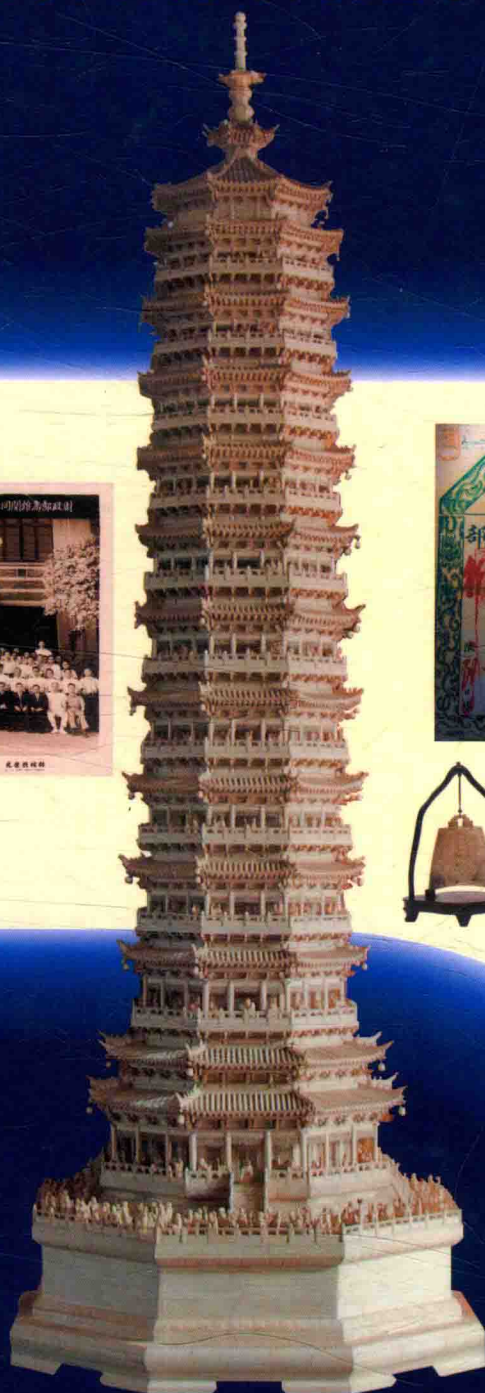


海關博物館

Customs Museum



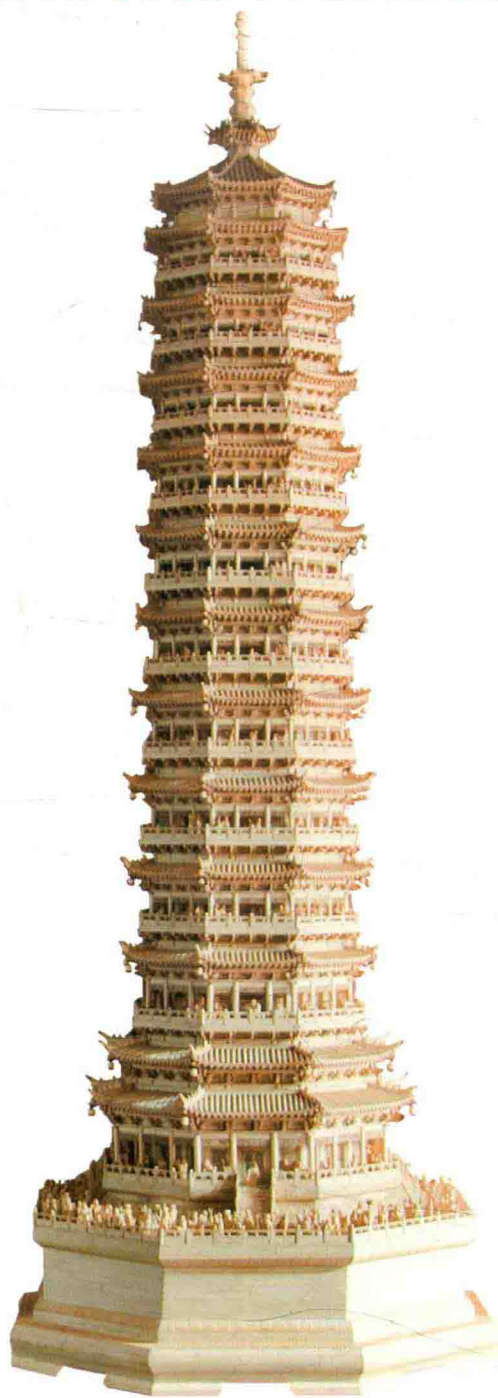
關稅自主

蔣中正

財政部關務署
Customs Administration,
Ministry of Finance

海關博物館

Customs Museum



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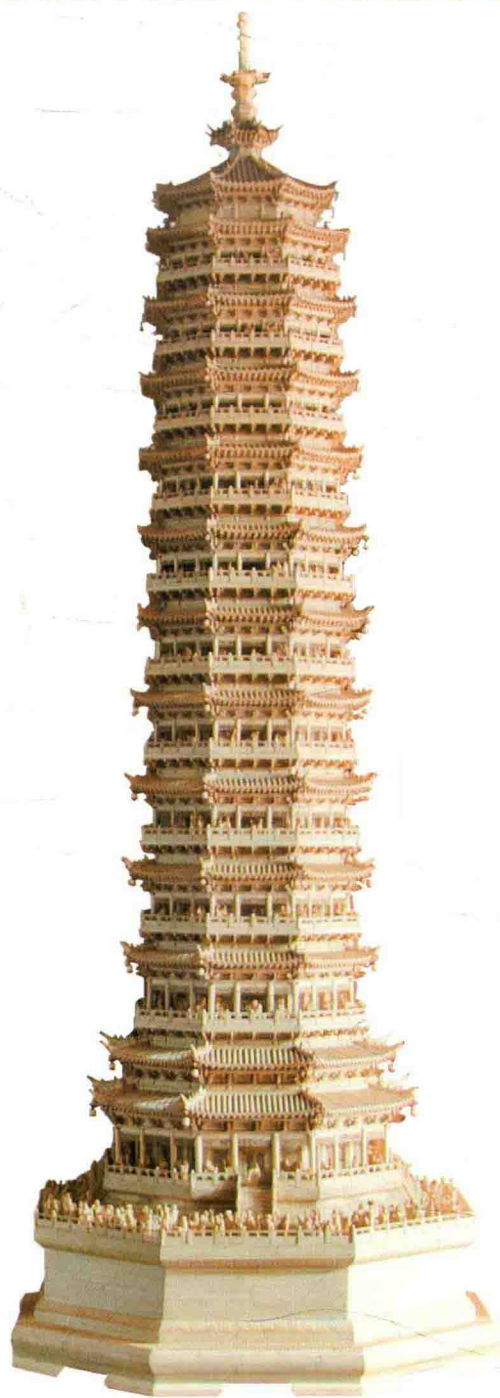
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海關博物館

Customs Museum





財政部關務署



財政部關務署

財政部關務

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

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部長序

財政部主管全國財政，在各行政體系中，海關是個獨特的機關，任務相當多元，海關把守國家大門，不僅肩負關稅稽徵與查緝走私兩大天職，亦辦理代徵稅費並執行邊境管制。面對瞬息萬變的國際經貿環境，更應與時俱進、順應潮流，接受挑戰，在兼顧最佳國家利益與符合國際規範的前提下，規劃各項關務政策與執行策略，以期完成國家所賦予的使命。



依據世界關務組織 (World Customs Organization, WCO) 揭櫫的「21 世紀海關倡議」，海關應建立廉政海關、能力建構、以顧客為導向的專業海關服務、完善的法令規定，以強化海關執行力、運用現代科技和儀器，以提升海關效能、建立海關與業者的夥伴關係、應用智慧導向的高風險管控、更優質的協同邊境管理、建構全球海關網絡等基石。因此，海關近年來積極推動各項關務興革措施，以期建構安全便捷優質的通關環境，塑造新一代的海關標竿。

海關成立於 1854 年，擁有悠久的歷史與優良的傳統，隨著時代與趨勢變動，不斷精進關務管理以提供商民最佳的服務，淬煉出厚實的海關基礎。而這些海關成長及努力的艱辛歷程，都透過「海關博物館」可一一呈現，目前館內典藏各項珍貴的歷史文物，包括海關服帽、關徽的演變、燈塔助航設備、海關艦艇的移撥、緝獲的走私物品、建構優質經貿網絡及國際關務活動等，在在訴說著海關積極改善進出口通關環境、強化邊境管理、維護國家安全，不負使命的努力成果。

適逢「海關博物館」一書修訂即將付梓，乃欣然提筆作序，期勉海關持續蛻變成長，提供更優質的關務服務，開創海關新面貌，締造更輝煌的海關新頁，並向終年辛勤工作的海關同仁表達嘉勉與感謝。

財政部部長

張盛和

謹誌

FOREWORD

Ministry of Finance is in charge of national finance. Among all the administrative organizations in Taiwan, Customs, under this Ministry, is a unique organization with diverse functions. Guarding the national gate of our country, the Customs not only takes charge of tariff collection and smuggling prevention, but also collects taxes/fees and enforces import/export controls on behalf of other competent government agencies. Facing ever-changing international trade circumstances, Customs shall not be content with the role it played in the old days. Instead, the Customs shall keep up with the time, confront the challenges, and design realistic policies and enforcement strategy by taking into account the national interests and international norms, so as to accomplish the missions entrusted by the country.

According to the “21st Century Customs Initiative” espoused by the World Customs Organization (WCO), Customs administrations around the world shall emphasize integrity, promote capacity building, deliver customer-oriented services with profession, and refine the laws and regulations, with a view to reinforcing Customs enforcement powers. Modern technology and tools shall also be utilized to enhance Customs efficiency. Furthermore, Customs in the 21st Century should enter into strategic pacts with trusted economic operators, adopt intelligence-driven risk management, establish better coordinated border management for the cross-border movement of goods, and build the globally networked Customs to fortify the real-time collaboration among Customs administrations. Hence, the Customs Administration has been actively promoting constant reforms, in order to construct secure and facilitated clearance environment and to set up itself a good example of new generation Customs.

Established in 1854, the ROC Customs has a long history and glorious tradition. From its very beginning, the Customs has spared no efforts to refine its administrative measures with the ultimate goal of providing optimal services for the public. Not surprisingly, the solid foundation has been laid for developments of the Customs through the process of refinement. The story of growth and evolutions of the Customs is thoroughly presented by the precious documents and artifacts displayed in the Customs Museum. In addition, various customs uniforms and hats, emblems, navigational aid facilities, the legacy of Customs preventive ship transfer, seized smuggled goods, the implementation of Ubiquitous Economy and Trade Network, and records of international customs affairs are all exhibited in the Museum to demonstrate the Customs endeavors to strengthen customs cooperation, facilitate clearance procedures, enforce border management, and maintain national security.

At the moment when this book comes to press, I have herewith given my words of acknowledgement. In addition, I would like to encourage the Customs staff to develop themselves and provide outstanding services to turn a new leaf for the Customs history. Above all, I would like to extend my deep appreciation and sincere gratitude to all the industrious Customs colleagues for their devotion to the Ministry as well as our country.

Sheng-ford Chang

Chang, Sheng-Ford
Minister
Ministry of Finance

署長序

海關負責進出口貨物和旅客、郵包的通關，是少數全年無休、提供 24 小時服務的政府機關，其效率的良窳與商民息息相關。本人自奉派接任關務署署長以來，即以「簡政便民、興利除弊、創新改革、追求卓越」為目標，領導海關優質團隊推動各項關務興革



措施，積極朝著「創新關務措施，掌握經貿契機」、「強化夥伴關係，合作開創新局」、「精進關務業務，促進貿易便捷」、「厚植海關實力，精進關務效能」、「擴大國際合作，加強關務交流」五大方向邁進，以期實現海關「優質服務 追求卓越」的施政願景。

海關博物館於民國 85 年設立，典藏的文物不僅詮釋了海關在我國經濟發展過程中不可抹滅的貢獻，也展現出海關因應國內外經貿環境變化，積極建構安全便捷國際貿易供應鏈環境的努力成果。海關博物館設有通關作業區展示海關各時期通關需要所使用的文物；查緝走私區展示海關在各個階段配合國家政策查緝的非法物品；海務燈塔區展示燈塔助航設備及海關艦艇（目前已移撥交通部航港局及行政院海岸巡防署）；海關文物區展示海關走過一百多年留下的珍貴歷史文物；國際關務區則展示我國海關與各國海關交流受贈之制服與文物。從館內展示的各種緝獲走私物品，可瞭解私梟伎倆詭詐，可作為海關同仁打擊私梟之借鏡；另自海關服帽、肩章、關徽及列入古物等級的「臺灣關地界」，均可窺究海關歷史的沿革；此外，近年來海關推動優質經貿網絡，完成關港貿單一窗口、大型 X 光儀檢、緝毒犬、電子封條等，足證配合資訊化科技的進步，已建構完成現代化的海關。

海關成立於 1854 年，鑑於海關博物館典藏的各項文物蘊含著海關不朽的歷史價值，爰配合整理海關博物館的典藏，將海關發展歷程中之人、事、物，忠實客觀地記載，永續傳承。謹於「海關博物館」一書付梓前，略誌數語，以為之序。

關務署署長

莊水吉

謹誌

INTRODUCTION

Customs is in charge of the clearance of import/export cargoes, passengers, and postal parcels, which is one of the few government organizations that provide 24/7 services. The Customs clearance efficiency is closely related to the interests of the public and trade. Ever since my inauguration as the Director General of Customs Administration, I have been leading my colleagues in vigorously promoting various Customs reforms, with an aim to reducing red tape, increasing the welfare of the public, eradicating corruption, promoting innovation and reform, and pursuing excellent performance. Five guiding principles of my administration are as follows: innovating Customs measures with trade opportunity in mind, strengthening the partnership and cooperation between Customs and businesses, refining the Customs efficiency by laying the foundation for the Customs, and expanding the cooperation and exchange with other Customs administrations around the world. Based on the aforementioned objectives and guidance, I hope that the vision of “Providing Superb Service; Pursuing Excellent Performance” can be realized.

The Customs Museum was officially opened to the public in 1996. The collection of documents and artifacts in the Museum not only illustrates the indispensable role that Customs has played during the course of economic development in our country but also demonstrates Customs’ endeavor to maintain supply chain security and facilitation and to align with ever-changing international trade circumstances. The Museum is comprised of five exhibitions sections. The Customs Procedure Section features the documents and objects required for clearance processing at different stages throughout the history of the Customs. Preventive Operation Section exhibits the prohibited objects found upon inspection by the Customs at various stages. Marine Lighthouse Section displays lighthouses, navigation equipment, and vessels and equipment used for anti-smuggling operation in maritime territories by the ROC Customs, all of which have been transferred to other government agencies. In addition, displays in the Customs Historic Articles Section are numerous valuable documents and artifacts preserved during over 100 years of the Customs history; displays in the International Customs Cooperation Section are collections of customs uniforms from various countries, documents and artifacts as a result of exchanges between the ROC Customs and foreign Customs administrations. Through the observation of assorted seized smuggled goods, visitors can gain the insight on numerous tricks used by the smugglers, which can also serve as the learning materials for Customs officers to combat illicit activities. Furthermore, through the exhibits ranging from Customs uniforms and hats, badges, emblems to the historical relic of “Landmark of Taiwan Customs”, visitors can also get a glimpse of the history of ROC Customs. In recent years, the Customs has implemented the CPT Single Window System and four other sub-projects under the Ubiquitous Economy and Trade Network Plan and adopted modern anti-smuggling techniques such as mobile X-ray container inspection instruments, detector dogs, and RFID e-seals, manifesting the fact that modernized Customs has been established by adapting to the advances of information technology.

The Customs service started in 1854. Considering that immortal historical value has been incorporated in the documents and artifacts preserved in the Customs Museum, I feel obliged to sort out the collection and have the people, events, and things involved in the Customs history faithfully recorded and passed on to many generations. At this moment when the book “Customs Museum” comes to press, I am honored to turn my privilege into my words of acknowledgement.



Chuang, Shui-Chi
Director General of Customs
Customs Administration
Ministry of Finance

博物館的緣起

海關成立於清咸豐4年(1854年)，百餘年來，海關除具豐裕國庫的財政功能及促進經濟發展的經濟功能外，並兼具查緝不法、維護社會安全的社會功能。為使記錄海關成長的文物得以永續保存，民國76年乃有研議設立海關博物館之構思，遂成立海關博物館籌備小組，歷經10年，民國85年新建海關大樓落成，同年11月14日海關博物館與海關大樓同時剪綵啟用，開放社會大眾免費參觀。為期耳目一新，於民國105年3月重修海關博物館大廳，提供海關同仁與民眾一個更完善的海關知識之旅。



ORIGIN

Established in 1854 (4th year of the Xianfeng administration, Ching Dynasty), the Customs has not only enforced anti-smuggling operation and public security, but also propelled the development of our national economy. In order to conserve Customs historical documents and artifacts, the ROC Customs brought up the issue of building the Customs Museum in 1987. After ten years' efforts, it was finally completed and was open to the public, the admission being free of charge for all visitors. To provide with a brand new experience to the public and Customs staff as well, the entrance hall of the Customs Museum was remodeled in March 2016. Stepping into the Museum, visitors will find themselves entering into a space where they can enjoy a journey full of customs related knowledge and wonder.



海關組織的演變

我國關務業務發展歷史久遠，從清咸豐 4 年 (1854 年) 建制迄今已逾 160 餘年，由於清初實施海禁政策，大部分貿易活動僅限於廣州、澳門，西元 1684 年開放廣州、福州、寧波、上海等四口海關，首長稱為海關監督，清道光 22 年 (1842 年) 清廷因鴉片戰爭戰敗簽訂南京條約，被迫開放五口通商，打破中國原有閉關政策，清道光 23 年 (1843 年) 與外國簽訂片面稅則協定，導致喪失關稅自主權，清咸豐 4 年 (1854 年) 江海關由英、美、法共管，中國始有新式海關典章制度，大多師法於英國，清咸豐 8 年 (1858 年) 於天津條約簽訂後，清政府大量任用以英人為主之外籍人士主管關務行政，海關管理權遂由英人獨攬，清咸豐 9 年 (1859 年) 英人李泰國被任命為總稅務司，清同治 3 年 (1864 年) 另明定得任用外國菁英共同為海關效力，雖大權旁落，然關務行政在外國擘劃下，成為中國所有行政機關中最有效率、最清廉，待遇最好的機關。早期的海關不僅於財政、經濟方面有卓越的貢獻，亦參與教育、海軍建軍、港務、郵政、燈塔、氣象、外交、實業及傳播新知識等運動。

民國成立，沿用總稅務司之名，至民國 14 年改稱海關總稅務司署，隸屬於財政部。民國 18 年 2 月實施國家稅則，完成關稅自主。民國 38 年 12 月政府遷臺，在臺北成立海關總稅務司署。海關總稅務司署後於民國 80 年 2 月 1 日修正公布「財政部關稅總局組織條例」、「關務人員人事條例」、「財政部關稅總局各地區關稅局組織通則」等三項法案，海關組織及人事制度正式法制化。「海關總稅務司署」更名為「財政部關稅總局」。

民國 16 年財政部內設關稅處，後改稱關務署，民國 71 年關務署改制為關政司，關政司為財政部幕僚單位，掌理關稅政策擬訂、稅則修正、國際談判等事務；關稅總局下設基隆、臺北、臺中、高雄等四關稅局，負責關稅稽徵、查緝走私及執行邊境管制等把守國家大門之任務，二者相輔相成。

嗣民國 102 年 1 月 1 日配合行政院組織調整，關稅總局與財政部關政司整併成立財政部關務署，為辦理全國關務業務機關，負責關務政策之規劃、推動、督導及關務法規之擬訂與關務業務之執行等業務，另於基隆港、臺灣桃園國際機場、臺中港及高雄港，分別設立基隆關、臺北關、臺中關、高雄關等四個關至今。

THE HISTORY OF CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION

The Customs has been operating for more than 160 years since its establishment in 1854 (the 4th year of the Xienfeng administration, Ching Dynasty). In the early years of Ching Dynasty, most emperors held a very conservative attitude toward foreign trade, and Guangzhou and Macau were the only sea ports opened for international commercial activities. In 1684, Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Ningbo and Shanghai were officially opened for international commerce and the heads who governed Customs affairs at these ports were called Superintendents. In 1842 (the 22nd year of Daoguang administration), Treaty of Nanking was signed to open five main ports, breaking Ching Dynasty's conservative policy to foreign trades. Later in 1843, Daoguang administration lost its autonomy of tariff by signing a unilateral tariff agreement. In 1854 (the 4th year of the Xienfeng administration), Britain, USA and France began their co-management of the Chianghai Customs, ushering in the earliest stage of Imperial Chinese Customs. And the Customs system, mainly following the system of Britain, was gradually formed. After Treaty of Tientsin was signed in 1858, officers assigned to run Customs operations were mostly British, and the power to manage Customs was then fallen into the hands of British men. In 1859, British Horatio Nelson Lay was appointed as the Inspector General of Customs. The Ching government later agreed to recruit foreigners to work for the Customs in 1863. Under the management of foreign officers, Customs became the most efficient and honest government agency amongst all. Besides contributions to national financial and economic development, the Customs also engaged in the fields including education, postal services, navy force, portal affairs, management of lighthouses, weather forecast, diplomatic affairs, industry and the dissemination of knowledge.

In 1911, the Republic of China (ROC) was officially founded as a state, and the Customs had not changed its name from Ching Dynasty until 1925, and during that period of times, Inspectorate General of Customs was organized under the management of Ministry of Finance. In December 1949, the Inspectorate General of Customs relocated in Taipei, with the movement of national government to Taiwan. When the organization of Customs and personnel system were legalized through the promulgation of the Statutes Governing the Organization of the Directorate General of Customs of the Ministry of Finance, the Statutes Governing the Personnel Management of the Directorate General of Customs of the Ministry of Finance, and the Organic Statutes for the Field Customs Offices under the Directorate General of Customs of the Ministry of Finance on Feb. 1, 1991. Since then the Inspectorate General of Customs was officially renamed as Directorate General of Customs.

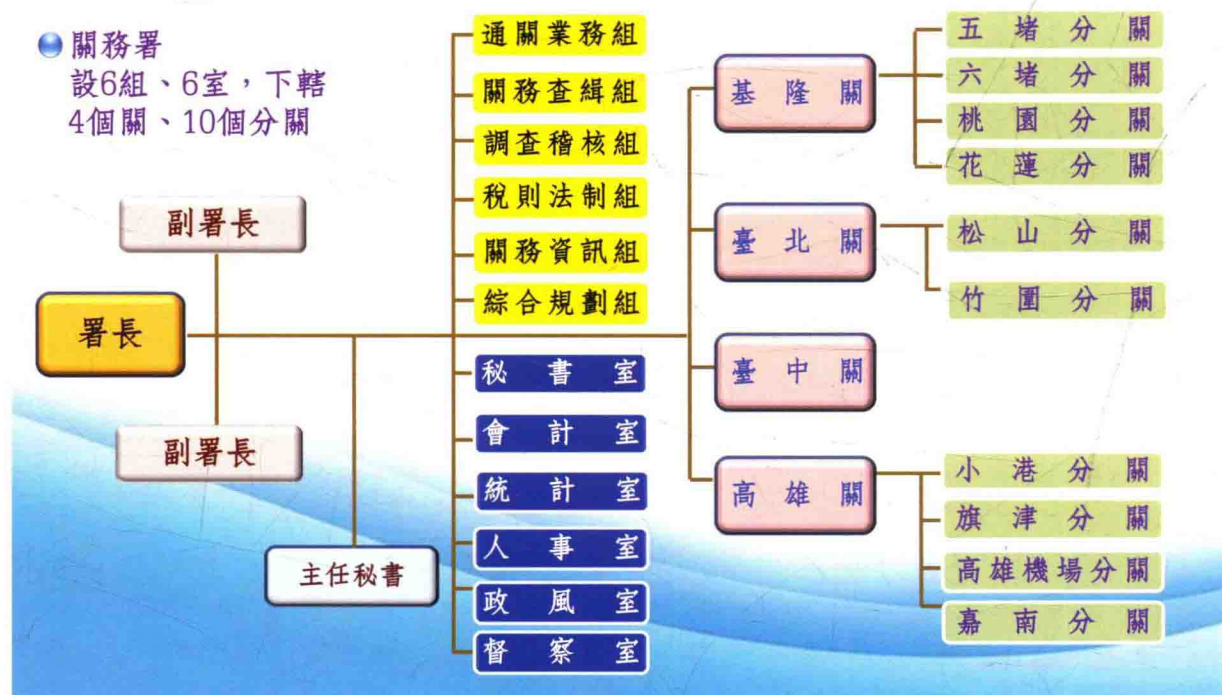
In 1927, there was another Department of Tariff directly under the Ministry of Finance. It was later renamed as Customs Administration and then Department of Customs Administration in 1982. This Department was a unit of staff in charge of policy making, tariff amendment, and international customs cooperation and negotiations. Directorate General of Customs, on the other hand, took the responsibilities of duty collection, smuggling prevention and border enforcement,

with the assistance of four field Customs offices. These two agencies had their own duties while complementing each other to make the Customs' missions complete.

On January 1, 2013, Customs Administration was established with the merger of Department of Customs Administration and Directorate General of Customs, which was the result of government reorganization. Customs Administration is the managing agency of Customs affairs, including the planning and implementation of Customs measures and the promulgation of Customs laws and regulations. There are also four field Customs, namely, Keelung Customs, Taipei Customs, Taichung Customs and Kaohsiung Customs, with their head offices at Port of Keelung, Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport, Port of Taichung, and Port of Kaohsiung, to implement operational plans under the management of Customs Administration.

財政部關務署組織圖

Organization Chart of the Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance





民國 39 年
位於臺北市鄭州路的海關總稅務司署

Inspectorate General of Customs located on Zhengzhou Road, Taipei City (photo taken in 1950)



民國 80 年 2 月 1 日
海關總稅務司署更名為財政部關稅總局

Inspectorate General of Customs was renamed Directorate General of Customs on Feb. 1, 1991.



民國 102 年 1 月 2 日
財政部關稅總局因組織調整更名為財政部關稅署

Directorate General of Customs was renamed Customs Administration on Jan. 2, 2013 due to government reorganization.



民國 104 年 12 月 14 日
財政部張部長盛和蒞臨關稅署視察

Finance Minister Chang, Sheng-Ford inspected the Customs Administration on Dec. 14, 2015.