

2023



All-Out Defense Contingency Handbook





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National Flag / Source: Political Warfare Bureau

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Defending the Territory / Source: Political Warfare Bureau

Preface

The purpose of this handbook is to provide the public with emergency information needed to survive and help themselves in a war or major disaster situations.

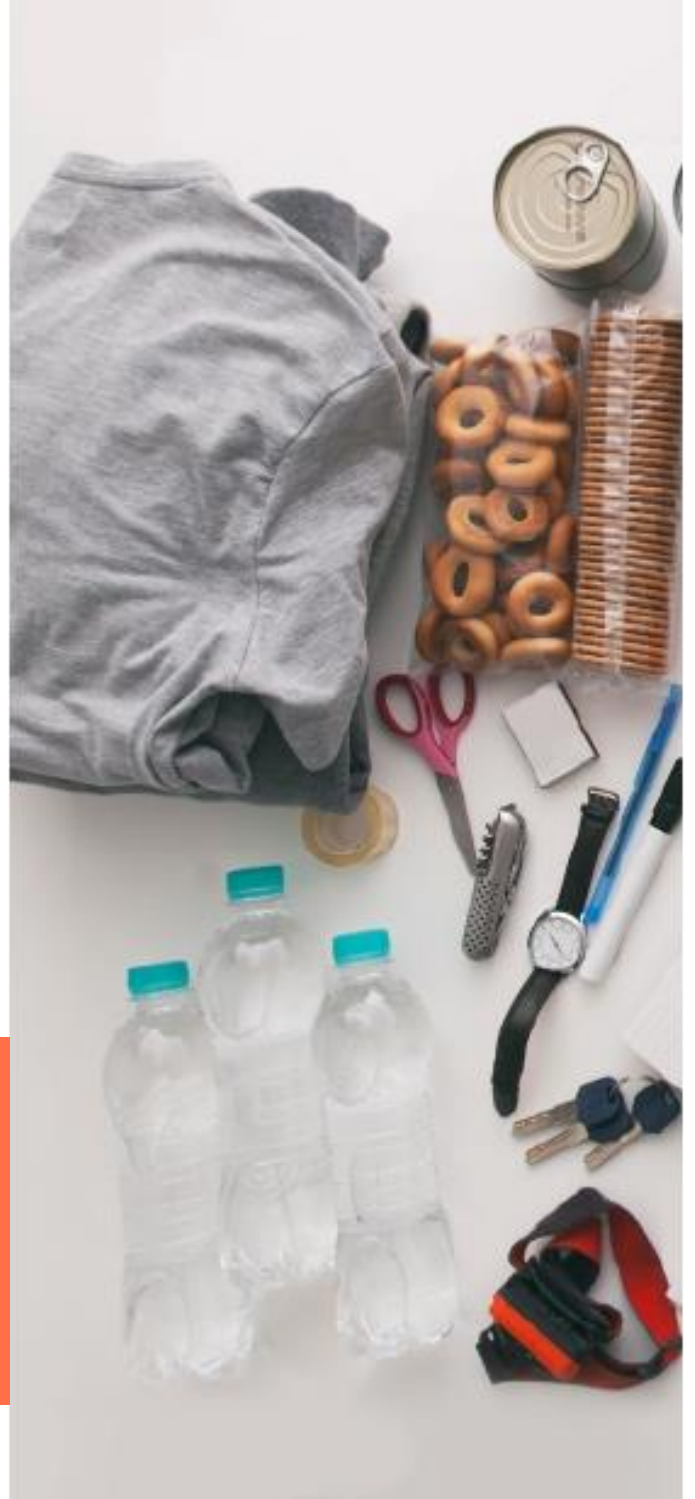
The contents of the handbook focus on various situations that may arise during wartime and guide the public to respond effectively. They are described briefly in the following sections: “Peacetime Preparedness: the Preparedness for Emergency Evacuation, Identification of Air Raid Alert, Recognizing Important Nearby Locations, Get the Right Information” and “Wartime Contingency: Wartime Scenarios, Identification of Friend or Foe, Emergency Evacuation, Measures for Battlefield Survival, Response to Communication Disruption, Tactical Combat Casualty Care, Battlefield Crisis Responses, Civilian Response to Various Types of Disasters, Emergency Hotlines, and Attachments”.

All-out defense demonstrates the overall civil power and determination to defend against the enemy. Defending democratic freedom is a collective responsibility, shared not only by central ministries but also across all levels of government and community members. Only by being fully prepared can we protect ourselves and collectively defend national security. Let us all work together to defend our country.

Notes:

- 1. This handbook provides reference information for public preparedness in peacetime and emergency response in wartime.**
- 2. This handbook is provided to all municipalities, county (city) governments, organizations, and schools and can be adapted and printed to fit the characteristics of the jurisdiction.**
- 3. This handbook will be reviewed on a rolling basis as needed, and comments from all sectors of the community are welcome.**

Peacetime Preparedness



Schematic Diagram of an Emergency Kit / Source: Adobe stock



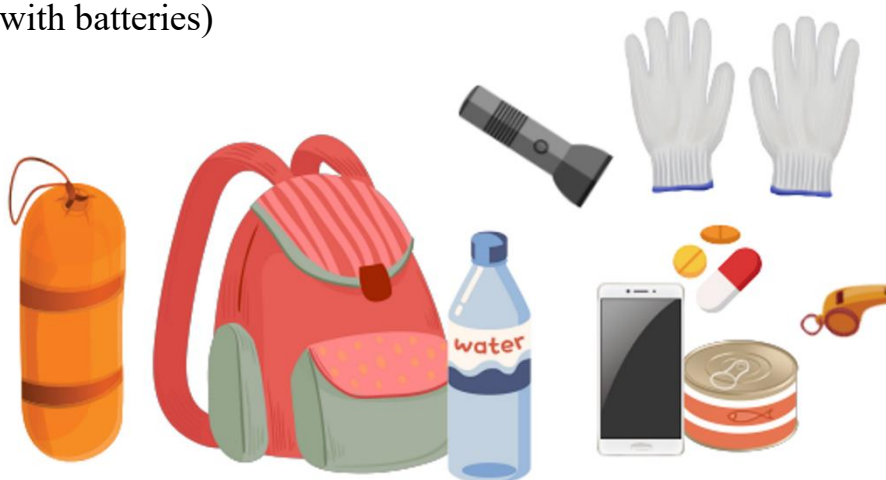
I. The Preparedness for Emergency Evacuation

(I) Personal Emergency Kit

In the event of war, the emergency kit helps maintain basic survival needs by providing essential items that can be immediately carried for temporary evacuation (e.g., to an air raid shelters). The contents of the kit should be prepared in advance and adapted to the needs of the individual, such as:

1. Essential Items

- Backpack
- Moderate amount of food and water (e.g., canned or easy-to-preserve food) for personal use.
- Thermal items (e.g., sleeping bag, blanket, or warm clothing)
- Flashlight (with batteries)
- Copies of important documents (ID card, household registry, NHI card)
- Personal medical supplies (chronic disease medications, first aid supplies, copies of prescription notes)
- Cotton gloves
- Whistle
- Basic survival tools (e.g., knife, can opener, steel cups and bowls, etc.)
- Cellphone
- Radio (with batteries)



Schematic Diagram of an Emergency Kit / Source: pngtree stock image website

2. Miscellaneous

- Cleaning supplies (toilet paper, wipes, towel)
- Cash in small bills
- Power bank (fully charged)
- Lightweight raincoat
- Baby diapers, baby formula, feeding bottles, etc.
- Adult or female hygiene products
- Backup keys
- Dried pet food



3. The backpack should be marked with the renewal date and inspected every six months to ensure that no items are damaged, missing or expired.

(II) Preparation of Essential Household Items

If you temporarily take shelter at home, you may experience a water or power outage, or food shortages. Therefore, it is suggested to refer to the emergency kit and prepare the following items:

- More than 3 days of food and water
- Small hand-cranked generator, backup power supply, or solar charging panel
- First aid kit (including common medications)



Schematic Diagram of an Emergency Kit / Source: pngtree stock image website

(III) Emergency Meeting Points with Family and Friends

If war breaks out, you may not be able to contact your family immediately due to communication disruptions, and you may fear for their safety. It is recommended to prearrange emergency meeting points with your family:

1. Determine an emergency meeting point with your family in case of a disaster or war, for example: the nearby air raid shelter, hospital, school, park, etc. You can go to the “Readiness TW Website (<https://bear.emic.gov.tw/>)” for inquiries (there is an accessible format on the home page for physically and mentally disabled people to make inquiries).
2. In the event of a loss of contact, you can use the Disaster Card and the function “Relatives and Friends Search Together” feature of the Readiness TW e-APP to stay in touch with your family and friends once communications are restored:
 - (1) Disaster Card: Enables families, communities, schools, and businesses to take note of the designated emergency meeting points and evacuation shelters for group members. Group members can be set as emergency contacts for sending notifications and messages in the event of a disaster, allowing group members to report their safety and location as long as there is internet communication.
 - (2) “Relatives and Friends Search Together” feature: In case you lose contact with your family and friends, you can utilize the function “Relatives and Friends Search Together” feature to input their profiles into the system. These profiles will be cross-referenced automatically against the lists of casualty, evacuation, or shelter registry in Emergency Operations Centers. If there is a match, you will be automatically notified.
3. It is recommended to include a copy of the marked Contingency Handbook in the emergency kit.



II. Identification of Air Raid Alert

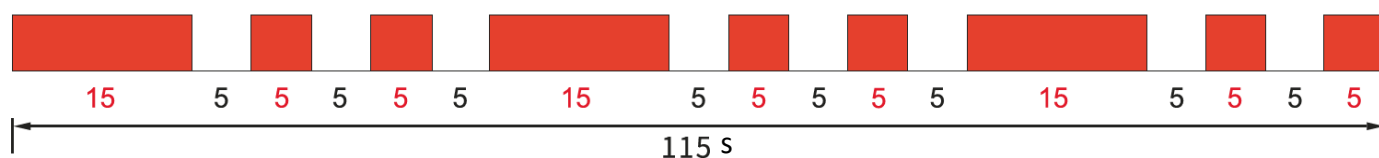
(I) Emergency Alert: 1 long 2 shorts. Long tones last 15 seconds, and short tones last 5 seconds, with a 5-second interval in between and 3 repeats, totaling 115 seconds.

(II) White Alert: A 90-second long-tone

The hearing-impaired can receive state-level alert text messages on their cell phones, or receive national-level alert text for air raid through television runners and sign language announcements.

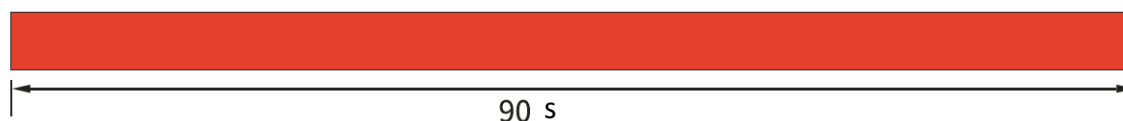
Emergency Alert:

1 long 2 shorts. Long tones last 15 seconds and short tones last 5 seconds, with a 5 second interval in between and 3 repeats, for a total of 115 seconds.



White Alert:

A 90-second long tone.



Schematic Diagram of an Air Raid Alert Note / Source: Ministry of the Interior

(III) Cellular Text Messages:

演習警報-發放範例

 **緊急警報**

國家級警報

【演練】【萬安演習飛彈空襲警報】模擬飛彈空襲警報演練，請立即配合疏散避難。
[WanAn Exercise] [Missile Alert] Air raid drill, please evacuate immediately. 國防部 (MND)02-27355979

演習警報-解除範例

 **緊急警報**

警訊通知

【萬安演習結束】【飛彈空襲警報解除】萬安演習於1400結束，感謝民眾配合。
[WanAn Exercise] [Missile Alert Lifted] Air raid drill ended, thank you for your cooperation. 國防部 (MND)02-27355979

Airborne Threat Warning System Message / Source: Ministry of the Interior



Illustration of air raid alert tones during Joint Civil-Military Air-Raid Exercises or air raids



Audio of Emergency Alert during Joint Civil-Military Air-Raid Exercises or air raids



Audio of White Alert at the end of Joint Civil-Military Air-Raid Exercises or air raids

III. Recognizing Important Nearby Locations

(I) Air Raid Shelters

There are 89,405 air raid shelters (e.g., building basements, underground parking lots, etc.) nationwide (as of April 2023) with “Air Defense Shelter” signs on the exterior of the facilities (e.g., door signs, driveway entrances and exits, etc.). You can find them through the Police Services App - Air Defense and Evacuation Information (<https://adr.npa.gov.tw>) or the Readiness TW e-APP. Some of these shelters are privately owned, but they are open to the public for sheltering in the event of an air raid alert or an evacuation order.

Peacetime
Preparedness



防空避難

Air Defense Shelter



The label of air raid shelters / Source: National Police Agency



Air Raid Evacuation
Information

iOS



Police Services App

Android



Police Services App

(II) Emergency Responsibility Hospitals and First Aid Stations

1. Emergency responsibility hospitals in cities and counties nationwide

In addition to the 24-hour medical service of emergency departments, advanced and intermediate emergency response hospitals are required to have the capability to treat cerebrovascular accident, acute coronary syndrome, trauma, high-risk pregnancy and infant care. As of April 2023, there were 206 emergency responsibility hospitals in the country, including 46 advanced, 77 intermediate, and 83 general levels, which can be found on the MOHW website. In order to set up special wards for war-wounded during wartime, emergency responsibility hospitals should reduce unnecessary medical services and arrange discharge plan for relatively stable patients.

<https://dep.mohw.gov.tw/DOMA/cp-2710-7581-106.html>

2. First aid stations in cities and counties nationwide

During wartime, Public Health Centers of the townships and districts will set up a total of 375 first aid stations to treat patients with minor injuries and illness. Meanwhile, the manpower of the Civil Defense Medical Teams will be utilized, and the patients can receive medical treatment nearby.



Emergency Responsibility
Hospitals Information

Medical Evacuation / Source: Political Warfare Bureau

(III) Daily Necessities Allocation Stations

Currently, local governments have planned to establish a total of 5,777 daily necessities allocation stations (as of April 2023). The public can contact the municipalities or county (city) governments, or the township or district office to inquire about the locations of nearby daily necessities allocation stations under their jurisdiction, or enter the “Readiness TW e-APP” to inquire about the locations of daily necessities allocation stations. The government will continue to adjust where and how to distribute/sell to meet the public's actual needs and maintain market order.

(IV) Wartime Shelter and Relief Stations for IDPs

There are 3,140 “wartime shelter and relief stations” (as of April 2023) in municipalities and counties (cities). The public can contact the municipalities, county (city) governments, and the township or district offices to inquire about the locations of nearby “wartime shelter and relief stations”. They can search for the information via the “Readiness TW e-APP” and record the locations as well.

(IDPs: Internally Displaced Persons)

(V) Customized Emergency Evacuation Map

1. You can use the “Readiness TW e-APP” to obtain information on disaster preparedness and response for earthquakes and typhoons, and set up emergency meeting points using the Family Disaster Card feature according to your place of residence or workplace. The system provides information on “air raid shelters,” “emergency responsibility hospitals and first aid stations,” “daily necessities allocation stations,” and “wartime shelter and relief stations,” etc. You can use your computer or tablet to search for and download the above information, or print it out and annotate it for your own use and keep it in your emergency kit.
2. The Village Offices collect information on “air raid shelters,” “emergency responsibility hospitals and first aid stations,” “daily necessities allocation stations,” and “wartime shelter and relief stations” in preparation for the public's request for information.

Taking Jianguo Village in Taipei City as an Example



Schematic Diagram of a Customized Emergency Evacuation Map / Source: National Fire Agency
Label legend:



Current position



Air raid shelters



Emergency responsibility hospitals



Daily necessities allocation stations



Wartime shelter and relief stations

Write down three emergency meeting points prearranged with your family.

Emergency Meeting Point A: Soochow University, Downtown Campus

Emergency Meeting Point B: Jieshou Park

Emergency Meeting Point C: Hongdao Junior High School

ios



Readiness TW e-APP

Android



Readiness TW e-APP




IV. Get the Right Information

(I) Provide Verified Information in Real Time


1. In order to provide the public with immediate and accurate information on national defense matters, the Ministry of National Defense will consolidate the resources of the military media during wartime and proactively provide the public with accurate information on national defense through press conferences, press releases, clarifications by spokesman or true/false comparison infographics through the mass media. The public can also obtain official and accurate information on wartime national defense matters through the following websites:

(1) Executive Yuan “Instant News Clarification” Zone 


<https://www.ey.gov.tw/Page/5519E969E8931E4E>

(2) Website of the Ministry of National Defense 

<https://www.mnd.gov.tw/>

(3) Facebook page of the spokesman of the Ministry of National Defense 

<https://www.facebook.com/MilitarySpokesman>

(4) Ministry of National Defense Twitter account 

<https://twitter.com/MoNDefense>

(5) Ministry of National Defense Military News Agency website 

<https://mna.gpwb.gov.tw/>

(6) Youth Daily official website 

<https://www.ydn.com.tw/>

(7) Official website of Voice of Han Broadcasting Network 

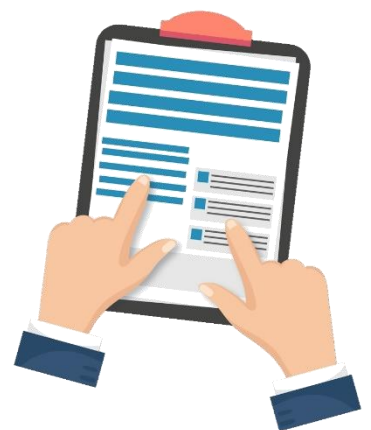
<https://www.voh.com.tw/>

(8) Radio Taiwan International 

<https://www.rti.org.tw/>

(9) Police Broadcasting Service, National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior 

<https://www.pbs.npa.gov.tw/ch/index>



2. In the event of a network or communication disruptions during wartime, the MND will continue to disseminate relevant national defense information through War News Express, radio, and other channels:

(1) Collaborate with the printing industry to publish “War News Express” in wartime to provide verified information to the domestic and foreign community in order to boost morale and support military operations.

(2) Voice of Han Broadcasting Network:

A. FM frequency:

Northern Region 106.5	Kao-Ping Region 107.3	Taitung Region 105.3
Central Region 104.5	Yilan Region 106.5	Guanshan Region 105.3
Southern Region 101.3	Hualien Region 104.5	Kinmen Region 107.3

B. AM frequency:

Taipei 684/1116	Taoyuan 693/936	Taichung 1287
Yunlin 1377	Tainan 693	Kao-Ping 1332/1251
Yilan 1116	Hualien 1359/792	Penghu 1269/846

(3) Police Broadcasting Service:

A. FM National Traffic Network of Public Security:

Taipei, Taoyuan, Chiayi, Yunlin, Tainan, Kaohsiung, Yilan FM104.9
Hsinchu, Miaoli, Taichung, Changhua, Nantou FM105.1
Hualien, Taitung FM101.3
Wuhe Area: FM 106.5

B. FM Regional Traffic Network of Public Security:

Taipei Station, Hualien Station, and Taitung Station: FM 94.3
Taichung Station: FM 94.5
Kaohsiung Station: FM 93.1
Yilan Station: FM 101.3

C. AM Regional Traffic Network of Public Security:

Hsinchu Station: AM 1512
Tainan Station: AM 1314

(II) Identify Dis/Misinformation

First of all, we must emphasize that the public must not believe any false rumors about the defeat of our country or the surrender of our government in the war.

1. The enemy will spread dis/misinformation to create chaos in our society and spread rumors that the national army is not doing well in the battle, that it is engaged in peace talks, and has given up the resistance, etc., in order to shake the hearts and minds of the people. This is part of the cognitive warfare tactics conducted by PLA that include the use of deep fake images, fake identities, etc. Examples are as follows:
 - (1) “Text”: Fake reports from well-known media.
 - (2) “Pictures”: Fake photos of government officials, academics, and experts.
 - (3) “Video”: Computer-synthesized deep-fake technology (“face-swapping”).
2. Follow the principle of “3 don'ts and 1 must” in preventing dis/misinformation:
 - (1) “Don't make”: Don't make up dis/misinformation.
 - (2) “Don't believe easily”: Don't believe unverified information.
 - (3) “Don't forward”: Don't forward unverified suspicious articles, messages or photos.
 - (4) “Must verify”: Verify suspicious messages you receive to avoid being misled.



Promotion of Prevention of Dis/Misinformation / Source: National Communications Commission

Do not act based on unverified information.

To avoid legal violations, do not circulate suspicious information on the internet unless verified by reputable and certified sources.

3. According to the Ministry of Education's E-Literacy website (<https://isafe.moe.edu.tw>), the public can follow these steps to deconstruct and review the content of each message:

- (1) Accuracy - Look at the headline: The content of the article should be rich and accurate, and the headline should be consistent with the content. If the headline is too shocking and unbelievable, it may be fake news.
- (2) Timeliness - Check the date: The information provided should be new and updated quickly. If the date of the message is unreasonable or has been manipulated, be skeptical.
- (3) Objectivity - Check the material: The purpose of information posted on the site should be objective and of value. Anonymous expert endorsement or lack of evidence indicates that the information may be false.
- (4) Authority - Verify the source: The website should include the source of the information, the contact information for the website creator, and basic information about the website. If it is from an unknown medium, you should first do a background check on it.



Promotion of Prevention of Dis/Misinformation / Source: National Communications Commission

Do not talk about unverified information.

Do not circulate unverified information from social media. Avoid spreading dis/misinformation.

Do not trust information unless it has been verified.

Rumors spread faster than truth. Do not believe suspicious information from unreliable sources unless it has been verified.

4. The public can also verify the authenticity of the message through the third-party fact-checking website provided by the Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice's "Fake News Investigation Reference Information":

(1) Taiwan Fact Check Center

<https://tfc-taiwan.org.tw/>



(2) MyGoPen website

<https://www.mygopen.com>



(3) LINE Fact Checker

<https://fact-checker.line.me/>



E-Literacy website,
Ministry of Education

不能黑白講 不要隨便傳!

透過修正現行法令 納入禁止散播假訊息的規範和罰則

防制假訊息危害國家安全與公共利益

核子事故緊急應變法

廣播電視法

食品安全衛生管理法

傳染病防治法

糧食管理法

公民投票法

總統副總統選舉罷免法

公職人員選舉罷免法

農產品市場交易法

災害防救法

陸海空軍刑法

中華民國刑法

假

行政院
Executive Yuan

政策廣告

歡迎轉貼



資料來源: 行政院



Promotion of Prevention of Dis/Misinformation / Source: Executive Yuan

Do not speak untruthfully and spread unverified information casually.

By amendments to relevant laws and regulations, we can prevent dis/misinformation from posing a threat to national security and public interests.

(III) Unwavering Resolve to Defend Against the Enemy

1. Recognize the importance of All-Out Defense and actively participate in national defense-related matters.
 - (1) “All-Out Defense”, as its name suggests, is national defense undertaken by all citizens. Without a country, we shall have no home. All matters of national security require the support of all the people. National security is the joint responsibility of each one of us.
 - (2) Defense by the whole citizens is the actual practice of All-Out Defense. As R.O.C. citizens, we can participate in civil defense units and organizations in our villages, companies or educational institutions, and we can show our determination to jointly defend national security by participating in national mobilization exercises (Han Kuang exercises, Joint Civil-Military Air-Raid (Wan An) Exercises, All-out Defense Mobilization and Disaster Prevention and Rescue (Min An) Exercises, TongHsing Exercises, Tzu Chiang Exercises, and Nuclear Emergency (Ho An) Exercises).
 - (3) Peace depends on the national defense capabilities and on the Civil-Military readiness and measures in peacetime. We must always be on our guard and envisage the severe situations of wartime scenarios. Only by making good preparedness in times of peace, and bringing out the overall civil defense capabilities to integrate the Civil-Military power in times of war can we deter any enemies from crossing the border and defend our country together.
2. The dangers of ignoring war
 - (1) Since the August 23rd Artillery Battle (the Second Taiwan Strait Crisis) in 1958, the situation in the Taiwan Strait has remained as it is for more than 60 years. We need to remember the dangers of ignoring war and averting danger by fully preparedness. The enemy often uses social media platforms on the Internet to promote the military might of the CCP, create confusion among our people about our national defense forces, and send warplanes and warships under the guise of military drills with the intention of provoking and intimidating us, creating panic and social disorder.
 - (2) There are many examples in history that are worthy of learning from. For example, the Iraq-Kuwait War of August 2-4, 1990, during which Kuwait was occupied. This is a warning of the dangers of ignoring war, lessons learned on the need to be prepared for war, and the importance of being united when our country is in turmoil. As the saying goes, “Unity is strength”. Therefore, we must concentrate our efforts, never give up, on defending ourselves against external enemies and ensuring that our country can withstand all kinds of emergencies.
3. We live in a democratic country governed by the rule of law. As war breaks out, all citizens shall fulfill the responsibility and duty to defend the country, abide by its laws and decrees, not panic, and actively obtain notifications and information from the government to ensure our own safety.

Wartime Contingency



Schematic diagram of the Joint Civil-Military Air-Raid Exercises / Source: Political Warfare Bureau



I. Wartime Scenarios

- (I) The enemy uses domestic and foreign media and the Internet to spread dis/misinformation and instigate anti-government and anti-war emotions in people.
- (II) The enemy's cyber attacks paralyze the administrative and livelihood systems, leading to the loss of the credibility of the government's leadership and the people's distrust of the government.
- (III) The enemy imposes economic sanctions and disrupts the financial system, leading to the collapse of the stock market and inflation that affects normal consumer transactions.
- (IV) The enemy launches blockade in Taiwan Strait, thereby interfering with the import and export of economic raw materials and livelihood supplies.
- (V) The enemy sabotages critical military and civil infrastructures with infiltration into military and civilian infrastructure (e.g., power plants, water reservoirs, water supply authorities, communications and broadcast systems, and radar stations), making it impossible to provide for the needs of the people and to support military operations.
- (VI) Air raids and missile attacks by enemy, resulting in the destruction of buildings, roads, airports and harbors, and endangering the safety of people's lives and property.
- (VII) Enemy forces conduct large-scale landing operations, demoralizing Taiwan and causing large numbers of fleeing IDPs.
- (VIII) The increasingly diversified means of infiltration, intelligence gathering, and recruitment of our personnel by enemy forces to contact personnel through various channels, to develop organizations to gain recognition from locals for providing needed information, or to act as a sleeper to play a key role at critical moments, is indeed a major concern for maintaining our national security. It is hoped that you will fulfill your intelligence responsibilities and duties as a citizen by not divulging any information about the national forces, by reporting and reflecting on illegal and suspicious activities in a timely manner, and by reminding others not to divulge any information about the national forces so as to avoid being intercepted by the enemy. If you notice something suspicious, please contribute to national security by providing us with information. We sincerely welcome you to contact us.

The contact details are as follows:

Contact Person: Mr. Ge Zheng-Ping Cell: 0932491978

Phone: 02-85099090

II. Identification of Friend or Foe

(I) Distinguish National Military Uniforms from the Enemy (PLA).

1. Uniforms of National Forces

Army

Navy / Marines

Air Force



Military branch badge on the right collar



Rank badge on the left collar



Name tag on the right chest



Unit armband on the right arm



Military Service indicated on the left chest

2. Uniforms of the Enemy Forces

Wartime
Contingency



Summer Training
Uniforms
(Jungle)



Winter Training
Uniforms
(Desert)



Frog Suit
(Jungle)



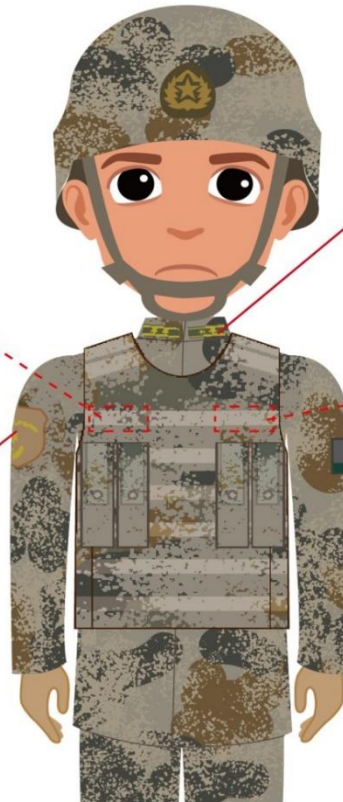
Training Coat
(Desert)



Military Service insignia on
the right chest



Service armband on the
right arm



Military Rank Collar Insignia



Name tag on the left chest



Military Flag Armband on
the left arm

(II) Recognize the Uniforms of National Police and Firefighters.

Police Officers
Navy Blue Police Uniform



Civil Defense Officers
Light Purplish White Uniforms



Firefighters
Dark Red Firefighting Uniforms



Disaster Relief Personnel
Professional Disaster Relief
Clothing



Search and Rescue Personnel
(Rescuers)
Yellow Search and Rescue
Uniform



III. Emergency Evacuation

(I) Evacuation Precautions

When the air raid siren sounds or when you receive the national-level alert text for air raid, you should take the following actions immediately:

1. Individuals indoors should immediately go to the shelter or basement of the premises (e.g., office building, home) and take shelter there. If there is no basement nearby, find a sturdy room with few windows in the building and take protective posture for air raid to protect yourself from the danger of war, and turn off the gas and power.
2. Pedestrians, vehicle drivers and passengers on the street can look for places with ‘Air Defense Shelter’ signs and use the Police Services App on their cell phones to navigate, or follow the directions of military, police and civil defense personnel to evacuate (building security or residents should take the initiative to open metal shutters or fences in basement driveways to allow people to enter the area for evacuation).
3. Vehicles traveling on elevated roads or highways should exit the intersection as quickly as possible to a level road and take shelter in the same manner as pedestrians. If you are in an open area, you can take shelter in the surrounding terrain, culverts, underpasses, and under bridge piers that have a shelter function.

War-time
Contingency



Schematic Diagram of Protective Posture for Air Raid / Source: Taipei City Education Bureau air-raid drill instructional video

4. Passengers at public transportation stations should follow the instructions of station personnel to evacuate.

Protective posture for air raid: Kneel with your back to the window to avoid injury from debris, slightly arch your body with your chest about 15 centimeters off the ground, cover your eyes and ears with your hands, and open your mouth slightly to avoid injury from shock waves.



(II) Assistance from Village Offices

In the event of an air raid, the Village Offices will assist the public in the following matters:

1. Confirm and deliver air raid evacuation instructions.
2. Use the public broadcasting system to urge people to evacuate immediately and guide them to enter the air raid shelters after hearing an emergency alert or receiving a national-level alert text for air raid.
3. Assist in the timely maintenance of order in the air raid shelters.
4. Assist with post-evacuation personnel identification and registration.



Schematic Diagram of the Joint Civil-Military Air-Raid Exercises / Source: Political Warfare Bureau

IV. Measures for Battlefield Survival

(I) Response to Water Outage

1. The public is advised to purify their water reserves by using water filters, reverse osmosis or distillation and then boil it before drinking. Turn off the pump when you are sure the water supply has stopped.
2. In times of war, water rationing by area will be activated. Local water supply authorities will use promotional vehicles and public address systems to announce the location of the water supply stations and water supply hours. The public can also contact the Village Offices for information on water collection.
3. For information on the location of water supply stations and water supply hours, please visit your local water supply authority website at the following link:



Taiwan Water Corporation



Taipei Water Department



Kinmen County Waterworks



Lienchiang County Water Supply Plant



Temporary Water Supply Stations / Source: Water Resources Agency

(II) Response to Power Outage

In case of power outage

1. Use a flashlight and avoid lighting candles.
2. Unplug electrical appliances to avoid damage to them when power is back on.
3. Keep the refrigerator off and minimize the number of times you open it.
4. Turn off the main power switch before leaving your home.
5. Listen to a battery-powered radio for information about the disaster and emergency power repairs.

After power is restored

1. Check if all electrical appliances are working properly.
2. Check the refrigerator for spoiled food or medicine.



Schematic Diagram of Electrical Repair / Source: Adobe stock



(III) Rehousing and Sheltering for IDPs

1. What should you do if your house is uninhabitable due to war damage?
 - (1) Stay with relatives: Consider whether there are relatives to whom you can safely go and whose homes have not been damaged so that you can take temporary refuge.
 - (2) Government-run wartime shelter and relief stations.
2. Procedures and required cooperation for resettlement in the wartime shelter and relief stations.
 - (1) The shelters will register your identity information, arrange a temporary place for you to live, and provide you with basic daily necessities. In addition to complying with the rules of the shelter, you can also help out by volunteering at the shelters.
 - (2) What can I do while I am in the shelter?
 - A. Abide by the code of conduct of the shelters.
 - B. Help run the shelters, either as a volunteer in your area of expertise or as a staff member.



Schematic Diagram of the Wartime Shelter and Relief Station / Source: Political Warfare Bureau

(IV) Allocation of Daily Necessities

The government will designate daily necessities or ready-to-eat foods for allocation items that are essential for basic sustenance and can be stored at room temperature. The public may purchase these items at the allocation stations in the manner and in the quantities specified, upon presentation of a personal identification document (regardless of nationality).

1. Chargeable allocation items: rice, edible oil, edible salt, liquefied petroleum gas and other daily necessities.
2. Existing allocation points are those designated by municipalities and county (city) governments within their direct jurisdiction.
3. In the future, we will incorporate existing sales channels as allocation points to increase the number of places where people can shop and achieve crowd diversion.

(V) How to Get Food and Water When the Allocation System Fails

If the mechanism of allocation of daily necessities is disrupted due to enemy attacks or other factors, the government will dispatch and allocate civilian supplies free of charge in accordance with the war situation, taking into account the overall military and livelihood needs (including manpower, supplies and transportation equipment, etc.), and deliver them uniformly to civilian resettlement locations to meet the basic needs of the people.

V. Response to Communication Disruption



- (I) In wartime, communications facilities are vulnerable to damage, causing widespread communications disruptions. In order to protect national security and public interest, the government will prioritize the provision of necessary communications resources to support the essential operations of the military and the government's chain of command, as well as vital livelihood and economic facilities. Given the limited communications resources during wartime, the public is advised to avoid excessive use of non-essential communications to facilitate the smooth transmission of essential military and government communications.
- (II) In wartime, if cell phone signals are disrupted due to damage to base stations, the public can still maintain normal cell phone communications by roaming. If your cell phone is able to receive a signal from a nearby base of any mobile communication service provider, you can call 112 for help.
- (III) In wartime, when local telephone service is unavailable, it is recommended that the public use mobile communication devices to communicate via Wi-Fi APs or base stations.
- (IV) In wartime, when radio and television systems are damaged and television programs cannot be received, the public is advised to use radios to listen to information on national defense matters.

VI. Tactical Combat Casualty Care

(I) Injuries – Help Yourself and Others

1. Blast and penetrating fragment injuries - Bleeding control

(1) Direct pressure

Covering the wound with gauze and applying direct pressure is the quickest, most effective and simple way to stop bleeding.

(2) Elevation of the injured limb

Elevating the injured limb above the heart can control bleeding in combination with applying direct pressure.

(3) Manual Pressure Points Technique

If bleeding cannot be controlled by direct pressure, use the thumb or palm to compress the proximal arteries of the injured limb.

2. Burns (Scalds) – First-Aid Treatment

(1) Rinse - Rinse with clean water for 20 minutes.

(2) Off - Take the clothes off carefully.

(3) Dip - Dip the injured skin under the cold water.

(4) Cover - Cover the injured skin with clean cotton cloth.

(5) Send - Send to the nearby hospital for further treatment.

(II) Enemy Fires Intervals - Seek Medical Attention

1. Make an emergency call and wait for help in a safe place nearby.

2. Sent to the emergency responsibility hospital or first aid station nearby for further treatment.



Schematic Diagram of a Medical Facility / Source: pngtree stock image website

Injuries – Help Yourself and Others

Penetrating or impact injuries - Bleeding Control

Direct Pressure

Covering the wound with gauze and applying direct pressure is the quickest, most effective and simple way to stop bleeding



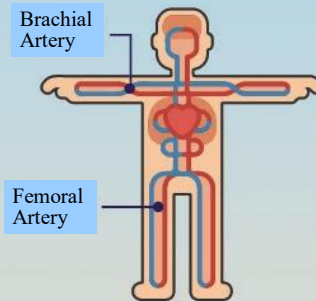
Elevation of the Injured Limb

Elevating the injured limb above the heart can control bleeding in combination with applying direct pressure.



Manual Pressure Points Technique

If bleeding cannot be controlled by direct pressure, use the thumb or palm to compress the proximal arteries of the injured limb.



Burns (Scalds) - First-Aid Treatment



Step 1: Rinse
Rinse with clean water for 20 minutes



Step 2: Off
Take the clothes off carefully



Step 3: Dip
Dip the injured skin under the cold water



Step 4: Cover
Cover the injured skin with cotton clean cloth



Step 5: Send
Send to the nearby hospital for further treatment

VII. Battlefield Crisis Response

(I) How to Deal with Explosions and Fires Caused by Missile Attacks

1. Outdoor disasters: Stay away from the fire or explosion, seek safe shelter, and do not crowd to avoid danger.
2. Indoor disaster: Loudly warn your companions to take shelter and escape, evacuate by going downstairs and outdoors. At the same time, close the door to prevent the spread of fire and smoke.

(II) How to Deal with Strangers in the Community Behaving Abnormally

Be vigilant and maintain “adequate escape space” to avoid being caught or attacked. Do not go to isolated places or surveillance dead zones alone, always work together to prevent risks and help each other.

(III) What to Do When Encountering Unknown Explosives or Hazardous Materials

Do not touch suspicious explosives, packages or boxes. Do not smoke or light fires at the scene and leave the area as soon as possible. Alert nearby people and vehicles to stay away from the area and notify the military and police to respond to the scene to resolve the problem.

(IV) What to Do If You Are Threatened by an Armed Enemy

Slow down and don't overreact. Do not provoke them with words or actions. To increase your chances of survival, stay calm and avoid agitating the enemy or creating a misunderstanding that could get you shot.

(V) What to Do If Your Home Is Occupied by the Enemy

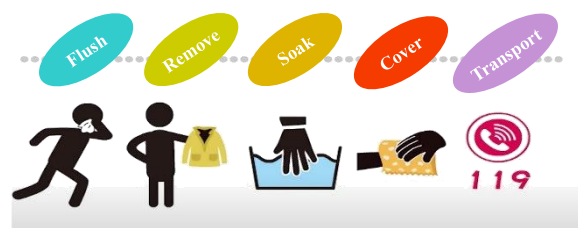
1. If you are able to move freely, go to the “wartime shelter and relief stations” as soon as possible and wait for a chance to rejoin your family at the pre-arranged emergency meeting points. Do not attempt to return home before the enemy retreats to avoid capture or danger.
2. If you cannot move freely, do not provoke the enemy with words or actions, remain calm and avoid agitating the enemy to increase your chances of survival. Try to leave the house.

(IV) What to Do in the Event of a Toxic Chemical Disaster Caused by Missile Attacks

1. The toxic chemicals used in chemical warfare are chlorine, phosgene, and hydrogen cyanide, which are classified as Category III (acute toxicants).
 - (1) High concentrations of chlorine and phosgene are used as choking agents in chemical warfare. They primarily affect the respiratory system, and their symptoms include respiratory tract irritation, burning sensation in the eyes and skin, difficulty breathing, coughing, sore throat, and chest tightness.
 - (2) Hydrogen cyanide is a blood agent that restricts the absorption of oxygen into the bloodstream, resulting in death from oxygen deprivation. Symptoms include impaired cognition, nausea, and difficulty breathing.
2. In the event of a toxic chemical disaster, the government will send an “Evacuation Alert” via the Disaster Alert Cell Broadcasting text message.
3. What to do in the event of exposure to toxic chemicals to ensure personal safety?

Simple toxic chemical disaster response method: “D-R-S-C-T (Dash, Remove, Soak, Cover, Transport)”.

- (1) Dash - Cover your mouth and nose with a handkerchief or wet cloth, move upwind, and cover your body as much as possible with a raincoat, umbrella, or jacket. Reduce personal exposure and stay away from the disaster area to avoid being affected.
- (2) Remove - When you reach a safe area, remove your clothing and protective coverings and seal your clothing in a plastic bag.
- (3) Soak - If you suspect your skin has been contaminated with toxic chemicals, dilute commercial bleach 10 times and soak for 10 minutes, then wash with alkaline soap or water.
- (4) Cover - Cover yourself with clean clothes.
- (5) Transport - Immediately transport to a physician or hospital.



Schematic Diagram of Toxic Chemical Disaster Response / Source: Ministry of Environment

(VII) What to Do in the Event of a Radiation Disaster Caused by Missile Attacks

The government has established a nationwide environmental radiation monitoring network system. There are 63 environmental radiation monitoring stations (as of April 2023) on the main island and the outlying islands of Kinmen, Matsu and Penghu, which operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The public can access real-time monitoring information via the Internet by scanning the QR code link.

1. In the event of a nuclear emergency

In the unlikely event that a nuclear emergency occurs as a result of an attack on a nuclear power plant, in addition to notifying the public of a nuclear emergency through the public alert and notification system, the government will notify the public through a variety of media, such as mobile broadcast vans, radio, the Internet, the Disaster Alert Cell Broadcasting Service (CBS), and the newsletter and television media. Upon receipt of a nuclear emergency alert, the public may take initial protective actions in accordance with “Nuclear Emergency, Stay, Watch and Follow” and subsequent protective actions as directed by the government:

(1) “Stay” indoors:

As soon as you hear the alarm, go inside, close doors and windows, and set your air conditioner to indoor recirculation mode. Reinforced concrete buildings can attenuate 80% of radiation.

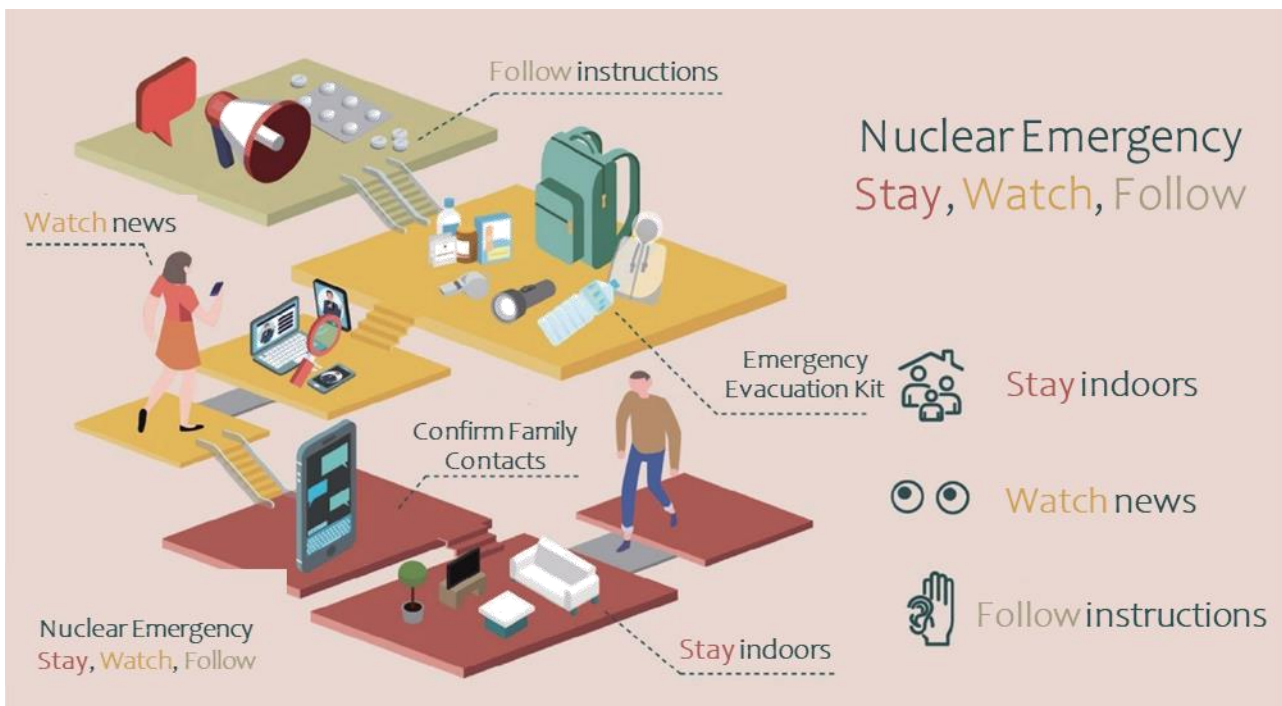
(2) “Watch” the latest news:

Turn on your television, radio, cell phone, etc., and pay attention to news bulletins and government announcements to learn about the current status of the disaster.



National Environmental Radiation Monitoring Real-Time Information

National Environmental Radiation Monitoring Real-Time Information / Source: Nuclear Safety Commission



Schematic Diagram of Radiation Disaster Response / Source: Nuclear Safety Commission

(3) “Follow” the instructions of the government:

The government will announce in due course the measures to be taken by the public, such as evacuation and taking iodine tablets. Iodine tablets are medicines and should not be taken unless advised to do so.

2. In the case of a nuclear weapons attack

In the event of a nuclear weapons attack, the heat and blast from the explosion will first cause the burning of materials and damage to buildings, followed by the spread and fall of radioactive fallout (radioactive ash), resulting in radioactive contamination.

Self-protection can be achieved as follows:

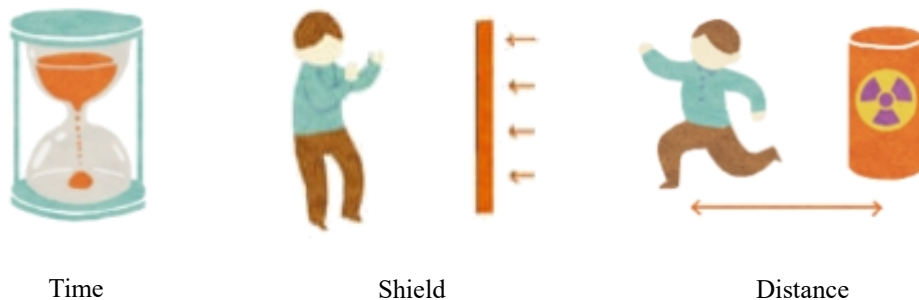
- (1) Do not look directly at the flash or fireball from the explosion, as blindness may result.
- (2) Immediately get inside (underground or concrete buildings are appropriate) and close doors and windows.
- (3) If outside, wrap your head, cover your mouth and nose to minimize skin contact, and move as far away from the explosion site as possible.
- (4) After entering indoors, wash hands and face and remove all outer layers of clothing to minimize radiation contamination.

3. General radiation protection measures

General radiation protection can be divided into protection against external exposure and protection against internal exposure as follows:

(1) Radiation protection against external exposure can be based on the TSD principles of time, shield and distance, such as leaving the radiation-affected area as soon as possible and moving away from the radiation source to minimize the effects of radiation. If there is radioactive dust, it can be shielded by staying indoors, which prevents the effects of radioactive dust and also shields the radiation from radioactive dust. The main principles of protection are as follows:

- A. Time: Shortening the time of exposure to radiation is the primary principle of radiation protection.
- B. Shield: Shielding has an attenuating effect on radiation and can reduce exposure to radiation, such as indoor sheltering.
- C. Distance: Keep away from the source of radiation. The intensity of radiation is inversely proportional to the square of the distance. Doubling the distance reduces the intensity of radiation by a factor of 4, e.g., by moving away from the area affected by radiation.



Schematic Diagram of Radiation Disaster Response / Source: Nuclear Safety Commission

(2) The following precautions may be taken to prevent internal exposure to radiation:

- A. Obstruction: Shortening the time exposing to radiation and refraining from eating or staying in affected areas can help prevent radioactive materials from entering your body via food, breathing, skin or wounds.
- B. Metabolism: If radioactive materials have already entered the body, drink plenty of water to increase metabolism and seek medical aid.
- C. Decontamination: Decontamination is effective in reducing the likelihood of ingestion or inhalation of radioactive material, e.g., washing hands, washing face, changing clothes, etc.

VIII. Civilian Response to Various Types of Disasters

In the events of war-related fires, explosions, building collapse, or other disasters, people should leave the scenes as soon as possible, get to a relatively safe place to settle down, and then try to use all possible means to call for help from the police or fire department.



Schematic Diagram of Emergency Response for Disasters/ Source: National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior

IX. Emergency Hotlines

In case of any emergency during the war, you can call specialized emergency hotlines depending on the situation, such as:

- ★ 110 Emergency Police Hotline
- ★ 112 Emergency Police Hotline
- ★ 119 Emergency Rescue Hotline
- ★ 1911 Taipower Hotline
- ★ 1912 CPC Hotline.
- ★ 1998 Financial Service Hotline
- ★ 1999 County and City Public Service Hotline
- ★ 1985 Ministry of National Defense Service Hotline
- ★ 1910 Taiwan Water Corporation Hotline
- ★ (02) 8733-5678 Taipei Water Department
- ★ 0800-002-117 Kinmen County Waterworks
- ★ (0836) 22708 Lienchiang County Water Supply Plant
- ★ (02) 2871-7121 Poison Consultation Hotline
- ★ Reporting for the hearing/speech impaired (all city and county police and fire stations have fax and SMS reporting Hotlines).



City and County Police
Department Reporting
Hotlines for People
with Hearing/Speech
Impairment



City and County Fire
Department Reporting
Hotlines for People
with Hearing/Speech
Impairment



(I) Suggested List of Personal Emergency Kit Items

1. Essential Items

- Backpack
- Moderate amount of food and water (e.g., canned or easy-to-preserve food) for personal use.
- Thermal items (e.g., sleeping bag, blanket, or warm clothing)
- Flashlight (with batteries)
- Copies of important documents (ID card, household registry, NHI card)
- Personal medical supplies (chronic disease medications, first aid supplies, copies of prescription notes)
- Cotton gloves
- Whistle
- Basic survival tools (e.g., knife, can opener, steel cups and bowls, etc.)
- Cellphone
- Radio (with batteries)

2. Miscellaneous

- Cleaning supplies (toilet paper, wipes, towel)
- Cash in small bills
- Power Bank (fully charged)
- Lightweight raincoat
- Baby diapers, milk powder, feeding bottles, etc.
- Adult or female hygiene products
- Backup keys
- Dried pet food

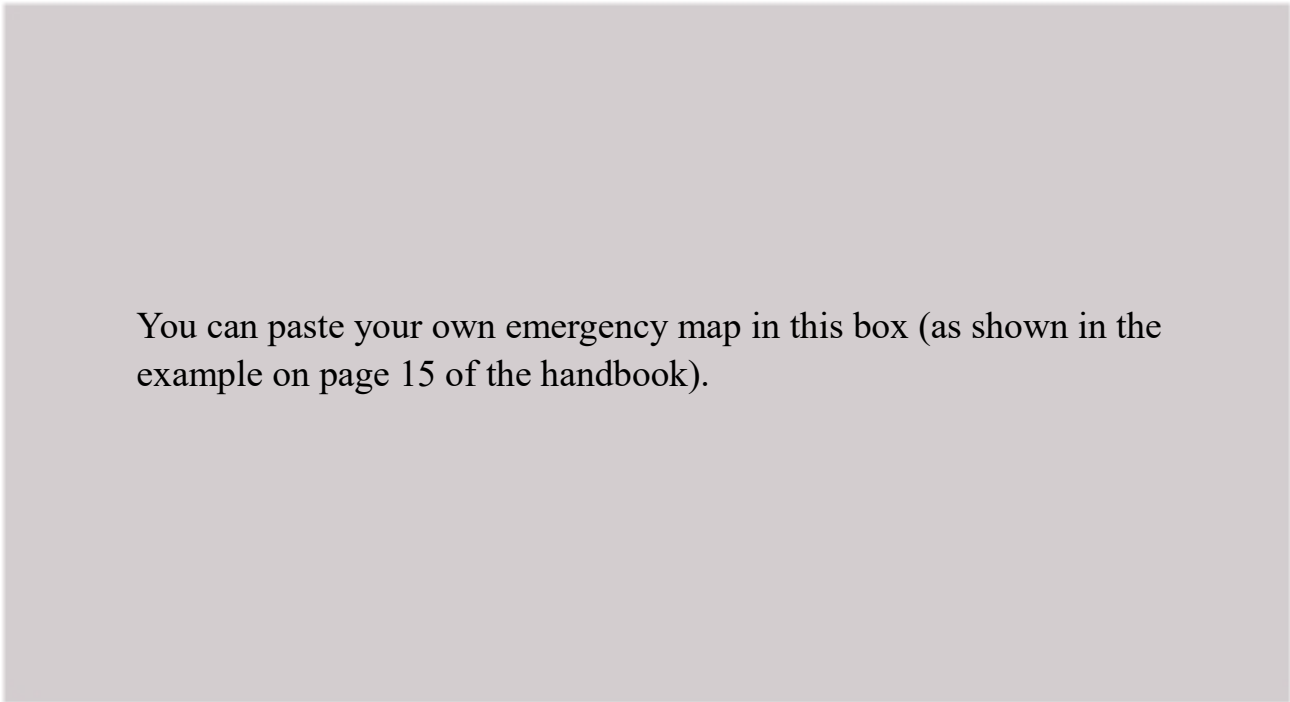
(II) Preparedness of Essential Household Items

- More than 3 days of food and water
- Small hand-cranked generator, backup power supply, or solar charging panel
- First aid kit (including regular/prescription medications)

It is recommended that you print this page after making the necessary notes and keep it in your emergency kit for reference in the event of an emergency.

(III) Customized Emergency Evacuation Map

The map can be accessed or copied from the Readiness TW e-APP, depending on your home or work location.



Label legend:



Current position



Air raid shelters



Emergency responsibility hospitals



Daily necessities allocation stations



Wartime shelter and relief stations

Write down three designated emergency meeting points with your family.

Emergency meeting point A _____

Emergency meeting point B _____

Emergency meeting point C _____

(IV) Contact information of important relatives, family, and friends

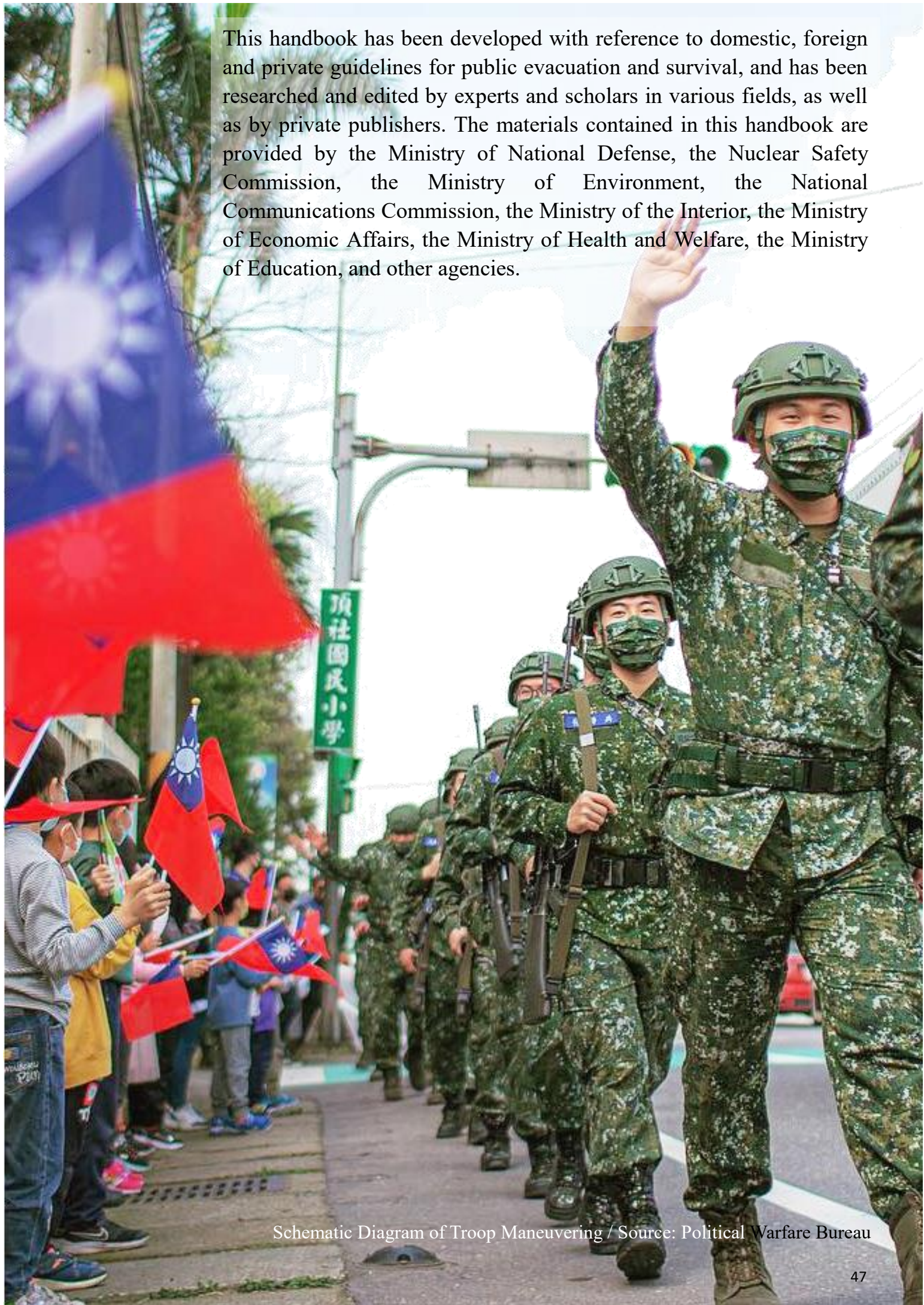
Name _____ Phone _____ Note _____

Name _____ Phone _____ Note _____

Name _____ Phone _____ Note _____

It is recommended that you print this page after making the necessary notes and keep it in your emergency kit as the reference in emergency evacuation.

This handbook has been developed with reference to domestic, foreign and private guidelines for public evacuation and survival, and has been researched and edited by experts and scholars in various fields, as well as by private publishers. The materials contained in this handbook are provided by the Ministry of National Defense, the Nuclear Safety Commission, the Ministry of Environment, the National Communications Commission, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Education, and other agencies.



Schematic Diagram of Troop Maneuvering / Source: Political Warfare Bureau



All-Out Defense Contingency Handbook

