



Study on the Prevention and Control Mechanism for Minors' Involvement in Telecom and Online Fraud

--Based on the Law of the People's Republic of China on Combating Telecom and Online Fraud

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Abstract. In the background of the rapid increase in the number of crimes involving minors in Telecom and Online Fraud and the implementation of the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law, this paper summarizes the status quo, characteristics, and causes of the crimes of Telecom and Online Fraud committed by minors based on quantitative analyses of 68 adjudicatory documents and 83 minor defendants, and through interviews with people in the field of specialization and analyses of the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law Deepening the empirical research, the final study concluded that the criminal subject's factors, weakness of family education and induced social environment led to minors' involvement in Telecom and Online Fraud. The study finally constructed a set of realistic preventive and control mechanisms for minors' involvement in Telecom and Online Fraud in four dimensions, namely, crime prevention, crime supervision, crime governance, legislative prevention, and control.

Keywords: Minors; Telecom and Online Fraud; Cybercrime; Law of the People's Republic of China against Telecom and Online Fraud.

1 Introduction

On 2 September 2022, the Law of the People's Republic of China against Telecom and Online Fraud was passed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and has been in force since 1 December 2022. As a "small cut" law against Telecom and Online Fraud, the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law embodies the characteristics of "small, fast, and agile" legislation. By increasing publicity and penalties, enhancing the responsibility of the main body of prevention and control, and implementing multi-directional legal responsibility, the Law achieves precise and severe crackdowns on Telecom and Online Fraud and prevents them from the source.

With the rapid development of today's digital economy, the Internet penetration rate of minors tends to be saturated. Minors are not yet mature in mind, weak resistance to temptation and other factors make them very easy to become the target of

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Telecom and Online Fraud gangs and become the perpetrators of Telecom and Online Fraud. With the promulgation of the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law, the state's crackdown on Telecom and Online Fraud is completing the transformation from backdoor crackdown to front-end prevention, and this paper will combine the legislative ideas and specific measures of the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law to study the status quo and causes of the participation of minors in Telecom and Online Fraud and to build corresponding prevention and control mechanisms.

2 Analysis of the Current Situation

2.1 Status of Minors Involved in Telecom and Online Fraud

1. Increased Penetration of Offenses Involving Telecom and Online Fraud

According to the "Work of Prosecutor in Combating and Managing Telecom and Online Fraud and its Associated Crimes (2023)" released by the Supreme People's Procuratorate¹, the number of minors involved in the crime has risen by 68% year-on-year, and some minors have even become the organizers of Telecom and Online Fraud crimes. It is also due to the low age, the minors' weak ability to screen information, blindly following the actions of fraud gangs, and the crimes involving telecom fraud show a high degree of randomness.

2. Increased and Broader Participation

On the one hand, minors are susceptible to abetting, luring, and coercion by fraud gangs due to their immaturity and weak self-protection ability. The judicial organs of the Telecom and Online Fraud offenses committed by minors mostly adopt light, mitigated punishment or conditional non-prosecution and other lenient criminal policies, laying a hidden danger of criminal teams using minors to commit crimes. On the other hand, underage suspects use the identity of their peers, knowing the psychology of minors, the type of crime is constantly enriched, such as the construction of false orders to cheat the shipping insurance and return payments, and to become the masterminds of the Telecom and Online Fraud.

3. Low Cost and Simplicity of Offenses

Minors involved in Telecom and Online Fraud offenses are mainly in the position of accessories, minors involved in Telecom and Online Fraud information screening ability is weak, easy to fall into the trap of fraud gangs. At the same time, the current Telecom and Online Fraud criminal chain in the network black and grey industry continues to develop, for the minors involved in crimes of Telecom and Online Fraud provide the material supply, technical support, and so on. Software and fraud tools are easy to learn and easy to use so that minors involved in Telecom and Online Fraud threshold is lowered, such as the new GOIP equipment only needs two mobile phones, and an audio line can be networked to achieve remote control to make a phone call, the technical threshold is greatly reduced.

2.2 Status of Implementation of the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law

1. Completing the Shift From Ex Post Facto to Front-end Prevention

Telecom and Online Fraud crime is different from traditional crime, with anonymity and concealment, the real-name system of Internet users makes some minors use the ID number of their parents or unfamiliar adults to register, and the public security authorities are too passive and rigid in the crackdown on ex post facto liability. The Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law does not merely pursue responsibility after the crime, but strengthens prevention before the crime, forming a front-end preventive mechanism through the responsibilities of telecommunications businesses, financial institutions, Internet service providers, and other main bodies, which makes up for the inadequacy of the after-the-fact crackdown model.

2. Improving the Interface Between Administrative Law and Criminal Regulation

Convergence of execution and punishment is a system of power operation, clear administrative power, and judicial power while maintaining a certain degree of modesty. ²The Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law not only provides for criminal liability, but also sets administrative penalties in Chapter 6 for subjects who violate the obligation to curb crime, clarifying the legal consequences of non-compliance and negligence, on the other hand, it also clarifies the boundaries between the execution and punishment, and builds a mechanism for the convergence of execution and punishment in the field of anti-fraud.

3. Building a Chain-linked Comprehensive Governance System

The Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law focuses on comprehensive governance, guiding relevant market players to work together to build a long-term mechanism, forming a comprehensive governance system that is guaranteed by crime prevention, front-end prevention, and legal liability³, and using the law to form prevention-orientated, multi-party governance with the participation of the public outside of special operations to combat Telecom and Online Fraud on a day-to-day basis.

2.3 Status of Prevention and Control Mechanisms for Minors Involved in Telecom and Online Fraud

1. Difficult to Combat Governance With Precision

Currently, improving the awareness of minors about Telecom and Online Fraud is mostly through anti-fraud propaganda and other publicity methods, for some particular fraud types, public security authorities and other regulatory bodies also have corresponding technical measures. However, due to the continuous updating of the means of Telecom and Online Fraud, no longer limited to two cards, but the development of APP with fraudulent functions, minors into the network to a deepening degree, how to timely update the fight against measures has become the key.

In addition, with the anti-fraud propaganda deeply rooted in people's hearts, some minors can realize that they are involved in Telecom and Online Fraud, but are still subject to the criminal law's tolerant attitude towards minors and the relevant law's low punishment, and take the risk. For the suspected two cards, accounts, and other violations of the implementation of administrative fines, deterrence is not strong enough. How to achieve the precise prevention and control of juveniles involved in Telecom and Online Fraud offenses is the goal of building prevention and control mechanisms.

2. Protection of Rights and Interests to be Strengthened

Prosecutors take a prudent and tolerant attitude towards minors involved in Telecom and Online Fraud offenses, always implementing the principle of education as the mainstay and punishment as a supplement, paying attention to analyzing the degree of knowledge and the identification of the principal and accessory in dealing with cases of minors involved in Telecom and Online Fraud offenses, and applying conditional non-prosecution or proposing lenient sentencing under the law, to maximize the salvation of minors who have lost their way and to leave a channel for them to return to society.

However, the protection of the rights and interests of minors should not only be limited to the aftermath of the recovery of responsibility and return to society stage but should be more concerned about raising the awareness of minors against Telecom and Online Fraud offenses, so that minors refuse to participate in the implementation of the source of Telecom and Online Fraud.

3. Poor Model of Collaborative Governance

Involving multiple subjects to jointly build a mechanism for preventing and controlling juvenile offenders involved in Telecom and Online Fraud is a future development trend, not only for the physical and mental health of minors but also for building a harmonious society. At present, all subjects are aware of their obligations and responsibilities, and actively participate in the prevention and control work, and information-sharing mechanisms and communication channels have been established between various departments. However, the collaborative governance model should not be limited to opposite cooperation but should be jointly and collaboratively involved in the governance of minors involved in Telecom and Online Fraud, and establish an all-round governance mechanism.

3 Analysis of Causes

Minors involved in Telecom and Online Fraud crime is a typical criminal phenomenon in today's society, and to explain the causes of the crime, it is necessary to analyze it with scientific theories. This paper intends to use the "containment theory"⁴ as a research perspective, combined with the case study method, interview method, and other empirical research methods, to understand the formation mechanism of minors

involved in Telecom and Online Fraud crime. We eventually find that the phenomenon of this crime is caused by the internal factors of minors themselves, superimposed on the external factors of weak family education and social environment-inducing factors.

3.1 Minors' Factors

1. Immaturity of Mind and Weak Capacity for Discernment

Most of the minors who commit Telecom and Online Fraud offenses are relatively young, their minds have not yet developed and matured, and their ability to distinguish right from wrong in the face of unfamiliarity is weak, making it easy for them to embark on the path of law-breaking and crime. By searching and analyzing the 68 relevant cases on the Judicial Opinions of China, it can be seen that minors are mostly involved in Telecom and Online Fraud gangs in an accessory manner. Minors are at puberty, weak in inner emotional control, and in the stage of the rapid emergence of self-consciousness and independent meaning⁵, but the immaturity of their minds will also make them too eager to grow up, and their hearts are sensitive and fragile, and this contradictory state of mind makes their ability to distinguish weak, and it is easy for them to take the risk when facing temptation and make deviant behavior.

2. Low Level of Education and Legal Awareness

It was found that a significant proportion of minors engaged in Telecom and Online Fraud had a low level of education, which led to their low legal awareness and the fact that they had committed illegal and criminal activities without being aware of it. Through quantitative analysis of cases, it was found that 78.31% of the minor defendants in Telecom and Online Fraud cases had an education level of less than high school education, and more than half of them had junior high school education. Combined with China's national situation of nine-year compulsory education popularization, it can be seen that many minor offenders did not choose to continue their studies, missing an important point in legal education, which is also supported by the author's interviews with prosecutors. The low level of education makes many minors not know or have a half-understanding of the law, and are unable to accurately judge whether their behavior constitutes the crime of Telecom and Online Fraud.

3. Low Social Experience and Lack of Awareness of Prevention

Most of the juvenile offenders involved in Telecom and Online Fraud are not well acquainted with the world and are exploited because of a lack of precautionary awareness in the face of the criminals who lure them into committing crimes. In practice, on the one hand, case analysis can show that more than half of the underage offenders of Telecom and Online Fraud are school dropouts and unemployed, with more difficult economic conditions, which prompts them to face the temptation of money brought about by the crime, and ultimately choose to take risks for material enjoyment. On the other hand, minors who are studying at school live in the protective circle of their parents and schools for a long time, have insufficient social experience,

and have a simpler mindset, which makes it easy for them to relax their vigilance against strangers and unfamiliar things, and to suffer from cybercrime and become criminals.

3.2 Weaknesses in Family Education

1. Chronic Lack of Family Education

Family education is the cornerstone of minors' education. Once family education is absent for a long period, it will have an irreversible adverse effect on the physical and mental health of minors. Through case analysis and interviews with professionals, the author found that the proportion of minors involved in crime in single-parent families or families with left-behind children is much higher than in other general families. This is also confirmed by a survey conducted by the Beijing Haidian District People's Court in December 2012 on 1,000 juvenile offenders in custody. The reason for this is that the elders in single-parent families are likely to neglect their children's family education due to the pressures of urban life, while the intergenerational parenting that left-behind children receive results in them being in a long-term "custodial" state, unable to receive stable and abundant family education and sensitization. Both of these situations lead to a long-term lack of family education, which in turn leads to the development of withdrawn and extreme personalities among minors, and the chances of them becoming marginal urban youths or even problem youths increase dramatically.

2. Inadequate Family Education

Inadequate family education is an important reason why minors embark on the path of crime; simple and violent education, family spoiling, and indulgence make minors prone to cognitive deviation.⁶ They are two extremes, both have an important impact on the deviant behavior of minors. As the interview prosecutor pointed out, many of the families of the minor defendants of Telecom and Online Fraud are using violence to educate, and this kind of violence does not only include physical violence but also includes verbal violence. Violence in the way of education to treat the symptoms but not the root cause, very easy to let the minor under heavy pressure to produce psychological distortion, and at the same time cause the communication between family members to be limited, so that the family can not play the role of preventing, stopping minors involved in Telecom and Online Fraud crime firewall. Coddling education is the same reason, coddling is in the name of love harm, parental indulgence, and tolerance make the family education to stop the path of crime blocked, minors in the coddling under the behavior of unrestrained, resulting in the participation of Telecom and Online Fraud related illegal and criminal behaviors to breed unchecked.

3. Weak Family Support

Article 1058 of our Civil Code stipulates that both spouses share the obligation to raise, educate, and protect their minor children. The fulfillment of parents' obligations to their children reflects the strength of family support. It has been found that many

underage offenders of Telecom and Online Fraud receive insufficient support from their families, mainly in the form of insufficient economic support and emotional support. Firstly, in terms of economic support, the nature of Telecom and Online Fraud offenses is an economic crime, and most underage offenders commit crimes because their families are in poor economic conditions, they have dropped out of school at a young age to work, and they face difficulties in their lives. Secondly, in terms of emotional support, the overall introverted and inexpressive educational characteristics of Chinese-style family education are particularly evident in some families, resulting in minors being unwilling and unable to obtain emotional support from their parents, which is very likely to lead to minors experiencing such emotions as low self-esteem, approval-seeking, and excitement-seeking, which will promote them to seek help from outside, and, in extreme cases, to commit criminal acts to satisfy these emotional needs.

3.3 Socio-environmental Predisposing Factors

1. Inadequate Relevant Laws and Regulations

China's criminal law system divides criminal responsibility by the age of criminal responsibility, with education as the main focus and punishment as a supplement for underage offenders. At the level of criminal legislation, according to China's Criminal Law, minors under the age of 16 who commit Telecom and Online Fraud are not criminally liable, but there are currently many minors under the age of 16 who have learned a certain amount of legal knowledge through society and the Internet, and if they take advantage of the legal gaps to commit criminal acts, it is detrimental to the stability of society. At the level of criminal justice, most judicial authorities hold a very tolerant attitude towards minors involved in Telecom and Online Fraud. Some scholars are also concerned about this juvenile crime legislation and judicial model, pointing out that the excessive protection of the law for minors who commit crimes will play a reverse role in encouraging them to commit crimes, which in turn will become an important cause of minors' recidivism.⁷In this regard, at a time when the information is well developed, the provisions of the law on the age of criminal responsibility for the subject of Telecom and Online Fraud offenses do not conform to China's national conditions, and promote an increase in the number of offenses.

2. Highly Seductive Nature of Telecom and Online Fraud Offenses

Telecom and Online Fraud have characteristics such as strong organization, high concealment, and rapid changes in means, which makes this category of crime show strong seductive qualities in the development of criminal gangs, and thus many minors have been developed to become members of fraud criminal gangs. For example, through the analysis of relevant cases in which minors were involved, it can be obtained that criminal groups and joint crimes accounted for 89.16% of the total case-load, and the proportion of minors as accessories was 66.26%. In addition to the characteristics of gang crime, the types of crimes in which minors participate in Telecom and Online Fraud are also characterized by simple operation, organizational induce-

ment, and concealment. For example, in most of the Crimes of aiding information network criminal activities, minors only need to provide a bank card to obtain a few hundred money, and the operation is so simple and covert that many minors, including their parents, do not understand that such behavior constitutes a crime.

3. There are Still Gaps in Social Regulation

With the development and change of the Internet age, there have been numerous cases of Internet chaos, which have exacerbated the deterioration of the Internet environment. This network chaos has even become a "fast track" for minors to commit Telecom and Online Fraud.⁸Teacher Chen, the subject of the interview, pointed out that nowadays there are all kinds of confession walls in schools, which are initially designed to let children have a place to express their thoughts, but in reality, criminals are recruiting some so-called "like-minded" students through the Internet, which has produced a bad impact. From this, we can see that information on the Internet is mixed, and there is no information filtering or grading of information on the Internet, and the "underage mode" introduced by some APPs has a single function, which is unable to play the role of truly filtering information that is unfavorable to minors. In addition, according to some people in judicial practice, although the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law has been introduced, banks, financial institutions, and other market players have not strictly implemented the relevant precautionary measures, and the relevant judicial personnel can still find a lot of problems that need to be improved and implemented in practice, such as telecommunication organizations giving minors cards without strictly implementing the rules of consent of the guardian, which has resulted in a dereliction of responsibility for the work of anti-fraud.

4 Construction of Prevention and Control Mechanism of Telecom and Online Fraud of Minors

4.1 Establish Preventive Mechanisms for Minors Themselves

1. Universal Preventive Mechanisms for Minors

Because of characteristics such as weak self-control and low crime costs, minors are more likely to participate in Telecom and Online Fraud offenses, so a universal prevention mechanism should be established for minors. Minors are still mentally immature and are susceptible to crimes committed by the interference of undesirable information on the Internet, for this reason, it is possible to research and develop network protection software for minors or adopt other security protection technical measures, and strengthen the supervision of bars, Internet cafes and other places to prevent them from the source; In addition, the Criminal Law provides for lighter penal responsibility for crimes committed by minors, especially since the cost of Telecom and Online Fraud crimes is lower, therefore it should be clearly defined penal responsibility, for the seriousness minors to be punished by crime treatment, for the less serious minors to be sheltered correctional, from the cost to prevent crime⁹; Finally, the school, the family, the community should be jointly involved in the minors of

the crime prevention work, through the legal system, vice principal, growth of the tutor system, and other forms of educational activities to carry out a full range of legal propaganda, and incorporate the content interpretation of telegraphic fraud methods into the ideological and political courses of compulsory education, and carry out all-round prevention.

2. Special Preventive Mechanisms for Potential Juvenile Offenders of Telecom And Online Fraud

Potential juvenile Telecom and Online Fraudsters have more characteristics than ordinary minors and require the establishment of a special preventive mechanism for them. ¹⁰First, a graded prevention system should be established for different types of behavior, adopting the policy of "intervention for bad behavior, correction for serious bad behavior, and special correction for violation of criminal law", with school discipline measures for minors with bad behavior, and minors with serious bad behavior sent to special schools for education; Second, focus on the application of digital technology to juvenile delinquency, establish an information-sharing and crime warning mechanism for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, and set up platforms such as the Guangdong Province's 12355 Comprehensive Youth Service Platform to receive inquiries about Telecom and Online Fraud involving minors¹¹; finally, prevent recidivism of Telecom and Online Fraud among minors, by introducing psychological counselling mechanisms and people's jurors, and helping minors to repent of their crimes through education and by hiring professionals to help them with their behavior and hiring professionals to analyze the causes of Telecom and Online Fraud and summarize prevention recommendations.

4.2 Build a Front-end Prevention Mechanism for Market Players

The Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law takes front-end prevention as its core means of comprehensive and source management and establishes a set of front-end prevention mechanisms organized by the government, led by the public security authorities, supervised by the competent industry authorities, and carried out by the three types of market entities (see Figure 1 for the specific mechanisms), to control the crime of Telecom and Online Fraud in an all-round manner. Because minors are less capable of self-control and more in need of supervision by market entities, it is extremely important to build a front-end prevention mechanism for minors.

Firstly, because of the low cost of crime, minors are more likely to participate in Telecom and Online Fraud by using calling cards to send fraudulent text messages, so telecommunications businesses should strengthen the supervision of underage users. The real identities of telephone users are registered to determine whether they are underage users and to focus on monitoring underage users, verifying the number of telephone cards, and sharing information risks; In addition, the blocking and interception and traceability checking of number-altering telephone calls are carried out, and minors are found to be blocked on time when they use illegal equipment.

Secondly, the offense of aiding information network activities is the type of offense that involves the highest number of minors, and therefore financial supervision is very important. However, many banks and other financial institutions do not strictly distinguish between minors and non-minors and do not impose special restrictions on minors' ability to obtain bank cards. Therefore, financial institutions should do a good job of due diligence on their customers, clarify the reasons for underage users to obtain cards, conduct research and impose quantitative restrictions, monitor and prevent and control suspicious transactions on underage accounts, and take measures such as emergency stop payments and rapid freezing of funds involved in the case.

In addition, the Internet is the main area of activity for minors and is one of the tools used by minors in Telecom and Online Fraud. However, the Internet environment is particularly complex and needs to be controlled. Internet operators need to account for real-name authentication to distinguish between underage accounts and adult accounts, fraud-related abnormal account verification and processing, minors engaged in fraud-related support to help activities to detect and dispose of, and fraud-related information risks transferred promptly.

Finally, the role of the public security authorities, which have the lead responsibility, and the three competent departments, which have the responsibility for supervision, should not be overlooked. The public security authorities should improve their working mechanisms, do a good job of researching and judging Telecom and Online Fraud techniques, set up early warning and dissuasion systems for Telecom and Online Fraud by minors implement temporary risk measures, and carry out international police cooperation on cross-border network fraud by minors; the competent telecommunication authorities, the competent financial authorities, and the competent Internet authorities should supervise and inspect the work of the subordinate authorities and make improvements on time.

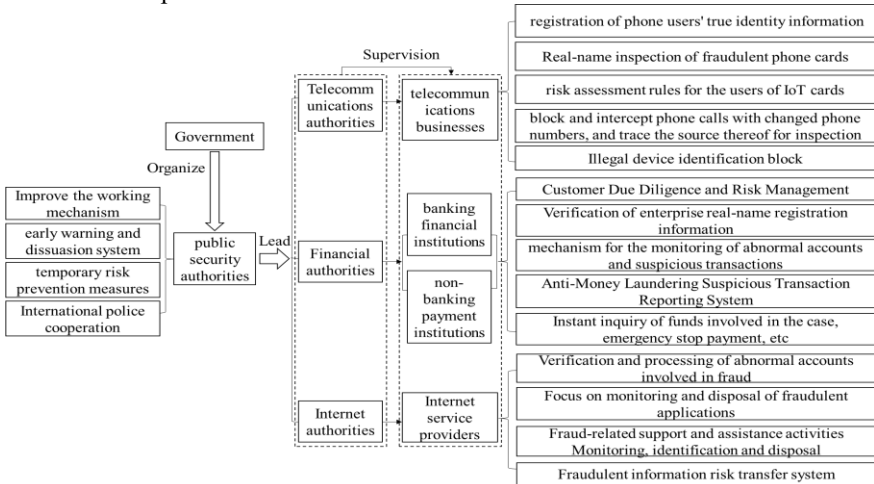


Fig. 1. Construction of the front-end prevention mechanism of the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law

4.3 Integrate Multiple Actors to Establish a Synergistic Governance Mechanism

The government, family, school, society, public security authorities, procuratorates, and courts are the key seven subjects in the Law on the Protection of Minors, and they are also the key subjects in the governance of juvenile Telecom and Online Fraud, and they are the kernel of the collaborative governance of the Law on Combating Telecom and Online Fraud.

First of all, the government should implement the main responsibility, build a perfect legal system to prevent juvenile Telecom and Online Fraud, improve the construction of special schools and do a good job of convergence, and organize a "net" campaign regularly; families should do a good job of supervision, understand the characteristics of the growth of minors, pay attention to the psychological health of minors, and find that the risk of involving in fraud and communicate promptly to dissuade; Schools should improve teacher training mechanisms, strengthen rule of law teachers, and establish a home-school cooperation mechanism; society should perform as the role of the "neutral third party" in extensive supervision, carry out rule of law propaganda in conjunction with the characteristics of Telecom and Online Fraud among minors, and perform as the role of social workers in psychological interventions, social investigations, and educational corrections.¹²

Secondly, in addition to leading the supervision of market entities, the fight against Telecom and Online Fraud is also an important responsibility of the public security authorities, and responsibilities should be implemented. Public security authorities should unite relevant functional departments, establish a "public security + school + parents + society" four-in-one mechanism, actively carry out minors to help teach and standardize the rule of law education team; Do a good job of electronic visits to minors involved in fraud risks and return visits to key risk groups promptly to curb crimes from the middle end; Strengthen the management and control of key jurisdictions, and actively carry out telecommunications and network fraud rectification activities to combat crimes; Use digital technology to build databases and take the lead in setting up a unified big data platform for the management of juvenile delinquency.¹³

Finally, the courts and procuratorates play a crucial role in the management of juvenile Telecom and Online Fraud offenses by playing the role of trial supervision. They should adhere to the policy of "education, probation and salvation" and the principle of "education as the priority, punishment as a supplement" in dealing with cases involving minors, such as the Procuratorate can make a decision not to prosecute minors with less serious criminal circumstances and less subjective malice; Give full play to the subjective initiative of the judiciary, dig deeper into the criminal motivation of minors involved in fraud, the Procuratorate can prosecute minors whose families lack family supervision and issue a family education order for these families, crack down on bars and Internet cafes with the help of public interest litigation system, and the court should carry out psychological counselling and education for the minors involved in the cases in a timely manner; Fully cooperate with various departments, and improve the system of linking up the implementation of penalties; In

the process of trial supervision, take different corrective programs to help the minors involved in the cases, in order to comprehensively integrate different minor characteristics.

4.4 Improve the Current Legal System of Telecom and Online Fraud of Minors

With the implementation of Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud law, China has now formed a more complete legal system for Telecom and Online Fraud. Telecom and Online Fraud have begun to infiltrate the juvenile group, however, the system has not yet been perfected, and therefore there is an urgent need to improve the current legal system.

China's legal system on juvenile Telecom and Online Fraud can be divided into vertical system and horizontal system(the specific system is shown in Table 1), the vertical system consists of legal documents with different levels of effectiveness, and the horizontal system refers to the different institutional systems formed according to the characteristics of juvenile Telecom and Online Fraud subdivided into areas.¹⁴

Table 1. The legal system of underage Telecom and Online Fraud in China

Vertical system	Legislation	Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, Law against Telecom and Online Fraud, Criminal Law, Law on the Promotion of Family Education, Law on the Protection of Minors
	Administrative regulation	Regulations on the Internet Protection of Minors
	Departmental regulations and local legislation	Regulations on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in Guangdong Province, etc.
Horizontal system	There is only a horizontal legal system for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, subdivided into four areas: the system of crime prevention education, the system of intervention for delinquent behavior, the system of correction for serious delinquent behavior, and the system of recidivism prevention	

In terms of the vertical system, there is no specific law on the prevention and control of Telecom and Online Fraud offenses by minors; at present, the governance of Telecom and Online Fraud involving minors still relies on the provisions of the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law; however, much of this law is merely a reiteration and re-norming of the cybersecurity responsibilities contained in the Penal Code and the Cybersecurity Law, and it does not address the substantive issues in practice. In addition, the relevant administrative regulations legislation is weak, currently only supported by the Regulations for the Protection of Minors on the Internet, but this regulation focuses on network protection, with very limited reference to Telecom and

Online Fraud involving minors. Therefore, in terms of the vertical system, China should further clarify the responsibilities of each main body under the implementation of the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law, and provide for special administrative regulations to govern underage Telecom and Online Fraud.

China has not yet established a horizontal system of juvenile Telecom and Online Fraud, the relevant system can only refer to the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency Law, which is not conducive to combating crime. The author believes that it is possible to refer to the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency Law, the Family Education Promotion Law, and the Regulations on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency of various places to establish a prevention system involving juvenile Telecom and Online Fraud; to refer to the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law to establish a front-end prevention system involving juvenile Telecom and Online Fraud; and to refer to the Protection of Juveniles Law and the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law to establish a collaborative governance system involving juvenile Telecom and Online Fraud. Underage telecom fraud was subdivided into three areas, a horizontal legal system was established, and a feedback mechanism was set up based on new issues that might arise in practice.

5 Conclusion

This paper analyzes the status quo from the current situation of minors involved in Telecom and Online Fraud, the implementation of the Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law, and the construction of the relevant prevention and control mechanism in three aspects, and finds that the generation of the relevant criminal phenomenon is the product of the mutual cross-influence of the minors themselves, family education, social supervision, and other factors through the case analysis method and the interview method. And accordingly analyzed the prevention and control mechanism of minors involved in Telecom and Online Fraud: In crime prevention and management, it is necessary to build its prevention mechanism from the main body, and through the combination of the "Anti-Telecom and Online Fraud Law" to build the front-end preventive mechanism, the comprehensive power of multi-party main body to establish a coordinated governance mechanism, improve the current legal system of juvenile Telecom and Online Fraud, and other measures in hopes of perfecting the current research and help judicial practice.

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