resistance Division, Drug Rehabilitation Division, International Collaboration Division, Drug Prevention, Supervising Division, Collaborative Law Enforcement Division, will work together, aiming on “reduce the demand, and suppress the supply” to formulate major directions of policy making, improve the decision-making efficiency and balance the allocation of resources to four concentration areas, in order to boost the overall energy.

The organizational structure and forming conception of the Taskforce are three-level system. The third level is operations, including the five divisions. The division structure is not stiff, but very flexible to adjust to the drug situations upon the approval of Prime Minister. The numerous agencies in the anti-drug machine can have instant exchange via such platform. The second level is the Chief Executive Conference (Minister of Justice). The CEO is in



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charge of coordinate and integrates along and within the anti-drug mechanism; therefore, any policy suggestions, anti-drug operational draft and difficulty on execution of anti-drug mission can have the CEO's immediate attention through the conference, to avoid waste of time. The first level is for the Prime Minister to hear and approve policy, plan or major issues to be discussed that have been reviewed by Chief Executive Conference and requires advice and approval by the Prime Minister.

2. Rethinking on the Anti- Drug Strategy

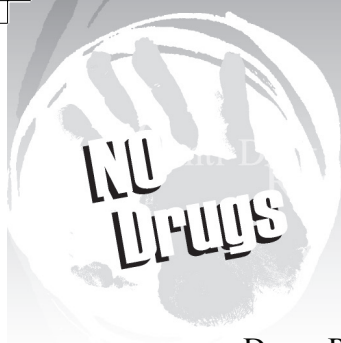
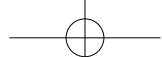
Formerly, the anti-drug efforts and related resources were mostly allocated to the law enforcement on the supply side, the rehabilitation has been limited to level 1 and level 2 drug abusers, but not enough to the drug prevention and rehabilitation education on the demand side, which resulted in slow growth in overall anti-drug performance, due to the inefficiency in demand reduction for drug. In order to revise the strategy and remove the sources of drug abuse thoroughly, the government has designated 2005~2008 as “the Years of National Anti-Drug Operation”, and re-prioritize from “Eradicate supply in order to reduce demand” to “Reduce demand for drug to eradicate the supply”. The change opens up a new era for anti-drug and rehabilitation progress. The new anti-drug strategies are the following:

2.1 Reduce demand for drug to eradicate the supply

With respect to the rethinking, current anti-drug policy has pushed the front line of the fight against drug abuse forward from “Resist” to “Prevent”, in order to remove the source of harm permanently.

2.2 Four concentration areas and new objectives:

The redirection of anti-drug strategy expands the existing three concentration areas to four areas: “Drug Prevention”, “Drug Resistance”, “Drug Rehabilitation” and “Drug enforcement” where the front line of the drug fighting is pushed forward from “Resist” to “Prevent”; to expand the targeted area from “narcotics” to “drugs may be used illegally”, to control better on precursor chemicals or products, and to go deeper in the mission. In order to reduce the demand, in the area of drug prevention, the work includes the establishment of “Control System of Chemical Industrial Materials”, “International Drug Information Exchange Platform”, “Mechanism of Drug Use Control and Early Warning” and “Stronger Regional Anti-Drug Strategic Alliances”. In the area of drug rehabilitation, the focus is on “reduction of relapse”, the work includes the establishment of “Improved Professional Rehabilitation Model”, “Coordinating With Non-Government Rehabilitation Systems”, “Community-Based Supporting Network” and “Harm Reduction Project”. In the area of



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Drug Resistance, the goal is to achieve “Diversified Resistance”, the work includes “Developing Diversified Models of Anti-Drug Campaigns”, “Connect the Network of School, Family, Community and Society” and “Integrating Evaluation, Examination, Reporting and Counseling” in order to reduce the criminal rate among drug cases.

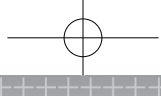
2.3 Consistent Anti-Drug Policy from the Central to Locales

Anti-Drug is not only a central government policy, it also requires cooperation by the local governments, so the network can extend from the central to the locales, form a tied communication network. In the central, the first “Executive Yuan Drug Control Taskforce Meeting” was held on June 2, 2006, with experts of criminology, rehab therapy, mental treatment, psychology, and group counseling addressing their suggestions on “Drug Prevention”, “Drug Resistance”, “Drug Rehabilitation” and “Drug enforcements”, in order to solve current problems with each anti-drug measure. Premier Su also announced the launch of Drug Resistance Division, Drug Rehabilitation Division, International Collaboration Division, Drug Prevention, Supervising Division, and Collaborative Law Enforcement Division. In the locales, following the Premier’s orders on installing local drug prevention centers, Ministry of Justice (MOJ) called for meeting with local Chief Prosecutors on June 5, and delivered the new directions, asked mayors, county magistrates and local administrative heads to work on establishing “Drug Prevention Centers” as a platform for integrating resources of the police, social politics, education, health, and after-care, with Prevention & Promotion Division, “Protection & Support Division”, “Transfer & Services Division” and “General Planning Division”. By the end of December 2006, all counties and cities have completed the establishment of drug prevention centers.

To deal with the proliferation of drug issues, derived crimes, and high recidivism rate, MOJ shows their new conception and structure of rethinking, adopts the “Three-Level Public Health Model” to switch the core of anti-strategy to Drug Prevention and Rehabilitation, the former “prevents new drug abusers”, and the latter “reduce the existing drug population”. Empirically the policy is to implement educational campaign and rehabilitative counseling to reduce the demand, and then work on “repress the supply”, resolve the drug issues extensively by the three-level prevention method.

2.1 Drug Rehabilitation and Community Recovery Plan – A Collaborative Model of the Justice and The Medicine

The establishment of “Drug Prevention Centers” as a platform for integrating resources of the police, social politics, education, health, and after-care, adopts the remedial community method from foreign experience, working with Department of Health (DOH) on Drug



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Rehabilitation and Community Recovery Plan – a collaborative model between the Justice and Medicine community, to extent the efficacy of rehabilitation as a new policy measure.

On September 12, 2006, MOJ and DOH official signed the interdepartmental agreement on co-operating Drug Rehabilitation and Community Recovery Plan – a collaborative mode for the Justice and Medicine department, opened the first Remedial Community at the location of the former Ciaotun prison. The community is accepting patients from the end of 2007 after the renovation is done. The DOH will provide human resources as the location is subsidized by MOJ, the costs of treatment is covered the government during the duration of at least six months, the estimated capacity is 50 ~ 80 patients.

2.2 Rehabilitation for Drug Abusers under Probation

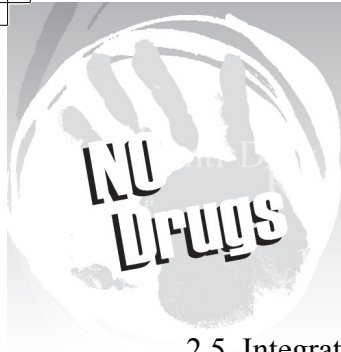
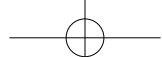
To avoid relapse and to provide adequate counseling during probation period, MOJ urges each local prosecutor's office to adopt health resources for group or personal counseling, treatment, AIDS prevention education, HIV test and Harm Reduction Project for Drug Abusers, along with routine screening tests, to exterminate relapse.

2.3 Establish Independent Drug Abuser Treatment Centers, to Embody Various Rehabilitation Intervention Measures

Following the instructions appointed by Executive Yuan Drug Control Taskforce, MOJ has been devotedly planning on four independent rehabilitation institutions in, respectively, the north, middle, south and east districts of Taiwan. In the north Taiwan district, on January 1, 2006, the former Ping-Lin Drug Abuser Treatment Center was moved to the former location for MND Sindian Prison and renamed as "Sin Dian Drug Abuser Treatments Center". In the mid-Taiwan District, Taichung Drug Abuser Treatment Center was moved from Taichung prison to merge with Taichung Juvenile Detention Center, at the same time dissolve the former Taichung Juvenile Rehabilitation Center. In South Taiwan region Kaohsiung Drug Abuser Treatment Center was established on October 1, 2006 on the location of Kaohsiung Juvenile Detention Center, which shared offices with Kaohsiung Second Prison. In addition, Taitung Drug Abuser Treatment Center was built on the current location of Wuling Prison.

2.4 Longer duration of rehabilitation and treatment improves the effect of intervention

MOJ has revised the procedure of suspended rehabilitation, since April 10, 2006, extend the duration gradually from 21 days to 50 days. Each Drug Abuser Treatment Center will adjust to the extended duration of rehabilitation and make sure drug abusers can receive well-allocated intervention plan and counseling programs and accurately evaluate the results of rehabilitation, so to reduce the possibility of relapse and improve the overall credibility of rehabilitation.



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2.5 Integrate medical resources, improve intervention models and the rehabilitation effect grows

To improve the medical services to drug abusers and then result in better treatment, MOJ has emphasized the importance of importing medical resources. The meetings between MOJ and DOH during March 22 though May in 2006 focused on “Related matters on Integrating Medical Resources into MOJ Drug Abuser Treatment Centers”, accomplished the collaboration of the medical system and independent rehabilitation institutions, among which Sindiam Drug Abuser Treatment Centers works with Taipei City Hospital Songde Branch, DOH Taoyuan Mental Hospital works with Bali Mental Hospital, and Taichung Drug Abuser Treatment Centers works with DOH Ciaotun Mental Hospital, each have drafted test projects on integrated medical rehabilitation, including service programs for patients inside and outside the Center, to ensure the patient can receive complete treatment with higher motivation and connect smoothly to the after-care and tracking after discharge to prevent relapse.

2.6 Promote counseling programs in the prisons, reduce the relapse of drug addictions by extending the targets of intervention

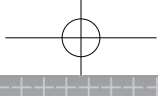
MOJ has been working on counseling strategy of prisoners, by collecting and analyzing profiles and drug usage reports provide a two-phased counseling, one in the prison, other one focuses on one who released from the prison. The counseling strategy focuses on personalized and categorized counseling, and also requires input by social resources and rehabilitation programs and seminars provided by local bureau of health or medical institutions. In addition, comply with “AIDS Harm Reduction Project of Drug Abusers”, reinforce the health education before discharge from the prison and assist on the takeover by the Maintenance Therapy institution.

2.7 Comply With Drug Prevention Center; Implement the Tracking /Counseling Mechanism of Communities

In continuation of effective counseling, follow up with community tracking mechanism, to decrease the rate of recurrent drug addicts after discharge. The community tracking mechanism is well program and ready to serve:

2.7.1 Drug Abuser Treatment Centers: MOJ has installed after-care tracking mechanism in two of the Drug Abuser Treatment Centers, and similar measures for other Drug Abuser Treatment Centers are under negotiation and planning. The Drug Abuser Treatment Centers are encouraged to cooperate with each local drug prevention centers to design after-care programs including community tracking and resource transfers, etc.

2.7.2 Prisons: the tracking and counseling mechanism for drug abuse prisoners is to comply



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with drug prevention centers, after-care institutions and probation system. For those who finished service of sentence, their profiles will be forwarded the local after-care associations, tracking and counseling based on profile screening will be conducted by local drug prevention center upon request by after-care association. Drug abuser in probation will be tracked by each probation office, who will request tracking and counseling to be conducted by local drug prevention centers when necessary. For those who are of high-risk factors of relapse, no matter completed service or in probation, their profiles will be directly forwarded to drug prevention center.

Anti-Drug Strategy requires consistency, integrity and continuance to be extensive, well-connected, all-aspect and persistent on the long-term process. We have adjusted the policy, strategy and related measures and finished reposition of each institutions and agencies; wish to conquer the challenge of drug abuses.

3. Domestic Drug Enforcements

3.1 Offshore water and Coast area

Coast Guard Administration (CGA) is in charge of maintaining the security of the offshore water and coastal area. Seizing drugs has been one of the key missions which wished to realize the ideal of avoiding drugs from entering by active arrests and seizing.

3.1.1 Reinforce intelligence capabilities

Create database of owners, workers, and boats involved with drug cases and construct a network of reporting and intelligence of smuggling.

3.1.2 Case to case, trace the organized crimes

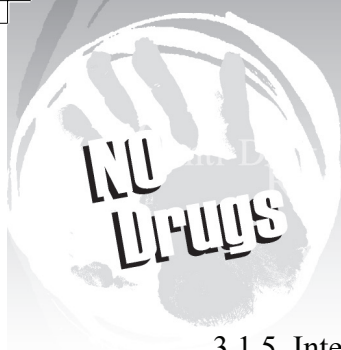
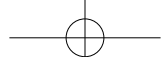
Trace from single drug cases to find out the organization behind the scene, simulate the network of related crimes in order to target organized, systematic and international drug syndicates.

3.1.3 Utilize the surveillance devices to locate the illegal actions

With the high-tech radar, combined with iconoscope and night-mode devices, expand the monitoring mechanism vertically, effectively spot targets offshore and along the coast, which serves as a multi-layered screening cap to search the faraway and control the nearby.

3.1.4 Integrate the offshore and coastal deploy

Based on the spirits of “intersect on the sea” and “seized by the coast”, plan overall division of operations to follow the principles of “information-oriented”, “aim on the sea operations” and “based on the coastal operations” to improve the drug enforcement more effectively.



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3.1.5 Intensify international collaboration to fight against crimes

Continuously exchange information with foreign executive institutions and participate international meeting and courses on drug enforcements, wish to crack international smuggling crimes via exchange of intelligence and information.

3.2 The Customs, Airports and Harbors

3.2.1 Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB)

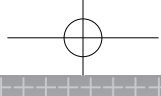
- (1) According to statistics of cracked case, in recent years, most smuggling actions use the cargo container, express parcels, fishing boats and passenger to deliver the drugs, including numerous express parcels smuggled with Heroine, Marijuana, Ketamine and Ats drug from place of production (Canada, Southeast Asia) to Taiwan . MJIB works with the Customs, Post Offices and express service companies to screen out and inspect on suspicious mails to intercept the drug at its entry.
- (2) Drug dealers exploited the cross- Taiwan Strait “Mini Three Links”, use Kinmen and Mazu as launching pads of smuggling drugs. Therefore, strict inspection is indispensable for those who come back and forth between Taiwan and Mainland via Kinmen or Mazu, monitor those who with drug criminal records and control all the traces within the district in order to defend the coastline from drugs.

3.2.2 Coast Guard Administration (CGA), Executive Yuan

- (1) Execute Investigations: Since March 2006, CGA began with a variety of executive projects, on hotspot harbors under its supervision, placed massive forces to enforce the regulations and seizing any tine illicit substance, to intimidate offshore and coastal crimes.
- (2) Carry out security check, screen out the illicit actions: In order to “cut drugs”, in addition to performing overall security check on all ships and boats, fishermen and vehicles coming in and out the harbor, more frequent and thorough patrol around the cargo and storage areas is essential to prevent drugs smuggled in with imported goods.
- (3) Discover the itinerary of drug transportation: Drug dealers exploited the cross-strait “Mini Three Links”, use Kinmen and Mazu as launching pads of smuggling drugs. Therefore, strict inspection is indispensable for those who come back and forth between Taiwan and Mainland via Kinmen or Mazu, monitor those with history and control all the traces within the district in order to defend the coastline from drugs.

3.2.3 Drug enforcement of National Police Agency (NPA), MOI

- (1) Cargo smuggling: It has found that drug dealer would us cargoes to exchange stealthily, smuggle, container switch, personate as top business, share cargo numbers, false declaration and transit, etc. therefore, the Special Police Third Headquarters and each Harbor Police



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Office in order to prevent drug dealers smuggling via the means above, in addition to plan on a feasible project to run reinforced patrol duty and enforcement, also collect extensively intelligence and reinforce the patrol operations of each harbor, cargo storage and other locations tend to be used as drug dealers' transaction places.

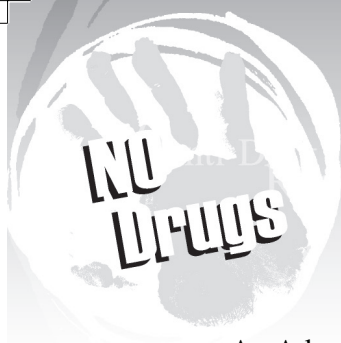
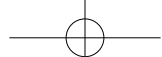
(2) Commercial Piers: the Harbor Police Offices of Keelung, Taichung, Kaohsiung and Hualien NPA strictly enforce security inspection on all personnel and vehicles coming in and out, more frequent patrol, identification check, and boat security check and so on to prevent workers on the boats from colluding with drug dealers and become accessories for smuggling. And actively cooperate with each drug enforcement unit to mutually provide the intelligence of the anti-drug activities.

(3) Airports: Aviation Police Office (APO), NPA studied on all smuggling cases via CKS International Airport, found that in most cases, the drugs were hidden in delivery packages and checked baggage (for example, between the layers, drinks, food containers, sanitary products and cigarette cases), secondly are smuggled with outfits (bottom of shoes and packets), or body (tied to the waist) to barge through the custom. APO has figured the following measures.

- A. Reinforce the X-ray inspection at airport cargo, express delivery area, cargos and air mails, filter out suspicious bill of lading and increase the sample inspection rate.
- B. Reinforce deploy of counseling, choose the right representatives to work out information and counseling network with airport staff and travel agents to expand sources of information and increase the efficiency of internal communications, to pursue the international smuggling group.
- C. X-Ray inspection of delivery, cargo, import/exports, passengers and hand-carried luggage to prevent smuggling.
- D. Reinforce the security on domestic flights to prevent drug dealers use offshore island as a transferring stop.
- E. Reinforce monitoring on flights to and from Hong Kong, Macau and Southeast Asia and increase the random inspection rate to prevent drugs at the entry point.
- F. Create data files of arrivals and departures; closely track the itinerary of suspicious targets.
- G. Reinforce overall inspection operation and trace the case to find its sources and developments, to seize case to case, effectively stop drugs at the entry.

3.2.4 Directorate General of Customs (DGC), MOF

(1) Reinforce Cargo Inspection

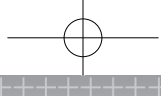


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- A. Adopting risk management, perform sample inspections. Classify all the boats, enterprises, goods, types of taxes, country of origin, and customs broker into groups of high and low risk, to set a standard rate of inspection. In addition, set up multiple preventive measures during the process of custom clearance including “boat check, coast check, warehouse check, goods check and pre-clearance check”.
 - B. Tighter inspection on cargoes from high-risk regions such as Mainland, HK, Macau and Southeast Asia, higher inspection rate including the packing and padding etc..
 - C. Upon DOH request, reinforce inspections on precursor chemicals.
 - D. Reinforce the inspection rate on abnormal cargoes.
 - E. Reinforce patrol on offshore water and the piers, interrogate any suspicious individuals, and screen out suspicious fishing boats.
 - F. Full utilize the cargo inspection meter to filter out suspicious containers, find out smuggled drugs.
- (2) Reinforce the inspection of air freights and arriving passengers
- A. X-Ray inspection on imported goods by air, deliveries, air parcels and arriving passengers' baggage.
 - B. Equipped with drug reagents
 - C. Train drug detection dogs to help the tasks. There are three detection dogs from Taipei Customs Office serving at CKS International Airport now, in August 2006, Taipei and Kaohsiung Customs Offices each signed agreements with academic institutions to train 2 detection dogs, estimate to be joined the operation during 2007.
 - D. Implement independent information department, perform better analyses.
 - E. Implement monitoring system on arriving passengers.
- (3) Reinforce Information Reporting Mechanism
- A. Working with domestic enforcement agencies (MOJ, NPA and MJIB) and foreign customs (the US, Australia and Philippines), open up a window for information to go through and assist to crack methods of trafficking.
 - B. Using the information system to pass over the profile and pictures of seized drugs or found to report each custom office. The Custom Officers can use and reference to the information, with consideration on circumstances, analyze the situation on site.
 - C. Enter profiles and relation information into custom clearance computer systems for each custom office's screening process.
 - D. Reinforce the education on the public on reporting trafficking cases.
 - E. Patrol vessels in each custom district should exchange information with the coast guard,



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so that they can perform screening on boats in operation.

(4) Reinforce the anti-drug training of the custom officers

- A. Edit and archive seized drugs and make them on-the-job training materials.
- B. Request training programs or materials from foreign drug enforcement institutions (e.g. US DEA)
- C. Invite foreign custom officers or drug enforcement experts to lecture on techniques of drug enforcement. The 2006 Taiwan-US Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange Seminar was held on December 5~7, 2006, where experts from Customs and Border Protection (CBP), US Homeland Security and US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to lecture on data collection and enforcement techniques.
- D. Reinforce International Exchange of Information
 - (A) In March and April of 2006, held meetings with DEA and Australian Customs, exchange information on drug trafficking and assistance on training detection dogs for Taiwan.
 - (B) Joined the Customs Asia Pacific Enforcement Reporting System, CAPERS on August 15th, 2006. The system can improve the information exchange between our customs and foreign customs in Asian Pacific and prevent drug from entering the homeland.

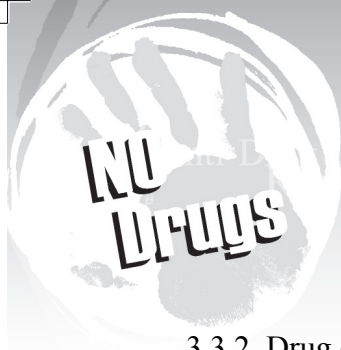
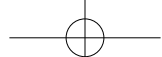
(5) Acquisition of Cargo Inspection Meters

The Kaohsiung Customs Office, in response to the campaign of the US Container Security Initiatives (CSI), purchased two inspection meters and planning on purchase another 2 with backup deposit upon approval by Executive Yuan if the review for the first two meter turns well, furthermore, fund for purchasing 3 inspection meters has been added to 2006/2007 budget.

3.3 Inland Enforcement

3.3.1 Drug enforcement Performance of Coast Guard Administration (CGA)

- (1) Simulate the criminal network; all the investigation should adopt intelligence, surveillance and data collecting actions to trace up to find the manipulators behind the transactions.
- (2) Clean up old cases, make use of old data on previous cases, and track any possible habitual offender, with case-to-case method, find out the sources of guns and drugs, and figure out the criminal patterns, furthermore to predict the timing and spot of next trafficking case.
- (3) Frequent contact and negotiation, held “anti-drug group meeting” every three months, share any information and prevent all possible trafficking from the shipment.



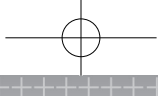
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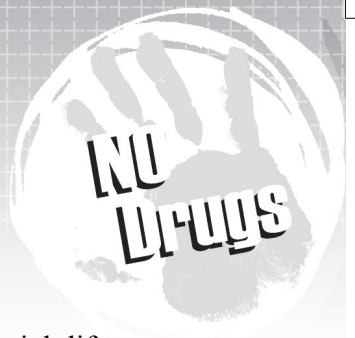
3.3.2 Drug enforcement Performance of NPA, MOI

- (1) Implement “Bust the Drug Addicts”, follow the principles of “eradicate the supply” and “reduce the demand”, NPA keeps on working based on the “Operating Rules on Police Agencies Busting Drug Addicts” enacted on January 4, 2006, to aim on “Extensive Drug Enforcement, Keep Drugs Outside”, “Enforcement on Drug Crimes, Reduce Damage on Security”, “Crack Drug Dealers, Cut Off The Distribution Channels” and “Prevent The Birth of Drug, Control the Risk from Enlarge”, to mobilize the police forces in its entirety on drug-related crime enforcements and perform evaluation every six months to improve the overall performance.
- (2) All police agencies nationwide execute the “Synergized Enforcement”: NPA directs the synchronized enforcement, that takes place every now and then in each county/city at night clubs, PUB, outdoor concerts. Internet cafes, Karaoke or other entertainment venues that might cause the public to fall into drug abuses or might gather drug abusers to share the drugs. Each policy agency at the synchronized enforcement, if any venue found to violate Children and Teenagers’ Welfare Act, Management Regulations of Game Centers, Commercial Registration Regulations, Urban Planning Act, etc. should transfer to the supervisory agencies in education, construction, firefighting, industrial and journalism, etc, to proceed according to the laws, to avoid further growth of the drug abuse scene.
- (3) Execute “Clean the Sources” Project on February 11 to May 10, 2006 enforced the project on six targeted areas, works including cracking drug factories, drug supply spots and drug crimes. When the project expired, NPA designed “Operations on Eradicate the Source of Crimes” to follow up the previously done tasks, for example, if those cracked entertainment spots open again without legal authorization, the police ought to enforce the law by cutting off the power and water supply etc., to remove the roots of such crimes from the ground up.
- (4) Enact” “Reinforce the interviews and sampling of urine test takers (drug abusers) program” following the Premier’s instruction on April 23, 2006 on security meeting, he pointed out that we need tighter control on those who shall receive urine tests more often, by more frequent interviews to find out the necessity of being tested again. The “Reinforced Operational Visiting and Sampling Plan on Specified Urine Test Takers (Drug Abusers)” enacted on April 30, 2006 to reinforce the control and management on drug patients of high relapse rate by irregularly “intensive visiting” and “examined upon suspicion” in order to prevent relapse and improve sampling results.
- (5) Prevention on Criminal Organization making huge profit out of drugs, the police should perform better intelligence collection on the entertainment spots controlled by mobster,



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comply with “JihPing Project” and ”Shun Lei Operation” and random check on nightlife locations.

3.3.3 Drug enforcement Performance of MJIB

- (1) In light of government campaigns, “declared an overall fight against the drug” and 2005~2008 National Anti-Drug Years, execute the key tasks ”Resist Drugs out of the Shore, Prevent Drugs at the Entry and Enforce on Drugs right here” as well as tracing international dealers, trafficking channels, distribution network and factories.
- (2) During 2006, MJIB has cracked 14 Methamphetamine laboratories and 2 laboratories that produce level 3 drugs. It shows that production of Methamphetamine has become a serious domestic issue as new drugs are proliferating; we ought to seize the source and materials effectively in order to stop the proliferation in our country. Also report to the high court to add profiles to the criminal database.

3.3.4 Drug enforcement Performance of Military Police Command

To realize the police direction of 2005~2008 National Anti-Drug Years and prevent the harm of drugs, since January, 2006, the command has set annual target values of enforcement for each unit from 2006~2008, based on the estimates of drug enforcement.

- (1) Enforcement Effect: During 2006, independently sloved 156 cases, seized level 1 to 4 drugs, totals 33.4 (gross) kg, and cooperates in 190 cases, found level 1 to 4 drugs 274.3 (gross) kg and 5 factories.
- (2) Criminal Appreciation: During 2006, the Criminal Appreciation Center has assisted the Armed Forces and the Justice System on 2,391 cases (1,828 drug cases, 563 urine tests).

3.3.5 Telecommunications Companies (Telecom) assist on Law enforcement on Drugs as of 2006

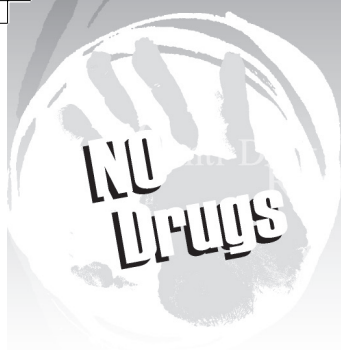
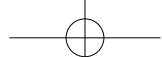
(1) Type 1 Telecom on Electronic Monitoring and Surveillance

A. According to Communication Protection and Interception Act, that telecoms are obligated to assist on Electronic Monitoring and Surveillance, which is stated in the operating rules on management of type 1 telecom businesses by National Communications Council (NCC)

B. Current division of labor between the executive agencies and the telecoms on electronic monitoring and surveillance:

(A) Mobile Communications

MJIB — in charge of the installation of required devices and facilities with Chunghwa Telecom, NPA - in charge of the installation of required devices and facilities with private-owned telecoms (Taiwan Mobile, FarEasTone, KGT, Mobitai,



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TransAsia and Vibo) Chunghwa Telecom has been assisting investigation before the privatization of telecom business, and all other telecoms have already finished installation of such facilities.

(B) Fix Line and Broadband Operators

Four Fix Line and Broadband Operators, Chunghwa Telecom, Asia Pacific Broadband Telecom, Taiwan Fixed Network and Sparq have already been equipped to fix the requirements set by MJIB or NPA, for assisting electronic monitoring and surveillance within their existing or newly-built systems.

(C) 1900 Mhz Digital Low-frequency PHS Mobile Communications:

MJIB —in charge of the installation of required devices and facilities for assisting electronic monitoring and surveillance with First International Telecom, which is responsive to such request and has finished temporary system for instant necessity.

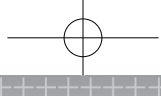
(D) 3G Communications (3G):

MJIB —in charge of the installation of required devices and facilities for assisting electronic monitoring and surveillance with Chunghwa Telecom and Asia Pacific Mobile Broadband. NPA- in charge of the installation of required devices and facilities for assisting electronic monitoring and surveillance with FarEastTone, Vibo, and Taiwan Telecom.

According to Article 21-4 of Communication Security and Surveillance Act, 3G telecom should coordinate with executive institution on the plan of installing surveillance system, and receive certified that confirms the obligation, thereafter the infrastructure can begin.

(E) Current progress of each 3G telecom:

- a. FarEasTone (License A): received approval on infrastructure on March 24, 2003, adopting Ericsson(WCDMA)system and completed phase 1 test on base stations and system, certified on November 5, 2003, has acquired license on January 24, 2005 and launch operations on July 13, 2005.
- b. Vibo Telecom (License B): received approval on establishment on June 18, 2002 and received approval of infrastructure on April 1, 2005, adopting WCDMA system and completed phase 1 test on base stations and system, has acquired license on August 15, 2005 and launch operations on December 6, 2005.
- c. Taiwan Telecom (License C): received approval on infrastructure on April 2, 2003, adopting Nokia and Siemens (WCDMA) dual system and completed phase 1 and 2 tests on base stations and system and was approved on January 16, 2004



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and August 3, 2006, has acquired license on March 24, 2005 and launch operations on May 25, 2005.

d. Chunghwa Telecom (License D): received approval on infrastructure on March 24, 2003, adopting Nokia (WCDMA) system and completed phase 3 test on base stations and system and was approved on July 25, 2005, was certified on May 26, 2005, has acquired license on May 26, 2005 and launch operations on July 26, 2005.

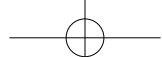
e. Asia Pacific (License E): received approval of infrastructure on November 8, 2002, adopting NORTEL (cdma2000) system and completed phase 1 test on base stations and system, has acquired license on April 23, 2003 and launch operations on July 29, 2003.

(2) On supervision Type 1 telecom on assisting investigations

- A. NCC has initiated and has public and private business operators to form a “mobile emergency communication team” to assist on national security institutions 24 hours a day seven days a week.
- B. Included in all related regulations of communications that, in order to comply with investigations and prevent crimes, the telecom operators are obliged to assist the investigation or data collection, when request on communication records or data is legally proceed, the operators should provide relevant data and cooperate with necessary executions.
- C. To comply with criminal investigation, NCC has enacted the “Operating Rule on Telecommunications operators proceeding inquiry on user of telecommunications”, based on which continue to require telecom operators to assist on investigation of users’ profile.
- D. To comply with criminal investigation, NCC has enacted the “Operating Rule on Telecommunications operators proceeding inquiry on phone records”, based on which continue to require telecom operators to assist on investigation of phone records.

(3) On supervision Type 2 telecom on assisting investigations

In order to comply with the law enforcement by the Justice, the Police and MJIB and respond to the Article 21 of Communication Security and Surveillance Act, amended the Management Rules of Type 2 Telecom Business, clearly stated” the operator should provide investigation or data collection, which has been through legal procedure to inquire on existence of the contents” “ According to Communication Security and Surveillance Act”, and “ When forwarding messages from services providers or internet phone carriers via



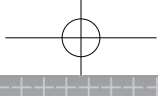
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voice system, should immediately send out the original number of the source and ensure the data has been transmitted the end user correctly”, to emphasize the operator’s obligation on ensuring the accuracy of data being transmitted, assist and comply with inquiry of such data for the purpose of investigation. In light of that, the Directorate General of Telecommunications enforces the following measures to practically inspect on illicit phone services:

- A. According to the internet protocol regulations, when there is no signed agreement, the telecom can not receive or send transferred calls.
- B. From March to November, 2006, among type 2 Mobile Virtual Network Operator (MVNO), 11,355 accounts were suspended, voluntarily or forced.
- C. Inspected the user applications of the 6,271 suspended accounts due to the reports through hotline 165 during March to May 2006, owned by MVNO companies, give administrative act on two of the MVNO companies.

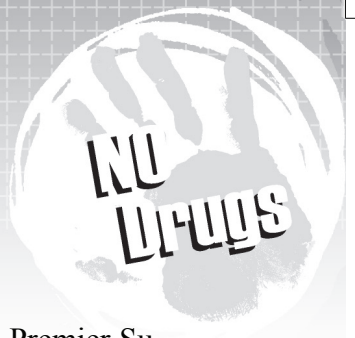
3.4 Safekeeping and Destroying the Seized Drugs

- 3.4.1 Since July 15, 1993, MJIB followed the “Operating Rules of Procedure of Proceeding Seized tobacco and drugs”, installed special treasury to store seized drugs from all the military and justice systems, until May 20, 1998 enactment of Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control the rules have been revised to “Operating Procedure and Control of Proceeding Seized drugs”, during 1994 to 2006, total destroyed drugs are 71,694 units and weighed 2,910,799kg.
- 3.4.2 During 2006, 15,587 units of drugs and evidence were seized by the Justice and Military systems and stored in the treasury after inspection, 564,199.65 in total. Until the end of 2006, there were, apart from those were destroyed by the order of law, 47,981 units remaining 3507,714.79g grams in total. According to Article 18 -1 in Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control, all the equipments for manufacturing drugs are required to be destroyed. Prior to the National Anti- Drug Conference, at 2:30 PM, May 8, 2006 at the 7th meeting of Council of Operating Procedure and Control of Proceeding Seized Drugs, elected the consultant from John Tung Foundation and CEO of Consumers’ Foundation, along with Prosecutor from Taiwan High Court, on May 15, to witness the destruction procedure of the seized drugs and evidence in MJIB headquarters.
- 3.4.3 Public Destruction Procedure: on the morning of May 19, 2006 to ensure the security of drugs in transportation, using an armored trunk borrowed from financial institute, with highway police clearing the way and guarded by MJIB armed security guards, also with air police support and monitoring. At 10:00 Premier Su presented at the event of



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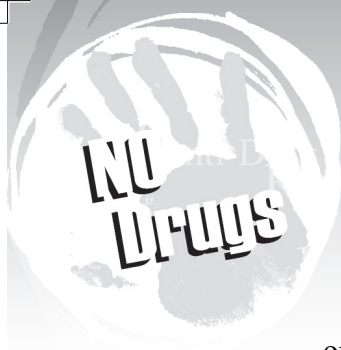
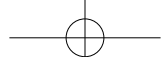
Anti-Drug Museum, and declared oath to fight against drugs. At 11:00 AM Premier Su, accompanied by Ministry Shi and Director Yeh, arrived Taipei Incinerator to host the “2006 National Public Destruction Ceremony of Seized Drugs And Evidence”. The quantity of destruction is 10,959 units, weighed 552 kg, double from the previous year (221 kg) which is enough to harm 3.6 million people’s health.

- 3.4.4 The ceremony was open to media and filmed by MJIB, the film was edited into a 10-minute movie to be screened on the “National Anti-Drug Conference” in June 3, to reach the public audience. MJIB continues to work on the security and safeguard of the treasury of seized drug, to achieve the objectives including safe, technical and efficient”.

4. International Collaboration

4.1 International collaborative Drug enforcement

- 4.1.1 The minister of MOJ has pointed out that lately there is an increasing trend that international dealers use commercial passengers to deliver drugs via international airports, regular law enforcement agencies can only target on drug carrier, but still know nothing about the dealers and network behind the delivery.; Minister of MOI , who had made great efforts on anti-drug operations, has been working on adding military police to the anti-drug force, and pointed to police agencies that the law enforcement on drugs should focus on removing the source of crimes. In order to present strategic anti-drug operations, before the installation of independent anti-drug institution, Taiwan High Court has established an intergovernmental alliance to replace administrative leadership with empirical leadership, look into international drug cases and work with The District Prosecutor’s Offices of Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung and Kaohsiung, Criminal Investigation Police Office, Aviation Police Office, Keelung City Police, Military Police Command (MPC), Directorate General of Customs (DGC), Money Laundering Center, MJIB, in coordination with Drug Enforcement Administration of the Royal Police of Thailand, the United States, the Hong Kong Police and Royal Police of Malaysia, Central Drug Control Council of Myanmar, Federal Police of Australia and Japan Police, etc, broke down a international heroin trafficking organization led by WU and CHAN , the organization involved with 12 cases of air smuggling, found 14,690 grams of heroin, 6,655 grams of Methamphetamine, 23.8 grams of MDMA, froze the fund for illegal activities more than NT\$10 million and arrested 29 suspects 。 The case is successful because of the collaboration among institutions to find how the

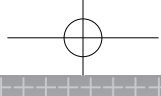


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organization transaction with cash and wire transfers and then targeted on the method of hiding on body parts, swallowing, smuggling in baggage or international delivery, as well as the way dealers work together on manufacturing and distribution of Methamphetamine, which is a great progress of our national anti-drug efforts and proved the Minister Shih's theory that as long as we can find the faucet, there will be water.

- 4.1.2 CGA continue the relationship with the US, Japan, Philippines, Vietnam and Singapore on safeguarding the offshore area, also constructing a communication channel with MMEA of Malaysia. During 2006, 66 foreign guests was invited to Taiwan for information exchange, 6 officers were sent to consult in the US and Japan for two cases and provide foreign legal institutions 34 pieces of information, received 29 from aboard.
- 4.1.3 On March 15, 2006, the Operating Brigade of Kaohsiung, CGA found at Li et al two suspects smuggling 14.819 kg level 2 Methamphetamine , 14.819 kg Level 3 Ketamine and 200.16 kg level 4 phenethylamine at 175 sea miles southwest away from Kaohsiung Harbor, the boat has been arrested as well.
- 4.1.4 On March 20, 2006, the Operating Brigade of Pingtung, CGA found Huang et al four suspects smuggling 23.301 kg level 2 Methamphetamine and 2.771 kg Marijuana southwest away from an islet of Lanyu township, the fishing boat and raft have been arrested.
- 4.1.5 On March 22 and 26, 2006, the Operating Brigade of Taipei, CGA found 252.74 kg level 3 Ketamine from the car bases of five imported automobiles of the same model "SMART", three suspects were under arrest and the criminal organization was removed.
- 4.1.6 On May 4, 2006, the Operating Brigade of Taoyuan, CGA found 202.8 kg level 3 Ketamine in Farglory storage center and arrested two suspects.
- 4.1.7 On September 15, 2006, the Operating Brigade of Taichung, CGA found that Huang et al producing Methamphetamine in Taoyuan City and seized 56 finished level 2 , 2.25 kg of semi-finished Methamphetamine, 19.2 kg of level 4 phenethylamine 202.8 kg of level 3 Ketamine and 18.9 grams of level 1 Heroin, along with a set of equipments.
- 4.1.8 MJIB collaborating with Japan Police and Japan Coast Guard, found Wang, et al three suspects are involved with the 104 kg of Methamphetamine dropped on offshore Okinawa and the case was prosecuted in March 2006.
- 4.1.9 MJIB collaborating with Hong Kong Custom on July 15th, 2006 arrested 2 Taiwanese suspects Wu and Ko, smuggling 15 kg heroin in tea cans.

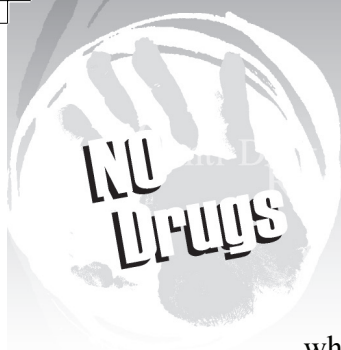
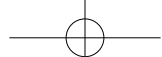


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- 4.1.10 MJIB collaborating with Cambodian Police, arrested Taiwanese suspect Lin at Cambodian Airport on July 17th, 2006 and seized 1.55 kg of heroin.
- 4.1.11 MJIB collaborating with Philippines Police, arrested Taiwanese suspect Chueng at Manila Airport on August 26, 2006 and seized 10.8 kg of Ketamine.
- 4.1.12 NPA collaborating with Thailand, Malaysia, HK and Japan on arresting Wu's international drug dealing organization, during May 2006 to December 8, cracked 8 trafficking cases and seized 13.88 kg of heroin and 6.65 kg of Methamphetamine. Arrested Wu et al, 23 suspects and froze related accounts with more than US\$10 million fund. In addition, another three cases cracked in Malaysia, HK and Japan, as reported.
- 4.1.13 NPA collaborating with HK and US police on Taiwanese Wang on trafficking heroin. At 4 PM on June 11, 2006, Wang and Yi returned to HK from Shen-zhen, HK police arrested Wang on his way to departure for Taiwan and seized 700 grams of heroin with him.
- 4.1.14 NPA collaborating with HK and Japan police on Taiwanese Li on trafficking Methamphetamine. NPA received information on Li's traveling to HK then transfer to Japan on November 16, 2006, Li was arrested immediately when she arrived Narita Airport, Japan and seized 1.6 kg of Methamphetamine.
- 4.1.15 NPA collaborating with Malaysia, Myanmar and Australia police on Zambian Koo suspects on trafficking heroin among Malaysia, Myanmar and Taiwan. He was arrested on October 13, 2006 in Pulau Pinang Airport Malaysia, found 37 units of heroin balls from his stomach, 210 grams in total.
- 4.1.16 Directorate General of Customs (DGC), on December 5, 2006, held "2006 Taiwan-US Anti-Terrorism Information Seminar" invited experts from US Homeland Security and DEA to lecture on anti-terrorism, drugs and related intelligence, analysis, application and seizing techniques. 99 officers from 8 departments, including CGA, participated in the event.
- 4.1.17 DGC joined Customs Asia Pacific Enforcement Reporting System, CAPERS as of August 15, 2006, which is a custom intelligence system built by the US, Australia and New Zealand. It aims to serve as a platform to share custom information and enhance the defense level around the pacific ring. There have been 30 member states as of end of 2006. Joining the system can help our custom to improve it interaction with customs around Asia Pacific Rim.
- 4.1.18 In March 2006, DEA of the US assigned new director Mr. Gene Goon to its HK office



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who visited DGC with 8 senior officers, in April new representative in Tokyo of Australian custom Mr. Robert Rushby visited, later in August, two agents from Tokyo Custom, Department of Investigation visited, exchanged experience and discussed on future plans.

4.1.19 Australian Custom assigned to experts to GDC during October 30, 2006 to November 3 and provides personal training courses for 16 officers on CAPERS. Until January 2007, the training for using CAPERS is completed so that officers can use the system to improve inspection quality.

4.2 Repatriate the Escaped Drug Criminals

4.2.1 NPA's repatriate operations have been concentrated in Southeast Asia, for the shorter distance from Taiwan and existence of many overseas Chinese communities; most criminals will choose the countries to hide. NPA has contact officers in Thailand, Vietnam and Philippines; during 2006 repatriated criminals were 1 from Macau, 3 from Thailand 4 from Vietnam and 1 from Philippines.

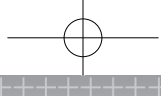
4.2.2 MJIB has been complying with Taiwan High Court in establishing escaped criminal profiles and database, keeping hunting these criminals, and continue the add profiles to the database along the investigations and prosecutions. Also comply to investigate alien drug criminals hiding in Taiwan.

4.3 Cross-strait Collaboration

4.3.1 Take on obligations as member of the international community, international collaboration is an important part of eliminating crimes, therefore we should promote the collaboration by signing bilateral or multilateral treaties as structure, for example, United Nation's The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Global Program Against Corruption, Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs.

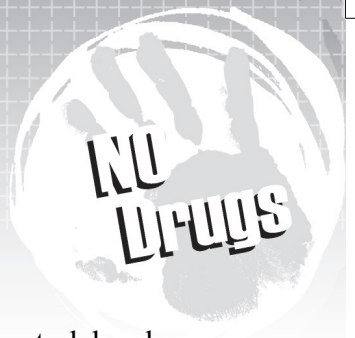
4.3.2 Gradually construct cross-strait negotiation base, drafting based on current issues except keep on urging Mainland's response and interaction, the government has started to promote the conversation by law enforcement officers from Taiwan and Mainland and provide information on criminals to establish a exchange place for both sides to solve cross-strait crimes.

4.3.3 Create a method for cross-strait collaboration. Under the structure of "Practical Program of Interdicting Drug Trafficking to Taiwan", include drug trafficking, guns and offshore conflicts and robbery as within the range of priority issues to be dealt with by both Taiwan and Mainland. Considering the current situation of cross-strait trafficking, case



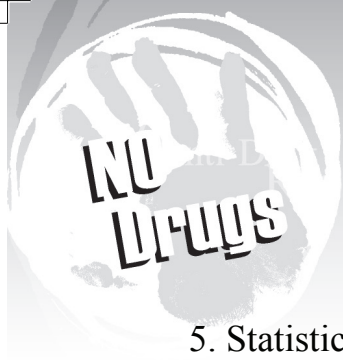
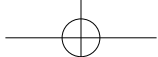
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by case, accumulate experience to construct communication channel at central level, enlarge the coverage of the preventive programs.”

- 4.3.4 By principle of “equal respect” and “mutual benefit”, promote cross-strait law enforcement is receiving positive response from the Mainland. Based on Article 6 of Anti-separation Law, the objective is obviously within the framework of “one-china, two systems”, however, we ought to avoid being taken advantage in the name of law enforcement. Our government should prioritize on insisting our sovereign rights; reinforce the independence of our national jurisdiction, protect people’s rights and welfare, construct a platform for negotiation between Taiwan and Mainland.
- 4.3.5 CGA, by principles of equal, mutually beneficiary, gradual, empirical and good will, continue to establish communication channels with Mainland costal administrations, in order to improve mutual trust and then cooperate on intelligence, co-defense and enforce laws on the sea.
- 4.3.6 MJIB, working with Anti-Drug Branch, Amoy City, Fukien Province of Mainland, on May 30th, 2006, on Ho-ping Pier, Amoy City, arrested Taiwanese suspect Wang, who smuggled 823 grams of heroin in his body and traced up to arrest accomplices Chu and Song.
- 4.3.7 MJIB, working with HK Custom, on July 15, 2006, at HK International Airport, arrested Taiwanese suspect Wu, and Ko, who smuggled 1.5 kg of heroin in tea cans.
- 4.3.8 MJIB, working Anti-Drug Branch, Amoy City, Fukien County of Mainland, on July 18th, 2006, at Kaohsiung Hong Mao Harbor, arrested fishing boat “ Yu - -”, that smuggled 8.096 kg of Methamphetamine, captain Shia, and 5 sailors.
- 4.3.9 NPA, following the policy directions by Council of Mainland Affairs and Strait Exchange Foundation (SEF), create a communication channel to exchange intelligence on crimes, especially on severe crimes in firearms and drugs with the law enforcement agency in mainland China. During 2006, thanks to the exchange of intelligence on crimes, arrested Chen with 49 kg of heroin and Chang with 14 kg of Methamphetamine.
- 4.3.10 The repatriation of criminals between straits, is mainly through Red Cross Foundations, SEF and Association for Relations across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS), NPA is responsible to forward to Police agencies in Mainland though SEF the information of criminals on the run in Mainland, and ask for assistance on seizing. During 2006, 33 criminals were repatriated from Mainland, among which 3 are drug criminals.



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5. Statistics on Drug Cases

5.1 Figures of drug seized and arrests

The MOJ statistics of drugs seized is by weight at the time of arrest; however, to reach more accurate data collection, and be consistent with worldwide standards, MOJ has asked all parties in charge to weigh the pure drug seized beginning in 2006. Based on MOJ statistics the total amount of drugs seized by the Justice, the Military and the Police was 1,992.7 kg during 2006, including level 1 drugs 204.4 kg, level 2 drugs 214.1kg, level 3 drugs 1,046.2kg and level 4 drugs 528kg (Table 7-1).

5.2 Statistics and analysis on the cases proceeded by each apparatus

5.2.1 New drug cases and number of prosecutions

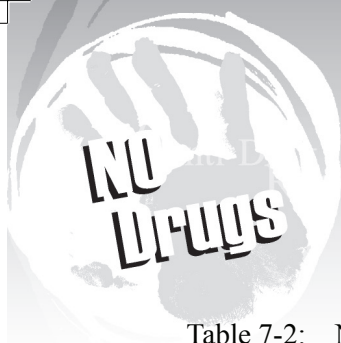
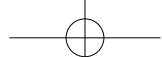
The total numbers of cases filed at district courts is 76,068, which was 9,902(11.5%) less than the previous year, including 67,944 cases of drug uses, counting for almost 90% of all. The end of the year, 77,609 investigation on such cases were closed and among which prosecuted 28,842, 661 (2.2%) cases less than 2005, non-prosecuted cases were 20,788, 2,533(10.9%) less than the previous year. Those who were concluded on other matters (including wanted by the law, transfer of jurisdiction, sent to court as combined case, etc.) are 27,979 cases in total, 7,413 (20.9%) less. (Table 7-2 、 7-3 and Figure7-1)

5.2.2 Cases Pronounced Guilty

The cases that had undergone jury at each district court, pronounced guilty and had been sent to execution institute were 24,545 in total during 2006, increased 8.9% from 2005, among which use-only cases are 21,324 (86.9%) , produced, trafficked and dealt - only are 1,276 (5.2%), those who produced, transported, dealt and used are 14 persons. (Table 7-4)

Table 7-1: Types of Drugs Seized

Year	Total		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		(to produce Methamphetamine) PPA	Methylephedrine											
	Drug		Morphine		Drugs		M D M A		Marijuana				Methamphetamine		Semi-finished Methamphetamine		Drugs		Tramadol		Ketamine		
	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg			Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg	Kg		
By weight at the time being seized	1998	1,039.9	136.7	133.4	0.0	903.2	0.1	16.4	886.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1999	1,488.2	108.0	107.8	0.1	1,362.6	3.3	47.9	1,215.1	95.7	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2000	1,326.4	277.5	277.3	0.1	1,039.6	4.9	74.0	836.2	120.0	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2001	2,064.4	368.1	362.5	0.1	1,688.7	44.7	107.0	1,421.0	-	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2002	2,268.9	603.5	599.1	0.1	1,452.6	132.6	11.1	1,298.1	2.0	212.9	147.2	63.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2003	8,482.1	532.9	532.6	0.2	7,326.5	405.6	121.2	3,980.5	2,811.8	622.7	5.0	600.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2004	8,548.0	650.5	644.5	0.1	6,769.1	303.3	38.7	3,165.5	3,238.0	625.0	3.9	613.4	503.4	363.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2005	13,133.4	341.9	341.1	0.1	5,229.0	141.0	45.4	1,728.6	3,300.1	443.7	0.5	441.2	7,118.8	835.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2006	4,242.9	447.8	444.0	0.0	1,226.1	106.0	95.3	664.3	347.8	1,162.2	3.1	1,044.4	1,406.8	623.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2006	1,992.7	204.4	203.5	-	214.1	2.6	28.0	181.4	0.1	1,046.2	1.6	827.9	528.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Taiwan and Minnan	360.5	15.4	15.4	-	51.9	0.4	4.1	47.4	-	106.1	-	7.2	187.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mainland China	290.7	11.3	11.3	-	50.7	-	1.1	48.1	-	132.1	1.6	12.8	96.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
By new weight of pure drugs examined	Hong Kong	6.2	4.8	4.8	-	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Thailand	40.8	40.0	40.0	-	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Myanmar	1.4	1.1	1.1	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Other	1,082.9	115.3	114.4	-	23.6	0.0	2.6	21.0	-	788.7	-	788.7	155.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Unspecified	210.1	16.5	16.5	-	85.4	0.9	20.0	64.5	0.0	19.2	-	19.2	89.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sources: MJIB(MOJ), NPA(MOI), MPC(MOD), CGA(Executive Yuan) and DGC(MOF).																						
	Notes: (1) The table mainly covers the cases in justice system, the drugs seized at the customs all transferred to MJIB or NPA for investigation, total amount seized in 2006: 1,056kg. (2) Classifications based on "Statute of Narcotics Hazard Control", some of the level 3, and level 4 drugs are not included due to the limited space. (3) The weight are measured by grams and rounded to kilograms, please note that there might be slight difference to the actual weights. (4) For better data accuracy, for the cases executive by more than one apparatus, the performance audit will only count for the leading party. (5)(p) means rough statistics. (6) The measurements on weight of drugs seized is consisting to the international standards by weight and pure drugs since January 2006. Level 1 drug opium, Level 2 non-synthesis drugs , poppy, cocaine, and marijuana go by net weights.																						



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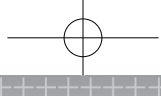
Table 7-2: New Drug Cases Under Investigation

Year	Total	(including combined abuses)	Level 1 drugs	Percentage	Level 2 drugs	Percentage	Level 3 drugs	Level 4 drugs	others
	(1)	Abuse	(2)	(2)/(1)*100	(3)	(3)/(1)*100			
	# of cases	# of cases	# of cases	%	# of cases	%	# of cases	# of cases	# of cases
1998	56,187	49,895	14,438	26	41,724	74	7	—	18
1999	82,981	74,818	16,728	20	66,113	80	20	—	120
2000	93,824	88,119	22,719	24	71,017	76	21	—	67
2001	70,716	66,353	25,874	37	44,762	63	22	—	58
2002	56,207	51,408	28,616	51	27,485	49	67	—	39
2003	54,341	49,467	31,383	58	22,700	42	136	—	122
2004	68,713	63,281	41,969	61	26,202	38	306	—	236
2005	85,970	79,076	50,107	58	35,355	41	308	12	188
2006	76,068	67,944	48,854	64	26,393	35	490	41	290
Change in % from previous year	-11.5	-14.1	-2.5	10.2	-25.3	-15.6	59.1	241.7	54.3

Notes: 1. Based on the newly revised "Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control, there are three classifications of narcotics, level 1 drugs in the table were "Narcotics Elimination Act and level 2 drugs were" Narcotics Control Act" before May 22nd, 1998.
 2. Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control enacted on May 22nd, 1998, since when each prosecution institutes has taken one person as on case. The amendment of the law requires review examinations that may reinvestigate on an closed case when there is sign of relapse, and opens a new case for recurrent abuse case, therefore the numbers of the cases increased significantly.

Table 7-3: Narcotics Cases in Prosecution

Year	Investigation	Prosecuted							Not prosecuted					total
	closed	total	Level 1 Drugs	Level 2 Drugs	Level 3 Drugs	Level 4 Drugs	others	total	Level 1 Drugs	Level 2 Drugs	Level 3 Drugs	Level 4 Drugs	others	
	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons	persons
1998	61,502	13,981	4,098	9,877	—	—	6	23,461	4,379	19,077	—	—	5	24,060
1999	84,460	10,439	2,538	7,872	16	—	13	37,295	5,227	32,030	12	—	26	36,726
2000	94,347	15,817	4,561	11,225	26	—	5	37,032	6,676	30,311	11	—	34	41,498
2001	72,155	14,544	6,482	8,034	14	—	14	27,975	8,509	19,426	8	—	32	29,636
2002	58,049	13,750	8,610	5,080	49	—	11	22,594	9,483	13,049	46	—	16	21,705
2003	57,081	14,974	9,871	4,925	159	—	19	20,734	10,455	10,166	91	—	22	21,373
2004	69,120	23,207	15,630	7,272	256	4	45	19,092	10,317	8,587	161	1	26	26,821
2005	88,216	29,503	19,293	9,875	246	61	28	23,321	12,035	11,093	136	8	49	35,392
2006	77,609	28,842	20,396	8,050	333	48	15	20,788	11,000	9,507	174	15	92	27,979
Change in % from previous year	-12.0	-2.2	5.7	-18.5	35.4	-21.3	-46.4	-10.9	-8.6	-14.3	27.9	88	87.8	-20.9

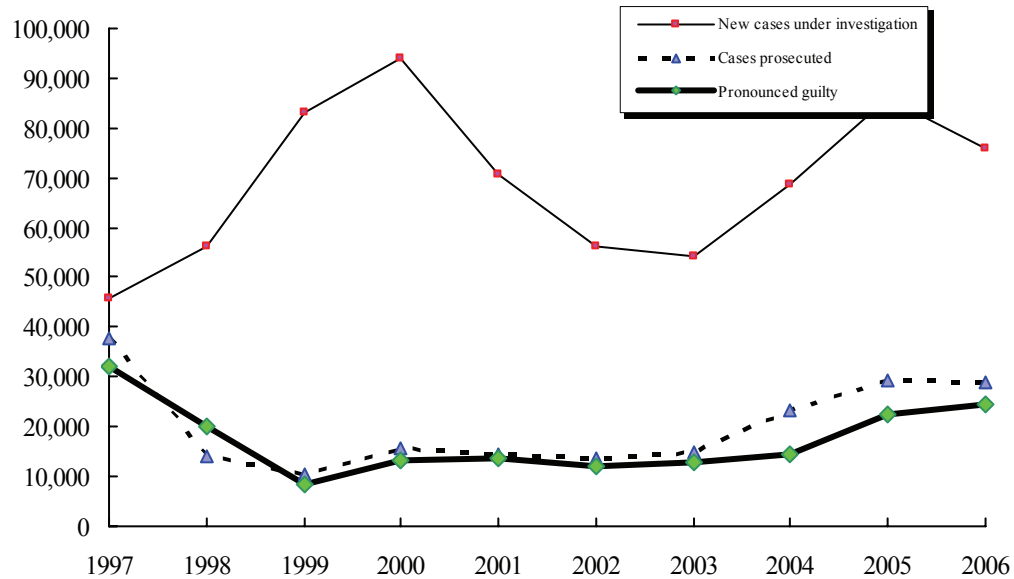


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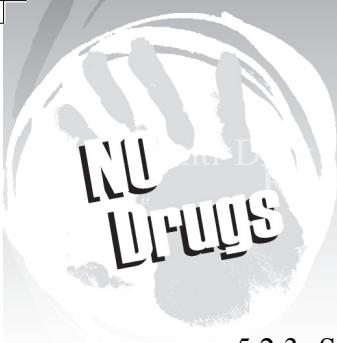
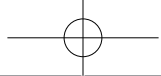
Figure 7-1: Drug cases in prosecution procedure



Notes: According to Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control, each prosecution institutes has taken one person as on case and open a new case for recurrent abuse case, therefore the numbers of the cases increased significantly since 1999.

Table 7-4: Prosecuted Drug Cases that Pronounced Guilty

Year	Total							Produce and Deal Only					Produce, Deal and Use				Use only			Other s
	total	Level 1 Drugs	Level 2 Drugs	Level 3 Drugs	Level 4 Drugs	Other s	total	Level 1 Drugs	Level 2 Drugs	Level 3 Drugs	Level 4 Drugs	total	Level 1 Drugs	Level 2 Drugs	Level 3 Drugs	Level 4 Drugs	total	Level 1 Drugs	Level 2 Drugs	
	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	
1998	20,026	5,006	15,018	—	—	2	1,075	216	859	—	—	550	120	430	—	—	17,865	4,336	13,529	536
1999	8,391	2,083	6,292	2	—	14	1,278	256	1,022	—	—	96	18	78	—	—	5,925	1,495	4,430	1,092
2000	13,191	3,667	9,497	2	—	25	932	187	744	1	—	44	7	37	—	—	10,772	3,151	7,621	1,443
2001	13,511	4,782	8,712	3	—	14	804	210	593	1	—	26	3	23	—	—	11,399	4,190	7,209	1,282
2002	11,856	6,103	5,735	7	—	11	619	206	410	3	—	7	3	4	—	—	10,063	5,470	4,593	1,167
2003	12,677	7,635	4,997	36	—	9	676	266	398	12	—	5	—	5	—	—	10,539	6,820	3,719	1,457
2004	14,640	9,174	5,391	68	—	7	792	420	343	29	—	12	7	5	—	—	12,485	8,158	4,327	1,351
2005	22,540	14,208	8,169	131	9	23	894	473	337	75	9	18	1	17	—	—	19,981	13,009	6,972	1,647
2006	24,545	16,342	8,003	158	31	11	1,276	677	480	97	22	14	6	7	1	—	21,324	14,756	6,568	1,931
Change in % from previous year	+8.9	+15.0	-2.0	+20.6	+244.4	-52.2	+42.7	+43.1	+42.4	+29.3	+144.4	-22.2	+500.0	-58.8			+6.7	+13.4	-5.8	+17.2



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5.2.3 Sentences on the prosecuted cases

During 2006, 24,545 persons in drug cases were pronounced guilty, among which 39 persons were exempted from punishments because of the regulations of Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control. Regarding the sentences, most cases (44.2%) were sentenced to serve 6 months to 1 year in prison, secondly is less than 6 months with 31.0% , then 1 to 3 years with 19.2%.(Table 7-5and Figure 7-2)

Table 7-5: Prosecuted Drug Cases, Criminal Sentences

	subtotal	Less than 6 month	Percent age (B)/(A) *100	6 months ~ 1 year	Percent age (C)/(A) *100	1~3 years	Percent age (D)/(A) *100	3~7 years	Percent age (E)/(A) *100	(excluding death and life	Percent age (F)/(A) *100	Life sentence	Percent age (G)/(A) *100	Death penalty	Detention or fines	Exempted punishment
	(A)	(B)		(C)		(D)		(E)		(F)		(G)				
1998	20,026	8,162	40.8	2,228	11.1	653	3.3	4,181	20.9	340	1.7	53	0.3	2	464	3943
1999	8,391	2,231	26.6	1,110	13.2	478	5.7	874	10.4	451	5.4	68	0.8	3	127	3,049
2000	13,191	5,893	44.7	3,187	24.2	862	6.5	484	3.7	547	4.1	38	0.3	-	179	2,001
2001	13,511	5,649	41.8	4,951	36.6	1,207	8.9	379	2.8	495	3.7	53	0.4	1	156	620
2002	11,856	3,896	32.9	5,500	46.4	1,327	11.2	230	1.9	416	3.5	38	0.3	1	260	188
2003	12,677	3,661	28.9	6,060	47.8	1,654	13.0	232	1.8	463	3.7	37	0.3	-	447	123
2004	14,640	4,730	32.3	6,646	45.4	2,029	13.9	222	1.5	585	4.0	43	0.3	-	329	56
2005	22,540	7,156	31.7	10,251	45.5	3,734	16.6	267	1.2	645	2.9	35	0.2	-	410	42
2006	24,545	7,000	28.5	10,859	44.2	4,718	19.2	349	1.4	945	3.9	65	0.3	-	570	39

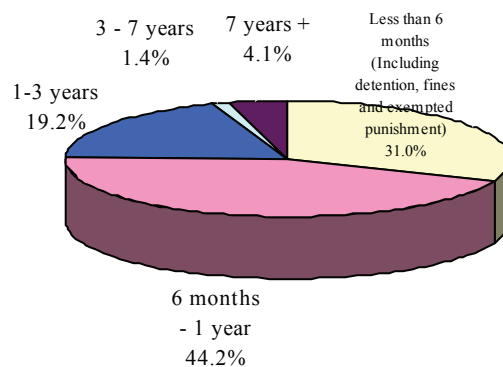
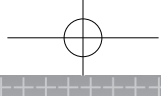


Figure 7-2: 2006 Prosecuted Drug Cases, Criminal Sentences



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5.2.4 Education Levels

Except for those whose education levels were unknown, among the 21,758 drug cases pronounced guilty during 2006, middle school level of education is the majority as 51.9%, 36.4% high school and 8.8% elementary school, with respect to the facts that middle-school level has been the top on the chart for years, which proved that middle-school years are key period of anti-drug education and campaigns. (Table 7-6 and Figure 7-3)

Table 7-6: Education Level Survey On Prosecuted Drug Cases

Year	Total (A)	Subtotal (B)	Illiterates (C)	Percent tag (C)/(B) *100	Self-study (D)	Percent tag (D)/(B) *100	Elementar y (E)	Percent tag (E)/(B) *100	Middle School (F)	Percent tag (F)/(B) *100	High School (G)	Percent tag (G)/(B) *100	College and above (H)	Percent tag (H)/(B) *100	Unknown (I)	Percent tag (I)/(A) *100
1998	20,026	16,553	50	0.3	4	0.0	1,952	11.8	9,327	56.3	4,906	29.6	314	1.9	3,473	17.3
1999	8,391	6,565	19	0.3	2	0.0	772	11.8	3,698	56.3	1,927	29.4	147	2.2	1,826	21.8
2000	13,191	10,828	35	0.3	-	0.0	1,158	10.7	6,146	56.8	3,278	30.3	211	1.9	2,363	17.9
2001	13,511	11,392	34	0.3	1	0.0	1,241	10.9	6,561	57.6	3,337	29.3	218	1.9	2,119	15.7
2002	11,856	10,065	22	0.2	-	0.0	1,034	10.3	5,858	58.2	2,952	29.3	199	2.0	1,791	15.1
2003	12,677	10,165	30	0.3	-	0.0	1,114	11.0	5,604	55.1	3,180	31.3	237	2.3	2,512	15.1
2004	14,640	12,406	38	0.3	-	0.0	1,192	9.6	6,781	54.7	4,095	33.0	300	2.4	2,234	15.3
2005	22,540	20,028	39	0.2	-	0.0	1,866	9.3	10,671	53.3	6,954	34.7	498	2.5	2,512	12.5
2006	24,545	21,758	60	0.3	1	0.0	1,922	8.8	11,295	51.9	7,918	36.4	562	2.6	2,787	12.8

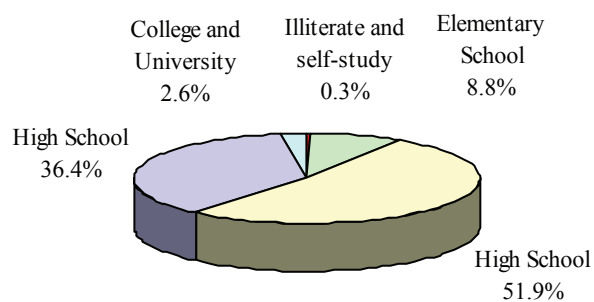
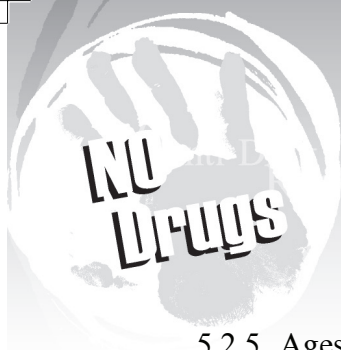
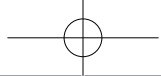


Figure 7-3: 2006 Education Level Survey On Prosecuted Drug Cases



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5.2.5 Ages of the criminals

24,545 persons in executed drug cases, whose ages range from 30 to 39 years are the most, which is 39.8% of all, second to which are, 24~29, 40~49 and 14~23, respectively, 29.8%, 18.3% and 8.0%, it shows that 77.6% of the criminals are younger than 40 years old, including 38% below 30, therefore the anti-drug campaign should target on groups below 40, especially those who are below 30. (Table 7-7 and Figure 7-4)

Table 7-7: Criminals in Executed Drug Cases by Age Groups

Year	Total	14-17 years old	Percentage	18-23 years old	Percentage	24-29 years old	Percentage	30-39 years old	Percentage	40-49 years old	Percentage	50-59 years old	Percentage	60-69 years old	Percentage	Unknown	Percentage
	(A)	(B)	(B)/(A) *100	(C)	(C)/(A) *100	(D)	(D)/(A) *100	(E)	(E)/(A) *100	(F)	(F)/(A) *100	(G)	(G)/(A) *100	(H)	(H)/(A) *100	(I)	(I)/(A) *100
1998	20,026	132	0.7	4,737	23.7	6,051	30.2	6,519	32.6	2,205	11.0	255	1.3	49	0.2	78	0.4
1999	8,391	100	1.2	1,926	23.0	2,387	28.4	2,702	32.2	1,063	12.7	164	2.0	25	0.3	24	0.3
2000	13,191	45	0.3	2,879	21.8	4,262	32.3	4,194	31.8	1,577	12.0	179	1.4	39	0.3	16	0.1
2001	13,511	30	0.2	2,520	18.7	4,617	34.2	4,286	31.7	1,714	12.7	257	1.9	43	0.3	44	0.3
2002	11,856	23	0.2	1,844	15.6	4,065	34.3	4,032	34.0	1,559	13.1	249	2.1	44	0.4	40	0.3
2003	12,677	21	0.2	1,703	13.4	4,326	34.1	4,465	35.2	1,761	13.9	333	2.6	46	0.4	22	0.2
2004	14,640	30	0.2	1,642	11.2	5,011	34.2	5,221	35.7	2,225	15.2	429	2.9	54	0.4	28	0.2
2005	22,540	24	0.1	2,243	10.0	7,291	32.3	8,456	37.5	3,707	16.4	737	3.3	81	0.4	-	0.0
2006	24,545	18	0.1	1,940	7.9	7,319	29.8	9,765	39.8	4,494	18.3	904	3.7	105	0.4	-	0.0

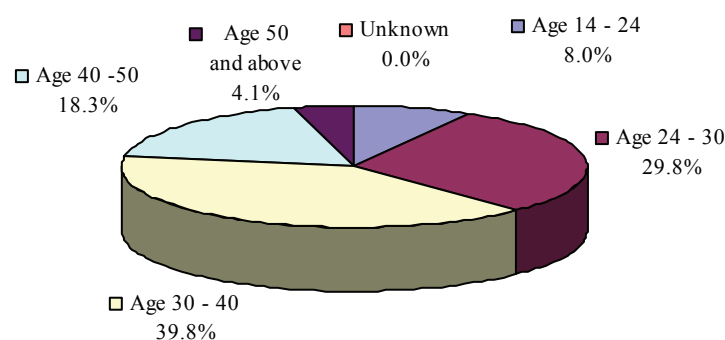
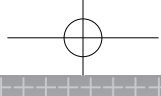


Figure 7-4: 2006 Criminals in Executed Drug Cases by Age Groups



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5.2.6 Occupations

Analyze the 24,545 Criminals in Executed Drug Cases by Occupations, except for those whose occupations are unknown, the group of the highest percentage is unemployed (39.7%), secondly is construction workers (36.0%), service providers and salespersons (8.2%), shows that unemployed persons, those whose jobs require high physical strength and those who are exposed to complicated environments tend to acquire drugs more easily.(Table 7-8 and Figure 7-5)

Table 7-8: Criminals in Executed Drug Cases by Occupations

Year	Total	Occupations													Unknown
		Subtotal	Administrative employees, technicians and assisting professionals managers, professionals, politicians, administrative supervisor	Sales or services providers	Agricultural workers	fishermen	Construction workers	Small vehicle drivers	Large vehicle drivers	Large freight truck drivers	Taxi drivers	Other types of drivers	Military personnel on active duty	Unemployed	
1999 { persons %	8,391 100.0	7,188 85.7	176 2.1	528 6.3	167 2.0	19 0.2	1,996 23.8	36 0.4	1 0.0	14 0.2	72 0.9	37 0.4	28 0.3	4,114 49.0	1,203 14.3
2000 { persons %	13,191 100.0	11,512 87.3	288 2.2	791 6.0	250 1.9	40 0.3	3,736 28.3	55 0.4	2 0.0	39 0.3	97 0.7	57 0.4	48 0.4	6,109 46.3	1,679 12.7
2001 { persons %	13,511 100.0	11,838 87.6	287 2.1	852 6.3	253 1.9	42 0.3	4,114 30.4	52 0.4	8 0.1	25 0.2	102 0.8	53 0.4	72 0.5	5,978 44.2	1,673 12.4
2002 { persons %	11,856 100.0	10,690 90.2	468 3.9	861 7.3	289 2.4	51 0.4	3,336 28.1	48 0.4	3 0.0	25 0.2	56 0.5	44 0.4	29 0.2	5,480 46.2	1,166 9.8
2003 { persons %	12,677 100.0	11,085 87.4	464 3.7	1,004 7.9	277 2.2	54 0.4	3,339 26.3	46 0.4	- 0.0	27 0.2	53 0.4	40 0.3	22 0.2	5,759 45.4	1,592 12.6
2004 { persons %	14,640 100.0	13,146 89.8	401 2.7	1,185 8.1	368 2.5	60 0.4	4,503 30.8	83 0.6	4 0.0	26 0.2	58 0.4	70 0.5	27 0.2	6,361 43.4	1,494 10.2
2005 { persons %	22,540 100.0	20,996 93.1	769 3.4	1,987 8.8	668 3.0	108 0.5	7,599 33.7	131 0.6	5 0.0	52 0.2	103 0.5	84 0.4	38 0.2	9,452 41.9	1,544 6.9
2006 { persons %	24,545 100.0	22,934 93.4	1,211 4.9	2,011 8.2	648 2.6	106 0.4	8,845 36.0	159 0.6	3 0.0	52 0.2	83 0.3	59 0.2	22 0.1	9,735 39.7	1,611 6.6

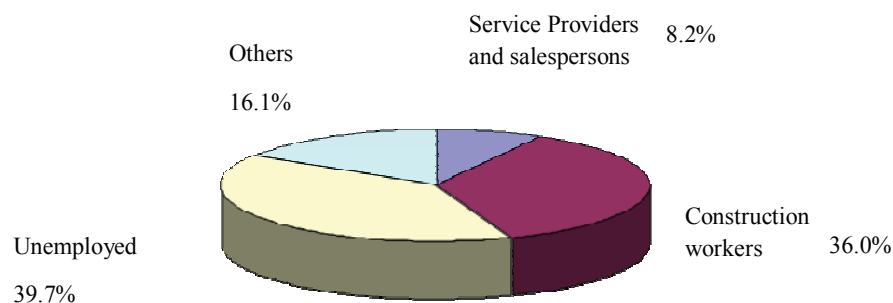
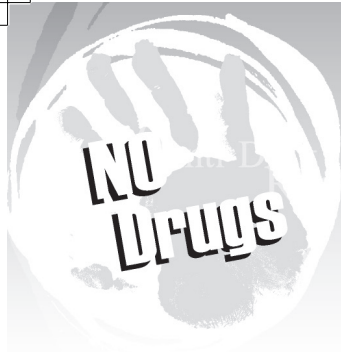
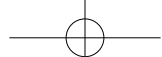


Figure 7-5: 2006 Criminals in Executed Drug Cases by Occupations



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6. Case Studies on Drug Cases

6.1 Huang, smuggled drug via air mail, by Northern District Military Police Brigade, MPC (Figure 7-6)

On February 2006, Northern District Military Police Brigade, MPC received information from the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office regarding matters during the investigation on “cross-strait smuggling” case, found that dealers from Mainland has been smuggling drugs to Taiwan via air mail and express delivery services. On June 17, 2006, found in the back trunk of Taxi that Huang was riding, 3,980 grams of Methamphetamine and 700 grams of Heroin were hidden in the water filters shipped from Zhuhai, China.

6.2 Zhong, Smuggled drug via international express services, by Yunlin County Military Police Brigade, MPC (Figure 7-7)

On February 2006, Yunlin County Military Police Brigade, MPC received information on Zhong's plan to smuggle drugs from Malaysia to Taiwan, after long-term investigation found that the organization plans to hide Ketamine inside large sandglasses for import. December 6, 2006 seized 4,181 grams of Ketamine in the sandglasses and arrested 3 suspects.

6.3 Wu, Produced 160 kg of Methamphetamine, Bureau of Investigation (MJIB), (Figure 7-8)

MJIB Tainan County Field Station of reported to the Prosecutor's offices of Tainan and Kaohsiung that after investigation they found Wu runs an organized plan to produce Methamphetamine, and in January 2006 discovered production location at an abandoned construction site under the cover the smell from a pig farm nearby. On January 5, seized 3 kg of Methamphetamine, 157 semi-finished drug chemicals for producing drugs and equipments was seized, and arrested twp suspects.



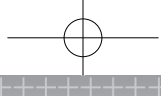
Figure 7-6



Figure 7-7



Figure 7-8



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6.4 Li, et al, Produced 390.1 kg of FM2 and Tramadol, Investigation Bureau (MJIB) (Figure 7-9)

The MJIB Central Mobile Team reported to Miaoli District Prosecutor's Office, found that Li's drug dealing organization is the largest Rohypnol distributor in North Taiwan, on March 16, 2006, searched the warehouse and seized 1.11 million units of drugs including level 3 FM2 and dramadol and level 4 Clonazepam, Nimetazepam, and 310,000 units of fakes medicines including Reductil and Viagra, and arrested suspects Li and Chiang. On March 17, cracked another production site in Neili, Taoyuan County, seized 140,000 units of Zolpidem, 350,000 fake medicines, 64.3 kg of raw material powder and a set of equipments; arrested two workers. In total 390.1kg of level 3 and 4 drugs and 321 kg of fake medicine seized in the case.

6.5 Zhong brothers, smuggled 56.1 kg of Heroin, Investigation Bureau (MJIB), (Figure 7-10)

MJIB Taipei City Field Division after long-term investigation, found that Zhong and his drug trafficking group plans on smuggling Heroin to Taiwan, it is considered that the group is going to ship the drugs from Vietnam by sea. On September 2006, discovered that they plan to hid drug inside raincoats and hand-carry luggage and shipped in a 40-foot freight container. On September 5 the Prosecutors' Offices of Keelung and Taipei ordered to inspected the container and on the afternoon of September 6, seized 111 units (56.1 kg) of Raw Herione and arrested the Zhong brothers in Ilan and Hualien. (Fig 7-10)

6.6 Li, et al on Fishing Boat "Ming --"smuggled 240 kg of Ketamine, Investigation Bureau (MJIB) (Figure 7-11)

MJIB Southern Mobile Team after long-term investigation, found that Li, who had served as Kaohsiung City councilor, along with the captain of fishing boat Ming, planning on trafficking from India, reported to the District Prosecutor's Office and the investigation was undertaken by MJIB and Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States, with assistance by Coast Guard boats, on October 12, to intercept the boat around Pingtung Hsiao Liuchiu Island, seized 240 kg of Ketamine and arrested captain Li and two sailors. Later on the same day, arrested 3 suspects prepared to receive the items on Hsiao Liuchiu Island and retain the boat for investigation.



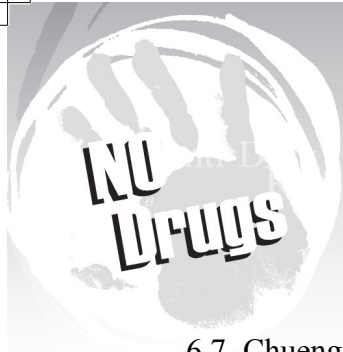
Figure 7-9



Figure 7-10



Figure 7-11



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6.7 Chueng, et al on watering planting Marijuana in high-end residency, Investigation Bureau of (MJIB) (Figure 7-12)

The MJIB Northern Mobile Team after long-term investigation, found that Chueng is suspected to plant marijuana in a hi-rise, well-managed building in Taipei City. Searched the suspect's residency on November 28, found that there are 61 marijuana plants (gross weight 10 kg) in the basement, 2nd floor and 7 floor, along with cycling pumps, water quality monitors, Cox containers, greenhouse lights and fertilizers; arrested three suspects.

6.8 Lin, et al on smuggling drugs by fishing boats, Coast Guard Administration (CGA) (Figure 7-13)

On March 15, 2006, the Operating Brigade of Kaohsiung, CGA found at Li et al two suspects smuggling 14.819 kg level 2 Methamphetamine, 14.819 kg Level 3 Ketamine and 200.16 kg level 4 phenethylamine at 175 sea miles southwest away from Kaohsiung Harbor, the boat has been arrested as well.

6.9 Huang, et al on transporting drugs, Coast Guard Administration (CGA) (Figure 7-14)

On March 20, 2006, the Operating Brigade of Pingtung, CGA found Huang et al four suspects smuggling 23.301 kg level 2 Methamphetamine and 2.771 kg Marijuana southwest away from an islet of Lanyu township, the fishing boat and raft have been arrested.



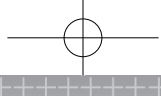
Figure 7-12



Figure 7-13

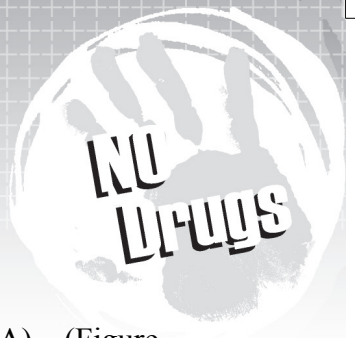


Figure 7-14



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6.10 On transporting hidden drugs in car bases , Coast Guard Administration (CGA) (Figure 7-15)

On March 22 and 26, 2006, the Operating Brigade of Taipei, CGA found 252.74 kg level 3 Ketamine from the car bases of five imported automobiles of the same model “SMART”, in Pier 75, Kaohsiung Harbor, three suspects were under arrest and the criminal organization was removed.

6.11 Huang, et al on transporting drugs, Coast Guard Administration (CGA) (Fig 7-16)

On May 4, 2006, the Operating Brigade of Taoyuan, CGA found 202.8 kg level 3 Ketamine in Farglory storage center in Taoyuan International Airport and arrested two suspects.

6.12 Huang, et al on producing Methamphetamine, Coast Guard Administration (CGA) (Figure 7-17)

On September 15, 2006, the Operating Brigade of Taichung, CGA found that Huang et al producing Methamphetamine in Yungle Street, Taoyuan City, Taoyuan County and seized 56 finished level 2 Methamphetamine, 19.2 kg of level 4 phenethylamine 202.8 kg of level 3 Ketamine and 18.9 grams of level 1 Heroin, along with a set of equipments.



Figure 7-15



Figure 7-16

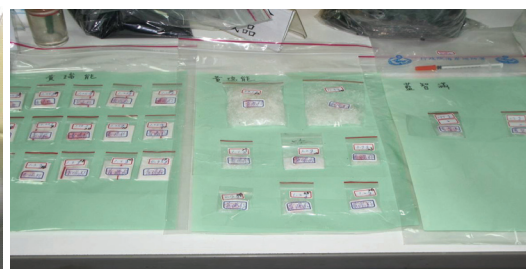
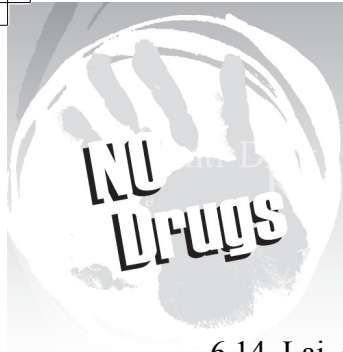
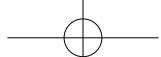


Figure 7-17

6.13 Chang, on smuggling Methamphetamine, National Police Agency (NPA), MOI (Figure 7-18)

At 9:30, February 5, 2006, the police of Mainland China provide information of cross-region criminal organization led by Chang, who planed to retune to Taiwan on February 9th, in addition, they were planning on smuggling drugs from Haung Pu River area to Taiwan on February 9, 2006. The police had cracked the case at 11:00 AM February, 14, 2006, arrested Chang at Pier 63 of Kaohsiung Harbor, and seized 14.5 kg of Methamphetamine from the hell money stored in the freight containers.



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6.14 Lai, on planting Marijuana, National Police Agency (NPA), MOI (Figure 7-19)

Shueili Station, Chichi branch of Nantou County Police Bureau was informed in August, 2006, that the suspect planted Marijuana at remote locations along the Zhuoshui River area. For two months, the personnel traced and monitored across the river, took the risk to enter the gardens for sampling and collection evidence. On October 18, arrested Lai and two accomplices in the garden. Along the farmland and from suspects' houses, found 518 living marijuana plants, 385 dried marijuana plants, 3718.3 grams of marijuana leaves, 100 grams of marijuana flowers, 453.5 grams of marijuana seeds and 4100 grams of dried marijuana stem. The case cracked the source of marijuana supply, as a great example of the determination of anti-drug efforts.

6.15 Liao, on group abuse of drugs at house party, National Police Agency (NPA), MOI

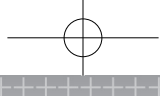
On April 2, 2006, Kaohsiung City Police Bureau cracked Liao's house party with 50 people using drugs at a residential place, seized 54 ecstasy pills, 20 packs (15 grams in total) of Ketamine and marijuana. The results of urine tests showed 31 people turn positive results (level 2: 21 people, level 3: 28 people, including multiple abuses), in addition, 15 people are positive in HIV tests (10 known cases and 5 new cases), 19 syphilis infected. Such swinger parties not only violate Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control, but expose the high risk of infecting sexually transferred diseases.



Figure 7-18

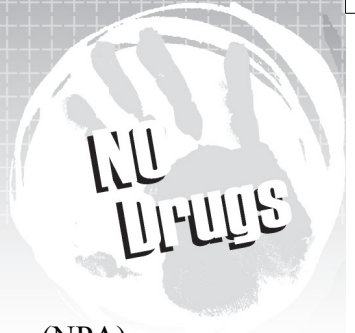


Figure 7-19



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6.16 Haung, on producing Methamphetamine in a laboratory, National Police Agency (NPA), MOI (Fig 7-20)

On November 23, 2006, the Taipei County Police cracked Methamphetamine production site and seized 43 kg of finished and semi-finished Methamphetamine, 554 kg of raw chemicals and a set of equipments. This is the first cracked case on Methamphetamine laboratory. Production of Methamphetamine only takes 1~2 days and the base can be easily extracted from flu pills, so the suspects can operate in hidden places. Fortunately, the police was able to eliminate such production method with legal means of raw materials.

6.17 Smuggling Drugs via Imported Furniture, Directorate General of Customs (DGC) (Fig 7-21)

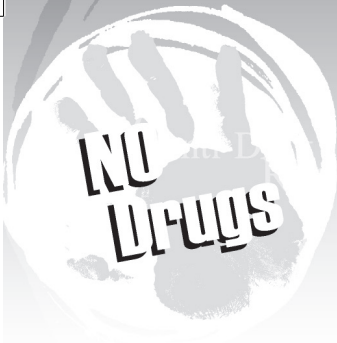
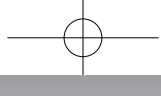
The DGC Keelung followed the information provided by Taipei Banchiao District Prosecutor's Office, request inspections on freight containers of furniture or wooden products from Thailand that arrived Taiwan during January 26 to 28, 2006 via Keelung. Taichung and Kaohsiung Customs. On February 3, at imported area of Express Container Terminal Corp, found among the wooden furniture units, drug was hidden between the bottom layers, seized 75 Heroin packs with total gross weight of 28,288 grams.

6.18 Huang, on Smuggling Heroin as passenger, Directorate General of Customs (DGC) (Fig 7-22)

On June 24, 2006, the DGC Kaohsiung Airport branch, along with CGA, has targeted the suspect at departure, and at 23:00 on the same day, upon the passenger's arrival, found suspicious objects in two tubes of "Cool Counter Pain" ointments, therefore seized striped Heroin 60 units inside the tubes, 7,696 grams in total.

6.19 Smuggling Heroin via fishing boats, Directorate General of Customs (DGC) (Fig 7-23)

On November 9, 2006, the DGC Kaohsiung, along with CGA, has targeted the suspect fishing boat "Yu-Hisen-Kang-Wai No. 1076" and perform detailed inspection at 4:30 AM and found 7 Heroin packs in plastic bags on the deck behind the wheel, gross weight is 2,627 grams.



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Figure 7-20



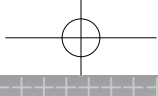
Figure 7-21



Figure 7-22



Figure 7-23



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II. Future Prospects

1. Create Domestic Forfeit Mechanism for Drug Crime.

On the first Executive Yuan Drug Control Taskforce meeting on June 2, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission (RDEC) reported on “Overview and Planning on Anti-Drug Policy¹”: the Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control has already served as a legal base to confiscate suspects’ properties and fine. To avoid possible conflicts with other expenses, suggest MOJ to consider the possibility of assigning certain anti-drug fund, the Foreign Spouse Care and Counseling Fund² by MOI can be a reference on the operational structure. Article 12 of Money Laundering control Act passed on October 23rd, 1996, on Serious Crimes, our policy is similar to Japan in forfeiting criminals’ properties as well as the income and benefits gained from drugs ; The amendment on February 6th, 2003 added in Article 8-13. On freezing the profit gained from money laundry. In addition, on May 20th, 1998, announced the Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control, the Article 19-1, 19-2⁴ is also for necessary forfeit, which is to detain drug criminal’s properties to cover the costs of prosecution, its spirit matches Forfeited Property Sharing Principle and United Nations Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.」

However, currently the number of cases that realize such spirits is still small, meaning the

¹ See the pages 1~38 of the meeting supplement “Overview and Planning on Anti-Drug Policy” by RDEC on the 1st Drug Prevention Conference”

² Operational Guidelines of Foreign Spouse Care and Counseling Fund were enacted by MOI on March 11th, 2005 and accept application retrospectively as of March 1, 2005.

³ Article 8-1 says the following:

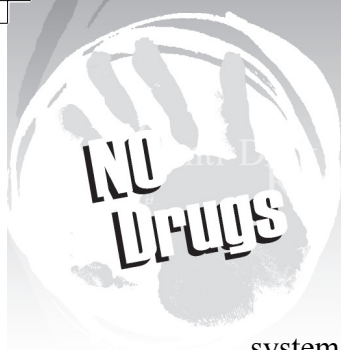
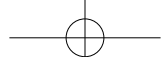
During the Prosecutors if there sufficient evidence to believe that the defendant is using accounts, wire transfers, exchange of goods and other payment method to conduct money laundry, can apply for court orders to suspend the defendants’ properties via ways of payments, receiving, transfer of ownership or other related punishing orders. When emergency, with sufficient evidence to prove that without immediate orders as above, such properties or the evidence can not be preserved, the prosecutors can order as is, but required to submit the request to the court within three days upon execution, if the court orders can not be completed within three days, the execution is to be determinate.

The orders regarding payments, receiving, transfer of ownership or other related punishing orders, the judge can execute during the prosecution, the previous two orders require paper-back documents according to Criminal Law Article 128.

For the cases from foreign governments, institutions and organizations that require our assist of investigation, if the crimes in point fall in Article 3, even no in the investigation or prosecution in Taiwan, shall apply for Article 1. For those who disobey Article 1 or 2, and intend to appeal, shall apply for Chapter 4 of Criminal Justice Law.

⁴ Article 19-1, 19-2: Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control

For those who committed the crimes listed in Articles 9, 12, 13, 14-1 or 14-2, the properties acquired by means of the actions committing the crimes is to be forfeited, if in part or all of the properties is not able to be forfeited, shall order for compensation from its personal properties of the equal value, in order to preserve such personal properties in its entirety for the purposes described above, the court can order to detain the properties within necessary extent.



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system on the executive aspect is limited compared the results achieved by Japan and the US, immediately amendment and revisions on supporting regulations are needed.

Drug has the nature of diversity and easy to be transported, with information technology, the types of drugs, business models, usage method, related diseases, crimes and social problems are changing and proliferating rapidly. The entire world has been working on making new strategy to fight against the enormous organizations. To accomplish the goal of removing the sources, it relies on auditing on dealers' properties and effective punishment. If forfeit matters are properly executed, it can help both fulfill the necessary costs for rehabilitation and drug enforcement, and also remove the resources of drug syndicate.

2. Reinforce Coast Guard Functionality

2.1 Reinforce Coast Guard Functionality

2.1.1 Multi-Level Vertical seizing deployment :

Based on the spirits of “intersect on the sea” and “seized by the coast” , plan overall division of operations to follow the principles of “information-oriented” , “ aim on the sea operations” and “based on the coastal operations” to improve the drug enforcement more effectively.

2.1.2 Utilize technology to improve monitoring

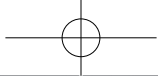
Utilize the radar display and surveillance technology to perform extensive investigation on the sea and along the coast, to work out the run-through of “command, manage, report, intelligence” , target on the suspicious spots on the sea and along the coast, expand the surveillance network and vertical cooperation.

2.1.3 Carry out security check, screen out the illicit actions

In order to “cut off drug supply” , in addition to performing overall security check on all ships and boats, fishermen and vehicles coming in and out the harbor, more frequent and thorough patrol around the cargo and storage areas is essential to prevent drugs smuggled in with imported goods.

2.1.4 Improve coastal guard services, encourage reporting of information

Using existing fishery unions or seminars, conduct indirect consultation of fishery operations to construct a Coastal Counseling Network. Effectively locating clues to discover illegal actions via non-government resources, gain better control over criminal organizations, in turns to break down their smuggling channel and clean up the sea.



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3. Strict Seizing for New Type of Drugs

3.1 CGA strengthens the seizing of new type of drugs

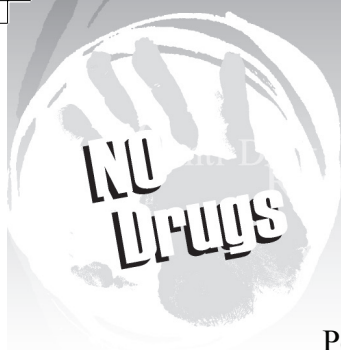
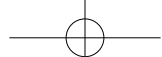
- 3.1.1 Discover traces of new type of drugs: the source and distribution channels of new type of drugs are diverse due to the social changes and younger drug market, the seizing of new drug should follow the traces to find the manufacturer and raw material importers to remove the sources.
- 3.1.2 Specialized training: To handle the information on the diversified new type of drugs, specialized training courses are necessary for personnel to keep up with the latest trends of drugs and new methods of transactions.
- 3.1.3 Active Involvement in International Anti-Drug Organizations: Due to the increasing amount of new type of drugs and in order to know the international dealing channels well, join international organizations and international anti-drug events can improve bilateral and multilateral collaborations and understand the tendency of international dealers, so as to prevent drugs at entry.

3.2 MJIB strengthens the seizing of new type of drugs

- 3.2.1 Discover traces of new type of drugs: the amount of seized new drugs has been increasing in recent years, especially MDMA, Ketamine, FM2, Clonazepam, Tramadol, Nimetazepam, Zikpidem, Surazepam and Zopiclone. To stop the proliferation, maintain the healthy status and social security, MJIB will continue the work on the seizing of new drug as one of the key tasks.
- 3.2.2 Specialized training: To handle the information on the diversified new type of drugs, MJIB provides specialized training courses that are necessary for the drug enforcement agents to keep up with the latest trends of drugs and new methods of transactions. Enhance their techniques in seizing and investigation; revise strategies to fit the new motivation of criminal model for field agent's reference on operations, so as to achieve the goal of "removing the sources and eradicating the supply".

3.3 NPA strengthens the seizing of new type of drugs

- 3.3.1 Discover traces of smuggling or manufacturing new type of drugs actively seize and arrest to eradicate supply by removing the sources. In addition, comply with DOH on inspection of pharmaceutical factory, business or pharmacies to find out if there is any illegal action undercover.
- 3.3.2 Investigate on the involvement of gangsters and organization members on sales of new drugs, especially those who interfere with the management or security guarding of nightlife businesses, arrest anyone who violates Organized Crime Prevention Act.



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Perform further investigation and track back on other activities of the owners, guards and other involved with places where drugs were seized and continue to monitor and supervise.

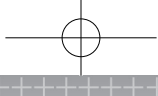
- 3.3.3 Aviation Police Office, National Police Agency, Special Police Third Headquarters and each Harbor Police Office continue to execute strict inspection on hand-carried and checked baggage at airports or harbors, especially analyze, compare and filter out suspects among passengers on flights to or from southeast Asia, Hong Kong/ Macau, Netherlands and Belgium. Perform case studies on latest criminal model using passenger baggage or cargo smuggling, and reinforce the monitoring routines on arrivals, departure gates, etc.
- 3.3.4 Comply with the “Operating Guidelines for Youth Project – Summer Protection of Teenagers” by MOI, execute extensive spot check at Karaoke, dance clubs, internet cafes, outdoor concerts and pubs where is possible to become places of selling, using or abusing drugs. If illegal actions violating Children and Juvenile Welfare Act, Operating Rules on Management of Electronic Game Centers, Commerce Registration Act or Urban Planning Act were found during the operations, should forward the cases to relevant department in charge of education, construction, firefighting, engineering, journalism...etc. to present the determined faith of the government on anti-drug police and protect the health and security of teenagers.

4. Issues and Strategy on Organized Crimes involving in Drug Cases

As the top three curses in Taiwan’s national security, drug, illegal firearm and organization crime create a downward spiral, where the mobsters hold up to entertainment locations, recruit drop-outs and distribute new type of drug to acquire huge profit, therefore to amplify the power of the criminal enterprise.

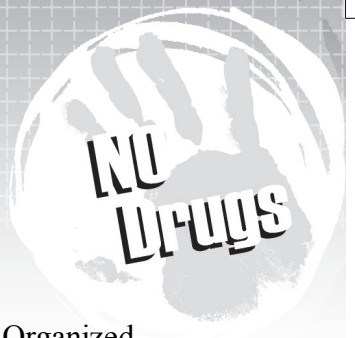
4.1 Status of Organized Crimes involving in Drug Cases

- 4.1.1 Among 6,591 members of organized crimes in the record of NPA, 2,728 of which involved in drug cases in the last three years, including 4.80% in sales, 0.37% in manufacturing and 0.55% transportation, however, drug abuser takes 69.46% of all, which means that most member of organized crime have addictions or may be controlled by drug addictions. 81.45% of the members belong to the local or alliance type organizations and the top three clans involved are Chu-lien (8.82%), Tien-dao (4.91%) and Sih-hai (3.41%).
- 4.1.2 The members involved with drug cases have not been found to produce, transport or sell drug with organization’s resources, most are prosecute in the name of Statute for



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Narcotics Hazard Control, few of the cases were qualified to reference to Organized Crime Prevention Act, but still being prosecuted under Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control.

4.1.3 The main business models of organized crimes include profiting from manage and guarding for prostitution and control prostitute by drug addictions, and to use teenager peer groups distributing at Karaoke boxes or pubs, even provide “delivery” services of drugs.

4.2 Reasons of Organized Crimes involving in Drug Cases

4.2.1 Traditionally, mobsters would not involve in drug cases, but since the type of drugs are known to be less addictive, some started to profit or recruit by drug distribution.

4.2.2 New type of drugs appear mostly at entertainment locations such as night clubs, with nature of public, unspecific and contagious, therefore such places request services from the mobster to guard and maintain the regulations, in return to give consent on their drug sales at the place.

4.2.3 Juveniles have less criminal responsibilities compared with adults, therefore are used by the mobsters to sell and distribute drugs. On the other hand, the reasons that teenagers join the mobster, except the search for peer identity and protection, most are drug abuses that need income to support their addiction.

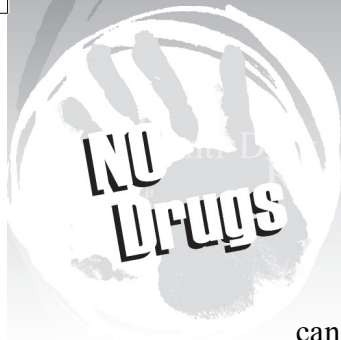
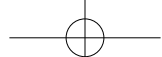
4.2.4 Common drugs including Ketamine are level 3 drugs. Sellers usually operate in group with each member carrying slight amount of drug. When being arrested, they tend to hide the source of command by refusing the fact of sales in order to avoid criminal punishment, or because of fear of the revenge by mobsters.

4.2.5 Due to the slow economic growth in recent years, some mobsters began to develop domestic markets for new drug for huge profits.

4.3 Issues Discussion

4.3.1 We have constructed a compact network on preventing organized crimes, only on the aspect of Organized Crimes involving in Drug Cases, improvement needs to be done. Based on analysis and case studies on the domestic organized crimes, there are four types: providing illegal services or goods, bluster and extort with violence, commit specific crimes and penetrate into legal business. In providing illegal services and goods, including high-interest loans, prostitution, gambling and drugs, usually not involved with violence and the committing party is aware of the crimes; the damage toward the society is mostly economic.

4.3.2 According to Article 2 Organized Crime Prevention Act, one of the elements in the constitution of organized crime is threat or violence; therefore the drug-related crimes



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can not meet the description of organized crimes, thus the revision on laws and regulations is essential to include the illegal action by the mobsters, which manipulate the manufacturing, transportation and distribution of drugs with their influence, so that there is a legal base to give to heavy sentences to such manipulators behind the scene, who use teenagers to commit crimes.

4.4 Solutions

4.4.1 On “Individuals”

- (1) Continue the Jih-ping Projects.
- (2) Efficiently crack organized crimes
- (3) Detailed investigate on mobster activities, then follow with preventive initiatives and forced inspection.
- (4) Implement monitoring gangsters; control their behavior to avoid recurrent crimes.
- (5) Solid defense against mobster penetration into schools.

4.4.2 On “Objects or Activities”

- (1) Implement “Bust the Drug Addicts” plan, targeting the source of drugs.
- (2) Implement “Simultaneous Shock and Owe on Drug Addicts”, clean up drug abuse spots.
- (3) Implement “Eliminate Source of Crimes” to eradicate the scenario that generates crimes.

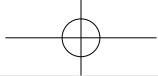
4.4.3 On “Money”

The basic goal of organized crimes is to acquire highest profit through illegal methods .The properties of organization provide motivations for their activities. The NPA will work on educating each police force on investigating the flow of fund, and request the officers to look into the money flows and ask the prosecutors to forfeit their properties, vehicles, realties and other type of loot based on the regulation of Money Laundering control Act, cut off their financial resources with the purpose of breaking down the organizations.

4.5 Future Prospects

4.5.1 Strongly suggest to include involvement into manufacturing, transporting and sales of drugs by gang members at the time of revising Organized Crimes Prevention Act, or to apply more severe sentence on involvement into manufacturing, transporting and sales of drugs by mobster members when amending Statute for Narcotics Hazard Control to reinforce the preventive measures.

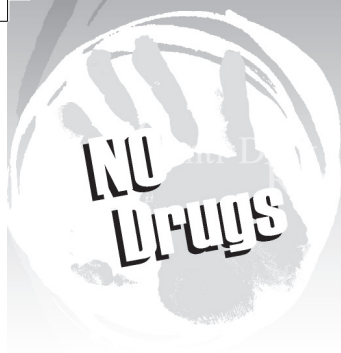
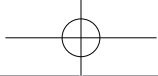
4.5.2 At the time drafting or amending civil laws, consider to include the Anti-Mob Article, setting threshold on the background of employees, prevent intervention by mob members and reduce mobster’s space of activities, and ensure the law and order in the economy as well as cut off the income sources for mobsters.



PART EIGHT

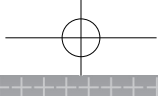
Conclusion





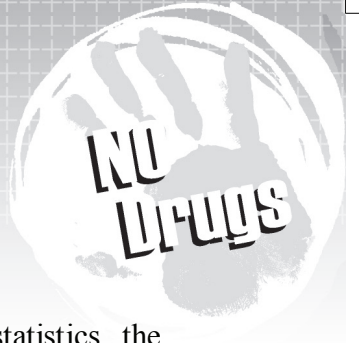
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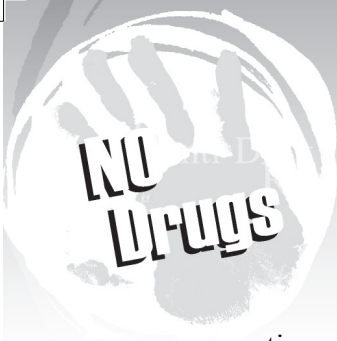
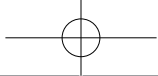
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Drug has harmed human beings for hundreds of years, based on the current statistics, the level of damage has not decreased at all. On the contrary, it's going worse. Our government's fight against drug abuses officially launched in May 1993, until now it has been fourteen years of hard work. The drug problems once were being under control. However, drugs have always taken advantages of its traits, such as its variety in forms and fast trafficking and distribution, which as a result, new drugs keep increasing and showing up in new forms while the traditional drugs have not yet been cleared. In view of the situation, the existing anti-drug strategies that used to work perfectly are no longer effective. In order to formulate a new strategy and a brand-new outlook, in June 2006, on behalf of the government, the Premier Su from the Executive Yuan called for the first "Executive Yuan Drug Control Taskforce", which connected 4 areas of anti-drug efforts including "Drug Resistance", "Drug Rehabilitation", "Drug Prevention" and "Law Enforcement". It is our hope that the overall anti-drug force can do the best after integration of resources.

The US Department of State published the 2007 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) on March 1st, 2007, in which our long-term anti-drug efforts were highly affirmed and Taiwan again as in the past seven years has not been in the List of Trafficking Nations, neither a source of pioneering chemical industrial materials that are often used on producing drugs. The report, however, mentioned that: (1) No evidence found that Taiwan is a transfer stop in the itinerary of drugs with the US as destination, but the amount of Ketamine and MDMA used and seized in Taiwan has increased; (2) Taiwan government has been working on drug enforcement at the airports, coasts and customs, but certain amount of drugs still were smuggled via Taiwan into Japan and international markets. On the other hand, China, Philippines, North Korea, Thailand and Myanmar keep the main sources of drugs in Taiwan; (3) Taiwan Legislative Yuan failed to pass any new drug enforcement draft in 2006, leading to the adoption of confidential source of intelligence, undercover investigation and independent anti-drug authority within the government (similar to the U.S. DEA) were unavailable. The Executive Yuan has formed Anti-Drug Task Force and held the first meeting in June 2006. Although the Task Force in this meeting established the new policy and strategy in terms of legal enforcement, rehabilitation, anti-drug campaign and international collaboration, there is still a lot to be done.

Looking forward to the coming year, the Drug Prevention Supervising Division will establish international platform for exchanging drug information, preventing abuse through reporting mechanism and establishing anti-drug information exchange system. Drug Resistance Division should connect schools, families, communities and society and introduce healthy lifestyles by

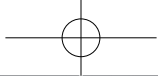


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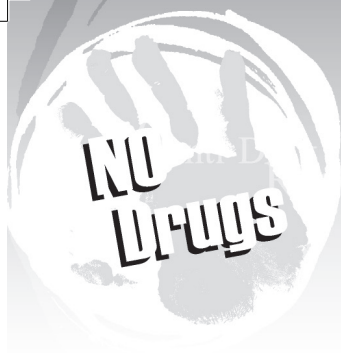
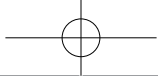
promoting concept of healthy community, gradual establishment of diversified connections and reporting channels, stronger community counseling mechanism and better training of counseling personnel. Drug Rehabilitation Division is to construct a community-oriented supporting network by improving the allocation of anti-drug resources, creating community counseling mechanism and model, using social resources, investigating rehabilitation information, etc. Collaborative Law Enforcement Division is to implement collaborative exercise on drug enforcement, reinforce the interaction of each drug enforcement institutions, establish an information-sharing platform and reporting place, and strengthen the professional training on drug enforcement and collaborative exercises. International Collaboration Division works on stronger regional strategic anti-drug alliances that should tighten the import inspection on narcotics, controlled drugs and drug materials and create cross-strait anti-drug collaborative mechanism.

With the operation of the said Drug Control Taskforce operating, the five divisions should be profoundly aware that drug enforcement is a vital and lasting project . There is a long way to go on eliminating the damage caused by drugs and save the coming generations from the drug abuses. It takes close cooperation and strong faith on the goal to take on the long-term, permanent responsibility of eradicating the damage of drugs, embody the new anti-drug strategy of “Priority on demand reduction to repress the supply”. It is our goal to create a drug-free homeland for people to live.



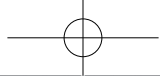
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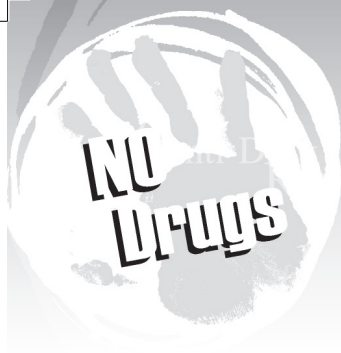
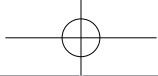
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