



Organised crime situation report 2004

Focus on the threat of cybercrime

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Purpose



Report on the organised crime situation in the 46 member States in 2004

Purpose:

- Point at new threats and issue
- Help make more informed policy decisions

Consists of:

- Chapter on the organised crime situation
- Chapter on the threat of cybercrime

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- **UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime** - globally agreed upon concept of OC
- **Ambiguities** - e.g. OC vs economic crime?
- **Asymmetries in human development and governance** - push and pull factors - human beings a commodity of OC
- **Globalisation** - economic crime at transnational levels - limited capacities of national governments - international regulatory framework not fully developed/implemented



Organised crime as criminal enterprises

3 crime markets
represent threats common to most
European countries



1. Fraud and other forms of economic crime

VA

- Distorts market mechanisms
- Weakens trust in public institutions and rule of law
- Direct interaction with legal institutions of society
- Threat to democracy and market economies

privatisation fraud

The threat of organised crime

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2. Drug production and trafficking

- Europe one of the most profitable drug markets globally
- High prevalence rates in many countries
- Drug trafficking major activity of organised groups and networks



The threat of organised crime

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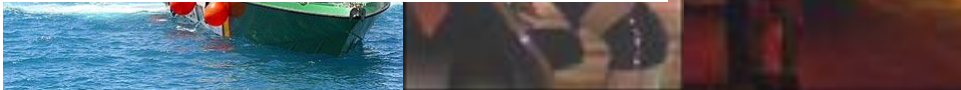
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Crime markets



3. People as a commodity

- Smuggling of persons
- Trafficking in human beings
- Issues of organised crime and human rights



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Crime markets



- Fraud
- Corruption
- Drug trafficking
- Smuggling in persons
- Trafficking in human beings
- Trafficking in arms
- Smuggling
- Extortion
- Robbery
- Stolen vehicles
- Cybercrime

Money

The threat of organised crime

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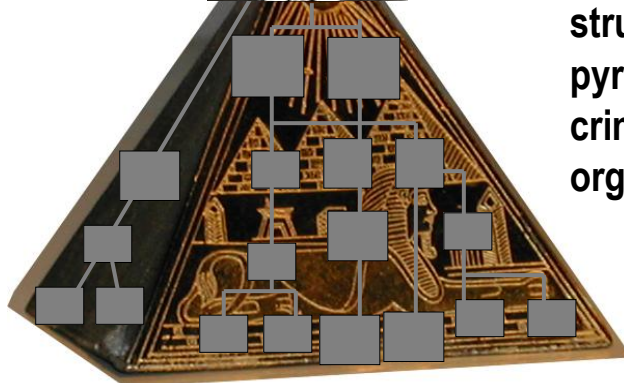


Organised crime groups and networks

Structure. What structure?



Al
Capone



Hierarchically structured pyramidal criminal organisations

OC groups & networks

Fluid, flexible networks

The threat of organised crime

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OC groups & networks

Modi operandi:

- Violence and intimidation
- Corruption and influence / symbiotic relationships
- Shielding practices
- Transnational operations
- Information and communication technologies

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„Cybercrimes“

Cybercrime



- Offences against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer data and systems (CIA-offences)
- Computer-related traditional crimes, such as computer-related fraud
- Content-related offences
- Offences related to infringement of copyright and related rights
- Infringement of privacy



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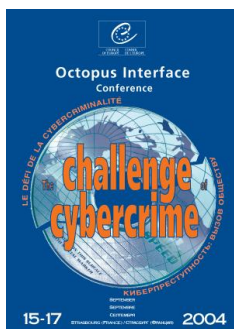
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Cybercrime



Cybercrimes in 2004

- Increase in phishing attacks for personal and financial data
- Attacks of companies, organisations by viruses, worms, trojan horses
- Computer sabotage, extortion, DOS attacks
- Increase in hate, racism, violence websites
- Software piracy in Europe
- Child pornography one of fastest growing markets



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Cybercrime and organised crime

Most cyber-criminals individual offenders

But:

- ICT facilitate offences by OC groups and networks, in particular economic crime
- ICT creates vulnerabilities -> exploited by OC
- ICT facilitate logistics, anonymity and reduce risks of OC
- ICT facilitate global outreach of OC
- ICT will shape OC -> networks



Cyberterrorism

„cyber terrorism means intentional use or threat of use, without legally recognized authority, of violence, disruption or interference against cyber systems, when it is likely that such use would result in death or injury of a person or persons, substantial damage to physical property, civil disorder, or significant economic harm“

(Working definition according to „A Proposal for an International Convention on Cyber Crime and Terrorism (2000))





Cyberterrorism: overhyped or real?

- ICT facilitates logistics of terrorism
- ICT used for propaganda, incitement, recruitment, fund raising
- No evidence of attacks on critical infrastructure ... so far
- ICT creates vulnerabilities which can be exploited



Conclusion:

- Organise crime a threat to human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe
- Likely to remain a priority issue for some time
- Cope with new challenges, such as globalisation and cybercrime
- International regulatory framework to be strengthened



Conclusion



Specifically:

- Widest possible ratification and implementation of the Convention on Cybercrime and its Protocol
- Implementation of existing instruments on judicial cooperation
- Finalise CoE convention on THB
- Update instruments on money laundering and financing of terrorism
- Address question of economic crime
- Focus on money: Financial investigations/proceeds
- Monitor compliance with European/international standards, but avoid duplication
- Support capacity building measures/technical coop.
- EU/CoE not islands -> strengthen partnerships



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Conclusion



Thank you for your attention
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