

In order to pre-empt damage caused by narcotics to the nation, society and people, the government not only developed two anti-drug strategies, namely supply eradication and demand reduction, but has since May, 1994, also mobilized relevant government departments to take assertive actions such as law enforcement, anti-drug enforcement and drug 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. In respect to drug enforcement, the government shall establish relevant regulations, regulate access to fundamental drug making chemicals, construct drug enforcement clues websites, actively investigate cyber drug crimes, improve the software and hardware for drug enforcement and enhance international and cross-Strait cooperation and personnel trainings.

In order to prevent damage caused by narcotics to the nation, society, and the family unit, the government developed not only two anti-drug strategies—namely supply eradication and demand reduction—but has also mobilized since May of 1994 relevant governmental departments to take assertive action, such as; law enforcement, anti-drug enforcement and drug rehabilitation, all under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Ministry of Education (MOE) and the Department of Health (DOH). In addition to central and local authorities, the private workforce has also joined the anti-drug network. In respect to drug enforcement, the government shall establish relevant regulations, regulate access to fundamental drug making chemicals, construct drug enforcement leading websites, actively investigate cyber drug crimes, improve the software and hardware for drug enforcement, and enhance international and cross-strait cooperation, as well as personnel training.

In respect to anti-drug enforcement, the government shall integrate the power of the media, expand anti-drug campaigning, enhance personnel training, implement anti-drug education, provide counseling, promote proper recreational activities, implement urine tests, and establish a case notification system in order to prevent drug related dangers at an early stage. In respect to drug rehabilitation, the government shall pursue drug abuse and epidemiology investigations, establish the observation of rehabilitation centers and rehabilitation

and treatment centers, build a local rehabilitation model, evaluate the effects of rehabilitation and import, establish and monitor the formal use of rehabilitation medicine for relapse prevention.

On January 31, 2001, the government renamed the "Executive Yuan Narcotics Hazard Control Project" to "Narcotics Hazard Control Project." The "Central Anti-Drug Conference" was also promoted to that of the Project for the Reinforcement of Public Security Conference. The anti-drug operations organization dealing with integrated and cross-sectional issues complies with the key implementation points of the Project for the Reinforcement of Public Security Conference so as to enhance effective regulations, seizures, prohibition, enforcement and judicial operations against narcotic hazards on the basis of disintegration.

Prospective Focal Anti-Drug Operations:

I. Law Enforcement

1. Proposing and Implementing Mid-term and Long-term Anti-Drug Plan under the "New Anti-Drug Strategy."
2. Reinforcing the Coast Guard
3. Curbing the Inflow of Narcotics Smuggled from China
4. Strengthening the Investigation of Neotype Emerging Narcotics

II. Anti-Drug Enforcement

1. Reinforcing Public Education through Mass Media regarding the Dangers, the Prevention, and the Tightened Control of Drugs
2. Constructing an Anti-Drug Program by Implementing Drug Screening
3. Improving Anti-Drug Accomplishments by Integrating Social Resources, the Implementation of Drug Prevention and Education of Public Law
4. Preventing Teenage Drug Abuse through Positive Voluntary Anti-Drug Programs, Sponsoring Recreational Activities and Improving the General Quality of Life

III. Drug Rehabilitation

1. Domestic Rehabilitation Systems
 - A. The Establishment of the First Independent Rehabilitation Center
 - B. Probationary Admittance as Required by the Religion Based Drug Rehabilitation Model
 - C. Establishing Local Treatment Models for individuals
 - D. More Effective Utilization of Social Resources and Incentives for Private Rehabilitation Services
 - E. Continuous Implementation of Practical Tracking and Counseling Service
 - F. Integration of Social Resources and Rehabilitation Services
 - G. Management of Drug Services and Monitoring
2. Development of Rehabilitation Models
 - A. Continue drug abuse reporting system and establish a drug abuse and epidemiology database which includes all current illicit drugs in order to predict drug abuse trends and develop early countermeasures.
 - B. Continue physical, pharmacological, toxicological and pathological research and the gathering of material relating to existing and possible new illicit drugs; draw up feasibility indexes and toxicity inspections and evaluation of controlled drugs as the toxicity evaluation model for controlled drug combinations or mutual actions among new illicit drugs.
 - C. Direct or indirect economic and social cost analysis research on the social problems and crime cases caused by drug users in order to provide consultation for drug abuse prevention policies.
 - D. Promote HIV testing among drug users, especially heroin users or addicts with dangerous tendencies. Provide free testing services and health counseling for consenting individuals so as to avoid the spread of infectious diseases, promote AIDS education and the dangers of needle sharing among drug users.
 - E. Because of the high probability of addiction relapse, setting all efforts on a single goal—lowering the rate of addiction relapse—is not cost effective and generally isn't as effective, therefore the concept of "hazard reduction" and its pertaining facets have become the main focus of rehabilitation.

Anti-Drug Strategies

