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大陸地區人民 偷渡來台管道及趨勢分析

An analysis on the venues and trend by which Mainland Chinese migrants smuggle into Taiwan

壹、前言：

隨著兩岸關係緩和、民間經濟交流密切，大陸地區人民即不斷以結婚、探親、觀光、偽造證件及偷渡等方式來台，加上兩岸偷渡集團相互勾結牟取暴利，以仲介、誘騙、招募等手段安排大陸地區人民偷渡來台，除影響國內勞動市場、衍生販賣人口、逼良為娼罔顧人權及危害社會治安等問題，也對我國家安全、海防及國境管理，造成嚴重衝擊。

貳、大陸地區人民偷渡來台之原因：

一、人力市場供需：

自民國70年代起，因國內科技工業及經濟之發展蓬勃，國民的生活水準大幅提昇，在就業方面均避免選擇「3D」行業（骯髒—Dirty、危險—Dangerous、辛苦—Difficult），以致國內產業的人力需求及本國勞工產生不足現象；然民國76年7月15日，政府宣布解除戒嚴，同年11月

Part I Foreword

Following the cross-strait relation easing and the private economic exchange thriving, mainland Chinese migrants are flocking to Taiwan via the means of marriage, family visitation, tourism, forged documents and smuggling, coupled with cross-strait smuggling groups interlinking for profit extortion in arranging mainland Chinese migrants to smuggle into Taiwan via the tactics of brokering, deception and recruitment, have not only impacted the local labor market, creating problems of human pedaling, forced prostitution and endangering the social order, but have resulted in severe impact to Taiwan's national security, maritime defense and state boundary management.

Part II Reasons prompting Mainland Chinese migrants to smuggle into Taiwan

I. The supply and demand of the labor market

Since the 80s following the prosperous development of the local high-tech industry and economy that brings significant improvement to the living standard, the choice of employment that tends to shun from the 3D professions of dirty, dangerous and difficult had led to the demand of local industry manpower and a deficiency in local labor. Yet following the government's lifting the Marshal Law on July 15, 1987, and deregulating family reunion visits to Mainland China on Nov. 2, of the same year, droves of



2日開放大陸探親之後，大陸地區人民因嚮往台灣富庶之經濟環境，不斷偷渡來台打工賺錢。

二、色情行業市場需求殷急：

台灣受經濟景氣因素影響，高消費之色情場所明顯萎縮，但中低消費之色情市場，反有蓬勃發展趨勢，然大陸女子偷渡來台，因無相關身分證件且人生地不熟，與偷渡仲介集團配合度甚高、易於控制，致兩岸偷渡仲介集團與色情行業勾結，仲介大陸地區女子偷渡來台從事色情交易。

三、部分漁民鋌而走險：

台灣周邊海域漁業資源有日益減少趨勢，漁獲又屢遭國際盤商之剝削，加以漁民輔導轉業困難，故部分漁民以其海上專長，轉為偷渡仲介集團擔任海上接駁載運工作，以謀取暴利。

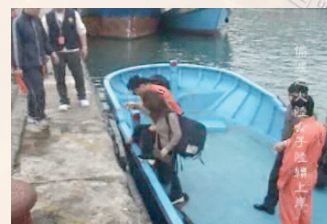
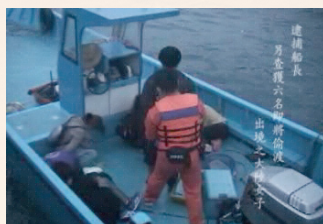
四、海上私梟改行載運偷渡犯：

海上走私需人力搬運，分工及過程複雜，且因工錢較貴，私貨又受國際商品入境的影響，利潤大幅減少或已無利可圖；反之載運偷渡犯利潤高、人力需求少，偷渡犯遇狀況又可自行逃逸，不需搬運，故多數走私農產品私梟轉投入參與偷渡活動。

參、大陸人士來台途徑分析：

大陸人士來台，有不同管道途徑，除自海上偷渡境外，其中不乏以合法掩護非法，茲分述如次：

一、以海上偷渡進入：自89年迄94年止，自海上搭乘船舶偷渡來台，各治安單位共緝獲11,338人。



◆ 海巡人員查獲大陸地區人民利用海上運輸工具偷渡來台情形
A snapshot of mainland migrants trafficking through sea transportation means as intercepted by Coast Guard personnel.

mainland residents, longing for Taiwan's affluent economic environment, have been attempted to migrate to Taiwan illegally to work and earn wages.

II. The sex industry's dire market demand

As hindered by the economic factor, Taiwan's high-end sex venues have obviously shrunk, whereas the number of mid- and low consumption sex venues had inadvertently on a booming trend. With smuggled mainland women who hold no ID documents and unfamiliar with the surroundings, and more cooperative to working with the sex brokering rings make them easier to manipulate, this has led to the unscrupulous tie between cross-strait human trafficking rings and sex brokering rings for brokering mainland women to smuggle into Taiwan to engage in prostitution.

III. Some of the fishermen turned to taking the risks

With marine resources in Taiwan's peripheral seas dwindling, and the fishery catches are often subjected to international wholesalers' discounting, coupled with difficulties in counseling the fishermen for transferring profession, this has prompted some of the fishermen turning to cargo transshipping at sea in behalf of the smuggling brokering rings for their seafaring skills in extorting exorbitant profits.

IV. Maritime traffickers turned to trafficking illegal migrants

With sea smuggling that requires manual handling, task division and a sophisticated process, the rising wages, and the margin of illicit goods being depressed by the importation of global products have greatly reduced the profit margin or even



二、以合法掩護非法進入：自89年迄94年止利用兩岸各項交流名義，以結婚、探親、觀光、假證件、大陸漁工等合法掩護非法入境，申請入境後，從事與許可目的不符之活動總計21,555人次，相關入境管道分列如后：

- (一) 假結婚：臺灣色情集團仲介大陸地區女子藉由與台籍國人結婚，利用來台期間從事賣淫等不法情事。
- (二) 假探親：大陸地區人民為來台非法打工，利用探親、探病等管道申請來台期間，逕行打工賺錢。
- (三) 假觀光：利用觀光名義申請來台，脫隊從事非法行為。
- (四) 假證件：持用偽變造證件入境，或轉機前往其他國家以從事非法行為。
- (五) 假漁工：經分析去(94)年「靖海專案」期間查獲大陸偷渡犯人數發現，緝獲之男性偷渡犯887人中具有漁工身分者，計有276人，佔31.12%，顯現近期偷渡集團以利用漁工管道仲介男性大陸地區人民偷渡來台有增加趨勢。



to an unprofitable level. On the contrary, human trafficking is not only profitable but requires lesser manpower, with migrants free to escape in the wake of a situation, nor do they require handling, prompting a majority of agricultural smugglers to turn to human trafficking.

Part III An analysis on the means by which Mainland Chinese arrive in Taiwan

As mainland migrants that arrive in Taiwan have taken to varied means, besides illicit trafficking through the sea, there are incidents where legal means had been sought to cover illegal acts, which are described as follows:

- I. Entry through illegal smuggling from the sea: For the period between 2000 and 2005, a total of 11,338 illegal migrants smuggled into Taiwan through illegal smuggling by boat had been intercepted by various law enforcement agencies.
- II. Covering illegal entries in legal manner: Between 2000 and 2005, a total of 21,555 person/entries have been reported for entry camouflaged in the name of marriage, family reunion, tourism, fake ID, mainland fishermen and so forth in the application but later found to deviate from the intended purposes; relevant means of entry are enlisted as follows:
 - (I) False marriage: Taiwanese sex rings take to brokering mainland women to marry Taiwanese residents for engaging in illegal prostitution during their stay in Taiwan.
 - (II) Bogus family visitation: Mainland residents, in search of working in Taiwan, turn to applying for visa to Taiwan in the name of family reunion, visitation to sick relative by which to work and earn money in Taiwan.
 - (III) Bogus tourism: Mainland residents who turn to applying tourist visa for entry to Taiwan but disassociate from the tour group to engage in illegal conducts.
 - (IV) Forged documents: Mainland residents who hold fake document to gain entry to Taiwan or transit to other countries to engage in illegal conducts.
 - (V) Faked fishermen: analysis revealed that among 887 mainland male migrants found during the 2005 sea eradication project period, 276 held the identity as fisherman, which accounted for 31.12%, suggesting a rising trend in how the trafficking rings had turned to smuggling mainland residents into Taiwan by brokering through the means of fishermen.



類別 Type	89年 2000	90年 2001	91年 2002	92年 2003	93年 2004	94年 2005	合計
合法掩護非法 Legal covering the illegal							
假結婚 False marriage							
假探親 Bogus family visit	2,172	2,878	3,016	2,631	5,455	5,403	21,555
假觀光 Bogus tourism							
假證件 Forged documents							
假漁工 Faked fishermen							
海上偷渡 Trafficking by sea	1,527	1,469	2,032	3,458	1,783	1,069	11,338

肆、查獲大陸偷渡犯人數統計與男女性別變遷情形：

- 一、由查獲偷渡人數分析，81年至83年為偷渡高峰時期，其中以82年查獲人為最多，爾後逐年遞減，每年查獲人數平均約為1,500人，惟自91年起，查獲人數又有增加趨勢，計查獲2,032人，92年查獲3,458人，93年起則呈銳減之趨勢，計查獲 1,783人，另94年降至1,069人。（如附表）
- 二、自89年起，兩岸偷渡仲介集團看好國內色情市場需求，即相繼誘騙或招攬女性偷渡來台從事色情行業，造成女性偷渡犯來台從事色情行業比例持續升高。自91年起，計查獲女性大陸偷渡犯1,206人，92年查獲2,920人，93亦查獲 1,077人，94年則又呈銳減之趨勢，計查獲 182人。

伍、綜合分析：

- 一、「以合法掩護非法」儼然成為新興入境管道：

據上述統計資料，近六年來大陸地區人民非法入境管道，自海上搭乘船舶入境，遭緝獲人數計有

Part IV Statistics on mainland illegal immigrants and state of the gender fluctuation between men and women

- I. To analyze from the number of illegal migrants intercepted, the period between 1992 and 1994 marked the peak period in illegal migrants seizure, with that in 1993 being the highest, and the number declined thereafter. The average number intercepted yearly came to around 1,500; however, since 2002, the number of illegal migrants intercepted had inadvertently surged, with a total of 2,032 reported. In 2003, a total of 3,458 had been reported, and the number dived sharply in 2004, totaling 1,783; in addition, in 2005 the number had further dropped to 1,069 migrants (refer to the annexed table).
- II. Since 2000, cross-strait trafficking brokering rings, in favor of the demand of the local sex market, have turn to luring or soliciting women to gain illegal entry to Taiwan to work in the industry, resulting in a rising proportion of women smuggling into Taiwan to work in the sex industry. In 2002, the number of mainland illegal female migrants was reported at 1,206 individuals, which went up to 2,920 in 2003, and down to 1,077 in 2004, and dropped sharply to 182 in 2005.

Part V Comprehensive analysis

- I. Covering the illegal with legal manners has emerged to become an alternative means of entry

As can be extrapolated from the foresaid statistical data, the number of mainland migrants who gained illegal entry to Taiwan via sea transportation who were intercepted totaled to



11,338人。另利用兩岸交流合法管道掩護非法活動，遭緝獲人數計有21,555人，兩者相比約1:1.93；另以94年度為例，自海上搭乘船舶入境，遭緝獲人數計有1,069人。另利用兩岸交流合法管道掩護非法活動，遭緝獲人數計有5,403人，兩者相比約1:5.05，顯示大陸地區人民利用兩岸交流合法管道入境掩護非法活動之方式有逐年成長之趨勢。主因係海上偷渡仲介費不貲，且逃避海上查緝不易，風險較高，不易成功，因此，近期大陸地區人民大多選擇以合法掩護非法來台從事非法打工為主。

二、大陸女性人民轉由新興管道入境從事色情行業：

(一) 自89年起，兩岸偷渡仲介集團看好國內色情市場需求，即相繼誘騙或招攬大陸地區女性人民偷渡來台從事色情行業；惟各情治機關自92年底建立聯合查緝機制，落實遏阻偷渡不法，積極瓦解國內偷渡仲介、色情集團及肅清潛藏大陸偷渡犯等作為以來，國內仲介偷渡集團為躲避查緝，已逐漸轉而以假結婚等合法管道招攬大陸地區或外籍女子入境從事色情行業。

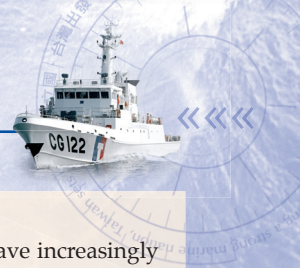
(二) 依內政部警政署統計數字顯示，近三年大陸女子來臺從事色情行業共計有8,312人次，其中以偷渡來台從事色情行業者，計1,961人次；另利用兩岸交流合法管道來台從事色情行業者計6,351人次，兩者相比約1:3.33。另以94年度為例，以偷渡來台從事色情行業者，計50人次；另利用兩岸交流合法管道來台從事色情行業

11,338 persons; and those who gained entry to Taiwan through the legal means of cross-strait exchange as the cover for engaging in illegal activities totaled to 21,555 persons, with the two at a ratio of roughly 1:193. In addition, in the case of 2005, a total of 1,069 persons attempted to gain entry to Taiwan via the sea transportation means but were intercepted. Moreover, a total of 5,403 persons attempted to gain entry to Taiwan via the legal means of cross-strait exchange as the cover for engaging in illegal activities but were intercepted, with the two at a ratio of roughly 1:5.05, suggesting a gradually rising trend on mainland residents' gaining entry through the legal means of cross-strait exchange as the cover for engaging in illegal activities. The phenomenon could largely be attributed to the significant cost of trafficking brokering by sea, and difficulties and higher risks in circumventing the crackdown move, which in turn prompted mainland residents to run to choosing legal means to gain entry to Taiwan as the cover for engaging in working illegally.

II. Mainland women have turned to the alternative entry means to engage in the prostitution trade

(I) Since 2000, cross-strait trafficking brokering rings, in favor of the demand of the local sex market, have turn to luring or soliciting mainland female residents to smuggle into Taiwan to engage in the sex industry. Yet following a joint crackdown mechanism adopted by relevant intelligence and law enforcement agencies in the end of 2003 in a move to enforce curtailing the illicit, aggressively dismantling the local trafficking brokering, sex rings, and eradicating illegal mainland migrants, since then local human trafficking brokering rings, in circumventing the crackdown moves, have increasingly turn to recruiting mainland female residents via the legal means of bogus marriage and so forth to gain entry to Taiwan to work in the sex industry.

(II) As revealed in Ministry of the Interior Police Administration statistics, the number of mainland women who gained entry to Taiwan to work in the sex industry totaled to 8,312 person/entries, among them, a total of 1,961 gained entry illegally to work in the sex industry; in addition, the number of illegal migrants who gained entry to Taiwan through legal means to work in the sex industry totaled to 6,351 person/entries, with the two at a ratio of 1:3.33. Moreover, in the case of 2005, the number of illegal migrants who gained entry to Taiwan through illegal means to work in the sex industry totaled to 50 person/entries, in addition to those who gained entry to Taiwan through legal means to work in the sex industry totaled to 1,268 person/entries, with the two at a ratio of 1:25.36,



者計1,268人次，兩者相比約1：25.36，顯示臺灣色情業者近期以利用合法管道仲介大陸女子或外籍女子來台從事色情行業為主要管道，以減少遭緝獲之風險。

suggesting that Taiwanese sex proprietors have increasingly turned to bringing in mainland women or foreign women through legal means to work in the sex industry to lessen the risks of being seized.

大陸女子在臺從事色情行業統計表

	總 計	偷渡			合法入境		
		計	賣 淫	其他色情	計	賣 淫	其他色情
91年	2,498人次	653人次	642人次	11人次	1,845人次	1,728人次	117人次
92年	2,411人次	926人次	894人次	32人次	1,485人次	1,226人次	259人次
93年	2,085人次	332人次	321人次	11人次	1,753人次	1,573人次	180人次
94年	1,318人次	50人次	46人次	4人次	1,268人次	1,079人次	189人次
合計	8,312人次	1,961人次	1,903人次	58人次	6,351人次	5,606人次	745人次

（資料來源：內政部警政署安檢組）

Table of statistics on mainland Chinese women engaged in the sex industry

	Total	Stow away			Legal entry		
		Subtotal	Prostitution	Other sex industry	Subtotal	Prostitution	Other sex industry
2003	2,411 person/entries	926 person/entries	894 entries	32 person/entries	1,485 entries	1,226 person/entries	259 person/entries
2004	2,085 person/entries	332 person/entries	321 person/entries	11 person/entries	1,753 person/entries	1,573 person/entries	180 person/entries
2005	1,318 person/entries	50 person/entries	46 person/entries	4 person/entries	1,268 person/entries	1,079 person/entries	189 person/entries
Total	8,312 person/entries	1,961 person/entries	1,903 person/entries	58 person/entries	6,351 person/entries	5,606 person/entries	745 person/entries

Source: Security inspection section, Police Administration, the Ministry of the Interior



三、利用漁船偷渡案有逐年降低之趨勢：

依據近六年來全國性或本署查緝偷渡人數統計資料，均有逐年降低之趨勢，顯示近年來全國統合其他治安單位全力查緝偷渡活動，已收嚇阻之效；另新修正之兩岸人民關係條例已提高加重涉案國人之刑責，並針對涉案漁船（民）處以沒入及證照撤銷等處分，仲介集團因而轉由利用探親、觀光或持有假證件等方式，合法安排大陸地區人民來台。

四、假漁工成為大陸男性偷渡犯新興犯罪模式：

經分析去（94）年靖海專案期間查獲大陸偷渡犯人數，發現緝獲之男性偷渡犯887人中有276人具有漁工身分者，達31.12%，顯現近期利用漁工管道偷渡來台有增加趨勢，恐成為新興偷渡管道或為不法分子所利用。

陸、具體精進作為：

一、加強諮詢連繫指導，廣拓案件線索來源：

- （一）並就轄區漁港、漁村、漁會組織、涉案船筏及其相關行業，持續加強諮詢部署，以提昇整體諮詢能量，廣拓相關線索來源。
- （二）持續辦理「漁事服務」、「漁事宣導」等海巡服務工作，爭取漁民認同，鼓勵漁民檢舉偷渡犯罪線索，並宣導民眾善用「118」海巡服務報案系統、檢舉電子信箱等，以拓展相關線

III. The number of smuggling cases via the fishing boat is on a declining trend year by year

The most recent six years' statistics show that there is a steadily declining trend on the number of illegal migrants reported nationwide or intercepted by the Coast Guard Administration (CGA), suggesting that the trafficking crackdown actions integrating the strength of other law enforcement agencies nationwide have achieved a deterring yield. In addition, with the newly amended Cross-strait People's Relations Act bringing up penalties against local residents involved in the case, and enlisting provisions governing the confiscation of fishing boats and fishermen involved in the case and the revocation of documents, brokering rings have turned to arranging mainland residents to gain entry legally to Taiwan through the means of family reunion, tourism, or holding fake ID's.

IV. Faking as fishermen has become an emerging criminal mode among mainland male migrants

Analysis on the number of illegal mainland migrants found during the 2005 sea eradication project period found 276 illegal migrants among the 887 illegal migrants held a fisherman identity, or at 31.12%, which suggested a rise in trafficking illegal migrants through the means of fake fishermen identity, which might become an alternative stow away means or manipulated by unscrupulous criminals.

Part VI Tangible refinement acts

I. To step up the informant contact guidance for expanding the source of case leads

- (I) To step up the informant deployment on all fishing ports, fishing villages, fishermen association organization, boats and rafts with prior records and related industries within a jurisdiction in search of excelling the overall informant capabilities, and expanding the source of relevant leads.
- (II) To continue staging pertinent maritime service work, including the "fishery service", "fishery awareness campaigning" in search of securing the fishermen's recognition, to encourage the fishermen to report tips on criminal clues, and to promote the public in making smart use of the "118" Coast guard case reporting service system, tip-off mailbox and the like for expanding the source of pertinent leads.



索來源。

二、就蒐獲之集團組織，強化偵查蒐證作為：

- (一) 針對目前蒐獲國內專門從事偷渡活動之仲介偷渡集團，分工所屬偵防單位採計畫性偵查作為，並就符合「兩岸人民關係條例」、「檢肅流氓條例」及「組織犯罪防制條例」之相關涉案對象聲請、實施通訊監察作業，以確實掌握集團動向，適時查緝。
- (二) 落實偵訊與清詢作為，並依案犯指認及證據情形，即時傳訊幕後主嫌、載運漁船船主、船長、船員及涉嫌藏匿、雇用或色情仲介集團與偷渡管道、模式等資料，並實施研析、比對建構偷渡集團犯罪網路，建立犯罪查詢資料庫，俾利爾後查緝部署及案件偵辦之參據。

三、強化漁港安檢措施，嚴密監控可疑船筏：

就蒐整之列管船筏，責由安檢單位嚴密監控其不法動態，並於該等船筏出港後，即通報雷達站賦予船隻監控編號，要求各安檢所（站）配合在航巡防艦、艇實施嚴密交接掌握。

四、提高岸海巡邏密度，減少海防勤務漏洞：

為有效掌握海域目標動態，由海巡署協調配合內政部空中勤務總隊勤務航次，針對進入我24浬海域及沿岸際航行之船隻實施目標辨識、蒐證及監控，並回報勤務指揮中心指揮在航巡防艦、艇共同實施監控，適時進行驅離、登臨及查緝。為加強海域勤務

II. To strengthen relevant investigation and evidence gathering act on organization groups uncovered

- (I) To adopt systematic surveillance and investigation on identified local human-trafficking brokering rings and scouting units as per their task division, and to petition and conduct wire tap on pertinent individuals suspected of case involvement as per the "Cross-strait people's relations act", "Gangster eradication act", and "Organized crime prevention act" in search of precisely grasping the crime rings' moves and timely investigation and crackdown.
- (II) To enforce interrogation and inquiry actions, and to timely subpoena masterminds, fishing boat owner in charge of transshipping, captain, crew based on identification provided by case suspects and case evidence in grappling the intelligence on means by which the suspects are concealed, hired, suspicious sex broking rings, trafficking means and so forth, and to conduct analysis and comparison on the criminal network of human trafficking rings for establishing a crime inquiry database, which would facilitate subsequent investigation/crackdown deployment and as the premise for case investigation.

III. To strengthen fishing port security inspection by stringently monitoring suspicious boats and rafts

With regard to gathering information on fishing boats and rafts enlisted for monitoring, the security inspection units are asked to conduct stringent surveillance on illicit movements, and report the radar station to assign a surveillance number once the suspected boats and rafts set sail by demanding all security offices and stations in supporting stringent handover and information grappling with patrol cutters and boats on duty.

IV. To bring up the coastal and sea patrol density for reducing loophole in sea patrol duties

To effectively grapple target movements at sea, the CGA has coordinated and collaborated with the Ministry of the Interior aerial duty brigade's duty flight schedule to induct target recognition, evidence gathering and surveillance on ships navigating within Taiwan's 24 nautical miles and along the costal waters, and surveillance data are forwarded to the duty command center to command cutters and patrol boats on duty to jointly conduct surveillance monitoring, and timely deployment of expelling, boarding inspection and crackdown. To strengthen maritime duty deployment, there is a need to streamline the



部署，應統籌各海巡隊現有巡防艦、艇，加強海上巡防勤務，增加巡弋航次並延長巡邏勤務時間，實施多重攔截，以提昇海上打擊偷渡犯罪能力。關於海岸勤務部分，依據清詢資料及蒐獲之線情，結合轄區地形特性，打破勤務慣性，採不定時、不定點、有計畫，但無常規可循之勤務派遣，並結合雷達涵蓋面，大膽節約兵力，針對地形複雜之重點地區及次要地區，採高、低密度巡邏勤務及規劃部署查緝兵力，冀期有效提昇岸際查緝偷渡犯罪之能力。

五、發揮雷情偵蒐功能，主導岸海聯合勤務：

- (一) 由岸際雷達偵測發現有自外海進入12浬之航行船隻，除即賦予監控編號，持續進行監控外，並由勤務指揮中心協調空勤總隊協勤航次實施目標辨識，適時指揮在航巡防艦、艇前往採取必要之登臨、查緝及查扣作為。
- (二) 雷達系統在6浬內偵測發現有突然出現、航向（速）不定、由外海駛進作業漁區停滯或併靠滯留等可疑之航行目標，除由勤務指揮中心依雷情研判後，通報在航巡防艦、艇前往共同實施監控，適時進行登臨、查緝外，並通報近岸巡防艇、及岸際機動兵力完成勤務整備。
- (三) 雷達系統於3浬至岸際之間海域監偵發現有快速航向岸際、進入雷達盲區、沿岸際航行及滯留岸際前方海域等可疑航行目

maritime patrol flotillas' existing cutters and patrol boats in strengthening the sea patrol deployment, increase the number of patrol voyages and extend the patrol duty hours by implementing multilayer interceptions, which would poise to raise the CGA to strike illegal immigrant capabilities at sea. For shore duties, it is prudent to integrate the geographical features based on the inquired data and gathered leads by taking to a random timing and locale, yet systematic duty deployment scheme without predictable routines, which would surpass the customary practice, together with integrating the radar's coverage in boldly reducing the manpower, catering to focused areas and secondary areas in complex terrain for deploying high-, low-density patrol missions and planning the deployment of crackdown forces in anticipation of effectively accelerating the crackdown capabilities against stow away crime.

V. To excel the radar surveillance function for leading joint costal-sea missions

- (I) The shore radars, upon detecting navigating ships enter the 12 nautical mile zone from the open sea, would assign a surveillance number to continue monitoring, and the duty command center would coordinate with the aerial duty squadron's duty flight schedule for target identification, and timely command patrol cutters and boats on duty to respond by boarding inspection, crackdown and impoundment actions.
- (II) When the radar system detects suspicious navigation targets within the six nautical miles that appear suddenly, in random navigation direction or speed, lingering or clustering in the fishing grounds coming from the open sea, the duty command center, upon assessing the radar intelligence, would then notify the patrol cutters or boats on duty to jointly conduct surveillance, timely deploy boarding inspection and crackdown, and also notify nearby ships and shore reconnaissance forces to conclude the duty deployment.
- (III) When the radar system detects any suspicious target at the rapid navigation speed toward shore, or entering the radar blind spot, sailing along the coast or lingering along the coast, the duty command center would command the shore lookout posts and the reconnaissance units to conduct joint surveillance, in addition to notifying the coastal patrol boat to conduct surveillance, with necessary boarding inspection and crackdown staged at the nearby seas or river mouth.



標，即由勤務指揮中心指揮岸置瞭望哨及機動組共同實施監控，另通報近岸巡防艇前往查看監控，並於附近海域或河道口採取必要之登臨與查緝。

柒、結語：

偷渡犯罪組織仲介大陸地區人民來台從事非法工作，從而衍生之傳染病蔓延、逼良為娼、販賣人口，並危害社會治安、國家安全等問題，因此，海巡署除持續要求所屬單位，積極研究、創新反偷渡執行技巧，對幕後仲介偷渡集團，持續追查到底以瓦解其組織外，同時更將積極建立兩岸共同打擊犯罪機制，務使仲介偷渡、色情集團等犯罪組織幕後首腦分子，無法隱身於幕後操縱相關不法活動，以維護社會治安，確保國家安全。

（本文作者任職於海巡署情報處）

Part VII Recapitulation

Issues derived from illegal immigrant trafficking rings' brokering mainland migrants to work in Taiwan illegally not only lead to spreading contagious diseases, coercing women into forced prostitution, and human trafficking, but also risk to jeopardize the island's social order and national security. In response to which, the CGA vows not only to continue demand its subordinate units to actively research, innovate counter-trafficking implementation techniques for cracking down and infiltrating the trafficking brokering rings behind the scene, but also to aggressively establish a cross-strait joint criminal infiltration mechanism, which would expose the criminal masterminds behind criminal organizations of trafficking rings and prostitution rings and so forth from manipulating the illicit acts behind the scene to better maintain the social order and reassure the national security.

(The author is currently work in the Department of Intelligence, Coast Guard Administration.)





76年至94年全國緝獲偷渡犯人數統計表

年度	男	比率	女	比率	小計
76年	-	-	-	-	762
77年	-	-	-	-	2,260
78年	-	-	-	-	3,384
79年	-	-	-	-	5,626
80年	-	-	-	-	3,998
81年	-	-	-	-	5,446
82年	5,856	95.53%	274	4.47%	6,130
83年	3,067	95.34%	150	4.66%	3,217
84年	2,029	93.03%	152	6.97%	2,181
85年	1,432	87.91%	197	12.09%	1,629
86年	994	90.94%	99	9.06%	1,093
87年	1,023	91.75%	92	8.25%	1,115
88年	1,653	93.81%	109	6.19%	1,762
89年	1,201	78.65%	326	21.35%	1,527
90年	872	59.36%	597	40.64%	1,469
91年	826	40.65%	1,206	59.35%	2,032
92年	538	15.56%	2,920	84.44%	3,458
93年	706	39.60%	1,077	60.40%	1,783
94年	887	82.97%	182	17.03%	1,069
總計					49,941

資料來源：76-81年擷取行政院大陸委員會統計資料（http://www.gio.gov.tw/info/mainland/back/ti_51.htm）

82-93年引用內政部入出境管理局統計數據

94年數據由國家安全局「靖海專案」協調管制組統計



Table of statistics on smuggled migrants caught nationwide between 1987 and 2005

Year	Men	Ratio	Women	Ratio	Subtotal
1987	-	-	-	-	762
1988	-	-	-	-	2,260
1989	-	-	-	-	3,384
1990	-	-	-	-	5,626
1991	-	-	-	-	3,998
1992	-	-	-	-	5,446
1993	5,856	95.53%	274	4.47%	6,130
1994	3,067	95.34%	150	4.66%	3,217
1995	2,029	93.03%	152	6.97%	2,181
1996	1,432	87.91%	197	12.09%	1,629
1997	994	90.94%	99	9.06%	1,093
1998	1,023	91.75%	92	8.25%	1,115
1999	1,653	93.81%	109	6.19%	1,762
2000	1,201	78.65%	326	21.35%	1,527
2001	872	59.36%	597	40.64%	1,469
2002	826	40.65%	1,206	59.35%	2,032
2003	538	15.56%	2,920	84.44%	3,458
2004	706	39.60%	1,077	60.40%	1,783
2005	887	82.97%	182	17.03%	1,069
Total					49,941

Source: Statistics for 1987 to 1992 derived from statistics by the Mainland Affairs Council, Executive Yuan at http://www.gio.gov.tw/info/mainland/back/ti_51.htm).

Statistics for 1993 to 2004 derived from statistics by the Ministry of the Interiors, arrival, departure and immigration administration.

Statistics for 2005 derived from statistics by the National Security Bureau, sea-eradication coordination control section.