

壹、人員概況

108 年底本署編制員額計 13,476 人，與上(107)年底同，預算員額 6,510 人，較上年底增加 112 人。

108 年底現有員額計 11,876 人，較上年底增加 357 人，若以所屬機關觀察，其中以艦隊分署 2,707 人為最多，占 22.8%；南部分署 1,703 人次之，占 14.3%；金馬澎分署 1,519 人再次之，占 12.8%。

若依身分別觀察，軍職人員計 8,556 人，占 72.0%，較上年底增加 295 人；文職人員 3,320 人，占 28.0%，增加 62 人，其中警察人員 2,226 人，占 18.7%，增加 49 人；一般公務人員 777 人，占 6.5%，增加 25 人；關務人員 88 人，占 0.7%，減少 10 人；其他技工、工友、駕駛及約聘僱人員 229 人，占 1.9%，減少 2 人。

108 年底不含志願役上士以下士官兵及義務役人員現職員工 6,168 人中，以男性 5,576 人為主，占 90.4%；女性僅 592 人，占 9.6%。平均年齡 37.9 歲，年齡層中以 40~49 歲 1,868 人居首，占 30.3%；30~39 歲 1,857 人次之，占 30.1%。教育程度則以大學以上畢業者 3,597 人最多，

I . Staff Profile

By the end of 2019, the organized staff number of Coast Guard Administration (CGA) was 13,476 persons, same as last year (2018). The budgeted staff number was 6,510 persons with an increase of 112 persons comparing with last year.

By the end of 2019, the current staff number of CGA was 11,876 persons with an increase of 357 persons comparing with last year, if an observation is made by sector, among which the Fleet Branch with 2,707 persons was the most, accounting for 22.8%; the Southern Branch with 1,703 persons was the second, accounting for 14.3%; the Kinmen-Matsu-Penghu Branch with 1,519 persons was the third, accounting for 12.8%.

If an observation is made by status, the military personnel amounted to 8,556 persons, accounting for 72.0%, more 295 persons than last year. The civilian personnel amounted to 3,320 persons, accounting for 28.0%, with an increase of 62 persons, among which there were 2,226 police officers, accounting for 18.7%, with an increase of 49 persons; 777 general public servants, accounting for 6.5%, increased by 25 persons; 88 customs officers, accounting for 0.7%, decreased by 10 persons. The other staff amounted to 229 persons, including mechanics, janitors and contracted employees, accounting for 1.9%, decreased by 2 persons.

By the end of 2019, among the current staff of 6,168 persons, excluding voluntary non-commissioned officers and soldiers under Chief Petty Officers, and compulsory military personnel, mainly was male staff of 5,576 persons, accounting for 90.4%. The female staff was only 592 persons, accounting for 9.6%; the average age was 37.9 years old. In the age groups, 1,868 persons were mostly from 40 to 49 years old, accounting for 30.3%. The next

占 58.3%；專科畢業者 1,551 人次之，占 25.1%；高中（職）畢業者 975 人居第三，占 15.8%。

groups was from 30 to 39 years old with 1,857 persons, accounting for 30.1 % . As for education, 3,597 persons who graduated from university and above were the most, accounting for 58.3%; 1,551 persons who graduated from junior college were ranked the second, accounting for 25.1 % ; 975 persons who graduated from senior high (vocational) school were ranked the third, accounting for 15.8%.

圖 1.1 108 年現有員額統計
Figure 1.1 2019 The Statistics of Current Staff

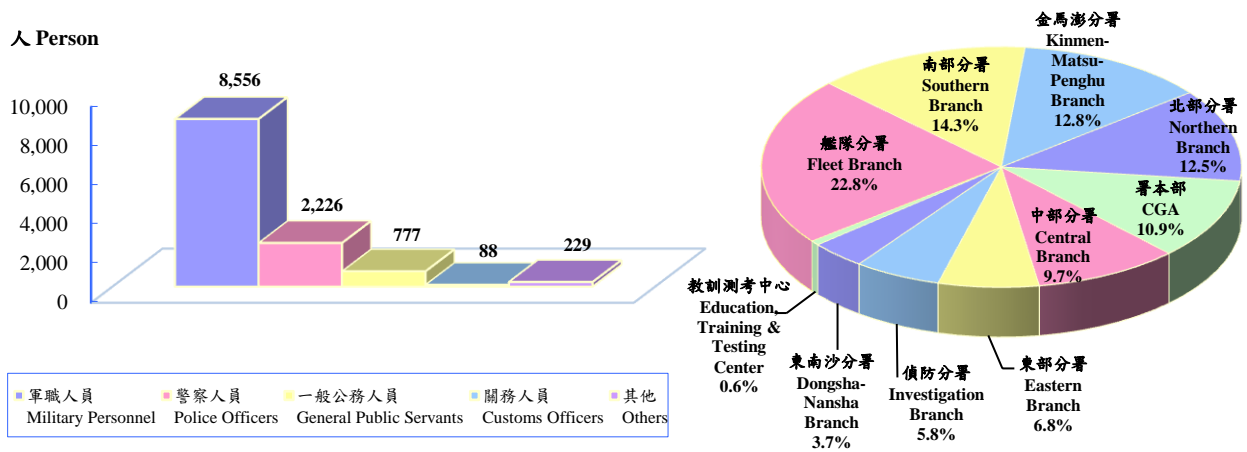


表 1.1 現職員工統計表
Table 1.1 The Statistics of In-service Staff

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 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
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
107年底2018	5,967	5,418	549	1,504	1,864	1,815	784	3,331	1,594	991	51
108年底2019	6,168	5,576	592	1,588	1,857	1,868	855	3,597	1,551	975	45
108年底結構比 2019 Structure Rate	100.0	90.4	9.6	25.7	30.1	30.3	13.9	58.3	25.1	15.8	0.7

說明：1. 「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。
2. 106年底(含)以前年度數據為組織調整前，原行政院海岸巡防署資料。
Note: 1. "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.
2. The figures before the end of 2017(including) refer to the former CGA, Executive Yuan(before reorganization).

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

108 年本署業務績效總案件數 4,323 件，較上年增加 282 件或 7.0 %；若加計跨類別案件合計 4,501

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.

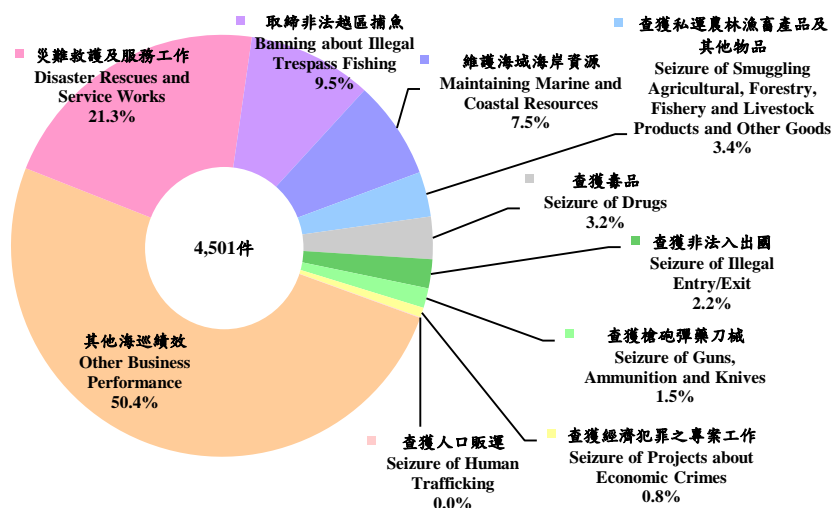
1.1 Statistics of Performance Cases

1.1.1 Structure and changes of performance cases

There were total 4,323 business performance cases of CGA in 2019, increased by 282 cases or 7.0% comparing with last year; if cross-categories cases were counted, the total

圖 2.1 108 年各類業務績效案件結構

Figure 2.1 2019 Structure of Business Performance Cases



件，則增加 295 件或 7.0%，主因受查獲失聯移工等其他案件增加 279 件，致其他海巡績效增加 261 件所致。若依案件類別觀察，受處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件 842 件、護漁及經濟海域巡護作業 453 件、查獲失聯移工 329 件影響，以其他海巡績效 2,270 件居首，占 50.4%；災難救護及服務工作 958 件次之，占 21.3%；取締非法越區捕魚 429 件居第三，占 9.5%。

2.機關績效案件數統計

本署下轄八大分署，因派出單位之業務特性及轄區地境線不同，致查處成效亦略有差異，以下依納編岸巡隊、海巡隊及查緝隊等各分署觀察：

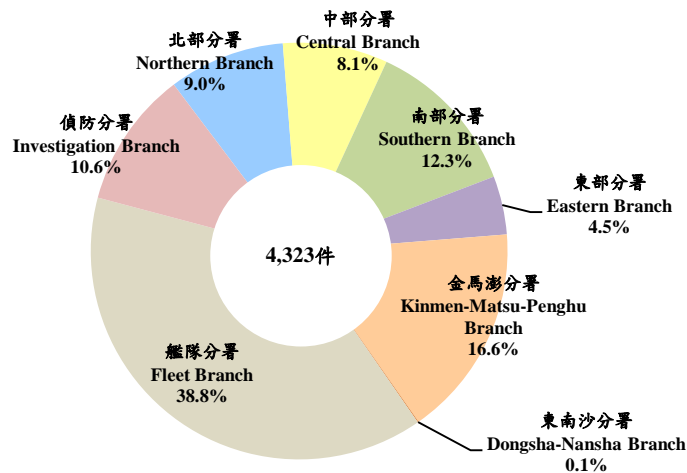
number of cases was 4,501, increased by 295 cases or 7.0%, mainly due to the increase of 279 Other Cases such as Seizure of Undocumented Migrant Worker Case, resulting in an increase of 261 cases of Other Business Performance. To make an observation by category, among total business performance, Other Business Performance with 2,270 cases was the most, accounting for 50.4%, due to the influence of 842 Dealing with Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases, 453 Fishing Protection and Patrol Operations at Economic Zone cases, and 329 Seizure of Undocumented Migrant Worker Cases; the next was Disaster Rescues and Service Works with 958 cases, accounting for 21.3%; the third was Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing with 429 cases, accounting for 9.5%.

1.1.2 The statistics of performance cases by sector

CGA has eight branches, and due to the different business characteristics of the dispatched units and the different boundary areas of the jurisdictions, the effectiveness of the investigations was slightly different. The following is to make an observation by each branch where Coastal Patrol Corps, Offshore Flotilla, and Reconnaissance Brigade are included:

圖 2.2 108 年業務績效案件數統計—機關別

Figure 2.2 2019 The Statistics of Business Performance Cases—by Sector



納編岸巡隊者計有北部、中部、南部、東部及金馬澎分署，108 年業務績效總案件數計 2,186 件，若加計跨類別案件合計 2,200 件，較上年增加 151 件或 7.4%，查處類別以處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件為主之其他海巡績效居第一，占 61.4%、災難救護及服務工作居次，占 22.2%、維護海域海岸資源居第三，占 8.7%。

納編海巡隊者為艦隊分署，108 年計 1,676 件，若加計跨類別案件合計 1,813 件，較上年增加 180 件或 11.0%，查處類別以護漁及經濟海域巡護為主之其他海巡績效(占 40.3%)、災難救護及服務工作(24.7%)、取締非法越區捕魚(23.3%)居前三位。

納編查緝隊者為偵防分署，108 年計 458 件，若加計跨類別案件合計 485 件，較上年減少 34 件或 6.6%，查處類別則依序以查獲失聯移工案件為主之其他海巡績效(占 39.0%)、查獲毒品(23.9%)、查獲非法入出國(11.5%)、私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品(10.9%)、查獲槍砲彈藥刀械(9.3%)等犯罪偵防案件為主。

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

Coastal Patrol Corps was included in Northern, Central, Southern, Eastern, and Kinmen-Matsu-Penghu Branches. In 2019, total number of business performance cases was 2,186, if cross-categories cases were counted, the total number of cases was 2,200, increased by 151 cases or 7.4% comparing with last year. As for the seizure category, Other Business Performance, among which Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases was the main category, ranked the 1st, accounting for 61.4%; the next was Disaster Rescues and Service Works, accounting for 22.2%, and the third was Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources, accounting for 8.7%.

Fleet Branch including the Offshore Flotilla seized 1,617 cases in 2019, if cross-categories cases were counted, the total number of cases was 1,813, increased by 180 cases or 11.0% comparing with last year. As for the seizure category, Other Business Performance, among which Fishing Protection and Patrol Operations at Economic Zone was the main type (accounting for 40.3%), Disaster Rescues and Service Works (24.7%), and Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing (23.3%) were the top three.

Investigation Branch including the Reconnaissance Brigade seized 458 cases in 2019, if cross-categories cases were counted, the total number of cases was 485, decreased by 34 cases or 6.6% comparing with last year. The main seizure categories were crime investigation cases such as Other Business Performance, among which Seizure of Undocumented Migrant Worker Cases was the main category (accounting for 39.0%), Seizure of Drugs (23.9%), Seizure of Illegal Entry/Exit (11.5%), Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods (10.9%), and Seizure of Guns, Ammunition and Knives (9.3%) in turn.

1.1.3 Seized area for performance cases

If the seized areas are divided into six areas as

區域，108 年查獲處理區域主要集中於港口(占 36.7%)、海域(31.9%)、岸際(17.1%)、內陸(13.3%) 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 1,130 件，占 26.1%；臺灣本島則以屏東縣查獲處理 467 件最多，占 10.8%，高雄市 432 件，占 10.0%次之，新北市 298 件，占 6.9%再次之。

sea, coast, port, waterway, inland and airport, in 2019, the mainly seized areas were four as port accounting for 36.7%, sea accounting for 31.9%, coast accounting for 17.1%, and inland accounting for 13.3% in turn. If an observation is made by county/city, there were 1,130 seized cases in three counties as Kinmen, Lienchiang, and Penghu in offshore islands of Taiwan, accounting for 26.1%. In Taiwan Island, there were 467 seized cases in Pingtung County as the top one, accounting for 10.8%, 432 seized cases in Kaohsiung City as the second, accounting for 10.0%, and 298 seized cases in New Taipei City as the third, accounting for 6.9%.

(二) 查獲嫌犯人數統計

1.2 Statistics of the Suspects Seized

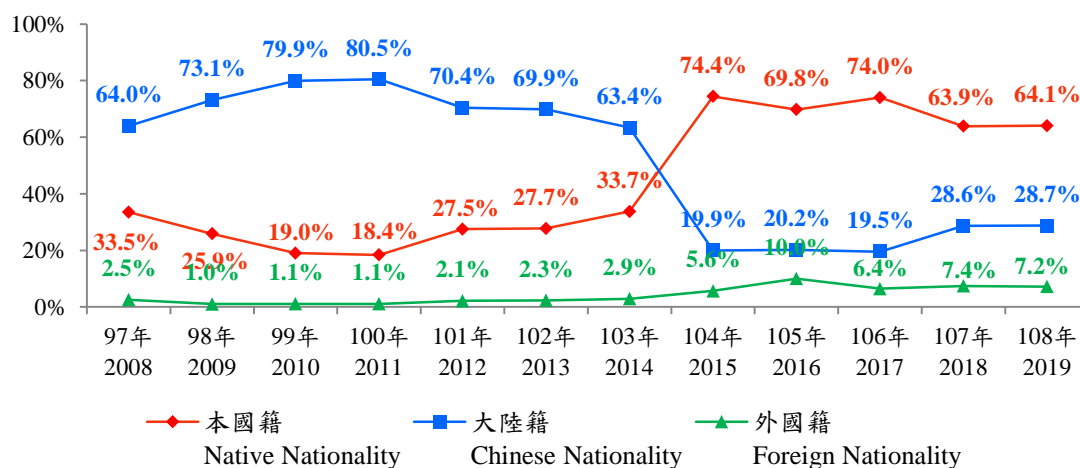
1. 查獲嫌犯性別與國籍

1.2.1 The suspects seized by sex and nationality

108 年本署業務績效查獲總嫌犯 2,781 人，較上年減少 323 人，主因其他海巡績效、查獲毒品分別減少 193、124 人所致。若依嫌犯國籍觀察，本國籍嫌犯 1,782 人，占 64.1%；大陸籍 799 人，占 28.7%；外國籍 200 人，占 7.2%。若以性別觀察，男性

There were total 2,781 suspects seized for business performance of CGA in 2019, with a decrease of 323 persons, comparing with last year that mainly because the suspects for Other Business Performance and Seizure of Drugs respectively decreased by 193 and 124 persons. If an observation is made by nationality, there were 1,782 natives, accounting for 64.1%, 799 Chinese suspects, accounting for 28.7%, and 200 foreigners, accounting for 7.2%. If an observation is made by sex, 2,619 persons were

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



2,619 人，占九成四；女性 162 人，則僅占 5.8%。

male, accounting for 94.2%, and 162 persons were female, accounting for 5.8% only.

2. 查獲嫌犯按年齡及教育程度分

108 年查獲之嫌犯中，七成五集中於 30 歲至未滿 60 歲年齡者；60 歲以上者亦占 15.1%。若依其教育程度觀察，不識字（含不詳）者達 1,501 人最多，占五成四；國小程度者 455 人次之，占 16.4%；高中（職）及國（初）中者分別為 382 及 345 人，居

1.2.2 The suspects seized by age and education

Among the suspects seized in 2019, most were 30 ~ 59 years old, accounting for 74.7%; those who 60 years old and over were accounting for 15.1%. If an observation is made by education, 1,501 persons of illiterate (including unknown) were the most, accounting for 54.1%; 455 persons graduated from elementary school ranked the second, accounting for 16.4%; 382 persons graduated from senior (vocational) high school, accounting for 13.7% and 345 persons from junior (vocational) high school, accounting

圖 2.4 108 年查獲業務績效案件嫌犯統計—按年齡分

Figure 2.4 2019 The Statistics of Suspects for Business Performance — by Age

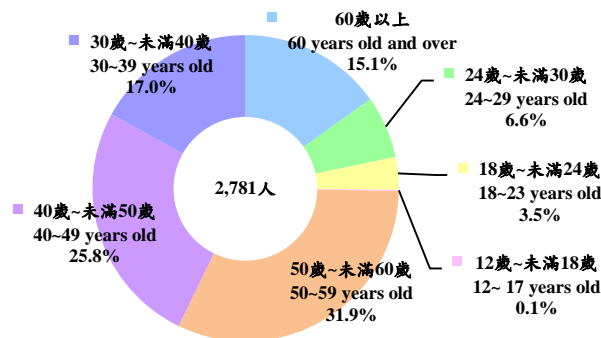
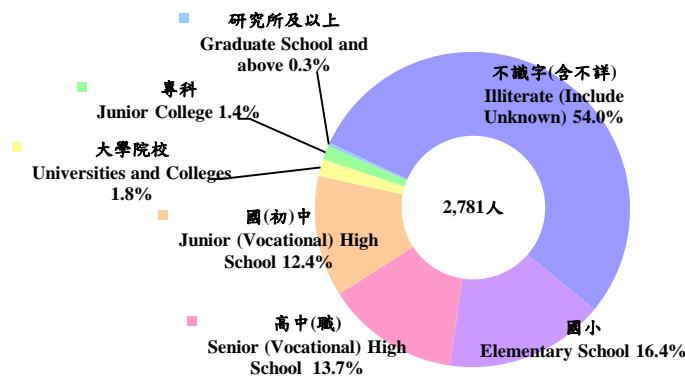


圖 2.5 108 年查獲業務績效案件嫌犯統計—按教育程度分

Figure 2.5 2019 The Statistics of Suspects for Business Performance — by Education



第三、第四，分占 13.7%及 12.4%。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之嫌犯以不識字（含不詳）者居多；查獲非法入出國、查獲人口販運及查獲經濟犯罪之專案工作之嫌犯均以高中（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；維護海域海岸資源及其他海巡績效之嫌犯則均以不識字（含不詳）者居多。

3. 查獲嫌犯按職業分

108 年查獲之嫌犯中，以從事農林漁牧業生產人員 1,912 人最多，占約六成九。各案件類別中，查獲槍砲彈藥刀械之嫌犯以無職與基層技術工及勞力工為主；查獲毒品之嫌犯以無職者居多；查獲非法入出國及查獲人口販運以農林漁牧業生產人員、服務及銷售工作人員為主；查獲經濟犯罪之專案工作以其他職業者、服務及銷售工作人員為主；餘各類嫌犯多以從事農林漁牧業生產人員為主。

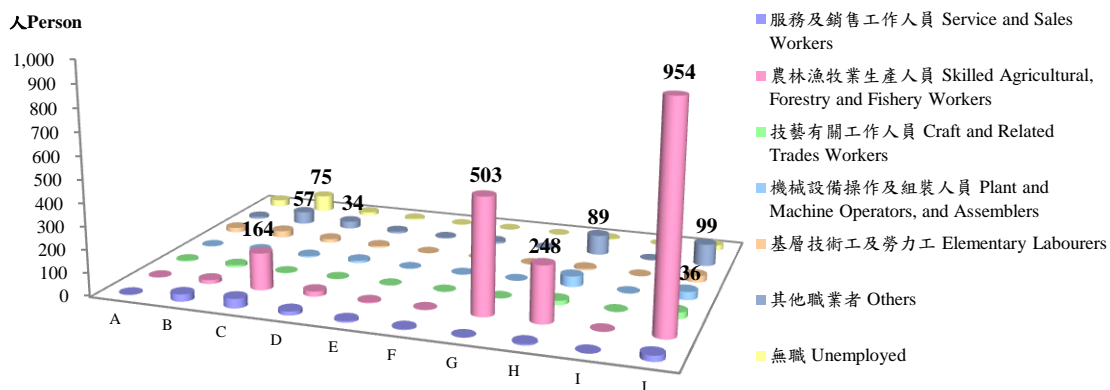
for 12.4%, ranked 3rd and 4th respectively. In terms of case category, the suspects of Seizure of Guns, Ammunition and Knives, Seizure of Drugs were most graduated from senior (vocational) high school and junior (vocational) high school; the suspects of Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods were most illiterate (including unknown), the suspects of Seizure of Illegal Entry/Exit, Seizure of Human Trafficking and Seizure of Projects about Economic Crimes 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 and Other Business Performance most were illiterate (including unknown).

1.2.3 The suspects seized by occupation

Among the suspects seized in 2019, most were Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers of 1,912 persons, accounting for 68.9%. In terms of case category, most suspects of Seizure of Guns, Ammunition and Knives were Unemployed and Elementary Labourers. Most suspects of Seizure of Drugs were Unemployed. Most suspects of Seizure of Illegal Entry/Exit and Seizure of Human Trafficking were Service and Sales Workers, Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers. Most suspects of Seizure of Projects about Economic Crimes were Others, Service and Sales Workers. Most suspects of remained seized case were Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers.

圖 2.6 108 年各類別業務績效案件嫌犯統計—按職業分

Figure 2.6 2019 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

(一) 查獲槍砲彈藥刀械統計

108 年查獲槍砲彈藥刀械 68 件，較上年減少 6 件或 8.1%，其中查獲槍枝 85 枝，增加 5 枝或 6.3%；彈類 2,700 顆，增加 444 顆或 19.7%。查獲機關以偵防分署查獲 45 件最多，占 66.2%；艦隊分署 22 件次之，占 32.4%；南部分署僅 1 件居第三，占 1.5%。另查獲區域以內陸為主，占 97.1%。查獲時段約五成一集中於 8~16 時。

若依查獲縣市觀察，查獲槍枝以新竹市 23 枝最多，苗栗縣 11 枝次之，桃園市 10 枝居第三。另查獲彈類則以基隆市 1,752 顆最多，新竹市 202 顆次之，彰化縣 172 顆居第三。

2. Analysis of Major Case Categories

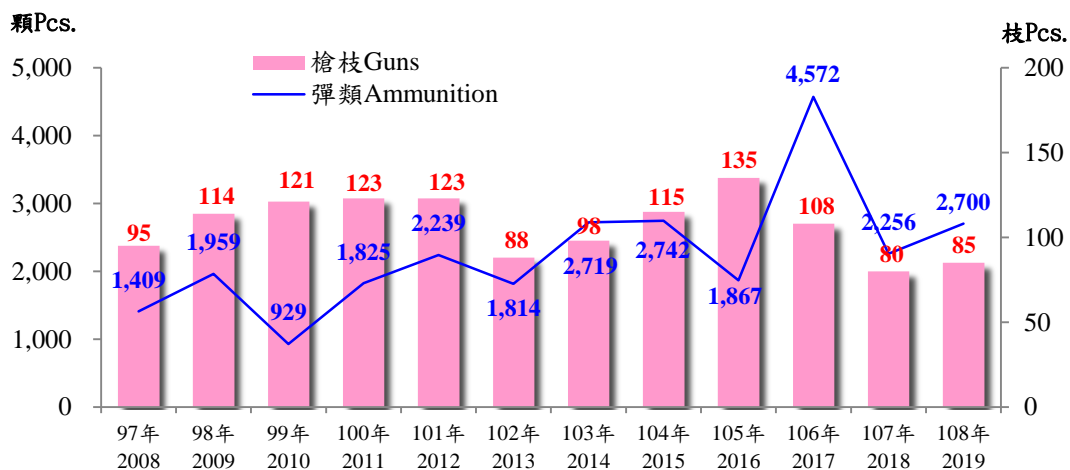
2.1 The Statistics of Guns, Ammunition and Knives Seized

The number of Guns, Ammunition and Knives Seized in 2019 was 68 cases, decreased by 6 cases or 8.1% comparing with last year, among which 85 guns were seized with an increase of 5 pieces or 6.3% comparing with last year. 2,700 pieces of ammunition were seized with an increase of 444 pieces or 19.7%. By seized sector, Investigation Branch seized 45 cases as the most, accounting for 66.2%; Fleet Branch seized 22 cases as the second, accounting for 32.4%; Southern Branch only seized 1 case as the third, accounting for 1.5%. As for the areas where the Guns, Ammunition and Knives Seized, inland was the most, accounting for 97.1%. If an observation is made by period, it was concentrated at 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., accounting for 51.5%.

If an observation is made by county/city, there were 23 pieces of guns seized in Hsinchu City as the most, 11 pieces seized in Miaoli County as the second, and 10 pieces seized in Taoyuan City as the third. In addition, in term of ammunition seized, there were 1,752 pieces seized in Keelung City as the most, 202 pieces seized in Hsinchu City as the second and 172 pieces seized in Changhua County 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

108 年查獲毒品 146 件、8,874.0 公斤，其中，第四級毒品以查獲甲基苯丙酮為主，查獲量 4,957.5 公斤居首，占 55.9%；第三級毒品以查獲愷他命為主，查獲量 1,747.4 公斤次之，占 19.7%；第二級毒品查獲 1,545.2 公斤居第三，占 17.4%，九成九為安非他命；第一級毒品查獲 623.8 公斤居第四，占 7.0%，以查獲古柯鹼、海洛英為主，分占 62.8%、37.2%。另 108 年經警政署認列之製毒工廠計 3 座，分布於基隆市、彰化縣及南投縣。

與上年比較，查獲案件數減少 50 件或 25.5%，查獲量不減反增 3,959.5 公斤或 80.6%，其中第四級毒品增加 3,971.1 公斤或 4.0 倍；第三級毒品增

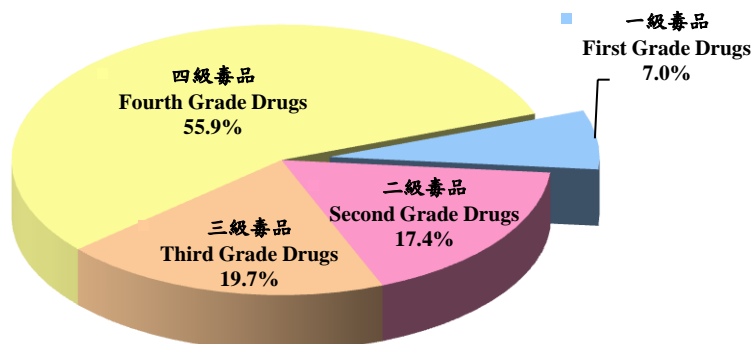
2.2 The Statistics of Drugs Seized

146 cases and 8,874.0 kg of drugs were seized in 2019, among which 4,957.5 kg of Methylpropionophenone of the Fourth Grade Drugs were seized, accounting for 55.9% as the most; 1,747.4 kg of the Third Grade Drugs were seized, among which Ketamine as the major, accounted for 19.7% as the second; 1,545.2 kg of the Second Grade Drugs were seized, accounting for 17.4% as the third, among which Amphetamine accounted for 98.9%; 623.8 kg of the First Grade Drugs were seized, accounting for 7.0% as the Fourth, among which Cocaine and Heroin accounted for 62.8% and 37.2% respectively as the major. In addition, 3 drugs manufacturing factories listed by National Police Agency were situated in Keelung City, Changhua County and Nantou County.

Comparing with last year, the number of seized cases decreased by 50 or 25.5%, and the seized number of drugs increased by 3,959.5 kg or 80.6% instead of decreasing. Among which the Fourth Grade Drugs increased by 3,971.1 kg, with an increase rate of 402.6%. The Third Grade Drugs increased by 1,097.2 kg, with an increase rate of 168.7%. The seized number of

圖 2.8 108 年查獲毒品數量結構統計

Figure 2.8 2019 The Statistics of Drugs Seized Structure



加 1,097.2 公斤或 1.7 倍；第二級毒品及第一級毒品則分別減少 700.7 公斤(減 31.2%)及 408.1 公斤(減 39.5%)。

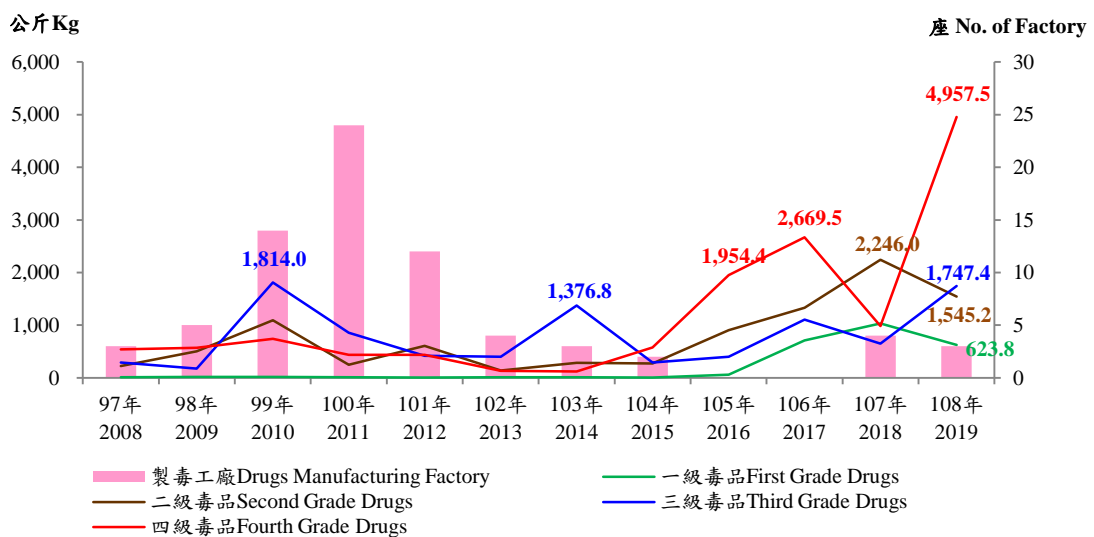
依查獲機關觀察，以偵防分署查獲 116 件居首，占 79.5%；艦隊分署 27 件次之，占 18.5%。另查獲區域集中於內陸地區，占 87.0%。若依查獲縣市觀察毒品查獲量，在海峽兩岸共同打擊犯罪與國際合作下，108 年查獲毒品數量，於中國大陸查獲 1,300.0 公斤；於越南、日本、紐西蘭、印尼、泰國及馬來西亞查獲 1,079.2 公斤，合占 26.8%。至我國境內查獲者，查獲量逾 100 公斤者，依序為基隆市(4,020.4 公斤)、屏東縣(767.1 公斤)，臺東縣(647.8 公斤)、金門縣(501.6 公斤)及高雄市(482.3 公斤)，合占 72.3%。

the Second Grade Drugs and the First Grade Drugs respectively decreased by 700.7 kg and 408.1 kg, with a decrease rate of 31.2% and 39.5%.

In terms of seized sector, the Investigation Branch seized 116 cases as the most, accounting for 79.5%; the Fleet Branch seized 27 cases, accounting for 18.5% as the second. As for the areas where the Drugs Seized, inland was the most, accounting for 87.0%. 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 2019, 1,300.0 kg of drugs were seized in Mainland China, and 1,079.2 kg of drugs were seized in Vietnam, Japan, New Zealand, Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia, together accounting for 26.8%. As for in Taiwan area where the seized quantity was over 100 kg, Keelung City (4,020.4 kg), Pingtung County (767.1 kg), Taitung County (647.8 kg), Kinmen County (501.6 kg), and Kaohsiung City (482.3 kg) were in turn, together accounting for 72.3%.

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

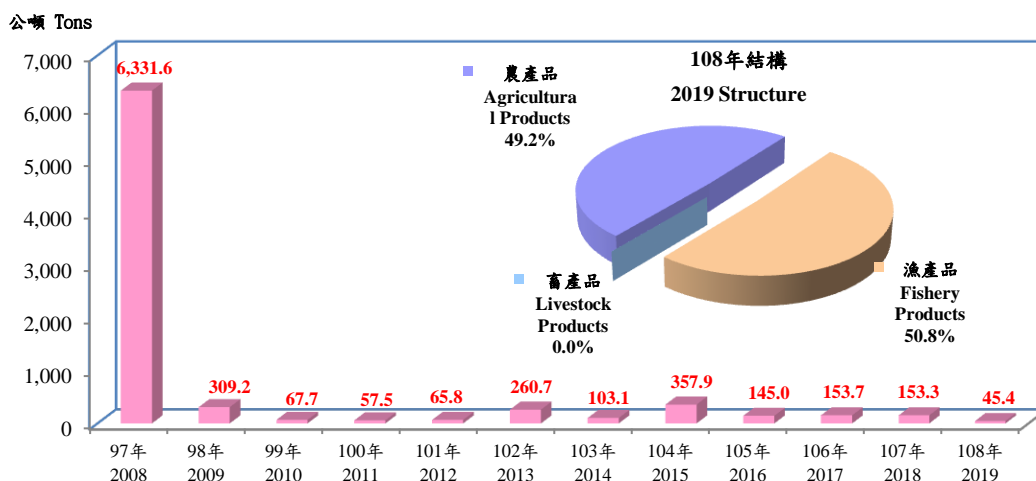
108 年查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品 155 件，較上年減少 12 件或 7.2%。查獲機關以金馬澎分署查獲 59 件最多，占 38.1%；偵防分署 53 件次之，占 34.2%；北部分署 32 件居第三，占 20.6%。查獲區域主要集中於港口，占 59.4%，餘依序為內陸(26.5%)、岸際(9.0%) 及海域(5.2%)。若依走私來源地觀察，以來自中國大陸 107 件最多，占 69.0%；走私來源管道則以郵包 44 件及人員（行李）夾帶 41 件分居一、二位，分別占 28.4%及 26.5%。茲依查獲項目分述如下：

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

In 2019, there were 155 cases of Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods, less 12 cases or 7.2% than last year. By seized sector, Kinmen-Matsu-Penghu Branch seized 59 cases as the most, accounting for 38.1%; Investigation Branch seized 53 cases as the second, accounting for 34.2%; Northern Branch seized 32 cases as the third, accounting for 20.6%. As for the seized areas, port was the most, accounting for 59.4%, following by inland (26.5%), coast (9.0%) and sea (5.2%) in turn. By seized source, 107 cases smuggled from Mainland China were the most, accounting for 69.0%; as for the channel of seized smuggling source, 44 cases smuggling by parcel post, accounting for 28.4% and 41 cases entrained by the staff (in the luggage) accounting for 26.5%, ranked 1st and 2nd respectively. 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

108 年查獲農林漁畜產品計 74 案、45.4 公噸，較上年減少 10 件、107.9 公噸。其中，農產品查獲 22.3 公噸，查獲量較上年減少 7.7 公噸，多以走私中國大陸香菇為主；漁產品查獲 23.0 公噸，減少 100.0 公噸，以查獲走私大陸貝類 12.3 公噸為主；畜產品則僅查獲 2.4 公斤，減少 308.3 公斤。另 108 年查獲走私活體動物 713 隻中，以查獲蜜袋鼯為主，占 56.0%；保育類龜類次之，占 30.7%；鴿子再次之，占 6.7%。

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。108 年查獲走私菸計 7,129.8 千包，較上年減少 507.9 千包或 6.7%，其中以查獲外國菸 4,675.1 千包居冠，占 65.6%，較上年減少 1,306.3 千包；大陸菸 2,358.5 千包次之，占 33.1%，增加 702.8 千包；本國菸 96.1 千包，僅占 1.3%，增加 95.6 千包。若依查獲縣市觀察，查獲前三大縣市依序為基隆市查獲 1,936.7 千包，彰化縣 1,595.7 千包、高雄市 1,575.6 千包，合占 71.6%。

2.3.1 Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products

In 2019, total 74 cases and 45.4 tons of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products were seized, with a decrease of 10 cases and 107.9 tons comparing with last year. Among which the seized number of agricultural products was 22.3 tons, with a decrease of 7.7 tons comparing with last year, and most of which were mushrooms smuggled from Mainland China; as for the fishery products, the seized number was 23.0 tons, with a decrease of 100.0 tons, among which 12.3 tons were Shellfishes. The seized number of Livestock Products was 2.4 kg only, with a decrease of 308.3 kg. In addition, 713 smuggling live animals were seized in 2019, sugar gliders were the most, accounting for 56.0%; protected turtles showed the second, accounting for 30.7%; pigeons were the third, accounting for 6.7%.

2.3.2 Other Smuggling Goods

The other smuggling goods mainly included tobacco, alcohol, and other goods. In 2019, there were 7,129,769 packs of smuggling tobacco seized. Comparing with last year, the number was increased by 507,918 packs or 6.7%, among which 4,675,111 packs of foreign tobacco were seized as the most, accounting for 65.6%, with a decrease of 1,306,326 packs, comparing with last year. 2,358,523 packs of Chinese tobacco were seized as the second, accounting for 33.1%, with an increase of 702,794 packs. Only 96,135 packs of domestic tobacco were seized, accounting for 1.3%, with an increase of 95,615 packs. If an observation is made by county/city, 1,936,664 packs were seized in Keelung City, following by 1,595,669 packs seized in Changhua County and 1,575,558 pack seized in Kaohsiung City in turn, together accounting for 71.6%.

108 年查獲走私酒 132 公升，均為大陸酒，較上年減少 92 公升或 41.0%。若依查獲縣市觀察，則包含金門縣(87 公升)、基隆市(33 公升)及高雄市(12 公升)。

In 2019, the total number of smuggling alcohol was 132 liters, all of which were Chinese alcohol, with a decrease of 92 liters or 41.0% comparing with last year. If an observation is made by county/city, included Kinmen County (87 liters), Keelung City (33 liters) and Kaohsiung City (12 liters).

(四) 查獲非法入出國統計

108 年查獲非法入出國 100 件、嫌犯 77 人、偷渡犯 132 人，分較上年增加 37 件、40 人及 17 人。偷渡犯中以外國籍 114 人（越南籍 106 人、菲律賓籍及印尼籍各 4 人）居冠，占 86.4%，較上年增加 19 人；本國籍 13 人次之，占 9.8%，減少 1 人；大陸籍 5 人再次之，占 3.8%，減少 1 人。

2.4 The Statistics of Illegal Entry/Exit Seized

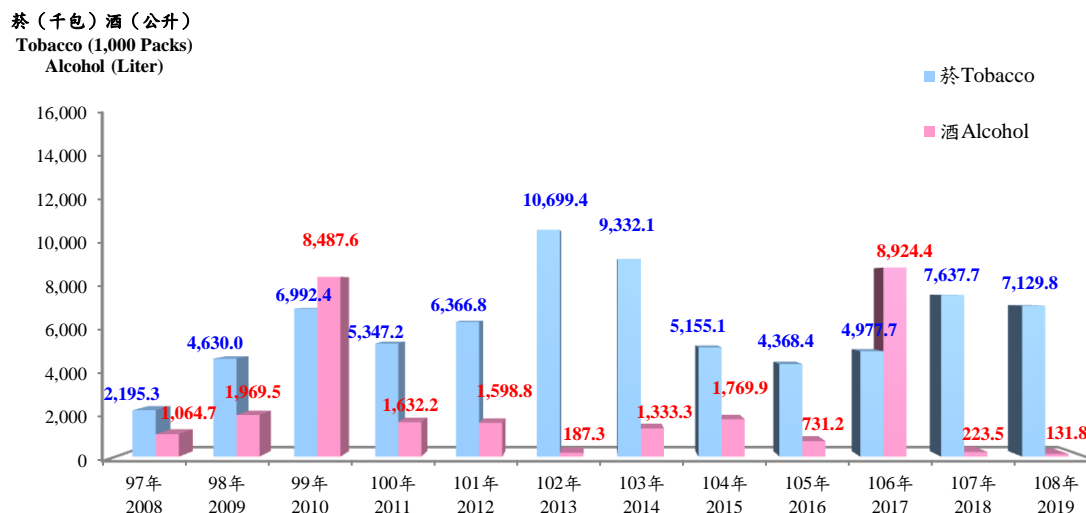
In 2019, there were 100 Seizure of Illegal Entry/Exit cases, 77 suspects and 132 stowaways. Comparing with last year, 37 cases, 40 suspects and 17 stowaways were increased respectively. Among stowaways, there were 114 foreigners (106 persons of Vietnamese nationality, 4 persons respectively of Filipino nationality and Indonesian nationality) as the most, accounting for 86.4%, with an increase of 19 persons, 13 natives persons as the second, accounting for 9.8%, with a decrease of 1 person, and 5 Chinese persons as the third, accounting for 3.8%, with a decrease of 1 person.

依查獲機關觀察案件數，以偵防分署查獲 56 件為最多，占 56.0%；若艦隊分署查獲 17 件次之，占 17.0

If an observation is made by sector, among which the Investigation Branch with 56 cases was the most, accounting for 56.0%; the Fleet

圖 2.11 歷年菸、酒物品數量統計

Figure 2.11 The Statistics of Tobacco, Alcohol for Years



％；金馬澎分署查獲 16 件再次之，占 16.0％。另依查獲區域與查獲縣市交叉分析，以內陸查獲 54 件居首，且多集中於中部以北縣市，其中又以新竹縣(9 件)、桃園市(7 件)居前兩位；岸際查獲 35 件次之，主要以金門縣(12 件)、桃園市(11 件)為主；港口查獲 7 件再次之，分散於臺南市、連江縣(各 2 件)、桃園市、新竹市、屏東縣(各 1 件)。

Branch with 17 cases was the second, accounting for 17.0 %; the Kinmen-Matsu-Penghu Branch with 16 cases was the third, accounting for 16.0%. As for seized area and county/city, it showed inland of 54 cases as the top one, most in county/city in the north of central, and the top two were Hsinchu County (9 cases), and Taoyuan City (7 cases); 35 cases were seized at coast as the second, mainly in Kinmen County (12 cases), and Taoyuan City (11 cases); 7 cases were seized in port as the third, distributing in Tainan City, Lienchiang County (2 cases respectively), Taoyuan City, Hsinchu City, and Pingtung County (1 case respectively).

(五) 查獲人口販運統計

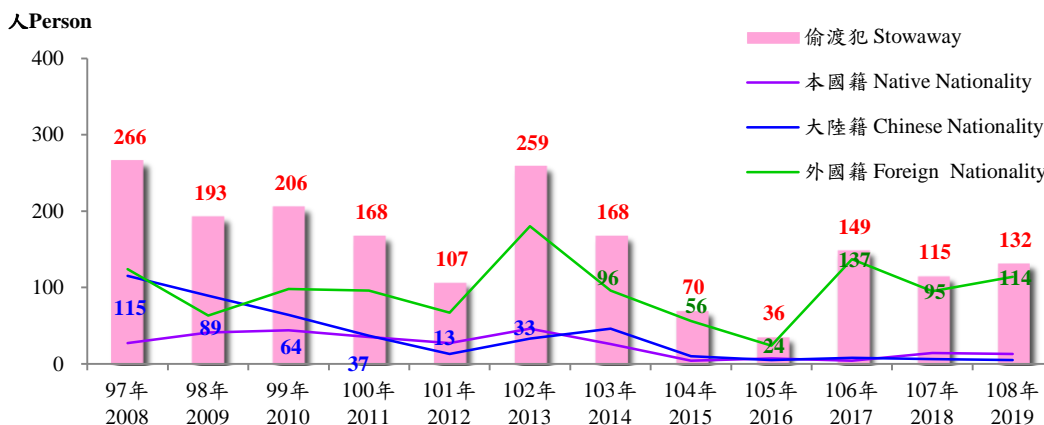
108 年查獲人口販運 2 件、嫌犯 18 人，與上年比較，案件數減少 1 件、嫌犯增加 2 人。救護被害人 9 人，均屬外國籍，與上年持平，其中男性 7 人，為菲律賓籍遭勞力剝削者；女性 2 人，分為泰國籍及越南籍遭性剝削者。

2.5 The Statistics of Human Trafficking Seized

In 2019, there were 2 cases and 18 suspects of Human Trafficking Seized. Comparing with last year, 1 case was decreased and 2 suspects were increased. There were 9 rescued victims, all of which were foreigners, same as last year. Among which, 7 males were Labor Exploitation victims of Filipino nationality; 2 females were Sex Exploitation victims of Thai and Vietnamese nationality respectively.

圖 2.12 歷年查獲偷渡犯人數統計

Figure 2.12 The Statistics of Stowaways Seized for Years



(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、查獲違反洗錢防制法及查獲偽劣禁藥等 4 種案件型態。108 年查獲經濟犯罪之專案工作 34 件，較上年增加 31 件，主因查獲電子菸液案件增加 22 件，致查獲偽劣禁藥案件達 33 件，劇增 30 件所致。另查獲偽鈔 1 件，係臺北查緝隊於新北市破獲臺灣史上最大國人偽造國外貨幣案（含 300 萬美元、2 億 2,879 萬日圓）。

(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，108 年本署持續針對大陸漁船越區捕

2.6 The Statistics of Projects about Economic Crimes Seized

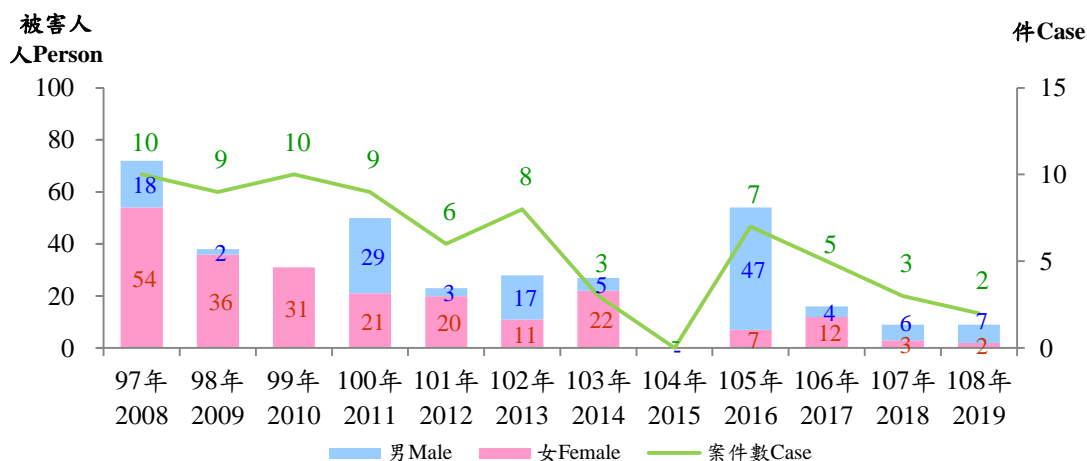
The Projects about Economic Crimes seized by CGA included four categories as Seizure of Counterfeit Currency Cases, Seizure of Counterfeits and Piracies Cases, Seizure of Violate the Money Laundering Control Act Cases, and Seizure of Counterfeit, Substandard and Banned Drugs. In 2019, there were 34 cases of Projects about Economic Crimes seized. Comparing with last year, 31 cases were increased, mainly due to the increase of 22 cases of E-cigarette Liquid Cases Seizure, resulting in the seizure of 33 cases of Counterfeit, Substandard and Banned Drugs, a sharp increase of 30 cases. In addition, 1 Counterfeit Currency Case was seized by Taipei Reconnaissance Brigade in New Taipei City, which was Taiwan's biggest counterfeit foreign currency case by natives (including 3 million USD and 228.79 million JPY).

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 2019, CGA

圖 2.13 歷年查獲人口販運統計

Figure 2.13 The Statistics of Human Trafficking Seized for Years



魚熱點海域，運用「超前部署、預置兵力、彈性運用」之原則靈活調度勤務；不定期舉辦區域聯防勤務，適時增援離島執法能量，並就北方三島、中部海域、金馬澎等重點海域執行擴大威力取締專案。另依據「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」，對越界陸船採取重懲重罰措施，以執法作為有效嚇阻越界漁船。

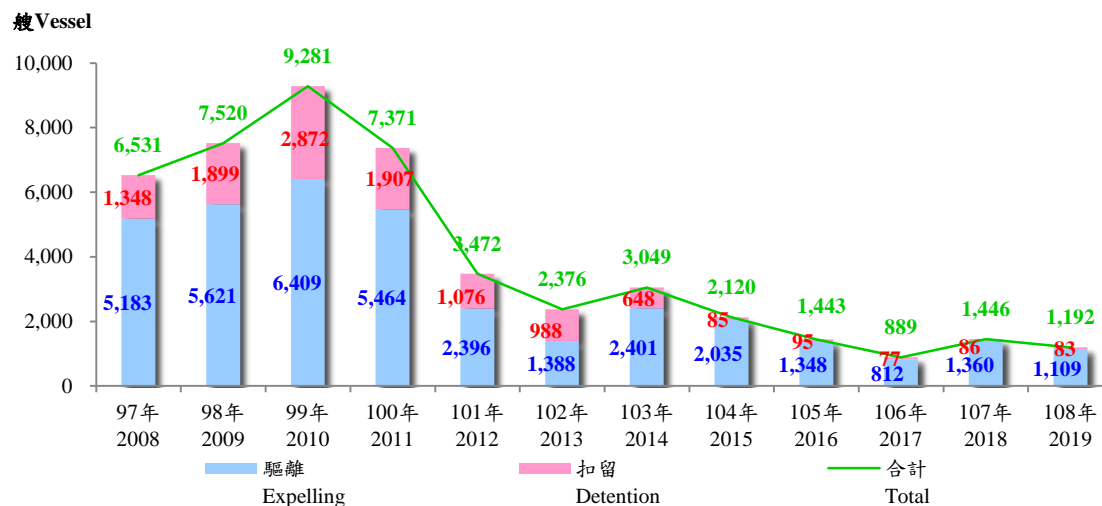
108 年取締非法越區捕魚計 429 件、1,192 艘，其中，扣留船隻 83 艘，以大陸籍漁船 81 艘為主，外國籍漁船僅 2 艘，皆屬越南籍。驅離船隻 1,109 艘中，大陸籍漁船 1,003 艘，占 90.4%，外國籍漁船 106 艘，占 9.6%，以越南籍為主。與上年比較，取締非法越區捕魚案件數增加

continuously scheduled the service flexibly against the popular waters of trespass fishing by Mainland China vessels by the principle of “advanced deployment, preset troops, and flexible use”, and timely reinforced the outlying islands enforcement energy by conducting regional joint defense unscheduled, and expanded the power of banning missions for the key areas, in terms of three northern isles, central waters, and Kinmen, Matsu and Penghu. In accordance with the “Standards Governing the Fine for Coast Guard Authorities to Handle the Vessels of Mainland China Entering the Waters Restricted or Prohibited in Taiwan Area”, CGA enforced the law by taking heavy punishment effectively on deterring the trespassing fishing boats of Mainland China.

In 2019, there were 1,192 vessels seized in 429 Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing cases. Among 83 Detention vessels, most were Chinese nationality and only 2 foreign vessels, all of which were Vietnamese nationality. Among 1,109 Expelling vessels, most were Chinese nationality of 1,003 vessels, accounting for 90.4 %, and the next was Foreign nationality of 106 vessels, accounting for 9.6%, most Vietnamese nationality. Comparing with last year, 33 Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing cases

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



33 件、船隻減少 254 艘，其中，扣留船隻及驅離船隻分別減少 3 艘及 251 艘。

若就查獲縣市觀察，扣留船隻中，主要集中於金門縣(31 艘)、連江縣(17 艘)及澎湖縣(15 艘)，合計占 75.9%；驅離船隻中逾百艘者，依序為澎湖縣(222 艘)、高雄市(181 艘)、新北市(164 艘)、金門縣(126 艘)及苗栗縣(109 艘)，合計占 72.3%。

(八) 維護海域海岸資源統計

108 年維護海域海岸資源 339 件、查獲嫌犯 421 人，與上年比較，案件數減少 84 件，嫌犯增加 59 人。其中，以拯救野生保育動物減少 74 件，查獲非法捕魚減少 56 件，其他維護海域海岸資源統計增加 41 件，變動最為顯著。

were increased, 254 banned vessels were decreased. Among which, 3 Detention vessels and 251 Expelling vessels were decreased respectively

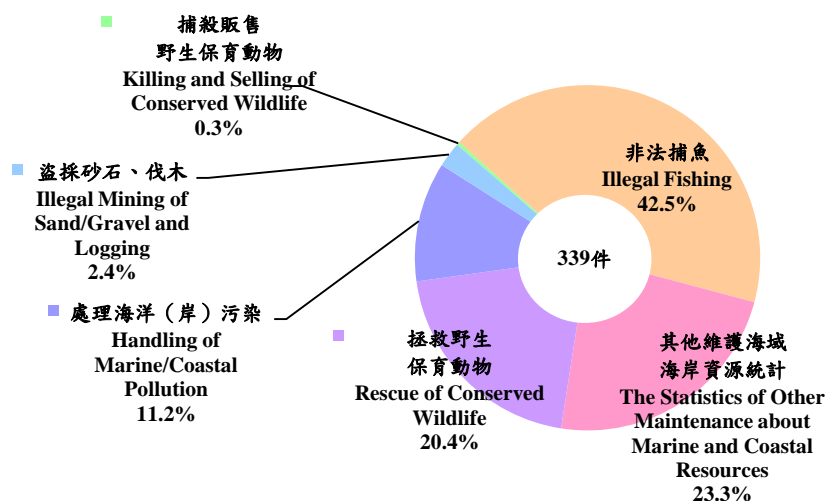
If an observation is made by county/city, for Detention vessels, there were 31 vessels banned in Kinmen County, 17 vessels in Lienchiang County and 15 vessels in Penghu County as the top three, together accounting for 75.9%. As for the city/county, in which the number of Expelling vessels was more than 100, Penghu County (222 vessels), Kaohsiung City (181 vessels), New Taipei City (164 vessels), Kinmen County (126 vessels) and Miaoli County(109 vessels) were in turn, together accounting for 72.3%.

2.8 The Statistics of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources

In 2019, there were 421 suspects seized in 339 cases of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources. Comparing with last year, 84 cases were decreased and 59 suspects were increased. Among which the most significant change was shown in Rescue of Conserved Wildlife with a decrease of 74 cases, Illegal Fishing with a decrease of 56 cases and The Statistics of Other Maintenance about Marine and Coastal Resources with an increase of 41 cases.

圖 2.15 108 年維護海域海岸資源統計

Figure 2.15 2019 The Statistics of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources



依查獲機關觀察，以艦隊分署查獲 145 件居冠，占 42.8%。另查獲區域以海域占 47.2%、岸際占 25.7%、港口占 24.8%居前三名。查獲縣市中，以宜蘭縣 40 件居冠，屏東縣 35 件及臺南市 34 件分居二、三位，均以查獲非法捕魚案件為主。

若依案件型態觀察，以非法捕魚 144 件為大宗，占 42.5%；餘依序為其他維護海域海岸資源統計 79 件 (23.3%)、拯救野生保育動物 69 件 (20.4%)、處理海洋(岸)污染 38 件 (11.2%)、盜採砂石伐木 8 件(2.4%)、捕殺販售野生保育動物 1 件(0.3%)。

(九) 災難救護及服務工作統計

108 年執行災難救護及服務工作計 958 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

To make an observation by seized sector, the Fleet Branch seized 145 cases, accounting for 42.8% as the most. In terms of seized area, the top three were sea accounting for 47.2%, coast accounting for 25.7% and port accounting for 24.8% respectively. As for county/city, 40 seized cases in Yilan County were the top, 35 seized cases in Pingtung County and 34 seized cases in Tainan City ranked 2nd and 3rd, among which Illegal Fishing was the major.

To make an observation by seized category, 144 cases of Illegal Fishing were the most, accounting for 42.5%, following by 79 cases of The Statistics of Other Maintenance about Marine and Coastal Resources (23.3%), 69 cases of Rescue of Conserved Wildlife (20.4%), 38 cases of Handling of Marine/Coastal Pollution (11.2%), 8 cases of Illegal Mining of Sand/Gravel and Logging (2.4%), and 1 case of Killing and Selling of Conserved Wildlife (0.3%) in turn.

2.9 The Statistics of Disaster Rescues and Service Works

In 2019, there were 958 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 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

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

108 年救難案件 110 件，遭難船舶 110 艘、遭難人數 418 人，分較上年減少 15 件、20 艘、91 人。若依救援機關觀察，處理案件數以艦隊分署 82 件為最多，占 74.5%；北部分署 12 件次之，占 10.9%；南部分署 8 件再次之，占 7.3%。

108 年遭難船舶種類以漁業用之漁船、漁筏及舢舨合計 88 艘居多，占 80.0%。船舶事故原因以機器故障為主，占 52.7%，失火居次，占 15.5%，擱淺再次之，占 12.7%。船舶救助結果以本署拖救 69 艘為主，占 62.7%。另遭難人員獲救情形，獲救者占 95.2%，死亡者及失蹤者分占 2.4%。

Coastal Emergency, Safety Maintenances of Maritime Activities (Water Sports), and Others service works. They are described respectively as follows:

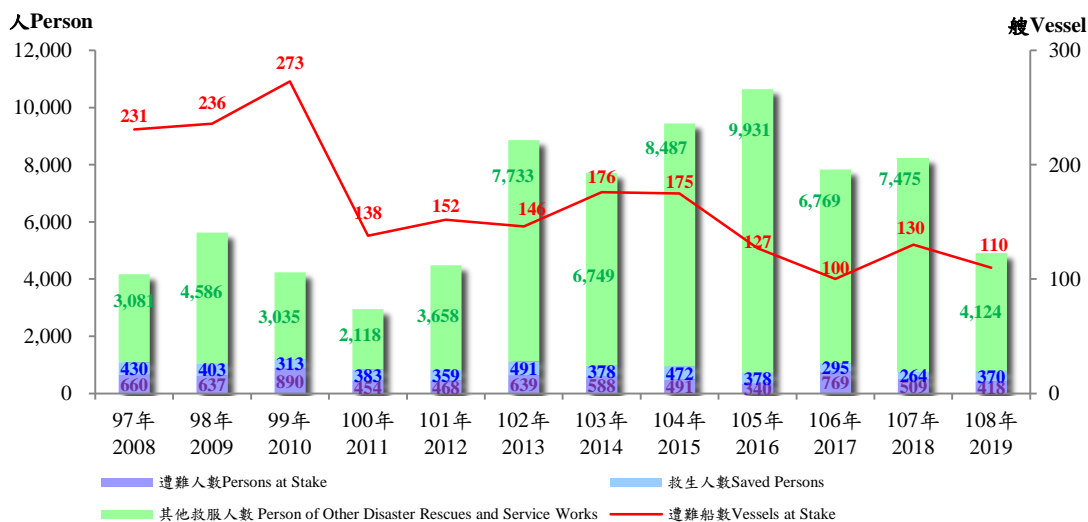
2.9.1 Rescue Statistics

In 2019, there were 110 rescue cases, 110 vessels at stake, and 418 persons at stake. Comparing with last year, 15 cases, 20 vessels and 91 persons were decreased respectively. To make an observation by rescue sector, the Fleet Branch handled 82 cases as the most, accounting for 74.5 %; the Northern Branch with 12 cases was the second, accounting for 10.9 %; the Southern Branch with 8 cases was the third, accounting for 7.3%.

In 2019, there were 88 vessels for fishing at stake with most types of fishing vessels, fishing rafts and sampans, accounting for 80.0%. Among the causes of marine incident, engine breakdown was the major, accounting for 52.7%, fired as the second, accounting for 15.5%, and grounding as the third, accounting for 12.7%. As for the vessel rescue results, CGA towed 69 vessels as the major, accounting for 62.7%. As for the rescue results of persons at stake, towed persons accounted for 95.2%; dead and missing persons respectively accounted for 2.4%.

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



2. 救生統計

108 年救生案件 242 件，救生人數 370 人。與上年比較，案件數增加 35 件、救生人數增加 106 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 93.8%。事故處理縣市中，案件逾 10 件以上者，依序為屏東縣、新北市、高雄市、臺東縣、臺中市、宜蘭縣、臺南市、基隆市、澎湖縣及花蓮縣，合占 86.4%。若依救援機關觀察，以艦隊分署 70 件為最多，占 28.9%；南部分署 52 件次之，占 21.5%；北部分署 45 件再次之，占 18.6%。

3. 其他災難救護及服務工作統計

108 年其他災難救護及服務工作計 643 件，較上年增加 71 件；服務人數 4,124 人，較上年減少 3,351 人，

2.9.2 LifeSaving Statistics

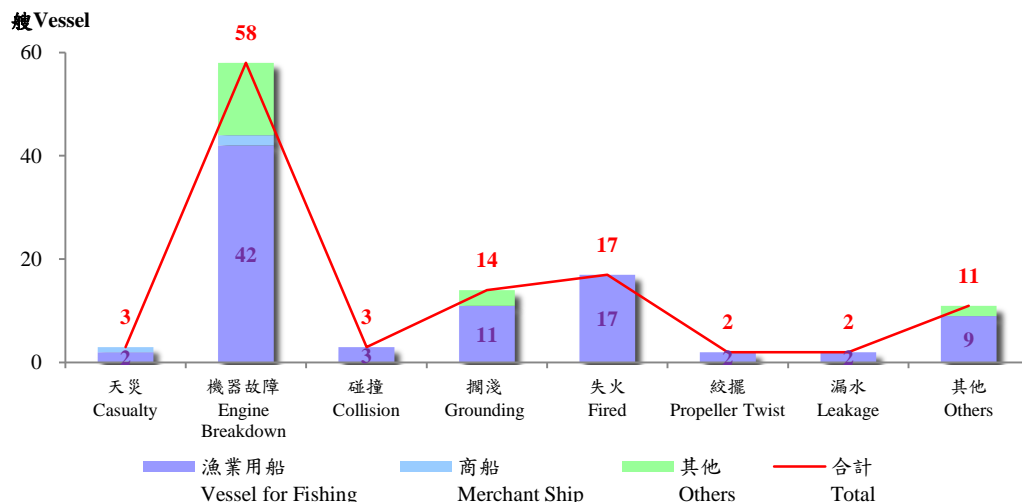
In 2019, there were 242 LifeSaving cases and 370 saved persons. Comparing with last year, 35 cases and 106 saved persons were increased. To make an observation by the incident handled areas, the cases happened at sea, coast, and port were the major, together accounting for 93.8%. Among the incident handled county/city in which the number of cases more than 10, Pingtung County, New Taipei City, Kaohsiung City, Taitung County, Taichung City, Yilan County, Tainan City, Keelung City, Penghu County and Hualien County were in turn, together accounting for 86.4%. If an observation is made by rescue sector, the Fleet Branch handled 70 cases as the most, accounting for 28.9%; the Southern Branch with 52 cases was the second, accounting for 21.5%; the Northern Branch with 45 cases was the third, accounting for 18.6%.

2.9.3 Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works Statistics

In 2019, there were 643 Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works cases, and 4,124 persons of disaster rescues and service works. Comparing with last year, 71 cases were increased; 3,351 persons of disaster rescues and service works

圖 2.17 108 年遭難船舶事故原因統計

Figure 2.17 2019 The Causes of Vessel at Stake Statistics



主因海（水）上活動安全維護服務人數減少 2,670 人所致。依處理機關觀察，處理案件數以艦隊分署 302 件，占 47.0% 為主。事故處理縣市中，以宜蘭縣 65 件最多，高雄市及澎湖縣均 55 件次之，新北市 54 件再次之。

若加計跨類別案件統計，108 年其他災難救護及服務工作合計 703 件，案件形態中，依序以其他、處理（打撈）浮屍、處理海事糾紛、外離島緊急傷病醫療後送服務及遇險船舶戒護服務等 5 類案件為主，合占 91.0%。

(十) 其他海巡績效統計

108 年其他海巡績效案件 2,270 件，與上年比較，案件數增加 261 件或 13.0%，主因查獲失聯移工等其他

were decreased, due to the influence of Safety Maintenances of Maritime Activities (Water Sports) with a decrease of 2,670 persons. To make an observation by handled sector, there were 302 cases handled by the Fleet Branch, accounting for 47.0% as the major. Among the incident handled county/city, 65 cases were handled in Yilan County as the most, following by 55 cases handled in Kaohsiung City and Penghu County respectively, and 54 cases handled in New Taipei City in turn.

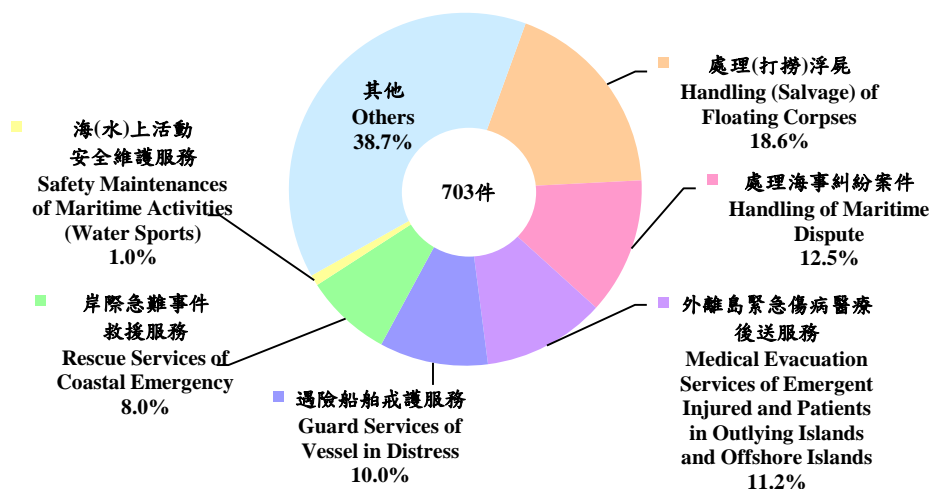
For additional cross-category cases statistics, among total 703 Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works cases in 2019, most were five categories as Others, Handling (Salvage) of Floating Corpses, Handling of Maritime Dispute, Medical Evacuation Services of Emergent Injured and Patients in Outlying Islands and Offshore Islands, and Guard Services of Vessel in Distress, together accounting for 91.0%.

2.10 The Statistics of Other Business Performance

In 2019, there were in total of 2,270 cases for Other Business Performance seized. Comparing with last year, the number of seized cases increased by 261 or 13.0%, due to the influence of Others Cases with an increase of 279 cases

圖 2.18 108 年其他災難及服務工作案件結構

Figure 2.18 2019 Structure of Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works



案件增加 279 件所致。

若以查獲處理機關觀察，以艦隊分署 730 件最多，占 32.2%，主要以執行護漁及經濟海域巡護之處理專案勤務案件為主；金馬澎分署 604 件次之，占 26.6%，以處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件為主。

若加計跨類別案件統計，108 年其他海巡績效合計 2,298 件中，以其他案件 877 件（含查獲失聯移工案件 329 件、安檢發現境管人士 162 件）最多，占 38.2%；處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件 842 件次之，占 36.6%；處理專案勤務案件 491 件（含護漁及經濟海域巡護作業 453 件）居第三，占 21.4%。

such as Seizure of Undocumented Migrant Worker Cases.

To make an observation by handled sector, it is found that the Fleet Branch seized 730 cases as the most, accounting for 32.2%, among which Dealing with Project Services Cases such as Fishing Protection and Patrol Operations at Economic Zone were the major. The Kinmen-Matsu-Penghu Branch seized 604 cases, accounting for 26.6%, among which Dealing with Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases was the major.

For additional cross-category cases statistics, among total 2,298 cases for Other Business Performance seized in 2019, the top three categories were as follows: 877 cases of Others (329 Seizure of Undocumented Migrant Worker Cases and 162 cases of Persons under Entry Management Found by Security Inspection included) as the most, accounting for 38.2%, 842 Dealing with Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases as the second, accounting for 36.6%, and 491 Dealing with Project Services Cases (453 Fishing Protection and Patrol Operations at Economic Zone cases included) as the third, accounting for 21.4%.

圖 2.19 其他績效案件統計

Figure 2.19 The Statistics of Other Business Performance

