

壹、人員概況

113 年底本署編制員額 14,346 人，與上(112)年底同；預算員額 3,931 人，較上年底減少 1 人。

113 年底現有員額計 11,877 人，較上年底增加 200 人，主要受警察人員增加 113 人及軍職人員增加 78 人所致。若以所屬機關觀察，以艦隊分署 3,052 人為最多，占 25.7%；金馬澎分署 1,511 人次之，占 12.7%；南部分署 1,496 人再次之，占 12.6%。

若依身分別觀察，軍職人員計 8,221 人，占 69.2%，較上年底增加 78 人；文職人員 3,656 人，占 30.8%，增加 122 人，其中警察人員 2,585 人，占 21.8%，增加 113 人；一般公務人員 807 人，占 6.8%，增加 21 人；關務人員 43 人，占 0.4%，減少 8 人；其他技工、工友、駕駛及約聘僱人員 221 人，占 1.9%，減少 4 人。

113 年底現有員額 11,877 人中，以男性 10,150 人為主，占 85.5%；女性僅 1,727 人，占 14.5%。平均年齡 34.0 歲，年齡層中以 29 歲以下 5,072 人居首，占 42.7%；30~39 歲 3,696 人次之，占 31.1%。教育程度則以大學以上畢業者 6,238 人最多，占

I . Staff Profile

By the end of 2024, the Coast Guard Administration (CGA) had an organized staff of 14,346, unchanged from 2023. The budgeted staff was 3,931, which represents a decrease of 1 person compared to the previous year.

By the end of 2024, CGA had a staff of 11,877, making an increase of 200 compared to the previous year. This growth was primarily due to the addition of 113 police officers and 78 military personnel. Among the various sectors, the Fleet Branch had the largest workforce with 3,052 members, representing 25.7% of the total; the Kinmen-Matsu-Penghu Branch followed with 1,511 members (12.7%), and the Southern Branch ranked third with 1,496 members (12.6%).

An analysis of personnel by status reveals that military personnel total 8,221, accounting for 69.2%, an increase of 78 compared to last year. Civilian personnel number 3,656, accounting for 30.8%, with an increase of 122 individuals. Among the civilians, 2,585 are police officers (accounting for 21.8%), representing an increase of 113; 807 are general public servants (making up 6.8%), with an increase of 21; 43 are customs officers (accounting for 0.4%), a decrease of 8. Additionally, 221 other staff members, including mechanics, janitors, and contracted employees, account for 1.9%, which is a decrease of 4.

By the end of 2024, the total staff numbered 11,877, with 10,150 males, accounting for 85.5%, and 1,727 females, accounting for 14.5%. The average age of the staff was 34.0 years. In terms of age distribution, the majority, 5,072 employees (42.7%) were under 29 years old, followed by 3,696 employees (31.1%) in the 30 to 39 age group. As for educational background, 6,238 employees (52.5%) had graduated from university or higher, making up the largest group. This was followed by 3,611

52.5%；高中（職）畢業者 3,611 人次之，占 30.4%；專科畢業者 2,002 人居第三，占 16.9%。

employees (30.4%) who had graduated from senior (vocational) high schools, and 2,002 employees (16.9%) who were junior college graduates.

圖 1.1 113 年現有員額統計
Figure 1.1 2024 The Statistics of Current Staff

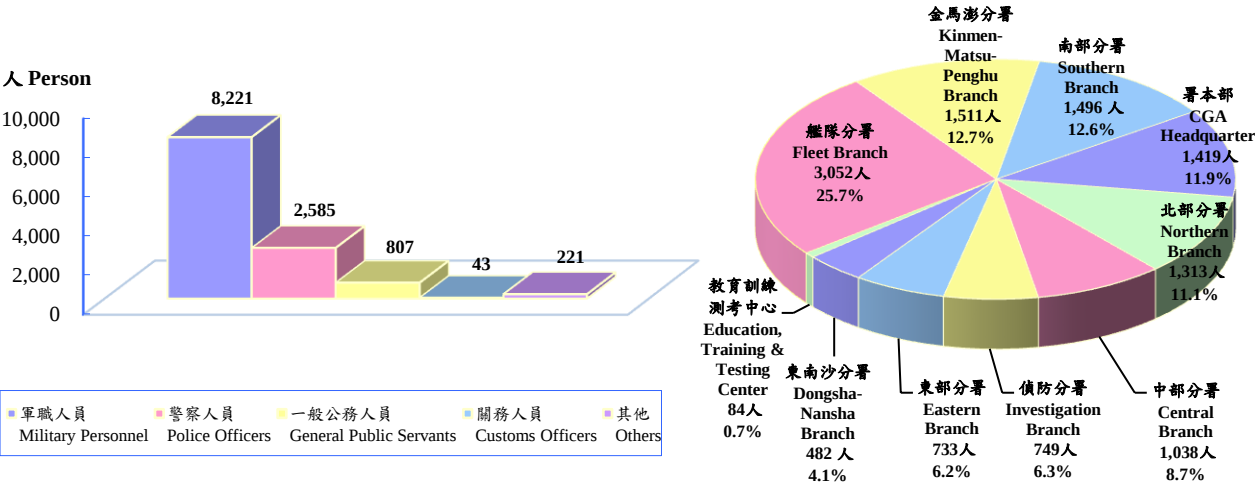


表1.1 現有員額統計表 Table 1.1 The Statistics of Current Staff											
單位：人、%			Unit：Person,%								
年別 End of Year	現有 員額 Current Staff	依性別分 By Sex		依年齡別分 By Age				依教育程度分 By Education			
		男 Male	女 Female	29歲以下 Under 29 Years Old	30~39歲 30 ~ 39 Years Old	40~49歲 40 ~ 49 Years Old	50歲以上 Above 50 Years Old	大學以上 Above University	專科 Junior College	高中(職) Senior (Vocational) High School	國中以下 Under Junior High School
109年底2020	11,879	10,366	1,513	6,017	3,025	1,905	932	5,124	2,034	4,579	142
110年底2021	11,790	10,238	1,552	5,729	3,194	1,850	1,017	5,349	2,065	4,251	125
111年底2022	11,685	10,087	1,598	5,366	3,384	1,777	1,158	5,609	2,053	3,912	111
112年底2023	11,677	10,027	1,650	5,124	3,552	1,769	1,232	5,869	2,015	3,697	96
113年底2024	11,877	10,150	1,727	5,072	3,696	1,847	1,262	6,238	2,002	3,611	26
113年底結構比 2024 Structure Rate	100.0	85.5	14.5	42.7	31.1	15.6	10.6	52.5	16.9	30.4	0.2

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，下節則依各類別分析。

(一) 績效案件數統計

1. 績效案件數結構與變動

113 年本署業務績效總案件數 5,881 件，較上年減少 87 件或 1.5%；若加計跨類別案件合計 6,017 件，則減少 86 件或 1.4%，主因受

II . Business Performance

1. Overall Business Performance Analysis

The business performance of CGA is categorized into 10 key areas, including “Seizure of Guns, Ammunition and Knives”, “Seizure of Narcotics”, “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, an overall analysis of the total business performance cases and the number of suspects will be presented, followed by a detailed analysis of each individual category in the next section.

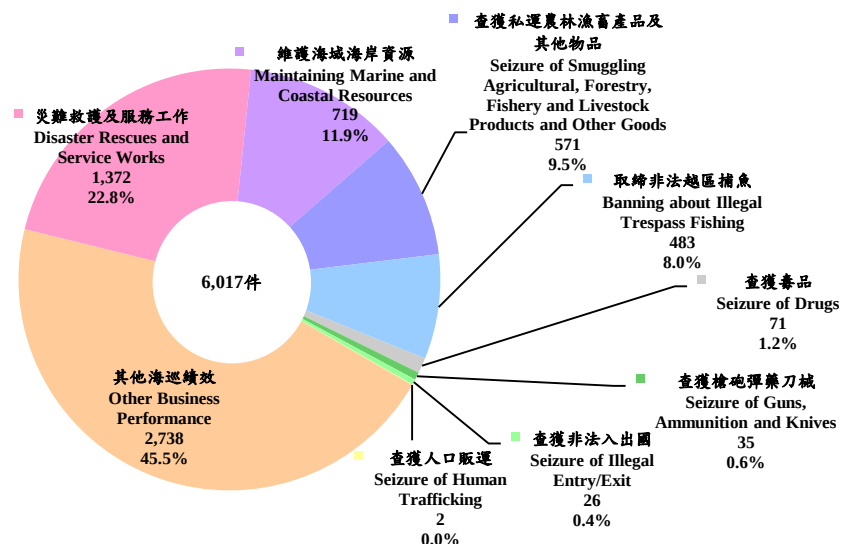
1.1 Statistics of Performance Cases

1.1.1 Structure and changes of performance cases

In 2024, the CGA handled a total of 5,881 business performance cases, which represents a decrease of 87 cases or 1.5% compared to the previous year. If cross-category cases are included, the total number of cases was 6,017 showing a decrease of 86 cases or 1.4%. This

圖 2.1 113 年各類業務績效案件結構

Figure 2.1 2024 Structure of Business Performance Cases



其他海巡績效減少 207 件、查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品增加 59 件、取締非法越區捕魚增加 52 件及維護海域海岸資源增加 44 件交互影響所致。若依案件類別觀察，受處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件 1,246 件、特殊突發性海域重大專案 343 件、護漁及經濟海域巡護作業 341 件、取締越界非捕魚船舶 338 件影響，致其他海巡績效達 2,738 件居首，占 45.5%；災難救護及服務工作 1,372 件次之，占 22.8%；維護海域海岸資源 719 件居第三，占 11.9%。

decline was primarily due to a reduction of 207 cases in Other Business Performance, while there were increased in following categories: Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods increased by 59 cases, Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing increased by 52 cases and Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources increased by 44 cases. By category, Other Business Performance had the most cases, with 2,738, accounting for 45.5% of the total. This was influenced by 1,246 cases of Dealing with Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management, 343 cases of Unexpected Emergencies at Sea cases, 341 cases of Fishing Rights Protection and Exclusive Economic Zone Patrol, and 338 cases of Banning Trespass Non-Fishing Vessels cases. The second-highest category was Disaster Rescues and Service Works, with 1,372 cases, accounting for 22.8%. The third-highest category was Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources with 719 cases, accounting for 11.9%.

2.機關績效案件數統計

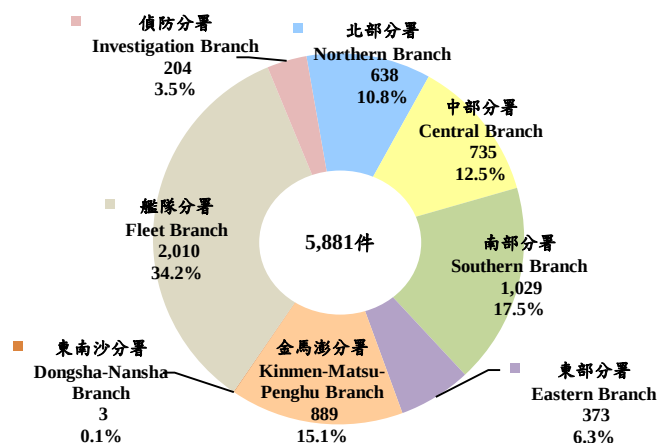
1.1.2 The statistics of performance cases by sector

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，以下僅依納編岸巡隊、海巡隊及查緝隊等各分署觀察：

The CGA consists of eight branches, and the effectiveness of the investigations varies slightly due to the business characteristics of the units and the different boundaries of the districts under their jurisdiction. The following provides an analysis of each branch, including its Costal Patrol Corps, Offshore Flotilla, and Reconnaissance Brigade:

圖 2.2 113 年業務績效案件數統計—機關別

Figure 2.2 2024 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，113 年業務績效總案件數計 3,664 件，若加計跨類別案件合計 3,667 件，較上年減少 235 件或 6.0%，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 42.8%、災難救護及服務工作居第二，占 25.3%、維護海域海岸資源居第三，占 17.0%、查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品居第四，占 14.4%。

納編海巡隊者為艦隊分署，113 年計 2,010 件，若加計跨類別案件合計 2,129 件，較上年增加 138 件或 6.9%，查處類別以特殊突發性海域重大專案、護漁及經濟海域巡護、取締越界非捕魚船舶為主之其他海巡績效(占 52.6%)、取締非法越區捕魚(22.4%)、災難救護及服務工作(19.7%)居前三位。

納編查緝隊者為偵防分署，113 年計 204 件，若加計跨類別案件合計 218 件，較上年增加 8 件或 3.8%，查處類別則依序以查獲毒品(占 29.4%)、查獲失聯移工案件為主之其他海巡績效(23.4%)與查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品(17.4%)等犯罪偵防案件為主。

The Coastal Patrol Corps operates under the Northern, Central, Southern, Eastern, and Kinmen-Matsu-Penghu Branches. In 2024, the total number of business performance cases handled by the Coastal Patrol Corps was 3,664. When cross-category cases were included, the total reached 3,667, marking a decrease of 235 cases (6.0%) compared to the previous year. For the seizure category, "Other Business Performance," led by violations of vessel and fishery management cases, ranked first and accounted for 42.8% of the total. "Disaster Rescues and Service Works" came second, representing 25.3%. "Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources" ranked third at 17.0%, followed by "Seizures of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery, and Livestock Products and Other Goods," which accounted for 14.4%.

The Fleet Branch, including the Offshore Flotilla, handled 2,010 cases in 2024. When cross-category cases were included, the total rose to 2,129 cases, reflecting an increase of 138 cases (6.9%) compared to the previous year. Regarding the seizure category, Other Business Performance ranked first, accounting for 52.6%. This mainly included Unexpected Emergencies at Sea, Fishing Rights Protection and Exclusive Economic Zone Patrol, and Banning Trespass Non-Fishing Vessel. Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing ranked second, accounting for 22.4%, and Disaster Rescues and Service Works ranked third, accounting for 19.7%.

The Investigation Branch, including the Reconnaissance Brigade, handled 204 cases in 2024. When cross-category cases were included, the total increased to 218 cases, marking an increase of 8 cases (3.8%) compared to the previous year. The primary seizure categories consisted of crime investigation cases were in the order of Seizure of Narcotics (29.4%), Other Business Performance Activities followed, led by cases involving the Seizure of Undocumented Migrant Workers (23.4%), and Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products and Other Goods (17.4%).

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，113 年查獲處理區域主要集中於港口(占 42.2%)、海域(33.3%)及岸際(19.2%)3 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 1,608 件，占 27.3%；臺灣本島則以高雄市查獲處理 755 件最多，占 12.8%，屏東縣 506 件，占 8.6%次之，新北市 425 件，占 7.2%再次之。

(二) 查獲嫌犯人數統計

1.查獲嫌犯性別與國籍

113 年本署業務績效查獲總嫌犯 2,802 人，較上年減少 644 人。若依嫌犯國籍觀察，本國籍嫌犯 2,559

1.1.3 Seized area for performance cases

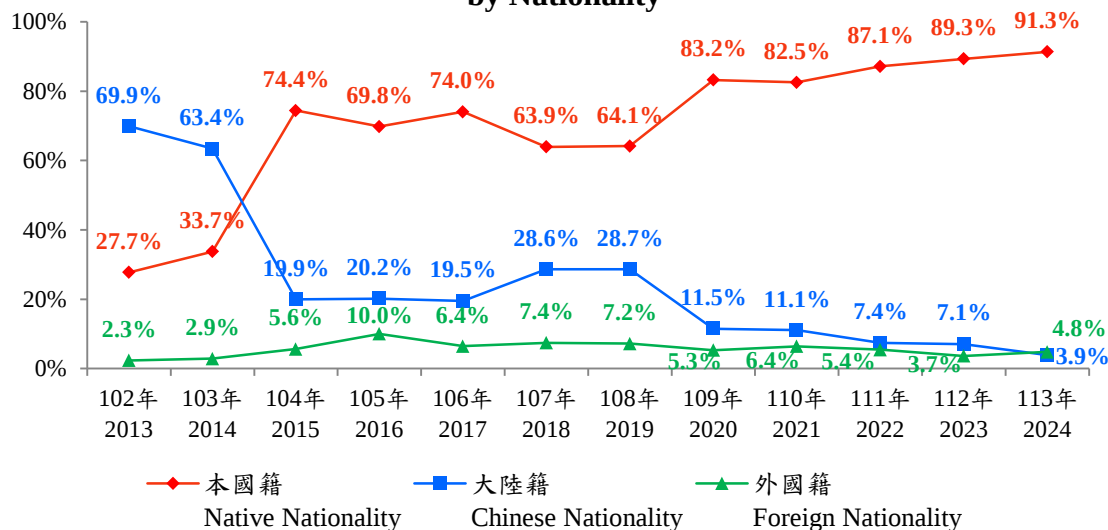
If the seized areas are categorized into six zones as sea, coast, port, waterway, inland, and airport; the main seizure locations in 2024 were ports (42.2%), seas (33.3%), and coasts (19.2%), in that order. By county or city, there were 1,608 seized cases in the offshore islands of Kinmen, Lienchiang, and Penghu, accounting for 27.3% of the total. On Taiwan Island, Kaohsiung City had the highest number of seized cases at 755 (12.8%), followed by Pingtung County with 506 cases (8.6%) and New Taipei City with 425 cases (7.2%).

1.2 Statistics of the Suspects Seized

1.2.1 The suspects seized by sex and nationality

In 2024, CGA seized a total of 2,802 suspects, reflecting a decrease of 644 compared to the previous year. By nationality, 2,559 suspects were natives, representing 91.3%, followed by

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



人，占 91.3%；外國籍 134 人，占 4.8%；大陸籍 109 人，占 3.9%。若以性別觀察，男性 2,585 人，占 92.3%；女性 217 人，則僅占 7.7%。

134 foreigners (4.8%) and 109 Chinese suspects (3.9%). By gender, 2,585 suspects were male, comprising 92.3% of the total, while 217 were female, accounting for only 7.7%.

2. 查獲嫌犯按年齡及教育程度分

1.2.2 The suspects seized by age and education

113 年查獲之嫌犯中，逾七成九集中於 40 歲以上年齡者；30 歲至未滿 40 歲者亦占 11.1%。若依其教育程度觀察，不識字（含不詳）者達 1,294 人最多，占 46.2%；國（初）中程度

In 2024, the majority of suspects seized were aged 40 years or older, representing 79.5% of the total, while those aged 30 to 39 accounted for 11.1%. Regarding education, 1,294 individuals were illiterate or had unknown educational backgrounds, comprising 46.2%.

圖 2.4 113 年查獲業務績效案件嫌犯統計—按年齡分

Figure 2.4 2024 The Statistics of Suspects for Business Performance — by Age

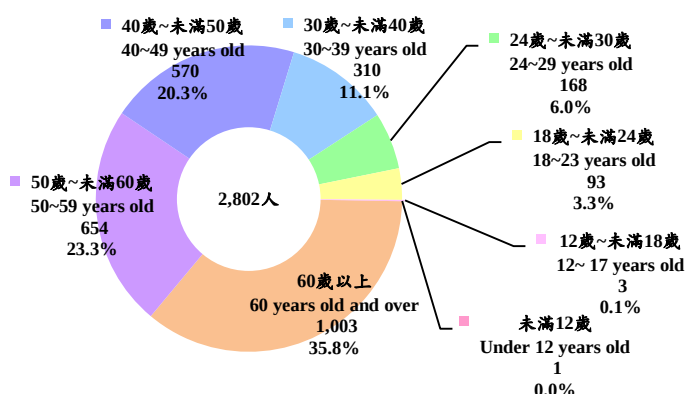
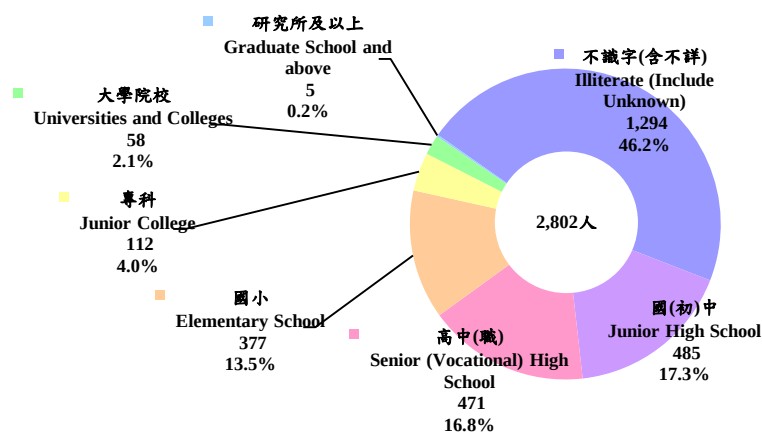


圖 2.5 113 年查獲業務績效案件嫌犯統計—按教育程度分

Figure 2.5 2024 The Statistics of Suspects for Business Performance — by Education



者 485 人次之，占 17.3%；高中（職）及國小程度者分別為 471 人及 377 人，居第三、第四，分占 16.8%及 13.5%。各案件類別中，查獲槍砲彈藥刀械及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)、高中（職）及國(初)中程度者居多；查獲非法入出國及查獲人口販運以高中（職）程度者居多；另取締非法越區捕魚、維護海域海岸資源及其他海巡績效之嫌犯則以不識字(含不詳)為主。

3. 查獲嫌犯按職業分

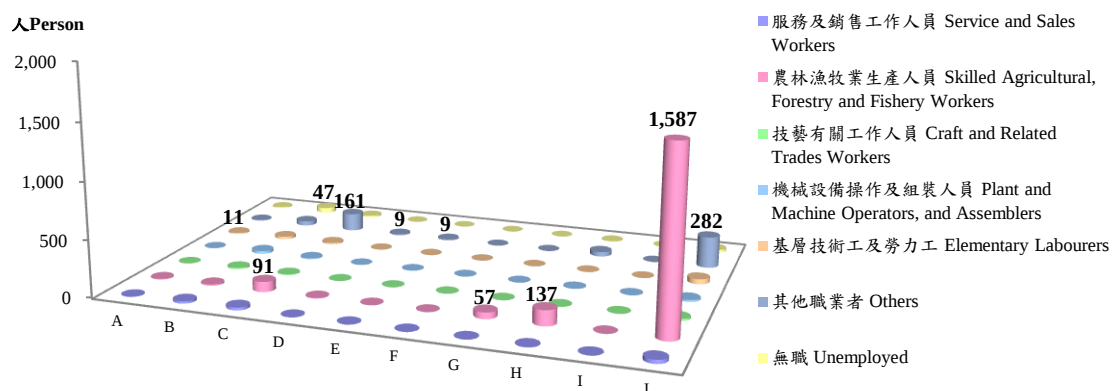
113 年查獲之嫌犯中，以從事農林漁牧業生產人員 1,895 人最多，占六成八。各案件類別中，查獲槍砲彈藥刀械之嫌犯以基層技術工及勞力工最多；查獲毒品之嫌犯以無職者最多；查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品、查獲非法入出國及查獲人口販運之嫌犯以其他職業者為主；餘各類嫌犯多以從事農林漁牧業生產人員為主。

This was followed by 485 individuals who graduated from junior high school (17.3%), 471 from senior (vocational) high school (16.8%), and 377 from elementary school (13.5%), ranking third and fourth, respectively. In terms of case categories, suspects involved in the Seizure of Guns, Ammunition, and Knives, as well as the Seizure of Narcotics, were primarily graduates of senior (vocational) high school and junior high school. For cases involving the Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery, and Livestock Products and Other Goods, most suspects were either illiterate (or of unknown educational background) or graduates of senior (vocational) or junior high schools. Suspects in cases of Seizure of Illegal Entry/Exit and Human Trafficking were predominantly graduates of senior (vocational) high school. Lastly, cases related to Banning Illegal Trespass Fishing, Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources, and Other Business Performance largely involved suspects who were illiterate or had unknown educational backgrounds.

1.2.3 The suspects seized by occupation

Among the suspects seized in 2024, the majority were Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers, totaling 1,895 persons and accounting for 67.6% of all cases. In terms of case categories, most suspects involved in the Seizure of Guns, Ammunition, and Knives were Elementary Labourers. The majority of suspects in the Seizure of Narcotics cases were Unemployed. Suspects in the Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery, and Livestock Products and Other Goods, as well as Seizure of Illegal Entry/Exit and Human Trafficking cases, were primarily from other occupations. Meanwhile, most suspects in the remaining seized cases were Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers.

圖 2.6 113 年各類別業務績效案件嫌犯統計—按職業分
Figure 2.6 2024 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 Narcotics
 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

113 年查獲槍砲彈藥刀械 35 件，較上年增加 9 件或 34.6%，其中查獲槍砲 56 枝，增加 21 枝或 60.0%；彈藥 1,604 顆，增加 857 顆或 1.1 倍。查獲機關以偵防分署查獲 24 件最多，占 68.6%；艦隊分署 7 件次之，占 20.0%；南部分署 2 件居第三，占 5.7%。另查獲區域以內陸為主，占 80.0%。

若依查獲縣市觀察，查獲槍枝以新竹縣 19 枝最多，彰化縣 9 枝第二，高雄市 7 枝居第三。另查獲彈藥亦以新竹縣 651 顆最多，高雄市 291 顆次之，臺中市 225 顆居第三。

2. Analysis of Major Case Categories

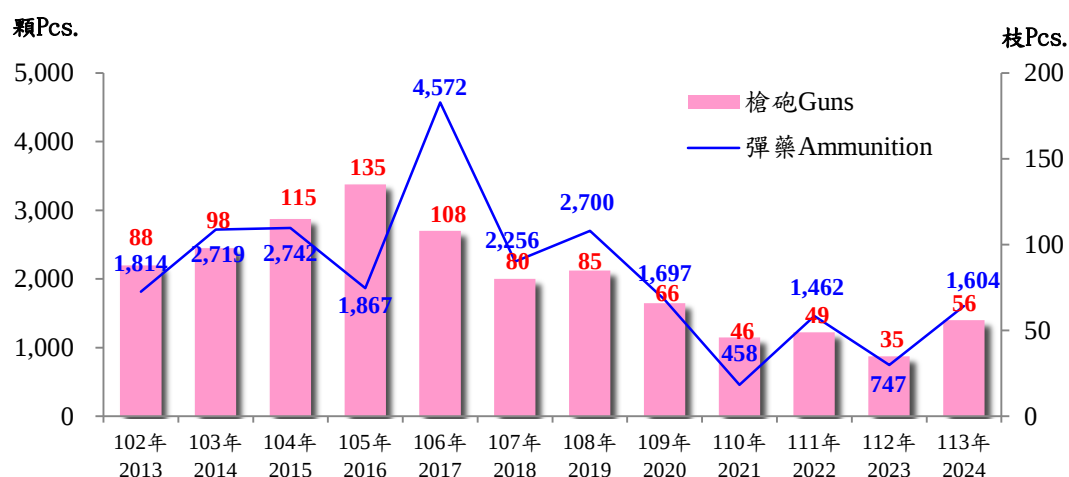
2.1 The Statistics of Guns, Ammunition and Knives Seized

In 2024, 35 cases involving the Seizure of Guns, Ammunition, and Knives were reported, marking an increase of 9 cases (34.6%) compared to the previous year. A total of 56 guns were seized, reflecting an increase of 21 (60.0%), while 1,604 pieces of ammunition were confiscated, showing a significant rise of 857 pieces (114.7%). By sector, the Investigation Branch accounted for the majority of seizures with 24 cases (68.6%), followed by the Fleet Branch with 7 cases (20.0%), and the Southern Branch with 2 cases (5.7%). Regarding the areas of seizure, inland areas accounted for the largest proportion, representing 80.0% of the total.

By county or city in 2024, the largest number of guns seized was in Hsinchu County, with 19 pieces, followed by Changhua County with 9 pieces, and Kaohsiung City with 7 pieces. Regarding ammunition seizures, Hsinchu County also ranked first with 651 pieces, Kaohsiung City second with 291 pieces, and Taichung City third with 225 pieces.

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

113 年查獲毒品 71 件、9,441.1 公斤，其中第三級毒品查獲量 6,349.2 公斤居首，占 67.3%，主要為查獲愷他命，占 97.6%；第二級毒品查獲 2,824.1 公斤居第二，占 29.9%，以查獲安非他命及大麻為主，分占 59.8% 及 40.2%；第四級毒品查獲 168.6 公斤居第三，占 1.8%，逾九成九為二溴四甲基苯丙酮；第一級毒品查獲 99.1 公斤居第四，占 1.1%，九成四為古柯鹼。另 113 年經警政署認列之製毒工廠計 2 座，分別位於新北市及雲林縣。

與上年比較，查獲案件數增加 10 件或 16.4%，查獲量增加 6,377.0 公斤或 2.1 倍，其中第三級毒品增加 4,948.4 公斤或 3.5 倍；第二級毒品增加 1,246.3 公斤或 79.0%；第四級毒品增加 94.7 公斤或 1.3 倍；第一級毒品則增加 87.7 公斤或 7.7 倍。

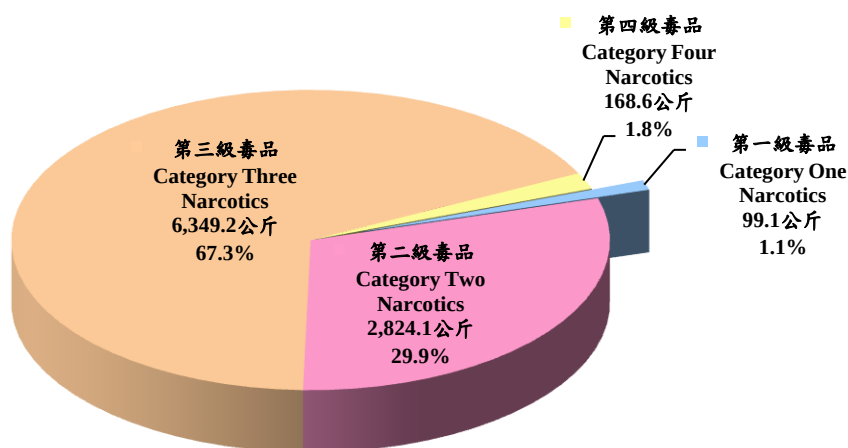
2.2 The Statistics of Narcotics Seized

In 2024, 71 narcotics-related cases were reported, with a total of 9,441.1 kg of narcotics seized. The largest quantity seized was 6,349.2 kg of Category Three Narcotics, accounting for 67.3%, with Ketamine making up 97.6% of this category. Category Two Narcotics ranked second, with 2,824.1 kg seized (29.9%), primarily consisting of Amphetamine (59.8%) and Cannabis (40.2%). Category Four Narcotics accounted for 168.6 kg (1.8%), with 2-Bromo-4-Methylpropionophenone comprising 99.5%. Lastly, 99.1 kg of Category One Narcotics were confiscated (1.1%), with Cocaine making up 94.5%. Additionally, two narcotics manufacturing factories identified by the National Police Agency were located in New Taipei City and Yunlin County.

Compared to the previous year, the number of seized cases increased by 10 cases (16.4%), while the total quantity of narcotics confiscated rose by 6,377.0 kg (208.1%). Among the different narcotic categories, Category Three Narcotics increased by 4,948.4 kg (353.2%). Category Two Narcotics increased by 1,246.3 kg (79.0%), while Category Four Narcotics grew by 94.7 kg (128.0%). Category One Narcotics increased by 87.7 kg, (770.8%).

圖 2.8 113 年查獲毒品數量結構統計

Figure 2.8 2024 The Statistics of Narcotics Seized Structure

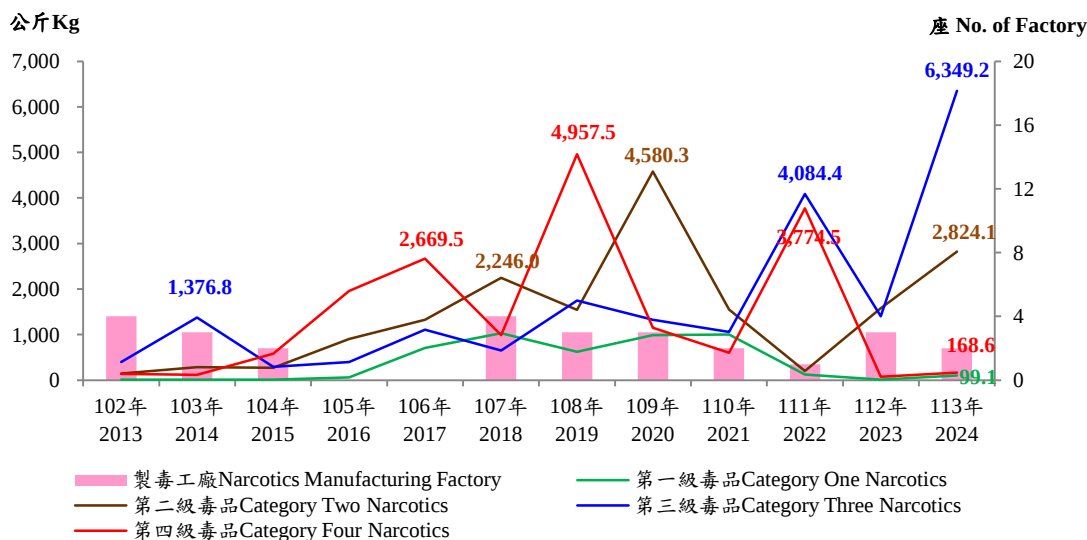


依查獲機關觀察，依序集中於偵防分署 64 件(占 90.1%)及艦隊分署 4 件(5.6%)。另查獲區域以內陸為大宗，占 67.6%。若依查獲縣市觀察毒品查獲量，於我國境內查獲，查獲量逾 1,000 公斤者，依序為高雄市(2,874.2 公斤)、澎湖縣(1,690.4 公斤)、新北市(1,339.2 公斤)及彰化縣(1,034.2 公斤)，合占 73.5%。另在國際緝毒合作下，於境外查獲 1,657.0 公斤，占 17.6%。

By seized sector in 2024, the Investigation Branch accounted for the majority of narcotics-related cases with 64 cases (90.1%), followed by the Fleet Branch with 4 cases (5.6%). Regarding the areas where narcotics were seized, inland locations were the most prominent, comprising 67.6% of the total. When observing the seized quantities by county or city within Taiwan, areas with seizures exceeding 1,000 kg included Kaohsiung City (2,874.2 kg), Penghu County (1,690.4 kg), New Taipei City (1,339.2 kg), and Changhua County (1,034.2 kg), collectively representing 73.5% of the total. Additionally, under international anti-narcotics cooperation, 1,657.0 kg of narcotics were seized outside Taiwan, accounting for 17.6% of the total.

圖 2.9 歷年查獲毒品統計

Figure 2.9 The Statistics of Narcotics Seized for Years



(三) 查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品統計

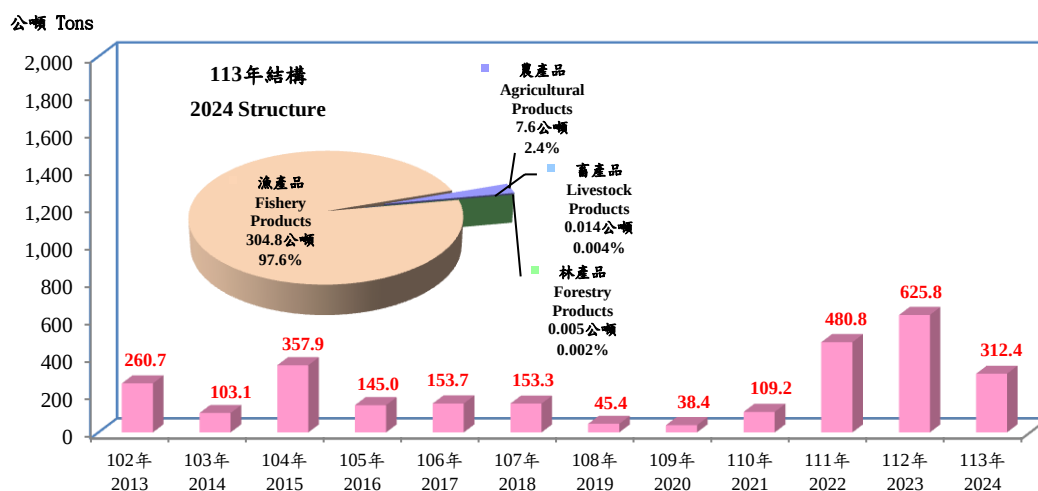
113 年查獲私運農林漁畜產品及其他物品 571 件，較上年增加 59 件或 11.5%。查獲機關以金馬澎分署查獲 315 件最多，占 55.2%；南部分署 193 件次之，占 33.8%；偵防分署 38 件居第三，占 6.7%。查獲區域九成二集中於港口。另依走私來源地及來源管道觀察，若剔除不明地區及不明管道後，分以來自中國大陸 388 件及利用郵包走私 407 件為主。茲依查獲項目分述如下：

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

In 2024, 571 cases involving the Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery, and Livestock Products And Other Goods were reported, marking an increase of 59 cases (11.5%) compared to the previous year. By seized sector, the Kinmen-Matsu-Penghu Branch accounted for the highest number of cases, with 315 (55.2%), followed by the Southern Branch with 193 cases (33.8%) and the Investigation Branch with 38 cases (6.7%). In addition, according to the source of smuggling and the source of channels, it is observed that if unknown area and unknown channel were excluded, 388 cases from Mainland China and 407 cases smuggling by the parcel post were the major 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

113 年查獲農林漁畜產品計 246 案、312.4 公噸，較上年增加 44 件、減少 313.4 公噸。其中，漁產品查獲 304.8 公噸，減少 29.0 公噸，主要以查獲烏魚為主；農產品查獲 7.6 公噸，減少 71.9 公噸，以走私大陸香菇為主。另 114 年查獲走私活體動物 2,282 隻，以保育類禽鳥蛋為主占 45.9%，龜類次之占 30.6%。

2. 其他私運物品

查獲其他私運物品含走私菸品、類菸品、酒及其他物品等。113 年查獲走私菸品計 5,259.8 千包，較上年減少 2,485.1 千包或 32.1%，其中，以查獲外國菸品 2,266.4 千包居冠，占 43.1%，較上年減少 744.8 千包；本國菸品 1,763.0 千包次之，占 33.5%，較上年減少 1,459.0 千包；大陸菸品 1,230.5 千包，占 23.4%，較上年減少 281.4 千包。若依查獲縣市觀察，查獲前三大縣市依序為高雄市查獲 1,694.4 千包、嘉義縣 967.6 千包、南投縣 495.3 千包，合占 60.0%。113 年查獲類菸品 2,055 毫升，均為電子菸。

2.3.1 Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock Products

In 2024, a total of 246 cases involving the Seizure of Smuggling Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery, and Livestock Products were reported, reflecting an increase of 44 cases compared to the previous year. However, the total quantity seized decreased by 313.4 tons to 312.4 tons. Among the seized items, fishery products accounted for 304.8 tons, with a decrease of 29.0 tons, which mostly consisting of mullet. Agricultural products totaled 7.6 tons, showing a decline of 71.9 tons, with Chinese mushrooms being the primary item seized. In 2025, a total of 2,282 smuggling live animals were seized. Among these, conserved bird eggs accounted for the largest proportion at 45.9%, followed by turtles, which made up 30.6%.

2.3.2 Other Smuggling Goods

Other smuggled goods included tobacco products, imitation tobacco products, alcohol, and various other items. A total of 5,259,823 packs of smuggled tobacco products were seized, reflecting a decrease of 2,485,132 packs (32.1%) compared to the previous year. Among them, foreign tobacco products accounted for the largest share, with 2,266,392 packs seized (43.1%), a reduction of 744,754 packs. Domestic tobacco products ranked second, with 1,762,974 packs seized (33.5%), a decrease of 1,459,008 packs. Chinese tobacco products accounted for 1,230,457 packs (23.4%), showing a decline of 281,370 packs compared to the previous year. By county or city, 1,694,411 packs of smuggled tobacco products were seized in Kaohsiung City, followed by 967,597 packs in Chiayi County and 495,250 packs in Nantou County, collectively accounting for 60.0% of the total. Additionally, in 2024, 2,055 milliliters of imitation tobacco products were confiscated, all of which consisted of e-cigarettes.

113 年查獲走私酒 136 公升，較上年減少 2,487 公升或 94.8%。其中，大陸酒查獲 108 公升，占 79.5%，增加 99 公升；外國酒 27 公升，占 19.4%，減少 1,739 公升；本國酒 2 公升，僅占 1.1%，減少 848 公升。查獲縣市則分別於金門縣(88 公升)及高雄市(48 公升)。

In 2024, the total volume of smuggled alcohol seized was 136 liters, representing a significant decrease of 2,487 liters (94.8%) compared to the previous year. Among the seized alcohol, 108 liters were Chinese alcohol, accounting for 79.5%, with an increase of 99 liters. Foreign alcohol totaled 27 liters (19.4%), reflecting a decrease of 1,739 liters, while domestic alcohol amounted to just 2 liters (1.1%), with a decline of 848 liters. The seizures were concentrated in Kinmen County (88 liters) and Kaohsiung City (48 liters).

(四) 查獲非法入出國統計

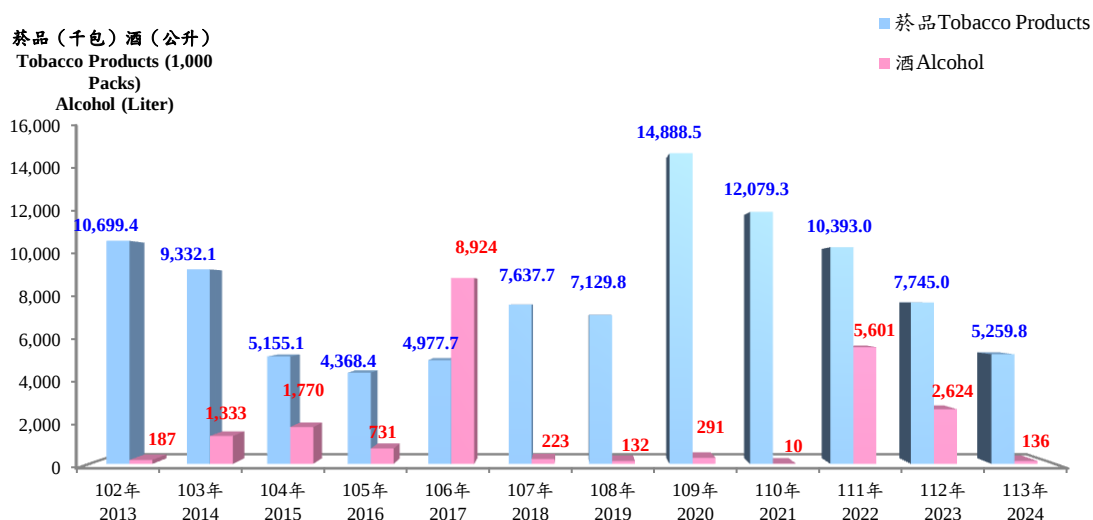
113 年查獲非法入出國 26 件，嫌犯 17 人、偷渡犯 58 人，分別較上年減少 22 件、增加 2 人及減少 52 人。偷渡犯中以外國籍 31 人（含越南籍 29 人、印尼籍及菲律賓籍各 1 人）居首，占 53.4%，較上年減少 62 人；本國籍 20 人次之，占 34.5%，增加 18 人；大陸籍 7 人再次之，占 12.1%，減少 8 人。

2.4 The Statistics of Illegal Entry/Exit Seized

In 2024, there were 26 cases of Illegal Entry/Exit Seizures, involving 17 suspects and 58 stowaways. Compared to the previous year, the number of cases decreased by 22, while the number of suspects increased by 2, and stowaways decreased by 52. Among the stowaways, the majority were foreigners, totaling 31 individuals (including 29 Vietnamese nationals, 1 Indonesian, and 1 Filipino), accounting for 53.4%, with a reduction of 62 individuals. Natives ranked second, with 20 individuals (34.5%), reflecting an increase of 18. Chinese nationals came third, with 7 individuals (12.1%), marking a decrease of 8.

圖 2.11 歷年查獲菸品、酒數量統計

Figure 2.11 The Statistics of Tobacco Products, Alcohol Seized for Years



依查獲機關觀察，依序分別為偵防分署 12 件(占 46.2%)、艦隊分署 5 件(19.2%)、北部分署 4 件(15.4%)、金馬澎分署 3 件(11.5%)及南部分署 2 件(7.7%)。

另依查獲區域與查獲縣市交叉分析，以岸際查獲 12 件居首，其中又以金門縣(4 件)、新北市及新竹市(各 2 件)居前三位；內陸查獲 9 件次之，以嘉義縣及嘉義市(各 2 件)最多。

(五) 查獲人口販運統計

113 年查獲人口販運 2 件、嫌犯 9 人，分別較上年增加 2 件、9 人。救護被害人 5 人，較上年增加 5 人，其中遭勞力剝削者 4 人(越南籍女性 2 人、越南籍男性及印尼籍女性各 1 人)，遭性剝削者 1 人(越南籍女性)。查獲處理區域與縣市，則分於高雄市苓雅區及岡山區內陸查獲。

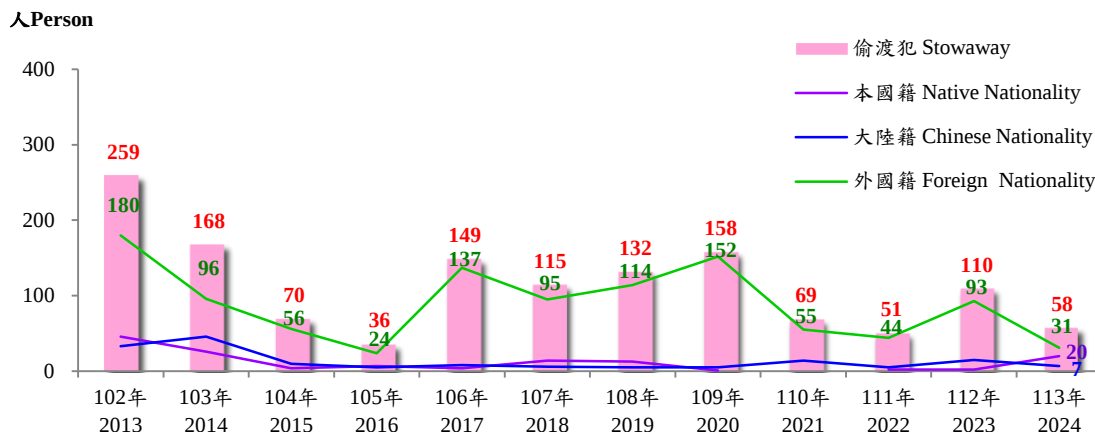
By seized sector, the Investigation Branch accounted for the majority of cases, with 12 seizures (46.2%). This was followed by the Fleet Branch with 5 cases (19.2%), the Northern Branch with 4 cases (15.4%), the Kinmen-Matsu-Penghu Branch with 3 cases (11.5%), and the Southern Branch with 2 cases (7.7%).

In a cross-analysis of seized areas and county/city data, the coast accounted for the highest number of cases, with 12 cases. Among these, Kinmen County ranked first with 4 cases, followed by New Taipei City and Hsinchu City with 2 cases each. Inland areas ranked second with 9 cases, most of which were in Chiayi County and Chiayi City, with 2 cases each.

2.5 The Statistics of Human Trafficking Seized

In 2024, 2 human trafficking cases were reported, involving 9 suspects, with an increase of 2 cases and 9 suspects compared to the last year. 5 victims were rescued, including 4 labor exploitation victims (comprising 2 females and 1 male of Vietnamese nationality and 1 female of Indonesian nationality) and 1 sexual exploitation victim (a female of Vietnamese nationality). This marks an increase of 5 rescued victims compared to the previous year. These cases were handled inland, specifically in Lingya District and Gangshan District of Kaohsiung City.

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。113 年無查獲經濟犯罪之專案工作案件，較上年減少 6 件。

2.6 The Statistics of Projects about Economic Crimes Seized

The CGA projects on economic crimes included four categories: Seizure of Counterfeit Currency Cases, Seizure of Counterfeits and Piracy Cases, Seizure of Violations of the Money Laundering Control Act, and Seizure of Counterfeit, Substandard, and Banned Drugs. In 2024, no cases related to the Seizure of Projects about Economic Crimes were recorded, representing a decrease of 6 cases compared to the previous year.

(七) 取締非法越區捕魚統計

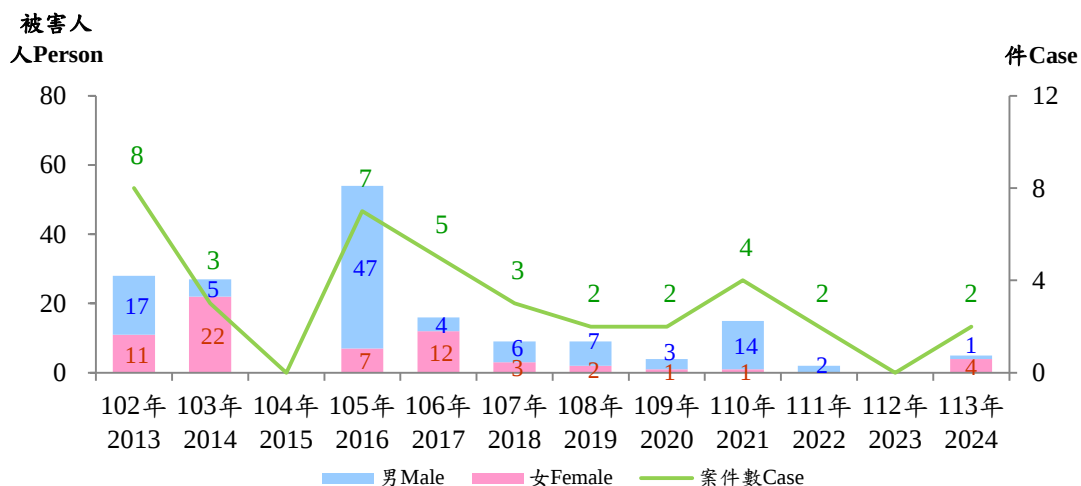
113 年本署持續超前部署並機動調派艦艇查緝大陸及外國籍漁船越界捕魚，且針對北方三島及金馬澎等重點海域，結合守望、雷達及岸際巡邏三層監偵防線，適時實施擴大取締，有效遏阻違規越界作業船舶，確保漁民作業安全。

2.7 The Statistics of Banning about Illegal Trespass Fishing

In 2024, CGA actively deployed vessels in advance to monitor and intercept trespass fishing by Chinese and foreign boats. For critical areas such as the three northern islands and key sea regions like Kinmen, Matsu, and Penghu, CGA utilized a three-tiered surveillance and detection system integrating watch, radar, and shore patrol. Expanded prohibitions were implemented to effectively deter trespassing vessels and ensure the safety of fishermen's operations.

圖 2.13 歷年查獲人口販運統計

Figure 2.13 The Statistics of Human Trafficking Seized for Years



113 年取締非法越區捕魚計 483 件、1,205 艘，其中，扣留船隻 9 艘，皆為大陸籍漁船；驅離船隻 1,196 艘中，大陸籍漁船 1,135 艘，占 94.9%，外國籍漁船 61 艘，占 5.1%，皆為越南籍。與上年比較，取締非法越區捕魚案件數增加 52 件、船隻增加 135 艘，其中，扣留船隻及驅離船隻分別減少 19 艘及增加 154 艘。

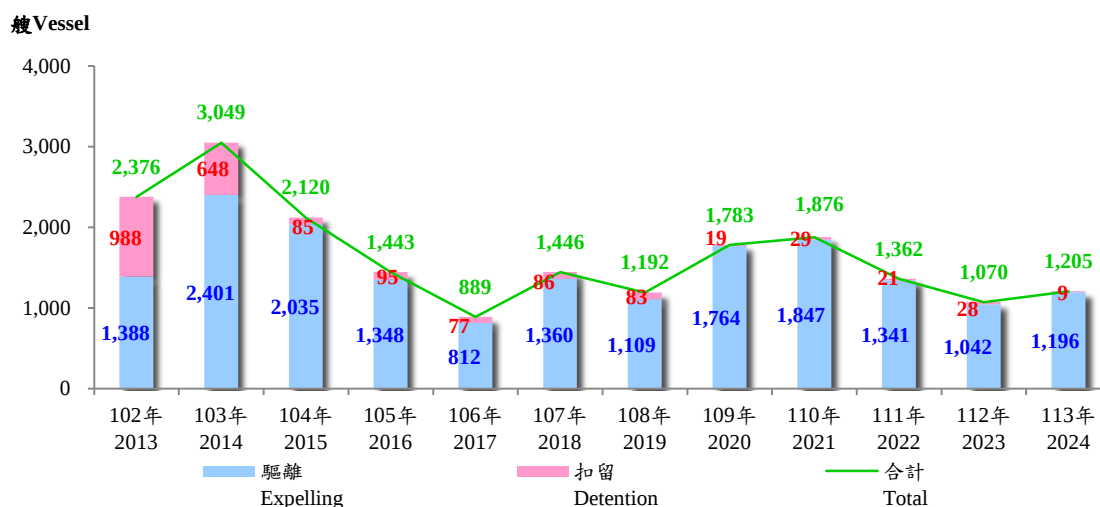
若就查獲縣市觀察，扣留船隻中，主要集中於澎湖縣(4 艘)及金門縣(3 艘)，合計占 77.8%。驅離船隻中，逾百艘大陸籍者，依序為新北市(213 艘)、澎湖縣(210 艘)、高雄市(169 艘)、基隆市(122 艘)及連江縣(105 艘)及，合計占大陸籍船數 72.2%；至外國籍(越南籍)則皆在隸屬高雄市之東、南沙海域。

In 2024, a total of 1,205 vessels were seized across 483 cases involving Illegal Trespass Fishing. Of these, 9 vessels were detained, all of Chinese nationality. Among the 1,196 expelled vessels, 1,135 were Chinese (94.9%), while 61 were foreign vessels, all of Vietnamese nationality (5.1%). Compared to the previous year, 52 additional cases of Illegal Trespass Fishing were reported, and 135 more vessels were banned. However, the number of detention vessels decreased by 19, while the number of expelled vessels increased by 154.

By county or city in 2024, Detention Vessels were primarily banned in Penghu County (4 vessels) and Kinmen County (3 vessels), together accounting for 77.8%. Regarding the expelling of Chinese vessels, areas with more than 100 vessels expelled included New Taipei City (213 vessels), Penghu County (210 vessels), Kaohsiung City (169 vessels), Keelung City (122 vessels), and Lienchiang County (105 vessels), collectively making up 72.2%. All expelled vessels of foreign (Vietnamese) nationality were located in the Dongsha and Nansha sea areas of Kaohsiung City.

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

113 年維護海域海岸資源 719 件、查獲嫌犯 193 人，與上年比較，分別增加 44 件、24 人。若加計跨類別案件統計，案件數合計 720 件，較上年增加 44 件。

若依案件型態觀察，以處理保育類野生動物屍體 357 件為大宗，占 49.6%；餘依序為非法捕魚 117 件(占 16.3%)、拯救保育類野生動物、其他維護海域海岸資源統計各 97 件 (13.5%)、處理海洋（岸）污染 51 件 (7.1%)及捕殺販售保育類野生動物 1 件(0.1%)。

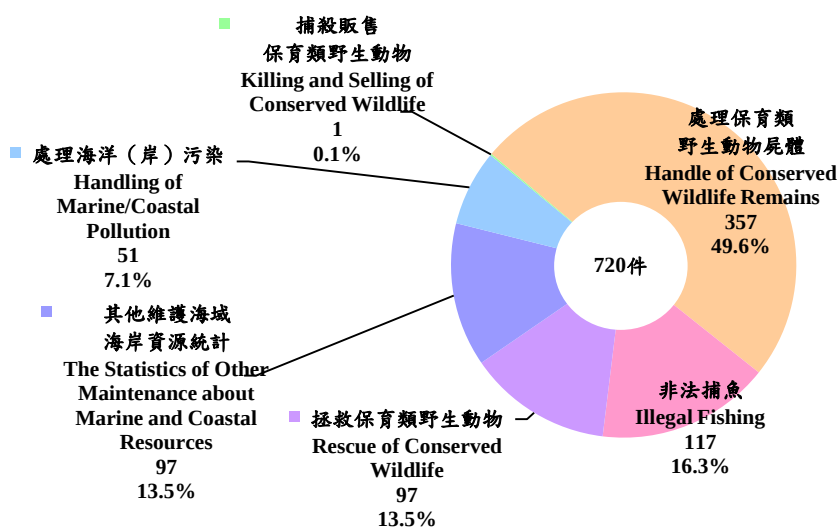
2.8 The Statistics of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources

In 2024, a total of 193 suspects were apprehended in 719 cases related to Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources. This represents an increase of 44 cases and 24 suspects compared to the previous year. When including cross-category cases, the total number of cases reached 720, also reflecting an increase of 44 cases compared to the prior year.

By seized category in 2024, the most reported cases were 357 involving the Handling of Conserved Wildlife Remains, accounting for 49.6% of the total. This was followed by 117 cases of Illegal Fishing (16.3%), 97 cases each of the Rescue of Conserved Wildlife and Other Maintenance of Marine and Coastal Resources (13.5% each), 51 cases of Handling Marine/Coastal Pollution (7.1%), and 1 case of Killing and Selling Conserved Wildlife (0.1%).

圖 2.15 113 年維護海域海岸資源統計

Figure 2.15 2024 The Statistics of Maintaining Marine and Coastal Resources



依查獲機關觀察，以北部分署查獲 208 件居冠，占 28.9%、金馬澎分署 119 件次之，占 16.6%、南部分署 114 件居第三，占 15.9%。另查獲區域以岸際占 55.4%、海域占 24.6%、港口占 19.5%居前三名。查獲縣市中，以宜蘭縣 97 件居冠，案件類型以拯救保育類野生動物為主；新北市及澎湖縣各 80 件並居第二位，均以處理保育類野生動物屍體案件為主。

（九）災難救護及服務工作統計

113 年執行災難救護及服務工作計 1,372 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」係船舶因天災、機器故障、碰撞、漏水、擱淺、失火或絞擺等原因致船舶、船員、旅客遭難有立即性危險，由本署派遣人、船、航空器或機具設備參與救援行動者。「救生」係指因人員落水或因從事有關水上作業、活動而受傷、生病，有致命之危險，由本署參與救援行動者。「其他災難救護及服務工作」則指由本署處理非屬救難、救生之其他災難救護及為民服務等工作，包含處理（打撈）大體、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

By seized sector in 2024, the Northern Branch handled the highest number of cases, with 208 (28.9%), followed by the Kinmen-Matsu-Penghu Branch with 119 cases (16.6%), and the Southern Branch with 114 cases (15.9%). In terms of seized areas, the majority occurred along the coast (55.4%), followed by incidents at sea (24.6%) and at ports (19.5%). By county or city in 2024, Yilan County reported the highest number of seized cases, totaling 97, with the Rescue of Conserved Wildlife being the primary focus. New Taipei City and Penghu County each recorded 80 cases, ranking second, where the Handling of Conserved Wildlife Remains was primary activity.

2.9 The Statistics of Disaster Rescues and Service Works

In 2024, CGA reported 1,372 cases of Disaster Rescues and Service Works, categorized into three main types: Rescue, LifeSaving, and Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works. The category "Rescue" pertains to operations involving vessels, crew, or passengers facing immediate danger due to incidents such as casualties, engine breakdowns, collisions, leakages, groundings, fires, or propeller twists. For these cases, CGA dispatched personnel, ships, aircraft, or specialized machinery to conduct rescue operations. "LifeSaving," on the other hand, focuses on individuals at fatal risk, such as those who fell into the water, sustained injuries, or became ill while engaging in water-related activities or behaviors. In these situations, the CGA actively participated in rescue efforts. "Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works" encompass activities that do not fall under the categories of Rescue or Lifesaving. These include: Handling (Salvage) of 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

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

113 年救難案件 84 件、遭難船舶 90 艘、遭難人數 337 人，分別較上年減少 10 件、8 艘及增加 43 人。若依事故處理區域觀察，依序發生於海域、港口及岸際，其中，海域救難案件 48 件(占 57.1%)，遭難船舶 48 艘，遭難人數 238 人，較上年減少 20 件、20 艘及 15 人；港口 19 件(22.6%)、25 艘及 32 人，則較上年減少 1 件及增加 1 艘、7 人。岸際 15 件(17.9%)、15 艘、63 人，則較上年增加 9 件、9 艘及 47 人。

113 年遭難船舶種類以漁業用之漁船、漁筏及舢舨合計 66 艘居多，占 73.3%。船舶事故原因以失火為

(Water Sports), and Others service works. They are detailed as follows:

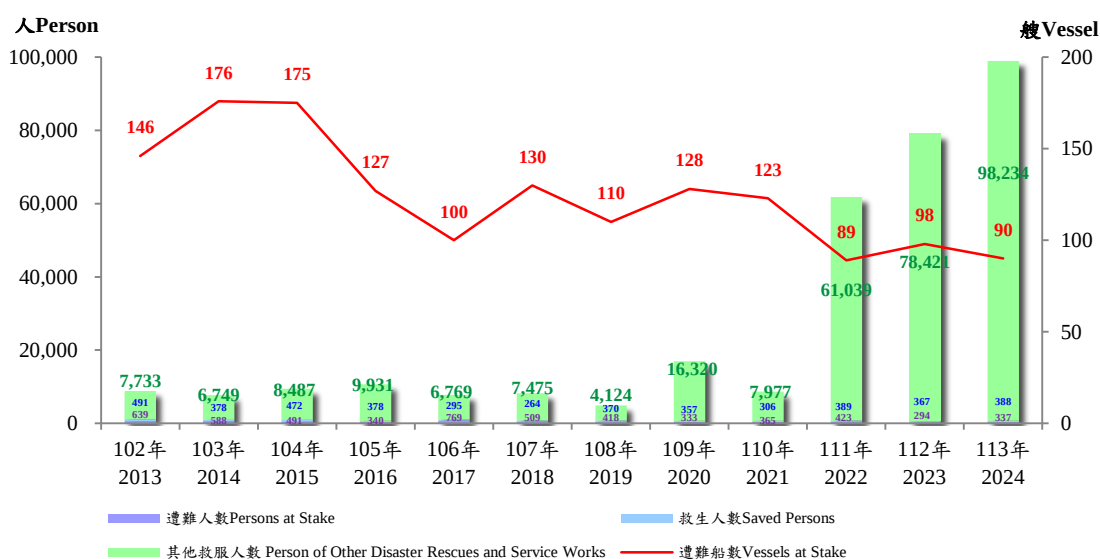
2.9.1 Rescue Statistics

In 2024, 84 rescue cases were reported, involving 90 vessels and 337 persons at stake. Compared to the previous year, the number of cases decreased by 10, vessels by 8, while the number of persons at risk increased by 43. By incident handling areas in 2024, most cases occurred at sea, with 48 rescue cases (57.1%), involving 48 vessels and 238 persons. This represents a decrease of 20 cases, 20 vessels, and 15 persons compared to the previous year. At ports, there were 19 cases (22.6%) involving 25 vessels and 32 persons, reflecting a decrease of 1 case but an increase of 1 vessel and 7 persons. Along the coast, 15 cases (17.9%) were recorded, involving 15 vessels and 63 persons, showing an increase of 9 cases, 9 vessels, and 47 persons compared to the previous year.

In 2024, a total of 66 fishing vessels were at risk, with the majority consisting of fishing vessels, rafts, and sampans, accounting for 73.3%. The leading cause of marine incidents was fire, which

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



主，占 36.7%，機器故障居次，占 28.9%，擱淺再次之，占 21.1%。另遭難人員獲救情形，獲救者占 96.7%，失蹤者及死亡者分占 2.1%、1.2%。

2.救生統計

113 年救生案件 288 件，救生人數 388 人，分別較上年增加 6 件、21 人。若依事故處理區域觀察，依序發生於岸際(占 33.0%)、海域(32.3%)、港口(28.8%)及河道(5.9%)。事故處理縣市中，案件逾 20 件以上者，依序為新北市、屏東縣、高雄市、臺東縣及基隆市，合占 51.4%。

113 年救生人員事故原因以進行水上休閒活動發生意外落水者 178 人為大宗，占 45.9%。另救生人數中，獲救者占 75.8%，死亡者及失蹤者則分占 20.9%及 3.4%。

accounted for 36.7%, followed by engine breakdowns at 28.9%, and grounding incidents at 21.1%. Regarding rescue outcomes, 96.7% of individuals at risk were successfully rescued, while 2.1% were reported missing and 1.2% were deceased.

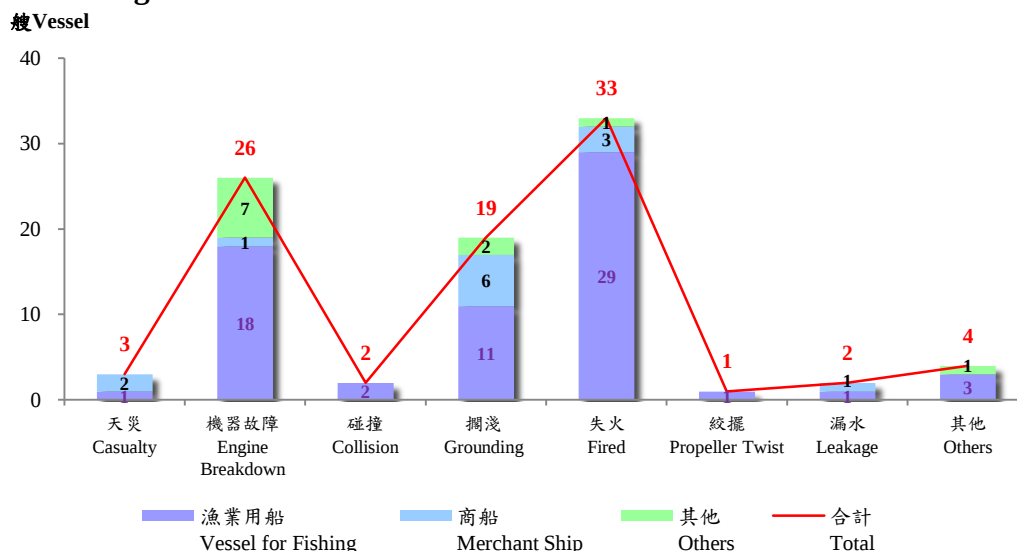
2.9.2 LifeSaving Statistics

In 2024, there were 288 lifesaving cases, involving a total of 388 rescued individuals. Compared to the previous year, this represented an increase of 6 cases and 21 saved persons. By incident location, cases were distributed as follows: 33.0% occurred along the coast, 32.3% at sea, 28.8% in ports, and 5.9% in waterways. Among counties and cities with more than 20 cases, New Taipei City, Pingtung County, Kaohsiung City, Taitung County, and Keelung City ranked highest, collectively accounting for 51.4% of the total.

Among the causes of lifesaving accidents in 2024, Accidents Happened in Water Recreation was the leading category, involving 178 saved individuals and accounting for 45.9% of the total. Additionally, rescued individuals constituted 75.8% of the total saved persons, while fatalities accounted for 20.9%, and missing persons made up 3.4%

圖 2.17 113 年遭難船舶事故原因統計

Figure 2.17 2024 The Causes of Vessel at Stake Statistics



3.其他災難救護及服務工作統計

113 年其他災難救護及服務工作計 1,011 件，較上年減少 29 件；服務人數 98,234 人，較上年增加 19,813 人，主因岸際及海（水）上活動安全維護服務人數增加 15,879 人所致。另依處理機關觀察，處理案件數以艦隊分署 314 件最多，占 31.1%，又以遇險船舶戒護服務、處理海事糾紛案件及外離島緊急傷病醫療後送服務案件為主。查處縣市中，以臺東縣 163 件居首，新北市及宜蘭縣各 124 件次之，高雄市 90 再次之。

若加計跨類別案件統計，113 年其他災難救護及服務工作合計 1,044 件，其中案件數達百件以上者，依序為其他、處理(打撈)大體及人員死亡相驗、遇險船舶戒護服務及岸際急難事件救援服務，合占 80.2%。

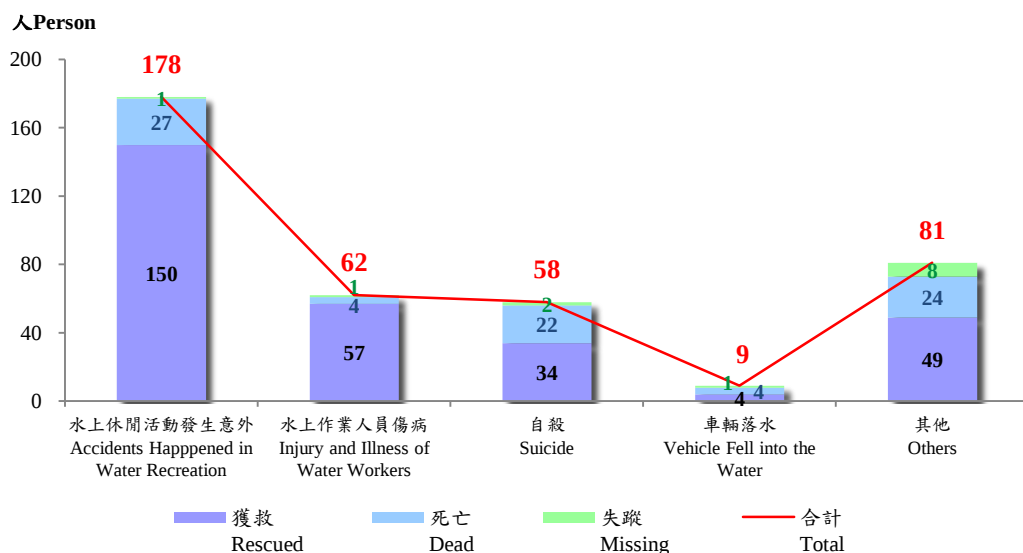
2.9.3 Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works Statistics

In 2024, there were 1,011 cases of Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works, involving 98,234 individuals. Compared to the previous year, this represented a decrease of 29 cases but an increase of 19,813 individuals. This rise was primarily attributed to Safety Maintenance of Coast and Maritime (Water Sports) Activities, which showed an increase of 15,879 individuals. By sector, the Fleet Branch handled the highest number of cases in 2024, totaling 314, which accounted for 31.1% of all cases. These were primarily related to Guard Services for Vessels in Distress, Handling of Maritime Disputes, and Medical Evacuation Services for emergency injuries and patients in outlying and offshore islands. Among the counties and cities, Taitung County had the highest number of cases handled, with 163 cases. This was followed by New Taipei City and Yilan County, each with 124 cases, and Kaohsiung City, which recorded 90 cases.

In 2024, there were 1,044 cross-category cases classified as Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works. Among these, categories with more than 100 cases included Others, Handling (Salvage) of Corpses and Death Certificates, Guard Services of Vessels in Distress, and Rescue Services of Coastal Emergencies. Together, these accounted for 80.2% of the total.

圖 2.18 113 年救生人員事故原因統計

Figure 2.18 2024 The Causes of LifeSaving accident Statistics



(十) 其他海巡績效統計

113 年其他海巡績效案件 2,738 件，較上年減少 207 件或 7.0%，主因近年「漁船船員管理規則」公告修訂外國籍船員亦可擔任輪機助手，以及新冠疫情後，多數船員如期完成升等執照訓練，本署執行安檢勤務時查處「漁船出港幹部人數不足」現象大幅縮減 482 件，致處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件減少 413 件及處理專案勤務案件增加 92 件交互影響所致。

若以查獲處理機關觀察，以艦隊分署 1,119 件最多，占 40.9%，主要以執行特殊突發性海域重大專案、護漁及經濟海域巡護之處理專案勤務案件(592 件)為主；南部分署 508 件

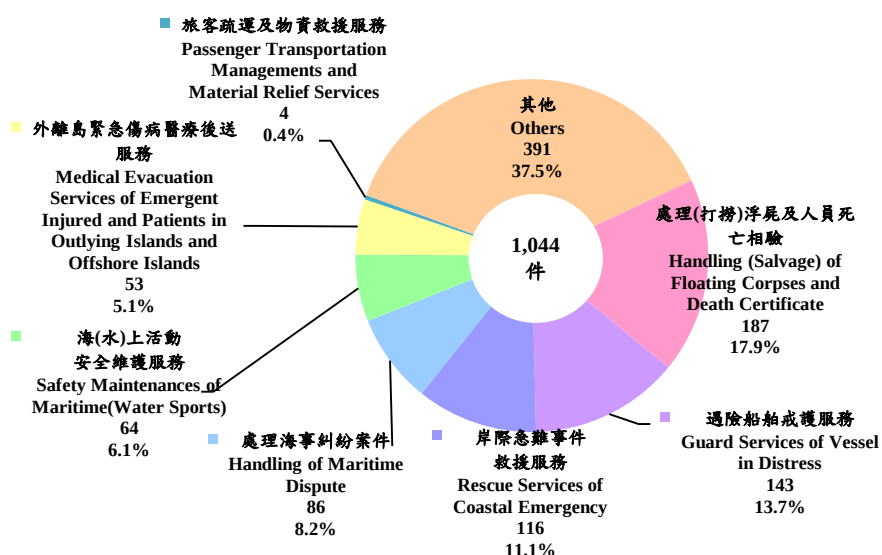
2.10 The Statistics of Other Business Performance

In 2024, there were a total of 2,738 cases classified as Other Business Performance. This represented a decrease of 207 cases (7.0%) compared to the previous year. The primary cause of this decline was the amendment to the "Regulations on the Management of Crew Members of Fishing Vessels," recent year which permitted foreign crew members to serve as engine room assistants. Furthermore, following the COVID-19 pandemic, most crew members successfully completed their license upgrade training on schedule. As a result, the number of Insufficient Number of Officers on fishing Vessels Leaving Port cases detected by the CGA during security inspections dropped significantly by 482. This contributed to a decrease of 413 cases in Dealing with Violations of Vessel and Fishery Management and an increase of 92 cases in Responding to Incidents While Conducting Operations or Carrying Out Projects.

By handled sector, the Fleet Branch recorded the highest number of cases, with 1,119 cases, accounting for 40.9%. Among these, Responding to Incidents while Conducting Operations or Carrying Out Projects such as handling Unexpected Emergencies at Sea, Fishing Rights Protection, and Exclusive Economic Zone

圖 2.19 113 年其他災難及服務工作案件結構

Figure 2.19 2024 Structure of Other Disaster Rescues and Service Works



次之，占 18.6%，以處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件(422 件)為主；中部分署 485 件再次之，占 17.7%，亦以處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件(394 件)為大宗。

若加計跨類別案件統計，113 年其他海巡績效合計 2,756 件中，以處理違反船舶及漁業管理案件 1,246 件（含漁船出港幹部人數不足 445 件）最多，占 45.2%；其他案件 756 件（含取締越界非捕魚船舶 338 件、查獲失聯移工 171 件、安檢發現境管人士 126 件）次之，占 27.4%；處理專案勤務案件 593 件（含執行特殊突發性海域重大專案 343 件、護漁及經濟海域巡護作業 341 件）居第三，占 21.5%。

Patrol was the primary category, totaling 592 cases. The Southern Branch ranked second with 508 cases (18.6%), with Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases (422 cases) was the major. The Central Branch seized 485 cases, accounting for 17.7%, among which Dealing with Violation of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases (394 cases) was the major.

For additional cross-category case statistics, among the total 2,756 cases classified under Other Business Performance in 2024, the top three categories were: Dealing with Violations of Vessel and Fishery Management Cases was the most significant category, totaling 1,246 cases (including 445 cases of Insufficient Crew and Cadres when Fishing Vessels Left Ports), accounting for 45.2% of all cases. The second-largest category, Others, comprised 756 cases (27.4%) (including 338 cases of Banning Trespass Non-Fishing Vessels, 171 cases of Seizure of Undocumented Migrant Workers, and 126 cases of Entry Management Found by Security Inspection). The third category, Responding to Incidents while Conducting Operations or Carrying Out Projects, comprised 593 cases (including 343 cases of Unexpected Emergencies at Sea and 341 cases of Fishing Rights Protection and Exclusive Economic Zone Patrol), accounting for 21.5%.

圖 2.20 其他績效案件統計

Figure 2.20 The Statistics of Other Business Performance

