

壹、人員概況

106 年底本署編制員額計 13,476 人，較上（105）年底減少 72 人，預算員額 6,345 人，較上年底增 81 人。

106 年底現有員額計 11,148 人，較上年底減少 277 人，其中署本部 303 人，占 2.7%，增加 24 人；海岸巡防總局（以下簡稱海岸總局）8,161 人，占 73.2%，減少 400 人；海洋巡防總局（以下簡稱海洋總局）2,684 人，占 24.1%，增加 99 人。

若依身分別觀察，軍職人員計 7,958 人（含志願役 7,451 人，義務役 507 人），占 71.4%，較上年底減少 384 人；文職人員 3,190 人，占 28.6%，增加 107 人，其中警察人員 2,135 人，占 19.2%，增加 84 人；一般公務人員 716 人，占 6.4%，增加 47 人；關務人員 108 人，占 1.0%，減少 6 人；含技工、工友、約聘僱人員之其他人員 231 人，占 2.1%，減少 18 人。

106 年底不含志願役上士以下士官兵及義務役人員現職員工 5,768 人中，以男性 5,261 人為主，占 91.2%；女性僅 507 人，占 8.8%。平均年齡 37.9 歲，年齡層中以 30~39 歲 1,908 人居冠，占 33.1%；40~49 歲

I . Staff Profile

By the end of 2017, the organized staff number of Coast Guard Administration (CGA) was 13,476 persons, less 72 persons than last year (2016). The budgeted staff number was 6,345 persons, more 81 persons than last year.

By the end of 2017, the current staff number of CGA was 11,148 persons, less 277 persons than last year, among which 303 persons were in CGA headquarter, accounting for 2.7%, with an increase of 24 persons. Among which 8,161 persons in Coastal Patrol Directorate General (hereinafter referred to as CPDG), accounting for 73.2%, with a decrease of 400 persons 2,684 persons in Maritime Patrol Directorate General (hereinafter referred to as MPDG), accounting for 24.1%, with an increase of 99 persons.

If an observation is made by status, the military personnel amounted to 7,958 persons (including 7,451 persons of voluntary military and 507 persons of compulsory military), accounting for 71.4%, less 384 persons than last year. The civilian personnel amounted to 3,190 persons, accounting for 28.6%, with an increase of 107 persons, among which there were 2,135 police officers, accounting for 19.2%, with an increase of 84 persons; 716 general public servants, accounting for 6.4%, increased by 47 persons; 108 customs officers, accounting for 1.0%, decreased by 6 persons. The other staff amounted to 231 persons, including mechanics, janitors and contracted employees, accounting for 2.1%, with a decreased of 18 persons.

By the end of 2017, among the current staff of 5,768 persons, excluding voluntary non-commissioned officers and soldiers under Chief Petty Officers, and compulsory military personnel, mainly was male staff of 5,261 persons, accounting for 91.2%. The female staff was only 507 persons, accounting for 8.8%; the average age was 37.9 years old. In the age groups, 1,908 persons were

1,768 人次之，占 30.7%。教育程度則以大學以上畢業者 3,144 人最多，占 54.5%；專科畢業者 1,566 人次之，占 27.1%；高中（職）畢業者 1,005 人居第三，占 17.4%。

mostly from 30 to 39 years old, accounting for 33.1%. The next groups was from 40 to 49 years old with 1,768 persons, accounting for 30.7%. As for education, 3,144 persons who graduated from university and above were the most high, accounting for 54.5 %; 1,566 persons who graduated from junior college were ranked the second, accounting for 27.1%; 1,005 persons who graduated from senior high (vocational) school were ranked the third, accounting for 17.4 %.

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

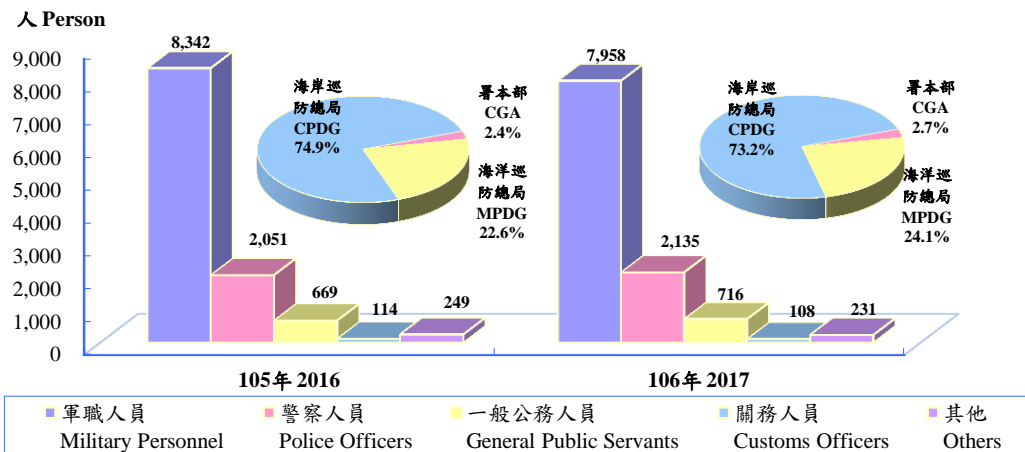


表 1.1 現職員工統計表

Table 1.1 The Statistics of In-service Staff

單位：人、%

Unit : Person, %

年別 End of Year	現職員工 In-service Staff	依性別分 By Sex		依年齡別分① 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
95年底 2006	6,331	5,978	353	2,282	2,494	1,055	500	1,666	2,207	2,287	171
96年底 2007	6,148	5,788	360	1,947	2,521	1,152	528	1,721	2,159	2,098	170
97年底 2008	6,398	6,034	364	2,043	2,559	1,264	532	1,994	2,042	2,187	175
98年底 2009	6,776	6,398	378	2,257	2,625	1,333	561	2,325	1,962	2,320	169
99年底 2010	6,680	6,306	374	2,081	2,604	1,412	583	2,409	1,894	2,260	117
100年底 2011	6,521	6,135	386	1,893	2,537	1,524	567	2,476	1,768	2,145	132
101年底 2012	6,528	6,111	417	1,789	2,513	1,618	608	2,513	1,734	2,126	155
102年底 2013	6,720	6,270	450	1,897	2,496	1,679	648	2,681	1,700	2,160	179
103年底 2014	6,887	6,359	528	1,900	2,613	1,706	668	3,036	1,725	2,044	82
104年底 2015	5,650	5,182	468	1,188	2,086	1,748	628	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
106年底 2017	5,768	5,261	507	1,378	1,908	1,768	714	3,144	1,566	1,005	53
106年底結構比 2017 Structure Rate	100.0	91.2	8.8	23.9	33.1	30.7	12.4	54.5	27.1	17.4	0.9

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

一、整體業務績效分析

本署業務績效依案件類別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。

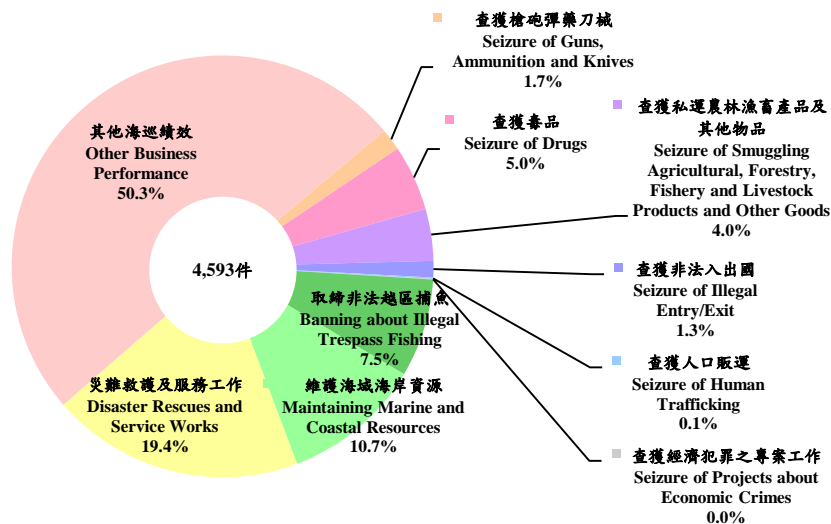
(一) 績效案件數統計

1. 績效案件數結構與變動

106 年本署業務績效總案件數 4,456 件，若加計跨類別案件合計 4,593 件中，受處理違反船舶及漁業

圖 2.1 106 年各類業務績效案件結構

Figure 2.1 2017 Structure of Business Performance Cases



II . Business Performance

1. Overall Business Performance Analysis

The business performance of CGA was 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.

1.1 Statistics of Performance Cases

1.1.1 Structure and changes of performance cases

There were total 4,456 business performance cases of CGA in 2017, if cross-categories cases

管理案件達 1,153 件影響，以其他海巡績效 2,309 件居首，占 50.3 %；災難救護及服務工作 889 件次之，占 19.4%；維護海域海岸資源 493 件再次之，占 10.7%。與上年比較，106 年業務績效總案件數減少 1,175 件或 20.9%；若加計跨類別案件則減少 1,251 件或 21.4%，其中以其他海巡績效減少 681 件最多，取締非法越區捕魚減少 202 件次之。

2.各單位績效案件數統計

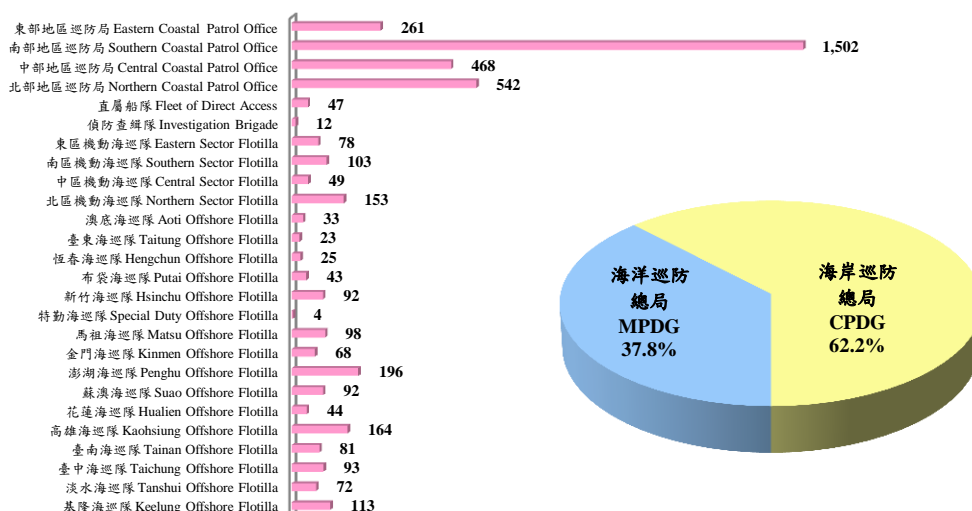
依單位別觀察，106 年海岸總局業務績效總案件數計查處 2,773 件，占 62.2%，其中以南部地區巡防局 1,502 件最多，查處類別受處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件高達 1,076 件影響，主要以其他海巡績效

were counted, the total number of cases was 4,593, due to the influence of dealing with 1,153 Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases, among which Other Business Performance with 2,309 cases was the most, accounting for 50.3%; the next was Disaster Rescues and Service Works with 889 cases, accounting for 19.4 %; the third was Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources with 493 cases, accounting for 10.7 % . Comparing with last year, the total business performance cases in 2017 decreased by 1,175 cases or 20.9%, and if cross-categories cases were counted, they decreased by 1,251 cases or 21.4 % , among which Other Business Performance with a decrease of 681 cases was the most, and Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing with a decrease of 202 cases was the second.

1.1.2 The statistics of performance cases by sector

To make an observation by sector, among total business performance in 2017, CPDGC seized 2,773 cases, accounting for 62.2%, among which Southern Coastal Patrol Office seized

圖 2.2 106 年業務績效案件數統計—按機關分
Figure 2.2 2017 The Statistics of Business Performance Cases—by Sector



為主；北部地區巡防局 542 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 1,683 件，占 37.8%，其中澎湖海巡隊（196 件）、高雄海巡隊（164 件）、北區機動海巡隊（153 件）居前三名，其查處類別依序分別以取締非法越區捕魚、災難救護及服務工作與其他海巡績效為主。

3. 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，106 年查獲處理區域主要集中於港口（占 41.8%）、海域（30.8%）、岸際（14.3%）、內陸（12.5%）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 1,424 件，占 32.0%；臺灣本島則以屏東縣查獲處理 556 件最多，占 12.5%，高雄市 430 件，占 9.6% 次之，新北市 394 件，占 8.8% 再次之。

（二）查獲嫌犯人數統計

1. 查獲嫌犯性別與國籍

106 年本署業務績效查獲總嫌犯 3,307 人，較上年減少 741 人，主因其他海巡績效嫌犯減少 476 人、取締非法越界捕魚減少 121 人及查獲毒品減少 99 人所致。若依嫌犯國籍觀察，

1,502 cases as the most, with Other Business Performance as the main category, due to the influence of dealing with 1,076 Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases; Northern Coastal Patrol Office seized 542 cases as the second with the main types as Other Business Performance, and Disaster Rescues and Service Works. MPDG seized 1,683 cases, accounting for 37.8%, among which the top three were Penghu Offshore Flotilla (196 cases), Kaohsiung Offshore Flotilla (164 cases), and Northern Sector Flotilla (153 cases); Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing, Disaster Rescues and Service Works, and Other Business Performance were three major categories of seized cases.

1.1.3 Seized area for performance cases

If the seized areas are divided into six areas as sea, coast, port, waterway, inland and airport, in 2017, the mainly seized areas were four as port accounting for 41.8%, sea accounting for 30.8%, coast accounting for 14.3%, and inland accounting for 12.5% in turn. If an observation is made by county/city, there were 1,424 seized cases in three counties as Kinmen, Lienchiang, and Penghu in offshore islands of Taiwan, accounting for 32.0%. In Taiwan Island, there were 556 seized cases in Pingtung County as the top one, accounting for 12.5%, 430 seized cases in Kaohsiung City as the second, accounting for 9.6%, and 394 seized cases in New Taipei City as the third, accounting for 8.8%.

1.2 Statistics of the Suspects Seized

1.2.1 The suspects seized by sex and nationality

There were total 3,307 suspects seized for business performance of CGA in 2017, with a decreased of 741 persons, comparing with last year that mainly because the suspects for Other Business Performance decreased by 476 persons, the suspects for Seizure of Banning about Illegal

本國籍嫌犯 2,448 人，占 74.0%；大陸籍 646 人，占 19.5%；外國籍 213 人，占 6.4%。若以性別觀察，男性 3,160 人，占九成六；女性 147 人，則僅占 4.4%。

2. 查獲嫌犯按年齡分

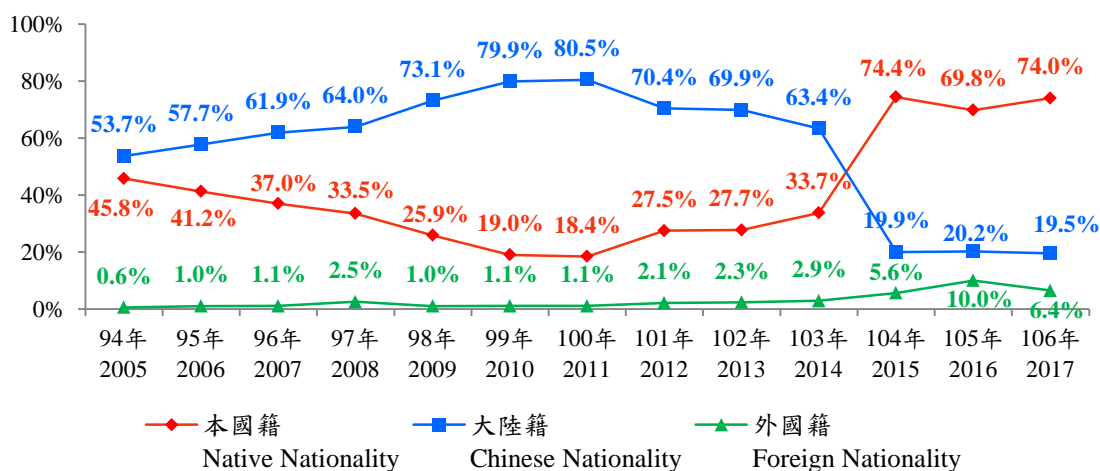
106 年查獲之嫌犯中，七成一集中於 30 歲至未滿 60 歲年齡者；60 歲以上者亦占 17.6%。各案件類別中，查獲槍砲彈藥刀械、查獲毒品之嫌犯以 30 歲至未滿 50 歲者居多；查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品之嫌犯以 40 歲至未滿 60 歲為主；取締非法越區捕魚之嫌犯以 30 歲至未滿 60 歲者居多；維護海域海岸資源及其他海巡績效之嫌犯則以 40 歲以上居多。

Trespass Fishing decreased by 121 persons, and the suspects for Seizure of Drugs decreased by 99 persons. If an observation is made by nationality, there were 2,448 natives, accounting for 74.0%, 646 Chinese suspects, accounting for 19.5%, and 213 foreigners, accounting for 6.4%. If an observation is made by sex, 3,160 persons were male, accounting for 95.6%, and 147 persons were female, accounting for 4.4% only.

1.2.2 The suspects seized by age

Among the suspects seized in 2017, most were 30 ~ 59 years old, accounting for 71.1%; those who over 60 years old were accounting for 17.6%. 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 most over 40 years old.

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
—by Nationality



3. 查獲嫌犯按教育程度分

106 年查獲之嫌犯中，以不識字(含不詳)者 1,709 人最多，約占五成二；國(初)中程度者 550 人次之，占 16.6%；國小及高中(職)者分別為 474 人及 451 人，居第三、第四，分占 14.3

1.2.3 The suspects seized by education

Among the suspects seized in 2017, the most was 1,709 persons of illiterate (including unknown), accounting for 51.7%; the next was 550 persons graduated from junior (vocational) high school, accounting for 16.6%; 474 persons graduated from elementary school, accounting for 14.3% and 451 persons graduated from senior (vocational) high school, accounting for 13.6%, ranked 3rd and 4th respectively.

圖 2.4 106 年查獲業務績效案件嫌犯統計—按年齡分

Figure 2.4 2017 The Statistics of Suspects for Business Performance — by Age

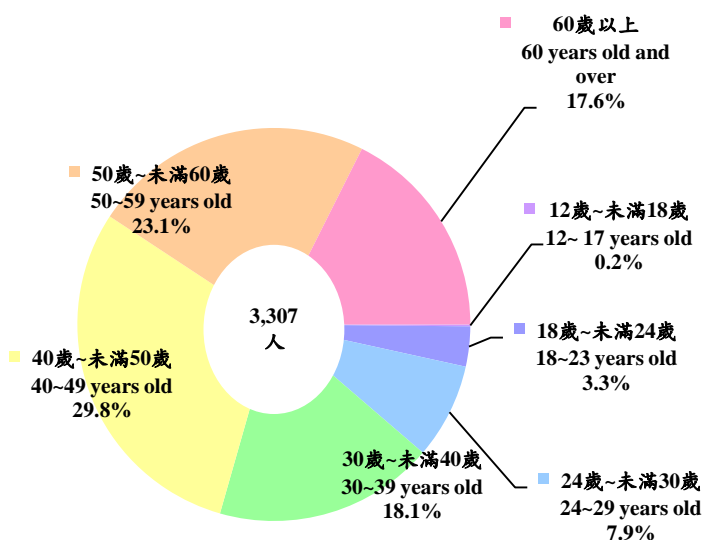
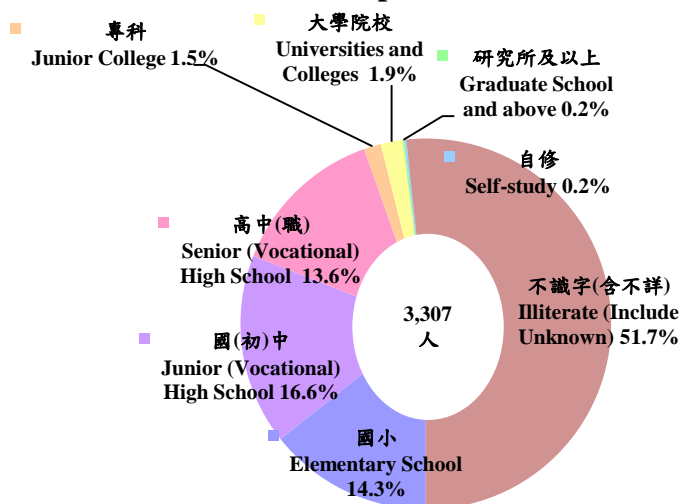


圖 2.5 106 年查獲業務績效案件嫌犯統計—按教育程度分

Figure 2.5 2017 The Statistics of Suspects for Business Performance — by Education



%及 13.6%。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；查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品以不識字(含不詳)、國(初)中及國小程度者居多；查獲人口販運之嫌犯以高中(職)程度者居多；取締非法越區捕魚之嫌犯以國小程度及不識字(含不詳)者居多；維護海域海岸資源、災難救護及服務工作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

106 年查獲之嫌犯中，以從事農林漁牧業生產人員 2,373 人最多，占約七成二。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；查獲人口販運與查獲經濟犯罪之專案工作以服務及銷售工作人員者為主，災難救護及服務工作為機械設備操作及組裝人員者，餘各類嫌犯多以從事農林漁牧業生產人員為主。

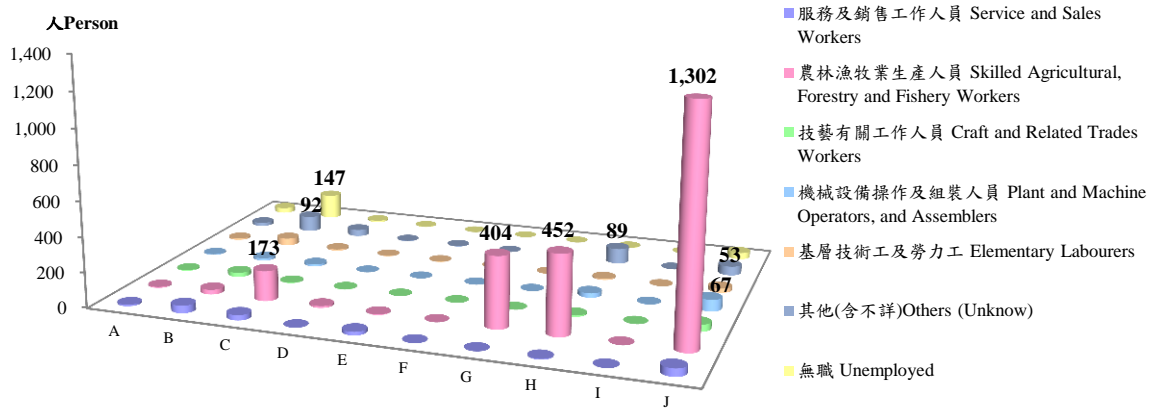
In terms of case category, the suspects of Seizure of Guns, Ammunition and Knives, Seizure of Drugs were most graduated from senior (vocational) high school and junior (vocational) high school; the suspects of Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods were most illiterate (including unknown), graduated from junior (vocational) high school and elementary 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 and illiterate (including unknown); the suspects of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources, Disaster Rescues and Service Works and Other Business Performance most were illiterate (including unknown).

1.2.4 The suspects seized by occupation

Among the suspects seized in 2017, most were Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers of 2,373 persons, accounting for 71.8%. In terms of case category, most suspects of Seizure of Guns, Ammunition and Knives and Seizure of Drugs were Unemployed. Most suspects of Seizure of Human Trafficking, Seizure of Projects about Economic Crimes were Service and Sales Workers. Suspects of Disaster Rescues and Service Works were Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers. Most suspects of remained seized case were Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers.

圖 2.6 106 年各類別業務績效案件嫌犯統計—按職業分

Figure 2.6 2017 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

106 年查獲槍砲彈藥刀械 77 件，較上年減少 28 件或 26.7%，其中查獲槍枝 108 枝，較上年減少 27 枝；彈類 4,572 顆，增加 2,705 顆。若將查獲機關分為海岸總局及海洋總局，其中以海岸巡防總局查獲 62 件為主，占 80.5%；海洋巡防總局 15 件，占 19.5%。另查獲區域集中於內陸，占 94.8%。查獲時段則集中於 12~20 時，占 67.5%。

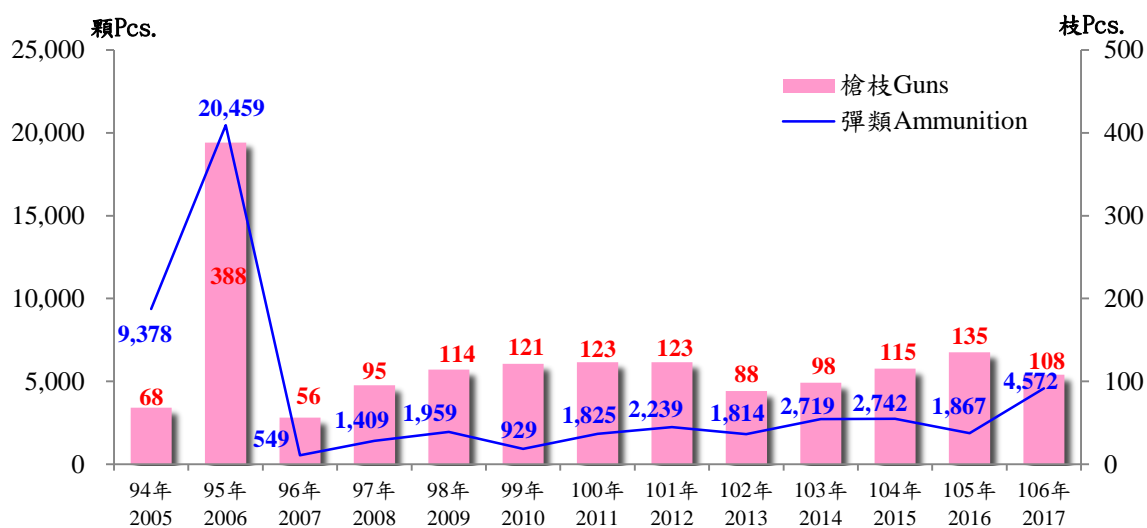
The number of Guns, Ammunition and Knives Seized in 2017 was 77 cases, decreased by 28 cases or 26.7% than last year, among which 108 seized guns were less 27 pieces than last year. 4,572 pieces of ammunition were increased by 2,705 pieces. By seized sector, CPDG seized 62 cases as the major, accounting for 80.5%; MPDG seized 15 cases, accounting for 19.5%. As for the areas where the Guns, Ammunition and Knives Seized, inland was the most, accounting for 94.8%. If an observation is made by period, it was concentrated at 12:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., accounting for 67.5%.

若依查獲縣市觀察，查獲槍枝以桃園市 30 枝最多，高雄市 18 枝次之，臺中市 11 枝居第三。另查獲彈類則以桃園市 3,654 顆最多，高雄市 322 顆次之，新北市 133 顆再次之。

If an observation is made by county/city, there were 30 pieces of guns seized in Taoyuan City as the most, 18 pieces seized in Kaohsiung City as the second, and 11 pieces seized in Taichung City as the third. In addition, in term of ammunition seized, there were 3,654 pieces seized in Taoyuan City as the most, 322 pieces seized in Kaohsiung City as the second and 133 pieces seized in New Taipei City as the third.

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



(二) 查獲毒品統計

106 年查獲毒品 231 件、5,813.5 公斤，其中，第四級毒品以查獲鹽酸羥亞胺為主，查獲量 2,669.5 公斤居首，占 45.9%；第二級毒品查獲 1,328.6 公斤次之，占 22.9%，九成九為安非他命及大麻；第三級毒品查獲 1,106.0 公斤居第三，占 19.0%，九成九為硝甲西洋(一粒眠)及愷他命 (K 他命)；第一級毒品則查獲 709.4 公斤，占 12.2%，全數為海洛因。

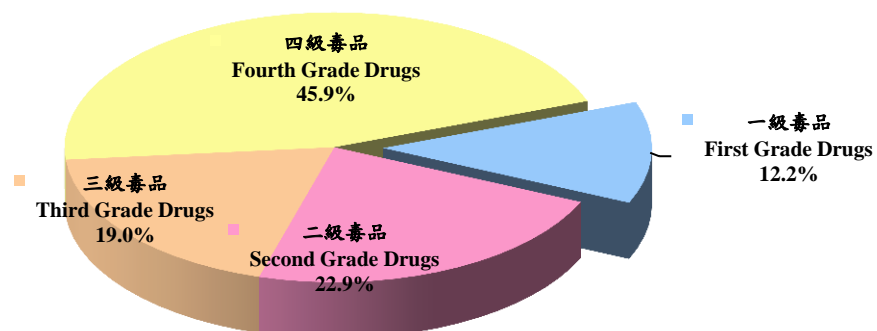
與上年比較，查獲案件數雖減少 45 件或 16.3%，惟查獲量則增加 2,499.9 公斤或 75.4%，其中以第四級毒品增加 715.2 公斤最多，增幅 36.6%；第三級毒品增加 707.4 公斤或 1.8 倍；第一級毒品增加 651.3 公斤或 11.2 倍；第二級毒品增加 426.0 公斤或 47.2%。

2.2 The Statistics of Drugs Seized

231 cases and 5,813.5 kg of drugs were seized in 2017, among which 2,669.5 kg of all types of seized Hydroxylamine HCl of the Fourth Grade Drugs was the most, accounting for 45.9%; 1,328.6 kg of the Second Grade Drugs were seized, accounting for 22.9% as the second, among which Amphetamine and Cannabis accounted for 99.4%; 1,106.0 kg of the Third Grade Drugs were seized, accounted for 19.0% as the third, among which Nimetazepam and Ketamine accounted for 99.4%; 709.4 kg of the First Grade Drugs were seized, accounting for 12.2%, and all of which were Heroin.

Comparing with last year, although the number of seized cases decreased by 45 or 16.3%, the seized number of drugs increased by 2,499.9 kg or 75.4%. Among which the seized number of the Fourth Grade Drugs increased by 715.2 kg as the most, with an increase rate of 36.6%. Third Grade Drugs increased by 707.4 kg, with an increase rate of 177.5%. The First Grade Drugs increased by 651.3 kg, with an increase rate of 1,120.9%. The Second Grade Drugs increased by 426.0 kg, with an increase rate of 47.2%.

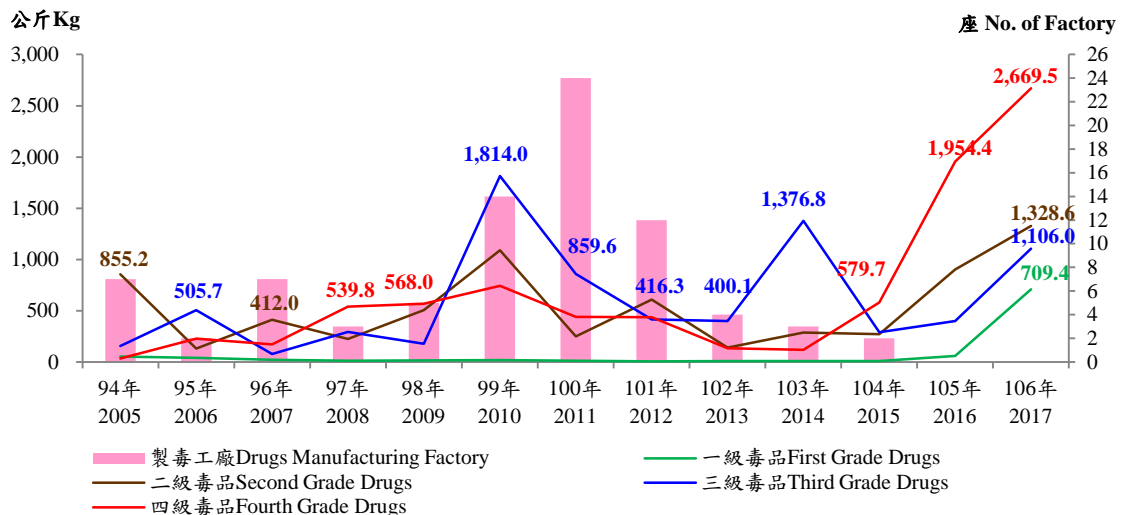
圖 2.8 106 年查獲毒品數量結構統計
Figure 2.8 2017 The Statistics of Drugs Seized Structure



依查獲機關觀察，以海岸巡防總局查獲 178 件為主，占 77.1%；海洋巡防總局 53 件，占 22.9%。另查獲區域集中於內陸地區，占 90.5%。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，106 年查獲毒品數量，於中國大陸查獲 555.0 公斤；於菲律賓、印尼、日本及柬埔寨查獲 839.9 公斤，合占 24.0%。至我國境內查獲者，查獲量逾 500 公斤者，依序為澎湖縣(1,109.0 公斤)、臺東縣(846.4 公斤)，金門縣(693.0 公斤)、基隆市(688.6 公斤)及臺中市(511.3 公斤)，合占 66.2%。

In terms of seized sector, CPDG seized 178 cases as the most, accounting for 77.1%; MPDG seized 53 cases, accounting for 22.9%. As for the areas where the Drugs Seized, inland was the most, accounting for 90.5%. 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 2017, 555.0 kg of drugs were seized in Mainland China, and 839.9 kg of drugs were seized in Philippine, Indonesia, Japan and Cambodia, together accounting for 24.0%. As for in Taiwan area where the seized quantity was over 500kg, Penghu County (1,109.0 kg), Taitung County (846.4 kg), Kinmen County (693.0 kg), Keelung City (688.6 kg), and Taichung City (511.3kg) were in turn, together account for 66.2%.

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

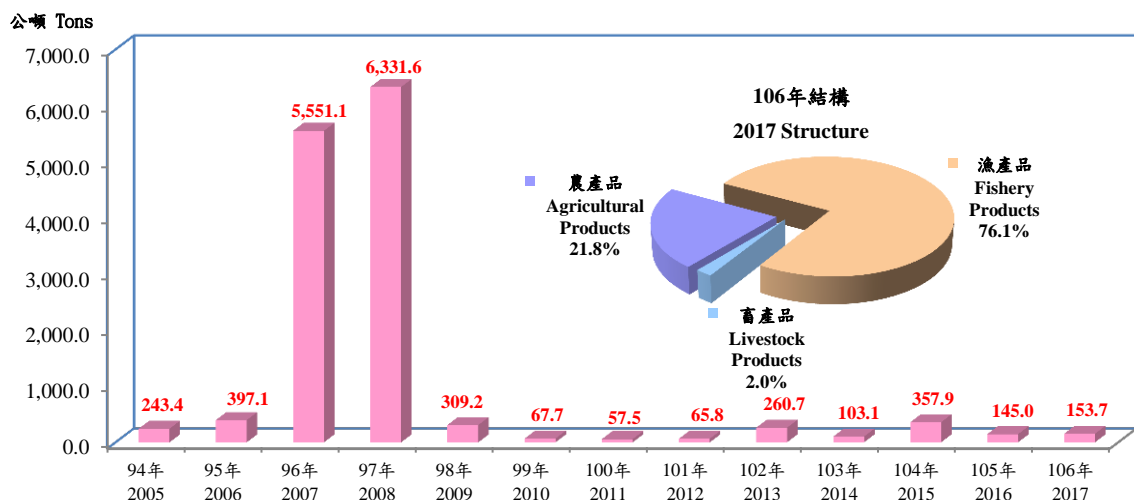
106 年查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品 183 件，較上年減少 20 件或 9.9%。查獲機關以海岸總局查獲 180 件最多，占 98.4%。查獲區域主要集中於港口，占 76.0%，餘依序為內陸（9.8%）、岸際（8.7%）、海域（3.8%）及機場（1.6%）。若依走私來源地觀察，以來自中國大陸 123 件最多，占 67.2%；走私來源管道則以郵包 75 件最多，占 41.0%，船舶 56 件次之，占 30.6%，人員（行李）夾帶 26 件再次之，占 14.2%。茲依查獲項目分述如下：

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

In 2017, there were 183 cases of Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods, less 20 cases or 9.9% than last year. By seized sector, it is found that CPDG was the number one who seized 180 cases, accounting for 98.4%. As for the seized areas, port was the most, accounting for 76.0%, following by inland (9.8%), coast (8.7%), sea (3.8%) and airport (1.6%) in turn. By seized source, 123 cases smuggled from Mainland China were the most, accounting for 67.2%; as for the channel of seized smuggling source, 75 cases smuggling by parcel post were the most, accounting for 41.0%; 56 cases smuggling by vessel were the second, accounting for 30.6%, and 26 cases carried by the staff (within the luggage) were the third, accounting for 14.2%. 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

106 年查獲農林漁畜產品計 103 案、153.7 公噸，較上年減少 21 件、增加 8.8 公噸。其中，農產品查獲 33.6 公噸，多以走私中國大陸香菇為主，查獲量較上年增加 19.8 公噸；漁產品主要以查獲走私大陸魚類 61.0 公噸、花蛤 46.6 公噸為主，查獲量 117.1 公噸，減少 14.1 公噸；畜產品則僅查獲 3.1 公噸，增加 3.1 公噸，主以查獲走私大陸火腿為主。另 106 年查獲走私活體動物 2,003 隻中，以查獲食蛇龜為主，占 81.8%；走私禽鳥及禽鳥種蛋次之，占 18.2%。

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。106 年查獲走私菸計 4,977.7 千包，較上年增加 609.3 千包或 13.9%，其中以查獲外國菸 3,357.0 千包居冠，占 67.4%，較上年增加 276.9 千包或 9.0%；大陸菸 1,620.8 千包次之，占 32.6%，較上年增加 332.4 千包或 25.8%。若依查獲縣市觀察，查獲前四大縣市依序為高雄市查獲 1,625.4 千包，屏東縣（1,296.4 千包）、新北市（749.8 千包）、臺南市（400.4 千包），合占 81.8%。

2.3.1 Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products

In 2017, total 103 cases and 153.7 tons of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products were seized, with a decrease of 21 cases and an increase of 8.8 tons comparing with last year. Among which the seized number of agricultural products was 33.6 tons, and most of which were mushrooms smuggled from Mainland China; it showed an increase of 19.8 tons, comparing with last year; as for the fishery products, the seized number was 117.1 tons, with a decrease of 14.1 tons, among which 61.0 tons were Fish and 46.6 tons were Equilateral Venus. The seized number of Livestock Products was 3.1 tons only, among which most was ham smuggled from Mainland China, with an increase of 3.1 tons. In addition, 2,003 smuggling live animals were seized in 2017, among which *Cuora flavomarginata* was the most, accounting for 81.8%; birds and hatching eggs showed the second, accounting for 18.2%.

2.3.2 Other Smuggling Goods

The other smuggling goods mainly included tobacco, alcohol, and other goods, In 2017, there were 4,977,748 packs of smuggling tobacco seized. Comparing with last year, the number was increased by 609,309 packs or 13.9%, among which 3,356,967 packs of foreign tobacco were seized as the most, accounting for 67.4%, with an increase of 276,934 packs or 9.0%, comparing with last year. 1,620,781 packs of Chinese tobacco were seized as the second, accounting for 32.6%, with an increase of 332,366 packs or 25.8%. If an observation is made by county/city, 1,625,400 packs were seized in Kaohsiung City, following by Pingtung County (1,296,362 packs), New Taipei City (749,760 packs) and Tainan City (400,409 packs) in turn, together accounting for 81.8%.

In 2017, the total number of smuggling alcohol

106 年查獲走私酒 8,924 公升，較上年增加 8,193 公升或 11.2 倍。其中，外國酒查獲 8,762 公升，占 98.2%，增加 8,306 公升；大陸酒 162 公升，占 1.8%，略增 17 公升。若依查獲縣市觀察，僅包含基隆市（8,598 公升）及金門縣（326 公升）。

was 8,924 liters, with an increase of 8,193 liters or 1,120.5% comparing with last year. Among which, there were 8,762 liters of foreign alcohol accounting for 98.2%, with an increase of 8,306 liters; 162 liters of Chinese alcohol accounted for 1.8%, with slight increase of 17 liters. If an observation is made by county/city, only included Keelung City (8,598 liters) and Kinmen County (326 liters).

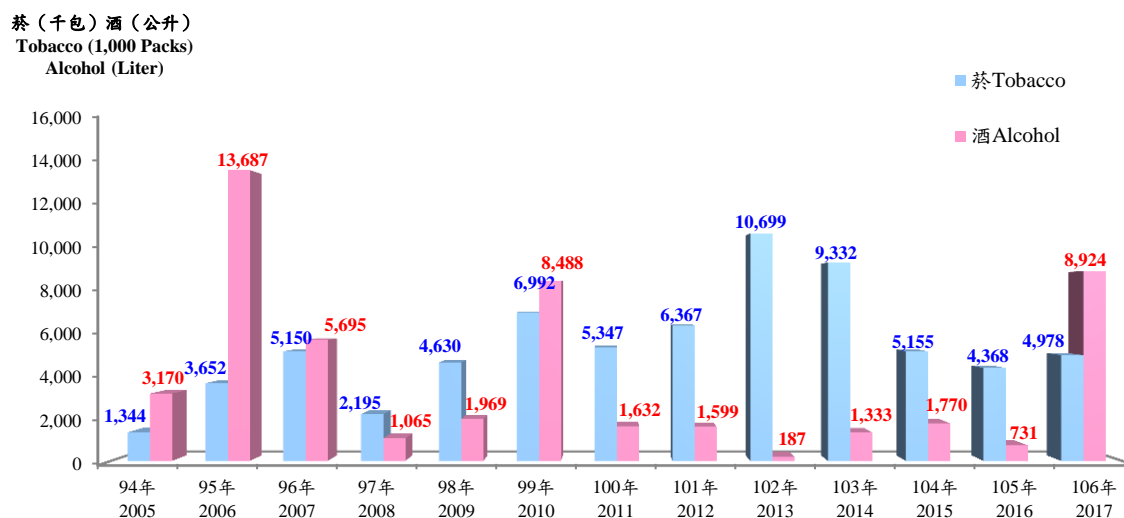
(四) 查獲非法入出國統計

106 年查獲非法入出國 58 件、嫌犯 22 人、偷渡犯 149 人。與上年比較，案件數增加 25 件，嫌犯增加 17 人，偷渡犯增加 113 人。偷渡犯中以外國籍 137 人（越南籍 134 人、印尼籍 2 人、菲律賓籍 1 人）居冠，占 91.9%，較上年增加 113 人；大陸籍 8 人次之，占 5.4%，增加 3 人；本國籍 4 人再次之，占 2.7%，減少 3 人。

2.4 The Statistics of Illegal Entry/Exit Seized

In 2017, there were 58 Seizure of Illegal Entry/Exit cases, 22 suspects and 149 stowaways. Comparing with last year, 25 cases, 17 suspects, and 113 stowaways were increased respectively. Among stowaways, there were 137 foreigners (134 persons of Vietnamese nationality, 2 persons of Indonesian nationality, and 1 person of Philippine nationality) as the most, accounting for 91.9%, with an increase of 113 persons, 8 Chinese persons as the second, accounting for 5.4%, with an increase of 3 persons, and 4 natives persons as the third, accounting for 2.7%, with a decrease of 3 persons.

圖 2.11 歷年菸、酒物品數量統計
Figure 2.11 The Statistics of Tobacco, Alcohol for Years



若依查獲機關觀察案件數，以海岸總局查獲 50 件為主，占 86.2%；海洋總局 8 件，占 13.8%。另依查獲區域與查獲縣市交叉分析，以內陸查獲 39 件居首，且多集中於中部以北縣市，其中又以桃園市（12 件）、臺中市（6 件）、彰化縣（4 件）居前三位；岸際查獲 13 件次之，主要以金門縣（4 件）、新北市、桃園市、新竹市、彰化縣（各 2 件）為主；海域查獲 5 件再次之，分散於金門縣（2 件）、宜蘭縣、高雄市、屏東縣（各 1 件）。

To distinguish the number of seized cases by sector, it is found that CPDG seized 50 cases as the major, accounting for 86.2%; MPDG seized 8 cases, accounting for 13.8%. As for seized area and city, it showed inland of 39 cases as the top one, most in county/city in the north of central, and the top three were Taoyuan City (12 cases), Taichung City (6 cases), Changhua County (4 cases); 13 cases were seized at coast as the second, mainly in Kinmen County (4 cases), New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Hsinchu City, and Changhua County (2 cases respectively); 5 cases were seized in sea as the third, distributing in Kinmen County (2 cases), Yilan County, Kaohsiung City, and Pingtung County (1 case respectively).

（五）查獲人口販運統計

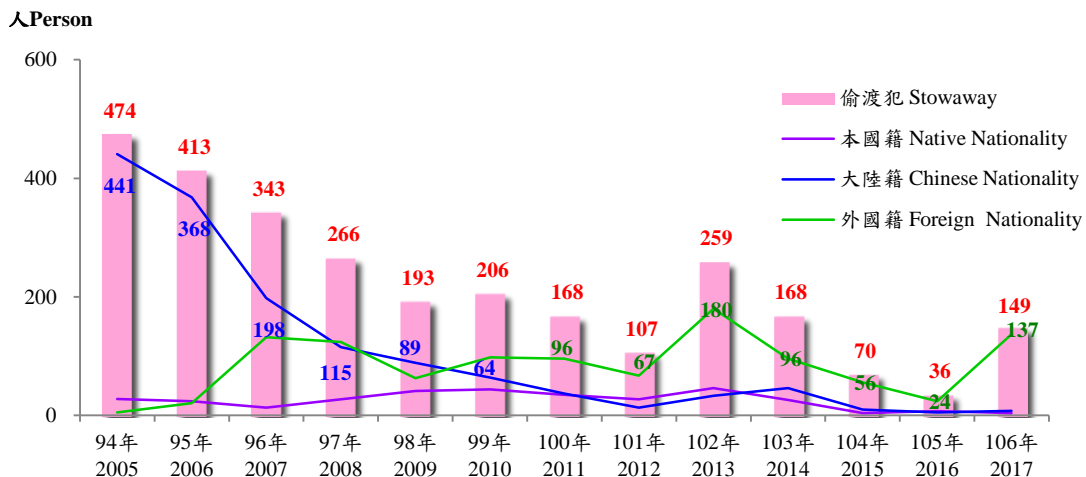
106 年查獲人口販運 5 件（勞力剝削 4 件、另 1 件同時查獲勞力剝削及性剝削）、嫌犯 29 人、救護被害人 16 人，與上年比較，案件數減少 2

2.5 The Statistics of Human Trafficking Seized

In 2017, there were 5 cases of Human Trafficking (4 cases of Labor Exploitation, and 1 cases of Labor Exploitation and Sexual Exploitation), 29 suspects and 16 rescued victims seized. Comparing with last year, 2 cases were decreased, 7 suspects were increased, and 38 stowaways were drastically decreased due to high benchmark.

圖 2.12 歷年查獲偷渡犯人數統計

Figure 2.12 The Statistics of Stowaways Seized for Years



件，嫌犯增加 7 人，救護被害人則因比較基準偏高，大幅減少 38 人。

救護被害人中，以外國籍 12 人（菲律賓籍 9 人、越南籍 2 人、印尼籍 1 人）為主，六成七為女性；餘為本國籍女性 4 人。

（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，其中掃除黑金行動方案具體執行作為，已自 98 年 7 月 8 日停止適用。106 年查獲經濟犯罪之專案工作計查獲偽劣禁藥 2 件、嫌犯 1 人，與上年比較，案件數增加 1 件、嫌犯持平。

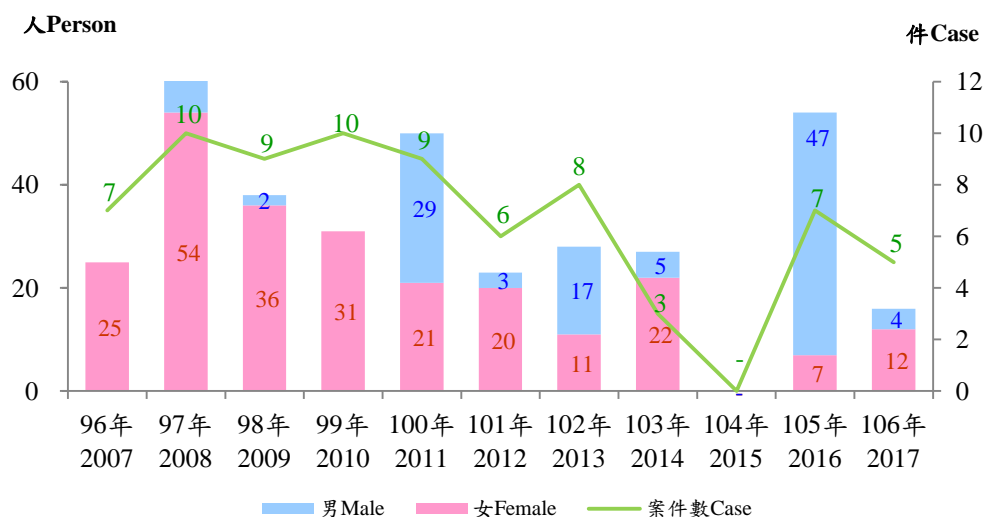
Among stowaways, there were 12 foreigners (9 persons of Philippines nationality, 2 persons of Vietnam nationality, and 1 person of Indonesia nationality) as the most, among which 66.7% were female, and remained were 4 female natives.

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 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 2017, there were 1 suspect and 2 cases of Counterfeit, Substandard and Banned Drugs seized. Comparing with last year, 1 case increased and the number of suspects was the same.

圖 2.13 歷年查獲人口販運統計

Figure 2.13 The Statistics of Human Trafficking Seized for Years



(七) 取締非法越區捕魚統計

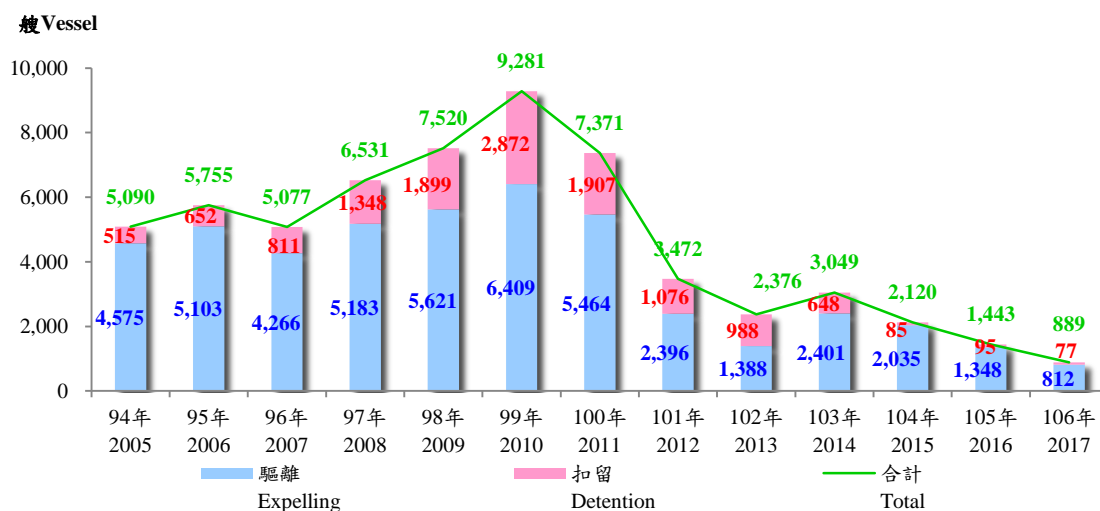
為杜絕中國大陸漁民非法越界捕撈、維護我國海洋生態及漁業資源，確保漁民海上作業安全與權益，106年本署針對以往大陸漁船越區捕魚熱點海域超前部署、強力驅離，並就北方三島、中部海域、金馬澎等重點海域，適時執行擴大威力掃蕩勤務；另依據104年5月6日修正公布之「臺灣地區與大陸地區人民關係條例」第80條之1規定，發布「海岸巡防機關處理大陸船舶未經許可進入臺灣地區限制或禁止水域案件裁罰標準」，提高對越界陸船裁處新臺幣30萬至1,000萬元罰鍰，並靈活運用驅離、扣留、留置調查、沒入漁獲(具)及沒入船舶等執法手段，對

2.7 The Statistics of Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing

To cease illegal trespassing the sea border from Mainland China fishermen and over fishing, to preserve our marine ecosystem and fishery resources, and in order to ensure fishermen's offshore safety and interests, In 2017, CGA 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

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



嚇阻越界漁船頗具成效。

106 年取締非法越區捕魚計 346 件、889 艘，其中，扣留船隻 77 艘，均為大陸籍。驅離船隻 812 艘中，大陸籍漁船 718 艘，占 88.4%，外國籍漁船 94 艘，則占 11.6%，均為越南籍。與上年比較，取締非法越區捕魚案件數減少 202 件、船隻減少 554 艘，其中，扣留船隻減少 18 艘；驅離船隻則減少 536 艘。

若就查獲縣市觀察，扣留船隻中，主要集中於金門縣（45 艘）、澎湖縣（11 艘）、基隆市及連江縣（各 6 艘）居前四位，合計占 88.3%；驅離船隻中逾百艘者，依序為澎湖縣（256 艘）、高雄市（192 艘）及金門縣（103 艘），合計占 67.9%。

（八）維護海域海岸資源統計

106 年維護海域海岸資源 493 件、查獲嫌犯 588 人，與上年比較，案件數減少 98 件，嫌犯減少 64 人。其中，以拯救野生保育動物減少 40 件，查獲非法捕魚減少 32 件，變動最為顯著。

依查獲機關觀察，海岸總局查獲 247 件，海洋總局 246 件，分占 50.1% 及 49.9%。另查獲區域以海域占

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 2017, there were 889 vessels seized in 346 Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing cases. Among 77 Detention vessels, all of Chinese nationality; among 812 Expelling vessels, most was Chinese nationality of 718 vessels, accounting for 88.4%, and the next was Foreign nationality of 94 vessels, accounting for 11.6%, all of Vietnamese nationality. Comparing with last year, the number of Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing cases decreased by 202, and 554 banned vessels were decreased. Among which, the number of Detention vessels decreased by 18; the number of Expelling vessels decreased by 536.

If an observation is made by county/city, for Detention vessels, there were 45 vessels banned in Kinmen County, 11 vessels in Penghu County, Keelung City and Lienchiang County (6 vessels respectively) as the top four, together accounting for 88.3%. As for the city/county, in which the number of Expelling vessels was more than 100, Penghu County (256 vessels), Kaohsiung City (192 vessels), and Kinmen County (103 vessels) were in turn, together accounting for 67.9%.

2.8 The Statistics of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources

In 2017, there were 588 suspects seized in 493 cases of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources. Comparing with last year, 98 cases and 64 suspects were decreased. Among which the most significant change was shown in Rescue of Conserved Wildlife with a decrease of 40 cases, and Illegal Fishing with a decrease of 32 cases.

To make an observation by seized sector, CPDG

48.9%、岸際占 26.0%、港口占 21.9% 居前三名。查獲縣市中，以屏東縣 69 件居冠，查獲型態以其他維護海域海岸資源統計、拯救野生保育動物及查獲非法捕魚案件為主；宜蘭縣 68 件及澎湖縣 43 件分居二、三位，二者則多以查獲非法捕魚案件為主。

若依案件型態觀察，以非法捕魚 276 件為大宗，占 56.0%；餘依序為拯救野生保育動物 132 件（26.8%）、其他維護海域海岸資源統計 49 件（9.9%）、處理海洋（岸）污染 33 件（6.7%）、盜採砂石伐木 3 件（0.6%）。

(九) 災難救護及服務工作統計

106 年執行災難救護及服務工作計 889 件，包含救難、救生、其他災難救護及服務工作等 3 類，其中「救

seized 247 cases and MPDG seized 246 cases, accounting for 50.1% and 49.9% respectively. In terms of seized area, the top three were sea accounting for 48.9%, coast accounting for 26.0%, and port accounting for 21.9% respectively. As for county/city, 69 seized cases in Pingtung County, among which The Statistics of Other Maintenance about Marine and Coastal Resources, Rescue of Conserved Wildlife, and Illegal Fishing were the major. 68 seized cases in Yilan County and 43 seized cases in Penghu County ranked 2nd and 3rd, and among which Illegal Fishing was the major.

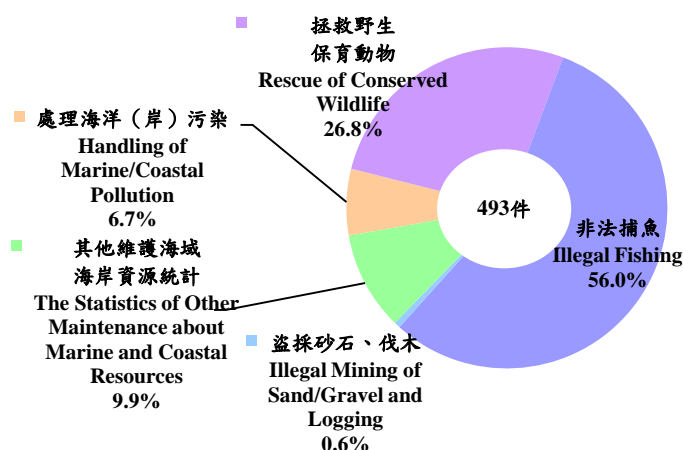
To make an observation by seized category, 276 cases of Illegal Fishing were the most, accounting for 56.0%, following by 132 cases of Rescue of Conserved Wildlife (26.8%), 49 cases of The Statistics of Other Maintenance about Marine and Coastal Resources (9.9%), 33 cases of Handling of Marine/Coastal Pollution (6.7%), 3 cases of Illegal Mining of Sand/Gravel, and Logging (0.6%) in turn.

2.9 The Statistics of Disaster Rescues and Service Works

In 2017, there were 889 cases of Disaster

圖 2.15 106 年維護海域海岸資源統計

Figure 2.15 2017 The Statistics of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources



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

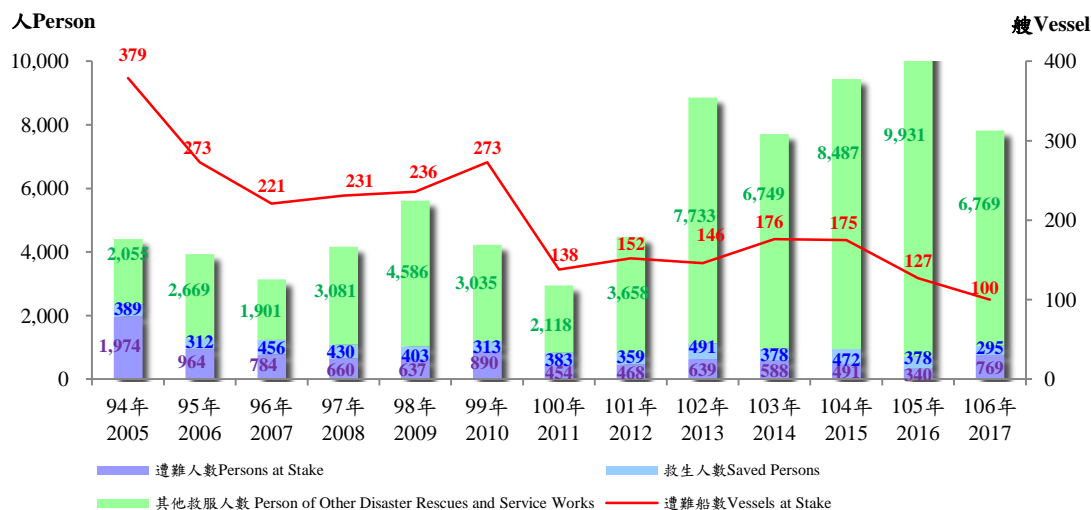
106 年救難案件 99 件，遭難船

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 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

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



船 100 艘、遭難人數 769 人。與上年比較，案件數減少 25 件，遭難船舶減少 27 艘、遭難人數增加 429 人。若依救援機關觀察，因救難案件六成七發生於海域，故處理案件數以海洋總局 66 件為主，占 66.7%；海岸總局 33 件，則占 33.3%。

In 2017, there were 99 rescue cases, 100 vessels at stake, and 769 persons at stake. Comparing with last year, the number of cases and vessels at stake decreased by 25 and 27 respectively, and the number of persons at stake increased by 429. To make an observation by rescue sector, because 66.7% of rescue happened at sea, so that MPDG handled 66 cases as the most, accounting for 66.7%; CPDG handled 33 cases, accounting for 33.3%.

106 年遭難船舶種類以漁業用之漁船、漁筏及舢舨合計 76 艘居多，占 76.0%。船舶事故原因以機器故障為主，占 38.0%，失火居次，占 21.0%，擱淺再次之，占 20.0%。船舶救助結果以本署拖救 48 艘為主，占 48.0%。另遭難人員獲救情形，獲救者占 97.0%，死亡者及失蹤者分占 0.4% 及 2.6%。

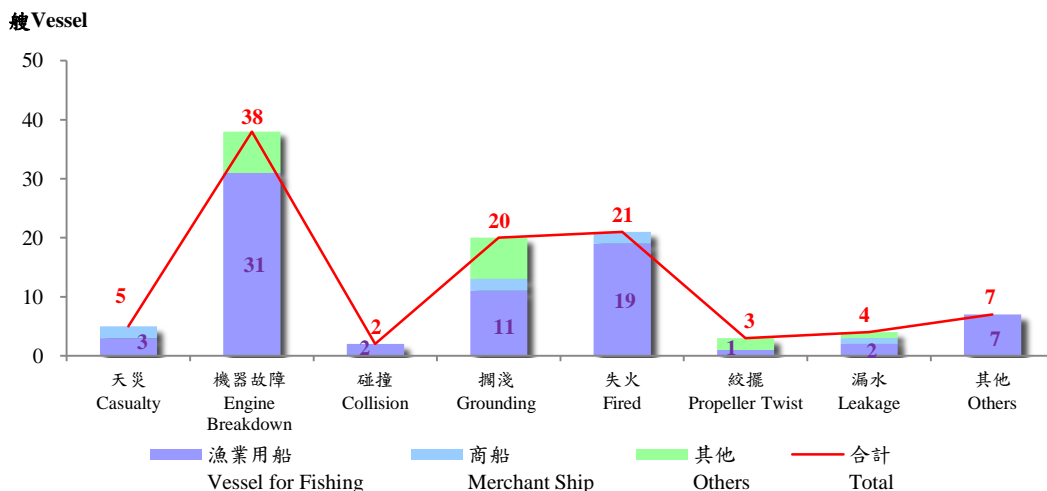
In 2017, there were 76 vessels for fishing at stake with most types of fishing vessels, fishing rafts and sampans, accounting for 76.0%. Among the causes of marine incident, engine breakdown was the major, accounting for 38.0%, fire as the second, accounting for 21.0%, and grounding as the third, accounting for 20.0%. As for the vessel rescue results, CGA towed 48 vessels as the most, accounting for 48.0%. As for the rescue results of persons at stake, towed persons accounted for 97.0%; dead and missing persons accounted for 0.4% and 2.6% respectively.

2.9.2 LifeSaving Statistics

2. 救生統計

圖 2.17 106 年遭難船舶事故原因統計

Figure 2.17 2017 The Causes of Vessel at Stake Statistics



106 年救生案件 238 件，救生人數 295 人。與上年比較，案件數減少 80 件、救生人數減少 83 人。若依事故處理區域觀察，案件主要發生於海域、岸際、港口，三者合占 97.5%。事故處理縣市中，案件逾 15 件以上者，依序為新北市、高雄市、屏東縣、宜蘭縣、基隆市、臺中市及花蓮縣，合占 65.1%。若依救援機關觀察，以海岸總局 149 件為主，占 62.6%，海洋總局 89 件，占 37.4%。

3. 其他災難救護及服務工作統計

106 年其他災難救護及服務工作計 590 件，較上年減少 144 件；服務人數 6,769 人，較上年減少 3,162 人，主因海(水)上活動安全維護服務減

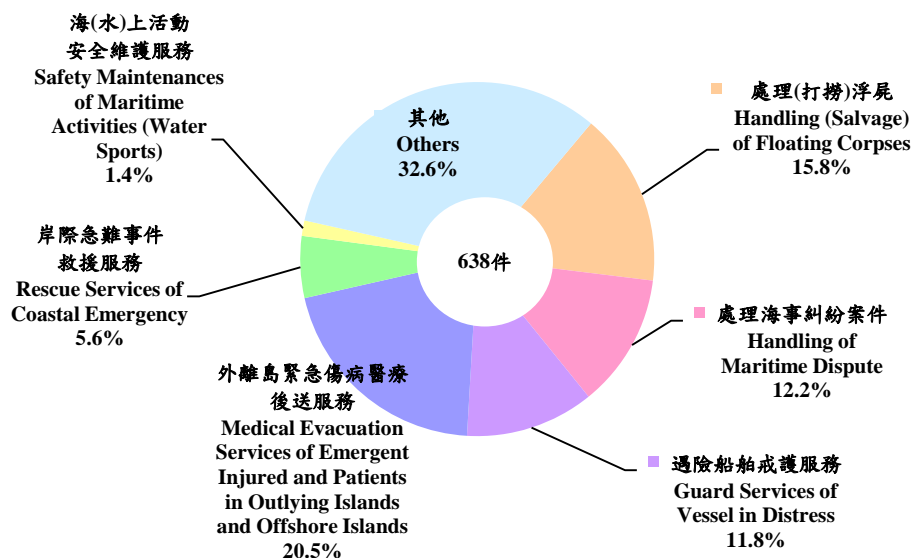
In 2017, there were 238 LifeSaving cases and 295 saved persons. Comparing with last year, 80 cases and 83 saved persons were decreased. To make an observation by the incident handled areas, the cases happened at sea, coast, and port were the major, together accounting for 97.5%. Among the incident handled county/city in which the number of cases more than 15, New Taipei City, Kaohsiung City, Pingtung County, Yilan County, Keelung City, Taichung City and Hualien County were in turn, together accounting for 65.1%. If an observation is made by rescue sector, it is found that CPDG handled 149 cases as the major, accounting for 62.6%, and MPDG handled 89 cases, accounting for 37.4%.

2.9.3 Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works Statistics

In 2017, there were 590 Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works cases, and 6,769 persons of disaster rescues and service works. Comparing with last year, 144 cases were decreased; 3,162 persons of disaster rescues and service works were decreased, mainly due to the influence of 3,451 persons decreased for Safety Maintenances of Maritime Activities (Water Sports). In

圖 2.18 106 年其他災難及服務工作案件結構

Figure 2.18 2017 Structure of Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works



少 3,451 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 58.5% 及 41.5%。事故處理縣市中，以澎湖縣 102 件最多，新北市 66 件次之，屏東縣 62 件再次之。

若加計跨類別案件統計，106 年其他災難救護及服務工作合計 638 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 3 類案件為主，合占 69.0%。

(十) 其他海巡績效統計

106 年其他海巡績效案件 2,309 件，其中，海岸總局 1,684 件，占 72.9%，主要以處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件為主；海洋總局 625 件，占 27.1%，則以執行護漁及經濟海域巡護之處理專案勤務案件為主。

in addition, to make an observation by handled sector, the cases handled by CPDG and MPDG were accounting for 58.5 % and 41.5 % respectively. Among the incident handled county/city, 102 cases were handled in Penghu County as the most, 66 cases handled in New Taipei City as the second, 62 cases handled in Pingtung County as the third.

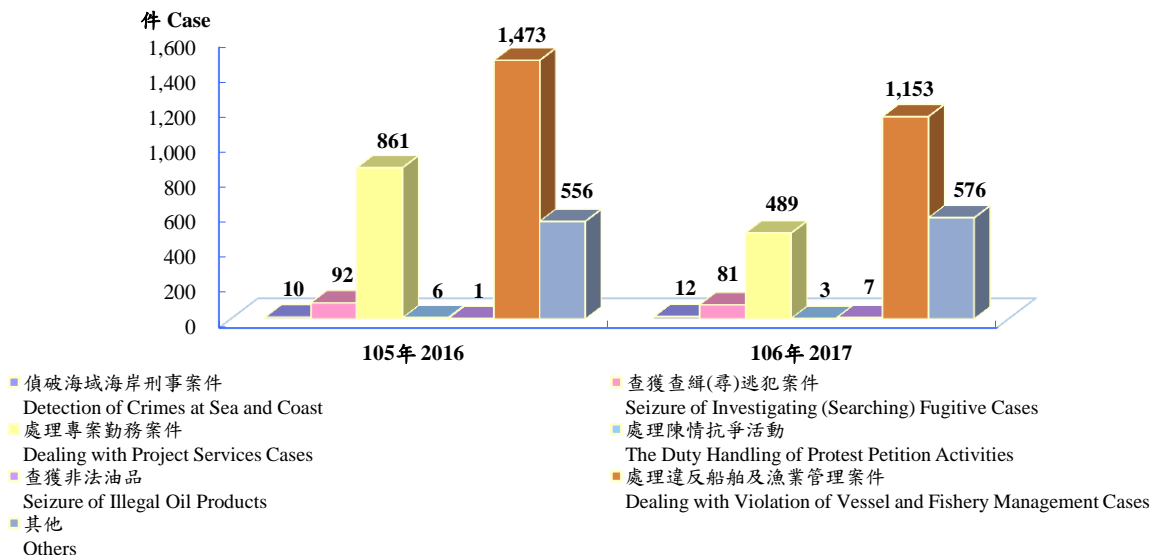
For additional cross-category cases statistics, among total 638 Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works cases in 2017, most were three categories as Others, Medical Evacuation Services of Emergent Injured and Patients in Outlying Islands and Offshore Islands, and Handling (Salvage) of Floating Corpses, together accounting for 69.0%.

2.10 The Statistics of Other Business Performance

In 2017, there were in total of 2,309 cases for Other Business Performance seized. To distinguish the number of seized cases by sector, it is found that CPDG seized 1,684 cases as the major, accounting for 72.9%, among which Dealing with Violation of Vessel and Fishery

圖 2.19 其他績效案件統計

Figure 2.19 The Statistics of Other Business Performance



與上年比較，案件數減少 681 件或 22.8%，查處案件型態中，受勤務派遣靈活調度手段奏效，致護漁及經濟海域巡護作業相對減少影響，以處理專案勤務案件減少 372 件最多；另因取締漁船出港幹部船員人數不足等案件減少影響，致處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件減少 320 件次之。

若加計跨類別案件統計，106 年其他海巡績效合計 2,321 件中，以處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件 1,153 件最多，占 49.7%；其他案件 576 件次之，占 24.8%；處理專案勤務案件 489 件居第三，占 21.1%。

Management Cases was the major. MPDG seized 625 cases, accounting for 27.1%, 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 by 681 or 22.8%. Among the categories seized, Dealing with Project Services Cases decreased by 372 cases as the most, due to flexible scheduling method of service dispatch, leading to decrease of Fishing Protection and Patrol Operations at Economic Zone; in addition, Dealing with Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases decreased by 320 cases as the second, due to the influence of the decreased Banning the Insufficient Number of Cadres and Crew in the Fishing Vessels to Depart Cases.

For additional cross-category cases statistics, among total 2,321 cases for Other Business Performance seized in 2017, the top three categories were as follows: 1,153 Dealing with Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases as the most, accounting for 49.7%, 576 cases of Others as the second, accounting for 24.8%, and 489 Dealing with Project Services Cases as the third, accounting for 21.1%.