

PANTHEON-ASSAS (PARIS II) UNIVERSITY
PARIS INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY



Department for the Study of Contemporary Criminal Menace

Teaching – Diploma – Document Data Base – Conferences

Training and Information on

CONTEMPORARY CRIMINAL MENACE

***“Detect, identify, evaluate
– in short, improve and
advance current thinking
on new terrorist and
criminal threats”.***

Director: François Haut – Study and Research: Xavier Raufer



Department History

The reality of the threat posed by contemporary organised crime is today publicly recognised. The May 2002 meeting of G8 Justice and Interior Ministers in MontTremblant, Quebec stated that “globalisation has been accompanied by a dramatic increase in organised transnational crime, in particular the trafficking of arms, drugs and clandestine immigrants, as well as high-tech crime and money laundering”. It also stressed that “organised transnational crime is a global threat undermining the democratic and economic foundations of society” and that “international co-operation is the only means of fighting it”.

The Department for the Study of Contemporary Criminal Menace was founded in 1997, the year the European Union drew up a detailed action plan for combating organised crime. This plan proposed that “EU member states and the EU Commission set up a system for collecting and analysing data that would provide an overall view of organised crime in each member state and help the authorities in their fight against organised crime”.

At the time, organised crime was studied throughout Europe but it did not, surprisingly, feature on graduate or post-graduate programmes in France. No French university or university research centre had focused specifically, or at length, on contemporary criminal threats, whether on creating a reference library, organising research or compiling a database.

Recognising the need for such a programme in France, François Haut and Xavier Raufer approached the authorities of the Paris II University with the idea of creating a contemporary criminal research department. A contract was signed between the Research department of the Ministry of Education and the Pantheon-Assas (Paris II) University and the Department for the Study of Contemporary Criminal Menace was founded shortly afterwards.



Aims and Purpose: Research – Teaching – Training – Information

The purpose of the Department for the Study of Contemporary Criminal Menace is to provide information and teaching on how to detect, identify, and evaluate the current trends in contemporary organised criminal and terrorist threats and to improve and advance current thinking in this field. Our aim is to contribute to the prevention of organised crime by conceiving, modelling and analysing such threats.

As pioneers thinking outside the box, our research action is situated outside the body of existing theories and doctrines used by defence, interior ministry and intelligence departments and services. It is at an even greater remove from the clichés, commonplace modes of thinking and the oddball ideas fostered by the media world. Instead, our aim is to develop new analytical tools and concepts based on the early-stage detection and observation of criminal actions and to use them to analyse new and emerging criminal risks as globalisation leads to increasingly hybrid forms of threat.



Fundamental Study and Research Areas

The fundamental observations underpinning the work of the Department for the Study of Contemporary Criminal Menace are as follows:

- In today's world of media-driven "common knowledge", the criminal dimension tends to get overlooked or is reduced to folklore.
- We strongly condemn this tendency and we stress that not evaluating a risk is the same as devaluing it.
- It is impossible to achieve complete, definitive knowledge of groups, individuals, situations and territories that are in constant flux. Our strategies must therefore be designed to keep pace with such mobility.
- Finally, and most important, in the current climate of global geo-political chaos, the greatest threat is the threat that has not been identified.
- What is truly dangerous today?
- What will still be dangerous tomorrow?

It is only by fully understanding the meaning of these questions and by providing a clear—or as clear a possible—answer to them that we can ensure early detection and fast response to new threats or to a sudden escalation in existing threats.

EVOLUTION IN THE NATURE OF CONTEMPORARY CRIMINAL MENACE SINCE THE END OF THE COLD WAR

Schematically, during the Cold War all threats at a strategic level (including the terrorist threat) were heavy, stable and slow (the Warsaw Pact). Today, however, we are faced with groups that are amorphous, sometimes functioning without recognised leaders.

Since the end of the Cold War, new players have emerged on the terrorist scene, such as mafia gangs, doomsday sects and other such irrational and violent groups. At the centre of the stage at the start of this new millennium are of course the religious fanatics, especially the Islamist terrorists.

Today, there is material evidence of co-operation between criminal and terrorist groups. In particular, considerable exchanges have been noted between the Neapolitan Camorra and the Basque group ETA and the GIA in Algeria, and between the Dawood Ibrahim gang in Karachi and Islamist groups close to Bin Laden such as Jaish-i-Muhammad and the Harakat-ul-Mujahideen.

**Today,
the threats
and dangers are
chaotic, shifting
and increasingly
mobile**

TRAITS COMMON TO DANGEROUS ENTITIES TODAY

- In most cases and most frequently they are nomadic, de-territorialized and transnational
- They are partly political and partly criminal
- They possess an ultra-rapid mutation capability, as a function of the now crucial dollar factor
- They operate outside all state controls, and are consequently unpredictable and unmanageable
- They are cut off from the world and civilized society. Their objectives may be criminal, fanatical, doomsday-driven, or may simply defy understanding, as in the case of the Aum sect.

DETECTING AND IDENTIFYING CRIMINAL AND TERRORIST THREATS

What can be done to detect alliances between criminal and terrorist groups and to do so early on so as to prevent major terrorist attacks and trafficking?

Step one is to develop extensive awareness of the issues involved. This is crucial, particularly where experts and corporate and political decision-makers are concerned. Being aware means understanding what is truly dangerous today, what has been neglected, what has not been believed, what has been deliberately overlooked. Lack of foresight owes nothing to chance, as demonstrated by the failure of the US authorities to foresee the September 11 terrorist attacks or of Israel to foresee the rise of Hamas.

We no longer live in times when the enemy is known, stable and familiar. The enemy today is evasive, strange and incomprehensible, and as equally dangerous as in the past if not more so.

Now, across the globe we find that:

- > Guerrilla groups, whose rhetoric and goals were in the past politically determined, are getting involved in organized crime and illegal trafficking.
- > Small extremist ecology groups are moving towards terrorism. They have already used sabotage and may one day choose to launch a large-scale terrorist attack.

These are just two examples from a long list of risks.

Faced with such risks, being constantly alert and following up every path is of critical importance. From now on, we must see the bud as soon as it appears on the branch and not just the tree.

Public and private security and safety experts, police and intelligence officers, and political and corporate leaders cannot afford to be one step behind. Plotting statistical curves in the belief that what is dangerous today will be so tomorrow is a waste of time. We can no longer indulge in such intellectual comfort.



Business Corporations and World Chaos

All kinds of criminal activity observed throughout the world today have the power to damage the image of the companies they attack. What's more, they can seriously impede business operations and even threaten their existence. What are the key threats facing business corporations in the current chaotic global environment?

Over the two coming decades, it is expected that conflict between groups of people – the supreme conflict being war – will have either a terrorist or criminal dimension, or be a hybrid form of the two.

Such conflicts will be financed, in particular, by money routed through secret financial networks. These networks will be buried within legitimate operations and will be difficult if not impossible to detect.

In today's business world, the distinction between developed and emerging market economies is no longer very significant. Emerging market economies are often home to extensive high-tech businesses operations, such as in Bangalore, India, with these often located beside poverty stricken and even dangerous territories. In addition, more and more areas in developed market economies are becoming rundown and lawless, resulting in the creation of domestic third world ghettos that are sometimes as equally dangerous as the real ones.

In a world that no longer conforms to a hierarchical organisational model consisting of a control centre and dependant satellites, business corporations, including large multinationals, are at far greater risk than the nation states whose ancient roots and proven resilience means they are less vulnerable to, and at less risk from, criminal threats.

Considering these developments, it is obvious that businesses need to take measures to protect themselves, including seeking advice and learning how to ensure their own security. However, companies need first to detect and identify risks and have the means of running a diagnostic analysis before taking the physical measures to prevent and manage them.

Corporations are today the most often the victim of money laundering, corruption, fraud (funds and assets) and cyber crime. Almost always, this illegal activity has links with organised crime. In view of the resources required, such activities cannot be managed by a single individual but are instead conceived and implemented by several individuals or groups of individuals. This dimension should not be forgotten. Also, it is necessary to resist the temptation of systematically splitting the problem up into money laundering, corruption or fraud and of forgetting that criminal organisations are often involved in all of them. If we neglect this aspect, we are simply allowing them to blend into the background.

But is it possible to detect such criminal activities? Yes, because there is nothing less abstract, less theoretical and less virtual than organised crime. No matter where criminal activities happen, they are always conceived and then implemented by real flesh and blood people with, ultimately, a limited number of motives and methods. The motives are vengeance, gain, territorial domination and fanaticism. The means are infiltration, corruption, intimidation and assassination.

How, then, do we identify these criminals and prevent them from doing harm?



Early Detection Programme Initiated by the CCM Department

In the words of a leading expert, “the history of all military catastrophes can be summed up in just two words—“too late”. The research on early threat detection conducted by the Department for the Study of Contemporary Criminal Menace indicates that it is possible to compensate for key inefficiencies that lead to our response coming “too late”.

In the current climate of global chaos, multinationals and governments need to be “where the rubber meets the road”. That, for example, is the critical area for a jeep driving flat out along a crumbling, winding road. By ensuring adherence to the ground, it controls the vehicle’s trajectory and prevents it from skidding. For multinationals and governments, too, the critical area, and the most dangerous spot to be, is where the rubber meets the road. Nonetheless, that is where the action is needed.

To keep the metaphor of the jeep hurtling along a road, we can sometimes avoid danger if we respond just a fraction of a second sooner.

Today’s world chaos is full of dangerous territories, groups and individuals. What can government officials and corporate leaders do to ensure the timely detection of an unwanted presence, discover intentions and

thwart plans? Unfortunately, there is no magic wand capable of granting these three wishes.

For all who are professionally concerned with security issues, the question is what can be done about the contemporary criminal menace to ensure that, next time, it is not too late. The most productive approach to such issues is to focus on information, training and research. That is the path chosen by the Department for the Study of Contemporary Criminal Menace.

STUDY PROGRAMME

POSTGRADUATE UNIVERSITY DIPLOMA

Diploma consultants:

M. Jean-Louis Bruguière
*Magistrate, First Vice
President of the Paris Higher
District Court of First Instance
(Tribunal de Grande Instance)*

Prof. Pierre-Louis Dubois
*Professor at the Panthéon-
Assas (Paris II) University
(Director of the Department
for Continuing Education)*

M . Rémy Pautrat
*Executive Vice President of
the ADIT economic
intelligence agency, former
Director of National Security,
former head of the Directorate
of Territorial Security, former
Deputy Director of the
Secrétariat Général de la
Défense (SGDN)*

M. Michel Quillé
*Chief Superintendent of the
French Ministry of the Interior,
Head of the European Judicial
Cooperation Unit*

Issues

- New threats, security: definition of and concepts
- A dangerous world: threats and dangers facing France and Europe
- New risks and the media: decoding and understanding
- The new world chaos: a geopolitical perspective

Session 1 – Terrorism

- Information technology, cyberwar, high-tech terrorism: strategic dimension
- Terrorism at the start of the 21st century: current trends and outlook
- Terrorism and Islamic activists: authors, financing, the privatisation of Jihad
- Terrorism and drug trafficking: hybridisation of ideology and crime
- Electronic communication and information technology: what action can governments take, current action

Session 2 – Organised crime and mafia networks

- Millennium sects and/or criminal organisations: legal and judicial aspects
- An original form of crime: Latin American cartels
- Organised crime and mafia networks: what action can the police take, current action
- Large-scale IT crime
- Asian organised crime: current trends and outlook
- Crime and repression in the world of art
- Trafficking and counterfeiting (drugs, clandestine migrants, weapons, etc.): what action can the customs authorities take, current action
- Trafficking and crime in the Balkan states

Session 3 – Money laundering

- How criminals finance their activities: recycling, drug trafficking etc.
- Lawyers confronted with two types of globalisation: corporate business and mafia activities
- Hidden economies: the criminal aspect
- Money laundering by criminal and terrorist groups: what can governments do, current action

Session 4 – Urban violence

- Urban violence: who, what, where, how?
- Statistics on urban violence: what we know, what we believe, what we are looking for
- Evolution of delinquency and delinquent behaviour (minors, hybridisation, ...)

Session 5 – Business corporations

- Large global enterprises: new threats and existing threats
- Economic information: a new type of war at the start of the 21st century
- Large businesses and global chaos: the concept of crisis
- Security for a large high-tech group: the hard facts
- Security enterprises between globalisation and world chaos
- A strategic concept: economic intelligence

Session 6 – What action?

- A large-scale European police force to combat new threats
- What perspectives for criminal law at the beginning of the new millennium
- Contemporary criminal and terrorist menace: what actions by the judicial authorities?
- Globalisation: what can police forces do and what are they doing?

The Study of Contemporary Criminal Menace

- **What?** Early detection based on precision use of open source information
- **Where?** Personalised presence in lawless and chaotic areas in a constant state of flux
- **How?** Implantation of specific sensitivity measures or detectors

DEPARTMENT FOR THE STUDY OF CONTEMPOR

International Scientific Committee

Abderahman al-Rebdi:

Expert in money laundering, Consultant to Prince Nayef, Interior Minister of Saudi Arabia

Prof. Abboud al-Sarraj:

Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Damascus, Syria

Noel Anderson:

Barrister and Judge, former Chief Superintendent of the Garda, Ireland

Prof. Pino Arlacchi:

Professor, Essayist, Under Secretary General UN, former Secretary General UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

Farid Bencheikh:

Director of the Interpol Bureau at the General Directorate of National Security, Algeria, teacher of criminal psychology at the Institute of Legal Studies at the University of Algiers

Vincent Cannistraro:

Former Chief of Operations for the CIA's Counterterrorism Center, Security Consultant to the Vatican, United States

Mme Chen Li:

Chief Superintendent of the Criminal Police, Professor at Shenyang University, People's Republic of China

David Chong:

Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety of the City White Plains, New York, former Lieutenant, NYPD, specialised in combating organised crime, then Commander of the anti-terrorist intelligence section, United States

Michael Davidson:

Consultant, former top ranked civil servant with the CIA, United States

François Farcy:

Chief Superintendent, Belgium Federal Police

Michael Genelin:

Former Deputy District Attorney in Los Angeles, United States, criminal justice consultant to the Palestine authorities

Victor Goldsmith:

Expert in geographic crime patterns, City University of New York, Hunter College, United States

M.J. Gohel:

Director of the Asia Pacific Foundation, London, UK

John Grieve:

Former Head of the Metropolitan Police (Scotland Yard) Anti-terrorist Branch (SO13) and the Criminal Intelligence Branch (SO11), Director of the John Grieve centre for policing and community safety at the University of Buckinghamshire, UK

Bruce Hoffman:

Director of the Washington bureau of the Rand Corporation, United States

Prof. Lucian Ionescu:

Director of the National Institute of Criminal Expertise at the Justice Ministry, Roumania

Mark Kroeker:

Police Commissioner United Nations Mission in Liberia, former Chief of Police, Portland, Oregon, former Deputy Chief of the Los Angeles Police, United States

ARY CRIMINAL MENACE

Mark Lonsdale:

Director of the Specialized Tactical Training Unit (STTU), Consultant, expert in special forces, United States

Wes. Mc Bride:

President of the California Gang Investigators Association (GCIA), former Sergeant (Los Angeles Sheriff's Department), former President of National Alliance of Gang Investigators (NAGIA), United States

Prof. John MacFarlane:

Professor, Australia National University, Australia

Prof. David Martin-Jones:

Professor, University of Tasmania, Australia

Prof. Ariel Merari:

Professor, Univeristy of Tel Aviv, Israel

Geoffrey Monaghan:

Scotland Yard, London (National Intelligence Model Team Metropolitan Police intelligence strategy)

Prof. Michel Picard:

Head of money laundering and organised crime at the University of Sherbrooke, Montreal, Quebec

Prof. Magnus Ranstorp:

Director of the Centre for research on terrorism and political violence at Saint Andrews University, Scotland

Andrew Renton-Green:

Teacher at the University of Victoria in Wellington, former head of external security, New Zealand

Bujar Ramaj:

Senior civil servant, Director of the Albanian Centre for the Study of Organised Crime and Mafia, Albania

Prof. Fernando Reinares:

Professor at the Univeristy of Burgos, Consultant on terrorism to the Spanish Ministry of the Interior

Alberto Romero Otero:

Consultant, former Director of Intelligence of the Security Administrative Department, Columbia

Prof. Maxwell Taylor:

Director of the Department of Psychology, Cork University, Ireland

Prof. James Veitch:

Professor, University of Victoria, Wellington, New Zealand

Prof. Rob de Vijk:

Professor at the Netherlands Institute of International Relations

Prof. Alessandro Zanasi:

Officer of the Italian Police on secondment, director of the Intelligence and Security Masters Degree at the University of Malta in Rome, Italy

DOCUMENT DATA BASE

An informed and carefully compiled selection of documents made by experts using open sources and documents sourced close to the reality in the field.

- **Early stage detection: keeping up with developments**

- Detecting and tracking emerging threats

- Government responses to new threats

- Armies and world chaos

- Case study: the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks

- Foresight (absence of...)

- Adaptation

- **New world disorder territories, grey zones, chaotic areas**

- Latin America

- Central America & the Caribbean

- Central Asia & the Caucasian countries

- The Balkans (former Yugoslavia, Macedonia, etc)

- The Golden Triangle

- The Golden Crescent

- African grey zones

- **New world disorder dangerous entities**

- ***Terrorist threat from Islamic activists***

- Muslim Brotherhood (Ikhwan)

- Salafiya

- Islamic terrorism in North African countries

- ***Degenerate guerillas (trafficking in people, drugs and arms)***

- Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC)

- The Shining Path (Peru)

- The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)

- Eelam Tamil Tigers, Ceylan

- Degenerate African Guerillas

- ***Organised transnational crime***

- Generalities 1: organised crime at world level, data and key facts

- Generalities 2: organised crime, evolution of and regional variants

- ***Organised transnational crime and mafia groupings***

- Italian mafia organisations:

- Cosa Nostra, Sicily

- Camorra, Campania, Naples

- Ndrangheta, Calabria

- Sacra Corona Unita, Pouilles

- Cosa Nostra, United States

- Turkish mafia

- Albanian mafia

- Triades, Chinese mafia

- Yakuza, Japanese mafia

- OCT of Russia, former USSR and East Bloc countries

● **New world disorder criminal activities**

• ***Drug trafficking***

Colombian cartels: Latin America
Mexican cartels: Central America
Clandestine heroin markets
Clandestine cocaine markets
Clandestine amphetamine and other drug markets

• ***Specific issues***

Organised crime in Brazil (and offshoots)
Organised crime in the south Indian continent
Organised crime in the US (recent trends)
(specific *Cosa Nostra US archives*)
Organised Judeo-Israeli crime
Explosion of organised crime in the UK
(specific *Yardies (posses) Jamaica archives*)
France 1: the criminal milieu—who, where, how?
France 2: hold-ups 2000-2004

• ***Recent criminal activities in the process of evolving***

Cyber crime
Counterfeiting (including pharmaceuticals)
Audio and video piracy
Arms trafficking
Trafficking in rare or protected species
(specific *drug and people trafficking archives*)

● **New world disorder specific threats**

Trafficking in nuclear, radioactive, chemical and biological substances
Trafficking in clandestine migrants and human organs
Irrational terrorism: sects, ecoterrorist and animal rights groups
Piracy (sea etc)
Hybrid forms of crime and terrorism
Specific threats facing global business enterprises
“Shanty town wars”
“Pipeline wars”

● **Combating terrorism and organised crime**

Anti-money laundering action
Transnational judicial cooperation
International justice and conventions

MCC's website

www.drmcc.org

MCC - 28, rue Saint-Guillaume - 75007 Paris

Tel: 01 46 34 00 07

e-mail: info@drmcc.org

website: www.drmcc.org