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我國駐外警察聯絡官之跨域協作
—全球治理視角之分析(口試本)

The Cross-sector collaboration of Taiwan's Police Liaison Officers: A Global Governance Perspective

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### 摘 要

在全球化導致跨境犯罪日趨嚴重的背景下,國內執法機制已不敷使用。我國因特殊的國際政治地位,自 1984 年退出國際刑警組織後,在多邊執法合作上備受對岸箝制,政府遂於 2005 年建立「駐外警察聯絡官制度」,透過與各國的雙邊合作參與國際執法領域。隨著政黨輪替,該制度的發展也會隨之調整,目前大致歷經草創期、以兩岸為重心、以國際為重心等不同階段。不變的是,我國駐外聯絡官一貫秉持「務實為本」的合作模式,透過「Police to Police」(P2P)機制建立跨境執法夥伴關係,延續務實外交概念,以爭取實質利益為首要目標。

本研究採用質性研究方法,深度訪談多位現職或前任駐外警察聯絡官、相關警政部門主管與偵查人員,據此從不同視角分析駐外聯絡官制度運作機制及其跨域協作網絡。制度創設 20 年來,駐外據點逐步增加,迄今為止派駐聯絡官在 14 個國家、16 座城市。研究發現新設駐點需求應綜合評估五大積極要件;駐點推動過程則須克服限制因素的四大消極要件。而在跨域協作方面,駐外聯絡官須與國內/外各公部門、私部門及第三部門建立綿密合作網絡,這些互動關係當中,包含正式合作機制或單純基於認同情誼的非正式協助,其中我國在私部門及第三部門協作比重明顯高於他國,這是必要且不得不的替代方案,以補強國際政治打壓下的合作缺口。

此外,研究發現駐外聯絡官制度面臨四大困境與挑戰:首先,兩岸關係的結構性因素導致國際政治打壓加劇,影響與各駐在國的雙邊警政交流與執法合作;其次,資源配置不足體現在組織編制與人力、公務預算、教育訓練、偵查工具與法令程序等多個面向,顯示政府對警政外交的重視程度尚有不足;另外,官僚主義與本位主義造成機關間產生協調困難、資訊不對稱與期望落差等問題;最後,不同駐在國在組織編制、法令制度、國情文化及貪腐問題等面向的差異性,則相當考驗駐外聯絡官的適應性與應變能力。基於上述研究發現,本文嘗試就相關問

題提出具體政策建議,期能強化我國跨境執法合作能力,有效因應全球治理下的 跨境犯罪挑戰。

關鍵詞:全球治理、跨域協作、駐外警察聯絡官、跨境犯罪、跨境執法合作

#### **Abstract**

Against the backdrop of globalization and the escalating severity of cross-border crime, domestic law enforcement mechanisms have become increasingly inadequate. Due to Taiwan's unique international political status and its exclusion from INTERPOL since 1984, the nation has faced persistent constraints in multilateral law enforcement cooperation particularly under pressure from across the Strait. In response, the government launched the Police Liaison Officer System in 2005, enabling Taiwan to participate in international policing through bilateral cooperation with partner countries. As ruling parties alternated, the system evolved through various stages, shifting from its formative phase, to a cross-strait-focused stage, and eventually toward an international orientation. Despite these transitions, Taiwan's liaison officers have consistently adhered to a pragmatic approach centered on "Police-to-Police" (P2P) partnerships—an extension of pragmatic diplomacy aimed at maximizing substantive national interests.

This research adopts a qualitative methodology, drawing on in-depth interviews with current and former police liaison officers, senior law enforcement officials, and criminal investigators to examine the operational mechanisms and cross-sectoral collaboration networks embedded within the system. Over the past two decades, the number of liaison posts has gradually increased, with officers now stationed in 14 countries across 16 cities. Findings suggest that five enabling conditions must be comprehensively evaluated when selecting new deployment locations, while four constraining factors must be overcome to successfully establish each post. In terms of cross-sectoral collaboration, liaison officers are required to build dense networks involving domestic and international actors from the public, private, and third sectors. These interactions encompass both formal cooperative frameworks and informal assistance rooted in shared values or interpersonal trust. Notably, Taiwan's reliance on private and third-sector cooperation is significantly higher than that of other states—a strategic necessity to bridge the gaps caused by international diplomatic suppression.

Furthermore, the study identifies four major institutional challenges confronting the system. First, structural tensions in cross-strait relations have led to intensified political isolation, undermining bilateral police cooperation with host countries. Second, insufficient resource allocation is evident across various domains, including organizational staffing, fiscal support, professional training, investigative tools, and legal procedures—reflecting a broader lack of government prioritization for police diplomacy. Third, bureaucratic rigidity and departmentalism have resulted in poor interagency coordination, information asymmetries, and mismatched expectations. Lastly,

the diversity of political, legal, cultural, and corruption-related conditions across host countries presents a formidable challenge to liaison officers' adaptability and situational judgment.

In light of these findings, this thesis offers concrete policy recommendations aimed at strengthening Taiwan's cross-border law enforcement capabilities and enhancing its capacity to respond to the complex challenges of transnational crime under global governance.

Keywords: Global Governance, Cross-sectoral Collaboration, Police Liaison Officers,

Cross-border Crime, Transnational Law Enforcement Cooperation

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