

THE

JAN 2023 | WINTER ISSUE

GLOBAL

CT ANALYST

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

- ➔ A CHAT WITH OUR VERY OWN MRS AMBER OQUINDO
- ➔ A LOOK AT ORGANISED CRIMES
- ➔ THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE JIHADI-TERRORIST GROUP DAESH
- ➔ FAR-RIGHT EXTREMIST USE OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES AS A MEANS OF FINANCING

THE LAST POST

What is Ethnocentrism?

EXCLUSIVE!

WHY INTERNATIONAL SECURITY STUDIES? WITH ADAM THATCHER

PAGE 20

PAGE 40



Global CT Analyst © 2021
GCTI-LLC © 2020

CONTENTS



06 ORGANISED CRIME

03 EDITOR'S NOTE

A chat with our very own Miss Amber Oquindo who shares her thoughts and experiences with being a director within GCTI.

06 ORGANISED CRIME

In-depth look at organised crime by Counter-Terrorism Expert, Collins Mandu

63 THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE JIHADI-TERRORIST GROUP DAESH

Miss Landuyt shares an extract from her paper on *The Role of Women in the jihadi-terrorist group Daesh*

68 FAR-RIGHT EXTREMIST USE OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES AS A MEANS OF FINANCING

Miss Isabella Bromley writes her research paper on *terror financing during her recent GCTI Internship*

EXCLUSIVE!

79 ADAM THATCHER SHARES HIS REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD STUDY A MASTERS DEGREE IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY STUDIES

80 THE LAST POST

What is ethnocentrism?



TO FEATURE IN OUR MAG, EMAIL SUBMISSIONS@GLOBALCTINSTITUTELMS.ORG



WWW.GLOBALCTINSTITUTE.ORG



THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE JIHADI-TERRORIST GROUP DAESH



GCTI INTERNSHIP RESEARCH PAPER ON TERROR FINANCING



EARN YOUR MASTERS DEGREE WITH US

Our Masters in International Security Studies is a 1 Year program which consists of 4 terms (12 months) with 7 classes totaling 3 terms, with assignments, discussions, and a Major Research Project (MRP) 4th term.

FLEXIBLE PAYMENTS OPTIONS WITH ADDITIONAL
SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE FOR 2022-2023 FALL COHORT.

Find out more at www.globalctinstitute.org



EDITORS NOTE



Welcome to your winter issue of the Global CT Analyst. We open this issue with our very own Mrs Amber Oquindo about her time with GCTI and her involvement with the new Women in Security Program. We hope you enjoy this issue.

Stuart Repon-Ness
Editor in Chief
Global CT Institute

I always remember one quote from John F Kennedy: "Leadership and learning are indispensable to each other." One cannot lead without knowledge, and one must always continue to learn to continue to lead. I have found those words true, especially during my time with the Global Counter-Terrorism Institute (GCTI). I have always loved learning, but more than that, I have always sought to understand from a different perspective. I believe it is a strength to continue seeking knowledge, even on topics you have already learned. Through the learning process, we can develop and change our opinions on great and small matters. Indulging that curiosity is what builds great leaders. Curiosity is a wondrous trait, as it will take you far and beyond what you thought you knew. That is what brought me to this organization,



my curiosity, and that trait has brought me to where I am now, the current Director of Operations here at GCTI. Curiosity is how leaders can continue to learn and help those around them achieve their goals.

As an educational institute at its very core, the foundational passion here is education.

EDITORS NOTE

I admit that I was nervous and unsure of my capabilities when coming into this organization which is a group of experienced, educated, intelligent, and passionate individuals. Somehow, I found that I could hold my own when participating in meetings and discovered that I, too, could add to GCTI. I have been no stranger to leadership roles throughout my educational and employment history, but taking on and succeeding in this leadership role has been remarkable.

Being exposed to such a variety of individuals from around the world and having the opportunity to be a part of their education to reach their goals has been one of my most proud accomplishments. Through this community of people, I have built our Women in Security group, which has ambitions of stepping onto the international stage and sharing ideas and perspectives with other organizations. This goal of participating in positive change and thoughtful development can only be curated through curiosity and intentional leadership.

I am excited to see what GCTI and the Women in Security Group can become through the continued dedication of passionate, driven, and remarkable individuals. In the next five years, I would like to see GCTI thriving with students from around the world walking through its virtual doors to an educational institution where they find other students to learn and grow with, a staff who supports and encourages them, and endless opportunities for their future. I would also like to see the Women in Security group increase in size, take the international stage, highlight our members' expertise, and open new opportunities for expansion. I believe this can happen, and I look forward to being a part of this journey every step of the way.

Mrs Amber Oquindo
Director of Operations
Global CT Institute



GCTI WEBINAR 14 JAN 2023

Join our team on Jan 14th as we begin to look into Human Rights and Ethnocentrism. Panel discussion with student presentations on a real live case with guest SME's in the field. Student colleagues will also present on their individual projects on incels, terrorist recruitment and AML/CFT.

HEAD TO OUR WEBSITE
WWW.GLOBALCTINSTITUTE.ORG TO
REGISTER FOR THIS EVENT.

Find out more at www.globalctinstitute.org



ORGANISED CRIME

By Collins Mandu



TABLE OF CONTENTS:

- Executive summary.
- History of organized crimes.
- 2. Definitions of organized crimes.
- 3. The underworld and organized crimes.
- 4. Elites and organized crimes.
- 5. Connections between ideology and organized crimes.
- 6. Ideology and interest.
- 7. Connections between terrorist groups and organized crimes.
- 8. Traditional organized crime groups in the modern world.
- 9. The changing structures of organized crime groups.
 - 9.1. Political conditions.
 - 9.2. Economic conditions.
 - 9.3. Social conditions.
 - 9.4. Risk management model.
 - 9.5. Composite model.
- 10. The link between corruption and organized crime groups
 - 10.1. Measuring corruption and organized crime groups.
 - 10.2. Policy context: the United Nations convention against transnational organized crimes.
 - 10.3. General observation.
- 11. Controlling corruption in the public sector and organized crimes.
 - 11.1. Social economic factors.
 - 11.2. Political sphere.
 - 11.3. Criminal justice system.
 - 11.4. Private sector governance
 - 11.5. Public sector governance.

~ 4 ~

12. Vulnerability of defense and security structures to organized crimes.
 13. Transnational organized crimes.
 14. Conceptions of transnational organized crimes.
 15. Trajectories of transnational organized crimes.
 - 15.1. Climate change.
 - 15.2. Cybercrime.
 - 15.3. Human exploitation.
 - 15.4. Conflicts and illicit markets.
 16. Organized crimes and development.
 - 16.1. The risk of organized crimes from the security and development agenda.
 - 16.2. What threats and to whom are the challenges posed by organized crimes in fragile states.
 - 16.2.1. Transnational organized crime as an external dynamic.
 - 16.2.2. Economy of violence being fostered by transnational organized crimes.
 - 16.2.3. Transnational organized crimes as an alternative for survival in fragile states.
 17. IMPACT OF PANDEMICS ON ORGANIZED CRIMES.
- Conclusion.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

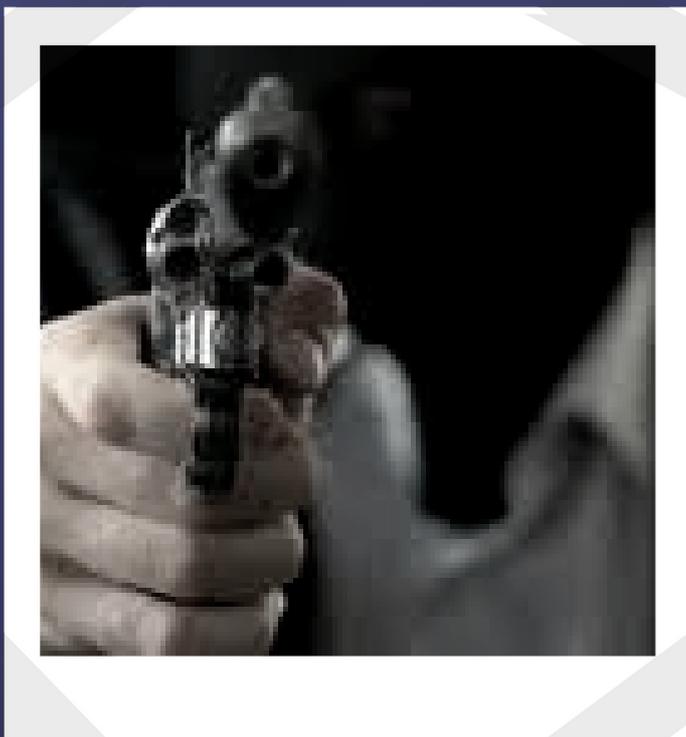


Organized crimes in simple terms can be explained as a systematic and illegal activity for gaining power and profit.

The term is synonymous with gangsters or mafia type organizations particularly those who have gained illegitimate level of political power through violence and the ability to corrupt weak and greedy passive public officials. Being a threat to society the answer to the problem of organized crimes requires international cooperation in areas of law enforcement and increased infrastructure to tackle the menace because these criminal organizations are known to operate globally. The threat posed by organized crimes activities in other words must be dealt with nations committing more resources towards increasing the effectiveness of policing efforts at home and collaborative efforts between nations.

1. HISTORY OF ORGANIZED CRIMES

In 1861 the Italian government focused primarily on crime policies around the idea of the existence of stable organized crime groups particularly in Sicily, this idea was reinforced by the media and public opinion because organized crime was associated with southern Italy region. The Sicilian mafia was a secret and powerful organization as was elaborated in the later nineteenth century by “moral entrepreneurs” who published newspapers articles reports on the mafia,Paoli(2004,p24).



However there were other social and political groups similar to those in Italy, the Italian groups engaged in activities outside their own territories during the nineteenth and early twentieth century which made them more visible and threatening to authorities in Italy , also the political events of 1870s in Italy whereby the rightwing movement was under threat and had accused the left of corruption involving the Mafiosi who contributed in making organized crime relevant in Italian society.

In 1890, the Sicilian mafia was first referred in the United States after the assassination of New Orleans Chief of Police, Mr. David Hennessy who was by then investigating the mafia groups operating in Italy particularly from the Sicilian society: "the vendetta of which the murder of Mr. Hennessy is the latest outcome originated in Sicily and transferred to New Orleans nearly 30 years ago. Mafia and Stoppaghera are the opposing societies" (London Times, 18 October 1890).

The Irish, Jewish and Italians who migrated to the United States would later be engaged in racketeering and other illegal activities in major cities where the most well-known of these were the mafia, Cosa Nostra families who were prominent in late nineteenth century. Criminologist, Dwight Smith argued that the rise on crime in America society was because of the influx of immigrant groups; "it remains painfully obvious that Americans are susceptible to the lures of conspiracy and violence when their accusations touch the right cultural anxieties.

For instances conspiracies has captured sufficient public attention to affect public opinion and public policy well beyond the scope of events triggering the original cry, (1976.p, 76). He also argued that the case evidence that was used to suggest a criminal bent in the southern European immigrant population was a means of restricting immigrations, (p, 81).

While others have linked the growth of organized crimes to the relationship between immigrant groups and urban politics in American cities. Irish immigrant entry into the American society was blocked by the protestant community and since there was need to gain power and social mobility they had to colonize local politics, this gave rise to Tammany Hall, a political organization founded in 1786 but gained the loyalty of the Irish immigrant population in the nineteenth century.

Tammany Hall was a by-word for corruption particularly under the leadership of "Boss" Tweed (Galway 2014) and according to Abadinsky (2003.p76) he argued that it was associated with gangs used by politicians on election days but would also work in gambling houses and brothels that were under their control. The extent to which these gangs were involved in systematic organized crimes was debatable (Anbinder.2001.p68) which he described as, "mythic proportions". Nonetheless organized crime groups became an undeniable feature of New York and other American cities between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

2. DEFINITIONS OF ORGANIZED CRIMES

What is organized crimes or syndicate crime? Why is it important for criminal investigators to identify a target as an organized crime entity? Such are the questions that need to be answered successfully. For a working definition to be acquired then laws and techniques need to be developed for use because crime being a social activity is an evolving concept which aligns itself with changing trends of social activities in the society . The true nature and scope of organized crimes is the insidious dynamics between those using ruthless methods (corruption and murder) to increase their profits. Efficient functioning of bureaucracies requires specialization and specialized training, division of labor, hierarchy of authority and continuity or reutilization, Weber(1974). Organized crimes has incorporated many successful principles utilized by legitimate business organizations such as;-

- i. Principle of objectives.
- ii. Span of control
- iii. Unit of command
- iv. Pyramidal structure
- v. Rules

It should be understood that criminal organizations implement their own policies which acts as provisions within which an idea is driven by a mechanism used by a group in its operations towards achieving their goal, the organization (criminal group) is also made up of bureaucratic and autocratic leadership which carries the responsibility of rewarding either punishment, monetary or promotion through its own chains from success or failure of a member of the group after completion of task

A functional or working definition of organized crimes which can be used by investigators into inquiries of activities alleged to have been performed by an entity suspected to be an organized crime group because of the nature of their operations and ills they impacts on society must contain characteristic of both the activities and the structure of the group.

The term organized crime was rarely used before the mid- twentieth century. In England, organized crime was not much used in the first two-thirds of the twentieth century. However, from the close of the nineteenth century, police officers and others were beginning to speak and to write of the professional criminal. ~Clive Emsley, 2011.

A well-defined program can link an initial investigation to an ongoing/current inquiry of an alleged organized crime activity.

International cooperation and assistance is important especially when the group in question might be transnational in operations and internationally recognized criminal organization.

Despite detailed information on how the activities become organized, it will be important also to refer to acts that are both MALA IN SE and MALA

PROHIBITA, to this extent investigators will be required to synthesize their definitions from both legal community and academia, by doing so the investigators will be able to;-



- i. Develop strategies and techniques for effective investigations.
- ii. Cope with aspects such as corruption, broken institutions of governance, failed states, states recovering from civil wars or political infighting have higher chances of organized criminal activities infiltrating into their society and provides free ways for transnational illicit trade.
- iii. Predict future trends, and activities relating to organized crimes.
- iv. Understanding the characteristics of an organized criminal group.
- v. Acquire resources to complete a complex criminal investigation.

- vi. Obtain regional, national, and international cooperation.
- vii. Be able to address sophisticated activities and structures of organized crime groups.
- viii. Proper understanding of the motivations that drive those involved in both case strategy and the judicial process.
- ix. Prevent organized crime from becoming involved/controlling legal enterprises in future.

Working or functioning definitions that an investigator may prefer to use requires certain terms that might be similar in some aspects and provide a different insight into what they means;-

- i. Consortium- joining of several persons as parties to an action.
- ii. Cartels-a combination of producers to control, monopolize, and restrict competitions.
- iii. Syndicate-association of individuals who wish to carry out a business transaction.
- iv. Organization-two or more persons forming an association to conduct business.
- v. Gang-company or persons who act in concert for criminal purposes.

In addition, to be considered is the perspective from legal profession, academia, and government commissions.

Though working definitions might be similar but there is no consensus of what illustrate a group as an organized crime entity despite interpretations from the legal community describing it as unlawful activities by members of a highly organized, discipline association engaged in supplying illegal goods and services including but not limited to gambling, prostitution, loan-sharking, narcotics, labor, racketeering and other activities by members of the organization.

3. THE UNDERWORLD AND ORGANIZED CRIMES

The underworld from its first inception in the nineteenth century across Western Europe was literary a cultural and political issue. According to Joachim schlor(1998) Paris, London and Berlin became night time cities a phenomena that was clearly associated with crime and poverty. While deviance was not associated with either day or nighttime, darkness symbolized the pathway into the spaces of the underworld in Victorian cities; this was reflected from titles like-;

- i. The night side of London (Ewing Ritchie 1858).
- ii. London at midnight (Vigar Harris 1885).
- iii. The hooligan nights (Rooks 1899).
- iv. The nether side of New York (Crapsey 1872).
- v. Lights and shadows of New York life (McCabe 1872).
- vi. The night scenes of city life (De Witt Talmage 1891).

John Greenwood, Henry Mayhew, Andrew Mearns and authors of fiction like Charles Dickens and G.W Reynolds who were social journalist cultivated the development of the underworld as a distinct space with its own dwellers. The line between fiction and reality was increasingly blurred and by the turn of the century the underworld had emerged as a marginal and other landscape in many other cities and regions of Europe and North America apart from the metropolis of London. According to Dominique Khalifa (2004.p, 175) it is often in the urban topography like streets, social places and impasses that fear or obsession with crime crystalizes. Perceptions on criminality, human behavior and physiology merged with concerns about slum life and poverty particularly in western Europe from nineteenth century where academia's such as Benedict Morel in France, Francis Galton in England and Cesare Lombroso in Italy shaped and contributed to a new language that aimed to describe what were seen as inherited characteristics

of populations, they adopted medical and pathological rhetoric's describing criminality(Pick 1989). Though environmental explanations to crime were not despised by this theories the need for explaining criminal behaviors in certain parts of the population was actually considered in discussions even though the legislations that were later implemented did not match with the arguments. The legislations that were made reflected crime as more of a social problem. According to McGowan (1990) and Petrow (1993), the habitual criminal act that was passed in Britain 1869 and the police legislation which oversaw the establishment of detective department in 1842 re-organizing it as the criminal investigation department in 1879 brought a lot of concern to the criminal class. Toth (2006.p, 21) explained that the French relegation law of 1885 exemplified an approach towards recidivist, deporting those who were found guilty of habitual criminality.

4. ELITES AND ORGANIZED CRIMES

Elites are a specific group of individuals in a country who influence, direct or control the dynamics of a community life in economics, politics, social and cultural terms because of their privileged positions in the society and close Proxies to the state. Goran Therbon in his definitional theory describes elites as alliances of dominant classes broaden by power and reach. According to Goran Therbon, every state has class character and every society has its own dominant class because of its hegemonic over atleast three aspects of society;-

i. Politics (embodied by state).

ii. Ideology.

iii. Economics.

Goran further explains that the dominant class is not necessarily installed within the state but their actions through influence on political power (interventions) are such that their impact is always felt from state policies and interests to their advantages. His understanding of elites also assumes that a dominant class cannot only be homogeneous but often broken into factions with diverse interests and that the power of dominant class is not only based on aspects of economies but also political and ideological ones and that its legitimacy before the society and intervention in state affairs is because of its utilization of resources. Also into consideration is the theory of Gaetano Mosca, he explained that elites as being a ruling class or a political class made up of minority people who direct “public affairs” by performing all political functions, monopolizing power and enjoying its benefits. It consisted of those whose qualities distinguished them from the governed masses and giving them material, intellectual, and moral superiority. In categorizing members of the elites, Mosca identifies them as;-

Political leaders

Military commanders

Wealthy landowners Religious hierarchies

State bureaucrats

According to Mosca, it is by law or circumstance that a political or ruling class becomes hereditary and develops attitudes and qualities for acquiring and conserving power. They also change by renewing themselves or making room for new dominant class in case of social transition in the society. The theory of Wright is also used to understand about elites. C. Wright argues that political power infiltration by corporate leaders and military commanders who were seen as elites including politicians and capitalist making decisions together except in circumstances where the interest of one group prevailed.

In his explanation, this process of political power being infiltrated was because of the consequence of world war II. Just like Mosca, Mills also did not believe that elites were homogenous, he argued that elites were recognized by their commonality in education and origin but also their class origin did not necessarily mean they represented their own interest and that the concept of the ruling class was the idea of an economic class which managed politics as well. He also added that Mosca idea of the ruling class was not appropriate because the term alludes to economic power and elites were not only a class of people with economic advantage. Such was the case of political elites and state bureaucrats.

The alliances between different elites which paved way for dispersal of power and authority through balance of power in their democratic societies, enabled neutralization of tensions and reconciliations among them, this alliances were not made transparent to public management but were meant to control the state and preserving the political/economic interest as well as maintaining the social order of the elites.

How do elites function within the society and the state? Elites set the standards during the making of the rule of law, the criminal justice, system, institutions of ethics and anti-corruption, revenue and tax collection agencies, the intelligence and other institutions mandated with the task of national security and other aspects which are assumed to be of threat in the event of elites engaging in organized criminal activities, they do also by limiting incentives that make strong institutions like financial resources. This happens because of their strong influence in political control.

Creation of bureaucratic elites within the state is also another way in which they function within the society by ensuring they are enmeshed into state apparatus with power and ability for making decisions, this gives them the advantage and assurance that resources and power remains at their own disposal. Despite being organized because of power and resources, they operationally achieve political and economic autonomy.

Hegemony and power that they enjoy over state resources, its procedures, technical capacity, and leadership including security agencies.

The level of specialization and development in a country especially in its economic activities can be determined by the degree of complexity and differentiation of the functions of the society. According to Max Weber, a group of people with different levels of specialization that gives life to state bureaucracy forms the state, here power is acquired from the level of specialization, and capacity to make decisions, in turn bureaucratic class emerges with ability to control resources including political. However, it is important to distinguish between the influences each group has for proper understanding, where, why and how organized crimes intersect with these elites. Intersecting the two variables clearly provides a comprehensive foundation on how this criminal phenomenon arises, develops, and survives.

Because of diverse interest, the elites will always wish to stay in power in order to be in position of protecting their interest by maintaining and exploiting weak states, which definitely positions the interest of organized crime groups by associating with them and sabotaging reforms that could limit infiltration of criminal elements into the state. This understanding is derived from the fact that elites are dynamic and they associate with each other because of interest and the equilibrium of power in which they positioned themselves and it is from this framework that they easily interact with criminal gangs.

Rationality presumes behavior that is consistent with someone's stable preferences, and that in organized crimes instrumental rationality is used as its goal is material gain.

~Shvarts, 2001.

5. CONNECTIONS BETWEEN IDEOLOGY AND ORGANIZED CRIMES

The meaning of ideology being controversial varies from a set of beliefs in a general sense to a false consciousness whose goal is to propel the interest of aristocrats while organized crime is an illegal activity conducted by rational actors to gain material benefit using illegal methods like violence and corruption. Intertwining the two concepts by highlighting their nature and modes of connections between terrorist and organized crime groups in reality brings an assumption that the two have many reasons and interest in cooperation like sharing knowledge and shared trafficking routes. The concept of ideology has been studied in various fields like political science, sociology, and psychology implying that it is an important part of social and political life. According to Simeunovic (2009.p, 115) ideology was first used after the French revolution in 1776 by Antoine Destutt de Tracy, who wanted to establish the science about origins of all ideas, this made ideology the most important science of all and the starting point for all other science since every scientific description is made of a combination of ideas (Kennedy 1979).

By mid-19 century the word ideology got a negative connotation because Marx thought about it as a set of ideas which represented the

interest of aristocrats and as a false or distorted view of the world (Simeunovic, 2009.p, 115). He also interpreted ideology as a tool

for legitimizing the interest of a ruling class in society. Antoine Destutt de Tracy thought that the private property or conventional property was the consequence of natural property or someone's faculties and needs, even concept of justice, rights and duties were intervened and could not exist without property

He saw the social conflict as universal struggle but not as class conflicts since the propertied and propertied classes were not talked about as even the poorest people had properties in the form of their own faculties(Kennedy,1979.p,367).That's the reason why Max thought that ideologist universalize ideas and social distribution to show that capitalism is a necessary and inevitable social and economic system(Parekh2015.p,136).

6. INTEREST AND IDEOLOGY

According to Simeunovic (2009.p,117) ideologies create beliefs and people who are convinced in the correctness of these ideas follow and are more willing to act than the ones who are forced to act that's why it's a powerful tool in motivating people to achieve their interest despite representing rationalization and systematization of certain ideas.Simeunovic further highlighted motivation on justification, explanation and homogenization as four main functions of ideology which is today on the spotlight when talking about extreme right and extreme left organizations which have sets of ideas and beliefs that are most coherent and stable(Gerring,1997.p971)likewise to terrorist groups which are in opposition to the social and political systems.

There are three ways in which terrorist groups are connected to ideology;-

- i. Justifications for their actions.
- ii. Existence of belief systems, which motivates them.
- iii. Directing the choice of goals, methods, and content of terrorists as political action (Simeunovic2009.p123).

Ideology maximizes something for the individual whatever that something is (Warren,1990)that's why the rational choice theory is used in a wider context, and it is also the reason why the greater interest for someone would be an internal rationalization and lowering the cognitive dissonance than achieving some visible external gain. Does ideology maximizes utility for those who are not aware of their false consciousness! How utility is defined matters. Rational choice theory presumes that an individual will act in a way that he thinks that he will be benefited most even if the outcome is not beneficial in reality. According to rational choice theory it's presumed that any behavior is maximizing utility for its actors since it can't be observed directly therefore from that behavior we conclude what is the concrete utility for the actor (Herrnstein1990.p, 356), for example the actions of suicide bombers who always assumes that the fame and prestige of being a martyr is greater gain than living as an anonymous soldier (Ricolfi2006.p, 113-114).

7.CONNECTIONS BETWEEN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS AND ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS

Terrorist groups are motivated by both political and ideological goals, while organized crime groups are motivated by profits, these motives and goals represent the difference between the two groups. The debate about the connection between the cooperation however, both are driven by interest and behave like rational actors. According to Dishman (2001.p, 43-58), connecting the two concepts is overrated since terrorist groups and organized crime groups stay true to their original and they are not interested in cooperation but cooperating or even merging with organized crime groups comes in when the utility they derive from is higher than the potential conflict which would arise due to their difference. Most importantly is to look at the aspect of terrorism and derive an overview of its basic traits and make the similarities and difference between the two concepts.

Simeunovic(2009.p,80) explain terrorism as a complex form of an organized group and rarely individual or institutional political violence marked not only with terrifying brachial physical and psychological, but also with sophisticated technological methods of a political fight which usually happens during political and economic crisis and rarely during political stability in a country and used to achieve big goals in a morbid spectacular way inappropriate to present circumstances especially to social situations and historic opportunities of those who use it as a political strategy.Simeunovic(2009) expands it further by adding that intimidation of the public and keeping the bigger population in fear by constant threat of indiscriminate violence as the basis of acts of terrorism and that terrorist are always in conflict with the state since they would wish to change the social and political structures of a country. The ideological foundation of terrorism is the proclamation of big goals as a justification for use of violence (Simeunovic 2009.p, 70-74).

The use of violence is the common element of both terrorism and organized crimes but the nature of that violence is different, murders,extortions,use of arsons ,beatings towards other crime groups or against the victims who owe them money(Finckenauer2005.p66),furthermore organize crime groups use corrupt officials to achieve their goals as it has been witnessed in developing countries and those that have collapsed institutions of governance due to endless political infighting or recovering from civil wars,Shelley,Picarelli (2005)Makarenko(2004) pointed out that terrorism and organized crime use the same methods of collecting money-informal money transfer system commonly practiced in the middle east(Hawala system),multiple bank accounts and money laundering through legal businesses. They do also forge documents that help them in illegal arms and trafficking of contrabands, cryptic emails and cellphones to protect their communications(Abadinsky2010.p,8).

Terrorist groups also adopt skills originally used by organized crime groups(Sar2015.p,477)forging of essential documents like passports to facilitate their movements from one country to another ,exchange of goods(illegal arms or narcotics) as was the case of revolutionary armed forces of Colombia(FARC) and Colombian narco cartels, the Italian organized crime group Camorra and Spanish terrorist organization,Euskadi Ta Askatasuna(ETA) when Camorra sent heavy arms to terrorist in exchange for a large amount of cocaine and Hashish(Ibid),also Irish republican Army(IRA) and criminal groups from Croatia in arms trafficking after breakup of Yugoslavia(Sari2015.p,477-478). Another strongest form of cooperation between terrorism and organized crimes is illegal drug trafficking .Terrorist groups either cooperate with narco cartels or are involved in illegal drug trafficking themselves. Factors like social inequality, remorseless environment for human survival resulting from the consequences of civil wars, climatic changes, and weak institutions of governance and violation of the rule of law have also greatly affected their cooperation. Societies with those traits are more likely to become fertile grounds for terrorism and organized crimes and their cooperation. Schmid (2005.p, 6-7) explained that terrorist groups cooperate with organized crime groups because of various reasons;-

- i. Access to financial resources to facilitate their logistics
- ii. Independence from state sponsorship.
- iii. Establishing their own economic base.
- iv. Access to specialized skills i.e. forging of documents.
- v. Facilitation of border movement's human/arms trafficking routes.
- vi. Access to illicit transfer and money laundering for foreign operations
- vii. Indoctrination of outlawed potential recruits.

- i. Law enforcement pre-occupation with countering terrorism may divert attention from organized crime activities.
- ii. Political-terrorist label provides an extra degree of intimidation.
- iii. Terrorist destabilization of political and economic structures may create favorable environment for organized crime activities.
- iv. Drugs (narcotics) traffickers benefit from terrorist military skills and obtain protection for illicit and cultivation or trafficking routes for their products in areas under control of terrorist groups

Terrorist groups and organized crime groups are made of networks of connected nodes, which reduces dependence on group leadership, and possibility of detection from law enforcers and risk of group leader being arrested. The flexibility of the group allows it to act easily and quickly, despite decision-making and financial expenditure without constant contact with the base group, this flexibility of organization is in opposition to the rigid and hierarchial structures of law enforcement and security services (sanderson2004.p, 54). Besides those similarities, the difference between these two groups is that while terrorist organizations are mostly positioned against the state and the government (except in the case of state sponsored terrorism)and are oriented to influence social and political change ,organized crime groups use corrupt state officials to gain immunity from criminal prosecution, also terrorist use spectacular forms of violence to gain wide audience while organized crime groups will always want to operate clandestinely so as to be out of media spotlight.

8. TRADITIONAL ORGANIZED CRIMES IN THE MODERN WORLD

How would the world be if the well-known and most powerful organizations owned by mafia groups developed into global criminal enterprise that are not only operating illegal markets but also in control of the wider economic sphere and the political arena through investments in legal markets and widespread corruption of public administrators. The entire justice system and the rule of law will mean nothing because ordinary citizens will be left unprotected and exposed to arbitrariness and violence, only the powerful and the privileged will be protected creating a wider social inequality gap in the society.

There are countries where the authority of the state has been eroded and the difference between the legitimate authority of the state and the principle of might being right has become blurred, known criminals being elected into top position of political office thus benefitting their criminal activities because such persons use their position of power to protect their interest, also its important to note that failed states provide a fertile ground for increasing organized crime activities into their territories. If failed states provide suitable arena for organized crime activities then what's the role of the state and its impact against organized crime activities affecting the development of the country. If a government fails due to rise of organized crime activities then this can be related directly to lack of government authority and ineffective public administration.

Weak states do not produce powerful organized crime groups because an effective network of operations for the groups consistency and survival needs a functioning infrastructure, a peaceful working environment and predictability hence an extreme weakening of the state will also hamper the operations of organized criminal groups, these can be related to that of a "parasite" that needs its "host to stay alive". Affected countries around the world have introduced counter organized crimes measures such as penalized policies, witness protection, and expanded powers of investigations

Italy for example rewarded former members of criminal organizations for their cooperation with law enforcement agencies and it proved successful, the PENTITI program demonstrated that smart measures could be effective in breaking the power of such criminal organizations.

9. THE CHANGING STRUCTURES OF ORGANIZED CRIME GROUPS

The complex structures of organized crime groups necessitating the formation of markets driven transnational networks has been contributed by factors of globalization and the very fact of globalization of organized crime groups. Improvements in modes of transports systems, communications and the ever-expanding horizon of technology has also impacted positively on the evolving nature of organized crimes activities into a global phenomenon. Fluidity and structural complexity is what characterizes these groups. It is believed that there is an existence of a structural fluidity in five typologies related to the observed groups;

- i. Standard hierarchy.
- ii. Regional hierarchy.
- iii. Clustered hierarchy.
- iv. Criminal network.
- v. Core group.

Organized crime groups are not always homogenous with respect to ethnicity. Network like structures of organized crime groups seem to be more prevalent than ethnicity, region or fairly based groups. This appears due to the effectiveness of decentralization and loose non-hierarchal context between groups or cells with shifting patterns of associates who collaborate for a specific purpose and then move apart.

There are various models and concepts that have been found to be useful in anticipating organized crimes, such models and concepts are as follows;-

9.1. Political conditions

States in conflicts due to insurgency or terrorism, weak states due to political infighting or broken institutions of governance.

9.2. Economic conditions.

Market demands, new opportunities for illegal product and services.

9.3. Social conditions.

Loyalty to kinship or ethnic ties superseding loyalty to the state or government.

9.4. Risk management model.

It depicts a situation why criminal organization may utilize tools such as counter intelligence and corruption to minimize the risk of detection.

9.5. Composite models.

Predict the combination of some of the above aspects.

Any commodity that is considered profitable is what such organization deals with, that is why they are considered entrepreneurial crime. Another important emerging area of opportunity is the possibility of expanding cybercrime as an adaptive strategy of organized crime groups, combating them will require a strategy that focuses on network analysis. Among the considered strategies are;-

- i. Political commitment by governments and the global society recognizing the pernicious and transnational nature of organized crimes and combat it.
 - ii. Cooperation for mutual legal assistance and information sharing.
 - iii. Increasing public awareness regarding organized crimes with a focus on reducing the demand for illegal products (contrabands).
 - iv. Enhancing legitimacy.
 - v. Sharing of intelligence especially financial intelligence on emerging groups and areas such as cybercrimes.
 - vi. Extensive training of law enforcement communities internationally on the complexity of transnational organized crimes and tools for combating it.
-

10. THE LINKS BETWEEN CORRUPTION AND ORGANIZED CRIMES

Corruption is an important tool to criminal networks in need of transferring untaxed or illegal commodities (narcotics, unlicensed firearms and aliens) across regions and proxy porous borders of neighboring countries unmolested. Bribery being the most common instrument of corruption involves two willing actors who therefore willingly make it active (giving/offering) or passive (receiving/soliciting) though the practice itself also involves extortionate demands by those in a position to produce significant benefits or section bribes including cash payoffs, hospitalities, gifts and non-monetary favors. Such services among others are intended to speed up otherwise unlawful acts or acts prohibited in an official course of duty. In some societies where there is a high expectation that bribes will be welcomed, this becomes easy because there exist semi-official channels, which filter pay-offs upwards and perhaps downwards depending on the country and time.

In other countries, expectations of bribability may be very low and secure lines of illicit products delivery have to depend on skills applied during backdoor operations. There is no automatic correspondence between elite corruption in contracts with otherwise lawful government department. According to Fickenauer (2005.p, 650) Hagan (2006.p, 126)

definitions of organized crimes involves corruption as a focal point because of its commercial benefits and smooth supply of vice. Some crimes such as complex frauds may not rely on or involve corruption at all(Maltz1994) though empirical analysis between corruption and organized crime are limited.

In trying to link the two concepts first after obtaining a working definition of the two then it's important to set limits of the working definitions that fits within the logical model that is;-

- i. Defining the levels of criminal behaviors and social phenomena that falls under the working definitions or concepts of organized crime.
- ii. Disseminate levels of criminal behaviors commonly regarded as corruption. of body text

The working definition of organized crimes combines concepts of traditional organized crime i.e. Prostitution, both humans and drugs (narcotics) trafficking, vehicle theft and white-collar crimes i.e. Tax evasion, frauds, and embezzlement of funds. Therefore how does corruption fall inside criminal groups or networks in their respective illegal markets or activities, especially distinguishing the term organized crimes being inclusive of white collar cooperate illicit practices. Most criminal organizations do not establish connections with white-collar actors but they do confirm their activities to conventional illegal markets. Spencer et al (2006), describes corruption as many kinds of irregular influence, the objective of which is to allow the participants to make profits they are not entitled to, the method being the breaking of internal or external rules. Heidenheimer (1989) categorizes corruption according to social acceptance, posting 'shades' of corruption from white (socially acceptable) to grey to black corruption (socially unacceptable)

Spencer et al (2006) further explains that the complexity of understanding corruption across jurisdiction is in accepting that there are different expectation and traditions, different opportunities and options and different sanctions for violations. He further differentiated corruption into the following levels;-

Systemic corruption.

When corruption is incorporated within the entire or particular aspects of the rule of law (multiple institutions including judicial, police, tax).

Institutional corruption

Where the institution affected is tolerant to corrupt practices.

Individual corruption.

Where the person is prepared to undertake illegal actions because their employment provides them with an opportunity to exploit their position for individual gain. All these levels are relevant to the link between corruption and organized crimes. Fraud is also another form of corruption associated with private sector whereby outsiders (criminal groups or companies) corrupt someone within the private firm in order to facilitate a crime like money laundering or abusing the targeted company. Examples of ways in which corruption and organized crimes becomes a question where civil servants do participate in criminal activities or managing a criminal enterprise includes:-

- i. Cases of law enforcements officers operating or directly facilitating smooth supplying of narcotics through their networks.
- ii. Politician's covertly controlling and managing consortiums that are part of criminal syndicates.
- iii. Criminal actors infiltrating apparatus of power and being able to participate in real politics (state capture)

10.1. Measuring corruption and organized crimes

There is no universally accepted understanding of measuring corruption and organized crimes; however, efforts have been made to qualify them as well as a few attempts for assessing the relationship between the two. Despite (UNDP, 2008) critique of the multitrade ways used to measure corruption, there are different aspects of corruption that can be measured;-

- i. Frequency of occurrence.
- ii. Types
- iii. Cost and effects.
- iv. Contributing factors.

The various methods used to measure corruption ranges from;-

- i. Utilizing focus group.
- ii. Case studies.
- iii. Field observations.
- iv. Survey desk reviews.
- v. Assessment of institutions provisions and practices.

Buscaglia and Van Dijk created a composite index for measuring high level corruption associated with organized crimes based on perception indicators, it included;-

- i. Distortions arising from interest groups.
- ii. Insulation of policies from pressure by special interest groups.
- iii. Biased judicial rulings.
- iv. Perception of the percentage of value of the public procurement related contracts paid for bribes.
- v. Prevalence of state capture.

10.2. Policy context: the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime (Palermo convention)

Adopted by the general assembly resolution 55/25 in November 2000, specifically calls for the criminalization of corruption (art, 6) and for adoption of measures to tackle corruption. The assembly also adopted resolution 55/61 in December 2000 recognizing that an effective international legal document against corruption independent of the convention against transnational organized crimes was necessary. The convention against corruption declared that states parties to the convention are also concerned about the links between corruption and other forms of crimes in particular organized crimes and economic crimes including money laundering.

10.3. General Observation

According to Finckenauer (2005.p,65)Hagan (2006.p,129)Maltz(1994.p,127) they suggested that only public sector corruption should be considered an element of organized crimes.Finckenauer(2005.p,76-77) provided various examples of different types of complex fraud(health insurance fraud)with a high degree of organization that does not resort to corruption or violence.Nevertheless for some academics like Finckenauer,corruption is one of the key defining characteristics that sets apart organized crime from crime marked solely by a complex organization.another strain of research provided statistical (Buscaglia and Van Dijk2003) or purely economic and theoretical proof of the connections between corruption and organized crimes(Kugler et al2005;Garoupa2000). Attempts by Holmes (2007) to explain the causes of corruption-organized crimes symbiosis in Eastern Europe provided little insight. A study by Buscaglia and Van Dijk(2003) developed composite statistical indices of corruption and organized crimes, it also demonstrated a strong correlation between the two concepts and suggested ways that organized crimes infiltrates the public sector;-

- i. Sporadic or low level bribery.
- ii. Infiltrations of managerial domains.
- iii. Compromised head of agencies.
- iv. Capture of state policies.

They Van Dijk and Buscaglia (2007.p, 44) created a composite organized crimes index. They made a strong connection between the two phenomena by measuring various indicators of the two concepts; their index suggested strong connections between the quality of the criminal justice system i.e strength of the rule of law, lack of corruption in the system and the strength of organized crimes.

11. CONTROLLING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR AND ORGANIZED CRIMES

..."a structured group committing serious crimes for profit". This broad definition by the United Nations general assembly convention against transnational organized crime resolution 55/25, attributed to listing of most common types of organized crimes such as;-

- i. Drug trafficking.**
- ii. Arms trafficking.**
- iii. Human trafficking.**
- iv. Terrorism.**

The above were highlighted as targets by law enforcement agencies using the Falcone checklist which was later incorporated into the so called Falcone framework,...“it is evident from the three protocols supplementary to the convention dealing with trafficking in person, smuggling of migrants and arms trafficking as well as from provisions in the convention dealing with such secondary characteristics of organized crimes as the use of corruption, violence, money laundering and re-investment in the illicit economy”.(United Nations General Assembly resolutions 55/25, annexes I, II and 55/250). Indicators of the various defining elements contained both by law enforcement agencies were used to assess the extent of organized crimes in a country, also to be considered is development of the sources that from where reliable data on organized crimes would be acquired from. The World Economic Forum Survey of Business is one relevant potential source of data. It provided credible data on;-

- i. Country ranking based on world economic forum index that is subsequently correlated with indices for corruption and violence.
- ii. The extent of victimization of businesses by organized crimes.
- iii. Measuring the cost imposed by organized crimes on firms.

The above data was correlated with indices for corruption and violence (homicide), this made it possible for countries ranking on world economic forum index, and it made it possible for the construction of a composite index of non-conventional crime. Furthermore a composite index was also constructed including indicators of five core activities;-

- i. Trafficking of persons.
- ii. Trafficking of firearms.
- iii. Trafficking of stolen cars.
- iv. Trafficking of cigarettes
- v. Fraud.

The same index included four other secondary factors;-

- i. Cost of business.
- ii. Extent of the informal economy as a proportion of gross domestic product.
- iii. Violence and money laundering.

Though it proved to be robust (composite index) and not much effective by the inclusion or exclusion of individual indicators, efforts to add further statistical indicators are still ongoing. Policy recommendations addressing institutional reforms through a process of identifying best practices across the globe is most important. For that reasons, countries are profiled according to;-

- i. Social-economic factors.
- ii. The political sphere.
- iii. Criminal justice system.
- iv. Public sector governance.
- v. Independence of the judiciary.

11.1. Social Economic Factors

State failure in access to either legal services or financial markets makes organized crimes activities a dispenser to local communities. Poverty, social inequality and influx of high population growth in urban settlements to increased unemployment levels in the country is also a leverage to potential illegal labor for organized criminal groups, and also create a favorable environment for criminals to exploit the social fabrics of the society as a foundation for organized criminal organizations to intertwine itself with the communities affected. State effectiveness in fighting monopolistic practices and economic transparency do correlates negatively to organized crimes, the same applies that organized crimes exploit poor social economic conditions of a country.

Another important dimension is the high taxation system, in any country where there is an increase tax evasion depending on the nature and scale of money laundering, higher level of organized criminal activities are also experienced, conversely low levels of organized crimes activities is an indication that financial monitoring of economic interactions are effective and functioning.

11.2. Political Sphere

Protection of the rights of all individuals regardless of wealth, social status, age or gender and upholding the nations sovereignty is what democracy entails and is the reason why democracy and organized crimes are in conflict with one another meaning that the growth of democracy in a country diminishes rising possibilities of organized crimes networks in the same country therefore, consolidation of democracy concomitantly at the local and national levels impedes the growth of organized crimes activities. That does not implies that in democratic societies organized crimes activities cannot infiltrate i.e. state capture, that way organized crimes activities infiltrate the society easily by coopting itself into public institutions

High levels of corruption represents a more sophisticated, pernicious form which frequently leads to enactment of suitable state decision creating a bias in the design and implementations of public policies, this also applies in democratic political frameworks where institutionalized mechanism for governing and distributing public goods including justice do exist.

11.3. Criminal Justice System

The criminal justice system of a country plays a key role in any analysis of the effectiveness of the state in response to organized crimes, the measurement of the effectiveness of criminal justice system can be acquired by computing the ratio of victimization by common crime derived from the international crime victim survey divided by the number of convictions per capita. A smaller ratio can be seen as measure of effectiveness of criminal justice since it reflects higher risk of punishment for offenders per crimes committed.

11.4. Private Sector Governance

A low standard of accounting practices in the private sector encourages corruption such as keeping off the book accounts and non-accounting funds. Stronger enforcement of detailed accounting standards correlates to lower level of corruption. Bribery and financial misappropriation only occurs where financial regulations are not strictly enforced.

11.5. Public Sector Governance

Efficient and existence of functioning institutions that hold public officials accountable is an essential characteristic of good governance. State bureaucrats are made accountable from their respective levels ie;-

- i. Executive.
- ii. Legislative.
- iii. Judiciary.
- iv. Public (ombudsman, media).

Judiciary scrutiny of the bureaucracy can be found in systems where administration of law is established as a separate branch of public law. As in many countries, it leads to creation of a network of administrative courts empowered to resolve disputes between the government bureaucracies and private citizens. This cannot be a guarantee of low administrative crime but when they are proved effective then corruption will be less frequent. Lower rates of corruption appear in system with higher rates of litigation against government and greater compensation for states interventions.

12. VULNERABILITY OF DEFENCE AND SECURITY STRUCTURES TO ORGANIZED CRIMES

Involvement of national defenses and other security apparatus in organized criminal activities is clearly an aberration of adequate state function. Organized criminal groups will definitely infiltrate and co-opt defense and security establishment where state structures and oversight mechanism are broken, it will also allow these illegal organizations to compromise top military commanders, police commanders and members of the national intelligence community who are not only protectors of national security and enforcers of order but also have been privileged access to classified data, government arms stock, highly placed contacts and targets, natural and financial resources. The composition and reach of organized criminal groups is an outcome of several intertwining tendencies, it includes the existence of extensive informal or black economy and financial services, society demand for illegal goods and services and notable geographical and social gaps in effective state regulation, provisions and welfare controls.

13. TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

All crimes are social activities and a disease to both the society and social groups residing within. The difference between organized crimes and any other form of crimes is that organized crimes involves a complex networking which copes with prevailing conditions on the environment where the event is being practiced on. Organized crimes are usually clandestine in nature and rely mostly on the existence of its host for its continuity. The term transnational organized crime is adopted because of its operations beyond borders of a country hence the term transnational. It uses the shadowy "sovereign-free" areas of the international routes where state control and its capacitance effect are weak or ineffective i.e. conflicts/war zones, porous borders between countries, cyber space and private bank accounts in its operations. The biggest problem with transnational organized crime activities is that they corrupt and undermines state, social, and global system of governance. It also undermines social state and international control on a range of public ills such as;-

- i. Politics.
- ii. Economic of violence and corruption.
- iii. Environmental harms and spread of pandemic diseases.

14. CONCEPTION OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIMES

Understanding transnational organized crime requires in-depth characterization of activities related to organized crimes, therefore our conception of transnational organized crimes would be related to;-

- i. An entity engaged in activities whether economic, political, private, or public with the focus being generating socio-economic systems (illicit) whose interest benefits the entity (actors).
- ii. A hierarchically organized entity conducting diverse commercial activities unified by their underlying business models.

In the first concepts transnational organized crimes encompasses a wide set of illicit transnational transactions not putting into account the actors conducting them while in the second concept, transnational organized crimes is simply an entity engaged in transnationally organized criminal activities. According to the convention against transnational organized crimes (TOC convention) a key instrument for controlling transnational organized crimes gives a functioning definition that it's an offence involving a structured group of three or more persons with a shared aim of committing either a transnational organized crime including money laundering, obstruction of justice and corruption or any other crime punishable by four years deprivation of liberty or more where those crimes were committed with an intention for material gain and where those crimes have transnational effect are committed transnationally or are committed by a transnational group. The nature and operations of these transnational activities is always clandestine making it hard to be detected particularly in jurisdictions where state control is weak and unreliable putting into account that different states operate from different conceptions of organized crimes and transnational organized crimes. Being transnational, it disperses relevant information across jurisdiction and languages resulting into complex research and analysis but the revelation of these transnational clandestine actors behaviors induces a change of approach between affected states whereby sharing of intelligence has been limited by states themselves making centralized analysis rare.

Many of the illicit revenues might not be laundered or directly reinvested back into illicit markets but channeled back into global economies, such shares are in most cases beyond state control, therefore should the illicit transnational economy be measured as an aggregate of all illicit national economy or only as that portion of transnational economy activity which is illicit?

is it safe to treat all illicit activity as necessarily constituting to organized crimes or by what social standards should we measure illicitness and criminalities. Such definitional debates are not merely semantic without a clear definition of which activities constitute transnational organized crimes, better efforts are needed to define and map the transnational organized crimes economy worldwide. This will only be possible through states cooperation in international research and harmonizing organized crimes data and intelligence. A wide range of other policy choice can also influence the dynamics of global transnational organized crimes activities making global crimes control a highly complex collective action problem for instance, illegal migration and human trafficking generates significant revenues from primarily developing to developed countries and possesses a direct threat to human security. Other major illicit global markets include conventional weapons, arts/antiquities, vehicles, toxic waste, and unregulated oil.

What leverage organized crimes against states based crime control is;

- i. Absence of borders.
- ii. Anonymity.
- iii. Technical complexity.
- iv. Low operating cost of internet.

It also operates on a different model than traditional smuggling-based transnational organized crime. The internet plays a bigger role in organized crimes i.e.

- i. Tools for the organization of crimes in the real world.
- ii. A tool for money laundering (online auction)
- iii. A source of valuable virtual resources to be defrauded and attacked..

Financial systems are particularly vulnerable to networked attacks like extortions, which is a frequent occurrence in cyber-attacks. As more legitimate social systems migrate online so too are organized crimes, multilateral crimes controls agencies have been unable to tackle this illegal activities that have become more complex and requires global regulation of private transnational activities, this has proved challenging for state based international organizations. Organized crimes groups transnational operations are another important focus, developing multinational networks and emerging diaspora communities are also an important target to criminal groups which are operating nationally. Diversifying revenue bases, spreading risk and exploiting regulatory cost, input and price differentials by developing multiple competence networks across numerous jurisdictions, responding to changing social and regulatory conditions, altering trafficking routes and substituting products to avoid detection and destruction hence maximizing profit. For proper understanding it should be noted that transnational organized crimes groups engage themselves in two way-trade, whereby the groups interest are more of concern than its resultant social impact to the society, i.e narcotics trafficked through a channeled route to its preferred destination in return for unlicensed illegal firearms which are later trafficked to another preferred destination where they are purchased from cash generated from benefits acquired from organized crimes activities such as kidnappings hence connecting it to insecurity and rising criminality levels in areas where those illegal firearms were purchased to. Strategies such as eradications as a significant implication of understanding transnational organized crimes as a system of networked transnational groups for instance disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts in one area may lead to an increased supply and uncontrolled skilled military labor (mercenaries) who are then hired to other jurisdictions fueling regional economic wars. A comprehensive understanding of the context in which the politico-economic effects in which they occur affects an effective control framework. Through these efforts, a degree of centralized multilateral intelligence analysis will be achieved apart from other advantages such as non-harmonization of interstate information sharing and policy co-ordination.

15. TRAJECTORIES OF TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIMES

Despite the signing of the United Nations convention against transnational organized crimes(UNTOC) in 2000,the transnational illicit activity has boomed all over the world and it's a trend that has only been and is still accelerating and so its impact that has become a pervasive threat to peace, justice and development all over the world. Geopolitical economic and technological shifts are some of the factors that have contributed to the rapid transformation of this criminal activities enhanced by globalization which has helped this groups to penetrate new markets, supply chains and sophisticated technologies while exploiting weak regulations in financial markets and cyberspace.

Increasing crime groups adaptability to enforcement measures and expanding the size and diversity of both groups and markets, improving operations and covert communications thus supercharging illicit markets has been accelerated by new technologies such as information communication technology. This process has enabled the criminal world to intertwine itself with the upper worlds of business and politics blurring distinction between illegal and legal. Where resilience to criminality levels is low, the symptoms of harm definitely manifest itself into politics, business, health, environment, development, and security. Where social antibodies are stronger, the contagion of crime mutates looking for other opportunities to grow. How do transnational organized crimes becomes both a driver and profiteer of many ills affecting our planet? Transnational organized crimes exploit weaknesses in the society and increase its vulnerability thereby exacerbating the very societal problems like;

- i. Criminal governance.
- ii. Human dislocation and violent conflicts that sustain organized crimes.
- iii. High population growth to low levels of unemployment and underdevelopment.
- iv. Public corrupt responses

The rate at which our world is changing is quite at unimagined rate and at a cost, while technological innovations continue to spur in positive economic growth, the same innovations sphere in like of social media and artificial intelligence which outstrips awareness of what those innovations might entail, leaving regulators playing catch ups.

Climate change and conflict resolutions are areas that have not yet been successfully handled providing an ideal condition for growing illicit markets advancement, areas of government instability and low governance capacitance are also suitable for transnational organized crimes to operate, expand and embedding itself within the fabrics of the society. Illicit markets and activities have been accelerated by certain factors considered to be major enablers, they are;-

- i. The fourth industrial revolution.
- ii. Climatic changes.
- iii. Cyber-crime.
- iv. Human exploitation.
- v. Conflicts and illicit markets.
- vi. International banking and illicit financial flows

15.1. The Fourth Industrial Revolution

New technologies have enabled illicit economies to grow rapidly through improved encrypted communications. As innovations outpace regulations, new illicit markets on the surface continue to emerge i.e. anonymizing payments through crypto currencies and increasing adaptability to enforcement measures using tools such as encrypted phones. Technological advancement has not only widened the consumer base but it has also reduced the barriers of entry for supply and demand hence enabling greater anonymity and access to new recruits for employment or victimization.

15.2. Climatic Change

Crime and environment degradation have a circular relationship. Remorseless weather and drought reduces resource capacity which impacts negatively on local economies increasing conflicts and instability paving way to resurgence of illicit economies that aggravate environmental degradation i.e. air pollution, land, waterways which are unregulated. It is also important to note that illegal logging has also degraded and rapidly reduced forest cover transforming the area for commercial purposes. Consistent exploitation of resources increases the vulnerability of the area to illicit activities and markets based on development and unregulated supply.

15.3. Cybercrime

Organized criminal groups operate within the system by investing, selling skills, making use of new revenue streams through cybercrime, and purchasing assistance. This happens through online gambling, laundering, and purchasing bulk credit card details. Cybercrime is a common international concern though there has not been a common international cooperation to address the challenges, this has provided a central role to non-public sectors online service providers sharing data with law enforcement agencies and removing content relating to illicit markets.

15.4. Human Exploitation

Social inequality, remorseless climate, demography, conflicts, and violence are among the factors that has given rise to human exploitation. Hostility towards migrants has made them an increasing vulnerable population. Receiving countries have reduced opportunities for lawful entry including seeking asylum and in transit countries; migrants are increasingly at risk of violence and of becoming victims of human trafficking.

15.5. Conflicts and Illicit Markets

Countries that are in political conflicts the risk of their institutions of governance being weakened are very high and loosening the fabrics which embeds the society-giving rise to criminality levels against resilience. In such situations opportunities for proficiency are high and a possibility for an upsurge of young combatants due to lawlessness and influx of weapons resulting into violence. Such areas become incubators for a range of illicit goods like unlicensed firearms and narcotics trafficking, unregulated oil extractions, human trafficking, extortions and other illegal extractions. Conflicts provide safe ways for illicit activities while crime entrenches conflicts further. The illicit trade in illegal firearms flooding fragile/conflicts states, increasing the power of armed non-state entities against legitimate governments. Criminal actors and conflict actors merge with armed non-state actors controlling illicit markets, the proceeds from which it enrich the groups interest hence perpetuating the conflicts further.

15.6. International Banking and Illicit Financial Flows

In this new millennium there developed an opaque global banking system that allowed legal and illegal profits to come together and create billion dollar reservoirs of untouchable assets, while reinforcing power and influence of actors who utilize them. This system has provided an opportunity for government businesses and criminals to hide huge amount of cash in offshore accounts i.e. Pandora papers. Global equality and development has been lagged behind by diversion of resources through illicit financial flows from developing and the enabling environment created by anonymous company structures, global financing centers, and offshore jurisdictions. High cost of living and government inability to meet the needs of its people has been contributed by public officials inside the government and cooperates entities siphoning money into tax-free havens hence lowering generated revenue for the government. This creates a symbiotic relationship between the elites who championed the existing system and the criminal groups who add financial weight to the banking system while enjoying its lack of transparency.

16. ORGANIZED CRIMES AND DEVELOPMENT

The reason why most fragile states have not yet achieved their millennium development goals is mainly because of socio-economic and political harm from transnational organized crimes and criminal violence. Economic damages, health problems, environmental degradation, and corruption have been recognized as a synergy to growing transnational organized crimes more often than widespread violence and instability, that's why organized crimes is considered to be a cross-cutting issue rather than a security problem. Conventional law and order approach has proved ineffective in fragile states.

The need for new approaches and cooperation's between states and relevant state agencies mandated with law enforcement would be a milestone for countering new entry points and existing network approach. Most systematic engagement against transnational organized crimes must be on a precise analysis of the threats with which it is associated with and the trade-offs that arises in the context of fragile statehood because transnational organize crimes can by-pass or operate in tandem with, against and/or in place of the state. Transnational organized crime being a flexible network of operations adopts a various MODI OPERANDI in conditions of fragile statehood;-

- i. Acts as an external stressor.
- ii. An economy of violence.
- iii. Form of state capture.
- iv. A world of survival.

From this basis a number of threats categories are identified, these threats overlap each other and are usually relevant to each other in the same context albeit to varying extents. However, different measures and approaches are required, ranging from classic deterrence to economic transformation and cultural change around transnational organized crimes. These measures do not necessarily interact but they may conflict, therefore manifestations of transnational organized crimes in any given country should be analyzed with reference to the threat categorized for easily anticipation of possible trade-offs.

16.1. The risk of organized crimes from security to development agenda

The organized crimes-terrorism nexus in fragile states has been a cause of concern particularly at international level. International organizations engaged in both peace building and peacekeeping have to grapple with illicit economies, transnational organized crime, and associated business interest. They have always been confronted with the remnants of war economies and new manifestation of crime during transition periods. Part of the reason why stakeholders have found transnational organized crimes to be a challenge while implementing measures for development is because security policies for combating transnational organized crimes in conflicts driven countries have hardly achieved desired results. Conflicts affected countries have resulted into being highly vulnerable to transnational organized crimes and its impact though the dynamics behind organized crimes have enabled it to easily operate around the global scale of these states, which usually play the minor role of the value chains, associated with illegal markets. Securitization of development policies further might be an option due to the gradual accession of transnational organized crimes on development, with the current discussion surrounding the transnational crime- development nexus indeed being equated with civilian military relationship during conflicts situations. Actual response to transnational organized crimes and the associated challenges should be pragmatic otherwise; security players will simply

adopt their strategies and instruments according to their own forum. More relevant engagements with this issue while considering options for an appropriate action from development perspectives are-

i. Organized crimes are a cross-cutting issue though associated with use of violence and coercion, its main motive remains profit making while use of violence and coercion is used to keep order, rather than being driven by political or ideological rationale, that's why transnational organized crimes differ from transnational threats like terrorism with which it is wrongly lumped together, also threats posed by transnational organized crime are more diverse.

ii. Law enforcement should be on forefront in combating organized crimes when it becomes a security agenda concerning areas of interest such as:-

War against drugs (narcotics) trafficking.

Maritime crime.

Promoting the rule of law or decentralization.

16.2. What threats and to whom are the challenges posed by organized crime in fragile states

Weaknesses in fulfilling core states function is what makes fragile states vulnerable to organized crimes. Its ability to operate against the state agencies undetected and by passing the state with its variants arising in one of the same context but to some level over time and for different illicit trade flows. Threats from modes of operation posed by transnational organized crimes can be identified by each variant from where specific policy approach will be attained. Fragility in a country can be worsened from a normative perspective with regards to the core functions of the state which is legitimacy, authority and capacity whereby transnational organized crimes easily materialize as an:-

i. External stressor.

ii. Violent economy.

iii. State capture.

iv. Weakened governance.

Weakening of governance can be very dangerous because it gives enough room for transnational organized crimes to act as a substitute of the state. No matter how the arrangements of proper administration without a legitimate government shifting from the usual norms and be unstable, they are a reflection of a society inability to govern itself as well as being an important pre-condition for survival of the social groups residing in it, therefore it can be concluded that transnational organized crimes have destabilizing effects and its aftermath of activities embedding itself into the fabrics of the society affected must be considered. For the case of transnational organized crimes in fragile states, their threat categories are reflected differently, overlapping lines of arguments and corresponding with specific countermeasures ranging from classic deterrence to cultural change around transnational organized crimes, targeting different levels of transnational organized crimes networks and implemented by various actors. By no means, the categories are mutually exclusive and usually intersect on the contrary. It is impossible to assign all forms of transnational organized crimes in a specific state because the threats posed by transnational organized crimes are identified according to different categories depending on the illicit markets and the constellation of concerned actors. The conceptual difference affirms that single challenges correlated to transnational organized crimes in fragile states are not viewed in separation as every strategy targets primarily towards one specific threat group and can also have an aftermath on the other therefore its important to choose applicable side effects trade-offs so that the least can be reached and informed decisions and priorities on curbing out transnational organized crimes.

16.3. Transnational organized crimes as an external dynamic

External dynamics are also important recipes or an ingredient to decaying of states and do catalyzes the threat to violence. Transnational organized crimes are among those external dynamics that can be best compared to a "virus" infecting its host and destabilizing it further. Illegal contacts, transmission routes associated with transnational organized crimes are particularly the dangerous ones i.e.

- i. Illicit financial flows.
- ii. International drug trafficking.
- iii. Trade in resources from conflicts zones.

The diminishing resilience of the state plays a major role combined with the dynamics of global value chain both illicit and licit. Fragile states being the weakest parts of the international market, they exacerbate their vulnerabilities to transnational organized crimes as risk of globalization and illicit economies tend to gravitate towards them. The impetus behind all this are;-

- i. Market conditions.
- ii. Criminal networks.
- iii. Illegal demands outside fragile states.

Siphoning of economic inputs into illicit economy makes these states gullible into crime traps. The vulnerability of fragile states to transnational organized crimes depends on;-

- i. Porous border.
- ii. Weak regulatory.
- iii. Inadequate law enforcement.

Criminal networks do find it comfortable to operate due to less resistance and to some level with impunity making fragile states safe ways for;-

- i. Transits routes.
- ii. Safe havens for smuggled products and aliens.
- iii. Unregulated resource supply.

It is obvious that external dynamics do amplify existing problems and multiply risk of violence and insecurity; fragile states are actually a green field to them while global economic instability and transnational organized crime becomes a global threat.

Reforming the global regulatory framework particularly on legislations and surveillance can be an important approach though the global regulatory levels are distanced from the local arena where such regulations must take effect, while implementing and enforcing international standards remains the responsibility of the national government. Fragile states do need assistance to deter either directly through joint operations or indirectly by advice, equipment, and training particularly the entire criminal justice system. Imposition of financial penalties and withdrawal of legal documents can also be an administrative countermeasure. State resilience can be strengthened in different ways as long as it will boost protection from the dynamics of transnational organized crimes, which do worsen existing society problems such as corruption resulting into state failure. Evolving dynamics and stakeholders in these countries remains of secondary importance at this level of argument. The impact of political economy and the link of power structures and organized criminal networks in fragile states being neglected not because illicit relationships are often impenetrable to outsiders neither being a sensitive issue based on international cooperation.

Strengthening of institutions that have already being compromised by criminal networks will result in under performance and zero impact in capacity building that should be of technical nature, whereby criminal actors may enjoy legitimacy in the face of other parts of society than the state itself in the event that intensive pressure from law enforcement agencies causing the fragmentation of existing networks and emergence of configurations and rivalries resulting into violence and disintegration of criminal organizations from their central positions to other fertile grounds. More importantly successful state capacity building of institutions especially in law enforcement increases society resilience against criminal networks and indeed if it's of transnational operated networks, resulting into shifting of their operations elsewhere and if they were locally based then they may end up to escalation of violence because their operations would have been jeopardized.

16.4. Economy of violence being fostered by transnational organized crimes

When do violent actors compete with the state? Violent groups or non-state actors do take control of areas within the boundaries of a country where legitimate governments have failed to provide administration after either being toppled from control of certain areas by armed non-state entities militancy effect or inability of its capacitance(central government) being felt by the certain social groups because of demographics, political inclusivity,socio-economic inequalities leading to marginalization, isolation and discrimination of the point social group creating a social gap allowing ease of infiltration by an alternative administration which in turn acts as a substitute to the central government by providing alternatives for survival such restoration of security within the areas occupied by the marginalized community and collection of taxes from both illicit and licit socio-economic activities within their areas of control enabling them(armed non-state entity) generate revenue which in return facilitate their welfare and logistics and also meeting the demands of the social groups under their control. This challenge by non-state entities to the monopoly of the state accounts to fragility. Apart from engaging in conflicts goods like diamonds, drugs (narcotics) and unregulated oil, none-state entities also participate in cross-border cooperation with traders and intermediaries for the sake of their products to reach the world markets. This cannot necessarily be transnational from its configurations however mafia structures and gangs of organized criminals featured in shadow economies engaged in violent conflicts and who exercise control over shadow sectors of the economy even before the war finances an armed rebellion i.e. boundaries between violent crimes and war are always blurred for armed actors because they do tend to have diverse motives evolving over them.

Revenue from non-state actors do not necessarily sustain or worsen conflicts but might result in an end to themselves i.e. being unable to seize central power nor is a civil war required for transnational organized crimes to turn to non-state entities such as urban gangs or private security firms to guard their interest. Such a link between competing authority and economic interest do result to economics of violence. Profits from illicit economies are always channeled into control structures and non-state protection which not necessarily were they established for such purposes, this brings the risk of expansion, entrenchment of state and human insecurity perhaps even a regional spillover of instability. Decoupling business from violence is always the principle strategy for engaging transnational organized crimes with an aim to reduce violence though it depends on the type and extent and the link between violent entities and crime. Among the resolution is to modify the behavior of organized crime groups by minimizing the negative effects on security and reducing the intensity of the conflicts.

This is more in addressing the negative impacts of criminal activities instead of curbing out these out altogether, examples to such initiatives includes consensus with this violent entities mostly the violent ones hence intercepting violence to a wider extent by leaving certain criminal enterprises operations untouched. Imposing embargos and other sanctions to violent non-state entities source of income is also another strategy that is meant to deny violent non-state entities ability to access finances and other resources needed to facilitate their welfare, logistics and planning hence reducing their sustainability. The aim of this is to reach a negotiated settlement for ending militancy and conflicts against the state in general. The top protagonist being in exchange for denunciation of violence do later gain access to government position and other privileges. The response of non-state entities challenge to the monopoly of force is then either acceptance of state controlled authority in not only certain areas but also all spheres or re-integration of non-state top protagonists to state apparatus. This experience has proved to be ineffective with the state inability to assert its authority effectively. Decoupling the structures of violence from the criminal business operations is another strategy.

Here non-state entities are being integrated into the government structures without their business practices, it's important to note that what the actors were engaging in as their utility do not disappear completely but can be put under control. However, it also makes the state legitimacy reduced despite the need to end violence as a primacy. During the process such links are accepted as the price to be paid for peace, it also pose the risk that political reforms and provisions of services by the state will be impeded resulting in (re)production of structures that are regarded as drivers of insecurity and instability. This initiation is also dangerous because it allows incentives for external transnational organized crimes to establish its engagement as the risk of prosecutions is reduced due to agreements.

16.5. Transnational organized crime as an alternative for survival in fragile states

There are instances when the link between the state and non-state entities weakened resulting into non-state entities being a substitute for legitimized government. A distinction has to be made between statehood and provisions of public goods which also can be delivered by non-state entities i.e.:-

- i. Providing local security.
- ii. Investing in infrastructure.

Criminal networks can also provide administrative services to the society even if sustainability and fairness is not applied. Transnational non-state entities can get public legitimacy and popular support by the virtue of proxies and as

a substitute of the state in the context of fragility, therefore there has to be a distinction between legality and legitimacy. Criminalized activities can also play an essential part in local economy thus gaining legitimacy in areas under their control or operating from i.e. distribution and availability due to demand of smuggled contrabands as a dispenser to legally certified recommended consumer products. This applies mostly when illicit trade due to its demography and limited economic prospects guarantees the survival of certain social groups and advancement. Criminal networks do utilize these regions as safe havens for transnational activities; furthermore, these activities are also associated with legal ones, which operate through informal locally embedded institutions that have already been compromised. Marginalized social groups due to their ethnic recognition and social inequality benefit from goods and services that are provided by transnational organized crime entities. Such social groups do feel neglected from state services and resources. In such instances, society resilience against transnational organized crimes can be achieved by;-

- i. Creating trust between citizens through community policing and prioritizing on counter racketeering strategies.
- ii. Promoting economic transformation at the local levels i.e. upgrading of infrastructural and social amenities such as health and education.
- iii. Creating employment opportunities.
- iv. Access to legal markets and resources.

Meanwhile intensive law enforcement measures against transnational organized crimes may result in depriving livelihoods for some social groups due to their demographics at the lower level status with no alternative for them. Therefore, it is important to note that when formulating policies, striking a balance between the stabilizing effect of transnational organized crimes and the associated harm to the community and destructive potential of threat categories should be prioritized.

17. IMPACT OF PANDEMICS ON ORGANIZED CRIMES

Lives of communities around the world have been rapidly transformed by a pandemic(covid-19) making humans daily routines in society development hard and unbearable due to tough measures imposed by their respective governments while trying to protect the lives of their citizens from this existential threat. Not only governments but also international organizations have been forced to impose strict health measures purposely to protect public health and minimize economic damage. The social economic and security implications of the pandemic has been increasingly pressing on governments forcing them to rip public spending in order to support those who are in dire need of support because the aftermath of the pandemic has forced swathes of economies to shut down. Sealing of borders and locking down of public movements have had an impact in evolution of criminal networks which have exploited the uncertain occurrence activities by taking advantage of new demands for illicit goods and services. This opportunism has proved to be consistent as long as the crisis continues to unfold particularly in countries whose institutions of health services have been compromised by organized crime groups resulting in weakening of the state ability to provide essential health and life saving services to its citizens. The pandemic itself has brought some serious implications on criminal trends especially organized crime activities and illicit markets, the affected states responses to covid-19.Among the implications towards organized crimes is the constraint of social distancing and travel restrictions which impacted negatively by reducing the consistency of activities associated with criminal networking's such as violent street crimes because movements of people in the streets and urban centers were limited by the ever presence of law enforcement officers controlling routinely movements of people on the streets, this action rapidly reduced movements of perpetrators who kept themselves away from patrolling police, furthermore the extensive sealing of borders rapidly reduced movements of people from one country or region to the other i.e. human trafficking.

States institutions were not spared either, the unprecedented pressure caused by the virus closure of swathes of the economy placing strains on health care system that required immediate political decision-making, resulting in serious consequences that affected the security of the country. The fact that policy makers were focused on the pandemic, it casted a shadow that gave criminal groups a scope to operate in the realm of illicit markets. Organized criminal groups have also taken the advantage of misinformation and confusion about the spread of the virus to engage in supplying of counterfeit medical products. Lockdowns has enabled people to make use of online interactions as the only way of passing information through social media platforms allowing proliferation of scammers as criminals defraud institutions by exploiting fear and trust weakening institutions capabilities in countering covid19 because funds from the government intended to facilitate purchasing of medical equipment and training of personnel in handling victims of covid-19 is diverted to benefit the interest of criminal actors who might had already infiltrated and integrated into the pharmaceuticals and health care sectors.

In the context where counterfeits pharmaceutical markets are controlled by criminal organizations, they use their influence over institutions and threat of violence to flout regulations and bring counterfeit medical products to the markets. Lockdowns also made many people not only be financial constrained but also homebound and isolated. The covid- 19 restrictions made people to feel being isolated and because of being homebound, cyber-enabled habits became daily routines creating an environment for illicit activities online. Organized criminal groups took advantages of this by engaging in a series of covid-19 related swindles where cybercriminals impersonate trusted sources of information i.e. world health organization (W.H.O) in spreading malware or acquiring unauthorized data.

CONCLUSION

PRIMA FACIA case for an existence of a conspiracy will always be established whenever a group is alleged to be criminal, it will pave way for the prosecution of the accused of crimes alleged in the conspiracy through a criminal procedural process whereby the prosecutor will be required to submit quality admissible evidences and testimonies such as hearsay before the jury in a court of law during the trial process, certainly this can be proved worth of an innovative strategy in prosecuting actors of organized criminal groups engaging in complex illicit networks of activities including an entire organization. The procedure needed to categorize a group as an organized criminal organization varies not only between jurisdictions but also between states, agencies, and countries. It is surprisingly that some states have not implemented working legislations that can protect the society against emerging threats posed by organized crimes activities. Implementations of such legislations if indeed there are should be popular initiated to prolong consistency and gradualism against evolving nature of organized crimes that's been brought by the inevitable nature of both political and socio-economic changes affecting our societies neither positive nor negative. Working/functional definitions must contain both the characteristics, operations and structures of the organized crime groups for ease of policy makers to legislate effective and appropriate laws which investigators and prosecutors will find it suitable when filing cases in courts relating to organized crimes activities. The legislations will also help influence efforts to prevent future formations of organized crime groups and unholy alliance formations between numerous organized crime groups worldwide because it will create a degree of awareness in the society on the dangers of engaging in organized crime groups. While implementing legislations to counter organized crimes groups, it will be important to prioritize the not only characteristics, structure and operations but most importantly a theory which will be used as a foundation into understanding the backbone of the organized criminal organization. If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the results of a hundred battles.

The Role of Women In The Jihadi-Terrorist Group *Daesh*

By Elke Landuyt

During a quiet period of Islamic attacks in Europe, this academic research focused on the participation of women. Current worldwide literature and research mostly refer to the role of men. Within the status quaestion is, the research is not only based on the role of women in the jihadi-terrorist group Daesh, but also the reason behind their roles, and how women can be tactically useful in the global war against terrorism. Therefore, research on women was conducted by a triangulation of a content analysis, document analysis and expert interviews.

Women become involved in the jihadi-terrorist group Daesh for a variety of reasons. However, it is important to distinguish women who are coerced, those who join Daesh voluntarily, and those who become involved indirectly. In addition, there is a significant difference between those who believe that women play an active role and those who believe that they occupy a subordinate, passive position.

This research clearly differentiates five different roles of women in Daesh: as a jihadi bride, as mother, as a recruiter, the operational role, and as a member of a female combat unit. Though each role has its own specific characteristics, there are similar features amongst the different roles. In the literature, the 'jihadi bride' and the role of mother are often treated as one.

The literature (Martini, 2018; Saltman & Smith, 2015; Spencer, 2016) mostly describes these roles as 'traditional'. The jihadi bride populates the caliphate. In other words, the jihadi bride has the task of giving birth to the next generation of jihadis and bring forth the generation of fighters. The jihadi bride must also be a "good housewife" towards her husband. The research analyzed that the jihadi bride should support her husband when he goes to war against infidels (kuffar). Which includes, among other things, housekeeping, property protection, security, and child rearing.

The reason behind the jihadi bride is marriage. Once in Daesh territory, most unmarried women are likely to be quickly married of to a fighter. Within Daesh ideology, it is considered legitimate for a girl to be married at the age of nine. Most pure girls will be married by sixteen or seventeen, while they are still young and active.

In Islamic tradition, every widow must go through a waiting period (idda). For a widow who loses her husband, this period lasts four months and nine days. Daesh, however, does not follow this strict tradition. According to Daesh's theology, women are invariably at the service of the caliphate, so any brand-new widow should re-marry without delay. This rejection of the idda once again demonstrates Daesh's own deviant, radical interpretation of Islam. Joining the caliphate can be either voluntary or forced. Women can voluntarily travel towards the caliphate unmarried and without children. However, they may be forced to marry and bear children once they arrive in the caliphate. Although current literature couldn't draw a clear line between a voluntary and forced marriage, this scientific research has been able to do otherwise. Being a jihadi bride and a mother seem to intertwine. As a mother, they are more focusing on the children to whom they teach the Daesh ideology.

Thus, in that education of future fighters, contact with a playful form of violence plays a crucial role. Daesh also instructs mothers to teach their children about Jihad and killing unbelievers. Mothers play an important role in the ideological indoctrination of their children, and in passing on Daesh' radical interpretation of Islam. The question is: are mothers or jihadi brides, who knowingly promote and support the caliphate, criminally responsible?

There is, however, no doubt about the criminal nature of the operational role. Nevertheless, the operational role of women raises questions because of its multifaceted character.

On the one hand, it involves an armed part, namely that the woman goes to war and commits attacks herself. On the other hand, there is a non-armed part in which she is involved by providing weapons, training, violent training, and by developing bombs. When she is armed, she participates in attacks, suicide bombings, hotspot bombings. When she is not armed, she is training others in weapons and fighting to make them ready for battle. Which woman exactly takes on a particular role is unclear. The religious police (hisbah) is known for its training in weapons and explosives. But the question arises as to what extent Daesh' women are involved in or responsible for committing attacks; and where is the line between "armed" and "non-armed".

Taking an operational role can be done both inside the caliphate, and outside. It was noticeable that attacks committed by women in the West were discussed more often than attacks committed in the East. Not only is the operational role increasing, but so is the fear of the woman's role. Thus, the alertness to the operational role within terrorism came only a few years after the well-known attacks in Europe.

Mostly women sit behind their computers and phones to convince children and other women about the Daesh ideology. At the micro level, women try to reach their family members with videos and photos; at the meso and macro level, they create recruitment campaigns targeting specific groups. While women were largely excluded from propaganda produced by Daesh' central media outlets, female supporters now initiate their own online campaigns.

The core task of female recruiters is to motivate women and youth to exercise resistance (hiraj). They try to persuade others by offering attractive solutions to personal frustrations, dissatisfactions, and thus, by arousing certain desires. Female recruiters used online platforms and chatlines to celebrate terror attacks, condemn the disbelievers (kuffar) and convince young women to leave the West and join the Islamic State (Daesh). They illustrate hiraj by publishing photos of well-stocked culinary tables and children playing and swimming under the light of a brilliant sunset. Likewise, they give practical tips and set out guidelines on how to bring supplies to the caliphate and contact the Western home front. The female recruiters create an image of a utopian and paradisiacal caliphate, and romanticize marriage.

The religious police, only with female members, has a wide range of powers, such as actively searching for lawbreakers in Raqqa and Mosul. They monitor the dress code, the presence of a chaperone, and whether life inside the house is in accordance with the sharia. Violations of Daesh' behavioral codes are met with punishments meted out by the group's morality policing brigades.

Sentences range from lashing for inappropriate attitude, to death by stoning for adultery. Furthermore, the brigade also plays a crucial role in education. Wherever sharia classes are held or Daesh ideology is preached, the members of the women's brigade are guaranteed to be present to supervise teachers and nurses. Students who plays during class gets punished. Teachers can also be punished: a fellow teacher was stoned to death because she deviated from the Islamic State's teaching requirements. Members of the religious police join the brigade either voluntarily or under duress. Again, this may be a case of strong indoctrination. If a woman empowers her husband within the hierarchy of Daesh, there is a possibility that she may also reap the benefits.

Finally, a discrepancy between the aforementioned 'traditional' and 'operational' roles stands out. The key question is: can the different roles be disconnected or is motherhood a requirement for the operational role? Intercepting the various roles of women within the jihadi terrorist group is complex. Yet with this conceptualization, there are possibilities for counterterrorism. Another question is: Are criminal sanctions sufficient to mitigate terrorism?

When women carry out propaganda for years to lure others, but eventually return to Western Europe, UK or US How can they assist in the fight against terrorism, regardless of the criminal sanction? Or will they merely serve their sentence? Can they have an impact on returnees? The solution lies at the heart of the problem. Women are massively used in terrorism, so why aren't women massively used against terrorism? Victory comes from finding opportunities in problems.

FAR-RIGHT EXTREMIST USE OF CRYPTOCURRENCIES AS A MEANS OF FINANCING

By Isabella Bromley

Introduction

The virtual world frequently overlaps into people's day to day lives and as a result we have seen the development of things such as virtual currencies. Whilst cryptocurrencies are not currently used for legal tender in any country, rather interestingly they have become a significant feature in global funds transfers (Brill & Keene, 2014). Much like other financial products and services, the features of cryptocurrencies present risks for financial crime, including terrorist financing. The nature of some cryptocurrencies provides opportunities for terrorist actors to transfer funds anonymously, outside of the regulated sector and under the nose of anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing authorities (Keatinge, Carlisle, & Keen, 2018). The use of cryptocurrencies in terrorist financing seems to be an under researched subject, with only a small number of confirmed cases of terrorist financing involving the use of cryptocurrencies (Keatinge et al , 2018).

For this reason, this research piece aims to explore this issue further and hopes to contribute towards the literature regarding the use of virtual currencies in terrorist financing. More specifically, this piece will be investigating the potential growth in the illicit use of cryptocurrencies by right-wing extremist groups as a means of financial gain.

Terrorist financing and Cryptocurrencies

Terrorist financing is arguably the basis of terrorist activities and can be considered the lifeline of terrorist organisations (Wang & Zhu, 2021). The sheer volume of potential sources for terrorist financing can be quite daunting when attempting to examine this issue. Financing can range from state sponsorship to the smuggling of drugs, to the use of virtual financing to fuel the organisations financial gain, and groups can have budgets which may reach millions of dollars per year; especially for those groups which are large and more active. For example, it is estimated that Al Qaeda's annual budget was around \$30million (Roth et al, 2004) and the IRA had a budget of about \$15 million per year until the 1990s (Freeman, 2011). These figures highlight that terrorist organisations are extremely expensive to keep in operation and acquiring these funds requires an organisation to pay a high level of attention towards its financial portfolios (Freeman, 2011).

It is important to note that large regulatory bodies such as The Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the United Nations and The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) have heavily cracked down on terrorist financing activities and have actively contribute towards the stabilisation of the world's economies (Wang & Zhu, 2021). Given this point, terrorist financing is still a complex issue and it is important we continue to research it in order to effectively adapt countering measures to evolving financing methods.

In recent years we have been presented with evidence that terrorist organisations have started using cryptocurrencies to finance their activities, presenting new challenges for countering measures being created by international financial crime organisations (Wang & Zhu, 2021). Cryptocurrencies are a type of virtual currency which is based upon maths and is protected by a type of encryption technology.

During 2008, blockchain cryptocurrency was developed by a Decentralised Autonomous Organisation, which led to a widespread revolution against the financial industry and many did not think this was a sustainable method of financing (Price, 2019). However, as times have moved on cryptocurrency has become a crowdfunding tool and many businesses and individuals have gained great wealth from it. Cryptocurrencies integrate principles of cryptography, which allows information and communications to be protected through a set of codes. This achieves a “distributed, decentralised and secure information economy” (Feng & Ding, 2019, p.2333). As an example, bitcoin is one of the most well known cryptocurrencies and it employs a complex cryptographic algorithm which needs a network of computers to be connected in order to conduct its mathematical operations (Choo, 2015). The way in which the bitcoin system has been designed ensures there is no double spending without relying on a authority such as a bank (Choo, 2015).

Cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin do not have any legal tender status and the acceptance of virtual currencies such as bitcoin is not a requirement within any government or country; and arguably this is cryptocurrencies weakness (Choo, 2015). Due to the lack of consistent regulations, consumer protection in regards to cryptocurrencies is relatively absent. A consumer is unlikely to be insured against issues such as the closure of a virtual currency exchange, unlike the users of a traditional financial system (Villar et al, 2014; FCA, 2022). The values of cryptocurrencies are also very volatile and they can devalue very quickly.

The values of cryptocurrencies are also very volatile and they can devalue very quickly. These points raise questions regarding the appeal of cryptocurrencies to terrorist organisations. In an article written by Feng and Ding (2019), it was suggested that the autonomy, decentralisation and globalisation of cryptocurrencies is what tends to be appealing to terrorist organisations; as well as other criminal groups (Feng & Ding, 2019).

Further to this Brill & Keene (2014) suggested that the irreversibility of cryptocurrency transactions and their low costs is what makes it an attractive method for illicit financing. Terrorist organisations can use cryptocurrencies to trade drugs, weapons and other items on the black market. For example, there is evidence of darkweb pages with names like ‘fund the Islamic struggle without leaving a trace’; this site is used to transfer bitcoins to jihadis (Wang & Zhu, 2021). There have also been instances where extremists have published books which teaches individuals how to transfer bitcoins from North America and Western Europe to jihadists (Weimann, 2016). Whilst there seems to be some literature regarding Islamist terrorist use of cryptocurrencies as a means of financing, there seems to be less material regarding the far-rights use. The following section aims to explore this in some more detail.

Far-right and Cryptocurrencies

Despite evidently rising levels of far-right extremism and terrorism and the increasing knowledge regarding the misuse of technologies by the far-right, the level of understanding remains relatively low (Schindler, 2021). Existing counter terrorism financing methods, which were developed to counter the threat posed by Islamist terrorists, have not been adjusted sufficiently to counter the different methods that are employed by the far-right to finance their activities (Schindler, 2021).

For this reason, it becomes important to explore this issue in further detail. In a report created by the Southern Poverty Law Centre during 2021, the way in which cryptocurrencies have revolutionised the white supremacist movement was examined. Over 600 cryptocurrency addresses which were associated with white supremacists and far-right extremists, had their transactions probed via a blockchain analysis software (Hayden & Squire, 2021). They found that far-right extremists, such as Don Black from the racist online forum Stormfront, had bought Bitcoin in the early stages following its development and created significant profits from it (Hayden & Squire, 2021).

In this report, it is estimated that far-right extremist figures created millions of dollars which would have been largely unavailable to them without advances in cryptocurrencies and allowed many to live very comfortably whilst promoting hate and violence (Hayden & Squire, 2021). Generally, a low number of individuals own a form of cryptocurrency; however this increases significantly within extremist right-wing spaces and seems to be reaching universal adoption (Hayden & Squire, 2021). The far-right's seemingly early use of cryptocurrency warrants more analysis and research due to the way it is being utilised to expand their movement and ideology. Arguably, the blockchain technology which is employed in cryptocurrencies offers a level of secrecy and has become a profitable stake compared to traditional methods of banking, but due to it still being a very risky strategy it becomes important to understand why this is being used by right-wing extremists more frequently (Hayden & Squire, 2021).

Squire (2021) examined far-right extremists monetising their propaganda via online streaming platforms. DLive is a video streaming platform, similar to YouTube, which allows content creators to post videos where other users can watch and interact with via a chat box or by offering financial donations (Squire, 2021). Financial donations through the platform employ a Lino blockchain, which is designed to incentivise content creators and viewers by allowing network ownership to become more decentralised over time by utilising cryptocurrencies (DLive, 2019). DLive does not take any cuts from creators for financial donations and they also do not charge any fees to content creators (DLive, 2019). DLive is less well known than other streaming sites and also has less content creator regulations, so it has become a popular tool for the extremist community; for example content from groups such as Proud Boys has been identified (Squire, 2021).

Proud Boys are a far-right opportunistic hate group situated in the United States, who promote messages of white supremacy, sexism and neo-fascism (Kitts, 2020). They can be associated with religious nationalism and they have created a 'hero' in Donald Trump and his political stance (Kitts, 2020).

It is important to note here that it is hard to properly examine far-right extremists online activities due to the secretive nature of their operations and it can be difficult to gain sufficient data from platforms (Squire, 2021). Given this point, DLive has a publicly available ledgers of transactions, so Squire (2021) was able to begin forming an understanding of the financial structures of the extreme right-wing video streaming community. It was suggested that during April 2020 to February 2021, 55 individuals and groups gained around \$866,700 from a very small donor pool (Squire, 2021).

It was also identified that key actors in the Capitol attack had strong ties to activities on DLive (Stone, 2021). Nick Fuentes, the leader of the Groyper Army, utilised DLive to gain \$94,000 from April 2020 to January 2021; prior to him being barred from the platform for his involvement in the Capitol attack (Stone, 2021). Further to this rather hefty lump of cash gained by using the streaming platform, he also received \$250,000 in a bitcoin donation from an anonymous French donor (Stone, 2021). Whilst these figures may seem relatively small in respect to the potential millions being made by other organisations, the fact that extremist individuals and groups can be making these types of profits via streaming platforms through a small number of donors is a worrying issue that we should not ignore.

As extremists have been subjected to increased scrutiny from law enforcement agencies, we can see movements away from cryptocurrencies like bitcoin to other virtual currencies such as Monero (Squire, 2021). Monero is a cryptocurrency that is extremely hard to trace and has a high level of anonymity and it has been designed to keep individuals finances 'private', making it very hard for government agencies to see what people are actually doing with it (Hayden & Squire, 2021). The increasing use of Monero by criminal groups has been recently identified in a race to crack down on illicit activities online (Murphy, 2021).

Criminal organisations have now realised that bitcoin allows for slipups and the blockchain transactions associated with the cryptocurrency can easily reveal their identities (Murphy, 2021). Monero has created a loyal following in recent times among autonomy idealists who have become dedicated to ensuring transactions remain untraceable; and it now has the third-largest community of any cryptocurrency, with Bitcoin and Ethereum just ahead (Murphy, 2021).

Monero has attracted a lot of controversy since its adoption due to its overriding links to illicit financing (Murphy, 2021). It has been suggested that an increasing number of sites on the dark web only accept Monero payments for sales of products, such as weapons (Murphy, 2021). This should be concerning, as in a report written by Dion-Schwarz and colleagues (2019) for RAND, it was suggested that if a cryptocurrency emerged that provides individuals with better anonymity, wider spread adoption, higher personal security and receives a lack of regulation; then the potential for its use by extremists and terrorist organisations would significantly increase.

Whilst Monero is still relatively difficult to get hold of compared to Bitcoin or Ethereum, it has been identified as criminals go to choice for privacy coins (Dyson et al, 2018) and its increased use in this area should be of concern due to its appealing factors for criminal activities, as well as the difficulties it poses for law enforcement agencies. In relation to the rising use of Monero, it has been suggested that far-right extremist organisations, such as white supremacists the National Justice Party, accept donations on their website in only two cryptocurrencies- Bitcoin and Monero (Hayden & Squire, 2021).

Cryptocurrency Challenges

With right-wing extremist organisations and individuals employing cryptocurrencies at a growing rate, it becomes important to examine the current issues with regulations.

Arguably the fate of digital currencies is likely to have a profound impact upon on the far-right due to their earlier adoption of the technology, in respect to the general population (Hayden & Squire, 2021), so what are regulatory bodies doing to help counter this issue?

Globally, new measures are being introduced to help counter money laundering (AML) and terrorist financing (CTF). International AML and CTF standards are generally produced by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Financial service providers are required to adhere to a set of regulations provided to them by FATF (Isern et al, 2005).

There is an extensive list of recommendations, but generally requirements are to enhance controls to specifically cater to AML/CTF risks, undertake customer due diligence procedures, introduce heightened surveillance of suspicious transactions and report suspicious transactions to authorities (FATF, 2022). Whilst frameworks should be applied to all financial institutions, risks of money laundering and terrorist financing tends to vary from country to country, as well as across different institutions legal forms and the type of financial service the company provides (Isern et al, 2005).

Further to this each country tends to have their own regulatory bodies, which create policies and aim to ensure consumers benefit from fair trade. For example, nationally within the UK, the financial industry is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) who are part of the Bank of England; the regulations created by these bodies will work alongside those created on a global level by FATF. Arguably, curbing the monetary flows of terrorist organisations and other criminal groups is key when attempting to inhibit their overall activities. Whilst the cryptocurrency technology has grown in importance,

the main concern with cryptocurrencies is the lack of consistent regulations globally; especially given their rapidly growing nature, being combined with the potential to cause large security issues (Cumming et al, 2019).

Across the world there are disparities in regulations for cryptocurrency, and regulatory bodies within developed countries have started paying more attention to the regulations of cryptocurrencies to help prevent their use in criminal activities (Wang & Zhu, 2021). However, governments in developing countries tend to pay less attention to the use of cryptocurrencies in regards to terrorist organisations and other criminal groups, meaning preventative measures are largely insufficient; increasing the difficulties for attempts at global regulations (Wang & Zhu, 2021).

As an example, the United Kingdom is currently finalising their plans to implement a sweeping set of rules to regulate the cryptocurrency industry; following the implosion of the cryptocurrency giant FTX (Thomas et al, 2022). This collapse pushed a fresh sense of urgency into the UK governments previous promises to impose stricter regulations on cryptocurrencies (Thomas et al, 2022). Rishi Sunak, the now Prime Minister and previously Chancellor, had suggested in April 2022 that effective regulations would enable Britain to become a global hub for cryptoasset technologies; encouraging investments and innovations in the UK (Thomas et al, 2022). The FCA began paying closer attention to the money laundering controls of UK- based cryptocurrency companies but they lacked any powers to protect consumers from areas such as fraud or mis-selling (Thomas et al, 2022).

The new regulations in the UK will enable the FCA to oversee and closely monitor cryptocurrencies (Thomas et al, 2022). Unfortunately, developing countries are further behind.

In a set of reports produced by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, it was suggested that citizens of emerging nations, such as Kenya or India are significantly more likely to own some form of digital currency. It was highlighted that 15 of the top 20 nations with the highest shares of digital asset ownership are developing countries with emerging economies (UNCTAD, 2022). This is concerning as the risks of cryptocurrencies are not particularly understood in many countries and a lot of developing countries are not equipped to be able to identify the use of cryptocurrencies in illicit activities such as terrorist financing (Wang & Zhu, 2021).

The UNCTAD suggested that developing countries need to rethink their capital to help overcome the decentralised and limitless nature of cryptocurrencies; as this will be key in helping to manage their economic stability. Whilst developing countries should be doing more to help regulate cryptocurrencies, we can argue without international coordination regarding cryptocurrency tax, regulations and information sharing; large loopholes for abuse will continue to be left open for both terrorist and criminal organisations.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, this short research piece has examined the use of cryptocurrencies in terrorist financing. Cryptocurrencies tend to be protected by a type of encryption technology, making them largely autonomous. This autonomy, combined with the high level of market decentralisation, has made them a popular tool with terrorist and criminal organisations as a means of financing. Current literature regarding this topic tends to focus on Jihadi extremists and organisations use of cryptocurrencies, but there is a significant lack of research regarding the use of this technology by the far-right. This research has highlighted some evidence which shows the far-right extremist community have significant ties with cryptocurrencies.

Far-right extremists have begun capitalising on their hateful propaganda and content through online streaming sights, such as DLive, through viewer cryptocurrency donations. Further to this, extremists have started moving away from cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and are now incorporating cryptocurrencies such as Monero, which is incredibly hard to trace. There is a significant lack of regulations for cryptocurrencies and current AML and CTF methods tend to focus on Jihadi organisational methods of financing, so a shift in policies is needed to adhere to the different methods which are employed by the right-wing. The factors mentioned above should be concerning to law enforcement agencies as there are large gaps for abuse by terrorist groups, extremists and other criminal organisations.

LOOKING TO ADVANCE YOUR CAREER?

WE OFFER DIPLOMAS IN...

- INFORMATIONAL TECHNOLOGY
- ARABIC LANGUAGE
- COUNTER-TERRORISM STUDIES
- CRIMINAL JUSTICE
- AND MORE...



Visit

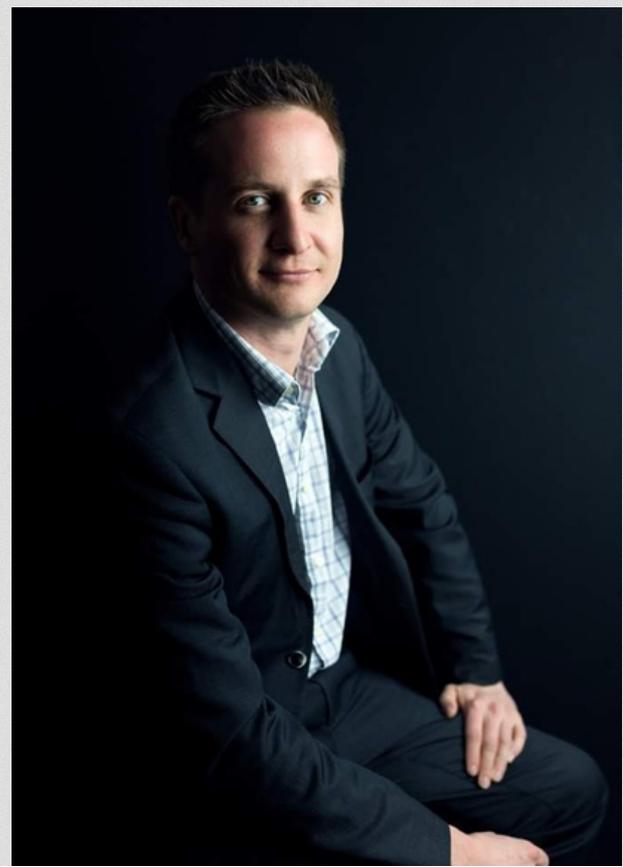
www.globalctinstitute.org
to enrol or find out more

EXCLUSIVE!

We chat to one of our Masters students, Mr Adam Thatcher on his top 5 reasons to undertake the Masters in International Security Studies with GCTI!

1. Prepare for a new career field.
2. Professional career advancement opportunities within government bodies.
3. Acquire specialized knowledge and skill sets to become a subject matter expert amongst peers and colleagues.
4. Professional development and transitional education for retired Police and Military Veterans for the next step in their careers.
5. Global contact base within the Counter-Terrorism and security fields.

Find out more about our
masters program at
www.globalctinstitute.org



THE LAST POST

Don't forget, the GCTI webinar is live this January 14th where we dive into Human Rights and Ethnocentrism, a term used to describe the attitude that one's own group, ethnicity, or nationality is superior to others.

Our panelists will look into what this means and how it affects human rights globally.

This will be a fantastic webinar that unpacks current global issues... We look forward to seeing you all at our webinar in January 14th. To register, please visit www.globalctinstitute.org

