

警察

Police

The Police of the Republic of China (Taiwan)



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警察組織

ORGANIZATION



》 歷史沿革

我國警察的設立，是從 1907 年（光緒 33 年）於各省增設巡警道負責警政工作開始。1912 年（民國元年）中華民國成立，中央在內務部設警政司，掌理全國警政，首都設警察廳，各省設警務處，省會、商埠設警察局，各縣設警察所。1949 年（民國 38 年）8 月中央政府遷移至臺灣，於內政部設警政司，掌管全國警察業務。



1972 年（民國 61 年）7 月 5 日，警政司改制為內政部警政署（以下簡稱本署），為精簡人事、節省公帑，與臺灣省警務處合署辦公。1995 年（民國 84 年）5 月 1 日，臺灣省警務處改制為臺灣省政府警務處，與本署分立，遷至臺中市辦公，並於 1997 年（民國 86 年）1 月 16 日改制為臺灣省政府警政廳。1999 年（民國 88 年）7 月 1 日配合臺灣省政府功能業務與組織調整案，臺灣省政府警政廳走入歷史，人員及業務由本署承接。

1992 年至 2007 年間，本署進行組織權限調整，將戶政（1992 年）、消防救災（1995 年）、水上警察（2000 年）、空中警察（2004 年）及入出境管理（2007 年）等業務，分別移撥內政部戶政司、消防署、行政院海岸巡防署（2018 年改制為海洋委員會海巡署）、內政部空中勤務總隊、入出國及移民署（2015 年改制為移民署）等機關辦理；2014 年（民國 103 年）配合政府組織改造，再度精簡本署組織，將警察職權集中於治安及交通二大工作主軸。

》 History

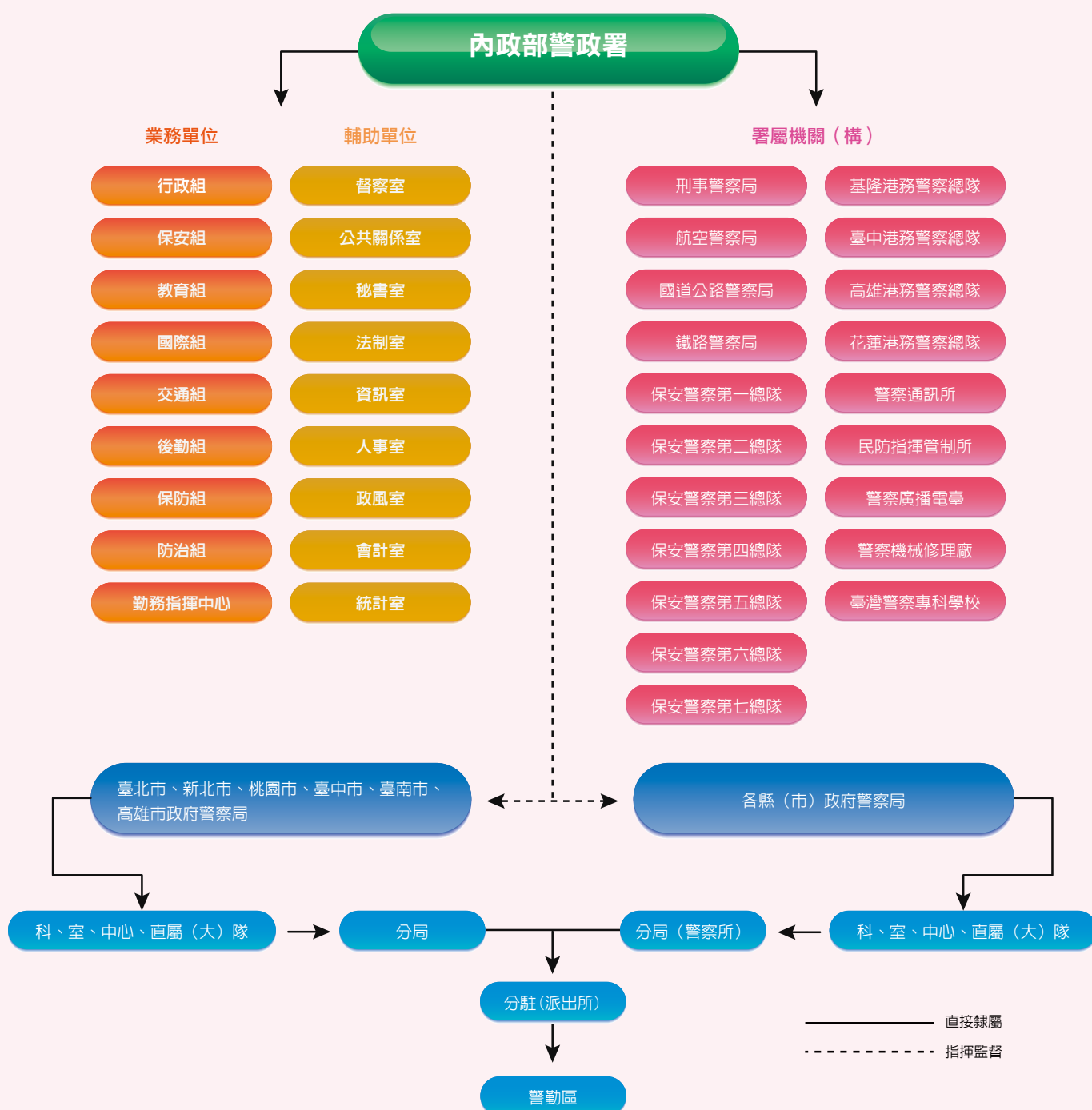
The establishment of Republic of China's (R.O.C) police force dated back to 1907 when the Qing Dynasty government located a police department in each province to take charge of provincial police affairs. When the R.O.C was founded in 1912, the central government established the National Police Headquarters under the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) to supervise national police affairs. A police department was established in the nation's capital, a provincial police administration in each province, a police department in each province's capital and trading port, and a police station in each county. When the provincial government relocated to Taiwan in August 1949, the Taiwan Provincial Police Administration was established under the Ministry of the Interior to take charge of national police affairs.

The National Police Headquarters was reorganized as the National Police Agency (NPA) on July 5, 1972 and shared the same headquarters with the Taiwan Provincial Police Administration to streamline its organization and cut costs. On May 1, 1995, Taiwan Provincial Police Administration was separated from the NPA and relocated to Taichung City. On July 1, 1999, Taiwan Provincial Police Administration became history after being merged into the NPA due to the downsizing of the provincial government.

From 1992 to 2007, the National Police Agency (NPA) underwent organizational restructuring. Tasks such as household registration (1992), firefighting and disaster rescue (1995), maritime police (2000), aerial police (2004), and immigration management (2007) were respectively transferred to the Department of Household Registration, National Fire Agency, Executive Yuan's Coast Guard Administration (restructured as Ocean Affairs Council's Coast Guard Administration in 2018), Ministry of the Interior's National Airborne Service Corps, and the Entry and Exit, and Immigration Agency (restructured as the National Immigration Agency in 2015), respectively. In 2014, the NPA went through yet another reorganization in line with the central government's streamlining policy to downsize its organization to focus on 2 major areas including crime-fighting and traffic enforcement.

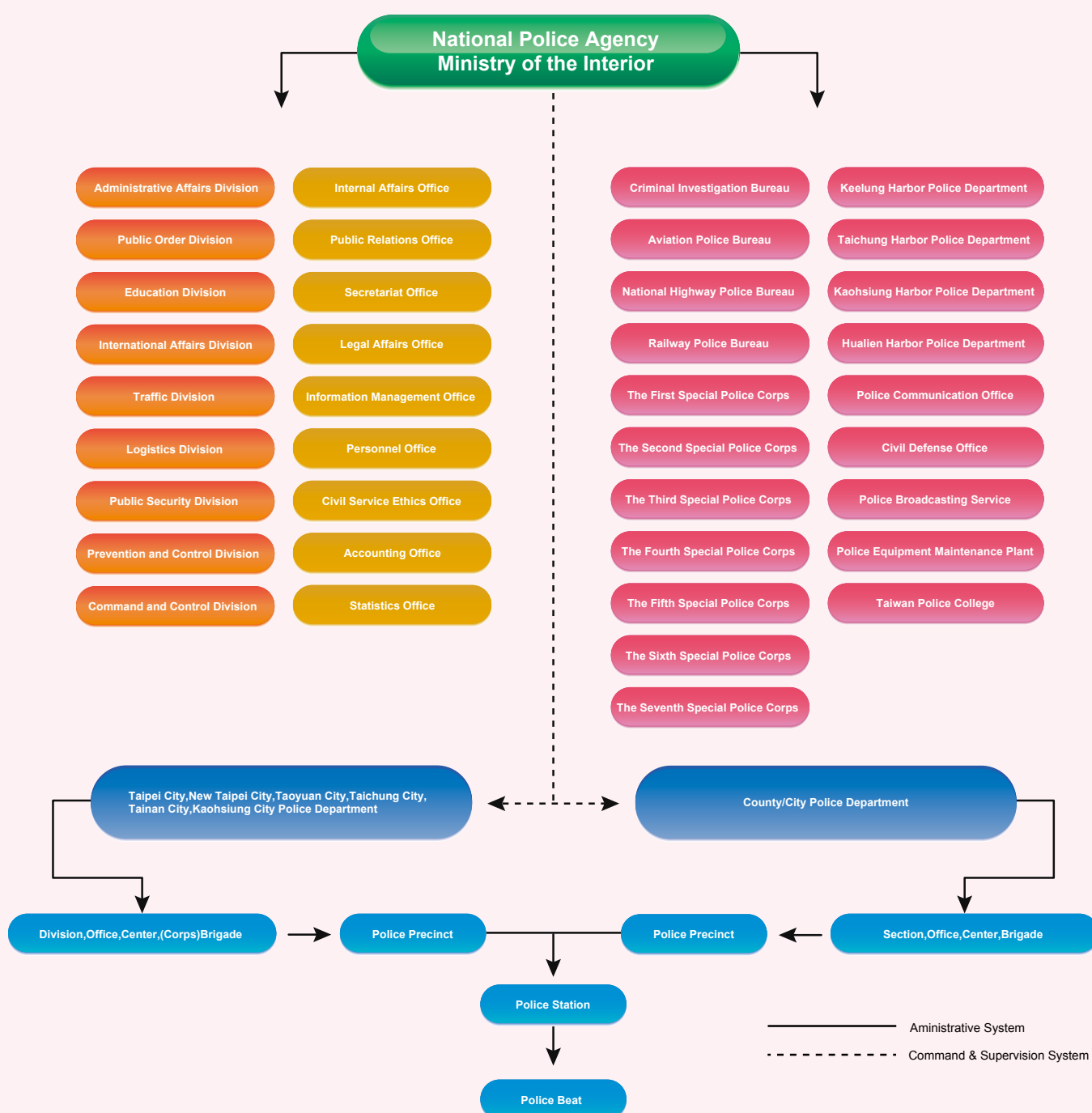
中央警察組織

依據警察法，本署負責拱衛中樞、維護社會治安、預防與偵查犯罪、保護外僑及訂定警察制度等業務，並統一指揮監督全國警察機關執行警察任務。本署設有行政組等 18 個內部單位，掌理全國性警察業務之規劃、督導及考核，另設有刑事警察局等 20 個附屬機關（構），掌理各項專業警察業務。



» Central Police Organization

In accordance with the Police Act, the NPA is responsible for protecting the central government, maintaining social order, preventing and investigating crime, protecting foreign nationals in Taiwan and establishing police systems to oversee all ROC police forces at national level. The NPA consists of eighteen internal units that are responsible for the planning, supervision and evaluation of national police functions. The NPA also has twenty subordinate agencies (such as Criminal Investigation Bureau, etc.) responsible for various specialized police tasks.



署屬機關名稱與職掌

| 單位 | 職掌 |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 刑事警察局 | 負責犯罪偵查、預防及刑事鑑識等業務 |
| 航空警察局 | 負責機場治安、安檢、交通維護及緊急防災救助事項 |
| 國道公路警察局 | 負責國道道路與經指定快速道路交通秩序維護、事故處理及違規稽查事項 |
| 鐵路警察局 | 負責鐵路沿線、車站秩序維護及犯罪偵防事項 |
| 保安警察第一總隊 | 協助各地方警察機關處理聚眾活動、重大事故警戒管制等事項 |
| 保安警察第二總隊 | 負責國營及特定事業機構之安全維護、協助處理違反智慧財產權保護相關法令之查緝等事項 |
| 保安警察第三總隊 | 負責防止危害國家安全物品入境、防範國內不法物品出境及查緝走私及其他不法事項 |
| 保安警察第四總隊 | 協助各地方警察機關處理聚眾活動、重大事故警戒管制等事項 |
| 保安警察第五總隊 | 協助各地方警察機關處理聚眾活動、重大事故警戒管制等事項 |
| 保安警察第六總隊 | 負責現（卸）任總統、副總統、中央政府機關首長及特定人士、中央政府機關及各國駐華使領館之安全警衛工作 |
| 保安警察第七總隊 | 負責國營事業及特定事業之安全維護、協助處理國家公園、森林與自然保育、環境、水資源保護及食品、藥物安全之查緝、取締及危害排除等事項 |
| 基隆港務警察總隊 | 負責港口治安維護、犯罪偵查及協助災難搶救 |
| 臺中港務警察總隊 | 負責港口治安維護、犯罪偵查及協助災難搶救 |
| 高雄港務警察總隊 | 負責港口治安維護、犯罪偵查及協助災難搶救 |
| 花蓮港務警察總隊 | 負責港口治安維護、犯罪偵查及協助災難搶救 |
| 警察通訊所 | 負責各警察機關間通訊，支援各項警、勤務運作 |
| 民防指揮管制所 | 負責民防防情指揮管制、傳遞、檢測、維護警報發放及防護業務之規劃等事項 |
| 警察廣播電臺 | 配合宣導推動警察工作、溝通警民關係、促進交通安全及加強為民服務等事項 |
| 警察機械修理廠 | 負責警察槍械武器維修、零件配製及輔導檢修武器、車輛等事項 |
| 臺灣警察專科學校 | 負責警察教育、警察在職訓練及學術研究發展等事項 |

NPA's Subordinate Agencies and Their Responsibilities

| Unit | Responsibilities |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Criminal Investigation Bureau | Responsible for crime investigation, prevention and criminal forensics. |
| Aviation Police Bureau | Responsible for ensuring airport security, conducting security checks, maintaining traffic order and emergency/disaster rescue. |
| National Highway Police Bureau | Responsible for ensuring traffic order on highways and designated expressways, handling traffic accidents and enforcing traffic regulations. |
| Railway Police Bureau | Responsible for the order maintenance and crime investigation on the trains, at train stations and along state-run railway tracks. |
| The First Special Police Corps | Responsible for assisting local police agencies in managing public gathering events, controlling access to and guarding the perimeter of a major incident. |
| The Second Special Police Corps | Responsible for the security of state-run and specific business agencies and assistance in the handling and investigation of intellectual property right infringement. |
| The Third Special Police Corps | Responsible for preventing goods that may endanger national security from entering Taiwan's borders, contrabands from exiting the country, and investigating smuggling and other illegal operations. |
| The Fourth Special Police Corps | Responsible for assisting various local police agencies in managing public gathering events, controlling access to and guarding the perimeter of a major incident. |
| The Fifth Special Police Corps | Responsible for assisting various local police agencies in managing public gathering events, controlling access to and guarding the perimeter of a major incident. |
| The Sixth Special Police Corps | Responsible for the security of the incumbent president (including former presidents) , vice president, top officials of central government agencies, other VIPs, central government buildings, foreign embassies and consulates. |
| The Seventh Special Police Corps | Responsible for safeguarding state-run businesses and specific agencies, assisting national parks, forest and nature conservation, environmental protection, as well as water resource protection and inspecting, cracking down on and eliminating threats to food and drug safety. |
| Keelung Harbor Police Department | Responsible for ensuring harbor security, investigating crime and assisting in disaster rescue. |
| Taichung Harbor Police Department | Responsible for ensuring harbor security, investigating crime and assisting in disaster rescue. |
| Kaohsiung Harbor Police Department | Responsible for ensuring harbor security, investigating crime and assisting in disaster rescue. |
| Hualien Harbor Police Department | Responsible for ensuring harbor security, investigating crime and assisting in disaster rescue. |
| Police Communication Office | Responsible for facilitating communications among police organizations, and providing telecom assistance in police duties and operations. |
| Civil Defense Office | Responsible for the planning of civil defense's command and control, transmission, check and test, maintenance, and activation of the alarm system, as well as the planning of civil defense affairs. |
| Police Broadcasting Service | Collaboration in policing publicity, police community relations, traffic safety enhancement, and enhancement of citizen services. |
| Police Equipment Maintenance Plant | Responsible for the maintenance of police weapons and firearms; manufacture of component parts and the overhaul of weapons and vehicles. |
| Taiwan Police College | Responsible for police education, police in-service training and academic research and development. |

地方警察組織

各地方政府設有警察局，負責規劃與執行轄內警察勤（業）務，目前全國設有 6 個直轄市政府警察局、16 個縣（市）政府警察局；警察局下設 161 個分局、各警察（大）隊、民防管制中心；分局下設分駐（派出）所；分駐（派出）所下設警勤區，為警察勤務基本單位。

Local Police Departments

Every local government in Taiwan has a police department responsible for planning and performing police operations within their jurisdiction. Currently, there are 6 municipal police departments and 16 county (city) police departments. Under these departments are a total of 161 police precincts nationwide, along with police brigades and civil defense control centers. A police precinct has command over a number of police stations, which can be divided into police beats that form the basic unit of police duties.













警察職務配階

中華民國警察配階，係以職務為依據，輔以官等序列，以利實施層級領導，有效指揮監督所屬執行警察勤（業）務，達成警察任務。

Police Ranks and Titles

The ranking for ROC police officers is mainly based on their corresponding positions and partly on the official levels, and forms a hierarchical leadership and ensures effective supervision of all police operations and services in order to accomplish all the police missions.

中華民國警察官職務配階示意圖
Illustration of ROC Police Rank Insignia

| 胸章配階 Rank Insignia | 職務名稱 Titles | 胸章配階 Rank Insignia | 職務名稱 Titles |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | 警政署署長、警大校長 a) Director-General of the National Police Agency b) President of the Central Police University |  | 直轄市政府警察局分局組長、偵查隊長 A unit head and Squadron Chief of a police precinct under a municipal police department |
|  | 警政署副署長、主任秘書、督察室主任、警政委員；直轄市政府、刑事、國道公路、航空警察局局長；保安警察第一總隊總隊長；臺灣警察專科學校校長 a) Deputy Director-General, Secretary General, Director of Internal Affairs Office and Assistant Director-General of the National Police Agency b) Commissioner of municipal police departments, Criminal Investigation Bureau, Highway Police Bureau and Aviation Police Bureau c) General Commander of the Special Police First Headquarters d) Principal of the Taiwan Police College |  | 縣市政府警察局分局組長、偵查隊長、警務員 A Captain can be a) a unit head and Squadron Chief of a police precinct under a county (city) police department b) a Captain in charge c) a division assistant |
|  | 警政署組長、主任；縣市政府警察局局長；直轄市政府、刑事、國道公路、航空警察局副局長 a) Director of the National Police Agency b) Chief of a county (city) police department c) Deputy Commissioner of a municipal police department, Criminal Investigation Bureau, Highway Police Bureau and Aviation Police Bureau |  | 巡官、分隊長 a) Second Lieutenant b) Second Lieutenant in charge |
|  | 直轄市政府警察局分局組長、縣市政府警察局副局長 a) Commanding officer of a police precinct under a municipal police department b) Deputy Chief of a county (city) police department |  | 小隊長、警務佐、巡佐、偵查佐 a) Sergeant in charge b) Sergeant c) Detective |
|  | 直轄市政府警察局副分局長、縣市政府警察局分局長、科長 a) Deputy Commanding officer of a police precinct under a municipal police department b) Chief of a police precinct under a county (city) police department c) Section Chief of a county (city) police department |  | 警員 Officer |



》 警力招募

全國警力依行政院匡列預算員額總數為 7 萬 3,727 人，其中中央警察機關有 1 萬 4,895 人，地方警察機關有 5 萬 8,832 人。警察人員的招募採取多元取才方式，由本署評估招募數量，經內政部核定後，交由中央警察大學及臺灣警察專科學校兩校辦理招生。

臺灣警察專科學校設專科警員班，修業年限 2 年，成績及格者依法取得專科畢業資格，其應考資格為年齡 25 歲以下、公立或已立案之私立高級中學、高級職業學校或同等學校畢業，或具入學專科學校同等學力者；中央警察大學設 4 年制學系，修業年限 4 年，成績及格者依法授予學士學位，招考對象為 25 歲以下且已參加財團法人大學入學考試中心學科能力測驗者。另外，由考試院統一辦理「一般警察特考」二、三、四等考試，考試錄取後，也委託中央警察大學及臺灣警察專科學校兩校辦理訓練。

» Recruitment

In accordance with the bud

Executive Yuan, the number of personnel for the nation's police force is 73,727 – 14,895 of which are allocated to the central police organizations and the remaining 58,832 are assigned to local police departments. Police officers are recruited in diverse ways. The number of police officers to be recruited each year is evaluated by the NPA. The number is not finalized until being approved by the Ministry of the Interior. The Central Police University and Taiwan Police College will recruit cadets based on the approved number.

associate degree to cadets who have successfully completed the required training and courses. Any persons who are under the age of 25 and have a senior high school, vocational school or other equivalent diploma are eligible to take the admission test. The Central Police University offers a four-year bachelor degree to cadets who have successfully completed the required training and courses. Any persons who are under the age of 25 and has taken the General Scholastic Ability Test held by the College Entrance Examination Center may apply for admission. In addition, those who have passed the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Grade Civil Service Special Examination for Police Officers held by the Examination Yuan will be enrolled to the Taiwan Police College and Central Police University for training.





臺灣警察專科學校
Taiwan Police College

**專科
警員班**

第41期

正期學生組

招生

**百煉之鋼
才學兼優**

治安警石



考試日期：111年5月15日

招生名額：1455人
(實際招生人數及男女名額以簡章為準)

| | |
|------------|------------|
| 行政警察科：945名 | 科技圖書科：80名 |
| 刑事警察科：80名 | 國防安全科：150名 |
| 交通管理科：80名 | 海巡巡防科：120名 |

待遇福利

- 在校修業期間學費特減及生活津貼，畢業依法授予副學士學位。
- 經特考及格，行政警察科、刑事警察科、科技圖書科、交通管理科由內政部警政署分發；消防安全科由內政部消防署分發；海巡巡防科由海巡委員會海巡署分發。

報名日期

3/9 至 3/16

招生專用查詢電話：
(02)2239-6161

(02)2239-6363

工作性質課24小時輪值方式勤務，歡迎具備分組意願、富正義感之青年男女踴躍報名。



報名方式：網路簡報名
詳細內容請參閱本報簡章 <http://www.tpc.edu.tw>
地址：臺北市文山區海山街143號

（廣告）

[illegible]

教育訓練

警察教育分為養成、進修、深造等 3 種教育。警察養成教育分為員警及幹部養成教育。員警養成教育是在臺灣警察專科學校接受訓練，幹部養成教育則是由中央警察大學訓練，畢業通過國家考試後，分發到各警察機關服務。

警察進修教育有「專業班」、「警佐班」、「巡佐班」等班期。「專業班」是依據警察任務特性及業務需要所開設的專業訓練班；「警佐班」是基層員警經升職考試錄取的教育訓練班；「巡佐班」是強化警察機關現職巡佐或資深警員之警察專業知能教育訓練班。警察深造教育除中央警察大學各研究所依據教育法令辦理外，另開設「警正班」等班期，以培育及儲備警政重要職務領導人才。

警察教育體系圖

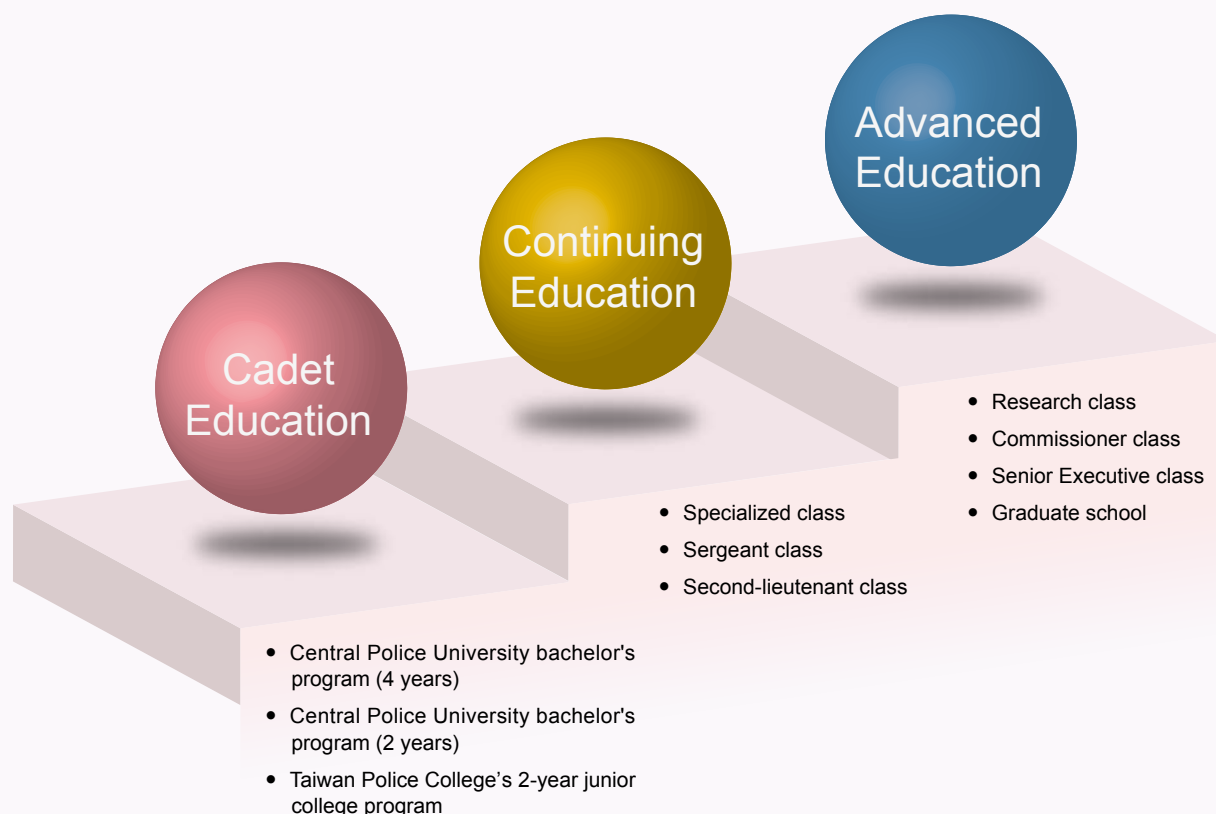


» Education and Training

Police education can be divided into 3 types; cadet education, continuing education, and advanced education. The cadet education is divided into rank-and-file officer training and police cadre training. Cadet education entails training at the Taiwan Police College, while cadre training involves a training course at the Central Police University. Cadets who have completed either of the above-mentioned training courses are required to pass the national examination before being assigned to police agencies.

The continuing education includes the specialized class, Second-Lieutenant class and Sergeant class. The specialized class is designed for training officers to perform different missions or tasks. The Second-Lieutenant class is designed for the training of officers who have passed the promotion test. The Sergeant class is designed for a professional retraining program for incumbent Sergeants and senior police officers. The police advanced education includes graduate programs established in accordance with relevant education laws at the Central Police University and class for the recommended ranks administered by the National Police Agency to cultivate leadership talents for key police positions.

◀◀◀ Diagram of Police Education System ▶▶▶



常年訓練

在職警察人員由各警察機關定期實施常年訓練。常年訓練分為學科和術科兩種，學科訓練是針對法令規章、刑案偵查、交通事故處理、案例研析、執勤要領、政策宣導等科目實施講解和訓練；術科訓練則在加強手（長）槍射擊訓練、綜合逮捕術、柔（跆拳道）、體能訓練、組合警力及徒手帶（架）離術等技能，使員警具備專業知識及執勤技能，確保執勤安全。



» In-service Training

Police officers in active service are required to receive in-service training administered by their respective police agencies on a monthly basis. In-service training is divided into two major categories: academic and skill training. Academic training includes lectures and courses on laws and regulations, crime investigation, traffic accident handling, case studies, duty guidelines, policy orientation, etc., while skill training includes firearms (rifles and handguns) training, comprehensive arrest and capture tactics, martial arts (Judo, Taekwondo), physical training, group force composition, barehanded constraining tactics, etc. Through training, we want to ensure that police officers are all equipped with professional knowledge and operational skills and can safely perform their duties.



警察勤務

POLICE DUTIES





》 勤務機構及勤務方式

警察勤務運作分為基本單位、執行機構及規劃監督機構等 3 個層次。基本單位是警察勤務區（簡稱警勤區），由員警 1 人負責，以一個村里為一個警勤區為原則；執行機構是指分駐（派出）所，配合治安、人口和行政區域等條件申請設置，分布在全國各地，配置的員警數量約占全國警力 30%，是警察勤務的主力；規劃監督機構是指警察分局及警察局，負責規劃、指揮所屬各組、隊、中心、分駐（派出）所勤務實施情形。

警察勤務全天 24 小時運作，全年 365 日不休息。依據警察勤務條例，分為勤區查察、巡邏、臨檢、守望、值班及備勤等 6 種方式，巡邏是主要的勤務方式，視需要採用步巡、車巡、騎巡等方式，維護轄區的治安、交通秩序、與民衆交換意見、受理民衆諮詢和報案。此外，為了回應民衆希望常看到警察在社區活動，各派出所人員深入社區各角落巡邏，參與社區治安會議及強化警民合作機制，建立全民警政安全網絡。



» Duty Units and Types of Duties

Police duties are basically carried out by three levels of organizations; namely the basic unit, the operational organization, and the planning and supervisory organization. The basic unit is a police beat, which in principle is created for a community or neighborhood and is only manned by a police officer. The operational unit refers to a police station that is established across Taiwan out of the consideration of the local crime rate, population and administrative district boundaries, etc. Police officers assigned to police stations account for approximately 30% of the nation's entire police force, making them the main force of the police. The planning and supervisory organization refers to police precincts and departments, which are responsible for planning, commanding operations carried out by their various sections, brigades, centers and stations.



Police duties are carried out 24/7 around the clock all year round. In accordance with the Statue Governing Duties of the Police, police duties have six types, including household visits, patrol, raids, guarding, call-responding at duty counter, standby. Patrol is the main type of duty. It can be carried out on foot, by using a car or by using a motorcycle as dictated by the condition to maintain public safety and traffic order, exchange ideas with citizens, answer inquiries and process reports from citizens. In addition, in response to citizens' request that police officers can be seen within their community, police station officers are required to patrol every corner of the community, participate in community safety meetings, and enhance the police-citizen cooperative mechanism, so a national police safety network that involves all citizens can be established.



» 受理報案

受理報案方式有雲端視訊、110 電話、網路、臨櫃、勤務現場、簡訊及警政服務 App 等多元報案管道，聽語障人士可利用簡訊報案及現場影像報案，案件受理後均由專人立即派遣線上警力處理事故。

110 是我國警察機關受理民衆報案電話之簡碼，遇有緊急事故短期溢入大量電話報案，造成線路忙碌無人立即接聽時，透過「電話溢流」機制，可以將報案電話轉至臨近警察分局或警察局受理，讓民衆在最短時間內得到警察協助。

「單一窗口制度」、「一處收件、全程服務」是全國警察機關受理案件的機制，民衆在任何一處警察機關報案，都會由受理單位處理或移由主辦單位辦理至結案。遇有重大刑案時，都指派重要幹部，親自訪視及關懷被害人，並報告相關偵辦進度。





» Responding to Incidents

People may report crime through a variety of ways, including the cloud 110 video, 110 police hotline, on-line report system, at the duty counter of police station, text messages, or police service App , even the incidents discovered by officers in the line of duty. People with hearing and speech problems can report a crime through text messages (SMS) or on-spot video. Once an incident is reported, the 110 command center will immediately dispatch police officers near the scene to deal with it.

110 is the short code of the police service hotline in Taiwan, which is used by citizens to make a report. In the event of emergencies, local switchboards may experience a temporary spike in telephone calls that may cause all the lines to be busy. By utilizing the “call overflow” feature, the overflowing calls can be redirected to a nearby police department, making it possible for citizens to get assistance from the police within the shortest time.

“One-stop Window” and “Once the incident is reported, the police will respond and handle to the end” are the two guidelines followed by all police organizations throughout the country while responding to incident-reporting. Every incident reported to any police department will be handled properly or transferred to the one with jurisdiction over the case until it is closed. In the event of a major criminal case, senior police supervisors would be assigned to visit victims, express their concerns and keep them updated about the progress of their investigation.

➤ 維護社區治安及運用民力協勤

維護社區治安是警察勤務的重心，警勤區員警主動走入社區，關懷轄內居民，積極查訪可疑之人、事、物，建構社區安全生活空間。此外，也推動協力治理的理念，由各警察局建立社區治安資源整合機制，積極規劃輔導社區巡守組織，促成中央政府、地方政府及社區三者之夥伴關係，營造「永續成長、成果共享、責任分擔」的社區環境，達成「治安社區化」的目標。

運用民力協助警政工作，目前主要有義勇警察、民防人員、義勇交通警察及警察志工等。透過社區民衆自主參與協助維持地方治安、交通及搶救重大災害等工作，共同守護鄉里安全。



» Maintaining Community Safety and Utilizing Civil Forces

Ensuring community safety has always been the main part of police duties in Taiwan. Beat officers actively engage with the community, care for community residents. For that purpose, all police departments set up mechanisms to integrate community safety resources, proactively plan and guide community watching groups, promote partnerships among the central government, local governments and communities, and build a community environment that grows all the time, shares achievements, and shares responsibilities, in order to achieve the goal of communizing safety.

The police has been utilizing Volunteer Forces assist in police work. Currently, there are Voluntary Police, Civil Defense Personnel, Voluntary Traffic Police and Volunteers at all Police Agencies. These volunteer forces assist in tasks such as maintaining local order, traffic order and conducting rescue work in the event of major disasters to safeguard our neighborhoods and communities.



犯罪預防與偵查

CRIME PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION



犯罪預防與偵查

防制犯罪分為預防及偵查兩個範疇，並由中央與地方政府分別擬定策略與執行。有關犯罪預防部分，除強調警民合作關係外，並結合社政、衛政、司法及教育等網絡，落實婦幼及少年之保護；有關犯罪偵查部分，針對重要犯罪規劃實施專案計畫，並以強力掃蕩毒品、非法槍枝、打擊詐欺犯罪、檢肅組織犯罪、防制網路犯罪及查處人口販運。

Crime Prevention and Investigation

Crime control covers two domains, prevention and investigation, with strategies planned and executed respectively by the central government and local governments. In crime prevention, apart from emphasizing police-community relations, it combines social welfare authorities, health affairs authorities, judiciary, and education authorities to implement the protection of women, youth and children. In crime investigation, in addition to planning projects to stop serious crimes, the police reinforce the sweep of illegal guns and drugs, combat fraud, eliminate organized crime, control cybercrime, and track down human trafficking.



犯罪預防

以「全般刑案預防」為主軸，透過初級、二級及三級預防等措施，積極找出犯罪發生之因素，在未發生犯罪前予以改善消除，以減少犯罪之發生；透過辨識潛在犯罪者，在其犯罪活動發生前予以干預，使其不敢犯罪；對已發生犯罪行為者施以輔導、矯治及監控，使其不再犯罪。

鼓勵社區成立巡守組織，使警察和民衆形成伙伴關係，共同維護社區治安。在社區舉辦犯罪預防宣導時，協請保全人員通知及鼓勵社區民衆參與，透過提供民衆防竊諮詢等服務，建立社區與警察機關間之溝通橋樑，並實施民衆對治安滿意度調查，以瞭解民衆對治安與警察服務滿意度感受及不滿意原因，提供改善警政作為之參考。

防制少年犯罪，由本署及地方警察機關分別與教育部、直轄市、縣（市）學生校外生活輔導會及各級學校間建立三級聯繫機制，共同執行少年保護及維護校園安全工作；在保護婦幼安全和權益方面，我國訂有「家庭暴力防治法」、「兒童及少年性剝削防制條例」、「性侵害犯罪防治法」、「性騷擾防治法」及「跟蹤騷擾防制法」等法律，由警政、衛生、社政和地檢署等政府相關部門組成服務團隊，保護婦幼安全。



» Crime Prevention

With “general crime prevention” as the center, the police proactively find out the factors that cause crime and take every possible action to reduce or eliminate them. Crime prevention follows three stages: primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention. Primary crime prevention is directed at stopping the problems before it happen. This could involve: reduce the opportunities for crime and strengthening community and social structures. Secondary crime prevention seeks to identify those at high risk of embarking on a criminal career and focuses on making early and effective intervention to deter them from committing crime. Tertiary crime prevention focuses on counseling, corrections, and monitoring those convicted criminals in an attempt to prevent them from reoffending.

The police endeavor to forge a partnership with communities by encouraging residents to join neighborhood watch programs to jointly ensure community security. While conducting crime prevention awareness campaigns in communities, police also seek assistance from community security guards to notify and encourage residents to participate in relevant activities. By providing anti-theft advice, the police serve as a bridge between communities and police agencies. Public order satisfaction surveys are conducted on the public to understand citizens’ satisfaction with public order and police service, and find out the reasons of dissatisfaction, which will be the reference to improve policing.

Three-level contact mechanisms for juvenile crime prevention are respectively created by the NPA and local police departments with the Ministry of the Education, Student Counseling Working Committees and different levels of schools in their jurisdictions to collectively protect youth, and maintain campus safety. In safeguarding the safety and rights of women and children, the government has enacted such laws as the “Domestic Violence Prevention Act”, “Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act”, “Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act”, “Sexual Harassment Prevention Act”, “Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act” and so forth. In addition, a joint-service team is established by integrating relevant government agencies, namely the police, public health and social welfare authorities as well as the prosecutor’s office to protect the safety of women and children.



》 查緝毒品

毒品是世界公罪，我國訂有「毒品危害防制條例」為管制法源。我國防制毒品濫用政策為行政院提出「新世代反毒策略行動綱領」，第一期(106-109年)以「人」為中心追緝毒品源頭，以「量」為目標消弭毒品；

第二期(110-113年)以「三減新策略、斷絕毒三流」為反毒總目標，提出「減少毒品供給」、「減少毒品需求」及「減少毒品危害」，以達成「溯毒、追人、斷金流」，並全面「降低毒品新生人口」及「防制毒品再犯」。本署刑事警察局成立「毒品查緝中心」，配合前揭策略，執行社區掃毒，掃蕩製造、運輸、販賣毒品犯罪集團、重大毒品犯罪及製毒工廠，並與各國強化防制毒品犯罪合作，偵辦跨國毒品犯罪。

》 Drugs Enforcement

Drug-related offenses are punishable by laws in all nations around the world. Taiwan has enacted the Narcotics Hazards Prevention Act to enforce the "New Generation Anti-Drug Strategy" proposed by the Executive Yuan, with the first phase (2017-2020) focusing on "people" to track down the source of drugs and "quantity" to eliminate drugs. The second phase (2021-2024) calls for comprehensive tactics to "reduce on drug supply, demand and damage" and exerts every effort to achieve the threefold objective of "tracing drugs to the source, bringing appropriate justice to offenders and freezing the movement of illicit funds" so as to "suppress the population of new drug users and its recidivism rates".

To implement the strategy above, the Criminal Investigation Bureau had established the Drug Enforcement Center, which serves as a determination to clamp down on drug syndicates hidden in communities that manufacture, transport, traffic drugs and to eradicate major drug related crimes and drug factories. In addition, the NPA also strengthened the international cooperation for combating drug crime.





》 打擊詐欺犯罪

隨著電信、網路的自由化與全球金融交易多元化，詐騙集團利用資、通訊科技發達及金融便利性，不斷衍生新型態的詐騙手法，詐騙民衆財產。我國自 2009 年起採取多元面向整合措施，強力壓制後案件逐漸下降，但犯罪集團一再翻新犯罪手法，逐漸轉移至世界各國，形成跨國（域）犯罪模式。

為壓制及打擊詐欺犯罪，從宣導教育、電信網路、贓款流向及偵查打擊等 4 個面向實施跨公部門及私部門之整合策略，同時強力查緝電信網路詐騙機房、金融帳戶收簿手、領款車手、地下匯兌、洗錢管道等，並積極查扣不法所得；設置 165 反詐騙諮詢專線、加強宣導詐騙犯罪手法、供民衆諮詢防制方式，及以第三方警政強化源頭控管，並與各國警察部門積極進行情資交流及案件協查，打擊跨境詐欺犯罪集團核心首腦及據點。

》 Fraud Enforcement

With increasing deregulation in telecommunications and the Internet, as well as the diversification of global financial trading, scammers are constantly inventing new techniques by taking advantage of developments and convenience in information/communication technologies to defraud people of their assets. In 2009, the NPA adopted a number of integrally multi-faceted countermeasures to clamp down on frauds and the number of fraud has gradually declined since then. Nevertheless, fraud syndicates have also changed their modus operandi accordingly; fraud syndicates have gradually moved their bases out of Taiwan to the rest of the nations. Therefore, a model of transnational crime has been formed.



In an effort to suppress and clamp down on frauds, the NPA implements an integrated strategy across the public and private sectors in the following four aspects: public awareness and education, telecommunications, movement of illicit funds, and measures of investigation. At the same time, the NPA has engaged in an enhanced crackdown on telecom facilities, passbook collectors, money mules, illegal money exchanges, and money laundering channels, as well as the seizure of illegal income. In addition, NPA has setup an anti-scam hotline 165, heightened scam technique awareness, and provided fraud prevention consultation for citizens, as well as tightened source control of third-party policing, and actively engaged in intelligence exchange and assistance with the police of different countries to shut down call centers for fraud operations and the masterminds behind the cross-border fraud syndicates.

» 掃蕩組織幫派

針對幫派防制，我國定有「組織犯罪防制條例」，為偵查組織犯罪的法源，警察機關據以定期實施「治平專案」及不定期掃蕩幫派組織犯罪，朝「溯源刨根」犯罪組織方向偵處。

» Organized Crimes Enforcement

In gangster control, Taiwan has enacted the Organized Crime Prevention Act serving as a legal basis for organized crime investigation. Police agencies implement the Chi-Ping Program (Peace Keeping Program) regularly and conduct underworld sweeps on organized crime from time to time, striving to seek out and clamp down on criminal organizations by “locating the source and rooting out the problem”.



» 查緝非法槍枝

非法持有槍枝、彈藥及刀械在我國視為重大犯罪，我國訂有「槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例」為槍砲、彈藥及刀械管理法源，非經政府核准而製造、販賣、運輸、轉讓、出租、出借、持有、寄藏或陳列即為犯罪。警察機關常態性實施全國掃蕩，強勢檢肅非法槍械、緝捕涉槍要犯、迅速偵破槍擊案件，查獲槍械並積極追查其來源流向，從源頭斷絕非法槍械流通，降低持槍刑案發生。

» Illegal Firearms Enforcement

Illegal possession of firearms, ammunitions and weapons constitutes a felony in Taiwan. Firearms, Ammunition and Knives Control Act serves as the legal basis for the control of these items and any unauthorized manufacturing, sales, transportation, transfer, rental, lease, possession, storage or display of these items will constitute a violation of the law. The police conduct nationwide sweeps on a regular basis to seize illegal firearms and weapons, apprehend wanted suspects in order to solve shooting cases promptly, crack down on illegal firearms, trace and eradicate supplies from its origin and reduce the number of armed crimes.



》 查緝人口販運

人口販運為萬國公罪，為防制我國人口販運問題，本署策訂專案計畫統合全國各警察機關，積極查緝具組織性、集團性之人口販運案件，並落實被害人鑑別、陪偵、通譯等保護作為。此外，本署亦督請各警察機關精進教育訓練及強化預防宣導作為，並運用跨國執法合作及第三方警政策略，溝通跨境防制對策及保持良好夥伴關係，深獲美國國務院「人口販運問題報告」連續 12 年評列第 1 級國家之肯定。

》 Human Trafficking Enforcement

Human trafficking is a universal crime. To prevent the problem of human trafficking in Taiwan, the NPA has launched a project to coordinate police agencies countrywide to investigate organized, syndicated human trafficking cases, as well as implement protective measures including victim identification, accompanied interviews, and interpretation. Furthermore, the NPA not only urged all police departments to refine the officers' education and training on human trafficking and bolster their prevention publicity efforts, but also utilized transnational law enforcement collaboration and the third party policing, maintaining good partnerships and creating transnational prevention strategies with countries worldwide. The initiative has allowed Taiwan to be ranked as a top-tier country by the U.S. State Department in its Trafficking in Persons Report for 12 consecutive years.



》 防制網路犯罪

科技犯罪者多以資訊網路、行動電信等資通合流，藏匿行蹤從事不法犯罪活動。我國網路犯罪的型態以詐欺、妨害名譽（信用）及妨害電腦使用等三類占多數。因應網路犯罪型態之轉變，本署刑事警察局成立「科技犯罪防制中心」，針對新興科技犯罪態樣加以研究防制及提供技術支援。

》 Prevention and Investigation of Cyber Crimes

The majority of high-tech criminals today exploit both information networks and mobile communication technologies to conceal their trace and engage in various criminal activities. The fraud, offenses against reputation and credit and offenses against computer security are the three most common types of cybercrime in Taiwan. In light of the transition of cybercrimes, the Criminal Investigation Bureau has established the Technological Crime Prevention Center to research, prevent emerging technology crimes, and provide technical support.



交通執法

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT



交通執法

為維護道路交通秩序，確保用路人安全，各警察機關將取締酒後駕車、防制危險駕車及交通安全宣導等列為警察執法重點。

交通警察是交通執法的主力，道路交通管理處罰條例和道路交通安全規則為執法依據。直轄市、縣（市）政府警察局設有交通警察（大）隊，專責維護交通秩序、執法和處理事故工作；各捷運警察隊負責維護捷運沿線的行車秩序；國道公路警察局負責維護國道高速公路交通秩序、執法和處理事故；鐵路警察局負責維護鐵路治安和交通秩序。



Traffic Enforcement

To maintain orderly traffic flow and ensure road users' safety, all police agencies have taken a firm stance while clamping down on drunk driving, preventing reckless driving, and promoting traffic safety awareness.

The traffic police are the primary force for traffic enforcement, with the Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act and Regulations Governing Road Traffic Safety serving as the legal basis for traffic enforcement. Each city and county police departments have a Traffic Police Brigade to maintain traffic order, enforce traffic regulations and manage traffic accidents. In addition, the Rapid Transit Police is set up to maintain traffic order along MRT routes and on MRT. The National Highway Police Bureau has been mainly responsible for maintaining highway traffic safety and dealing with accidents occur on the high way, while the Railway Police Bureau is responsible for the security and order of railway traffic.



》 防制危險駕車及取締酒後駕車

危險駕車妨礙用路人行車安全，有時更聚眾逞兇，滋事騷擾等行為，對社會治安與交通安全構成嚴重威脅。各地方警察局每月規劃執行同步防制危險駕車勤務，在轄區易發生地區和時間，實施攔檢稽查取締、圍捕及強力掃蕩等作為。

酒後駕車是我國交通事故死亡主要肇因之一，造成生命喪失、身體受傷、家庭破碎、財產損失等多重傷害。和多數國家一樣，我國也列為嚴重違規（法）行為，各警察機關均強力取締酒後駕車違規、宣導酒後不開車觀念及推廣指定駕駛、搭乘計程車返家等措施，防制民衆酒後駕車。



》 Reckless Driving and DUI Enforcement

Reckless driving endangers the safety of other drivers and road users and may also create brawls and disturbances that pose a severe threat to public order and traffic safety. Local police departments plan and carry out synchronized operations to crack down on reckless driving on a monthly basis by setting up checkpoints at the hot spots and time periods to make traffic stops, round up and strictly sweep reckless drivers.

Driving under the Influence of alcohol (DUI) is one of the leading causes of fatalities in traffic accidents that have resulted in the loss of lives and properties, physical injuries, and broken families. As the most other nations, DUI is regarded as a serious violation of traffic regulations and even constitutes crime. Thus, all police departments have been clamping down on DUI and promoting anti-DUI awareness, urging the public not to drink and drive, if drink, better to designate a non-drinking driver or take a taxi to drive them home after drinking.



警察廣播與服務

本署警察廣播電臺是全世界唯一由警察單位經營、運作的廣播電臺，也是全國唯一 24 小時、Live 現場播音服務的廣播電臺。成立於 1954 年（民國 43 年），迄今已逾 68 年，現今設有臺北分臺等 8 個分臺，最初是為推動警察常年教育、宣導警政政策及法令而設置，1993 年（民國 82 年）擴大服務範圍與播音時間，節目內容涵蓋交通、治安、緊急救難及生活資訊。

為迅速處理或解決民衆急難問題，警廣將遺失物協尋、拾得物招領、失蹤或行方不明人口、發生重大交通事故、需要緊急輸血、颱風、地震等急難事件，藉由廣播通報即時傳送到全國各地。



Police Broadcasting Services

The Police Broadcasting Service (PBS) under the National Police Agency (NPA) is the only radio station in the world run and operated by a law enforcement authority and is the only radio station that broadcasts live 24-7 in Taiwan. Established in 1954, the PBS has been serving the public for over 68 years. Today, the PBS has its headquarters in Taipei and 8 other branch stations across Taiwan. The PBS was initially established to promote police in service training, police administration policies, and governmental regulation. In 1993, the PBS expanded its service and service hours, with programs covering traffic information, public security, emergency rescue, and general service information.

The PBS makes lost and found, reports for missing individuals, coverage of major traffic accidents, emergency broadcast for blood bank shortage/emergency and rescue notification for typhoon/earthquake to call for assistance across Taiwan in real time to ensure prompt response and resolution of contingencies for the general public.



警廣各臺頻率及收聽範圍



內政部警政署
警察廣播電臺

社會保安

THE MAINTENANCE OF SOCIAL ORDERS



» 社會保安

社會保安以防止暴亂、維護公共安全與社會秩序為主要目的，包含保障合法集會遊行、反暴力重大人為危安或恐怖攻擊及維護機場港口安全等事項。



» The Maintenance of Public Order

The objectives of the maintenance of social order are riot prevention and control, maintenance of public security and social orders. This involves the protection of people's right to legitimate assembly and parade, combating severe violent incidents or terrorist attacks and ensuring airport and harbor safety.



》 反暴力重大人為危安或恐怖攻擊及維護機場港口安全

內政部為「暴力重大人為危安事件或恐怖攻擊應變組」之權責機關，由本署負責秘書作業。機場及港口是國家安全門戶，機場、港口、航空器、船舶一旦遭受攻擊，都是對國家安全嚴重的衝擊。為防止航空器或船舶遭劫持事件發生，本署每年在機場、港口實施演習，以因應事件發生時，迅速應變處置，防制危害擴大。

》 Responding to Major Violent Incidents or Terrorist Attacks and Assuring Airports and Seaports Safety

The Ministry of the Interior is the competent authority in charge of the Severe Violent Incidents or Violent Terrorist Attacks Response Team with the NPA being charged with coordinating related work. Airports and harbors are the portals of national security. Once airports, harbors, aircrafts or vessels are attacked, the security of the state will suffer severe impacts. For preventing aircrafts or vessels from being hijacked, the NPA annually conducts security drills at airports (Ping-an drill) and harbors (Gang-an drill) in response to emergencies rapidly that prevent the expansion of disaster.



» 保障合法集會遊行

集會自由為實施民主政治最重要的基本人權。集會遊行法「保障合法、取締非法、防制暴力」及「公民與政治權利國際公約」精神，為處理集會遊行的主要依據，以為維護人民集會、遊行權利及兼顧社會安寧秩序。

» Ensuring Legal Assembly and Parade

Freedom of assembly is one of the most fundamental rights to which people in a democratic country are entitled. The Assembly and Parade Act; protection of legal activities, crackdown of illegal activities, and prevention of violence; and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are the main legal bases and principals for handling assemblies and parades, so as to retain the right of citizens to assemble and parade and keep public order at the same time.



警察科技

POLICE

TECHNOLOGIES



》 警察科技

電腦和網路是警察運用科技的主軸，本署陸續開發智慧分析決策支援系統、案件管理系統、警政相片比對系統、警用行動電腦 M-Police、警政服務 App 等整合式資料庫，積極運用社群媒體及發展鑑識科技，支持警察的服務與勤務。

》 Police Technologies

Computers and the Internet are the two main technologies utilized by the police. The NPA has developed several systems and integrated databases including the smart analysis decision-making support system, incident and case management system, the police photo comparison system, the M-Police mobile computer device, police service App, etc. The NPA also strives to use social media and develop forensic technologies to support police services and duties.



》 AI 智慧影像分析平臺

於本署建置中央 AI 運算雲端平臺，透過本署已建置「雲端影像調閱系統」，將各直轄市、縣（市）政府建置之路口錄影監視系統影像或自行取得監錄影帶，導入各類 AI 影像分析引擎進行物件特徵自動化分析及特徵值萃取，節省員警過濾大量影片觀看時間，快速鎖定目標，掌握破案時機。



》 AI Image Analysis Platform

The NPA has established a central AI computing cloud platform consisting of the Cloud Footage-Reviewing System, where various AI image analysis engines are applied to the images obtained from intersection video surveillance systems established by various municipalities, county (city) governments, or surveillance tapes to conduct automated analyses and feature extraction. This saves police officers' time in viewing a large number of footages, allowing them to quickly lock on to their targets and solve a criminal case as soon as possible.



》 警用行動電腦及警政服務 App

警用行動電腦（M-Police）在 2008 年（民國 97 年）正式啓用，是近年來運用新興科技蒐集犯罪證據、打擊犯罪的指標性產品，具備查詢各項警政資料、全國即時訊息、人車協尋、現場即時影音傳送和查詢紀錄分析等多項加值應用功能。

本署「警政服務 App」提供電話 / 視訊報案連結、收聽警廣、防空避難、治安（通緝犯查詢平臺、失竊車輛查詢、受理案件查詢……）、交通（事故資料申請、即時路況查詢、違規拖吊查詢……）、服務（警察刑事紀錄證明書申辦、拾得遺失物查詢……）、165 反詐騙專區、酒駕防制及其他如推播訊息、NPA 署長室 FB 等共 39 項服務項目，透過 App Store 或 Google Play 免費下載安裝，提供更便民的警政 e 化服務。

》 M-Police Programming and Police Service Application

Officially inaugurated in 2008, the M-Police mobile device serves as a powerful tool that utilizes the latest technologies to collect evidence on the crime scene and to combat crime. The device is equipped with an assortment of value-added applications including search functions for relevant police data, real-time information across Taiwan, individual/vehicle search, real-time multimedia content transmitting, search record analysis and so forth.

The NPA's Police Service App provides over 39 services such as links for telephone/video reporting, access to the PBS, air raid evacuation, crime-fighting (wanted criminal search platform, stolen car information, and reported case information), traffic (traffic accident information application, real-time traffic conditions, towed vehicle search), service (application for police record certificate, lost and found information), 165 anti-scam hotline, DUI prevention and other push notifications, as well as NPA official Facebook account. The app can be downloaded from the App Store or Google Play for free to provide citizens with more convenient, digital police service.



» 鑑識科技

我國積極推動刑事鑑識工作，本署刑事警察局負責刑事案件證物鑑定，包括 DNA、指紋、槍彈、化學、微物、筆跡、印文、痕跡、影音、測謊分析及行為科學，同時支援重大及特殊刑案現場的勘察工作。刑事實驗室以國際水準為標準，已通過 ISO17025 認證，並且持續提升鑑識科學的能量。

» Forensic Technologies

The field of forensic science has been the focus of governmental promotion in Taiwan. The Criminal Investigation Bureau is responsible for key evidence gathered in criminal investigations, including DNA, fingerprints, firearms, chemistry, Microanalysis, questioned document, imprint/impression, images/videos, polygraph, behavioral science while offering on-site investigation support for high-profile cases and special crime scenes. The forensic science center has acquired the ISO 17025 forensic laboratory accreditations provided by the Taiwan Accreditation Foundation (TAF) to achieve comprehensive forensic management.



» 數位鑑識科技

為因應各種新興科技從事犯罪活動，本署刑事警察局成立數位鑑識實驗室，以協助各警察機關鑑定分析數位證物，透過刪除還原資料、關鍵字搜尋及手機資料鑑識等分析方法，有效提供偵查單位案件偵辦方向並釐清案情。2020 年 (民國 109 年) 發生館長槍擊案及苗栗殺人案，數位鑑識實驗室即參與鑑識分析數位證物，從中擷取數位證據，並提供各偵查單位有力的關鍵情資。



» Digital Forensics

To cope with criminal activities using emerging technologies, the Criminal Investigation Bureau has established the Digital Forensics Laboratory (DFL) to assist police agencies in verifying and analyzing digital evidence. With analytical methods including deleted data restoration, keyword search, and mobile phone data verification, the DFL offered crucial information for the investigation units to help them clarify details of a case. The shooting of Youtuber Chen Chih-han and a murder in Miaoli that took place in 2020, the DFL participated in the forensic analysis of digital evidence and captured the digital evidence, providing investigation units with vital information to successfully solve the case.



國際合作交流

INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION AND EXCHANGE



» 國際合作交流

科技發展日新月異及交通運輸快速便捷，縮短國與國之間的距離，人與人的接觸交往也日趨頻繁，但也因此衍生跨國性犯罪。我國與各國執法單位積極建立良好友誼，透過互通情資，深化合作與經驗交流，共同打擊跨國犯罪。

» 派任駐外警察聯絡官及簽訂共同打擊犯罪協定

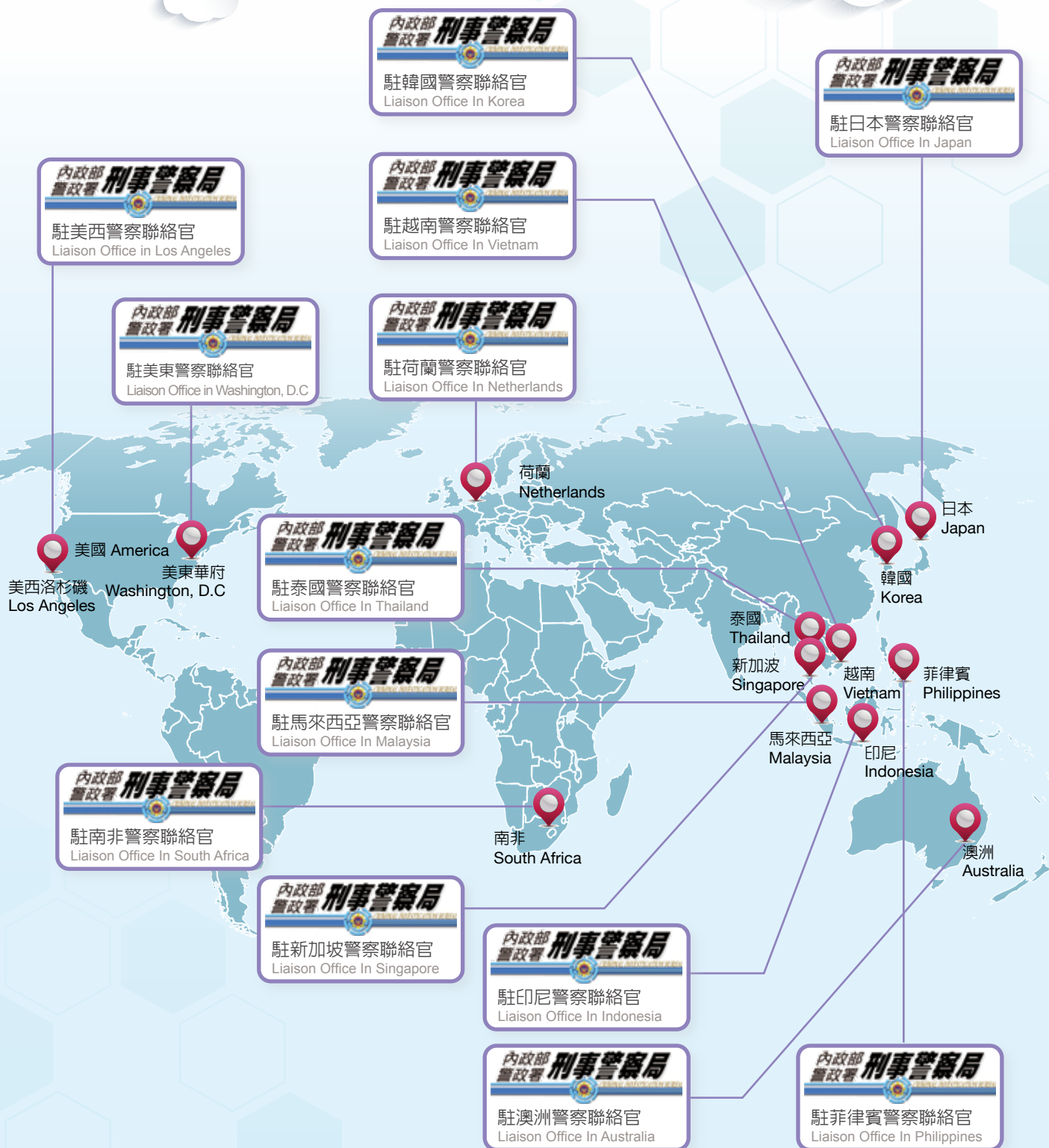
本署於泰國、菲律賓、越南、印尼、美國華盛頓特區及洛杉磯、南非、馬來西亞、日本、韓國、荷蘭、新加坡及澳大利亞等 13 據點設置駐外警察聯絡組並派遣警察聯絡官，另與美國、亞太、非洲、拉丁美洲及加勒比海等地區國家洽簽共同打擊犯罪及警政合作協議（定），強化跨境情資交換與執法合作效能。

» International Police Cooperation and Exchange

With the advancement of technology and the development of more convenient and rapid means of transportation, the physical distance between nations has been reduced gradually, leading to greater prevalence of interactions around the world. Transnational crimes have emerged as a byproduct of this trend. The Taiwan police force has been actively seeking to foster strong bonds with law enforcement agencies around the world. By sharing information and intelligence, the NPA facilitates more in-depth collaboration and experience exchanging to combat transnational crimes with law enforcement agencies worldwide.

» Appointment of Police Liaison Officers and Signing of Agreements on Joint-Action against Crimes

The NPA has posted police liaison officers to 12 nations (13 regions) including Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, the U.S.(Washington, D.C. and Los Angeles), South Africa, Malaysia, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Singapore and Australia, and 1 region, Furthermore, the NPA signed the Joint Fight Against Crime and Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement with countries and regions including the U.S., Asia Pacific, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean to enhance the exchange of cross-border criminal intelligence and the cooperation of law enforcement agencies.



» 國際交流活動

本署經常與友好國家警察組織相互派員訪問觀摩，與國際知名學府簽署教育訓練合作培育優秀人才，積極參加國際警察會議、學術研討會，以及參加各項國際交流活動，包括國際警察首長協會（IACP）及國際女警協會（IAWP）等國際性警察組織活動、世界警察消防運動會及特殊奧運執法人員火炬跑等，強化本署與各國執法機構聯繫管道，保持密切合作關係。

» International Exchange Visits

The NPA has been visiting police organizations of other nations frequently, accommodating foreign visitors and guests, signing programs about education and training with international well-known educational institutions to cultivate outstanding police officers, and actively participating in international law enforcement conferences, academic seminars and international exchange activities, including the activities held by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), International Association of Women Police (IAWP), the World Police and Fire Games, and the Law Enforcement Torch Run for the Special Olympics to enhance interaction with foreign law enforcement agencies and maintain close working relationships with foreign counterparts.



中華民國警察

The Police of the Republic of China (Taiwan)

發行

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