

Part Two

Anti-Drug Strategies and Organization

- I. Law Enforcement
- II. Anti-Drug Measures
- III. Drug Rehabilitation

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In order to avoid damage caused by narcotics to the state, society and household, the government worked out two anti-drug strategies, namely supply eradication and demand reduction. All ministries concerned were also mobilized since May 1994 to take assertive actions such as law enforcement, anti-drug campaigns and rehabilitation under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Ministry of Education (MOE) and the Department of Health (DOH) respectively. In addition to central and local authorities, workforce in private sectors has also joined the anti-drug networks. Law enforcement operations include legislation, regulation formulation, precursor chemicals control, construction of law enforcement information networks, aggressive enforcement of Internet drug crimes, improvement of hardware and software, reinforcement of international and cross-strait collaboration and training for relevant personnel. Anti-drug actions aim to prevent narcotic hazards in an early stage by means of collaboration with mass media, enlarging the scope of anti-drug campaigns, improvement of training, implementation of anti-drug education, counseling service, promoting healthy leisure activities, implementation of urine screen and establishment of a case reporting system. Drug rehabilitation services incorporate epidemiological surveys on drug abuse, establishment of observation and rehabilitation institutions, setting up local rehabilitation models, assessment of rehabilitation, introduction of treatments for addiction, planning for a tracking system and prevention of repeated addicts.

The government renamed "Executive Yuan Narcotics Hazard Control Project" as "Narcotics Hazard Control Project" on January 31, 2001. The previous "Central Anti-Drug Meeting" was also upgraded to the Social Security Reinforcement Project Conference convened by the Executive Yuan. The organization of anti-drug operations dealing with integrated and cross-sectional issues complies with the key points of implementation of the Social Security Reinforcement Project Conference. This is to enhance effective regulations, seizure, prohibition, enforcement and judicial operations against narcotic hazards on the basis of disintegration.

Prospective focal anti-drug operations are:

I. Law Enforcement

1. Establishing and Implementing An Integrated Anti-Drug Law Enforcement System
2. Reinforcing the Coastal Guard
3. Curbing the Inflow of Narcotics Smuggled from China
4. Strengthening the Investigation of Neo-type Emerging Narcotics

II. Anti-Drug Measures

1. Educating the Public through Mass Media
2. Constructing an Anti-Drug Abuse system by Implementing Drug Screen
3. Improving Anti-Drug Campaigns with Integrated Social Resources and the Tightened Control of Substance Abuse
4. Preventing Hazardous Drugs by Encouraging Teenagers' Participation in Voluntary Anti-Drug Service, Holding Practicable Leisure Activities and Improving the Quality of Life

III. Drug Rehabilitation

1. Strengthening the Rehabilitation System and Developing Rehabilitation Models
2. Improving the Performance of Rehabilitation with Tracking and Counseling Service
3. Improving Medical Resources in Rehabilitation Institutions and Continuing to Implement Hospital-Based Rehabilitation Centers
4. Making the Best of Social Resources and Encouraging Private Rehabilitation Services
5. Expanding the Drug Abuse System and Researching on Other Relevant Sys-



tems in Taiwan

6. Strengthening the Analysis and Research on Neo-type Emerging Narcotics

7. Analyzing and Reviewing Anti-Drug Abuse Measures



The following chart sets forth the duties of all Ministries and Departments concerned:

