

Artificial Intelligence Analysis of Cross-Strait Cross-Border Drug Smuggling

Hong-Shin Lin¹, C.W. Chen², J. C.-Y. Chen³

¹National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

²National Kaohsiung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

³University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

**Corresponding Author: J. C.-Y. Chen, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia*

ABSTRACT

Since our country opened to the mainland to visit relatives in 1987, due to the similar geographical location and language and culture of the two sides of the strait, the complex transportation and information technology are convenient, and the folk interaction has become more frequent. Cross-border crimes between the two sides have increased and the quality has increased. Mutual legal cooperation and cooperation cannot be realized. The lawless elements have insight into such gaps, colluding with each other and conducting various types of cross-border major crimes, which seriously endanger people's lives, property safety and national security. The police on both sides of the strait are the duty of the police to combat crime and protect the lives and property of the people. Through many consultations and interactions, they have cooperated in detecting many cross-border criminal offences and contributed a lot to the social stability of the two sides and the rights and interests of the people. Drug crimes are a public crime in the world. The trend toward organization, grouping, and cross-borderization has not been able to respond to a single region. Strengthening the establishment of cross-strait exchanges of information and cooperation, is the primary goal of cross-strait drug cooperation. In particular, cross-border smuggling of drugs has been continuously updated. Only by continuously strengthening the affair of bilateral affiliation and cooperation and investigation and exchanges can we effectively prevent cross-border cross-border drug smuggling crimes and eliminate the threat of national security.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, marine management, information technology, database system.

INTRODUCTION

With the reform and opening up of the Chinese mainland, the problem of drug-related crimes has begun to spread and grow rapidly. Taiwan and mainland China are also very poisoned because of their close proximity to the land. Since 1987, the government opened up the Chinese people to visit the mainland, from the early confrontation to today's harmonious dialogue and extensive exchanges. Since the people on both sides of the strait are of the same species, ethnic habits, language and customs are similar, resulting in a number of public security problems arising from cross-strait interactions, which has led to an increasing number of cross-border crimes.

On April 26, 2009, the two sides signed the "Straits Cross-Strait Joint Crime Prevention and Mutual Assistance Agreement", which opened a new milestone for the two sides to jointly fight drug crimes. Although this cooperation model has achieved concrete results in the early stage,

it has also emerged. Many dilemmas have yet to be resolved.

The artificial intelligence based Geographic Information System (GIS) is a system designed to establish geographic information and space-related data, and to design and manage a spatial database. GIS is a cross-disciplinary subject that combines geographic information and computer technology. It simplifies specific phenomena and events, and uses digital space and other technologies to capture, update, store, query, process, analyze, and display data through computer-efficient data. The function presents the characteristics of events in geospatial and provides real-world solutions to problems.

METHODOLOGY

The Somali pirate attack has a high degree of regional clustering, and GIS has been widely used in various fields. The spatial analysis of extension has been widely applied in various fields. In the future, according to the concept of time and space, the spatial distribution layer of

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Somalia pirate attack points will be established, combined with electronic charts and natural factors (temperature, current, wave height, water depth, monsoon), visibility, wind direction, sunrise, sunset) database and objective factors (ship speed, warship patrol, international maritime sanctions, local Muslim fasting month, ship security officer execution) to analyze the

nature and hot trends of each sea area, in addition to understanding the case. In addition to the spatial information such as characteristics and distribution, it can also be used by ship owners and masters and the International Bureau to assist in the formulation of the Somali piracy anti-theft security strategy decision and reference [7].

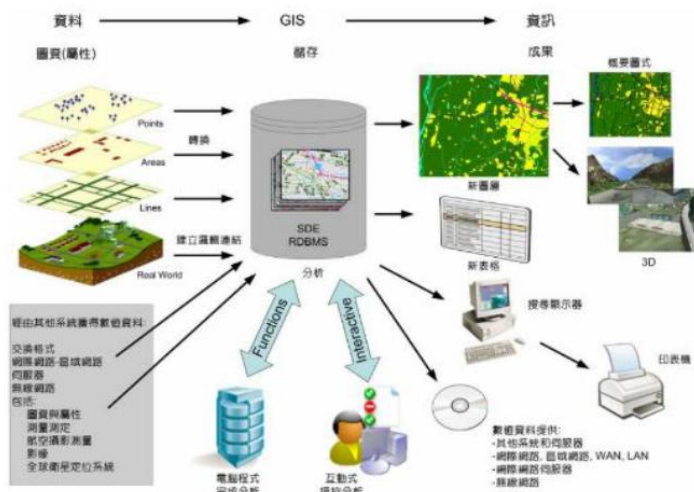


Figure 1. Geographic information system composition and spatial association

Analysis

Gold Triangle Drug Smuggling Path: China Channel

The Golden Triangle is the main producing area of opium and heroin in the world. It is also the most important source of drugs in mainland China. The transportation channel of the Golden Triangle drugs uses the Myanmar-Thailand border and the Mekong River channel to be transported overseas via Thailand. Trafficked to Guangdong, and then distributed to Hong Kong and Australia, China; and the famous "China Passage", which is to use the border line of more than 2,000 kilometers between China and Myanmar, penetrated into China through Yunnan and Guangdong, and smuggled heroin. Amphetamine is distributed to China, Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, Australia, Canada and Southeast Asia. Yunnan Province is also the most important international drug trafficking organization to transport heroin to the world due to its relationship with Myanmar and Laos (near the Golden Triangle). Channels and sources, it is estimated that about 80% of heroin has entered the mainland through Yunnan, which shows that mainland China is the most important channel for drug infiltration in the Golden Triangle.

When the southwestern border of mainland China has become an international transportation channel (China channel),

especially the important raw material for amphetamine-ephedrine, the main producing area is in mainland China, but the masters of drug production are all in Taiwan, so Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and China. The relevant drug-related criminal organizations in the mainland are engaged in cross-border cooperation, setting up factories in the southeast coast or Southeast Asia, and then smuggling them to Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. Therefore, many Taiwanese manufacturing amphetamine criminal groups have moved westward to the southeastern part of the mainland, after manufacturing from the mainland. Smuggling back to Taiwan has made mainland China a major area of Taiwanese drugs. After 2000, China has taken strict measures against Amphetamines. These security groups have gradually moved back to Taiwan or Southeast Asia, but there are still many Amphetamines flowing into Taiwan from mainland China.

The pattern of drug crimes in mainland China shows the development of collective and enterprise. The inflow of overseas processing and manufacturing technology and equipment has enabled foreign drug dealers to combine with domestic drug dealers, and foreigners have taught technology, capital, raw materials and communication equipment. The people use their contacts and geographical conditions to work

together and form a criminal organization that forms a structure of accomplice, and it also has a tendency to "same homologous guns and guns and poisons." It is even manipulated by international drug cartels or overseas drug groups. Drug trafficking organizations or members often use legal enterprises to secretly produce amphetamines and ecstasy in a sub-divisional manner. They do a preliminary processing of the drug raw materials in one place, and then carry out other steps of drug processing elsewhere, and then refine them in another place. Finished products, to avoid the monitoring and investigation of law enforcement agencies; in the transportation of drugs, the use of people's goods separation methods or mailing methods to smuggle and sell drugs; in the precursor chemicals, often use counterfeit goods name, container folder, forged purchase certificate Change the type or name of chemical precursors, evade customs inspections, and even use the Internet to conduct transactions.

DISCUSSIONS

Cross-Strait Joint Crimes against the Current Situation

Launching Cross-Border Anti-Drug Cooperation

In China, heroin and methamphetamine are mostly self-sufficient, and drug lords are in the three places on the bank. At present, domestic drug crimes have the tendency to go to the source of drugs to buy drugs, trade the goods, and continue to revamp the drug trafficking practices. In order to "retain poisonousness on the other side", it is an important means to effectively crack down on drug crimes by cutting off the source of drugs. In recent years, it has gradually established enthusiasm and cooperation in the three places, because the anti-drug work is the least politically sensitive and the urgent need of the people on the shore. It is most suitable as a business project to promote cross-strait cooperation.

Establishing a bank to combat major drug crimes

In order to effectively use and exchange drug crimes between banks, in addition to the establishment of counterparts in the bank, it is necessary to set up a two-tiered hotline for both sides to enable the high-ranking heads of the two sides to fight drug crimes. Through a dedicated pipeline to implement regular or irregular relationships, and then hold a special

meeting to provide each other with the latest drug crime dynamics and intelligence information, when it is conducive to cross-border cooperation to jointly fight crime.

Expand international cooperation and anti-drug areas

Drugs in Taiwan are mainly from outside the country. Therefore, trafficking in smuggled drugs is inevitably characterized by cross-border crimes. In Taiwan, the international criminal system of cultivation, processing, trafficking and consumption has already taken shape. It cannot be completely destroyed by domestic investigation. The drug smuggling group still uses fishing vessels and shipping containers as the bulk of the domestic drug smuggling method; the proportion of smuggling and inbound from the areas of Datun, North Korea and Vietnam is also increasing. The United States 1988 Vienna Anti-Drug Convention In the work of drug control, we should fulfill our obligation to cooperate. Although China is not a member of the United Nations, as a member of the international community, China should uphold the spirit of the Convention and expand its international cooperation.

CONCLUSIONS

With the trend of globalization, the world has moved to the global village. People from all countries have become increasingly frequent. Crimes have no borders.

Drug traffickers use transportation and communication facilities to cross the strait to operate drug crimes. Domestic suspects who are wanted for drug crimes are also suspected. By smuggling across the river or overseas by various means of transportation, we can evade legal sanctions and seriously impact our law enforcement prestige and social security.

In addition, if the Internet-related drug information is easily obtained or purchased through online mail order, the future abuse of drugs will be changed from cross-strait regionalization to globalization, and the global drug trend will be relatively grasped. In response to countermeasures and effectively establishing a national awareness of anti-drugs, it can reduce the harm of drugs to society. Combating crime is the vocation of the judiciary.

There is no border area for combating crime. In the past, due to the special political situation on both sides of the strait, criminals are easy to use

this security loop to engage in criminal activities.

Now, the "Straits Cross-Strait Joint Crime Prevention and Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement" came into effect on June 25, 2009. Cross-strait judicial security units should take this opportunity to work together to combat cross-border drug crimes and effectively break through the use of cross-border drug crimes. Criminals and criminal groups.

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