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Global Security Challenges

Transnational Organized Crime: emerging trends of global concerns

Lecture by Sandro Calvani
UNICRI Director

NATO Defence College
Rome, 16 November 2009



Emerging trends in organized crime

- 1. Organized crime: definition & typologies**
- 2. Drug trafficking**
- 3. Illicit arms trade**
- 4. CBRN trafficking**
- 5. Trafficking in persons**
- 6. Counterfeiting**
- 7. Environment-related crimes**
- 8. Maritime piracy**
- 9. Cyber crime**
- 10. Financial crimes: corruption, money laundering**



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1. Organized Crime

1. Organized Crime



United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols

Status (9 November 2009)

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Entry into force: 29 September 2003

Parties: 150

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Entry into force: 25 December 2003

Parties: 133



**Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,
supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational
Organized Crime**

Entry into force: 28 January 2004

Parties: 121

**Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in
Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition,
supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational
Organized Crime**

Entry into force: 3 July 2005

Parties: 79



Transnational organized crime

An offence is **transnational** if:

- a) It is committed in more than one State;
- b) It is committed in one State but a substantial part of its preparation, planning, direction or control takes place in another State;
- c) It is committed in one State but involves an organized criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one State; or
- d) It is committed in one State but has substantial effects in another State.”

(UNTOC Convention art 3.2)



Definition

An organized criminal group:

- structured group of three or more persons existing for a period of time
- acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with the Convention
- to obtain, directly, or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit (UNTOC Convention, art. 2a)

Serious crime:

- conduct constituting an offence punishable by a maximum deprivation of liberty of at least four years or a more serious penalty (UNTOC Convention, art. 2b)



Composite Organized-Crime Index (Jan van Dijk)

Indicators:

- perceived organized crime prevalence;
- the extent of the shadow economy;
- grand corruption;
- money laundering;
- unsolved murders (per 100,000 population).



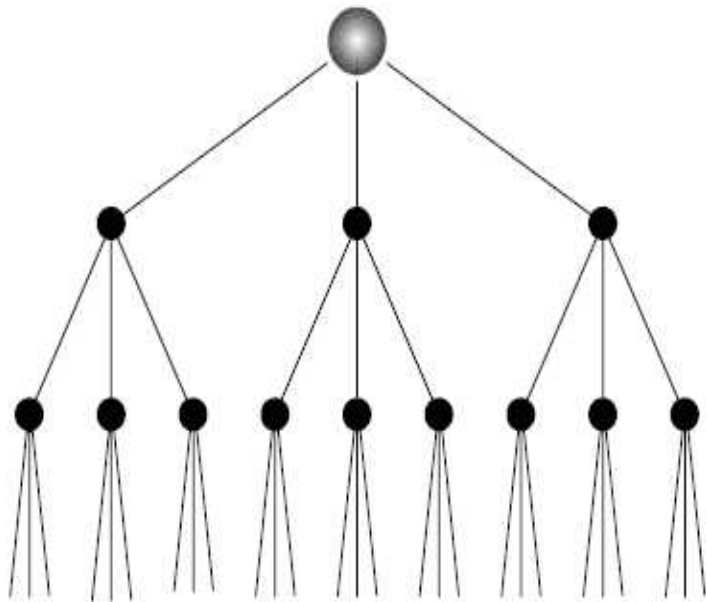
15 countries with the highest scores:

1. Haiti
2. Paraguay
3. Albania
4. Nigeria
5. Guatemala
6. Venezuela
7. Russian Fd.
8. Angola
9. Ukraine
10. Colombia
11. Mozambique
12. Bangladesh
13. Kazakhstan
14. Pakistan
- 15 Jamaica



Organized crime group typologies:

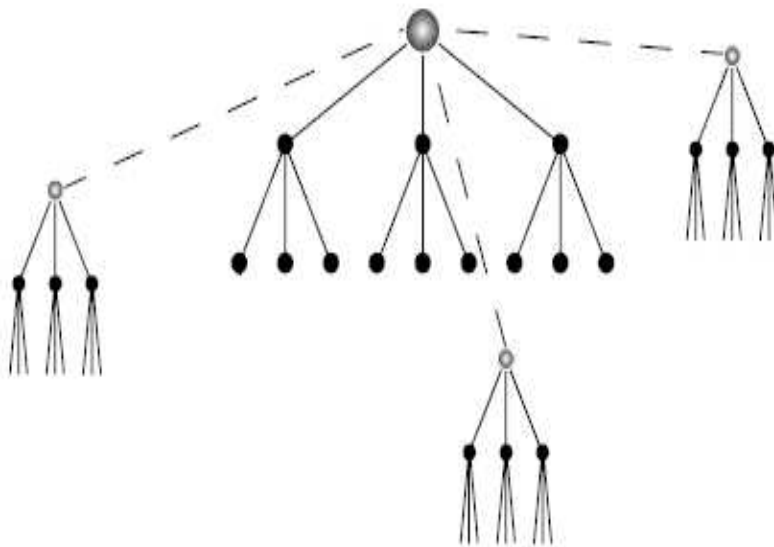
1. Standard Hierarchy



- Single leader
- Clearly defined hierarchy
- Strong systems of internal discipline
- Known by a specific name
- Often strong social or ethnic identity
- Violence essential to activities
- Often have clear influence or control over defined territory



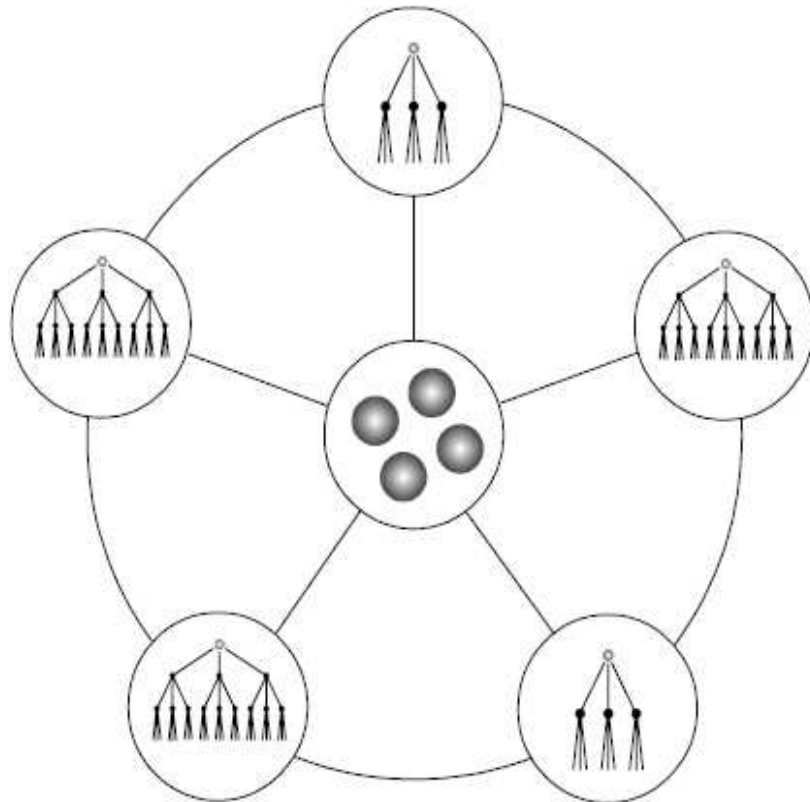
2. Regional hierarchy



- Single leadership structure
- Line of command from centre
- Degree of autonomy at regional level
- Geographic/regional distribution
- Multiple activities
- Often strong social or ethnic identity
- Violence essential to activities



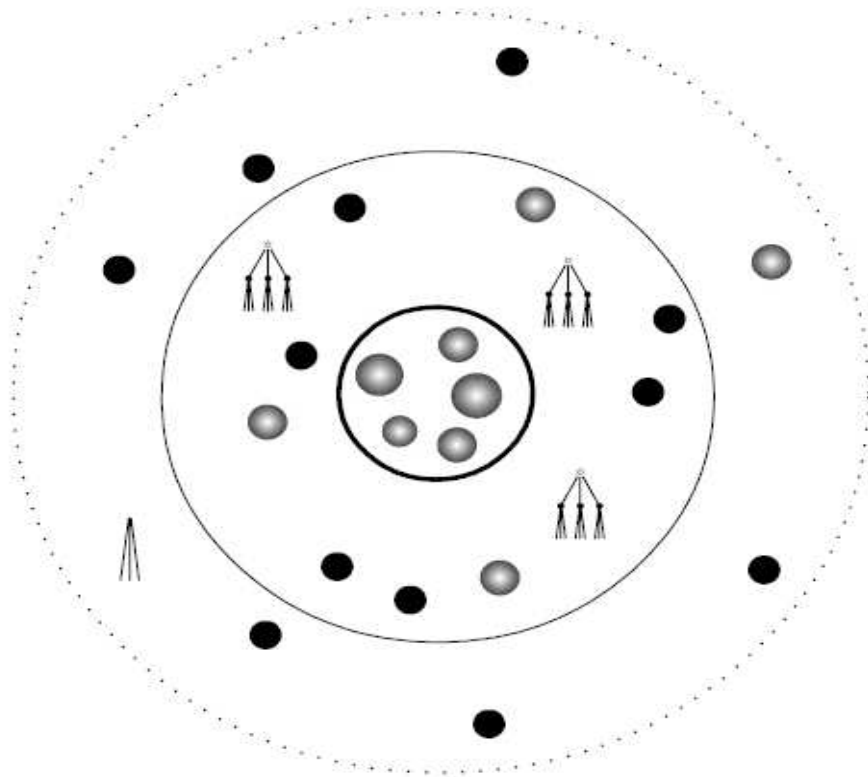
3. Clustered hierarchy



- Consists of a number of criminal groups
- Governing arrangement for the groups present
- Cluster has stronger identity than constituent groups
- Degree of autonomy for constituent groups
- Formation strongly linked to social/historical context
- Relatively rare



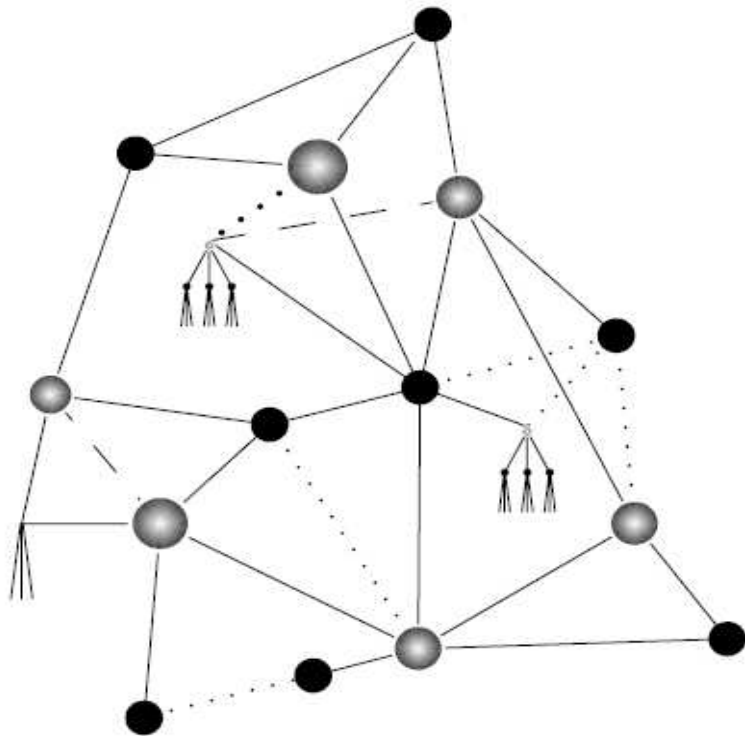
4. Core group



- Core group surrounded by a loose network
- Limited number of individuals
- Tightly organized flat structure
- Small size maintains internal discipline
- Seldom has social or ethnic identity
- Only in a limited number of cases known by a specific name



5. Criminal network



- Defined by activities of key individuals
- Prominence in network determined by contacts/skills
- Personal loyalties/ties more important than social/ethnic identities
- Network connections endure, coalescing around series of criminal projects
- Low public profile – seldom known by any name
- Network reforms after exit of key individuals

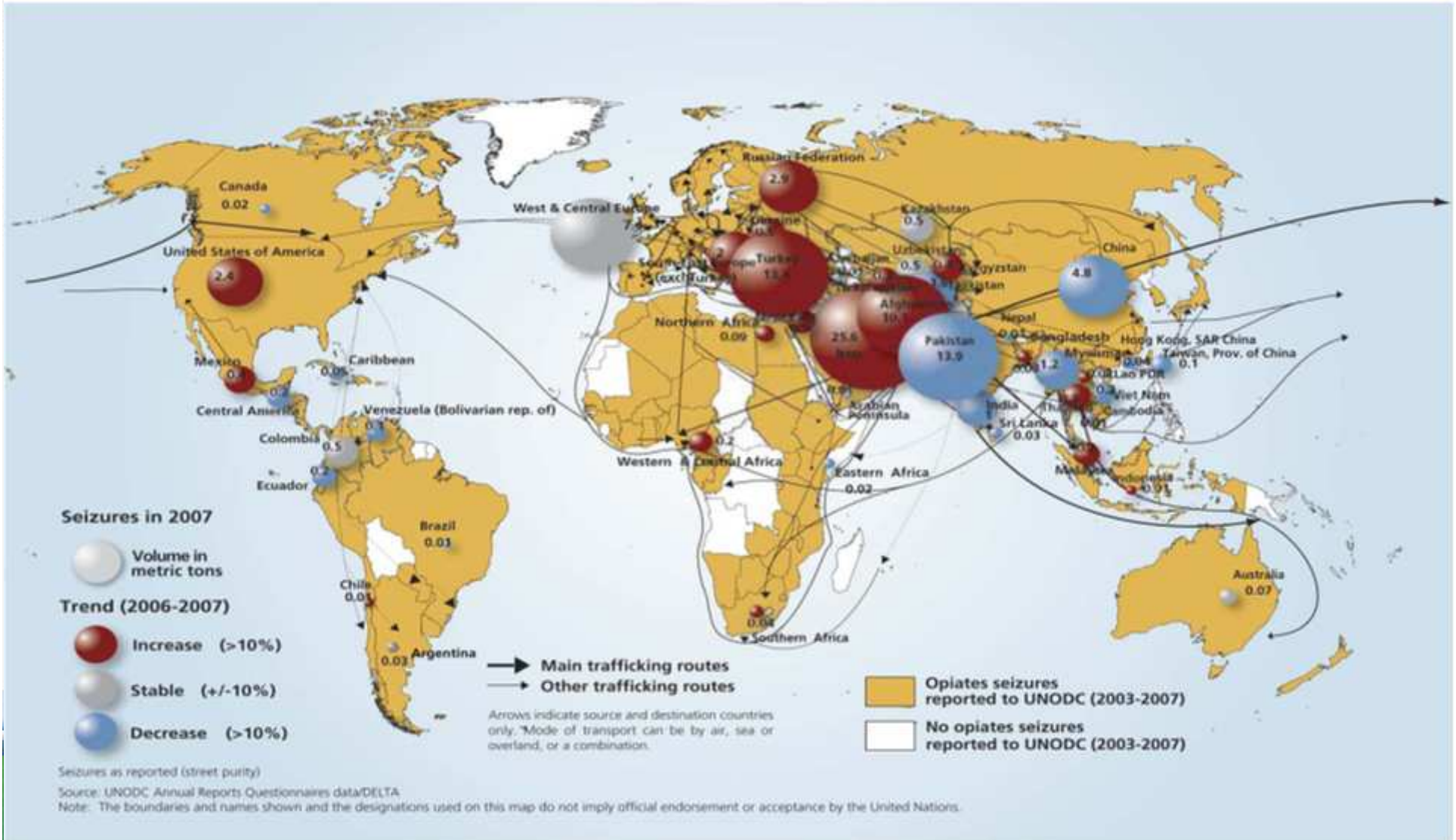


2. Drug Trafficking



Trafficking in heroin & morphine, 2007 (countries reporting seizures of more than 10kg)

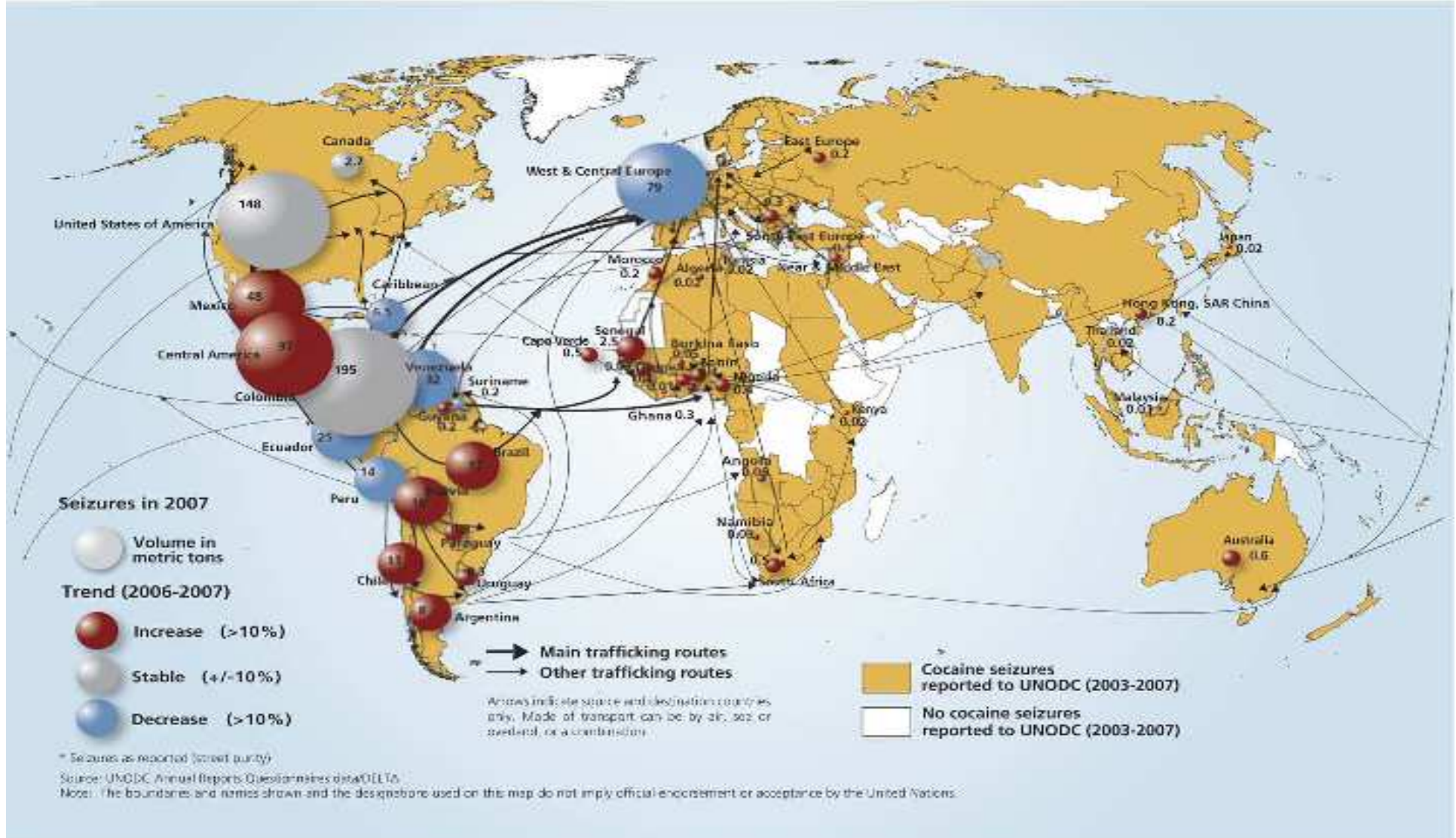
Trafficking in heroin and morphine, 2007 (countries reporting seizures* of more than 10 kg)





Trafficking in cocaine, 2007 (countries reporting seizures of more than 10 kg)

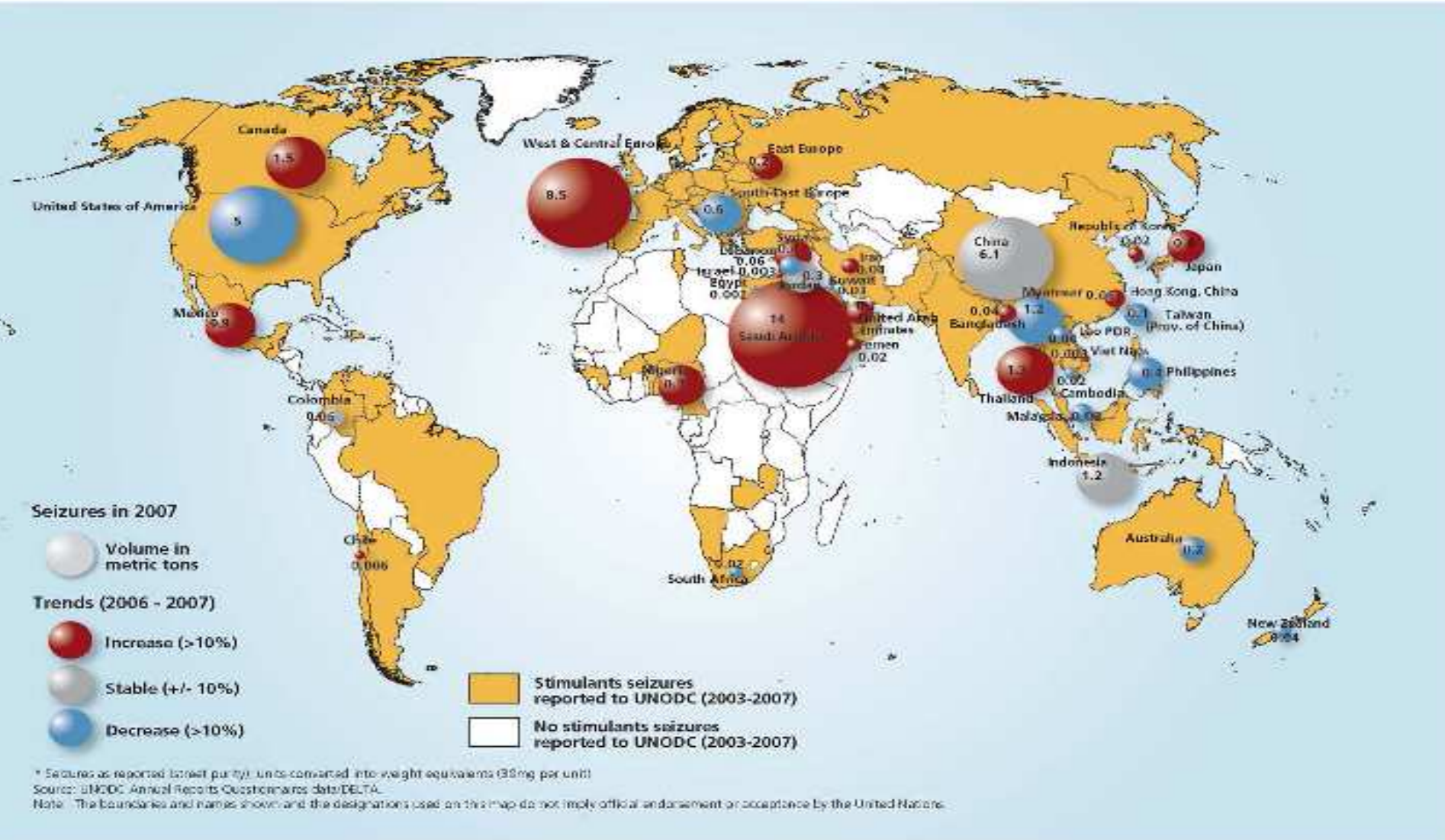
Trafficking in cocaine, 2007 (countries reporting seizures* of more than 10kg)





Trafficking in amphetamines, 2007(countries reporting seizures of more than 10kg)

Seizures of amphetamines, 2007 (countries reporting seizures* of more than 1 kg)





3. Illicit Arms Trade



Some estimates (FAS):

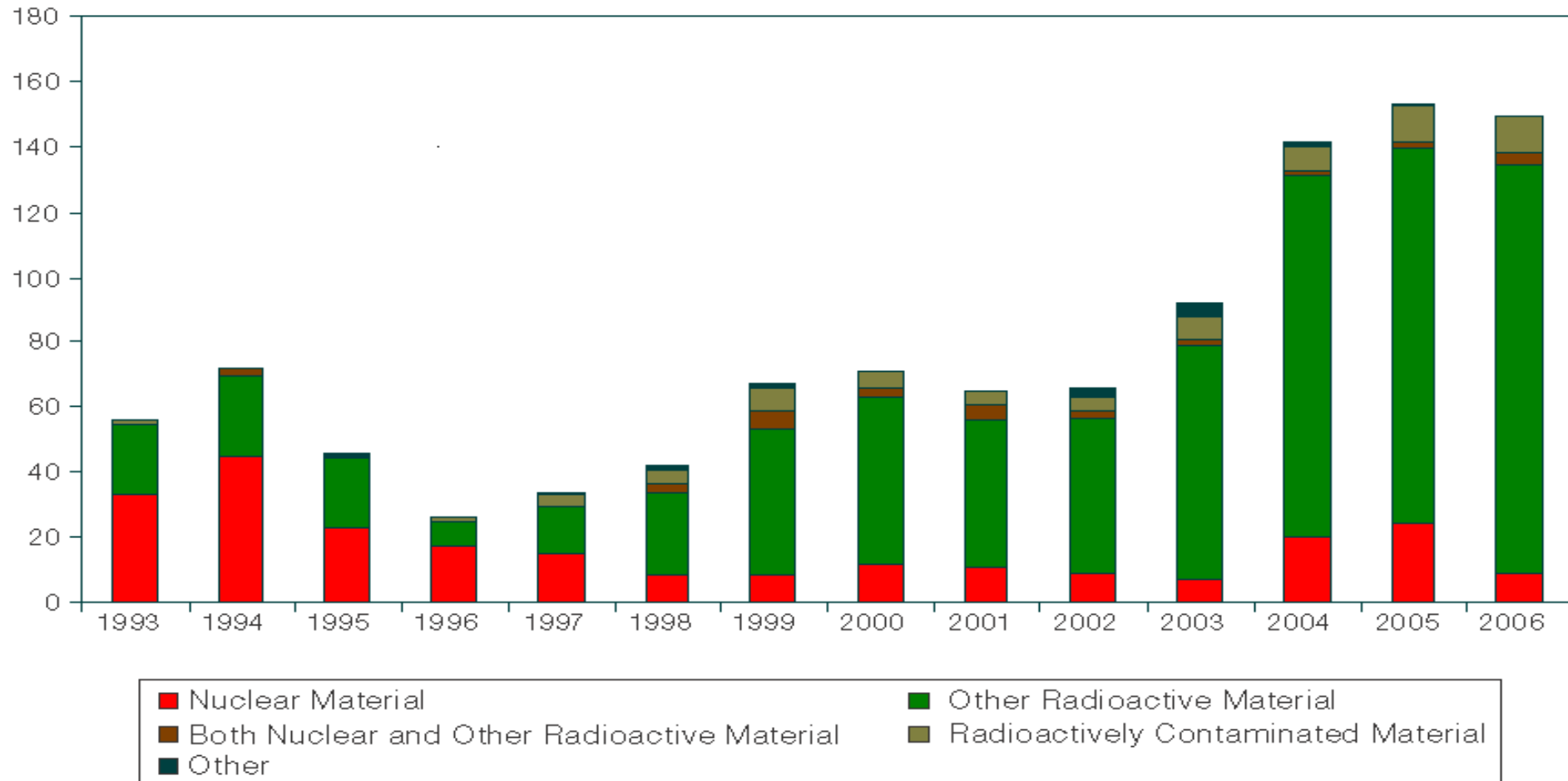
- **\$ 10 billion** - illegal arms trafficking
- **\$ 1-4 billion** - illegal trade in small weapons
- **2 million people** involved in illicit arms trafficking
- **2000 U.S. weapons** smuggled into Mexico by drug traffickers daily
- **140.000** illegally **smuggled** weapons **in Kenya**
- **1 million** lost/stolen **light weapons** end up on the black market
- **60% of the arms illegally trafficked** originate from a legal transaction



4. CBRN trafficking

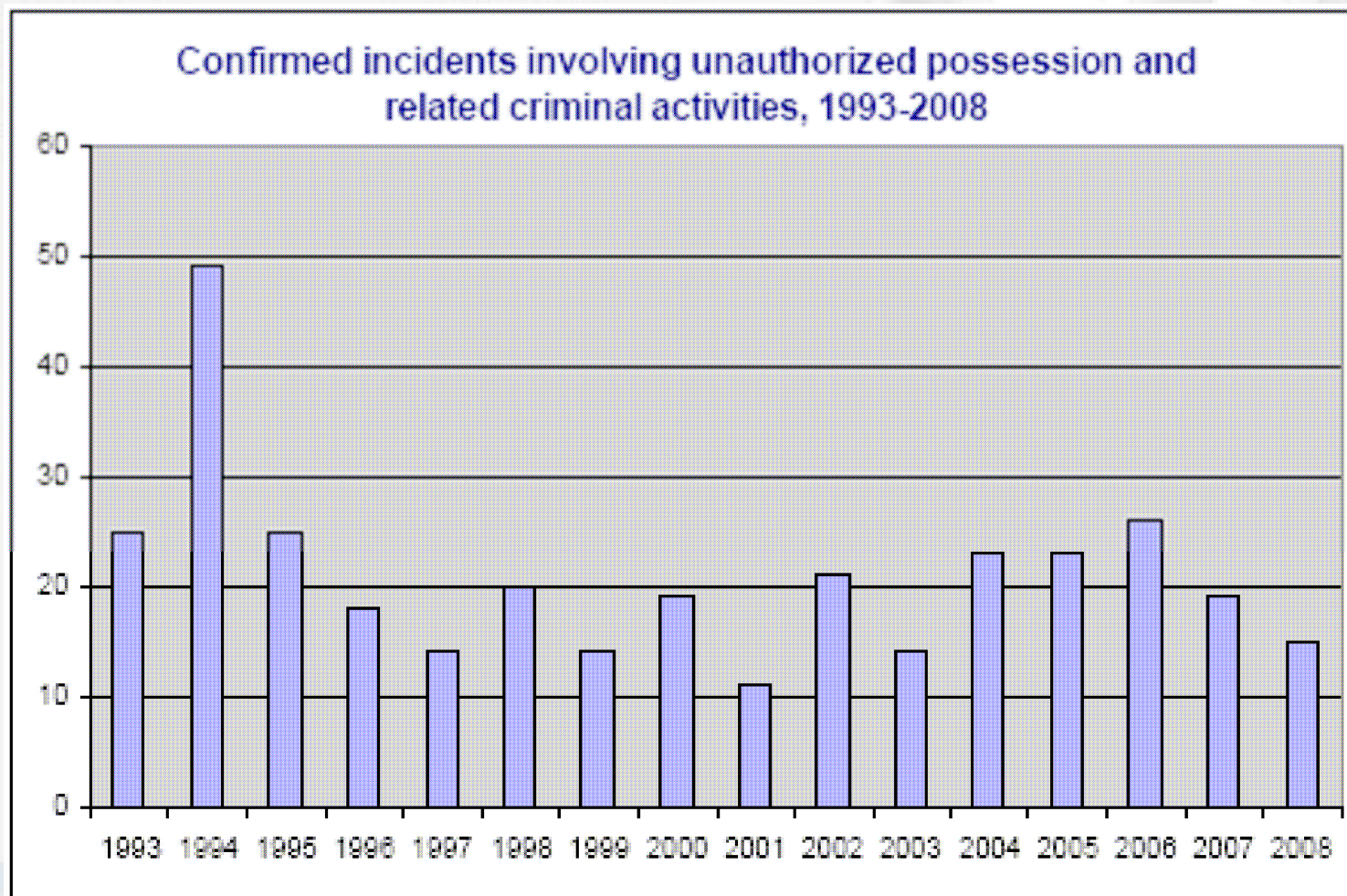


IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database



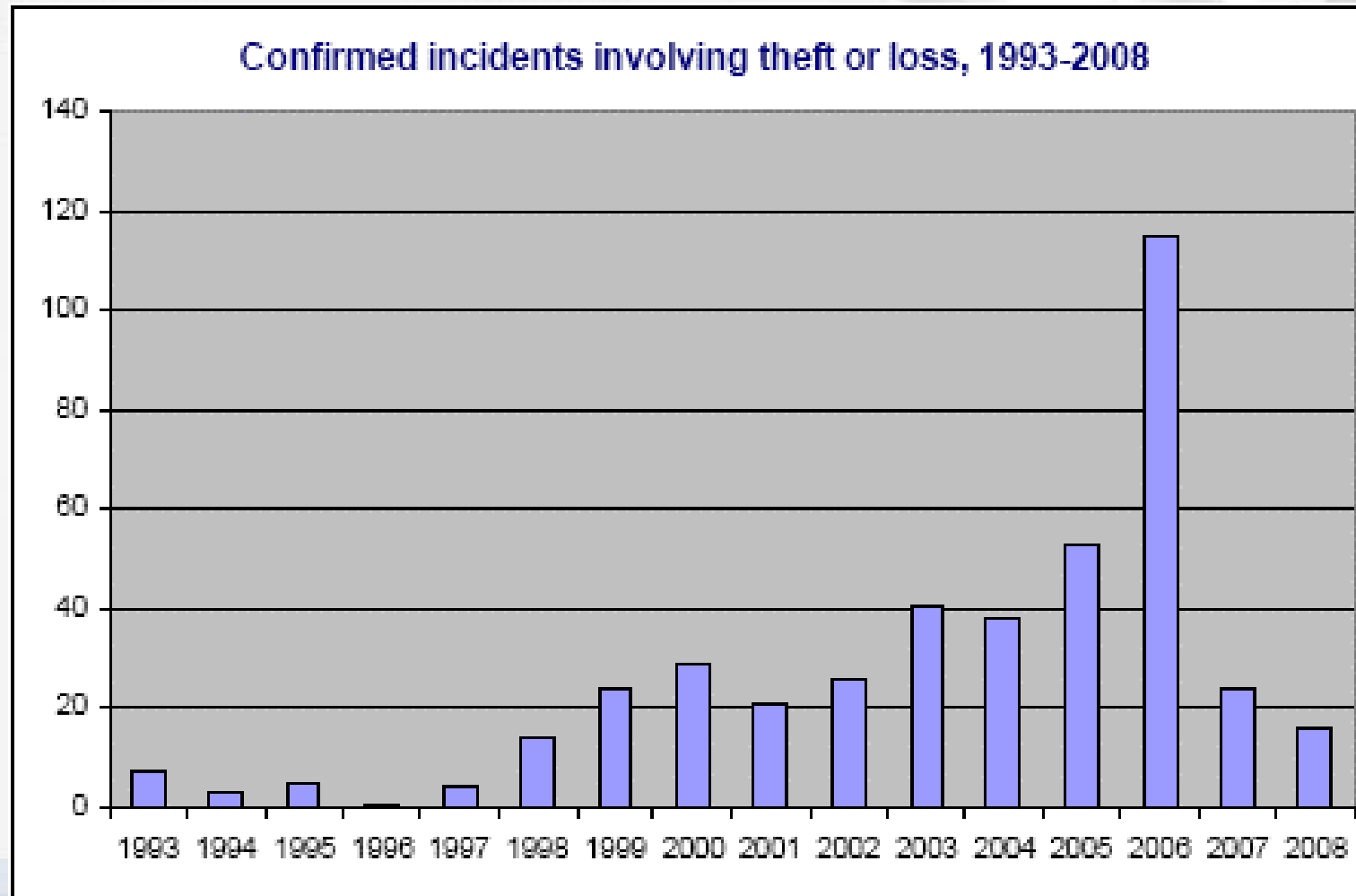


Unauthorized possession and related criminal activity





Thefts and losses





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5. Human Trafficking

5. Trafficking in Persons



Trafficking in Persons

a “modern-day slave trade that fuels corruption and organized crime, bringing with it the potential to weaken and destabilize fragile governments”

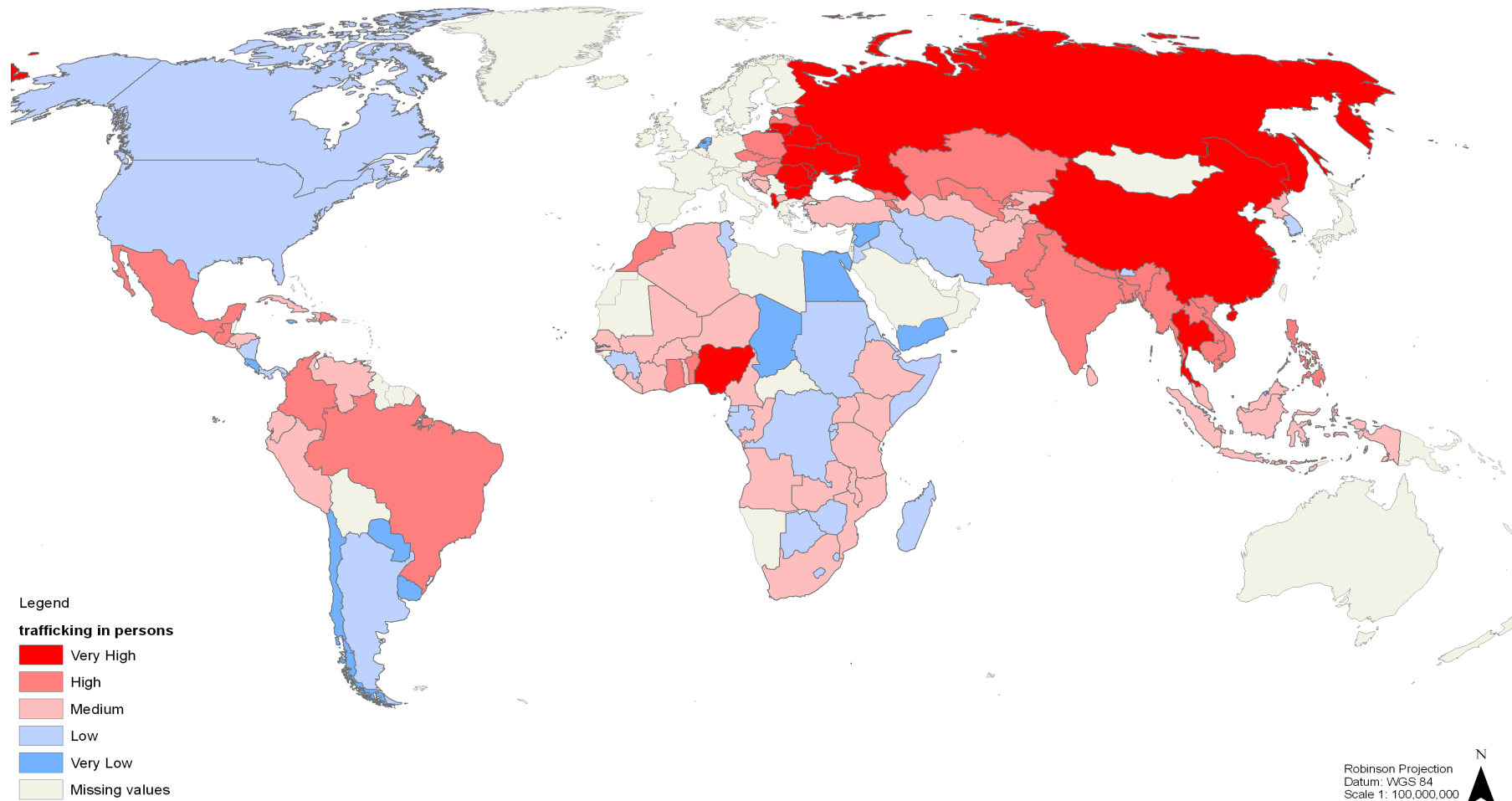
- The **ACT**:
the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons,
- The **MEANS**:
by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve consent of a person
- The **PURPOSE**:
having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation.





Global map of origin countries of trafficking in persons

Source: "Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns," UNODC, April 2006.



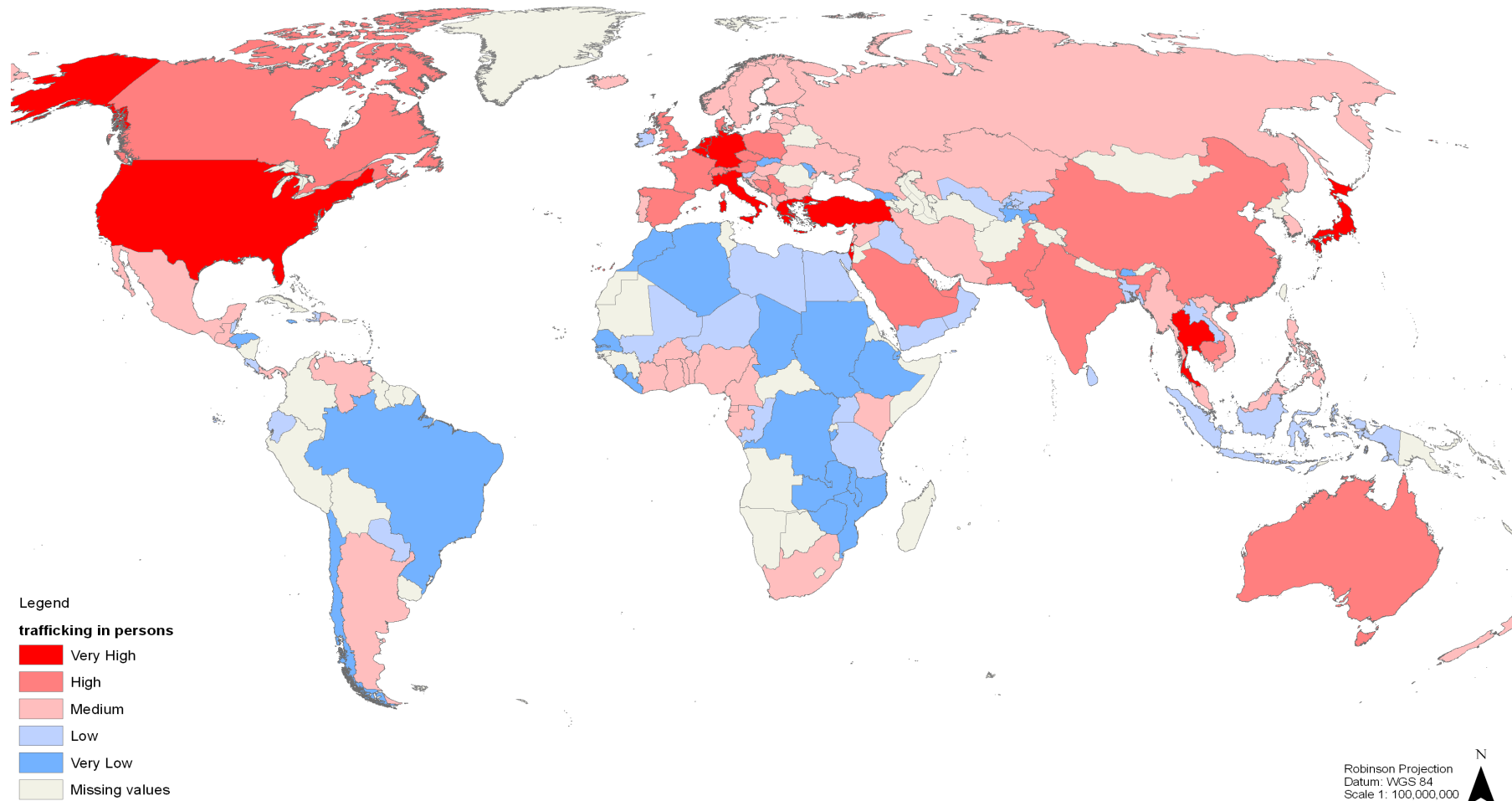
Source: Human Trafficking database (2006)

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



Global map of destination countries of trafficking in persons

Source: "Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns," UNODC, April 2006.



Source: Human Trafficking database (2006)

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



Severity of Human Trafficking

- People are trafficked from 127 countries to be exploited in 137 countries (UNODC)
- Estimated number of persons in forced labour, including sexual exploitation, as a result of trafficking at any given time is 2.5 million (ILO)
- Estimated annual profits made from the exploitation at the global level are 31.7 billion US\$ (ILO)
- Total financial cost of coercion to the workers affected—excluding the victims of forced commercial sexual exploitation—is approximately US\$ 21 billion (ILO)

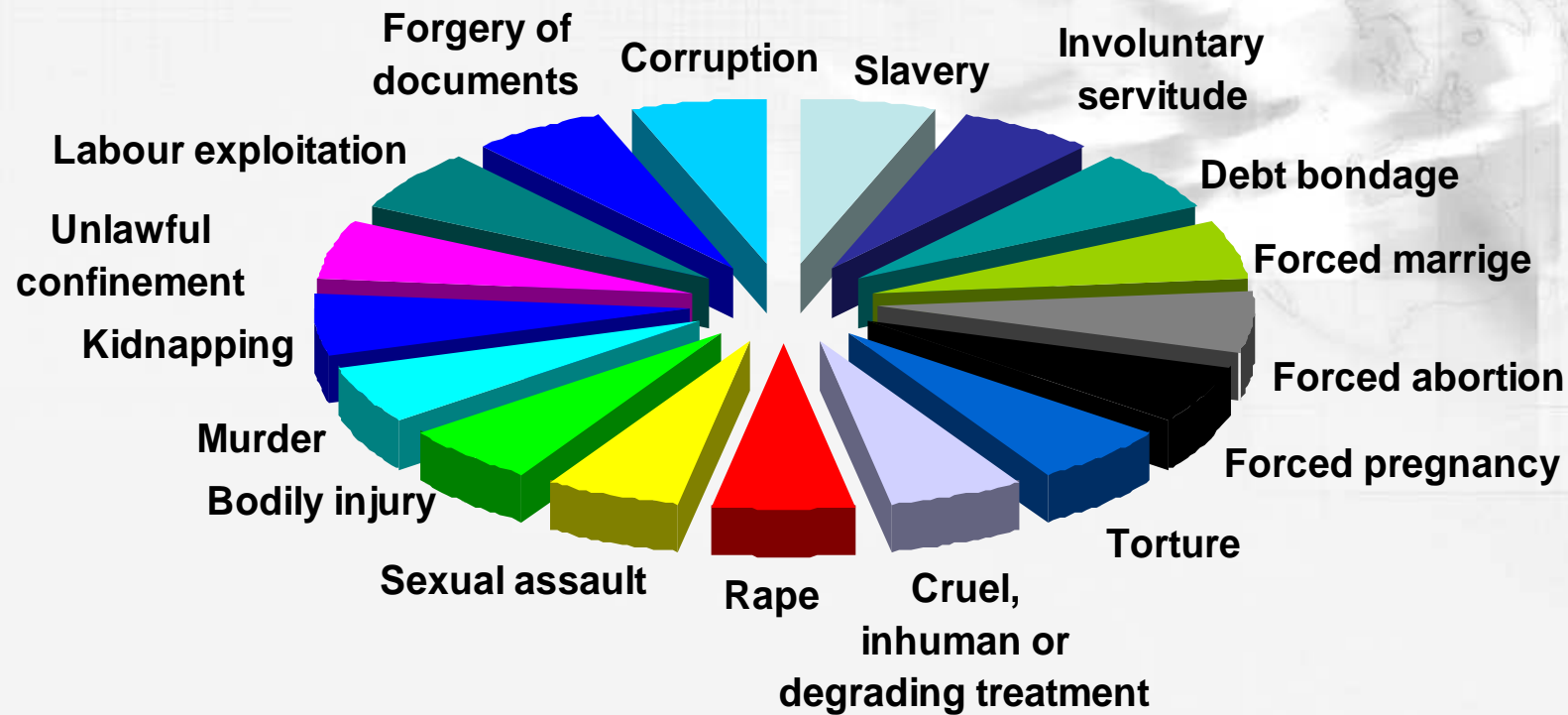


Different forms of exploitation:

- Forced labour
- Sexual exploitation
- Removal of organs and body parts
- Use for criminal activities
- Use for begging
- Forced marriage
- Illicit adoption
- Use for armed conflicts



Crimes related to trafficking in persons





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6. Counterfeiting

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Overview of the current situation

Counterfeiting is a growing phenomenon and estimates on its dimensions are alarming

According to OECD estimates, international trade in counterfeits would total USD 200 billion

No region in the World is free from counterfeiting



The European Union 2007

+62% of seizures of foodstuff and beverages

+264% of seizures of cosmetics

+98% of seizures of toys and games

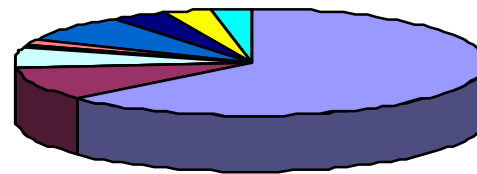
+51% of seizures of medicines

Significant increase for: clothing, electrical equipment,
computer equipment, jewelry and watches



WCO DATA FOR 2006

Countries by number of items seized 2006, Asia



■ China 9,637,272	■ Hong Kong, China 1,507,119
■ Thailand 73,808	■ Rep. of Korea 971,453
■ Japan 61,107	■ Malaysia 306,424
■ Philippines 1,218,187	■ New Zeland 25,287
■ Australia 529,000	■ India 3
■ Sri Lanka 520,500	■ Pakistan 423,500



Risks for consumers

2007 - A Canadian woman died from metal poisoning after the ingestion of a counterfeit pill bought on the internet

2006 – More than 100 people dead in Panama because of a counterfeit cough syrup

2005 – Counterfeit Raki killed more than 20 people in Turkey

2001 – Counterfeit Vodka killed at least 60 people in Estonia



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7. Environmental Crime

7. Environment-related crimes and toxic waste dumping



What is environmental crime?

Five main areas of offences:

- illegal trade in wildlife
- dumping and illegal trade in hazardous waste
- illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances
- illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing
- illegal logging and trade of timber



Main challenges

- Scarce awareness and knowledge of the phenomenon and, poor resources assigned to law enforcement
- Insufficient regulation of the phenomenon linked to insufficient sanctions
- Harm posed to people and natural resources
- Growing involvement of organized crime and its transnational dimension, linked to the low risk of detection
- High profits behind the phenomenon
- Scarce international cooperation



Dumping and illegal trade in hazardous waste

- The increased cost of safe disposal and stricter legislations has driven an export trade to many of the world's least developed countries
- Southern countries are now recipients of growing amounts of waste produced in the Northern countries
- Main destination countries: Africa and, more recently, Eastern Europe and Asia



A specific category of hazardous wastes:

The e-wastes

- A growing phenomenon, particularly harming to human health and the environment
- Mobile phones, PCs, Television sets, refrigerators are exported for disposal to countries other than the one of production or use, especially from western countries to Asia (in particular: China and India) and Africa
- Disguised as donations from developed countries to circumvent the laws banning the import of e-wastes



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8. Maritime Piracy

8. Maritime Piracy



8. Maritime Piracy



IMB Live Piracy Map 2009



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9. Cyber crime

9. Cyber-crime

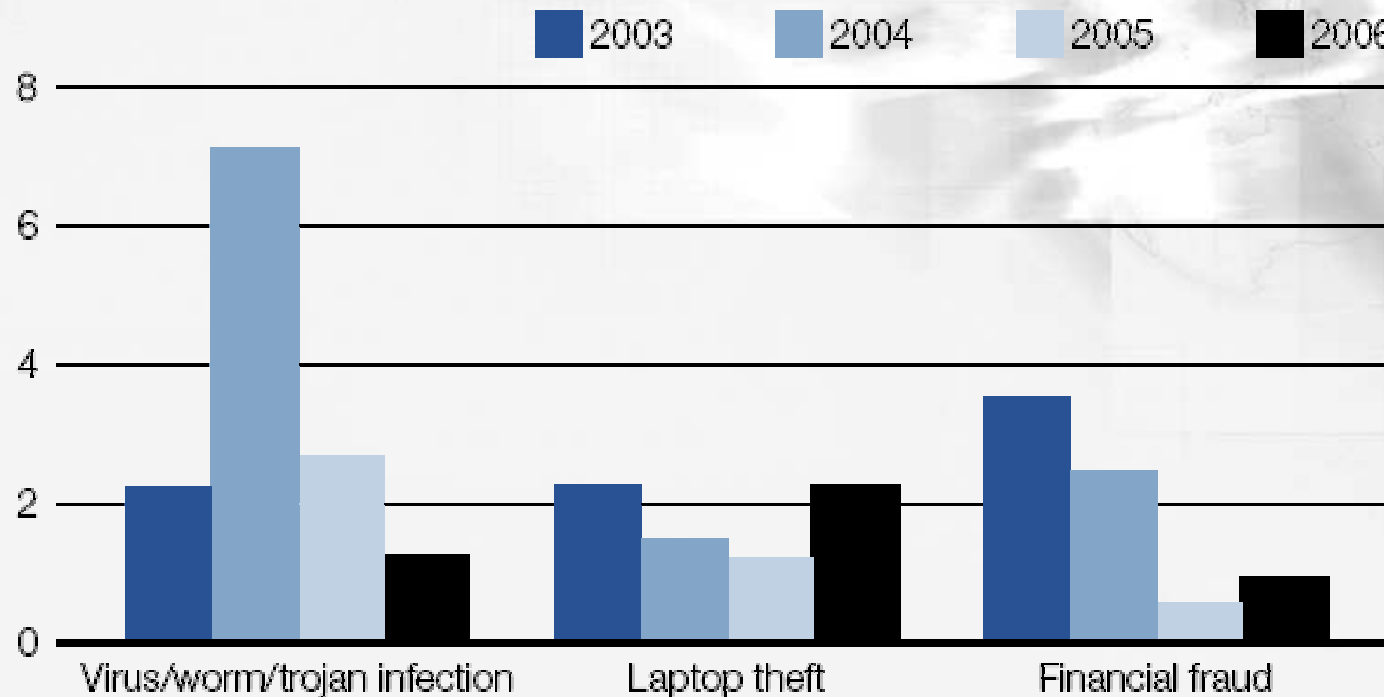


The Internet Crime Complaint Center (USA), complaints of online crime, 2008

YEAR	COMPLAINTS RECEIVED	US\$ LOSS
2008	275,284	265 million
2007	206,884	239 million
2006	207,492	198 million
2005	231,493	183 million
2004	207,449	68 million



Major sources of financial loss due to computer crime and security breaches in Australia, 2003-06 (\$ million) (AIC)

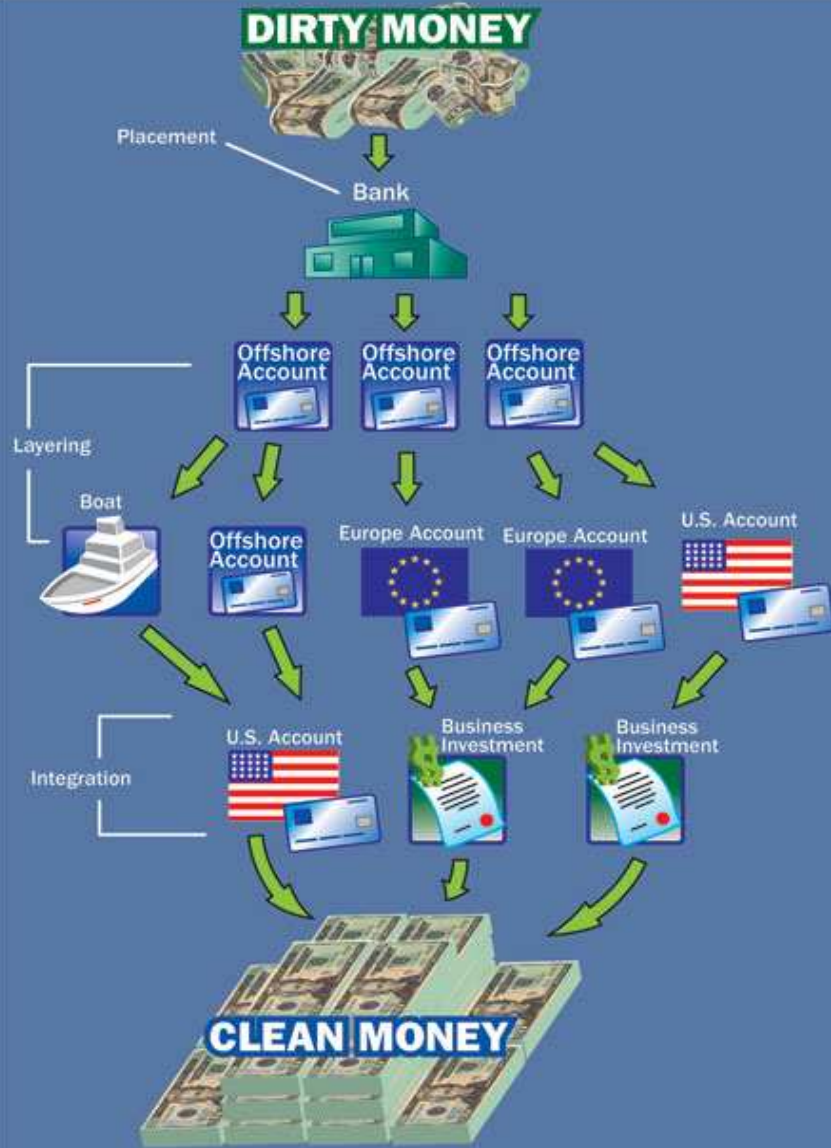




10. Financial crimes: money laundering and corruption



How Money Laundering Works Stages







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Thank you

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