

## 壹、人員概況

105 年底本署編制員額計 13,548 人，較上（104）年底減少 2,072 人，主要係 105 年 12 月起為因應海岸巡防總局（以下簡稱海岸總局）推動募兵制實需，並達編現合一目的，修正該總局下轄三十三個全軍職單位編制表所致；預算員額 6,264 人，較上年底淨減 41 人。

105 年底現有員額計 11,425 人，較上年底減少 1,636 人，其中署本部 279 人，占 2.4%，減少 10 人；海岸總局 8,561 人，占 74.9%，減少 1,661 人；海洋巡防總局（以下簡稱海洋總局）2,585 人，占 22.6%，增加 35 人。

若依身分別觀察，軍職人員計 8,342 人（含志願役 7,102 人，義務役 1,240 人），占 73.0%，較上年底減少 1,657 人；文職人員 3,083 人，占 27.0%，增加 21 人，其中警察人員 2,051 人，占 18.0%，增加 32 人；一般公務人員 669 人，占 5.9%，減少 8 人；關務人員 114 人，占 1.0%，減少 9 人；含技工、工友、約聘僱人員之其他人員 249 人，占 2.2%，增加 6 人。

105 年底不含志願役上士以下士官兵及義務役人員之現職員工 5,635 人中，以男性職員 5,154 人為主，占

## I . Staff Profile

By the end of 2016, the organized staff number of Coast Guard Administration (CGA) was 13,548 persons, less 2,072 persons than last year mainly in response to the actual need of Coastal Patrol Directorate General (hereinafter referred to as CPDG) to promote the voluntary system of recruitment and revise the organized table of thirty-three full military units in order to achieve the same number of the organized staff and the current staff since the end of December 2016; and the budgeted staff number was 6,264 persons, less 41 persons than last year.

By the end of 2016, the current staff number of CGA was 11,425 persons, less 1,636 persons than last year, among which 279 persons were in CGA headquarter, accounting for 2.4%, with a decrease of 10 persons. 8,561 persons in CPDG, accounting for 74.9%, with a decrease of 1,661 persons; 2,585 persons in Maritime Patrol Directorate General (hereinafter referred to as MPDG), accounting for 22.6%, with an increase of 35 persons.

If an observation is made by status, the military personnel amounted to 8,342 persons (including 7,102 persons of voluntary military and 1,240 persons of compulsory military), accounting for 73.0%, less 1,657 persons than last year. The civilian personnel amounted to 3,083 persons, accounting for 27.0%, with an increase of 21 persons, among which there were 2,051 police officers, accounting for 18.0%, with an increase of 32 persons; 669 general public servants, accounting for 5.9%, decreased by 8 persons; 114 customs officers, accounting for 1.0%, decreased by 9 persons. The other staff amounted to 249 persons, including mechanics, janitors and contracted employees, accounting for 2.2%, with an increase of 6 persons.

By the end of 2016, among the current staff of 5,635 persons, excluding voluntary non-commissioned officers and soldiers under Chief Petty Officers,

91.5%；女性職員僅 481 人，占 8.5%。平均年齡 37.9 歲，年齡層中以 30~39 歲 1,924 人居多，占 34.1%；教育程度則以大學以上畢業者 3,056 人最多，占 54.2%；專科畢業者 1,516 人次之，占 26.9%；高中（職）畢業者 996 人居第三，占 17.7%。

and compulsory military personnel, mainly was male staff of 5,154 persons, accounting for 91.5%. The female staff was only 481 persons, accounting for 8.5%; as for the average age was 37.9 years old. In the age groups, 1,924 persons were mostly from 30 to 39 years old, accounting for 34.1%. As for education, 3,056 persons who graduated from university and above were the most high, accounting for 54.2%; 1,516 persons who graduated from junior college were ranked the second, accounting for 26.9%; 996 persons who graduated from senior (vocational) high school were ranked the third, accounting for 17.7%.

圖 1.1 現有員額統計  
Figure 1.1 The Statistics of Current Staff

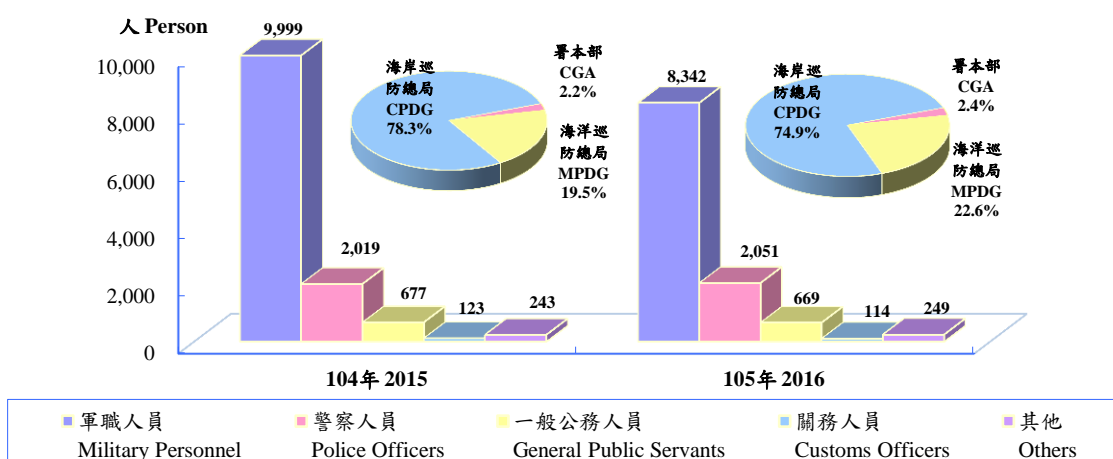


表 1.1 現職員工統計表  
Table 1.1 The Statistics of In-service Staff

年別 End of Year	現職員工 In-service Staff	依性別分 By Sex		依年齡別分 By Age				依教育程度分 By Education			
		男 Male	女 Female	29歲以下 Under 29 Years Old	30~39歲 30~39 Years Old	40~49歲 40~49 Years Old	50歲以上 Above 50 Years Old	大學以上 Above University	專科 Junior College	高中(職) Senior High (Vocational) School	國中以下 Under Junior High School
94年底2005	6,627	6,275	352	2,639	2,443	1,078	467	1,607	2,245	2,605	170
95年底2006	6,331	5,978	353	2,275	2,491	1,065	500	1,666	2,207	2,287	171
96年底2007	6,148	5,788	360	1,940	2,521	1,155	532	1,721	2,159	2,098	170
97年底2008	6,398	6,034	364	2,038	2,553	1,272	535	1,994	2,042	2,187	175
98年底2009	6,776	6,398	378	2,249	2,626	1,339	562	2,325	1,962	2,320	169
99年底2010	6,680	6,306	374	2,078	2,594	1,425	583	2,409	1,894	2,260	117
100年底2011	6,521	6,135	386	1,886	2,535	1,529	571	2,476	1,768	2,145	132
101年底2012	6,528	6,111	417	1,781	2,511	1,624	612	2,513	1,734	2,126	155
102年底2013	6,720	6,270	450	1,884	2,506	1,678	652	2,681	1,700	2,160	179
103年底2014	6,887	6,359	528	1,889	2,617	1,710	671	3,036	1,725	2,044	82
104年底2015	5,650	5,182	468	1,185	2,082	1,750	633	2,975	1,554	1,049	72
105年底2016	5,635	5,154	481	1,278	1,924	1,770	663	3,056	1,516	996	67
105年底結構比 2016 Structure Rate	100.0	91.5	8.5	22.7	34.1	31.4	11.8	54.2	26.9	17.7	1.2

說明：「現職員工」不含義務役人員，自98年7月起亦不含志願士兵，自104年8月起又不含志願役上士以下士官。  
Note: "In-service Staff" does not contain the compulsory military personnel, the voluntary soldiers since July 2009, and the voluntary Non-commissioned Officers under Chief Petty Officers since August 2015.

## 貳、業務績效

## II. Business Performance

### 一、整體業務績效分析

### 1. Overall Business Performance Analysis

本署業務績效依案件類別可區分為查獲槍砲彈藥刀械、查獲毒品、查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品、查獲非法入出國、查獲人口販運、查獲經濟犯罪之專案工作、取締非法越區捕魚、維護海域海岸資源、災難救護及服務工作與其他海巡績效等 10 大類。本節先就整體業務績效案件數、嫌犯人數進行分析，下節則分就各類別分析。

The business performance of CGA can be divided by case characteristics, into such 10 categories as “Seizure of Guns, Ammunition and Knives”, “Seizure of Drugs”, “Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods”, “Seizure of Illegal Entry/Exit”, “Seizure of Human Trafficking”, “Seizure of Projects about Economic Crimes”, “Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing”, “Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources”, “Disaster Rescues and Service Works” and “Other Business Performance”. In this section, the number of overall business performance cases and the number of suspects will be first analyzed, and each category of business performance will be analyzed in next section.

#### (一) 績效案件數統計

#### 1.1 Statistics of Performance Cases

##### 1. 績效案件數結構與變動

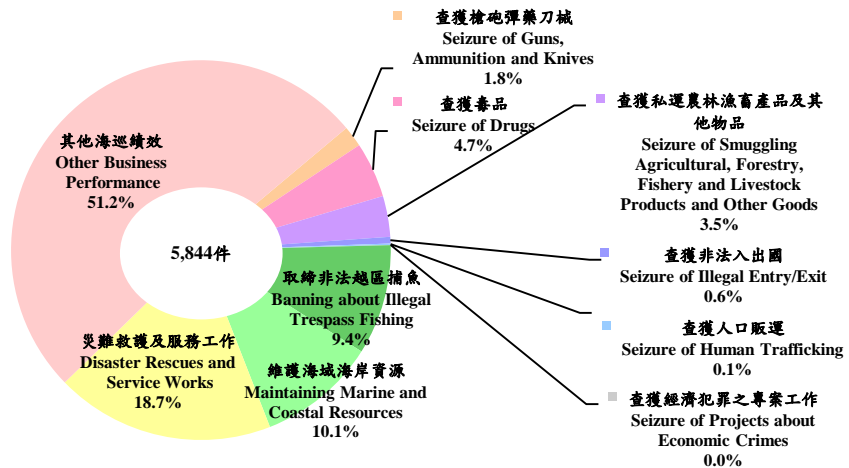
##### 1.1.1 Structure and changes of performance cases

105 年本署業務績效總案件數 5,631 件，若加計跨類別案件合計 5,844 件中，以其他海巡績效 2,990

There were total 5,631 business performance cases of CGA in 2016, if cross-categories cases

圖 2.1 105 年各類業務績效案件結構

Figure 2.1 2016 Structure of Business Performance Cases



件居首，占 51.2%；災難救護及服務工作 1,090 件次之，占 18.7%；維護海域海岸資源 591 件再次之，占 10.1%。與上年比較，105 年業務績效總案件數增加 700 件或 14.2%；若加計跨類別案件則增加 687 件或 13.3%，其中以其他海巡績效增加 550 件最多，維護海域海岸資源增加 110 件次之。

## 2. 績效案件數投入結構

105 年業務績效總案件數中，平均每一案件出勤人數 9.5 人、每一案件出勤使用時間 17.5 小時、每一案件出勤船數 0.4 艘。若以各類別觀察，平均每一案件以查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品所投入人力最多，平均需 13.6 人；平

were counted, the total number of cases was 5,844, among which Other Business Performance with 2,990 cases was the most, accounting for 51.2%; the next was Disaster Rescues and Service Works with 1,090 cases, accounting for 18.7%; the third was Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources with 591 cases, accounting for 10.1%. Comparing with last year, the total business performance cases in 2016 increased by 700 cases or 14.2%, and if cross-categories cases were counted, they increased by 687 cases or 13.3%, among which Other Business Performance with an increase of 550 cases was the most, and Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources with an increase of 110 cases was the second.

### 1.1.2 Input structure of performance cases

Among total business performance in 2016, averagely there were 9.5 persons for duty attendance, 17.5 hours spent in duty attendance, and 0.4 vessels for duty attendance for each case. To observe in terms of category, averagely the manpower input in Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and

表 2.1 105 年業務績效統計表  
Table 2.1 2016 Business Performance Statistics

	案件數(件次) Case(No.-Case)	較104年增減數 Compared with 2015	平均每一案件Duty Attendance Each Case		
			出勤人數(人次) Average Persons(Person-Case)	出勤使用時間(小時) Average Time(Hour)	出勤船數(艘) Average Vessels(No.)
總案件數(件) Total Cases (No.)	5,631	700	9.5	17.5	0.4
合計(1-10項) Total (1-10 Items)	5,844	687	9.8	18.4	0.4
1. 查獲槍砲彈藥刀械 Seizure of Guns, Ammunition and Knives	105	20	7.8	16.0	-
2. 查獲毒品 Seizure of Drugs	276	75	7.7	15.8	-
3. 查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品 Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods	203	60	13.6	9.9	0.1
4. 查獲非法入出國 Seizure of Illegal Entry/Exit	33	-4	5.4	8.4	-
5. 查獲人口販運 Seizure of Human Trafficking	7	7	7.9	12.7	-
6. 查獲經濟犯罪之專案工作 Seizure of Projects about Economic Crimes	1	-5	12.0	8.0	-
7. 取締非法越區捕魚 Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing	548	-74	12.2	19.5	1.2
8. 維護海域海岸資源 Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources	591	110	7.2	10.6	0.5
9. 災難救護及服務工作 Disaster Rescues and Service Works	1,090	-52	13.4	15.1	0.6
10. 其他海巡績效 Other Business Performance	2,990	550	8.6	22.0	0.3

說明：因同一案件涉及2種以上類別時，每1類各計1件次，惟總案件數僅以1件計算，故總案件數小於或等於各類別合計數。

Note: If a case is involved with two kinds of category, each category is counted one case respectively; however, total cases will be counted one case, therefore, total cases will be smaller than or equal to the total number of each category.

均每一案件所需出勤使用時間，以其他海巡績效最高，平均達 22.0 小時；平均每一案件所需出勤船數則以取締非法越區捕魚 1.2 艘最多。

### 3.各單位績效案件數統計

依單位別觀察，105 年海岸總局業務績效總案件數計查處 3,353 件，占 59.5%，其中以南部地區巡防局 1,880 件最多，查處類別主要以其他海巡績效為主；北部地區巡防局 656 件居次，以其他海巡績效、災難救護及服務工作為主。海洋總局計查處 2,278 件，占 40.5%，其中澎湖海巡隊（199 件）、北區機動海巡隊（190 件）、高雄海巡隊（182 件）居前三名，其查處類別多集中於取締非法越區捕魚、災難救護及

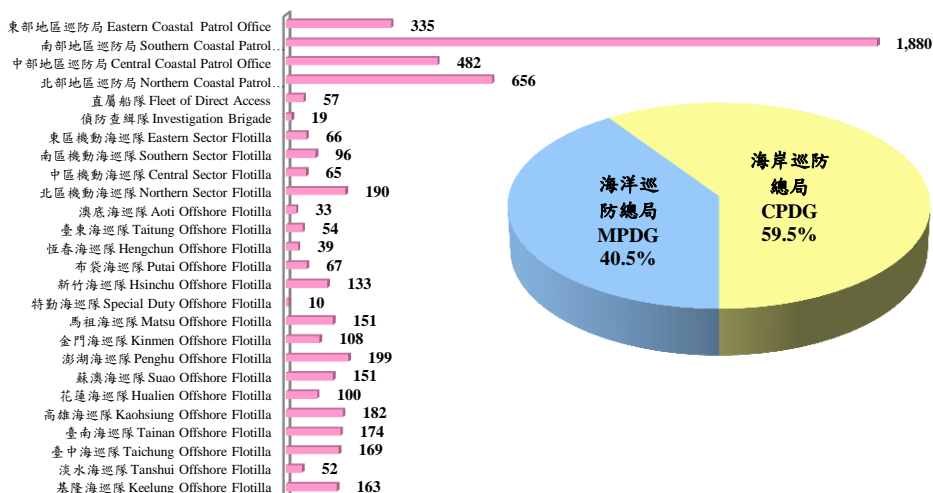
Livestock Products and Other Goods was the most for each case, with 13.6 persons needed on average. For the average of required time for duty attendance of each case, 22.0 hours were spent most in Other Business Performance. As for the average number of vessels for duty attendance of each case, 1.2 vessels were shown in Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing as the most.

#### 1.1.3 The statistics of performance cases by sector

To make an observation by sector, among total business performance in 2016, CPDG seized 3,353 cases, accounting for 59.5%, among which Southern Coastal Patrol Office seized 1,880 cases as the most with the main categories as Other Business Performance. Northern Coastal Patrol Office seized 656 cases as the second with the main types as Other Business Performance, and Disaster Rescues and Service Works. MPDG seized 2,278 cases, accounting for 40.5%, among which the top three were Penghu Offshore Flotilla (199 cases), Northern Sector Flotilla (190 cases), and Kaohsiung Offshore Flotilla (182 cases); Banning about Illegal

圖 2.2 105 年業務績效案件數統計—按機關分

Figure 2.2 2016 The Statistics of Business Performance Cases — by Sector



服務工作與其他海巡績效三類。

#### 4. 績效案件查獲處理區域

若將查獲處理區域分為海域、岸際、港口、河道、內陸和機場等6個區域，105年查獲處理區域主要集中於港口(占41.3%)、海域(34.8%)、岸際(14.7%)、內陸(8.6%)4個區域。若以縣市別觀察，金門、連江、澎湖等三個離島縣市合計查獲1,670件，占29.7%；臺灣本島則以屏東縣查獲處理879件最多，占15.6%，高雄市523件，占9.3%次之，新北市432件，占7.7%再次之。

Trespass Fishing, Disaster Rescues and Service Works, and Other Business Performance were three major categories of seized cases.

#### 1.1.4 Seized area for performance cases

If the seized areas are divided into six areas as sea, coast, port, waterway, inland and airport, in 2016, the seized areas were four as port accounting for 41.3%, sea accounting for 34.8%, coast accounting for 14.7%, and inland accounting for 8.6% in turn. If an observation is made by county/city, there were 1,670 seized cases in three counties as Kinmen, Lienchiang, and Penghu in offshore islands of Taiwan, accounting for 29.7%. In Taiwan Island, there were 879 seized cases in Pingtung County as the top one, accounting for 15.6%, 523 seized cases in Kaohsiung City as the second, accounting for 9.3%, and 432 seized cases in New Taipei City as the third, accounting for 7.7%.

## (二) 查獲嫌犯人數統計

### 1. 查獲嫌犯性別與國籍

105年本署業務績效查獲總嫌

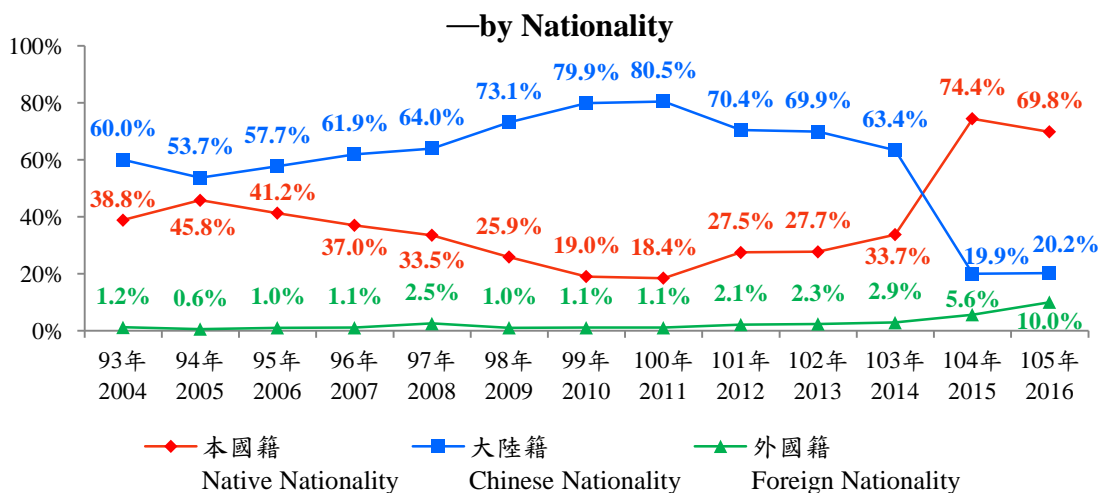
## 1.2 Statistics of the Suspects Seized

### 1.2.1 The suspects seized by sex and nationality

There were total 4,048 suspects seized for business performance of CGA in 2016, with an increase of 910 persons, comparing with last year that mainly because the suspects for Other Business

圖 2.3 歷年業務績效案件嫌犯統計—按國籍分

Figure 2.3 The Statistics of Suspects for Business Performance for Years





犯 4,048 人，較上年比較增 910 人，主因其他海巡績效嫌犯增 420 人、維護海域海岸資源嫌犯增 147 人、查獲毒品增 140 人及取締非法越區捕魚嫌犯增 132 人所致。若依嫌犯國籍觀察，本國籍嫌犯 2,825 人，占 69.8%；大陸籍 817 人，占 20.2%；外國籍 406 人，占 10.0%。若以性別觀察，男性 3,897 人，高逾九成六；女性 151 人，則僅占 3.7%。

## 2. 查獲嫌犯按年齡分

105 年查獲之嫌犯中，七成四集中於 30 歲至未滿 60 歲年齡者；60 歲以上者亦占 13.5%。各案件類別中，查獲槍砲彈藥刀械、查獲毒品之嫌犯以 30 歲至未滿 50 歲者居多；查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品之嫌犯以 40 歲至未滿 60 歲為主；取締非法越區捕魚之嫌犯以 30 歲至未滿 60 歲者居多；維護海域海岸資源及其他海巡績效之嫌犯則分布於 30 歲以上，並以 50 歲至未滿 60 歲者居多。

## 3. 查獲嫌犯按教育程度分

105 年查獲之嫌犯中，以不識字（含不詳）者 1,884 人最多，約占五成；國（初）中程度者 738 人

Performance increased by 420 persons, the suspects for Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources increased by 147 persons, the suspects for Seizure of Drugs increased by 140 persons and the suspects for Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing increased by 132 persons. If an observation is made by nationality, there were 2,825 natives, accounting for 69.8%, 817 Chinese suspects, accounting for 20.2%, and 406 foreigners, accounting for 10.0%. If an observation is made by sex, 3,897 persons were male, accounting for 96.3%, and 151 persons were female, accounting for 3.7% only.

### 1.2.2 The suspects seized by age

Among the suspects seized in 2016, most was 30 ~ 59 years old, accounting for 73.6%; those who over 60 years old was accounting for 13.5%. In terms of case category, the suspects of Seizure of Guns, Ammunition and Knives, Seizure of Drugs were most 30 ~ 49 years old; the suspects of Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods were most 40 ~ 59 years old; the suspects of Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing were most 30 ~ 59 years old; the suspects of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources and Other Business Performance were distributed in over 30 years old and most 50 ~ 59 years old.

### 1.2.3 The suspects seized by education

Among the suspects seized in 2016, most were 1,884 persons of illiterate (including unknown), accounting for 46.5%; the next were 738 persons graduated from junior (vocational) high school, accounting for 18.2%; the third were 700 persons graduated from elementary school, accounting for 17.3%; the fourth were 609 persons graduated from senior (vocational) high school, accounting for 15.0%. In terms of case category, the suspects of Seizure of Guns, Ammunition and Knives, Seizure of Drugs were most graduated from senior (vocational) high

次之，占 18.2%；國小及高中（職）程度者分別為 700 人及 609 人，居第三、第四，分占 17.3%及 15.0%。各案件類別中，查獲槍砲彈藥刀械、查獲毒品之嫌犯以高中（職）及國（初）中程度者居多；查獲人口販運之嫌犯以高中（職）程度者

school and junior (vocational) high school; the suspects of Seizure of Human Trafficking were most graduated from senior (vocational) high school; the suspects of Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing were most graduated from elementary school; the suspects of Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods, Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources and Other Business Performance most were illiterate

圖 2.4 105 年查獲業務績效案件嫌犯統計—按年齡分  
Figure 2.4 2016 The Statistics of Suspects for Business Performance — by Age

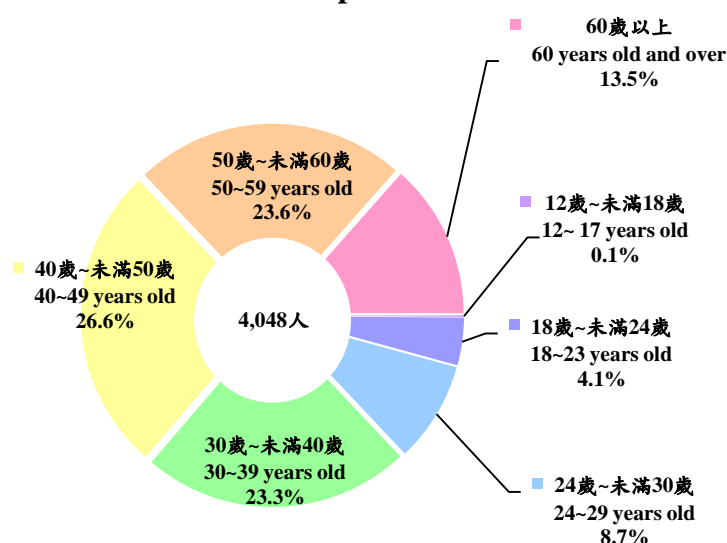
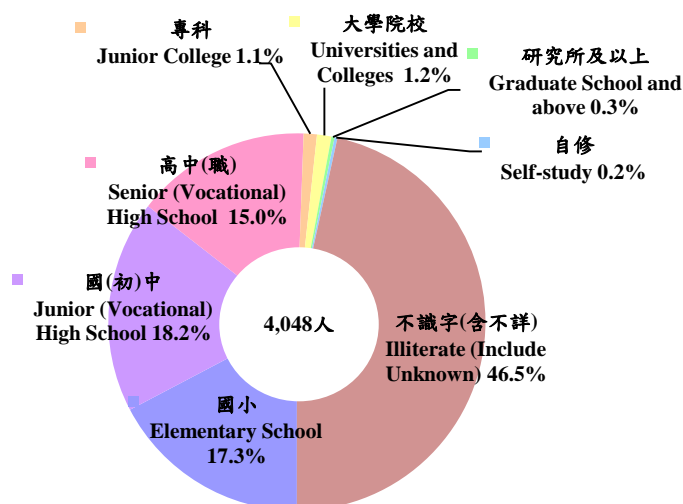


圖 2.5 105 年查獲業務績效案件嫌犯統計—按教育程度分  
Figure 2.5 2016 The Statistics of Suspects for Business Performance — by Education





居多；取締非法越區捕魚之嫌犯以國小程度者居多；查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品、維護海域海岸資源與其他海巡績效之嫌犯則均以不識字（含不詳）者居多。

#### 4. 查獲嫌犯按職業分

105 年查獲之嫌犯中，以從事農林漁牧業生產人員 2,989 人最多，占約七成四。各案件類別中，查獲槍砲彈藥刀械與查獲毒品之嫌犯以無職者居多；餘各類嫌犯多以從事農林漁牧業生產人員為主。

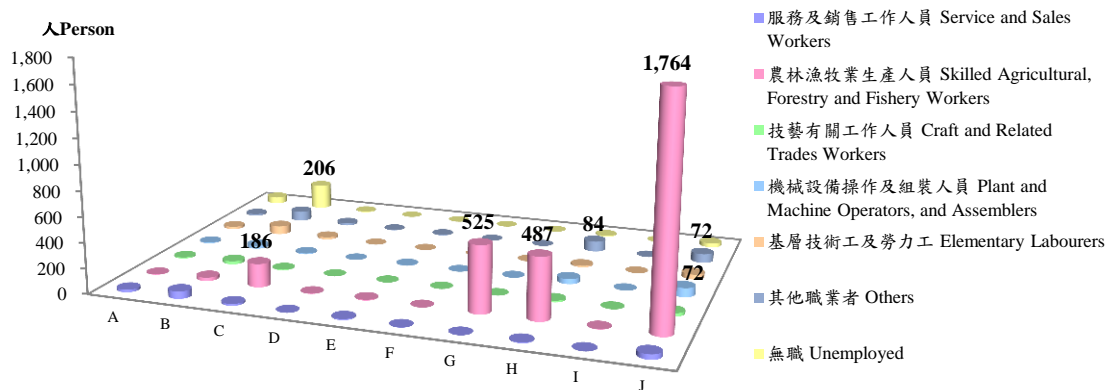
(including unknown).

#### 1.2.4 The suspects seized by occupation

Among the suspects seized in 2016, most were Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers of 2,989 persons, accounting for 73.8%. In terms of case category, most suspects of Seizure of Guns, Ammunition and Knives and Seizure of Drugs were Unemployed. Most suspects of remained seized case were Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers.

圖 2.6 105 年各類別業務績效案件嫌犯統計—按職業分

Figure 2.6 2016 The Statistics of Suspects for Business Performance—by Occupation



- A: 查獲槍砲彈藥刀械 Seizure of Guns, Ammunition and Knives
- B: 查獲毒品 Seizure of Drugs
- C: 查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品 Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods
- D: 查獲非法入出國 Seizure of Illegal Entry/Exit
- E: 查獲人口販運 Seizure of Human Trafficking
- F: 查獲經濟犯罪之專案工作 Seizure of Projects about Economic Crimes
- G: 取締非法越區捕魚 Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing
- H: 維護海域海岸資源 Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources
- I: 災難救護及服務工作 Disaster Rescues and Service Works
- J: 其他海巡績效 Other Business Performance

## 二、 主要案件類別分析

## 2. Analysis of Major Case Categories

### (一) 查獲槍砲彈藥刀械統計

### 2.1 The Statistics of Guns, Ammunition and Knives Seized

105 年查獲槍砲彈藥刀械 105 件，較上年增加 20 件或 23.5%，其中查獲槍枝 135 枝，較上年增加 20 枝；彈類 1,867 顆，減少 875 顆。若將查獲機關分為海岸總局及海洋總局，其中以海岸總局查獲 87 件為主，占 82.9%；海洋總局 18 件，占 17.1%。另查獲區域集中於內陸，占 91.4%。查獲時段以 16 時~18 時、14 時~16 時居前二位，分占 21.0%及 15.2%。

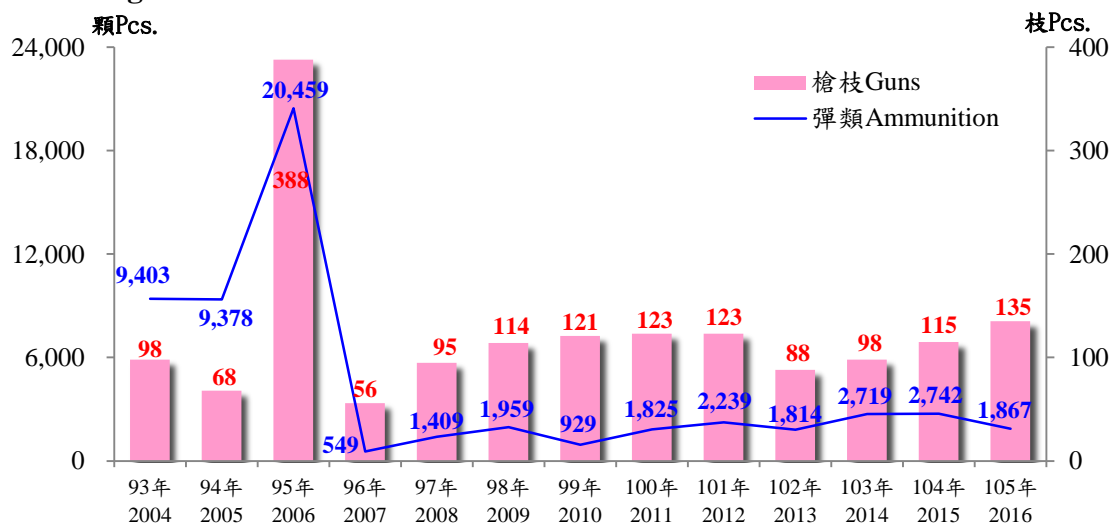
The number of Guns, Ammunition and Knives Seized in 2016 was 105 cases, increased 20 cases or 23.5% than last year, among which 135 seized guns were more 20 pieces than last year. 1,867 pieces of ammunition were decreased by 875 pieces. By seized sector, CPDGC seized 87 cases as the major, accounting for 82.9%; MPDGC seized 18 cases, accounting for 17.1%. As for the areas where the Guns, Ammunition and Knives Seized, inland was the most, accounting for 91.4%. If an observation is made by period, the top two were 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m and 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m, accounting for 21.0%and 15.2% respectively.

若依查獲縣市觀察槍砲彈藥查獲量，查獲槍枝以高雄市 19 枝最多，新竹市 15 枝次之，桃園市 13 枝居第三。另查獲彈類部分，在海峽兩岸共同打擊犯罪實質合作下，

If an observation of Guns and Ammunition Seized is made by county/city, there were 19 pieces of guns seized in Kaohsiung City as the most, 15 pieces seized in Hsinchu City as the second, and 13 pieces seized in Taoyuan City as the third. In terms of ammunition seized, under cross-strait substantive cooperation for fighting against crime, 349 pieces seized in Mainland China as the most, accounting for 18.7%. As for in Taiwan, 266 pieces seized in Kaohsiung

圖 2.7 歷年查獲槍砲彈藥統計

Figure 2.7 The Statistics of Guns and Ammunition Seized for Years



105 年以於中國大陸查獲 349 顆最多，占 18.7%。至我國境內查獲者，則以高雄市 266 顆最多，桃園市 261 顆次之，臺南市 202 顆再次之。

City as the most, 261 pieces seized in Taoyuan City as the second and 202 pieces seized in Tainan City as the third.

## (二) 查獲毒品統計

## 2.2 The Statistics of Drugs Seized

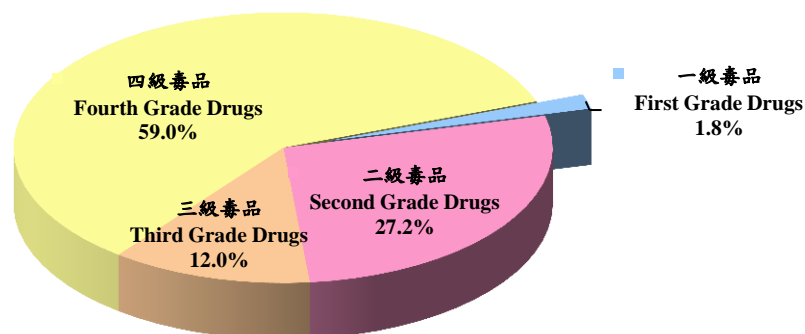
105 年查獲毒品 276 件、3,313.6 公斤，其中，第四級毒品以查獲各類麻黃鹼為主，查獲量 1,954.4 公斤居首，占 59.0%；第二級毒品 902.6 公斤次之，占 27.2%，九成九為查獲安非他命；第三級毒品 398.5 公斤居第三，占 12.0%，九成二為查獲愷他命；第一級毒品則僅 58.1 公斤，占 1.8%。

276 cases and 3,313.6 kg of drugs were seized in 2016, among which 1,954.4 kg of all types of seized ephedrine-based of the Fourth Grade Drugs was the most, accounting for 59.0%；902.6 kg of the Second Grade Drugs were seized, accounting for 27.2% as the second, among which amphetamine accounted for 99.7%；398.5 kg of the Third Grade Drugs were seized, accounting for 12.0% as the third, among which ketamine accounted for 92.0%；58.1 kg of the First Grade Drugs were seized, accounting for 1.8% only.

與上年比較，查獲案件數增加 75 件或 37.3%，查獲第一級至第四級毒品增加 2,163.8 公斤或 1.9 倍，其中以第四級毒品增加 1,374.7 公斤最多，增幅達 2.4 倍；第二級毒

Comparing with last year, the number of seized cases increased by 75 or 37.3%，and the seized drugs of First Grade to Fourth Grade increased by 2,163.8 kg or 188.2%。Among which the seized number of the Fourth Grade Drugs increased by 1,374.7 kg as the most, with an increase rate of 237.1%。Second Grade Drugs increased by 630.7 kg, with an increase rate of 232.0%。The Third Grade Drugs increased by 107.9 kg, with an increase rate of 37.1%。The First Grade Drugs increased by 50.5 kg, with an increase rate of 668.6%。

圖 2.8 105 年查獲毒品數量結構統計  
Figure 2.8 2016 The Statistics of Drugs Seized Structure



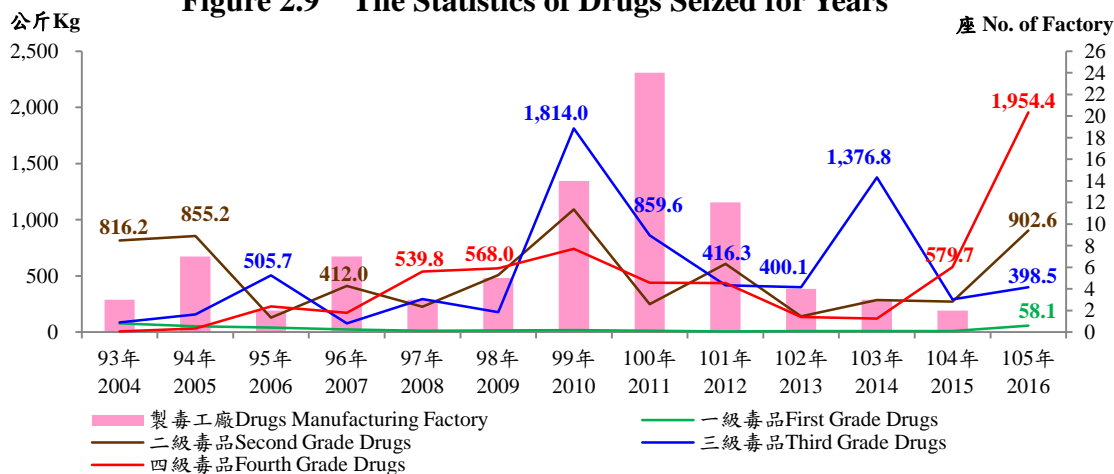
品增加 630.7 公斤或 2.3 倍；第三級毒品增加 107.9 公斤或 37.1%；第一級毒品增加 50.5 公斤或 6.7 倍。

依查獲機關觀察，以海岸總局查獲 237 件為主，占 85.9%；海洋總局 39 件，占 14.1%。另查獲區域集中於內陸地區，占八成八。若依查獲縣市觀察毒品查獲量，在海峽兩岸共同打擊犯罪與國際合作下，105 年查獲毒品數量，以於中國大陸查獲 1,341.8 公斤（第二級毒品 716.8 公斤、第四級毒品 625.0 公斤）最多，占 40.5%；至我國境內查獲者，則以宜蘭縣查獲 847.5 公斤最高；台南市查獲 420.4 公斤居次，屏東縣查獲 226.4 公斤再次之，三者合占 45.1%。

In terms of seized sector, CPDG seized 237 cases as the most, accounting for 85.9%；MPDG seized 39 cases, accounting for 14.1%. As for the areas where the Drugs Seized, inland was the most, accounting for 88.0%. To make an observation on seized amount of drugs by county/city, under cross-strait substantive cooperation for fighting against crime and international cooperation, in 2016, 1,341.8 kg of drugs were seized in Mainland China as the most, accounting for 40.5%, including 716.8 kg of the Second Grade Drugs, and 625.0 kg of the Fourth Grade Drugs. As for in Taiwan, 847.5kg were seized in Yilan County as the first; 420.4 kg were seized in Tainan City as the second; 226.4 kg were seized in Pingtung County as the third. The top three accounted for 45.1% of total numbers.

圖 2.9 歷年查獲毒品統計

Figure 2.9 The Statistics of Drugs Seized for Years



### (三) 查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品統計

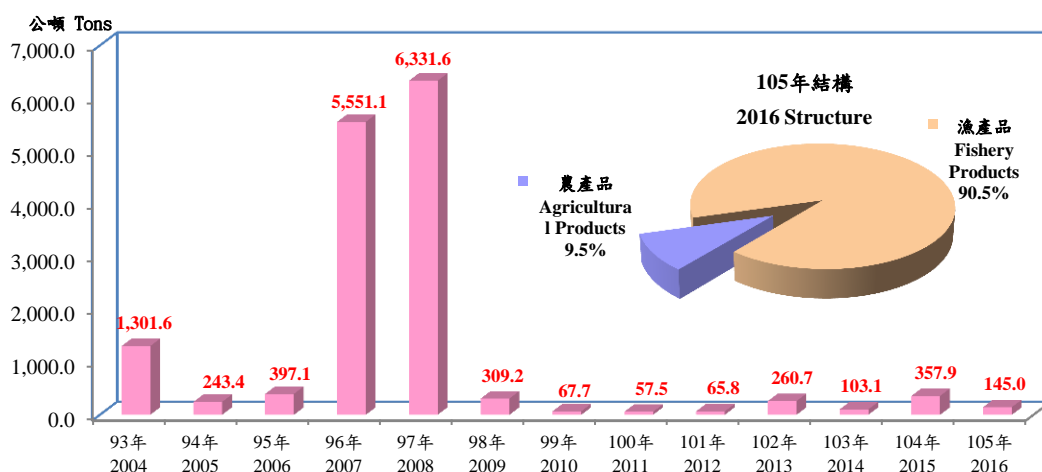
105 年查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品 203 件，較上年增加 60 件或 42.0%。若依查獲機關觀察，以海岸總局查獲件數 191 件最多，占 94.1%。查獲區域主要集中於港口，占 84.2%，餘依序為海域（6.4%）、岸際（4.4%）、內陸（3.9%）及機場（1.0%）。若依走私來源地觀察，以來自中國大陸 148 件最多，占 72.9%；走私來源管道則以郵包 85 件最多，占 41.9%，船舶 44 件次之，占 21.7%，人員（行李）夾帶 41 件再次之，占 20.2%。茲依查獲項目分述如下：

### 2.3 The Statistics of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods Seized

In 2016, there were 203 cases of Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods, more 60 cases or 42.0% than last year. By seized sector, it is found that CPDG was the number one who seized 191 cases, accounting for 94.1%. As for the seized areas, port was the most, accounting for 84.2%, following by sea(6.4%), coast (4.4%), inland (3.9%), and airport (1.0%) in turn. By seized source, 148 cases smuggled from Mainland China were the most, accounting for 72.9%; as for the channel of seized smuggling source, 85 cases smuggling by parcel post were the most, accounting for 41.9%, 44 cases smuggling by vessel were the second, accounting for 21.7%, 41 cases carried by the staff (within the luggage) were the third, accounting for 20.2%. The analysis is described by seized items as follows:

圖 2.10 歷年查獲農林漁畜產品數量統計

Figure 2.10 The Statistics of Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products Seized for Years



## 1. 農林漁畜產品

105 年查獲農林漁畜產品計 124 案、145.0 公噸，較上年增加 67 件、減少 212.9 公噸。其中，農產品查獲 13.8 公噸，多以走私中國大陸香菇為主，查獲量較上年減少 50.5 公噸；漁產品主要以查獲走私大陸花蛤 80.2 公噸、牡蠣 18.1 公噸、黃魚 14.8 公噸為主，查獲量 131.2 公噸，減少 151.2 公噸。另 105 年查獲走私活體動物 1,503 隻中，以查獲食蛇龜、斑龜為主，占 76.4%；走私禽鳥及禽鳥種蛋次之，占 23.1%。

## 2. 其他私運物品

查獲其他私運物品主要含走私菸、酒及其他走私物品等。105 年查獲走私菸計 4,368.4 千包，較上年減少 786.7 千包或 15.3%，其中以外國菸查獲 3,080.0 千包，所占比率 70.5% 最高，較上年減少 241.8 千包或 7.3%；大陸菸 1,288.4 千包，占 29.5% 次之，較上年則減少 544.8 千包或 29.7%。若依查獲縣市觀察，查獲前四大縣市依序為高雄市查獲 1,207.9 千包，台中市（1,172.8 千包）、臺南市（363.8 千包）、屏東縣（361.3 千包），合占 71.1%；另在

## 2.3.1 Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products

In 2016, total 124 cases and 145.0 tons of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products were seized, with an increase of 67 cases and a decrease of 212.9 tons comparing with last year. Among which the seized number of agricultural products was 13.8 tons, and most of which were mushrooms smuggled from Mainland China; it showed a decrease of 50.5 tons, comparing with last year; as for the fishery products, the seized number was 131.2 tons, with a decrease of 151.2 tons, among which 80.2 tons were Equilateral Venus, 18.1 tons were Crassostrea gigas and 14.8 tons were Larimichthys crocea. In addition, 1,503 smuggling live animals were seized in 2016, among which Cuora flavomarginata, and Ocadia sinensis were the most, accounting for 76.4%, birds and hatching eggs as the second, accounting for 23.1%.

## 2.3.2 Other Smuggling Goods

The other smuggling goods mainly include tobacco, alcohol, other goods, etc. In 2016, there were 4,368,439 packs of smuggling tobacco seized. Comparing with last year, the number was decreased by 786,692 packs or 15.3%, among which 3,080,024 packs of foreign tobacco were seized as the most, accounting for 70.5%, with a decrease of 241,817 packs or 7.3%, comparing with last year. Chinese tobacco were seized by 1,288,415 packs as the second, accounting for 29.5%, with a decrease of 544,755 packs or 29.7%. If an observation is made by county/city, 1,207,925 packs were seized in Kaohsiung City, following by Taichung City (1,172,800 packs), Tainan City (363,785 packs) and Pingtung County (361,294 packs) in turn, together accounting for 71.1%. Moreover, there were 475,370 packs of smuggling tobacco seized at open sea of the Philippines, accounting for 10.9%, which is the



菲律賓外海查獲 475.4 千包，占 10.9%，為我國「菸酒管理法」新法實施以來，本署繼 104 年後再於公海上緝獲本國籍漁船載運私菸案。

105 年查獲走私酒 731 公升，較上年減少 1,039 公升或 58.7%。其中，外國酒查獲 456 公升，占 62.4%，減少 744 公升；大陸酒 145 公升，占 19.8%，略增 16 公升；本國酒 130 公升，占 17.8%，減少 311 公升。若依查獲縣市觀察，以金門縣查獲 558 公升最多，基隆市（81 公升）及高雄市（72 公升）分居二、三位。

#### (四) 查獲非法入出國統計

105 年查獲非法入出國 33 件、嫌犯 5 人、偷渡犯 36 人。與上年比

second time for CGA to seize the local fishing boat smuggling tobacco from the high sea following 2015, since the implementation of “Tobacco and Alcohol Management Act”.

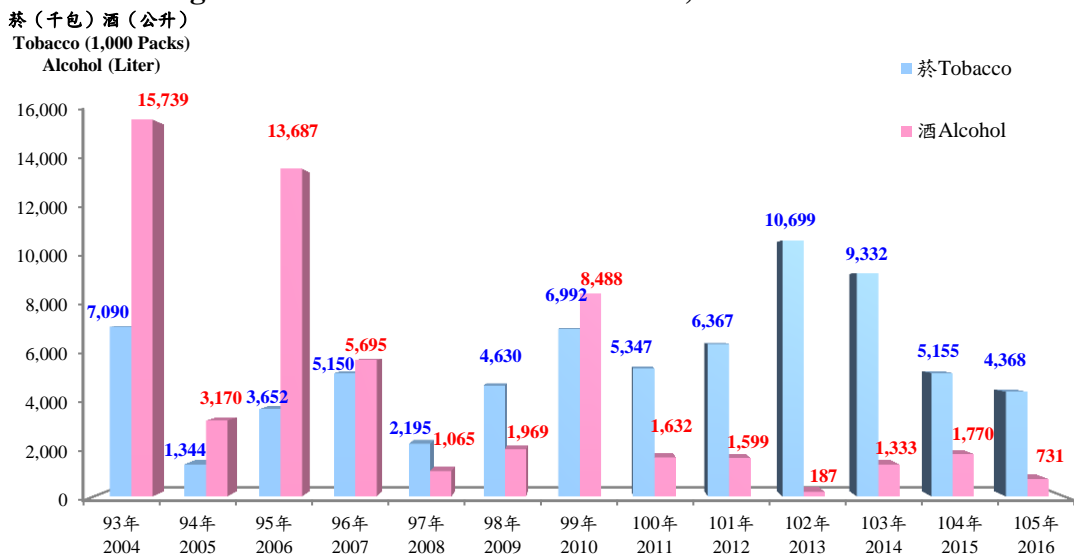
In 2016, the total number of smuggling alcohol was 731 liters, with a decrease of 1,039 liters or 58.7% comparing with last year. Among which, there were 456 liters of foreign alcohol accounting for 62.4%, decreased by 744 liters ; 145 liters of Chinese alcohol accounting for 19.8%, slightly increased by 16 liters, and 130 liters of domestic alcohol accounting for 17.8%, decreased by 311 liters. If an observation is made by county/city, 558 liters were seized in Kinmen County as the most, Keelung County (81 liters) and Kaohsiung City (72 liters) as the second and the third respectively.

#### 2.4 The Statistics of Illegal Entry/Exit Seized

In 2016, there were 33 Seizure of Illegal Entry/Exit cases, 5 suspects and 36 stowaways. Comparing with last year, 4 cases were decreased, 2 suspects were increased, and 34 stowaways were decreased respectively. Among

圖 2.11 歷年菸、酒物品數量統計

Figure 2.11 The Statistics of Tobacco, Alcohol for Years



較，案件數減少 4 件，嫌犯增加 2 人，偷渡犯減少 34 人。偷渡犯中以外國籍 24 人（越南籍 19 人、印尼籍 5 人）居冠，占 66.7%，較上年減少 32 人；本國籍 7 人次之，占 19.4%，增加 3 人；大陸籍 5 人，占 13.9%，減少 5 人。

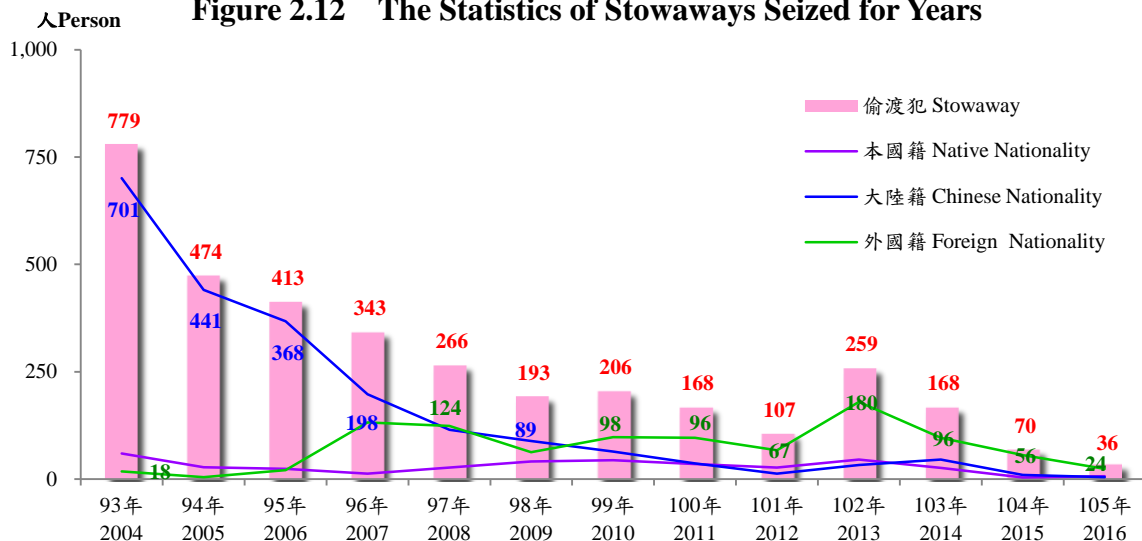
若依查獲機關觀察案件數，以海岸總局查獲 28 件為主，占 84.8%；海洋總局 5 件，占 15.2%。另依查獲區域與查獲縣市交叉分析，以岸際查獲 16 件居首，主要集中於金門縣（8 件）及新竹市（4 件）；內陸查獲 15 件次之，多集中於中部以北縣市，其中桃園市、臺中市（各 3 件）、彰化縣、南投縣（各 2 件）分居前 4 位；港口則僅查獲 2 件再次之，並分散於金門縣及連江縣。

stowaways, there were 24 foreigners (Vietnam Nationality 19 persons and Indonesia Nationality 5 persons) as the most, accounting for 66.7%, with a decrease of 32 persons, 7 natives persons as the second, accounting for 19.4%, with an increase of 3 persons, and 5 Chinese persons as the third, accounting for 13.9%, with a decrease of 5 persons.

To distinguish the number of seized cases by sector, it is found that CPDG seized 28 cases as the major, accounting for 84.8%; MPDG seized 5 cases, accounting for 15.2%. As for seized area and county/city, it showed coast of 16 cases as the top one, among which 8 cases seized in Kinmen County and 4 cases seized in Hsinchu City were the major, inland of 15 cases as the second, most in county/city in the north of central, and the top four were Taoyuan City, Taichung City (3 cases respectively), Changhua County, Nantou County (2 cases respectively) in turn; only 2 cases seized in port as the third, were distributed in Kinmen County and Lienchiang County.

圖 2.12 歷年查獲偷渡犯人數統計

Figure 2.12 The Statistics of Stowaways Seized for Years



## (五) 查獲人口販運統計

105 年查獲人口販運 7 件 (勞力剝削 6 件、性剝削 1 件)、嫌犯 22 人、救護被害人 54 人，與上年比較，因上年無查獲類案，各查獲量均等量增加。

救護被害人中，以外國籍 48 人(印尼籍 29 人、越南籍 11 人、菲律賓籍 7 人、坦薩尼亞籍 1 人) 為主，近九成八為男性；餘為本國籍 6 人，均為女性。

## (六) 查獲經濟犯罪之專案工作統計

本署查獲經濟犯罪之專案工作包括查獲偽鈔、查獲仿冒盜版、掃除黑金行動方案及查獲偽劣禁藥等 4 種案件型態，其中掃除黑金行動

## 2.5 The Statistics of Human Trafficking Seized

In 2016, there were 7 Seizure of Human Trafficking cases (Labor Exploitation 6 cases, Sexual Exploitation 1 case), 22 suspects and 54 rescued victims. Because there was no Human Trafficking case seized last year, the seized amount of cases, suspects and rescued victims increased as above.

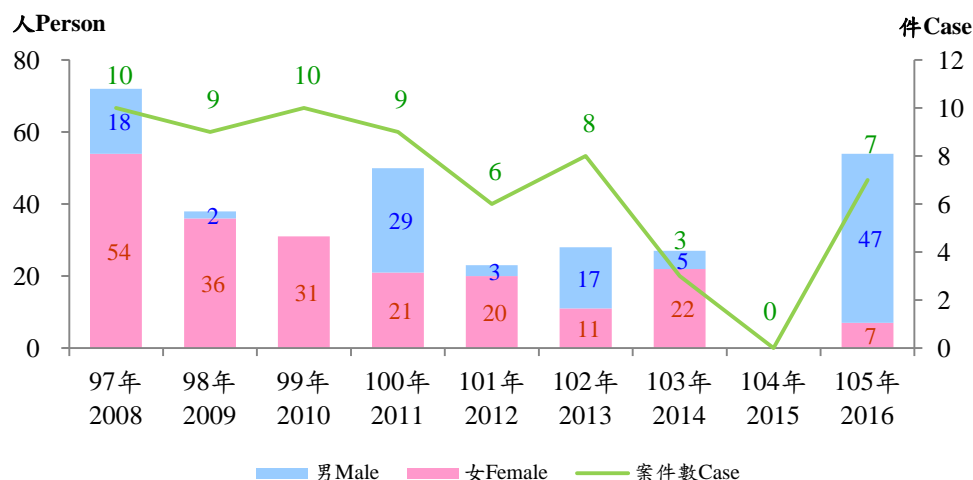
Among stowaways, there were 48 foreigners (29 persons of Indonesia nationality, 11 persons of Vietnam nationality, 7 persons of Philippines nationality and 1 person of Tanzania nationality) as the most, among which 97.8% were male, and remained were 6 female natives.

## 2.6 The Statistics of Projects about Economic Crimes Seized

The Projects about Economic Crimes seized by CGA included four categories as Seizure of Counterfeit Currency Cases, Seizure of Counterfeits and Piracies Cases, Action Plan of Anti-gang, Anti-corruption and Anti-bribery, and Seizure of Counterfeit, Substandard and Banned Drugs. Among which, the specific implementation

圖 2.13 歷年查獲人口販運統計

Figure 2.13 The Statistics of Human Trafficking Seized for Years



方案具體執行作為，已自 98 年 7 月 8 日停止適用。105 年查獲經濟犯罪之專案工作計查獲仿冒化妝品及其原料 1 件、嫌犯 1 人，查獲價值 24,452 千元，與上年比較，案件數減少 5 件、嫌犯減少 5 人。

### (七) 取締非法越區捕魚統計

為杜絕中國大陸漁民非法越界捕撈、維護我國海洋生態及漁業資源，確保漁民海上作業安全與權益，105 年本署除賡續執行「淨海工作」及「碧海專案」，亦針對以往大陸漁船越區捕魚熱點海域超前部署、強力驅離，並就北方三島、中部海域、金馬澎等重點海域，適時執行擴大威力掃蕩勤務；另依據 104 年 5 月 6 日修正公布之「臺灣地區與大陸地區人民關係條例」第 80 條之 1 規定，發布「海岸巡防機關處理大陸船舶未經許可進入臺灣地區限制或禁止水域案件裁罰標準」，提高對越界陸船裁處新臺幣 30 萬至 1,000 萬元罰鍰，並靈活運用驅離、扣留、留置調查、沒入漁獲（具）及沒入船舶等執法手段，對嚇阻越界漁船頗具成效。

105 年取締非法越區捕魚計 548 件、1,443 艘，其中，扣留船隻 95 艘，除 1 艘為本署首次扣留之外籍漁船（越南籍），餘均為大陸籍。驅離船

of Action Plan of Anti-gang, Anti-corruption and Anti-bribery has been suspended since July 8, 2009. For the seized Projects about Economic Crimes, in 2016, there was 1 suspect seized in 1 case of counterfeit cosmetics and raw materials, valued at NT\$24,452. Comparing with last year, 5 cases and 5 suspects were decreased.

### 2.7 The Statistics of Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing

To cease illegal trespassing the sea border from Mainland China fishermen and overfishing, to preserve our marine ecosystem and fishery resources, and in order to ensure fishermen's offshore safety and interests, In 2016, CGA not only implemented "Sea Clearing Task" and "Blue Sea Project", but also carried out advanced deployment and powerful expelling against the popular waters of trespass fishing by Mainland China vessels, and timely expanded the power of expelling missions for the key areas, in terms of three northern isles, central waters, and Kinmen, Mazu and Penghu; and in accordance with the provisions set forth in Article 80-1 of "Act Governing Relations between the People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area", amended and promulgated on May 6, 2015, CGA released "Standards Governing the Fine for Coast Guard Authorities to Handle the Vessels of Mainland China Entering the Waters Restricted or Prohibited in Taiwan Area" to increase the fine from NT\$300,000 to NT\$10,000,000 against the trespassing ships of Mainland China, and flexibly used such enforcement measures as expelling, detention, retention for investigation, and confiscation of fishery harvesting/fishing tackles and vessels, showing considerable effect on deterring the trespassing fishing boats.

In 2016, there were 1,443 vessels seized in 548 Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing cases. Among 95 Detention vessels, 94 vessels were of Chinese nationality, and 1 vessel of Vietnamese nationality, which was the first time for CGA to detain foreign nationality

隻 1,348 艘中，大陸籍漁船 1,282 艘，占 95.1%，外國籍漁船 66 艘，則占 4.9%，均為越南籍。與上年比較，取締非法越區捕魚案件數減少 74 件、船隻減少 677 艘，其中，扣留船隻增加 10 艘；驅離船隻則減少 687 艘。

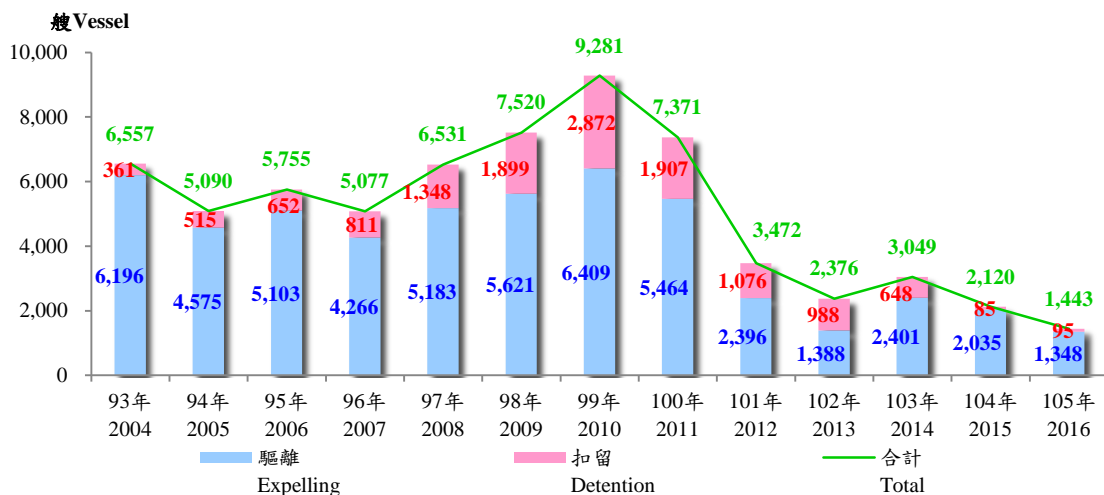
若就查獲縣市觀察，扣留船隻中，主要集中於金門縣（49 艘）、連江縣（17 艘）及澎湖縣（13 艘）居前三位，合計占 84.0 %；驅離船隻中逾百艘者，依序為金門縣（234 艘）、澎湖縣（206 艘）、新北市（202 艘）、高雄市（188 艘）及基隆市（166 艘），合計占 73.9%。

vessels; among 1,348 Expelling vessels, most was Chinese nationality of 1,282 vessels, accounting for 95.1%, and the next was Foreign nationality of 66 vessels, accounting for 4.9%, all of Vietnamese nationality. Comparing with last year, the number of Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing cases decreased by 74, and 677 banned vessels were decreased. Among which, the number of Detention vessels increased by 10; the number of Expelling vessels decreased by 687.

If an observation is made by county/city, for Detention vessels, there were 49 vessels banned in Kinmen County, 17 vessels banned in Lienchiang County, and 13 vessels in Penghu County as the top three, totally accounting for 84.0%. As for the city/county in which the number of Expelling vessels is more than 100, Kinmen County (234 vessels), Penghu County (206 vessels), New Taipei City (202 vessels), Kaohsiung City (188 vessels), and Keelung City (166 vessels) were in turn, totally accounting for 73.9%.

圖 2.14 歷年取締非法越區捕魚船隻數統計

Figure 2.14 The Statistics of Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing of Vessels for Years



## (八) 維護海域海岸資源統計

105 年維護海域海岸資源 591 件、查獲嫌犯 652 人，與上年比較，案件數增加 110 件，嫌犯增加 147 人。其中，以查獲非法捕魚增加 104 件，拯救野生保育動物增加 20 件，變動最為顯著。

依查獲機關觀察，海岸總局查獲 317 件，海洋總局 274 件，分占 53.6% 及 46.4%。另查獲區域以海域占 43.8%、岸際占 27.4%、港口占 24.2% 居前三名。查獲縣市中，以臺東縣 74 件、宜蘭縣 72 件及高雄市 67 件較多，主要多以查獲非法捕魚及拯救野生保育動物案件為主。

若加計跨類別案件統計，105 年維護海域海岸資源統計案件合計 592

## 2.8 The Statistics of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources

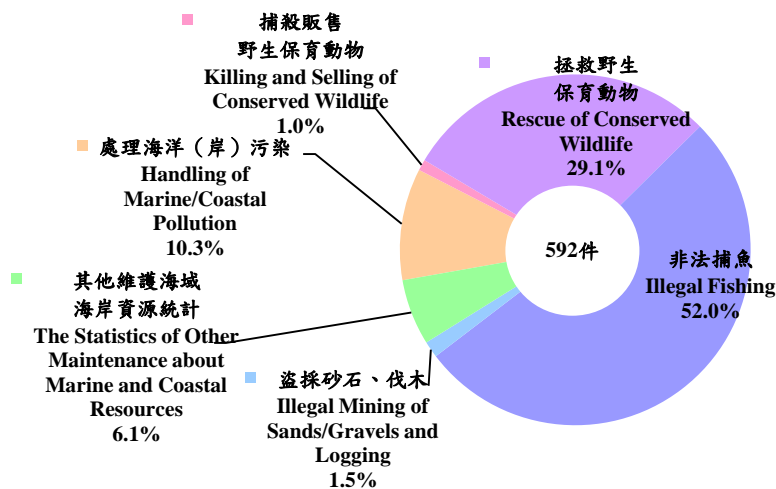
In 2016, there were 652 suspects seized in 591 cases of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources. Comparing with last year, 110 cases and 147 suspects were increased. Among which the most significant change was shown in Illegal Fishing with an increase of 104 cases, and Rescue of Conserved Wildlife with an increase of 20 cases.

To make an observation by seized sector, CPDG seized 317 cases and MPDG seized 274 cases, accounting for 53.6% and 46.4% respectively. In terms of seized area, the top three were sea accounting for 43.8%, coast accounting for 27.4%, and port accounting for 24.2% respectively. As for county/city, 74 seized cases in Taitung County, 72 seized cases in Yilan County and 67 seized cases in Kaohsiung City were the most, among which Illegal Fishing and Rescue of Conserved Wildlife were the major.

If cross-category cases were counted, there were 654 suspects seized in 592 cases of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resource in 2016. Comparing with last year, 108 cases and 142 suspects were increased. To make an observation by seized

圖 2.15 105 年維護海域海岸資源統計

Figure 2.15 2016 The Statistics of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources





件，嫌犯 654 人，較上年分別增加 108 件及 142 人。若依案件型態觀察，以非法捕魚 308 件為大宗，占 52.0%；餘依序為拯救野生保育動物 172 件 (29.1%)、處理海洋(岸)污染 61 件 (10.3%)、其他維護海域海岸資源統計 36 件 (6.1%)、盜採砂石伐木 9 件 (1.5%)、捕殺販售野生保育動物 6 件 (1.0%)。

category, 308 cases of Illegal Fishing were the most, accounting for 52.0%, following by 172 cases of Rescue of Conserved Wildlife (29.1%), 61 cases of Handling of Marine/Coastal Pollution (10.3%), 36 cases of The Statistics of Other Maintenance about Marine and Coastal Resources (6.1%), 9 cases of Illegal Mining of Sands/Gravels and Logging (1.5%), and 6 cases of Killing and Selling of Conserved Wildlife (1.0 %) in turn.

## 2.9 The Statistics of Disaster Rescues and Service Works

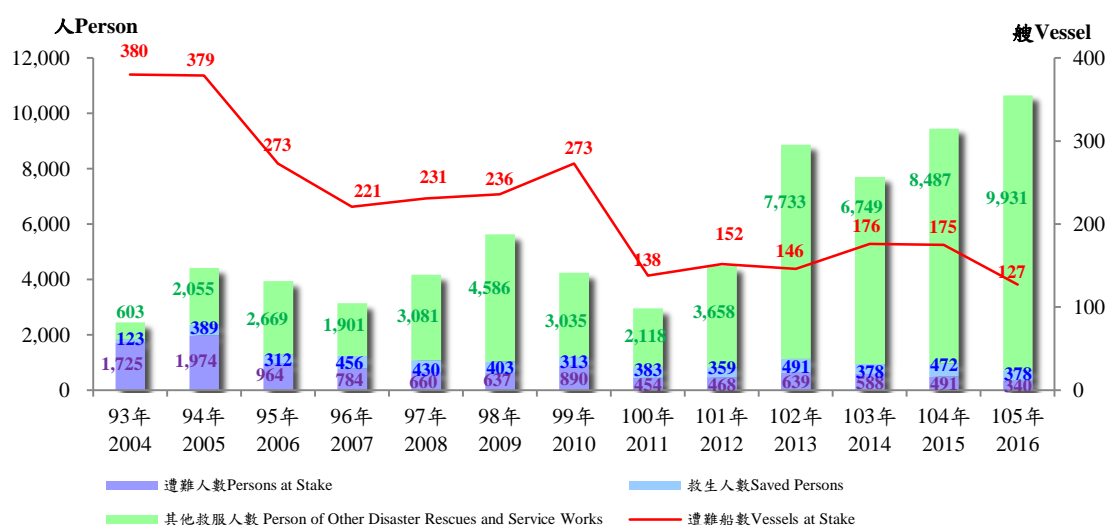
### (九) 災難救護及服務工作統計

105 年執行災難救護及服務工作計 1,090 件，包含救難、救生、其他災難救護及服務工作等 3 類，其中「救難」係指船舶因天災、機器故障、碰撞、漏水、擱淺、失火或絞擺等原因而致遭難，由本署進行救援行動者。「救生」係指因人員落水或從

In 2016, there were 1,090 cases of Disaster Rescues and Service Works, including three categories as Rescue, LifeSaving, and Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works, among which “Rescue” means vessel at stake due to casualty, engine breakdown, collision, leakage, grounding, fired or propeller twist and rescued by CGA. “LifeSaving” means that persons who fell into the water, or injured, and became ill with fatal risk because engaged in the water work or activities that CGA carried out the rescue. As for “Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works”, it means the cases that CGA handled other disaster

圖 2.16 歷年災難救護及服務工作統計

Figure 2.16 The Statistics of Disaster Rescues and Service Works for Years



事有關水上作業、活動而受傷、生病，有致命之危險，由本署進行救援者。「其他災難救護及服務工作」則指由本署處理非屬救難、救生之其他海洋海岸救護及為民服務等工作，包含處理（打撈）浮屍、處理海事糾紛案件、遇險船舶戒護服務、外離島緊急傷病醫療後送服務、旅客疏運及物資救援服務、岸際急難事件救援服務、海（水）上活動安全維護服務及其他等服務工作。茲分述如下：

### 1. 救難統計

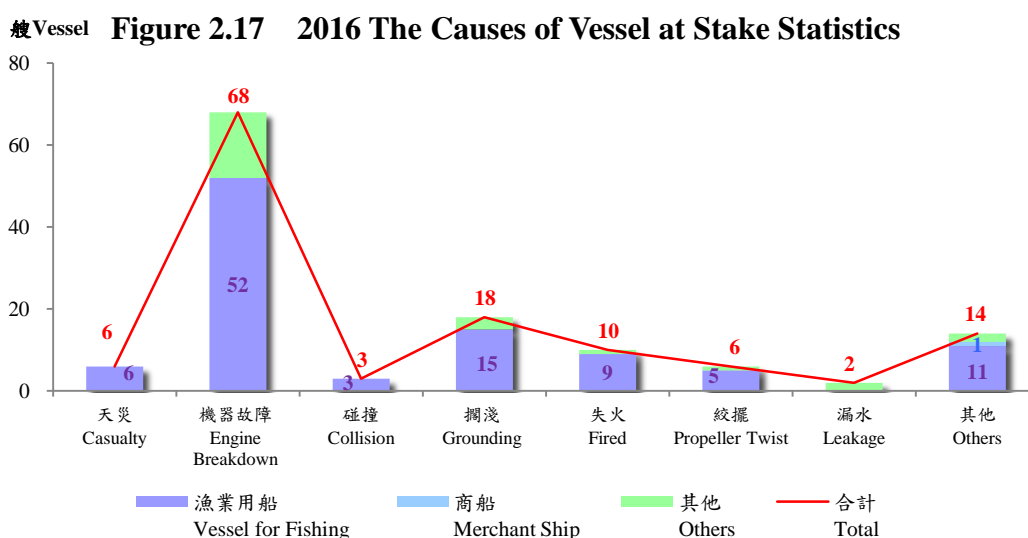
105 年救難案件 124 件，遭難船舶 127 艘、遭難人數 340 人。與上年比較，案件數減少 45 件，遭難船舶減少 48 艘、遭難人數減少 151 人。

rescues and service works which cannot be classified to subclasses Rescue, LifeSaving, including Handling (Salvage) of Floating Corpses, Handling of Maritime Disputes, Guard Services of Vessel in Distress, Medical Evacuation Services of Emergent Injured and Patients in Outlying Islands and Offshore Islands, Passenger Transportation Managements and Material Relief Services, Rescue Services of Coastal Emergency, Safety Maintenances of Maritime Activities (Water Sports), and Others service works. They are described respectively as follows:

### 2.9.1 Rescue Statistics

In 2016, there were 124 rescue cases, 127 vessels at stake, and 340 persons at stake. Comparing with last year, the number of cases and vessels at stake decreased by 45 and 48 respectively, and the number of persons at stake decreased by 151. To make an observation by rescue sector, because 73.4% of rescue happened at sea, so that MPDG handled 94 cases as the most, accounting for 75.8%; CPDGD handled 30 cases, accounting for 24.2%.

圖 2.17 105 年遭難船舶事故原因統計



若依救援機關觀察，因救難案件七成三發生於海域，故處理案件數以海洋總局 94 件為主，占 75.8%；海岸總局 30 件，則占 24.2%。

105 年遭難船舶種類以漁業用之漁船、漁筏及舢舨合計 101 艘居多，占 79.5%；船舶事故原因以機器故障為主，占 53.5%，擱淺居次，占 14.2%，不明原因翻覆等其他因素再次之，占 11.0%。船舶救助結果則以本署拖救 93 艘為主，占 73.2%。另遭難人員獲救情形，獲救者占 96.2%，死亡者及失蹤者分占 2.6%及 1.2%。

## 2. 救生統計

105 年救生案件 318 件，救生人數 378 人。與上年比較，案件數減少 18 件、救生人數減少 94 人。若依事故處理區域觀察，案件主要發生於岸際、海域、港口，三者合占 95.0%。事故處理縣市中，案件逾 20 件以上者，依序為新北市、屏東縣、宜蘭縣、彰化縣、花蓮縣、高雄市、基隆市及臺南市，合占 72.0%。若依救援機關觀察，以海岸總局 231 件為主，占 72.6%，海洋總局 87 件，占 27.4%。

## 3. 其他災難救護及服務工作統計

105 年其他災難救護及服務工作計 734 件，較上年增加 89 件；服務

In 2016, there were 101 vessels for fishing at stake with most types of fishing vessels, fishing rafts and sampans, accounting for 79.5%. Among the causes of marine incident, engine breakdown was the major, accounting for 53.5%, grounding as the second, accounting for 14.2%, and overturn-based in unknown reasons as the third, accounting for 11.0%. As for the vessel rescue results, CGA towed 93 vessels as the most, accounting for 73.2%. As for the rescue results of persons at stake, towed persons accounted for 96.2%; dead and missing persons accounted for 2.6% and 1.2% respectively.

## 2.9.2 LifeSaving Statistics

In 2016, there were 318 LifeSaving cases and 378 saved persons. Comparing with last year, 18 cases and 94 saved persons were decreased. To make an observation by the incident handled areas, the cases happened at coast, sea, and port were the major, totally accounting for 95.0%. Among the incident handled county/city in which the number of cases more than 20, New Taipei City, Pingtung County, Yilan County, Changhua County, Hualien County, Kaohsiung City, Keelung City and Tainan City were in turn, totally accounting for 72.0%. If an observation is made by rescue sector, it is found that CPDG handled 231 cases as the major, accounting for 72.6%, and MPDG handled 87 cases, accounting for 27.4%.

## 2.9.3 Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works Statistics

In 2016, there were 734 Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works cases, and 9,931 persons of disaster rescues and service works. Comparing with last year, 89 cases were increased; 1,444 persons of disaster rescues and service works were increased, mainly due to the influence of 1,444 persons increased for Safety Maintenances of Maritime Activities (Water Sports). In addition, to make an observation by handled

人數 9,931 人，較上年增加 1,444 人，主因海(水)上活動安全維護服務增加 1,444 人所致。另依處理機關觀察，海岸總局及海洋總局處理案件分占 51.0%及 49.0%。事故處理縣市中，以澎湖縣 89 件最多，新北市及屏東縣各 73 件次之。

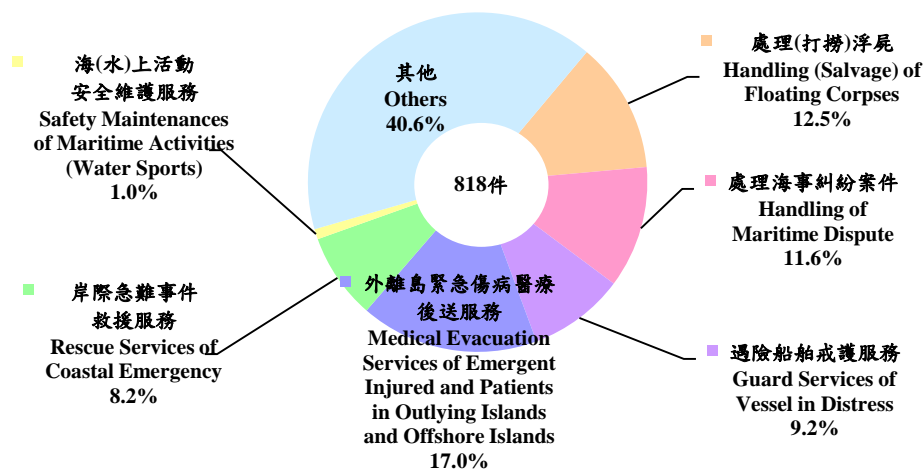
若加計跨類別案件統計，105 年其他災難救護及服務工作合計 818 件，其中，以其他、外離島緊急傷病醫療後送服務及處理(打撈)浮屍等 3 類案件為主，合占 70.0%。

sector, the cases handled by CPDG and MPDG were accounting for 51.0 % and 49.0 % respectively. Among the incident handled county/city, 89 cases were handled in Penghu County as the most, 73 cases handled in New Taipei City and Pingtung County respectively as the second.

For additional cross-category cases statistics, among total 818 Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works cases in 2016, most were three categories as Others, Medical Evacuation Services of Emergent Injured and Patients in Outlying Islands and Offshore Islands, and Handling (Salvage) of Floating Corpses, totally accounting for 70.0%.

圖 2.18 105 年其他災難及服務工作案件結構

Figure 2.18 2016 Structure of Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works



## (十) 其他海巡績效統計

105 年其他海巡績效案件 2,990 件，其中，海岸總局 1,969 件，占 65.9%，主要以處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件為主；海洋總局 1,021 件，占 34.1%，則以執行護漁及經濟海域巡護之處理專案勤務案件為主。

與上年比較，案件數增加 550 件或 22.5%，查處案件型態中，受取締漁船出港幹部船員人數不足案件增加影響，以處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件增加 244 件最多；另因查緝逃逸外勞等案件增加，致其他案件增加 217 件居次；處理專案勤務案件增加 98 件居第 3，主要係監控（含廣播驅離）中國大陸及外國公務船舶、軍事艦艇或偵蒐、監護海上人工設施等相關船艦作業與護漁及經濟海域巡護

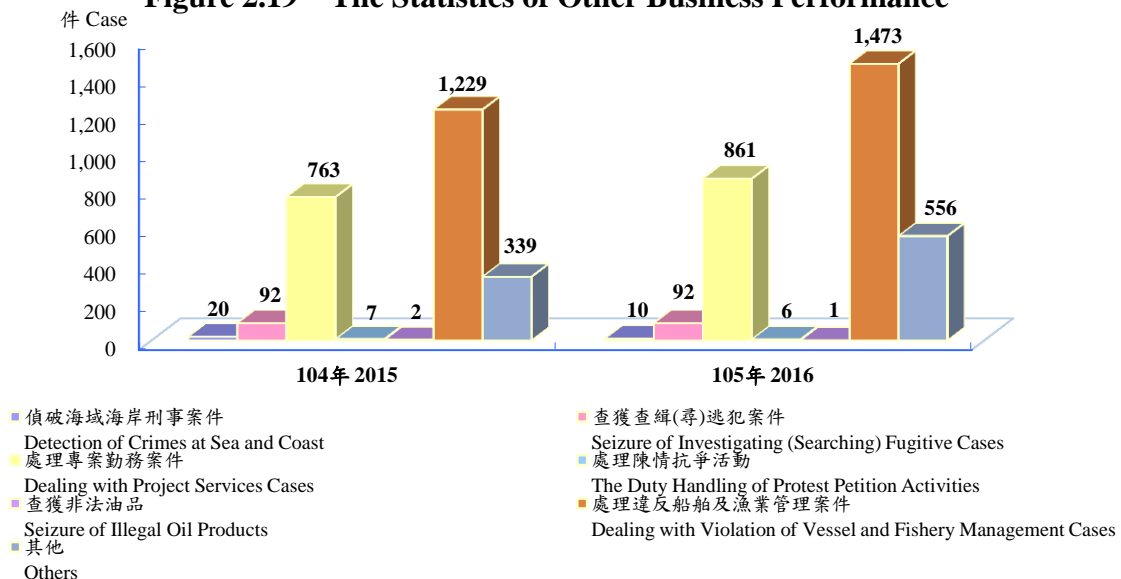
## 2.10 The Statistics of Other Business Performance

In 2016, there were in total of 2,990 cases for Other Business Performance seized. To distinguish the number of seized cases by sector, it is found that CPDG seized 1,969 cases as the major, accounting for 65.9%, among which Dealing with Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases was the major. MPDG seized 1,021 cases, accounting for 34.1%, among which Dealing with Project Services Cases such as Fishing Protection and Patrol Operations at Economic Zone were the major.

Comparing with last year, the number of seized cases increased 550 or 22.5%. Among the categories seized, Dealing with Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases increased by 244 cases as the most, due to the influence of the increased Banning the Insufficient Number of Cadres and Crew in the Fishing Vessels to Depart Cases; in addition, Others increased by 217 cases as the second mainly due to the influence of increased cases of Seizure of Escaped Foreign Workers, etc. Dealing with Project Services Cases increased by 98 cases as the third, mainly due to increased such related

圖 2.19 其他績效案件統計

Figure 2.19 The Statistics of Other Business Performance



作業增加所致。

若加計跨類別案件統計，105 年其他海巡績效合計 2,999 件中，以處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件 1,473 件最多，占 49.1%；處理專案勤務案件 861 件次之，占 28.7%；其他案件 556 件居第三，占 18.5%。

ship operations as monitoring (including broadcasting expelling) Mainland China and foreign official ships, military ships, and detecting, guarding sea artificial facilities, and Fishing Protection and Patrol Operations at Economic Zone.

For additional cross-category cases statistics, among total 2,999 cases for Other Business Performance seized in 2016, the top three categories were as follows: 1,473 Dealing with Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases as the most, accounting for 49.1%, 861 Dealing with Project Services Cases as the second, accounting for 28.7%, and 556 cases of Others as the third, accounting for 18.5%.