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The Cross-border Cooperation against Telecom Fraud

Outcomes, Challenges and Strategies between the Two Sides of the Taiwan Strait

The Agreement on Joint Cross-Strait Crime-Fighting and Mutual Judicial Assistance (hereinafter referred to as “The Agreement”) was signed by Chiang Binkun (president of SEF) and Chen Yunlin (president of ARATS) in the third Chiang-Chen meeting and taken into effect on June 25, 2009. Police from Taiwan and Mainland China implemented the contents in the Agreement, established cooperative mechanisms, and actively fought against cross-border fraud crimes and have attained remarkable achievements. However, the criminal fraud syndicates are forced to move the call centers to Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and other countries. This article introduces the current situation of controlling telecom/internet fraud crimes in Taiwan and shows readers significant cooperation among Taiwan, Chinese mainland and other countries on crackdown on crimes – “0310”, “0928” and “1129” Actions. It also proves that the P-P cooperation concept of cracking down on crimes is a common implementation that can expand from one place to many places. Global Police forces must exceed the country and regional governance limitation under the global structure and gather regional organizations’ power to face and solve problems together. The police forces globally should abandon prejudices, give full play to professional quality, express their work enthusiasm, work together intelligently, develop function-based P-P cooperative platforms and form a connected network of crime prevention area while preserving national sovereignty and organization and practicing the principle of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefits so as to promote the joint crackdown on crimes and police cooperation agreement, provide global regions more crime prevention and demand and construct a cooperative network of global prevention of crime.

1. PREFACE

The Agreement on Joint Cross-Strait Crime-Fighting and Mutual Judicial Assistance (hereinafter referred to “The Agreement”) was signed by Chiang Binkun (president of SEF) and Chen Yunlin (president of ARATS) in the third Chiang-Chen meeting and taken into effect on June 25, 2009. Police from Taiwan and Mainland China implemented the contents in the Agreement, established a cooperative mechanism,

and actively fought against cross-border fraud crimes and have attained remarkable achievements. However, the criminal fraud syndicates are forced to move the call centers to Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and other countries. From 2011 to 2012, the two sides of the Taiwan Strait worked with the police from Southeast Asian countries to launch three large joint investigation actions, code-named, 0310, 0928 and 1129, arresting a



LIN TE HUA,
Commissioner of CIB in Taiwan.

total of 2,056 criminals related to the fraud groups and achieving a great effect. Based on the existing cooperation on crackdown on fraud crimes, police from Taiwan and Mainland China have expanded their cooperation to other countries. Their successful cooperation experience with Southeast Asian countries is a good example showing that borders and regions are not limitations when fighting against crimes. In the 21st century of global governance, it is expected that police from every country can jointly fight against cross-border crimes, set new good examples, and ensure the security of people's property.

2. CURRENT SITUATION OF CONTROLLING TELECOM/ INTERNET FRAUD CRIMES

2.1 Strategies and outcomes in preventing the telecom network fraud in Taiwan

2.1.1 Taiwan faces hazards from fraud crime

Since 2004, Taiwan government, under the coordination of authorities and suppliers such as police agency, legal affairs, telecommunications, finance, and network, has integrated resources and established an inter-agency platform conference to enhance preventive actions and adopt a strategy of two-pronged approach to tackle the problem. The following strategies are carried out:

Management

The government gradually sets up the joint defense security mechanism by inter-agency integration conference, revision in laws and regulations and broader public participation. Moreover, methods like policy evaluation, outcome examination and deliberate decision-making are used to improve effectiveness and quality as well as strengthen the overall anti-fraud capability.

Investigation

Since 2009, Taiwan police has adopted various investigative and preventive strategies and actions.

Telecom

- a) Eliminate tools for fraud and cut off sources of telephone service:
 - ▶ Establish a filtering mechanism for fraud messages.
 - ▶ Offer white list and cut off overseas falsified incoming calls.
- b) Reinforce the management of telecommunications suppliers' facilities and service:
 - ▶ Incoming call number is required in the transfer of telephone service.
 - ▶ Add more Class-II telecommunication business rules to control telecommunications suppliers' overseas telephone services.
 - ▶ Require suppliers to actively report the illegal clients who operate routing telephone service.
- c) Construct secure telecom environment:
 - ▶ Request telecommunication suppliers to establish a trustworthy calling number mechanism.
 - ▶ Filter, detect and cut off overseas fraud or unusual telephone service.

Network

Through inter-agency platform conference, the authorities can discuss and formulate strategies and collaborate with related suppliers to construct network security management mechanisms. And, by carrying out and revising the related network laws and regulations, they can enhance the anti-fraud efficiency. Moreover, National Police Agency can also deploy police force for network investigation and set up an anti-fraud technical team and technical platform against network crime to eliminate such crimes. Also, Information Security Management Standards for Retailers with-

out Storefront has been set up to drive the formulation of short, medium and long term schemes for the prevention of network crimes.

Finance

Financial account is the primary channel for fraud crime. Focusing on clean sources, Taiwan financial fraud prevention not only regulates the applying and opening of two certificates and retains the applicant’s photo, but also carries out a warning account mechanism, freezes the account use and transfer. Moreover, Criminal Investigation Bureau collects and analyzes the suspicious accounts in the cases reported by the public through the 165 anti-fraud hotline, informs banks to check, monitor, and adopt partial or overall transaction limitation measures, as well as strengthens the on-the-counter questions asked, so as to try to stop fraudulent transactions.

Prevention

After the Taiwan government set up the 165 anti-fraud hotline in 2004, it has successfully established the anti-fraud E-network, which facilitated the efficiency of interagency joint defense. It also established service, intelligence, funds and financial management, and joint defense mechanism and combined them with consultation, case report, and investigative and preventive mechanism to improve anti-fraud capabilities.

2.2 Review of fraud prevention outcomes in Taiwan

With the changing of technology, telecom network technology also creates a point-to-point and cross-border result. Fraud syndicates makes use of hacker attack, stealing account information, the Class-II-telecom, pre-paid card to commit their cross-border fraud crimes. Below are the achievements made by Taiwan in fraud prevention.

- ▶ From 2004 to 2008, the fraud crimes remained more than 40,000 cases every year. In the second half of 2009, such cases went down to 38,802 with the cooperation of police from Taiwan and Mainland China. In 2010, Taiwan police cooperated with Mainland China police and the case numbers reduced to 28,494. Due to their joint action, fraud syndicates’ telephone services, call center, and telecom platforms moved out of both sides of the Taiwan Strait to other countries. In 2011, police from Taiwan and Mainland China were assisted by the police in Southeast Asian countries to launch the 0310 and 0928 large joint operations, resulting in the reduction of fraud crimes to 23,612. This year (2012), police from Taiwan, Mainland China and Southeast Asian countries performed the 1129 Action with an estimate of fraud crimes reducing to about 21,000, successfully controlling the fraud crime (as shown in Figure 1).
- ▶ It can be learned from the property loss caused by fraud crimes in the previous

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

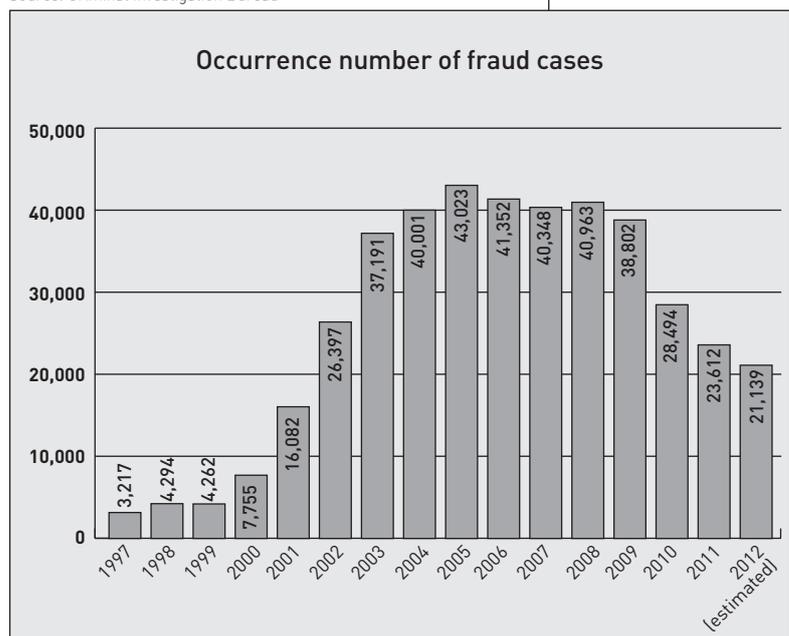


Figure 1: 1997–2012 Tendency chart of fraud cases

years in Taiwan that the loss amount surpasses NTD10 billion every year from 2005 to 2009. Due to the aforementioned active actions, the property loss amount was reduced to NTD 6.12 billion in 2010, which was the first time for a loss to be below NTD10 billion since 2005. In 2011, the loss was substantially reduced to less than NTD5 billion. It is estimated that the loss will be reduced to about NTD4.66 billion this year (2012), which can effectively control people's property loss (as shown in Figure 2).

- ▶ According to the statistics of Criminal Investigation Office, comparing the loss from January to July between 2010, 2011 and 2012, the loss caused by telecom fraud crimes was reduced by NTD45,253,019 to NTD470,845,904. Moreover, the loss caused by network fraud was reduced by NTD30,833,744 compared with the same period in the last year and NTD52,585,339 compared with the year before the last (as shown in Table 1 – see page 27).

2.2 Implementation outcomes in the joint crackdown on fraud crimes on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait

- ▶ “0908” Action: In the first cooperation of crackdown on crimes in April, 2009, Taiwan police arrested Chang and 42 other Taiwanese suspects while Mainland China police arrested eight Taiwanese heads and several Mainland China accomplices.
- ▶ “0519” Action: On May 20, 2010, police from Taiwan and Mainland China together investigated and arrested fraud syndicate members led by Wei Chuang-Pa and Wei Chin-Tien and simultaneously wiped out 15 footholds and hiding places in Taiwan and Mainland China with 36 suspects arrested, including 29 Taiwanese and seven mainlanders.
- ▶ “1011” Action: In June 2010, police from Taiwan and Mainland China investigated hundreds of telecom platforms (call centers), money laundering centers and footholds and successfully arrested 218 related members of fraud groups.
- ▶ “0810” Action: On August 25, 2010, 3,636 police officers from both sides were mobilized to smash 114 footholds including illegal telecom line suppliers, fraud telephone service platforms, money laundering centers, call centers for fraud, drivers withdrawing money in Taiwan and Mainland China (Fujian, Hunan, Hubei, Anhui, Guangdong and Guangxi), with a total of 572 related members of fraud syndicates arrested.
- ▶ Taking “1011” Action and “0810” Action jointly operated by Criminal Investigation Bureau of Taiwan and Ministry of Public Security of Mainland China in 2010 as the index, the statistics show that after the success of “1011” Action, Taiwan fraud data is reduced by 45 %, and by 52 % after the success of “0810” Action. It indicates that the actions have effectively pre-

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau



Figure 2: 1997–2010 Tendency chart of property loss of fraud cases

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

		January–July, 2011	January–July, 2010	Amount	(%)
Telecom fraud	Occurrence number	3,451	5,278	-1,827	-34.62
	Property loss	647,685,494	1,118,531,398	-470,845,904	-42.10
Network fraud	Occurrence number	2,868	3,817	-949	-24.86
	Property loss	87,564,705	140,150,044	-52,585,339	-37.52
		January–July, 2012	January–July, 2011	Amount	(%)
Telecom fraud	Occurrence number	3,566	3,451	115	3.33
	Property loss	602,432,475	647,685,494	-45,253,019	-6.99
Network fraud	Occurrence number	1,464	2,868	-1404	-48.95
	Property loss	56,730,961	87,564,705	-30,833,744	-35.21

Table 1: Analysis on occurrence number and property loss of Taiwan (telecom and network) fraud cases

vented fraud syndicates from committing fraud crimes in Taiwan and Mainland China.

2.3 Development tendency of telecom network fraud crimes on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait

Development of crime pattern

Since 2000, the Chingung Party has cheated people by means of informing them of winning the Scratch Ticket through email and SMS, instead of the traditional tricks of interpersonal contact, then gradually added telephone, financial account, network telephone, online shop-

ping sites, overseas falsified calls and other channels. Since 2010, removing installment plan, auction, fake police identity, mixed on-the-counter withdrawal and MSN game points have become the new fraud mainstream (as shown in Figure 3).

Major new fraud tricks

The fraud syndicates often utilize emerging techniques to change their fraud tricks. There are five types used in Taiwan, which are removing installment plan with ATM, online auction, fake police identity, mixed on-the-counter withdrawal, and MAS fraud tricks.

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

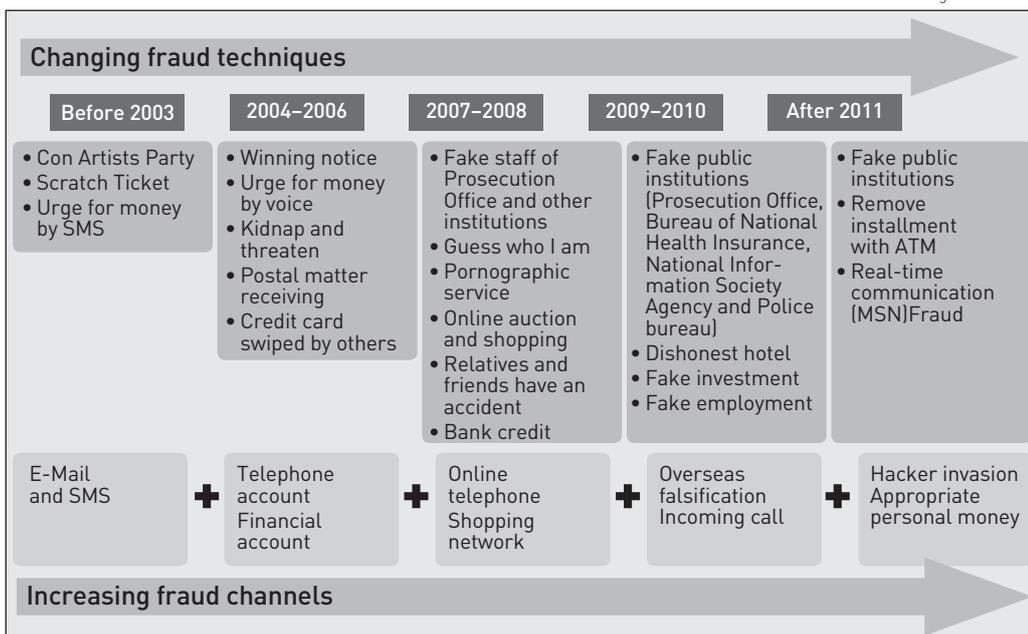


Figure 3: Evolution of fraud crime modes and techniques since 2000 in Taiwan

Transfer of fraud crime foothold

Under the active control of Taiwan police, principal suspects and accomplices of fraud groups were forced to transfer their strongholds to Mainland China, and set up third telephone service platform to continue their fraud. In this way, they could avoid being arrested by Taiwan police. After being strongly smashed by police from Taiwan and Chinese Mainland, they learned from the subsequent detection that the crime bases of fraud groups were transferred to Southeast Asian countries (as shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5 – see page 29). Moreover, such development tendency is exactly shown from the reality that Taiwanese and Mainlander suspects of fraud syndicates were successively nabbed from Vietnam and Philippines. Hence, cooperation between both sides must expand their crackdown on crimes to the other countries and collaborate with local police to fight crimes, which is the urgent and important subject.

3. COOPERATION AMONG TAIWAN, CHINESE MAINLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES ON CRACKDOWN ON CRIMES – “0310”, “0928” AND “1129” ACTIONS

3.1 Action origin and consensus

Origin

Police of both sides have achieved marvelous results in the strong cooperation on the crackdown on cross-border crimes, forcing fraud syndicates to gradually transfer their call centers to other countries so as to avoid being detected that they are doing illegal business. As a result, people are still at risk of these types of fraud. On January 2, 2011, Philippine police repatriated 14 Taiwanese suspects who were involved in telecom fraud, causing discussion on relevant problems of all aspects of life. In order to handle this case properly, related authorities of both sides continued com-

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

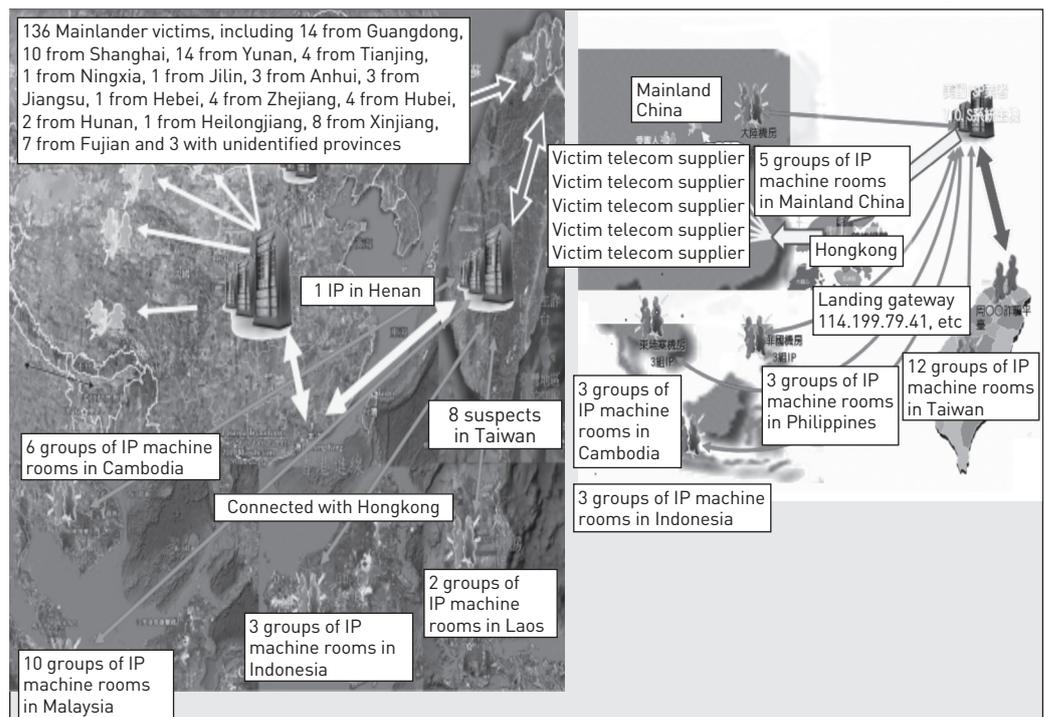


Figure 4: Taiwan police investigated Chen Case (left picture) and Chou Case (right picture), fraud platform route of telecom network

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

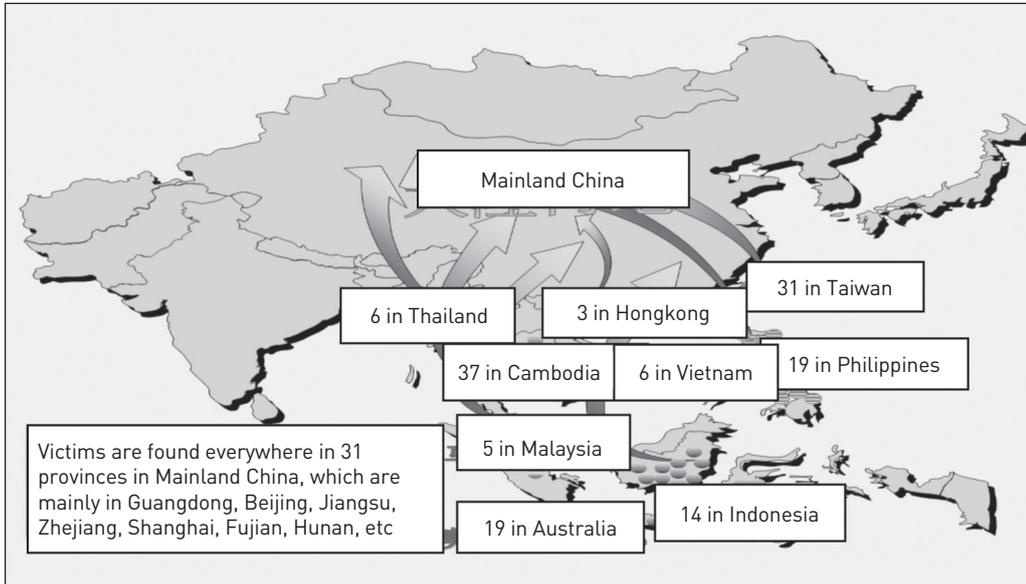


Figure 5: Mainland police investigated Yang Case, fraud platform route of telecom network

munication and coordination based on the Agreement and wanted to deal with this case in a friendly and successful way.

Consensus

From March 7 to 11, 2011, Commissioner Lin of the Criminal Investigation Bureau and his delegation have been appointed to go to the Mainland to discuss with the related authority. With the existing basis, goodwill, and sincere attitude and principle of mutual benefits and win-win results, the working team was set up to fight the fraud crimes in other countries and was able to reach consensus and develop a cooperative mechanism of crackdown on telecom fraud crimes crossing Taiwan, Mainland and other countries. Furthermore, they set their first joint action code named "0310". From May 25 to June 2, 2011, a delegation led by Director General Wang of the National Police Agency went to the Mainland for a working conference, communication and visit, as well as held a summit meeting with Minister Meng of Ministry of Public Security of Mainland China. In the meeting, they determined the smashing action orientation and would assign the police

to cooperate with the police of Southeast Asian countries to carry out large joint detection action in the right time. Based on the above consensus, the cooperative mechanisms on telecom fraud crimes crossing Taiwan, Chinese Mainland, and other countries are detailed as follows:

- ▶ Join hands to investigate crime sources and victims:
Based on the existing mature cases, police of both sides initially held seminars on cooperative detection and investigated evidence related to crime sources and victims together.
- ▶ Both sides sent the police to other countries to investigate:
After finding out evidence related to crimes, police of both sides would appoint policemen and policewomen to collaborate with the local police in Southeast Asian countries, and together conduct a large joint detection action and comprehensively shut down the footholds of fraud groups and their related members, to produce shocking results.
- ▶ Repatriate the suspects to their own side:
Police of both sides would be assisted by local police to complete the case

investigation and evidence gathering related to suspects and escort them to their own side for judicial detection.

3.2 “0310” Action

- ▶ From April 6 to 12, 2011, Deputy Director General Liao of the Criminal Investigation Department, Ministry of Public Security Mainland China led a case delegation to Taiwan for discussion on the cooperative affairs of “0310” Action and convened the conference of work division in the first stage. From May 3 to 5, 2011, Deputy Commissioner Yang of the Criminal Investigation Bureau led a case delegation to Mainland to discuss the integration conference in the second stage. Moreover, since May 10, 2011, police of both sides appointed a related man to Cambodia and Indonesia to set up the joint working team and collaborated with local police for investigation and detection affairs and set June 9, 2011 as the action date.
- ▶ On June 9, 2011, Taiwan appointed 17 police agencies and 865 policemen and policewomen to cooperate with local police in Southeast Asian countries to carry out large investigation actions as well as shut down 161 strongholds of illegal telecom lines suppliers, fraudulent telephone service platforms, money laundering centers, and call centers for fraud of Taiwan, Chinese Mainland, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Cambodia with a total 692 related suspects of fraud groups arrested, including 471 Taiwanese.

3.3 “0928” Action

- ▶ From September 20 to 21, 2011, Director of Criminal Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Public Security of Mainland China visited Taiwan and again discussed the cooperative work crossing Taiwan, Mainland, and other Asian countries.

After the conference, both sides agreed to integrate the cases and investigate together, and set it as the “0928” Action. Moreover, for the smoothness of legal procedures after the repatriation of suspects, besides the police dispatched to Southeast Asian countries for gathering evidence, police of both sides firstly sent staffs to the other side and join the team for cooperative investigation which deepened the police affairs communication and cooperative mechanism of jointly cracking down on crimes of both sides.

- ▶ On September 28, 2011, Taiwan government dispatched 13 police agencies and 638 policemen and policewomen to cooperate with the police from Chinese mainland and Southeast Asian countries again to carry out the “0928” Action and totally busted 166 strongholds of fraud-based heads, illegal telecom lines suppliers, fraudulent telephone service platforms, money laundering centers and computer rooms for fraud of Taiwan, mainland China, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia and Laos with a total 827 criminal suspects of fraud groups arrested, including 322 Taiwanese.

3.4 “1129” Action

- ▶ On November 29, 2011, a person named Sha Liwen from Jinagsu Province, mainland China was swindled RMB 12,660,000 by a person in the name of the staff of Nanjing Public Security Bureau and Central Money Laundering Group. Mainland Public Security Bureau set up “1129” Action team and found out this group set up their telephone call centers in Taiwan, Mainland, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Fiji, in which 28 money laundering centers were located in Taiwan and Thailand.

Hence, the Mainland police negotiated with Taiwan police to investigate this case together.

- ▶ On May 17, 2012, for task requirement, police from Mainland China and Thailand carried out investigations in Bangkok and Chiangmai.
- ▶ On May 20, 2012, Taiwan government appointed police to Jiangsu province, Chinese Mainland, Thailand, Cambodia and Sri Lanka to investigate, gather evidence and escort criminals.
- ▶ In the “1129” Action operated on both sides and in nine places, a total of 537 suspects were arrested, including 325 Taiwanese.

3.5 Outcome of arrested suspects in the simultaneous action

A total of 2,056 suspects were arrested in the “0310”, “0928” and “1129” Actions crossing Taiwan, Mainland China, and other countries, including 1,118 Taiwanese, 900 Mainlanders and 38 from other countries (as shown in Table 2).

3.6 Outcomes of prosecution of crimes in the “0310”, “0928” and “1129” Actions

Rate of detention

In the former three actions, a total of 704 Taiwanese suspects were escorted from Southeast Asian countries. The court respectively ruled and detained 171, 89 and 189 suspects in the “0310”, “0928” and “1129” actions with the rate of detention of 63.78 % (see Table 3).

Rate of prosecution

In the 425 Taiwanese suspects repatriated from Southeast Asian countries in the “0310” and “0928” Actions, 254 and 86 suspects were respectively prosecuted by Prosecution Office and investigation of other 1129 criminal suspects remains underway. The total prosecuted suspects are

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

List of total suspects in the three actions			
Arrested place	0310 Action	0928 Action	1129 Action
Taiwan	162	123	20
Mainland China	26	322	24
Cambodia	188	63	50
Indonesia	177	50	0
Malaysia	37	4	239
Vietnam	94	76	0
Philippines	8	93	37
Thailand	0	27	144
Laos	0	72	0
Fiji	0	0	6
Sri Lanka	0	0	17
Total amount	692	827	537
Total amount	2056		

Table 2: List of total suspects in the three actions

340 with the rate of prosecution of 80 % (see Table 4 – page 32).

Adjudication situation

In the “0310” Action, 91 were sentenced one year in jail in the first instance (52.30 %), while 24 in the “0928” Action (30.38 %). The sentenced proportion is obviously higher than that (1.87 %) in 2010 (as shown in Table 5 – page 32).

Press dealing and media effect

After the action on crackdown on fraud crime crossing Taiwan, Mainland and other countries, police from Taiwan and Mainland China reported action results in time and dealt with cases through the press to show their resolution and outcomes in

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

Arrested place	0310 Action		0928 Action		1129 Action	
	Repatriate	Detain	Repatriate	Detain	Repatriate	Detain
Cambodia	122	53	35	26	45	45
Indonesia	101	65	5	0	0	0
Malaysia	10	9	4	0	146	80
Vietnam	61	44	39	31	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	13	10	78	60
Laos	0	0	35	22	0	0
Fiji	0	0	0	0	6	0
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	4	4
Total amount	294	171	131	89	279	189
Total amount	repatriate	704		detain	499	

Table 3: List of repatriated and detained suspects in the three actions

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

Arrested place	Prosecuted number		Non-prosecuted number		Under investigation	
	0310 Action	0928 Action	0310 Action	0928 Action	0310 Action	0928 Action
Cambodia	99	26	23	9	0	0
Indonesia	99	0	2	5	0	0
Vietnam	9	0	1	4	0	0
Thailand	47	36	14	3	0	0
Philippines	0	24	0	11	0	0
Laos	0	0	0	0	0	13
Total amount	254	86	40	32	0	13
Total amount	340		72		13	

Table 4: List of prosecution situation of suspects in the 0310 Action and 0928 Action

cracking down illegal business. This action gained the intense coverage on the front pages of domestic newspapers with the name of “Con Air” which becomes a touching performance in the history of domestic security.

3.7 Three actions setting a new example of cross-border cooperation

Through the crime intelligence information exchange, case assistance, cooperative investigation, police from Taiwan and Mainland China worked together to investigate the crime sources of fraud groups and victims. Moreover, they also sent police officers to the other countries to assist the local police for joint investigation action, successfully establishing the Police-Police cooperative model, achieving extensive results, creating an unprecedented record of cross-border crackdown on crime and nabbing criminals, and setting a new example in police cooperation. After the

Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau

Local court	Judgment situation in the 0310 Action								
	< 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	detention	Penalty	innocent	total
Taichung court	32	49	37	45	9	2	0	0	174
Local court	Judgment situation in the 0928 Action								
	< 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	detention	Penalty	innocent	total
Taichung court	6	42	18	3	2	3	4	0	78
Taipei court	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 5: List of the first instance situation of repatriated suspects in 0310 Action and 0928 Action

“0310” Action, “0928” Action and “1129” Action, the rate of fraud crime was respectively reduced by 26 % in Taiwan. It shows that with the joint cooperation, police from Taiwan and Mainland China have had an effective result in shutting down transnational fraud syndicates.

4. POLICE COOPERATION OF BOTH SIDES OF TAIWAN STRAITS AND OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Crime is a global problem to the hazard of social security. Hence, it is an inevitable trend to collaborate with another country to crack down on crimes. As transnational investigation on crime needs transnational cooperation, it results in a lot of challenges because of the professional geographical barrier, degree of cooperation, and difference in laws, national conditions, languages, crime patterns, ideological concept, consensus, and time and space, making international cooperation challenging. As a result, mobile, cross-region, and transnational crime is rampant and harmful to social and public security; hence it has become an urgent problem for global police to deal with and face intelligently together.

4.1 Basis for the establishment of P-P cooperation

Criminal Investigation Bureau took the lead in interior integration in terms of crack down on crime action in August, 2009. Supported by interior work and assisted by R&D and Intelligence Department, it integrated ten investigation brigades into a strong team to fight against crime. Later at the end of 2009, Police Departments of every county were gathered, which greatly improved police investigation strategies. In other words, independent investigation was substituted teamwork. In this way, Criminal Investigation Bureau effectively

prevented the occurrence of fraud crime, set an excellent model for P-P cooperation, and laid a solid basis for future cross-border cooperation.

4.2 Expand P-P cooperation to crack down on cross-border crime

The global development of technology network has gradually blurred the barrier and boundary of country and region. Therefore, cross-region crimes such as gun and narcotic drugs smuggling, human trafficking, and major economic crimes have also become an international problem which requires us to abandon prejudice and join hands to solve it together.

Hazard of cross-border crime

Cross-border crime constitutes a great hazard in regional and global security and stability. Cross-border criminals often take advantage of financial and telecom loopholes to make illegal profits, damage financial and telecom stability, threaten normal global operation of finance and telecom, and challenge global criminal justice systems. If without consensus or participation of any country, it may cause a fatal blow to the original feasible strategy and the influence will be considerably huge.

Cross-border P-P cooperative concept and advantages

The concept of cross-border P-P cooperation focuses on the above mentioned integrated new idea. This idea is based on cooperative crackdown on crimes of cross-border police and starts from a "Police to Police" concept. Taking global idea and field action as the foundation of common crackdown on cross-border crime as the core, police from two places or countries express their goodwill and sincerity to give play to their professional quality, work enthusiasm, and intelligence to avoid diplomatic and political intervention and

act jointly with mutual respect, equality, and mutual benefits. If another country is involved, police from two places should send police officers to cooperate with local police for investigation and work together to carry out a large action. After investigation, both should escort criminals back to their home countries to be prosecuted by the local laws and regulations.

Success of cross-border P-P cooperation

- ▶ Cooperation on crackdown on fraud crime on both sides of the Taiwan Straits: Under the active cooperation of the Agreement of both sides of Taiwan Straits, they carried out actions such as "0908", "0519", "1011" and "0810" and comprehensively shut down hundreds of illegal telecom platforms, money laundering channels and strongholds in Taiwan and Mainland China at the same time. They also successfully nabbed thousands of principal criminals and accomplices of fraud syndicates and confiscated millions of criminal income. In addition, they also assisted to arrest former Chuanghua County Council Speaker Bai Sen and other important criminals and escorted them back to Taiwan, which gained good work experience for cross-border cooperation and laid a more solid foundation for many missions of cross-border police cooperation.
- ▶ P-P cooperation extended to many places: Fraud syndicates escaped to other countries for the avoidance of police from Taiwan and Mainland China. Therefore, police from Taiwan and mainland China set up common cases, exchanged intensive intelligence information, assisted cases of each other and dispatched their police officers to the other countries to set up team work groups, hence forming a strong triangle cooperative relationship.

4.3 Cross-border cooperation to global governance

Global trend

Entering the 21st century, the rapid developments of digital technology have broken the traditional borders of countries and regions, and influence the political, economic, social, and cultural patterns of every place. Millions of people have changed their life style. Moreover, the resulting influences and problems cannot be solved by a single region or country alone, because such problems have surpassed the limitation of national and regional governance.

Many transnational crimes, through the development of modern technology, also make use of high-tech, digital and network equipment as tools, which go beyond the limitation of labor and material resources. This has become a new challenge and subject threatening global security and needs to be solved by cooperating with the police of every country and region.

Cooperation mechanism of global governance

Global governance stresses network, standard, interdependence, and interagency cooperation features and focuses on establishment of mutual assistance and cooperation mechanisms. However, global governance is faced with the influences of a country's own benefit, democracy, and political policy and is different in reaction on crime action and handling method for the difference of legal system and standards. Moreover, due to the difference of professional investigation technology and equipment and severity and urgency of crime hazard, the cooperative crackdown on cross-border crime efficiency and results is weakened. Concerning the above reasons, combined with the core concept of P-P cooperation mechanism, this study tries:

► One concept:

Cross-border crime is the common problem globally in the 21st century and cannot be solved by a single country independently. Faced with such new crime trend, countries should abandon prejudices, make clear about the reality, get rid of sovereign barriers and achieve a win-win result of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefits on the basis without affecting sovereignty and organization, and negatively affecting the concept of no limitation of border and policy on crackdown on crime.

► One platform:

Currently, INTERPOL works only in sharing intelligence, assisting in arrest and repatriation of criminals. In addition, though of mutual legal agreements have been signed by related countries, the agreements outline a time-consuming process and delay the information exchange, causing loss of opportunities for investigations. Therefore, it is better to separate judicial assistance and crackdown on crimes and sign another agreement for joint crackdown on crimes. Moreover, a P-P cooperation based mechanism can be used to establish an integrated cross-region cooperative platform and set up a formal liaison unit to make both police departments use this fast and convenient channel to report the current situation of crime, assist investigation and collaborate on detection. On the other hand, they should keep in touch and cooperate with private departments and achieve coordination and cooperation by the platforms of public departments. More importantly, the P-P cooperation agreement mechanism can reduce the difference of joint participation in crackdown on crimes of every country, making participants gain practical benefits by this cooperative process, improving their incentive and laying a more solid foundation on mutual trust and cooperation.

► Four methods

Establish intelligence information exchange;
 Assist investigation and gathering of crime evidences;
 Cooperative investigation and synchronized action;
 Improve police and academic exchange.

5. CONCLUSION

As the new era of cracking down crimes globally, the 21st century witnesses the hidden, diversified, professional, organized, intelligent, and global cross-border crime patterns. Taiwan police initially let the Criminal Investigation Bureau lead police agencies and effectively crack down on fraud-based crimes by taking intelligence information integration, technology-assistance and expanded cooperative investigation as the group operation pattern, crackdown on crimes as the common objectives and establish an excellent P-P cooperative example. Subsequently, based on the Agreement signed in 2009, police of both sides use a P-P concept to work together and consecutively carried out the “0310”, “0928”, “1129” and other actions, simultaneously and comprehensively shutting down Taiwan and Mainland China fraud groups and strongholds and establishing good work experience for transnational P-P cooperation. It also proves that a P-P cooperation concept of cracking down on crimes is a common implementation that can expand from one place to many places.

Therefore, after the enforcement of the Agreement on Joint Cross-Strait Crime-Fighting and Mutual Judicial Assistance, police of both sides have joined hands to crack down on fraud-based crimes for three years. We have achieved tremendous results in combating different types of fraud cases.

On the other hand, Taiwan will be active in signing the Agreement on Combating

Transnational Crime between Taiwan and Southeast Asian Countries such as Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines and continue to promote work talks, visits and exchange to deepen mutual cooperation and trust.

If the global police can get rid of selfish departmentalism, maintain the concept of non-border limitation to crack down on crimes and take the Agreement as the precedent to actively integrate and establish partnership, they can strengthen cooperative depth and width, set up an excellent transnational police collaboration pattern and effectively control and crack down transnational crimes through mutual exchange and integration of resources.

Similarly, as to the severe transnational fraud crime problems, police forces globally must exceed the country and regional governance limitation under the global structure and gather regional organizations' power to face and solve problems together. The police forces globally should abandon prejudices, give full play to professional quality, express their work enthusiasm, work together intelligently, develop function-based P-P cooperative platforms and form connected networks of crime prevention areas, while preserving national sovereignty and organization and practicing the principle of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefits so as to promote the joint crackdown on crimes and police cooperation agreement, provide global regions with more crime prevention, demand and construct cooperative networks of global prevention of crime. It is also expected that Taiwan and Mainland China can work together to express a “Butterfly Effect”. At the ripe time, there will be a global P-P cooperation trend under the global wave in the future.