

Safety Precautions for Student Activities During the 114th Winter Vacation for Schools at All Levels

As the holiday approaches, to ensure students' health and safety, schools at all levels should use various channels to strengthen safety awareness and preventive measures. This aims to prevent students from frequenting inappropriate places or engaging in unsafe activities, thereby avoiding accidents:

1. Fraud Prevention:

(1) Be cautious of suspicious SMS links:

During the holiday, remind students not to click on unknown SMS links to avoid malware infections that could turn their phones into tools for spreading malicious messages. Promote safe smartphone usage practices. When using messaging apps (e.g., LINE), students should remain vigilant, avoid disclosing account details and passwords, and prevent potential fraud.

(2) Beware of scams exploiting micro-payment systems:

Fraudsters often use micro-payment mechanisms to deceive victims, sometimes activating such services without the victim's consent to intercept authentication messages. To enhance safety, students are advised to request telecom providers to disable micro-payment functions and refrain from receiving authentication messages on behalf of others.

(3) Recognize investment fraud schemes:

According to the National Police Agency, the most common scams involve fake investment opportunities. Students should adhere to the "Three Don'ts and Three Dos" anti-fraud principles:

Three Don'ts:

Don't listen to information from unknown sources.

Don't join unfamiliar investment groups.

Don't use apps or platforms guaranteeing profits.

Three Dos:

Be vigilant: Exercise caution with invitations to join investment groups or purchase stocks.

Verify: Consult licensed futures brokers, legal investment advisory firms, securities companies, or the 165 Anti-Fraud Hotline.

Report: Notify law enforcement or investigative agencies (or call the 165 Anti-Fraud Hotline).

(4) Avoid “zero-cost installment” scams targeting university students:

Recent incidents of installment scams have raised public concern. Fraudsters lure students with promises like “a free phone plus a \$5,000 profit,” encouraging them to take on high-risk loans tied to their personal credit through contracts. Signing such agreements carries significant financial liability. Students should not be tempted by offers of high returns on low investment and must thoroughly evaluate contracts before signing.

(5) Leverage anti-fraud resources:

Encourage parents, teachers, and students to download the "Police Service APP" or visit the National Police Agency's 165 Anti-Fraud Website (<http://165.npa.gov.tw/#/>). They can also follow the National Police Agency's 165 Anti-Fraud LINE account to stay informed about the latest fraud tactics and seek consultation services to avoid becoming fraud victims.

2. Traffic Safety

(1) Traffic Accidents as a Leading Cause of Student Casualties:

According to statistics from the Ministry of Education's Campus Safety Center, traffic accidents off-campus are a primary cause of student injuries and fatalities. During the holidays, students are more likely to use transportation due to activities or part-time jobs. Students are reminded to prioritize safety when riding motorcycles, e-scooters, or bicycles. Adhere to traffic rules, slow down, stop, and observe at intersections. Avoid driving under the influence, while fatigued, or engaging in reckless or speeding behaviors.

(2) Encourage Participation in Motorcycle Training Subsidy Program:

Schools should motivate students aged 18 and above to participate in the Ministry of Transportation's motorcycle training subsidy program. Proper training helps instill correct riding habits, reducing accidents. Students should also utilize the "Motorcycle Hazard Perception Education Platform" to enhance defensive driving skills and develop safe driving practices.

(3) Safety in Off-Campus Activities:

To ensure safety during school-led off-campus activities, schools must adhere to the "Guidelines for Hiring Vehicles for Off-Campus Activities," revised by the Ministry of

Education on October 16, 2023 (No. 1122805080A). Relevant information about buses can be found on the Ministry of Transportation's Directorate General of Highways website. Schools should also promote traffic safety education using resources from the Ministry of Transportation's Road Safety Committee's 168 Traffic Safety Portal, which provides downloadable safety materials for faculty and students to ensure travel safety.

(4) Utilize Traffic Safety Guidelines for Promotion:

Schools should strengthen traffic safety awareness using materials such as the Ministry of Transportation's traffic safety guidelines and the "School Traffic Safety Education Reference Guide" issued by the Ministry of Education:

Bicycle, Motorcycle, and E-Scooter Safety:

Wear certified helmets when riding motorcycles or e-scooters. Encourage students to wear bicycle helmets for added safety.

Avoid using handheld devices while driving or riding. Ensure vehicles are well-maintained and equipped with proper safety features.

Refrain from carrying passengers or riding recklessly. Yield to pedestrians, follow two-step left or right turns when required, and avoid aggressive driving or dangerous maneuvers. Be mindful of large vehicles' blind spots and turning radii to protect life and safety.

Pedestrian Road Safety:

Follow traffic signals and police instructions when crossing roads. Avoid jaywalking, crossing barriers or safety islands, and using phones while crossing.

Wear bright or reflective clothing and cross at safe intersections. Allow ample time to cross and avoid competing with impatient drivers.

Prevent Unlicensed Driving Violations:

According to Article 21, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 of the Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act, driving a vehicle or motorcycle without a license incurs fines ranging from NT\$6,000 to NT\$24,000, with an immediate driving prohibition.

Minors under 18 caught driving without a license will face fines and mandatory road safety courses, along with their parents or legal guardians.

Students are reminded not to engage in illegal activities by driving without a license. Such behavior not only violates the law but may also lead to severe harm to themselves or others.

3. Part-Time Job Safety

Students are encouraged to refer to the Ministry of Labor's "Workplace Expert Guide", which outlines the Three Musts and Seven Don'ts principles:

Three Musts:

Confirm: Verify the details of the job and employer.

Question: Be cautious and skeptical of suspicious offers.

Inform: Notify someone trustworthy about your employment.

Seven Don'ts:

Don't pay any money upfront.

Don't purchase items as part of the job.

Don't sign contracts hastily.

Don't hand over personal identification.

Don't engage in illegal work.

Don't consume substances provided by the employer.

Don't apply for credit cards on behalf of the employer.

If students fall victim to fraud or employment scams that compromise their labor rights, they can contact the local labor bureau for assistance and support. The Workplace Expert Guide is available on the Ministry of Labor's website under the Labor Relations Labor Education Section (<https://www.mol.gov.tw/>) for further reference.

4. Activity Safety

Students often engage in various recreational activities during the holidays, which can be divided into indoor and outdoor activities depending on the venue:

(A) Indoor Activities:

Indoor activities include visiting libraries, cinemas, department stores, karaoke bars, indoor concerts, and group activities. When participating in these activities, students should choose safe venues and familiarize themselves with escape routes and safety equipment, such as fire extinguishers and emergency descent devices. Schools should remind students to know how to use related fire (escape) equipment and ensure that personal safety is prioritized to guarantee safe participation in indoor activities. Additionally, students should be cautioned against entering inappropriate places to avoid safety issues.

(B) Outdoor Activities:

For activities like hiking or outdoor education, students should carefully assess risks and manage safety by adequately preparing before setting out:

Preparation before Hiking:

Build physical fitness and gather relevant information about the route. Hike in groups and choose trails appropriate to one's ability. Ensure all necessary gear and supplies are ready and develop a risk assessment and evacuation plan.

Planning and Precautions:

Draft a detailed hiking plan, purchase mountain accident insurance, set up a contact person, use weather apps and offline maps, and check for any entry or park permits. If feeling unwell, avoid pushing to the summit; in case of unstable weather, assess whether to retreat or find shelter.

Water Safety:

When swimming in open water or pools, observe the "10 Prevention Tips for Drowning" and the "5 Steps to Rescue Drowning Victims":

10 Prevention Tips (Five Don'ts, Five Dos):

Don't swim for long periods, when tired, dive, go alone, or fool around.

Do swim legally, warm up before swimming, stay alert, stay calm, and be cautious.

5 Steps to Rescue a Drowning Person:

Call loudly for help.

Call emergency services (119, 118, 110, 112).

Extend a stick, branch, or similar object.

Throw a floating object (ball, rope, bottle, etc.).

Row toward them using a large float (boat, lifebuoy, driftwood, rescue buoy, etc.).

For outdoor activities lasting more than 2 days and 1 night, schools should notify relevant administrative units and assist in reporting to the Ministry of Education's "School Safety Reporting System" to ensure that student outdoor activities are safe and to respond to emergencies promptly.

(C) Departmental Camps and Camp Activities:

When organizing departmental camps or similar activities, schools should prioritize educational goals. The venue and activity design must consider safety. Schools should fulfill their guidance responsibilities and guide students towards positive development. Schools should follow the Ministry of Education's guidelines issued on October 12,

2020, regarding how to handle suspected campus sexual harassment, assault, or bullying during student activities. Schools should arrange pre-activity briefings and include relevant information in the activity manuals, such as the school's contact numbers for gender-related complaints or emergencies. The manuals should also display anti-sexual harassment notices. Preventive measures should be taken to reduce the occurrence of campus gender incidents during such activities. The school's gender equality education committee should regularly track and report on the progress of these measures.

For secondary schools, refer to the guidelines for extracurricular and off-campus camp activities to remind students and parents to carefully review the content of contracts when participating in off-campus camps, including obligations of the service providers, performance responsibilities, and safety and legality aspects. Schools should also ensure students' rights are protected during such activities. Information about these contracts and regulations can be found on the High School Student Affairs and Activity Information Website.

5. Drug Abuse Prevention

Emerging Drugs:

New types of drugs are constantly emerging on the market, often packaged in ways that make them less recognizable and reduce users' caution. Many of these are mixed drugs. Parents and students should be reminded to stay vigilant to avoid accidental ingestion, which could harm their health.

Online Drug Sales:

Emerging drugs may be sold through communication apps, using short video apps with QR codes to offer products. Parents should be aware and remind students to be cautious of strange codes or items sold at prices higher than normal market rates on communication apps. This can help prevent students from getting involved in online drug trafficking. Recently, the police have seized cases where marijuana (a class II drug) and etomidate (commonly known as "zombie cigarettes" or "one-hit cigarettes") were mixed with e-cigarette oils to disguise them as other products. Students should avoid purchasing or using these substances out of curiosity to prevent breaking the law and harming themselves. For more information, refer to the Ministry of Education's drug abuse prevention resources at <https://enc.moe.edu.tw/home>.

Awareness and Prevention:

To prevent students from misusing drugs out of curiosity due to insufficient understanding of their dangers, schools should remind parents to pay attention to their students' friendships and academic performance both in and outside of school. During the holidays, students should maintain a regular and healthy lifestyle, avoid relying on stimulants, and refrain from using prescription medication without a doctor's guidance. Students should also be cautious about accepting items or drinks from strangers and avoid carrying or transporting items for others. Part-time workers should be aware when traveling abroad or working as delivery personnel, as they may unknowingly become involved in drug trafficking. Adhering to the law and making correct choices is essential to resist negative peer pressure and outside influences.

Support for Drug Abuse Cases:

If a student unfortunately comes into contact with drugs, parents should contact the school staff for assistance, understand the situation and reasons behind the student's drug use, and work together to find a solution. Counseling and diverse learning options should be provided to help the student overcome dependence on drugs and prevent school dropout or transfer. Support hotlines are available through local family education centers (Consultation hotline: 412-8185) or the Drug Harm Prevention Center (Consultation hotline: 0800-770-885).

Campus Safety:

To prevent drug dealers from harming campus safety, teachers and staff should remain alert to students' behavior and provide information that can assist law enforcement in cracking down on drug abuse in schools and communities, creating a "healthy campus."

6. Personal and Campus Safety

Campus Security and Surveillance:

Schools at all levels should strengthen campus security measures, including access control, campus patrols, the installation of surveillance cameras, and emergency call devices. Signs prohibiting sexual harassment (including complaint hotlines) should be posted in restrooms and related areas. During campus patrols, security personnel should monitor the surveillance system and manage access control to prevent security gaps. Schools should maintain regular communication with local law enforcement to enhance security patrols around the campus and establish an early warning system and community defense mechanisms as outlined in the "Campus Security Support Agreement" signed with the police. This will enable timely responses to emergencies.

It is important to limit or regulate access points in buildings to enhance personnel monitoring. Students should be reminded to notify teachers if they encounter strangers or suspicious individuals on campus to prevent accidents.

Safety Awareness and Preventive Education:

Schools should make use of online courses, parent communication letters, and school website announcements to strengthen students' safety awareness and prevention of victimization. Schools should implement access control measures and patrol both on-campus and surrounding areas, particularly during peak hours such as the start and end of school. Suspicious people, events, or items should be reported immediately to prevent campus security incidents. Students should also be reminded to follow school schedules during holidays, avoid arriving too early on campus alone, and avoid going to isolated areas of the campus. After school, students should avoid leaving too late and should be accompanied by family members. They should not walk alone through dark alleys or remote areas or enter dangerous locations.

Reporting Suspicious Behavior:

If students encounter anyone on or off campus who is being followed or notice suspicious individuals, they should immediately call the emergency number (110), notify a teacher, or run to a crowded area or the nearest convenience store, shouting loudly to attract attention and seek assistance. Schools should remind off-campus residents to pay attention to the security of their doors and to be vigilant for suspicious individuals, following health and safety guidelines to avoid unnecessary outings. Students should also be cautious when passing through isolated or poorly lit alleyways and should carry personal safety items, such as a whistle, for emergencies.

Sexual Harassment and Stalking Prevention:

Schools should use the Ministry of Education's resources, such as the "Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act" posters and educational materials, to raise awareness among students and staff. For public and private universities, the "Guidelines for Handling Stalking and Harassment on Campus" issued by the Ministry of Education should be followed.

7. Residential Safety:

(1) Home Fire Prevention and Electrical Safety:

To reduce the occurrence of home accidents, schools should actively remind students of the importance of home fire prevention and electrical safety, using fire disaster case

studies for teaching. In case of a fire, students should stay calm, alert people around them, and immediately call 119. When calling, they should provide the correct address, the location of people in the building, and whether anyone is trapped. If trapped, they should not panic and avoid hiding in difficult-to-find places such as closets, bathrooms, or under beds. Schools should remind students that fire-starting tools are not toys and should not be played with, as playing with fire can lead to fires and casualties. They should also advise parents to keep lighters and fire-starting tools in locked places and inform children of escape routes and fire evacuation principles at home. Additionally, parents should install fire alarms in homes to detect fires early and ensure prompt escape. For more information on fire safety, students and parents can refer to the following websites:

For home fire safety, visit the Ministry of the Interior Fire Department's website: <https://www.nfa.gov.tw/cht/index.php>, and utilize the "Home Fire Safety Diagnosis Checklist" and the "Electrical Fire Safety Diagnosis Checklist."

For electrical safety at home, visit Taiwan Power Company's website: <https://www.taipower.com.tw/tc/index.aspx> for electrical safety knowledge and tips.

(2) Rental Housing Safety:

When using gas water heaters for showers or gas stoves for cooking, ensure proper indoor ventilation. Do not close doors and windows, as this can lead to incomplete combustion of gas and result in carbon monoxide poisoning. If symptoms such as dizziness, nausea, or drowsiness occur, open windows to ventilate and, if severely ill, move to a well-ventilated outdoor area. Then call 119 or contact family, friends, or the school for help to ensure safety. Before leaving or going to bed, check that all electrical and gas appliances are turned off to ensure safety.

Schools should proactively care for students living off-campus and conduct visits to rental accommodations, reminding students of electrical appliance and gas water heater safety during colder weather, and advising them to install smoke alarms to prevent accidents. For more information on preventing carbon monoxide poisoning, refer to the Ministry of the Interior Fire Department's website: <https://www.nfa.gov.tw/cht/index.php>, where the "Preventing Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Home Safety Diagnosis Checklist" can be found. Schools can also send communication letters to parents, helping students understand self-checking methods and reinforce carbon monoxide poisoning prevention.

For electrical safety, fire survival evacuation, earthquake survival guides, and typhoon preparation, visit the Ministry of Education's Disaster Education Information Network: <https://disaster.moe.edu.tw>, and download the "Disaster Island Adventure Team" poster for teaching resources.

8. Promoting Information Literacy and Ethical Education:

As students have more leisure time and mobile internet usage becomes widespread, various devices offer a wide range of apps and game downloads, making it easier for students to become immersed in the online world or gaming. In recent years, there has been a growing number of cases of health issues caused by excessive smartphone gaming, particularly injuries to the shoulders, neck, wrists, and eyes. Schools should enhance the promotion of information literacy and ethical education through parent communication letters and remind parents to pay attention to their children's online safety, internet usage behavior, and time management. It is important to avoid excessive reliance on 3C products and to cultivate correct attitudes, skills, and habits for using the internet, fostering healthy online habits.

9. Prevention of Online Gambling:

Schools should remind teachers and parents to actively monitor students' behavior both on and off-campus, and to strengthen their care and counseling for students. If any abnormal behavior is detected, prompt intervention and counseling should be initiated to prevent students from falling into traps or engaging in other deviant behaviors due to online temptations. If a student is found to be involved in online gambling, the school should follow the guidelines for school safety reporting, promptly report the incident, and intervene with counseling. The school should capture screenshots and URLs, provide them to the educational authorities, and notify the police for investigation. Alternatively, the school can report the incident to the "iWIN Internet Content Protection Agency" to prevent students from accessing harmful online content, thereby jointly protecting students and creating a clean learning environment.

10. Crime Prevention:

(1) Schools should remind students not to engage in illegal activities, such as street racing, theft, selling illegal DVDs or software, participating in criminal organizations, or engaging in prostitution (compensated dating). Additionally, with the rise in

recent years of illegal online activities such as spreading rumors that affect public order, uploading inappropriate videos, hacking into websites to steal or alter data, schools should strengthen students' awareness of responsible internet use and respect for privacy to avoid breaking the law.

(2) Promoting Education on the Prevention of Child and Adolescent Sexual Exploitation:

Due to the increasing number of cases involving online sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and the fact that the internet is now embedded in everyday life, especially with the widespread use of mobile devices and wireless internet, there is a greater need to monitor children's and adolescents' use of these devices. Schools and parents should establish trust with children and adolescents, and help them form healthy internet usage habits. To ensure the safety of children and adolescents during the holidays, schools should use assembly times to strengthen education on the prevention of online sexual exploitation and related topics like "online sexual violence arising from scammer-related issues," to prevent children and adolescents from falling victim to exploitation. In the event of private images being distributed, they can report the incident to the Ministry of Health and Welfare's "Sexual Image Processing Center" (<https://tw-ncii.win.org.tw/>) or the Taiwan Wings Association's online reporting hotline (<http://www.web547.org.tw/web5472010/>), as well as notify the police and social welfare agencies to enhance students' self-protection awareness and internet safety concepts. Schools should also encourage students to engage in healthy recreational activities to promote their development and reduce the likelihood of unfortunate incidents, ensuring the protection of children's and adolescents' rights and safety. Additionally, schools should strengthen the promotion of the "Child and Adolescent Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act" and related criminal law provisions, reminding students not to take, share, forward, or possess nude or private photos of their classmates or others to avoid legal consequences. Resources for seeking help in cases of child and adolescent sexual exploitation include calling 110/113, the Taiwan Wings Association web885 online consultation hotline, the Sexual Image Processing Center, and school counseling offices.

(3) Prevention of Toy Gun Use:

In recent years, toy guns have become easily accessible in the market, and improper use without safety precautions can lead to injuries. To ensure students' safety and reduce incidents of harm caused by the improper use of toy guns, schools should make use of assemblies, parent contact letters, school meetings, and parent-teacher conferences to implement safety education regarding toy guns. They should also

strengthen the message to students and parents not to play with or purchase toy guns not suitable for their age group, in order to reduce the occurrence of safety incidents.

11. Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Health of Teachers and Students:

(1) Promotion of Infectious Disease Prevention Measures

COVID-19, Influenza, and Other Respiratory Infectious Diseases: During the autumn and winter season, when respiratory infections are more prevalent, individuals should maintain good personal hygiene, wash hands frequently, and observe proper coughing etiquette. If experiencing fever or respiratory symptoms, or when entering medical institutions or crowded places, it is recommended to wear a mask.

Gastroenteritis and Other Intestinal Infections: Before meals, ensure personal and environmental hygiene by washing hands with soap or hand sanitizer, and avoid consuming raw food or water. When sharing meals, it is advisable to use separate utensils like serving spoons.

Monkeypox: Those traveling to or returning from endemic areas should monitor their health. If symptoms such as skin lesions appear within 21 days of arrival (the incubation period), they should wear a mask and seek medical attention immediately, informing the doctor of their travel history, exposure to high-risk areas, and contact history.

(2) Dietary Health and Safety

Prevention of Food Poisoning: Before meals, adhere to the "Five Musts" principle: wash hands, ensure food is fresh, separate raw and cooked foods, maintain proper storage temperatures, and thoroughly heat food. If feeling unwell after eating, seek medical attention promptly and notify the school.

Adopting Healthy Eating Habits: Maintain a balanced diet with reduced oil, salt, and sugar intake, while consuming more fresh fruits and vegetables and adequate water, avoiding overeating during the holidays.

(3) Tobacco and Areca Nut Prevention

Refuse Smoking: The "Tobacco Hazard Prevention Act" has raised the legal smoking age to 20 and fully banned the use, sale, and display of e-cigarettes. Recently, students have been fined for posting images of e-cigarettes on social media. Additionally, there have been cases where e-cigarette oil was found to be laced with the drug

"etomidate." To protect oneself and others' health, follow the "Tobacco Hazard Prevention Act" and adhere to the "No Recommendation, No Use, No Purchase" policy. For those wishing to quit smoking, assistance can be sought through the Ministry of Health and Welfare hotline (0800-63-63-63).

Refuse Areca Nut: Betel nut is a major risk factor for oral cancer, and its use is difficult to quit, significantly affecting health. Students should be encouraged to reject areca nut consumption to protect their health.

(4) Dengue Fever Prevention Measures

Schools must strengthen preventive measures, managing the environment of dormitories, vacant land, vacant houses, public construction sites, and facilities to avoid standing water. Regular or irregular inspections of containers (barrels, basins, buckets), gutters, and areas prone to water accumulation should be conducted. After rain or at sites with known breeding sources, staff should be dispatched to inspect and eliminate mosquito breeding grounds, ensuring thorough pest control in the entire campus. Schools should also cooperate actively with local health departments for disinfection and inspection.

Schools should promote mosquito prevention measures through various channels, advising staff and students to wear light-colored long-sleeve clothing and apply approved mosquito repellents to exposed skin when outdoors.

Schools should keep track of the number of staff and students who have traveled to or from dengue-endemic areas, including their health status. If symptoms such as fever, headache, behind-the-eye pain, muscle and joint pain, or rash occur, they should seek medical attention immediately and inform the doctor of their travel and residence history. If a confirmed case of dengue is found, the school should follow the notification process to monitor campus outbreaks.

For more information on mosquito-borne diseases and prevention measures, visit the Ministry of Health and Welfare's Disease Control Agency website (<http://www.cdc.gov.tw>).

(5) Vision Health Promotion

To prevent students from developing myopia or worsening their vision due to prolonged close-up activities such as excessive screen time or watching TV during the holidays, schools should use parent communication letters and parent-teacher meetings to remind parents to encourage outdoor activities. Additionally, follow the "3010120" principle: 30 minutes of screen time followed by a 10-minute break, and at

least 120 minutes of outdoor activity daily to delay the progression of myopia.

12. Suicide Prevention

(1) Reinforce the Correct Help-Seeking Concepts and Process Before the Holidays:
Schools should remind students of the available resources for assistance, ensuring they understand how to seek help actively to resolve problems. Continue monitoring students who are at high risk of self-harm and provide timely support to proactively promote and maintain students' physical and mental health.

(2) Student Housing and Rental Management:
For students who have not returned home or have not returned to school after the holidays, establish a care system to provide assistance as early as possible to prevent tragic events.

(3) Encourage Parents to Be More Attentive:
Encourage parents to increase their sensitivity to potential warning signs of distress in their children (they may refer to the "How to Prevent Teen Suicide – Parent Edition" resource produced by the Ministry of Health and Welfare [<https://reurl.cc/7k3opy>]). If necessary, parents can contact the school for assistance with referrals, or reach out to the local health bureau or suicide prevention center for support. They can also utilize the Ministry of Health and Welfare's free 24-hour consultation service at the comfort hotline numbers 1925 or 1995.

13. Incident Reporting and Contact Channels

(1) Continued Care for Students and Implementation of Reporting:
During the holidays, schools should continue to provide care for students, ensuring they monitor for any incidents of abuse, sexual assault, inadequate care (vulnerable families), or domestic violence. Schools should use various opportunities (such as during school camps or return-to-school days) to remind students about prevention and safety concepts, helping them develop self-protection skills and crisis awareness. If school staff becomes aware of any such incidents via social media, class groups, or other channels, they should immediately report the situation.

(2) Safety Awareness and Reporting Channels:
Before the holidays, schools should instruct class advisors to conduct safety awareness sessions and provide students with campus safety contact numbers for emergencies.

When an incident occurs, schools must immediately report it through the Social Security Network – Care Together website (<https://ecare.mohw.gov.tw/>), no later than 24 hours after learning about the event. Schools and kindergartens must also follow the Ministry of Education's "Campus Safety and Disaster Reporting Guidelines." In the case of an urgent major event, or one requiring assistance from educational authorities, the incident must be reported via the campus safety and disaster prevention system within 2 hours. In urgent situations, phone calls should be made to report the incident first. The Ministry's Campus Safety Center or the National and Preschool Education Department's Campus Safety Center has staff on duty 24 hours a day. The Ministry's Campus Safety Center hotline is (02)33437855, (02)33437856, fax: (02)33437920; the National and Preschool Education Department's Campus Safety Center hotline is (04)37061349, fax: (04)23302764.
