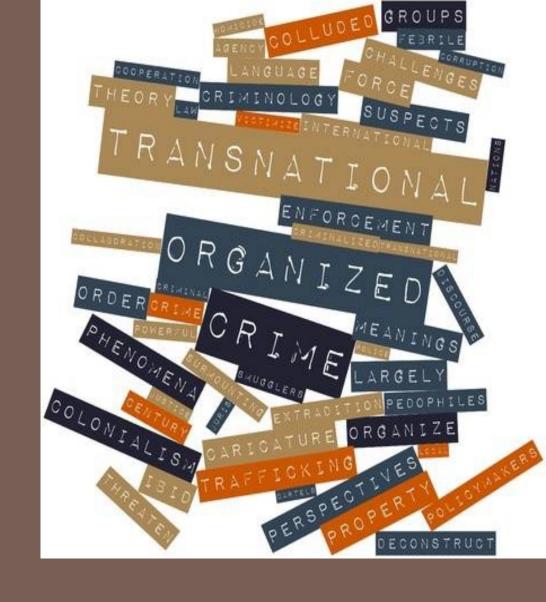
IREb1007

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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On the Agenda for Today

Terrorism

- Definitions
- Typology & Scope
- Organized Crime vs. Terrorists
- Domestic vs. Global Terrorism
- Past Attacks

Transnational OrganizedCrime

- Definition
- Contemporary Transnational Crime
- Typology & Scope, groups, operating techniques
- Regional perspective
- TOC groups

Definitions



UN => Any act "intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants with the purpose of intimidating a population or compelling a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act"

US => Activities that (A) involve **violent acts**/acts dangerous to human life that are a **violation** of the **criminal laws** of the US or of any State ... (B) appear to be intended:

- (i) to intimidate/coerce a civilian population;
- (ii) to **influence** the **policy** of a government by intimidation/coercion; or
- (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by **mass destruction**, **assassination**, or **kidnapping** ...

EU => Criminal offences against persons & property which given their nature/context, may seriously damage a country/international organization where committed with the aim of: seriously intimidating a population; unduly compelling a government or international organization to perform/abstain from performing any act; or seriously destabilizing or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country/international organization

Definitions



Common Themes:

- Type => Criminal Acts of violence
- Motivation => Politically motivated
- Target => Civilians/governments
- Modus Operandi/Tactic => Inducing fear, intimidation, coercion
- Goal => Influence governmental decision-making
- Often Premeditated
- Agent => Terrorist acts are committed by a non-state actor, not during a war



Typology and Scope



- Types of terrorism =>
 - State-Sponsored terrorism: Terrorist acts financed by a state/government
 - Political terrorism: Used by one political faction against another
 - Limited political terrorism: One time only plot to make a political/ideological statement (i.e., to protest a policy/action)
 - Anarchists/Dissent terrorism: Rebels, acting against their government
 - Religious terrorism: Perpetrated by religiously motivated groups
- Scope of action => Domestic vs. International/transnational

Organized Crime vs. Terrorists

- Terrorism is (often organized), criminal act that employs violence. Its uniqueness concerns the offender's motivation
- Organized Criminal Groups => Groups that through their activities seek to obtain a
 financial or other material benefit
 - Primarily for selfish, personal goals
- Terrorism
 - The violence is ultimately employed for political purposes
- Activities of terrorists and organized criminal groups can overlap
 - E.g., when terrorists use organized crime activity to fund their political objectives

Domestic vs. Global Terrorism

Domestic terrorism involves groups whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of

the government without foreign involvement

Confined to the territory of the state

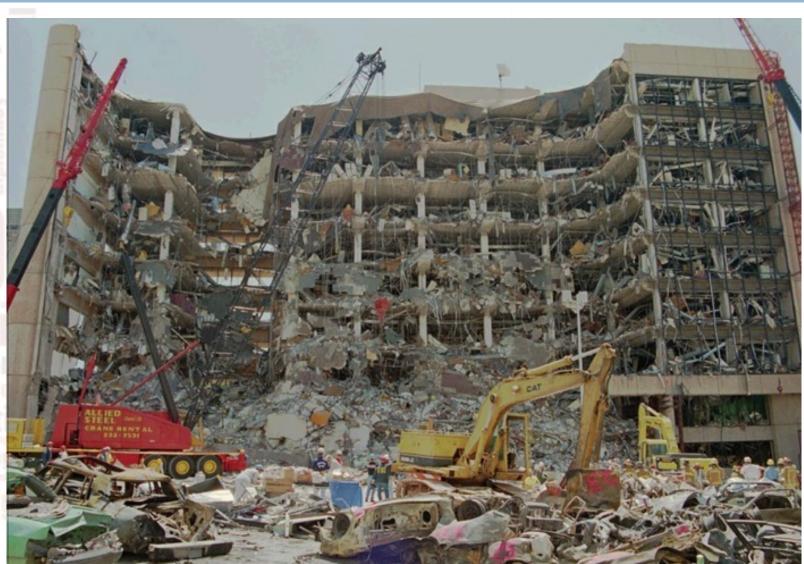
- April 1995 => Oklahoma City bombing
 - American militia movement sympathizer Timothy
 McVeigh built a massive homemade bomb
 - Concealed in a rental truck, the **bomb** exploded near the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City
 - Claimed the lives of 168, injuring over 680
 - Deadliest terrorist assault in the US until 9/11



Oklahoma City Bombing Before and after







Domestic vs. Global Terrorism

- Global/International Terrorism
 - Unlawful force/violence by an individual or group that has a connection to a foreign power +
 - Targeting persons or property +
 - Aimed at intimidating or coercing a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, to further political or social objectives
 - The activities transcend national boundaries



Past Attacks

- 1995, Tokyo => Sarin Chemical attack in the underground train
 - Killed 13, injured hundreds
 - Óm-širinkjó (Aum Shinrikyo) doomsday cult
- 2004, Madrid => Train bombing, occurred 3 days before the general elections, committed by Al-Qaida
 - 10 bombs exploded in four trains in + around Atocha Station in the city's center
- 2005, London => 4 Suicide bombs
 - Explosions in 3 London Underground trains, killing 39,
 a bomb detonated in a bus killed 13, over 700 people injured
 - Committed by Al-Qaida



Transnational Crime

- "Offenses whose inception, prevention and/or direct or indirect effects involve more than one country" (UN,1995)
 - Territory based definition
 - A single perpetrator/loosely organized group engaging in transnational criminal activities
- <u>Transnational Organized Crime (TOC)</u> => Well-organized criminal operations that cross national boundaries
- No single, universally agreed upon definition of Transnational organized groups due do their extent, diverse activities, structure

Contemporary Transnational Crime

Transnational crime ranges from simple fraudulent email & phishing schemes perpetrated globally, to illegal trafficking in people, organs, illicit drugs, etc.

NOT a modern phenomenon, yet transnational crime has emerged as one of the

most pressing security challenges of the early 21st century

- What is new about transnational crime?
 - Scope of activity => Broad & diversified
 - Magnitude => Global impact



Contemporary Transnational Crime

- Major enablers/supporters of the rise of transnational organized crime in contemporary times:
 - Globalization: Distance and boundaries have almost become a non-issue + globalization of the economy
 - Improved communications technology & seamless electronic environment
 - Open borders for trade and travel
 - Emerging democracies
- Transnational Organized Crime as a security threat (globally, multi aspects)
 - Destructive impact on governance, anti-corruption, economic development, trade
 - Violations of human rights
 - Deforestation and unsustainable natural-resource extraction

Typology & Scope of TOC

Transnational Organized crime involves 2 types of activity:

- Provision of illicit goods + services
- Infiltration of legitimate business

Criminal Activities:



CURRENCY COUNTERFEITING



CYBERCRIME
Child sexual exploitation
Cyber-dependent crimes
Payment card fraud



DRUG PRODUCTION TRAFFICKING AND DISTRIBUTION



FRAUD
Excise fraud
Investment fraud
Mass marketing fraud
Payment order fraud
Value Added Tax fraud



ILLICIT WASTE TRAFFICKING



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CRIME



MIGRANT SMUGGLING



ORGANISED PROPERTY CRIME



SPORTS CORRUPTION



TRAFFICKING OF ENDANGERED SPECIES

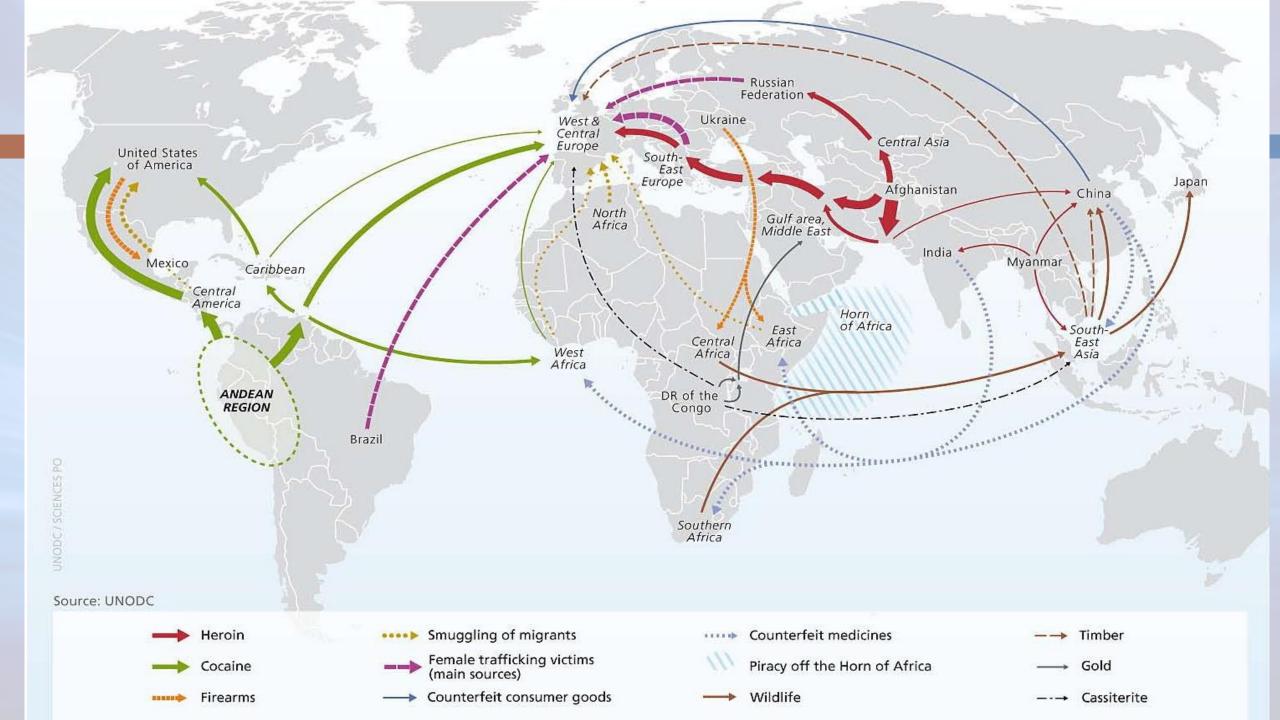


TRAFFICKING OF FIREARMS



TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

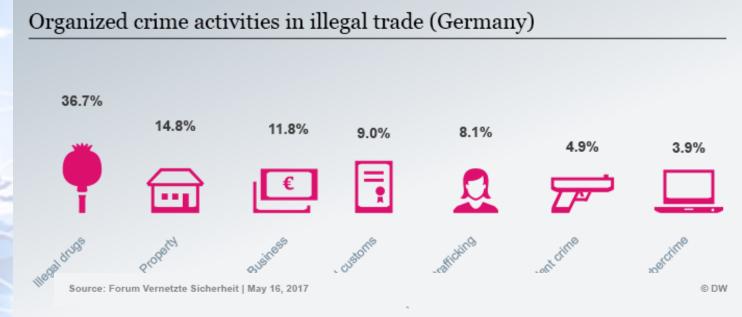
Corruption, money laundering, Illegal gambling, Prostitution, Piracy



TOC in a Regional Perspective

Europe =>

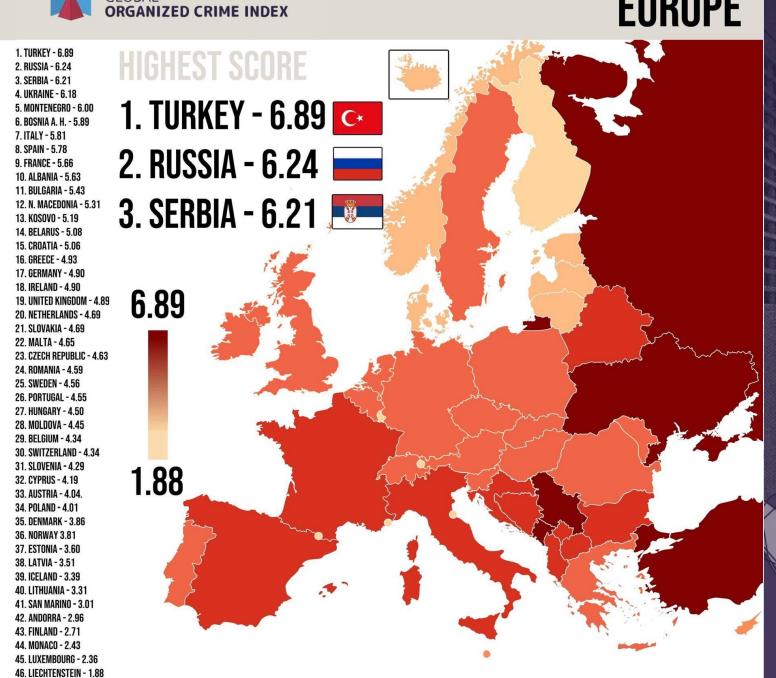
- Germany: Drug trafficking, various theft rings
- Austria: Human trafficking, drug trafficking ...

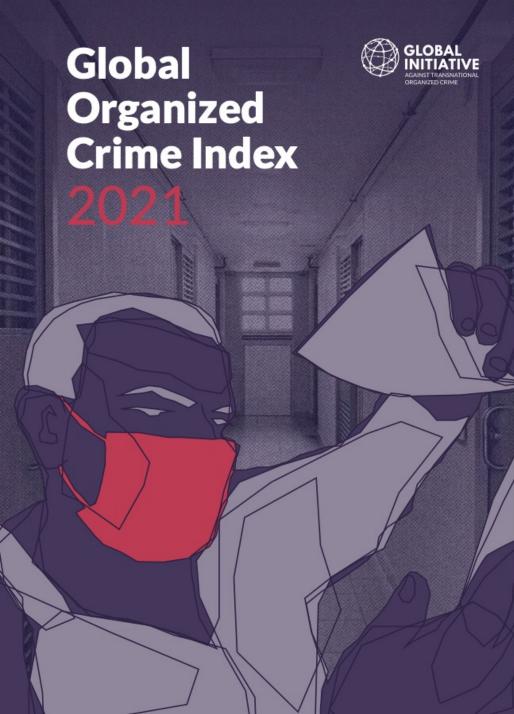


- Denmark: Smuggle illicit produce into Europe/Scandinavia, information technology, cybercrime, drug trafficking, property crime and terrorism
 - Motorcycle gangs: highest profile groups, involved in selling firearms + amphetamines
 - Links with Colombian cartels account for a significant percentage of cocaine imports



EUROPE





Organised Crime Groups

- Self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate, wholly or in part, by illegal means and irrespective of geography
 - Primary goal: economic gain (also power, influence)
 - As varied as the markets they service & the activities they engage in
 - Interconnected and internationally active
 - Employ an array of lawful + illicit schemes to generate profit
 - No single structure under which TOCGs function
 - Flexible and adaptable
- TOCGs operate in a criminal economy + social tolerance for certain types of crime

Organised Crime Groups

Characteristics =>

- Existing social or culturally-based groups
 - Hierarchical structures
 - Longstanding criminal activities + domestic influence
 - Socialize as a group





- 'Ad Hoc' groups, emerge in order to exploit a specific criminal opportunity
 - Small, inter-ethnic
 - Limited hierarchy + cohesiveness
 - Networking among memberss occurs when they need to carry out criminal activity

Transnational Mafias

- Mafia is a hierarchically structured society of criminals of primarily Italian or Sicilian birth or extraction
 - The term no longer only refers to Italian/Sicilian criminals



- Transnational Mafias 'export' illegal activities through immigrant links (Sicilian/Odessa Mafias in the US)
 - Opening borders + mass emigration after the break-up of the USSR provided Russian criminals an opportunity to organize criminal enterprises abroad, to create networks among immigrants
- The Odessa Mafia is considered the dominant Russian organized crime group in the US
 - Established in the Brighton Beach area of NYC, expanded in the 1980s
 - Involved in extortion, money laundering, fraud, loan sharking, homicide

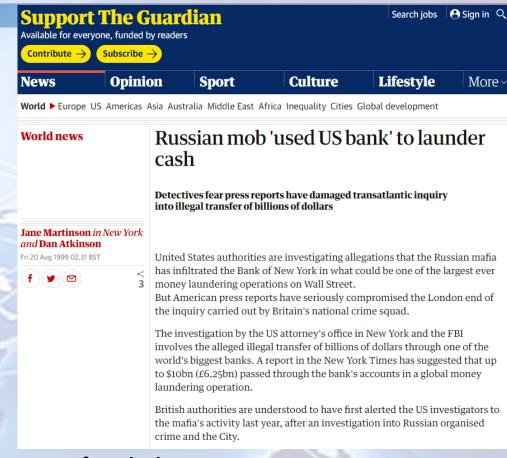
Operating Techniques

Execute Transnational Criminal Activity =>

- Violence
- Online communication, satellite phones
- Money laundering & corruption

Blending Formula

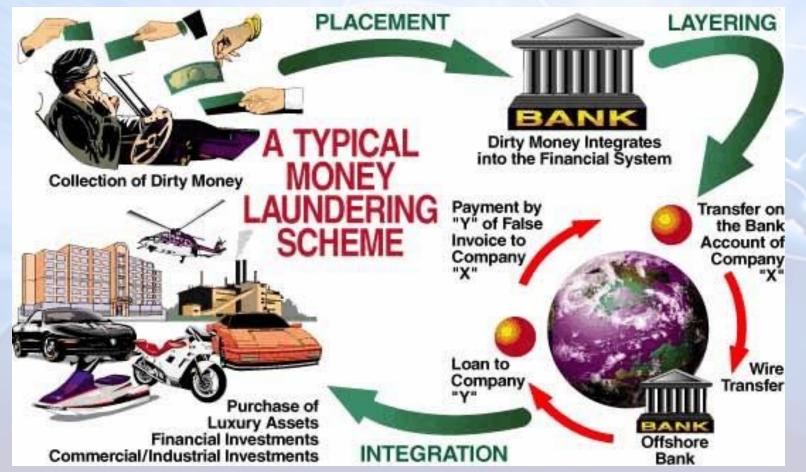
Mixing legitimate & illegitimate activities/funds



- Hard to detect where criminal funds end and legitimate funds begin
 - Bank of New York case in 1999: Global money laundering operation, Illegal transfer of billions of dollars through one of the world's biggest banks

Money Laundering

Movement of illicit funds for the purpose of concealing their true source, ownership or use



- Money derived from criminal activity turned to funds with a legal source
- Essential to long-term, lucrative criminal activity
 - Provides the **fuel** for criminal activities + **expansion** thereof

Money Laundering

- Rapid developments in financial information, technology, communication, globalization, allow money to move globally, quickly and easily
 - Dollarization of black markets
 - General trend towards financial deregulation
 - Increase in financial secrecy havens
 - Cryptocurrencies
- Combating money-laundering is more challenging than ever





Human Trafficking

- The illegal sale/ trading of persons across borders against their will for financial gain
- Often includes an element of smuggling, an international crime
- Negative consequences:
 - Fuels organized crime
 - Deprives of human capital

- Undermines public health
- Promotes social breakdown
- Women are are particularly susceptible to be trafficked
 - Not the same as prostitution
- Children's trafficking

Next Session...

Security Cooperation

Thank You For Your Attention!

Questions???