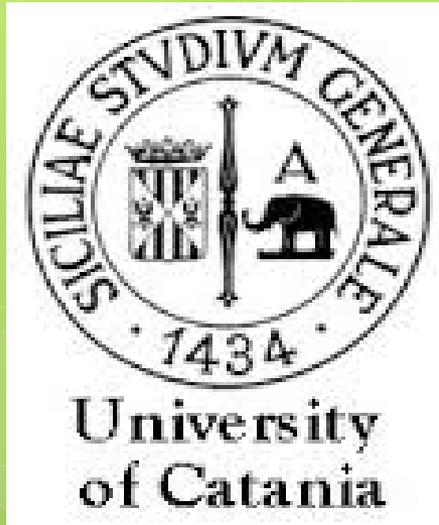


La politica di contrasto
alla criminalità
organizzata nell'Unione
Europea

19 Dicembre 2015



**La criminalità
organizzata e il
terrorismo: il Crime-
Terror Nexus**

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Objectives of the lecture

This presentation aims at defining and discussing the challenges posed by the crime-terror nexus:

- ❖ in failed/failing/weak states;
- ❖ in democratic states

Outline

- ❖ Rationale of the nexus;
- ❖ Theoretical framework;
- ❖ Impact on states / organisations / system;
- ❖ Conclusions

From nexus to complex

Space of
indifference

OR

Space of similarities

Transnational Organised Crime and Terrorism : Key Differences

Transnational Organised crime

- Economic motivation
- To weaken but not to destroy state institutions

Terrorism

- Political motivation
- To destroy the state or to change the political system

Any Convergence?

- Alliances between organised crime groups and terrorists
- Terrorist groups pursuing criminal activities (to finance their activities)
- Organised crime groups using terror tactics (to shape their operational environment)
- Alliances can be occasional or long-term

Different typologies Schmid (1996)

- 1. on a domestic level (Colombia)
- 2. acting abroad (colombian cartels)
- 3. Host criminals and local terrorists (IRA in Northern Ireland)
- 4. Host terrorists and local criminals (GIA in France)
- 5. Host terrorists training local terrorist (IRA-FARC)
- 6. Criminals turning to terrorists (Serbian groups)
- 7. Failing terrorist turning to criminals (Abu Sayyaf in the Philippines)

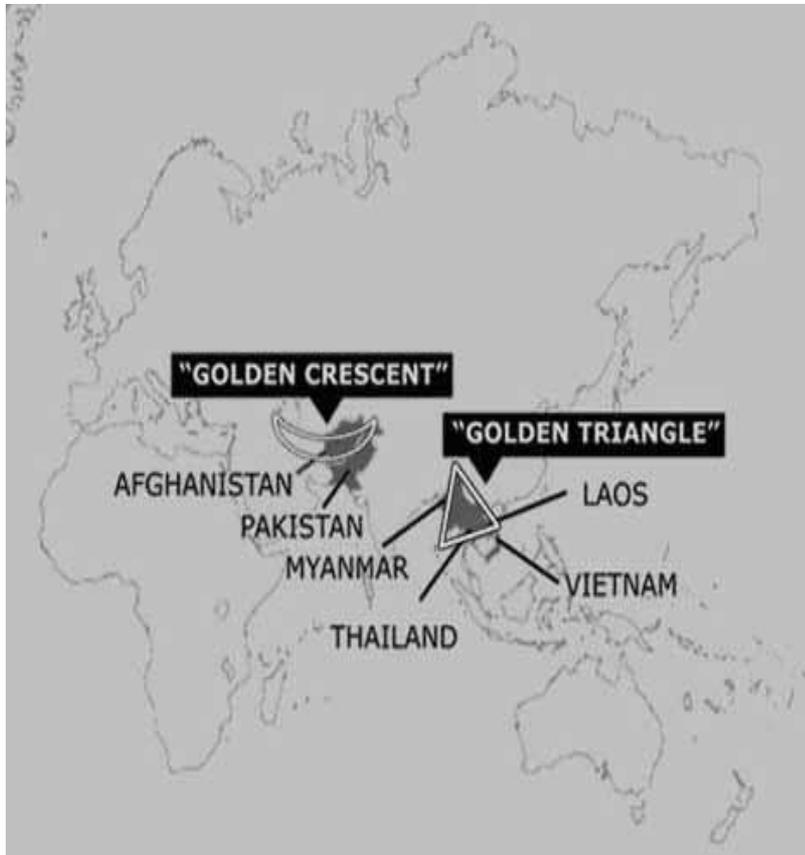
Narco-terrorism

narco-terrorism refers to terrorist acts carried out by groups that are directly or indirectly involved in cultivating, manufacturing, transporting, or distributing illicit drugs.

The term is generally applied to groups that use the drug trade to fund terrorism.

**US Drug Enforcement Administration
(DEA)**

The golden crescent and the golden triangle

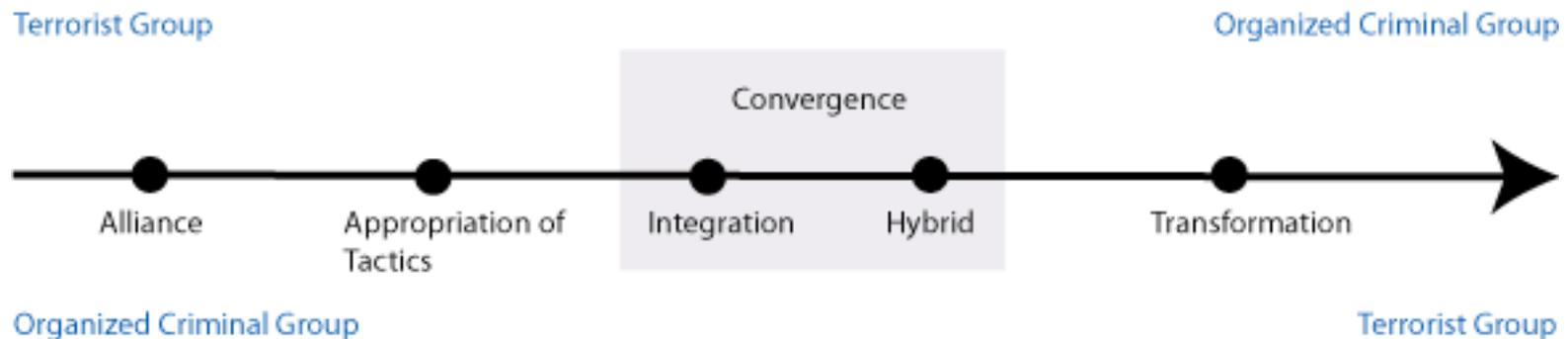


The Balkan Route



Modelling the nexus

- a potential combination of two different actors, provided with distinct identities, tools and methods but able to easily exceed rigid distinctions for pragmatic purposes.
- Strategic alliances (Makarenko, Picarelli)
- Regional variations



Studying Terrorism (M. Crenshaw)

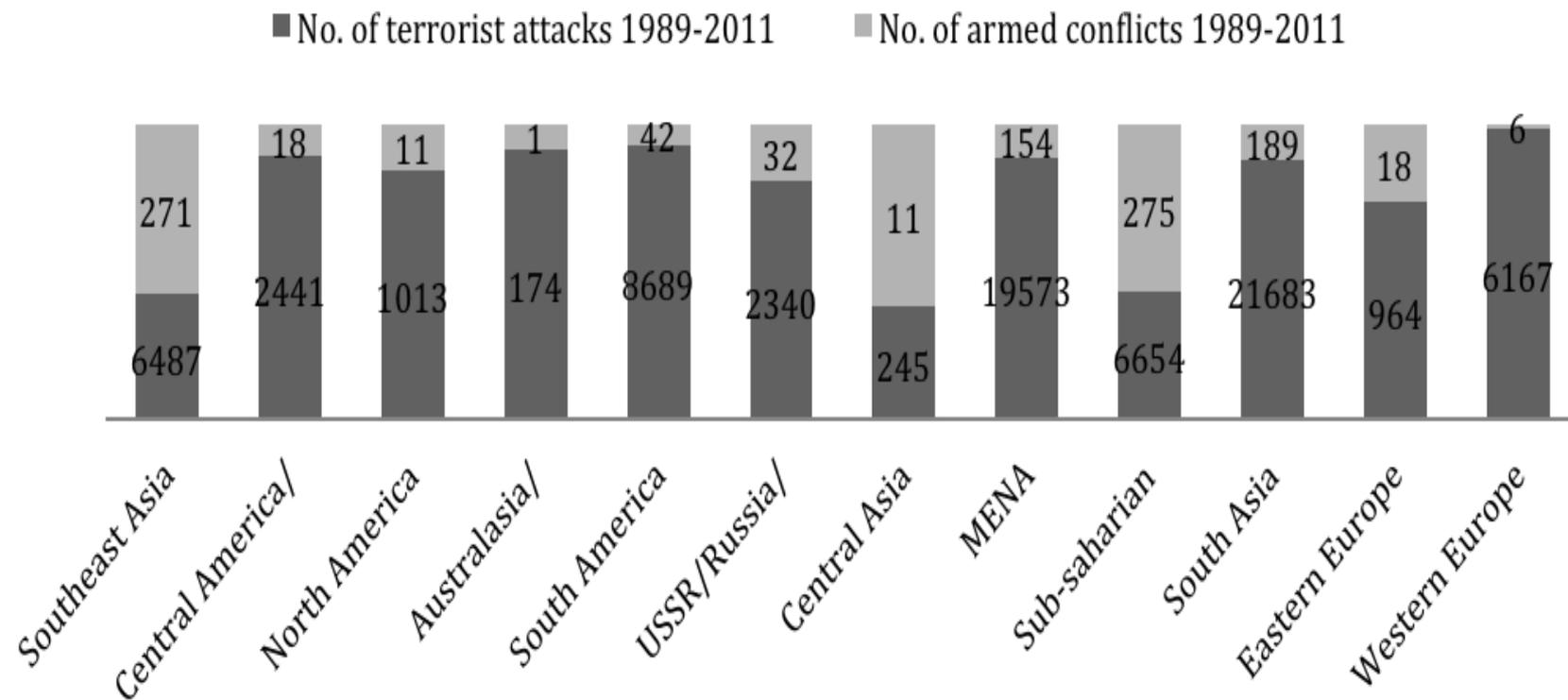
- Organisational analysis (why terrorists start and continue)
- Instrumental analysis (how terrorists strategically act)
- Defense: preventing the enemy
- Deterrence: influencing the enemy's perceptions of opportunity and incentives to attack (denial; retaliation)

Terrorism and Hard Security

- Organised Crime;
- Violent Conflict;
- Failed/Weak States.

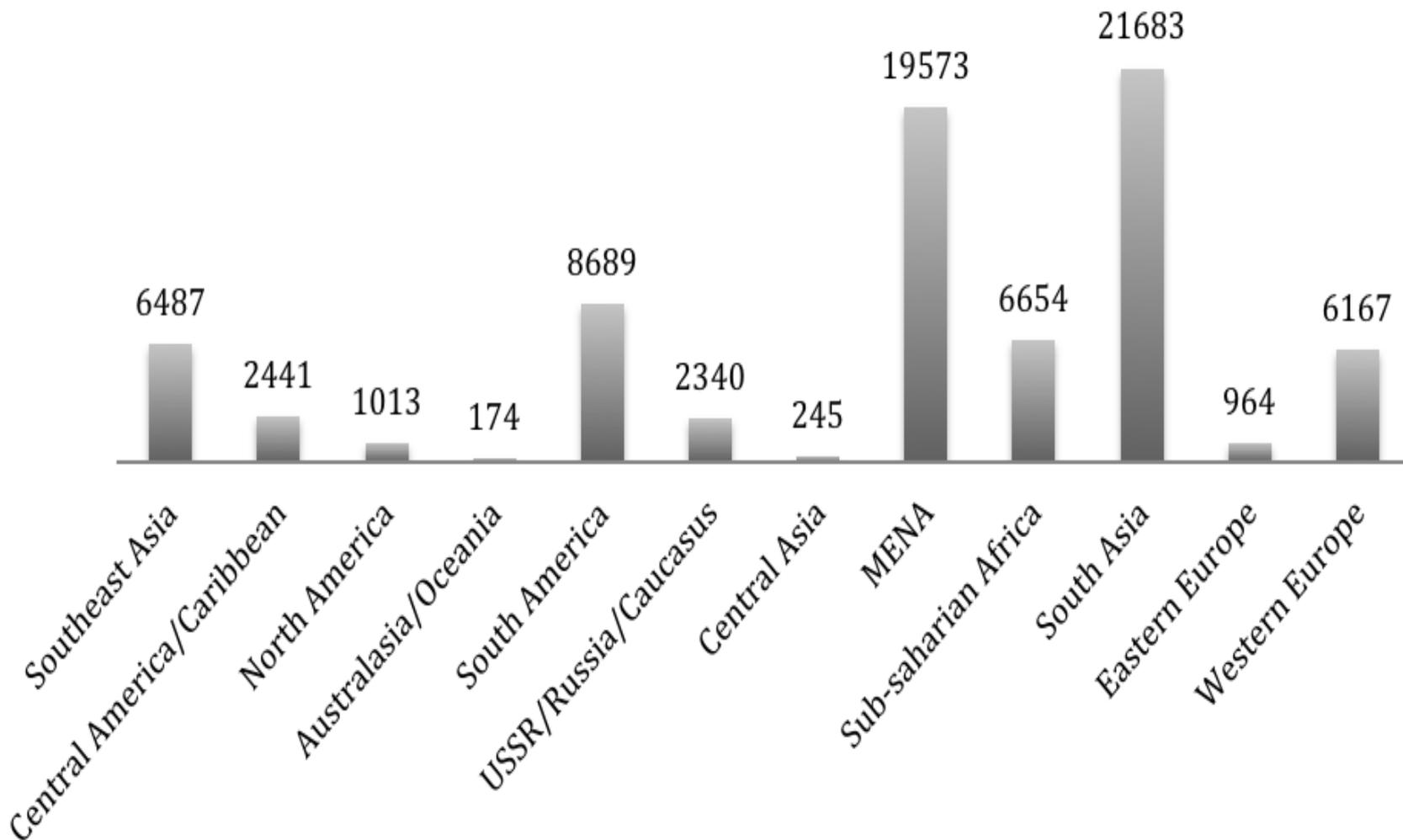
Securitisation processes

- The Copenhagen school (Buzan, 1991)
 - Comprehensive security
 - securitization
- the transformation of civil conflicts (Holsti, 1999),
 - the shift from interstate to intrastate war
 - New wars (Kaldor, 1999)
 - Failed/weak states.



Terrorist Attacks and Armed Conflict by Region (1989-2012)

Source: (GTD, 2012; UCDP/PRIOD ACD, 2013).

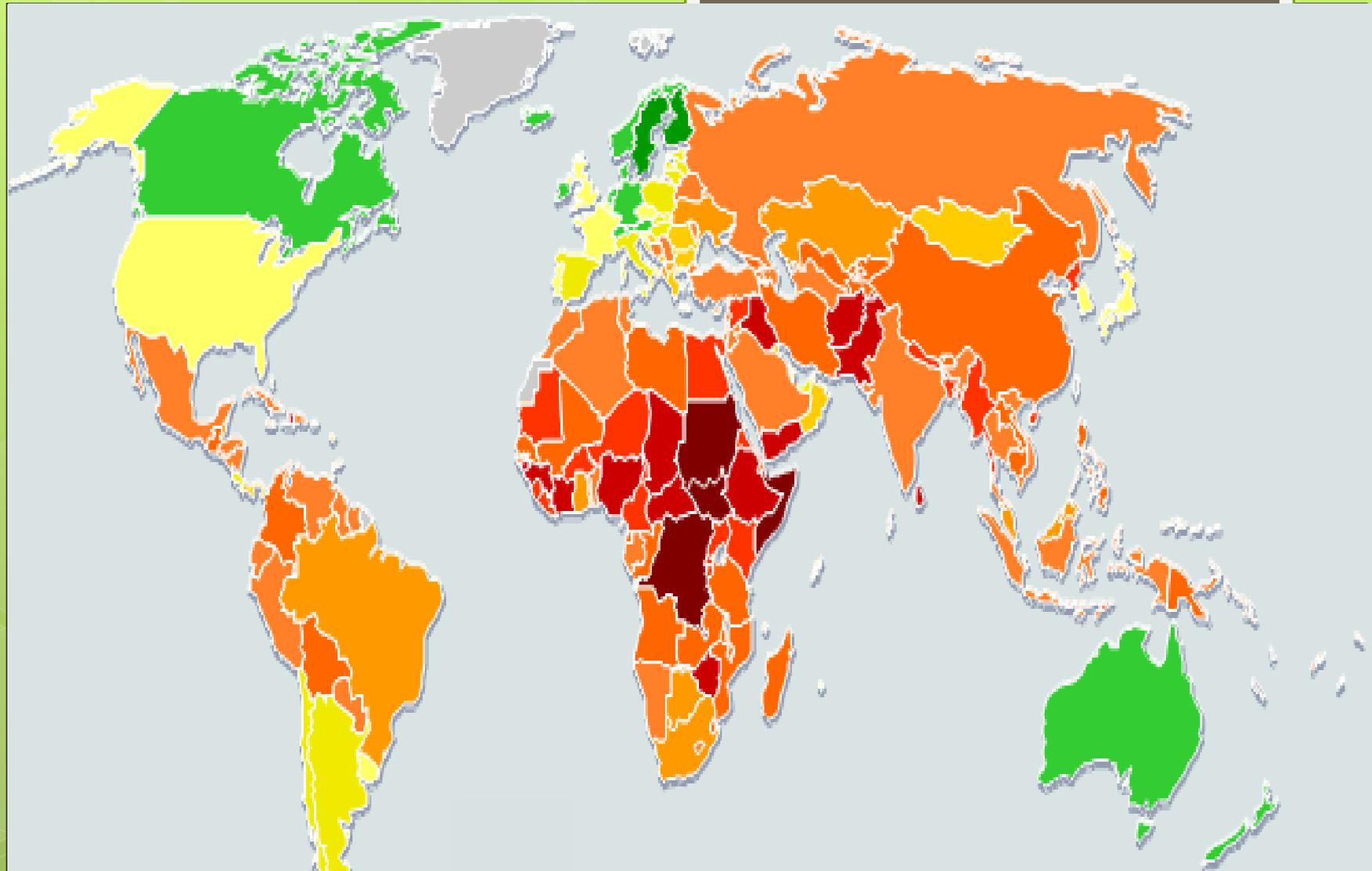


Number of Terrorist Attacks by Region (1989-2011)

Source: GTD, 2012

Dimensions of state weakness: the context

- Territorial: territories escaping control of state
- Legal: gaps in legislation which organised crime may exploit
- Political: lack of legitimacy, corruption
- Economic: poor economic performance, large illegal economy
- Social: 'culture' of criminality / corruption



FFP www.fundforpeace.org



Region	Major Type of threats	Criminal group involved	Other actor involved
South America	Cocaine trafficking, corruption, violence	South Americans	FARC, AUC, ELN, Shining Path
Central Africa	Illegal exploitation of mineral, gold, diamonds, weapons; armed conflicts	Groups based in Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania	Use of illegal trafficking as a source of insurgency funding
West Africa	Cocaine trafficking, armed violence, corruption	South Americans, Locals	Rival military, non-military factions
Central America	Cocaine trafficking, corruption, instability	Colombian and Mexican cartels, central American affiliates	Armed local groups
Horn of Africa	Piracy for ransom	Groups based in Somalia	Local insurgents
Central Asia	Heroin trafficking, insurgency, terrorism	Local groups and criminals	Al-Qaida, Afghan Talibans, Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, groups based in Pakistan
Southeast Europe	Heroin trafficking, political fragmentation, ethnic rivalries	Groups based in the Balkans and Turkey; mafia groups based in Italy	PKK, former militants can be mobilized
Southeast Asia	Opium trafficking, insurgency	Local ethnic groups	Use of opium trafficking as a source of insurgency funding

State failure

Organised Crime



Terrorism



Civil Wars



Grey zone





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Supposed Future Islamic State?

Boko Haram

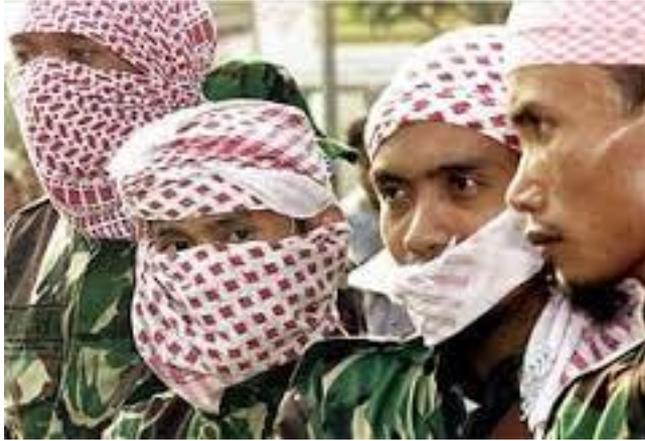
لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله



Boko Haram

- Rise in Nigeria in 2009;
- Jihadist conquest to ensure Northern political dominance through islamization of Nigeria
- Jihad translates to war against Western cultural influence – Western democracy, Western education and Christianity, modern governmental institutions and other symbols of Western influence
- Members drawn from Islamic clerics and students, professionals; northern politicians; state security agencies who help the group with training;
- Target: State security agencies; Churches/Christians; Schools; prominent government officials and private citizens; moderate Muslims;
- Connections with: al-Qaeda(Islamic Maghreb); al-Shabaab (Somalia);
- Sources: Smuggling; Robbery; Illegal arms.

Jemaah Islamiyah



Jemaah Islamiyah

- Indonesia-based clandestine terrorist network formed in the early 1990s;
- to establish an Islamic state encompassing southern Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the southern Philippines;
- Targets: governmental personalities; Western symbols;
- Sources: drug trafficking (heroin).

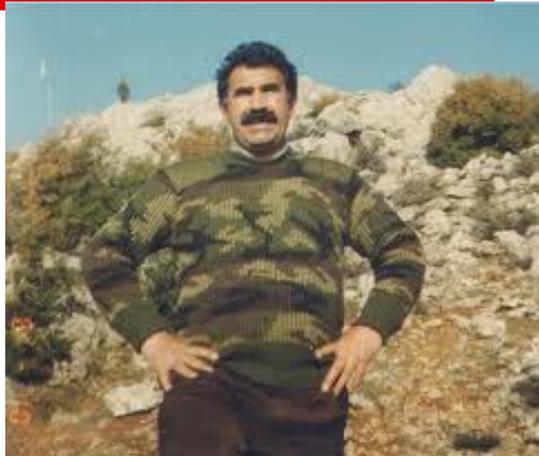
Hezbollah



Irish Republican Army



PKK (Kurdistan Worker's Party)



PKK (Kurdistan Worker's Party)

- a Kurdish separatist group primarily active in part of northern Iraq and southeastern Turkey;
- Members: Ethnic Kurds, Female members, Unemployed;
- Sources: drug trafficking, Arms trafficking, Human beings smuggling.

The nexus and the EU



The EU regional approach

Comprehensive security

- Human dimension of security
- Narrow difference between internal and external security;
- Challenging the state
- Challenging the regional/global system
- Challenging democracy.

European Security Strategy (ESS)

- *Organised crime*
- *Terrorism*

EU Internal security (ISS)

- *Organised crime*
- *Terrorism*

1. Improving institutional capacities;
2. Enhancing external relations and international actorness.

Perception of terrorism in Europe (Europol)

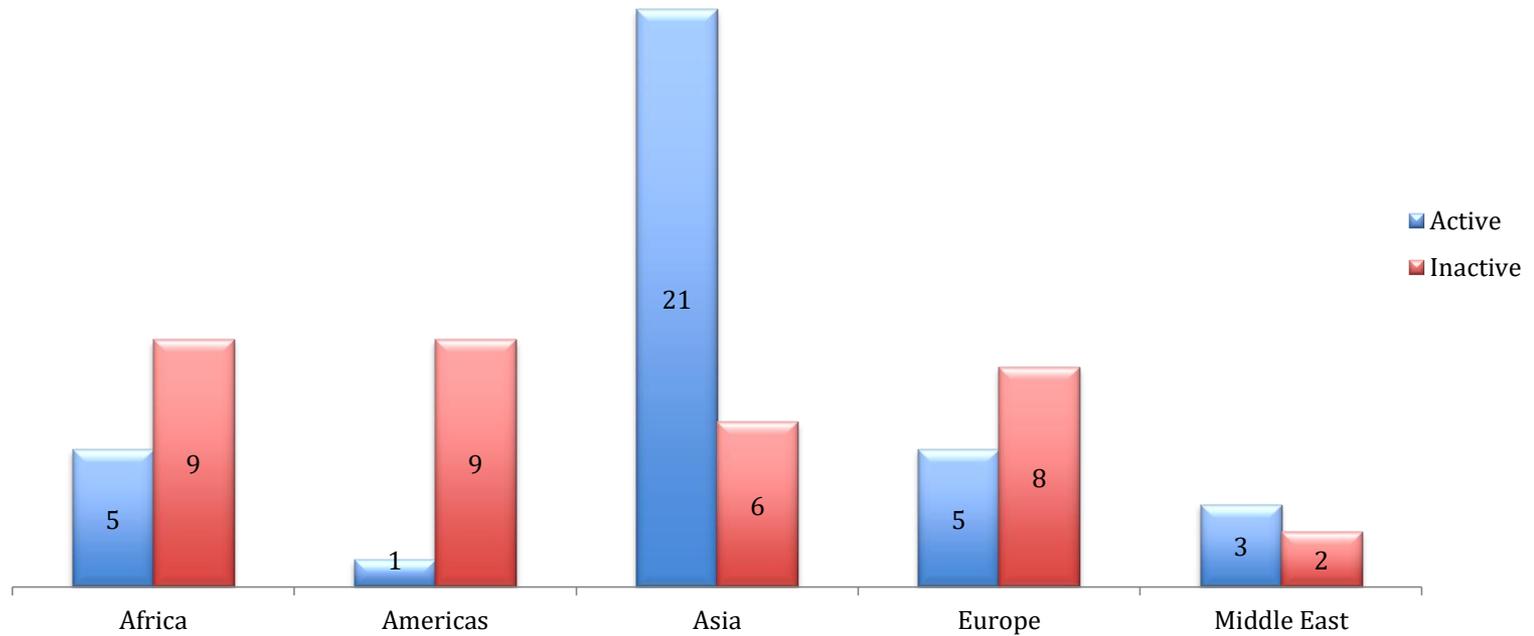
- **Religiously inspired terrorism:** perpetrated by individuals, groups, networks or organisations that evoke religion to justify their actions.
- **Ethno-nationalist and separatist terrorist groups:** motivated by nationalism, ethnicity and/or religion.
- **Left-wing terrorist groups** seek to change the entire political, social and economic system of a state.
- **Right-wing terrorist groups** seek to change the entire political, social and economic system model.
- **Single-issue terrorism** is violence committed with the desire to change a specific policy or practice within a target society (i.e. animal protection movements)

The impact of terrorism in Europe (Europol, 2014)

- In 2013, 7 people died as a result of terrorist attacks in the EU
- 152 terrorist attacks carried out in EU Member States
- 535 individuals arrested in the EU for terrorism related offences
- Court proceedings for terrorism charges concluded in relation to 313 individuals

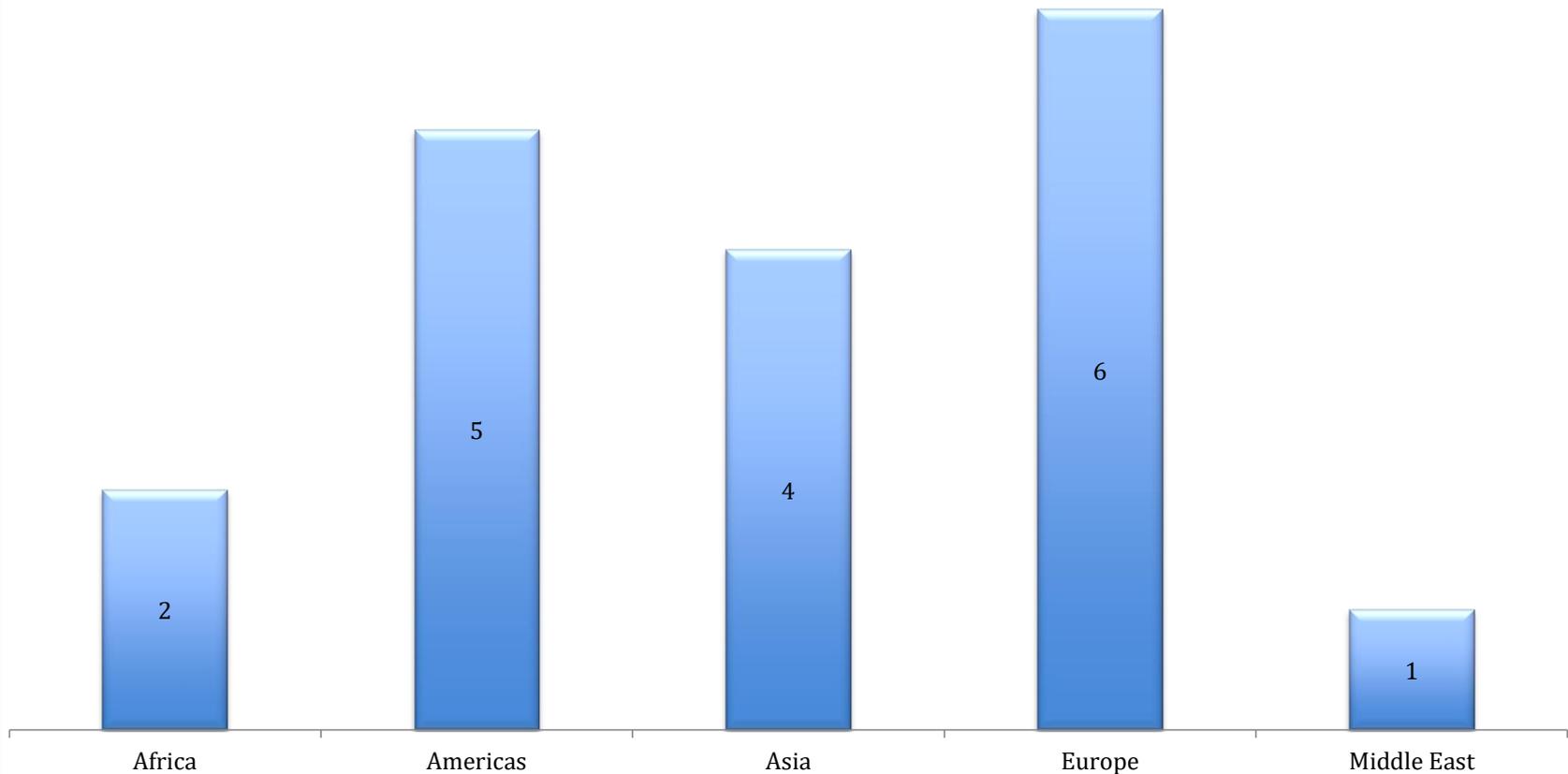
EP, 2012

Terrorist use of OC by region



EP, 2012

Use of terror tactics by OC groups



Jihadi foreign fighters

- also called mujahidin, as those who regard it their duty to participate in what they believe to be a jihad of the sword, a holy war against the regime of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad and its Shiite allies, and who join local or foreign groups with a jihadist political agenda (Bekker).

Foreign Fighters to Syria

- A challenge to freedom of movement (Schengen)
- A challenge to EU democracy and rule of law

Council of the European Union, 30 November 2005

- Prevention
 - **combat radicalisation and recruitment of terrorists**
- Protection
 - **reduce the vulnerability of targets to attack**
 - Member States have the Schengen Information System and the Visa Information System (and Frontex) to maximise effectiveness of border controls;

Council of the European Union, 30 November 2005

- Pursuit
 - pursue terrorists across borders and its fundings
- the Joint Investigation Teams;
- the principle of availability of law enforcement information;
- the Financial Action Task Force (FATF);
- Europol;

Council of the European Union, 30 November 2005

- Response
 - exchange operational and policy information rapidly and ensure media coordination;
 - ensure solidarity, assistance to victims;
 - provide assistance to EU citizens in third countries;
 - protect and assist civilian and military assets on EU crisis management operations.

EUROPOL

- Drug trafficking
- Human beings trafficking
- Stolen cars
- Prostitution
- Money laundering
- Nuclear materials
- Terrorism



European Passenger Name Record (EU PNR)

- Information provided by passengers during the reservation and booking of ticket;
- Negotiation between the Commission and the Council.

The Commission proposal

- air carriers transfer data on international flight passengers held in their reservation systems to a dedicated unit in the EU State of arrival or departure;
- to strongly protect privacy and personal data. PNR data may only be used for the purpose of fighting serious crime and terrorist offences.
- clear rules on how data should be transferred, for example.

After Paris attacks

- Joint Statement on 11 January by the Ministries of Interior and Justice of Latvia, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, the UK and Sweden:
 - More cooperation;
 - A stronger law enforcement approach;

After Paris attacks

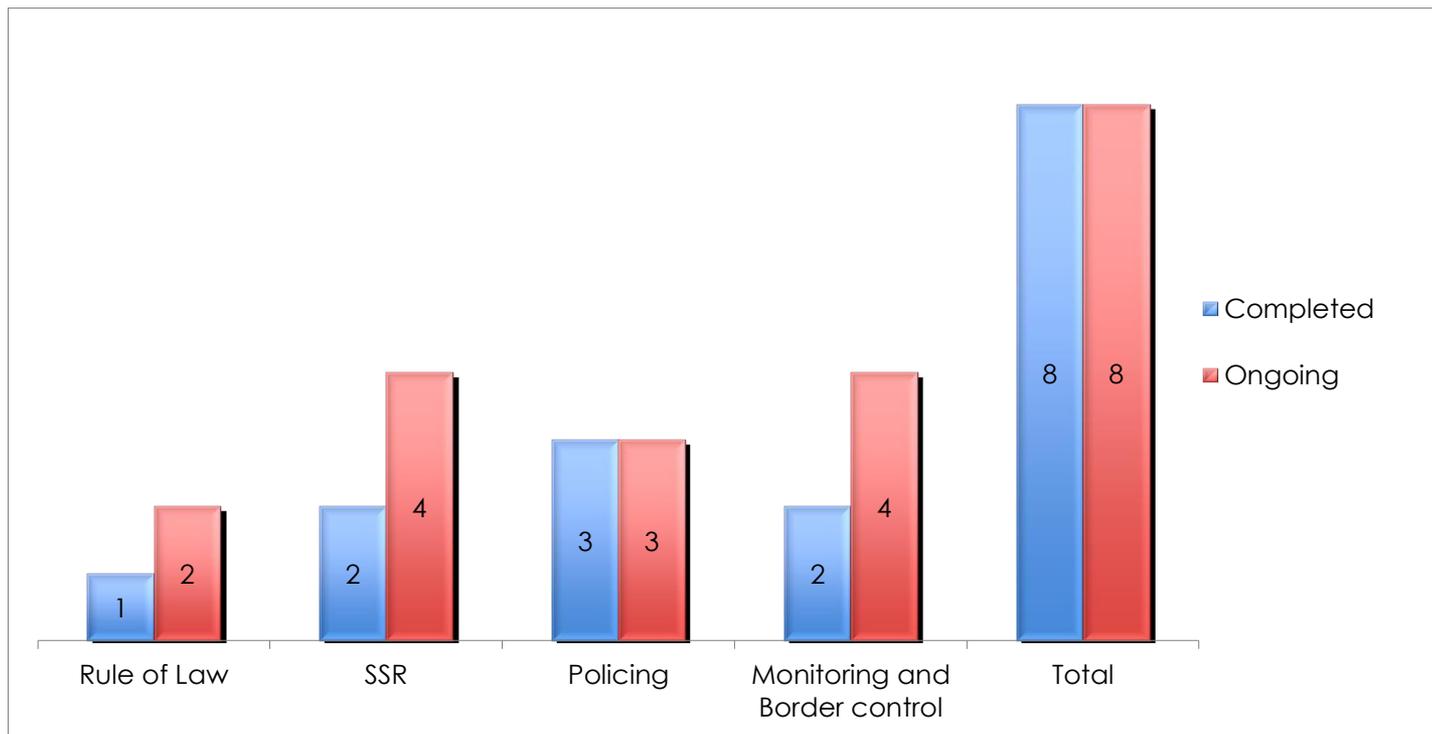
- European Counter-Terrorism Coordinator
 - Prevention of radicalisation;
 - Border controls;
 - Information sharing;
 - Judicial response;
 - Firearms.

CSDP

1. **global logic:** respond to outside expectations and make the European voice
2. **integration logic:** deepening integration by incorporating security and defense policy
3. **transatlantic logic:** making EU stronger in security and defense
 1. either to please or challenge the United States,
 2. either to become an equal partner or a competitor to US



CSDP missions and crime-terror related issues



Non-Conclusions

- The nexus appears a vital current threat
- Troubled contexts and insurgency can facilitate the nexus

BUT

- The nexus is not incompatible with democracy.
- And the EU?

Thank you!

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