

## The Role of International Organizations in Encountering Transnational Organized Crime

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### *Introduction*

The observer of transnational organized crime is fully aware of the importance of concerted efforts of international cooperation and international organizations to reduce the risk of such crimes, which represents a real threat to the peoples and internal systems of States. Thus, the United Nations is considered one of the mechanisms of international cooperation to prevent such crimes, The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) as one of the international security means and its iron fist in the arresting of the international criminals and following their steps, which protects the interests of States from the imminent danger of transnational organized crime. The demand of the United Nations and the efforts of the most important activities and means of control in this area as well as to highlight the importance of security cooperation between the countries, and the enormous potential owned by the Interpol which can rein in those crimes.

***Based on the above, this topic will be divided into two sections as follows:***

Section I: United Nations efforts to encounter organized crime.

Section II: the Role of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in the fight against organized crime.

First section: United Nations efforts to encounter organized crime<sup>(1)</sup> The United Nations has been concerned with organized crime, especially after the production, manufacture and promotion of illicit drugs, and in other activities such as international arms trade, smuggling of industrial secrets and environmentally damaging waste, destruction of computers, white slave trade and money laundering<sup>(2)</sup>. This interest was demonstrated at the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Karas Kass from 25 August to 5 September 1980, addressing the subjects of abuse of power and corruption of officials. The topic of organized crime was therefore included in the agenda of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and which took place in Milan from 26 August to 9 September 1985. This conference issued resolutions entitled "Organized crime". The preamble resolution emphasized the United Nations conference on the Prevention of Crime and the dealing with criminals, recognizing that organized crime was increasingly crossing national boundaries, was often disguised as a seemingly legitimate business and that combating it was extremely difficult.

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<sup>(1)</sup>The United Nations has played a major role in the fight against organized crime. It is difficult to limit its activities in this area. Therefore, we will focus on its most important activities in the field of combating organized crime. From the very beginning of the United Nations' attention to the subject of organized crime, specifically at the Fifth United Nations Conference in 1975 and the Ninth Congress held in Cairo in 1995, it was one of the priorities included in the work of those conferences. In 1991, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was established within the organizational structure of the United Nations. The Commission is responsible for the preparation of regional preparatory conferences of the five-year United Nations Conference, Economic and Social Council, World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, Napoli, Held on 21 and 23 November 1994, (the appropriate guidelines for the prevention and control of transnational organized crime at the regional and international levels), Information document, document No. E / CONF.88 / 5, U Preface Preface United Nations publication, 1994, 33.).

<sup>(2)</sup> See Resolution No. 7 of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, chap. I, United Nations publications. E. 81. IV.4.).

The Guidelines of the conference outlined for the Prevention and dealing with criminals in the context of development and the establishment of the new international economic order for consideration by the Seventh Conference, which provides for the means of international cooperation in punitive matters such as extradition of criminals more effective, and then the resolution in its preamble refers to a number of resolutions and observations on this subject and decides the following regarding dealing with the organized crime:

1. Requesting member States to intensify their efforts to increase the effectiveness of combating organized crime at the national level and to consider the following measures:
  - a) Updating national criminal laws and procedures, including measures to:
    - The provision of new crimes to face the forms of organized criminal activity, which develops day by day.
    - The confiscation of funds acquired by an illegal criminal offense.
    - Facilitate access to get evidence from abroad for use in criminal proceedings in national courts.
    - Updating laws on handing criminals.
  - (b) Conducting national campaigns against drug abuse, establishing treatment and rehabilitation measures, and law enforcement to counter drugs.
  - (c) Strengthening law enforcement authorities.
  - (d) The establishment of national institutions, such as commissions and committees concerned with crime, to investigate and collect evidence necessary to uncover ambiguity and to establish the truth.
  - (e) The enforcement of tax laws, the abuse of confidentiality in banking and the role of stock exchanges to ensure their adequacy to assist in the fight against organized crime, in particular the transfer of funds for such crimes or resulting from them across national borders.
2. Prod Assist run States to aggregation their fray at the capacious even out in deed to force rational horror, moreover wholeheartedness to multilateral treaties, bilateral treaties on extradition and mutual judicial and police assistance.
3. Recommends range Assist run States thither haughty force to distracted weigh logical barbarity and recommends deviate watchful perseverance be apt to the promote of extradition treaties, hallway for average legal assistance, cooperation in legal proceedings and in accordance with international human rights standards.

The Seventh Talk, deemed in Havana newcomer disabuse of 27 Ceremonious to 7 September 1990, was preceded by five county basic conferences on the various continents of the world for the conference. The occurrence of orderly enormity was subordinate to lower than element Third in the listing of the Eighth Joined Nations Throng on the Impediment of Infamy and the Cure of Offenders, and in the Attached Nations Mediocre Assembly's convention urge for the surround for discussions of townswoman and restricted fundamental meetings for the Eighth Combined Nations Fitting on the Deterrent of Enormity and the Psychedelic of Offenders, Enactment on January 20, 1988, dealt encircling orderly crime in paragraphs 43 to 61, and the most important, which stated the following:

1. The increase in organized transnational crime has become a source of concern for many countries in the world and has been the catalyst for the increasing internationalization of criminal activities resulting from the internationalization of world affairs in the technological advances in transport and communications, which facilitated communication and access to most regions of the world.
2. As a result of this new and more flexible international environment, organized criminal groups have expanded their operations by establishing international cooperation networks aimed at providing material and organizational support to each other. Development has not only increased the scale of transnational criminal operations, Such as social and economic activities and financing for humanitarian services.
3. This has led to the establishment of non-national criminal organizations that threaten many countries to destroy the normal functioning of certain institutions, creating a great deal of social, economic, political and security instability.
4. Criminal organizations shall engage in activities that have a detrimental effect on international relations such as international trade and financial transactions, the free movement of persons and their harmful and serious effects of jurisdiction, since this matter runs counter to the concept of national sovereignty of each State.

5. Illegal international markets, such as illicit drug trafficking, the crime of white slave trafficking, weapons, industrial secrets, the first illegally acquired, economic slavery and others, have appeared in many organized crime<sup>(3)</sup>. These illegal activities of organized crime are often managed in accordance with the normal business practices used in the management of legitimate commercial enterprises in the world.

Organized criminal operations are characterized by a high degree of effectiveness and risk avoidance, which is reflected in the magnitude of their operations and their enormous profits. The truth and the presentation of key figures in organized crime to the judiciary when it succeeds in breaking the organization itself, because alternative administrative cadres are usually ready to replace them<sup>(4)</sup>.

6. the spread of organized crime in the field of public service and corruption of public officials and the resulting destruction of the civil service, and weaken the government apparatus, corruption also weakens the moral values of society, and limits the possibility of effective social control<sup>(5)</sup>.

7. Organized crime has evolved into legitimate businesses, and business is often a convenient and convenient cover for illicit operations. The report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Control on its tenth session states:

During the Committee's meeting, experts noted some of the risk factors in organized crime<sup>(6)</sup>

1. The corruption of government officials is a serious phenomenon of organized criminal acts. This corruption is the result of the indebtedness of most poor and developing countries. Non-national banking institutions carry these officials to accept loans at high interest rates, and these debts seriously damage living standards. On the illicit production of drugs.
2. Government bankruptcy is a serious phenomenon of organized crime. This corruption is the result of the indebtedness of most poor and developing countries. Non-national banking institutions carry these officials to accept loans at high interest rates. Such indebtedness seriously harms living standards, On the illicit production of drugs.
3. Proclamation of fraudulent bankruptcy, especially in developing countries, fraud, smuggling, and tax evasion. Experts also referred to the trafficking of white slaves and children, even members of the living human body, as examples of organized criminal activities that must be subject to international control.
4. Harming the health of entire population groups through the sale of products of poor quality and harmful to health. These products include drugs that are prohibited in developed countries because they are harmful and dangerous. In addition, the responsibility for accusing some non-national companies of depleting non-renewable resources and thus extinction Lots of marine and wild animals.
5. Some companies, in collusion with some Governments, have sought to export the most serious pollution to developing countries, particularly African States. Experts believe that such practices should be considered equivalent to genocide, similar to the lack of respect for human life and the environment, Herbs and leaf acreage to combat drug production. It is important to prevent the continuation of these practices because their consequences are the desertification of vast areas on the globe.

**The recommendations of the Eighth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders stated that:**

The Eighth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders resulted in several recommendations that were presented to the General Assembly and approved and adopted by three international instruments<sup>(7)</sup>:

- Model Treaty on Extradition.
- Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters.
- Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

<sup>(3)</sup>Major General Abdul Karim Darwish, Organized Crime Across Borders and Continents, Journal of Security and Law, Dubai Police College, No. 2, July 1995, p. 120 and beyond.

<sup>(4)</sup>Major General Ahmed Jalal Izz al-Din, Public Profiles of Organized Crime, Center for Research and Studies, Dubai Police, UAE, 1994, p.39

<sup>(5)</sup>Dr.. Abdel Karim Darwish, Transnational Organized Crime, op. Cit., P.108

<sup>(6)</sup>United Nations document E.AC. 571/1988/17 dated 21 October 1988 Economic and Social Council Ordinary session 1989 under the title "Social development".

<sup>(7)</sup>United Nations Document of 23 October 1990, General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, agenda item 100, paras. 34-37, p. 13, 14.

The Model Guidelines on the Prevention of Organized Crime, adopted by the Conference and model treaties, complement each other. The model treaties on extradition and model treaties on the transfer of proceedings in criminal matters represent the prosecution of the offender and the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Regardless of where they were committed. The latter model also contains a protocol with a view to freezing and stripping the proceeds from criminal activities.

The Conference recommended that the General Assembly should examine Member States on international cooperation in criminal justice, inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations periodically about the arrangements made in the areas covered by the three model treaties, review the progress made in their implementation and submit on request Assistance and assistance to Member States in the development of legislation for the implementation of such treaties. The guidelines for crime prevention and control annexed to the Conference resolution, entitled "Prevention and control of organized crime", emphasize the need for national measures, such as raising awareness, mobilizing public support, improving training and legislation defining new offenses of dirty money laundering, organized fraud and related offenses And focus attention on new methods of criminal investigation with a view to tracing illicit funds. These guidelines also refer to international initiatives in certain areas, such as advisory services and international cooperation. The Guidelines also emphasize the need to give priority to the exchange of assistance and the transfer of criminal proceedings, the enforcement of criminal provisions including the confiscation of illicit assets and the simplification of extradition proceedings. We conclude from this presentation that the United Nations has paid particular attention to organized crime as a criminal act that threatens humanity, leads to the disruption of international relations and world trade, and threatens the national security of States. Organized crime extends from drug trafficking, gambling and prostitution to arms and atomic waste trade. Chemical and human organ trade, human enslavement, cybercrime and many other forms of modern organized crime.<sup>(8)</sup> The recommendations of the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders represent the path to international cooperation to combat this phenomenon, which has become a threat to all humanity. Interpol also has a strong impact on the fight against organized crime. For a serious confrontation against this crime. What is the role of this criminal police? That is our theme in the following requirement.

## **Section II**

### **Role of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)**

In combating crime The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) was established in 1923 and is based in Lyon, France. It consists of 177 member states and has national offices in each member country. INTERPOL has contributed effectively to combating crime by providing its member States with important information on criminals wanted for justice. INTERPOL's attention in recent years has focused mainly on organized crime and related criminal activities such as white slave trafficking, illicit drug trafficking and dirty money laundering<sup>(9)</sup>. This is one of the most important forms of organized. The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is one of the most important international sources to obtain useful information on organized crime, which is considered one of the most important global problems. No country, no matter how rich, rich, and powerful, can face these organized crimes alone because they have gone beyond National and international borders<sup>(10)</sup>INTERPOL has a wireless communications system that can transmit information between Member States on one hand and between these States and the General Secretariat (Interpol) on the other.<sup>(11)</sup> The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) aims to confirm and encourage security cooperation<sup>(12)</sup> In the widest possible manner, between the police authorities of Member States in combating organized crime of an international nature.

<sup>(8)</sup>Colonel / Dr. Mamdouh Abdel Hamid Abdel Muttalib, organized crime one of the modern security phenomena, 1989, Cairo, Dar al-Nahda, p.137

<sup>(9)</sup>Dr.. Corcis Joseph Dawood, Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 110.

<sup>(10)</sup>prof, Mervat Mahmood, Interpol, op. Cit., P. 4.

<sup>(11)</sup>Dr.. Corcis Joseph Dawood, Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 112.

<sup>(12)</sup>The term "security co-operation" is a cooperation between the police forces among the various countries in order to combat organized crime. For this type of crime, several new rules have been introduced for the effectiveness of this cooperation and in a field characterized by the existence of many international conventions in this regard. Hadi Hamid Qashqoush Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 83.

The Organization relies on the availability of means of rapid communication between the Organization and the police services of Member States<sup>(13)</sup>, International police cooperation in the framework of the Organization is also achieved through the collection and exchange of information and data on the fight against crime and criminals between the Organization and Member States through the national criminal police headquarters located in the territory of that State<sup>(14)</sup>.

When cooperating with other investigative agencies responsible for confronting organized crime, the police can have an effective and tangible impact by continuing to investigate, investigate and conduct appropriate investigations into these gangs and to search for illicit sources, which is extremely detrimental to depriving gangs of organized crime. To obtain profits that are the only way to depend on it for its continuity and the financing of its criminal operations<sup>(15)</sup>. The organization also plays an important and dangerous role in the investigation of international criminals, as well as in extradition<sup>(16)</sup>.

The Organization has taken the principle of multiplicity and specialization of its organs<sup>(17)</sup>, In 1989, it set up a branch of organized crime to investigate all aspects of organized crime and to create a comprehensive database of criminal organizations and groups of persons involved in illegal and ongoing illicit profits. The information available is regularly analyzed to determine the relationship, organizational structure and membership of crime syndicates. Organization across countries and thus paralyzed its movement<sup>(18)</sup>. The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) established the Criminal Information Analysis Unit, which was linked to the General Secretariat, in 1993. This unit collects and disagrees information about criminal organizations with the aim of placing such information at the disposal of the Police Service of the General Secretariat or Member States of INTERPOL<sup>(19)</sup>. At the 64th session of the General Assembly of Interpol in October 1995, a unanimous decision was taken to issue an anti-money laundering declaration. This resolution, adopted by INTERPOL member states, reaffirms its commitment to combating financial crimes and its desire to strengthen international cooperation. The resolution adopted by INTERPOL recommends the adoption by Member States of domestic legislation that includes the following issues:

1. Criminal conviction of persons who deliberately participate in the laundering of revenues resulting from organized criminal activities.
2. Tracking the funds and give the legal authority the possibilities and sufficient authorities to implement the law, to track and follow up and freeze the capital resulting from the illegal acts.
3. Allow banks and other financial institutions to report irregular or suspicious trading.
4. Require financial institutions to maintain - for at least five years after the conclusion of the transaction - all the necessary records on domestic and international transactions. To enable Member States to gather evidence and adequately investigate money-laundering operations and to support international cooperation by enabling Member States to respond to requests for such records.
5. Allow the urgent delivery of individuals accused of the crime of dirty money laundering and led by organized crime gangs<sup>(20)</sup>

## The Second Requirement

Forms of international cooperation and methods of confrontation Introduction:

As the threat of criminality and its impact on the international community in general, and the internationalization of the phenomenon of organized crime in particular, should be sought, mechanisms should be sought that correspond to the evolution, specificity and flexibility of this crime<sup>(21)</sup>.

<sup>(13)</sup>prof. Suhail al-Hajj, *Drugs of the Crime of the Era*, op. Cit., P. 132, 133.

<sup>(14)</sup>Dr.. Alaeddin Shehata, *International Cooperation against Crime*, op. Cit., P. 173, 187.

<sup>(15)</sup>Dr.. Mohammed Ahmed Abdul Rahman, *Money Laundering War on Drugs*, First Edition, Center for Research and Studies Dubai Police, UAE, 1995, p55.

<sup>(16)</sup>Major General Nashat Osman al-Hilali, *International Crime*, Journal of Charismatic Thought, Volume III, No. 3, Sharjah, 1994, p. 119.

<sup>(17)</sup>Dr.. Mohamed Sami Abdel Hamid, *The Origins of International Public Law (Part I, International Community)*, Third Edition, 1981, University Culture Foundation, Alexandria, p. 2, 5.

<sup>(18)</sup>Dr.. Mohsen Abdelhamid Ahmed, *Organized Crime and the Methods of Combating it*, Ibid., P28.

<sup>(19)</sup>Dr.. Corcis Joseph Dawood, *Organized Crime*, op. Cit., P. 111, 112.

<sup>(20)</sup>Dr.. Corcis Joseph Dawood, *Organized Crime*, op. Cit., P. 111.

<sup>(21)</sup>Dr.. Faiza Younis Al-Basha, *Organized Crime*, op. Cit., P. 391.

It is therefore necessary to have international and regional cooperation to confront organized crime and to resort to the use of the latest methods to combat it. In particular, this crime is characterized by its totalitarian nature and does not recognize international<sup>(22)</sup>, And to resist them must be the same level of generalization and inclusiveness, under the banner of maintaining ethical values and with different stages, conditions and whereabouts<sup>(23)</sup>. In order to understand the previous ideas, we will divide this requirement into two sections as follows:

Section I: Coping with Organized Crime Regionally.

Section II: Methods of combating organized crime.

Section I: Coping with Organized Crime Regionally.

With the increasing number of criminal organizations and the expansion of their activities across the borders of countries, it is difficult and even impossible for any single country to effectively address this serious criminal activity without relying on some form of security cooperation with other countries. This regional security cooperation has achieved several needs such as the need for communication and exchange of information, the need to change trends and update ideas, as well as the development of working methods, conventions and many other forms of cooperation. Some regional organizations and entities have confronted organized crime with specific actions and effective activities which we present below<sup>(24)</sup>:

### **1. The European Council<sup>(25)</sup>:**

On January 31, 1995, the Council of Europe prepared an agreement to combat the illegal traffic of drugs overseas in implementation of article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. The Council of Europe, together with the Commission of the European Communities, implemented a project called "Actois" to assess the situation in 16 Central and Eastern European countries on legislation and practices against corruption and organized crime in June 1996. In April 1997, a new committee of experts on criminal law was established to study the characteristics of organized crime and to identify shortcomings and weaknesses in the tools of international cooperation. In September 1997, the Convention on the Prevention of Dirty Money Laundering was signed for search, investigation, arrest and confiscation of proceeds of crime by sixteen European countries. The Second European Summit adopted security issues and agreed to strengthen international cooperation in the fight against terrorism, combating corruption, organized crime and dirty money laundering in October 1997.

### **2. European Union:**

After the signing of the Treaty of European Unity in 1992, European security cooperation began to appear in a comprehensive and systematic manner. On 12 May 1997, the British Foreign Minister made a statement about Europe's confrontation with organized crime and serious crimes. "We will work with others to counter the dangers of drug crimes," he said. Crimes of terrorism and organized crime in general and security cooperation. In June 1993, the European Drug Police Unit was established within the European Union's organizational structure. The unit began its work at its headquarters in The Hague, the Netherlands, in February 1994 to combat the illicit drug trafficking of organized crime and dirty money laundering offenses associated with drug crimes. The criminal activities within the scope of this unit are illegal drug trafficking, illicit trafficking in radioactive and nuclear materials, illegal immigration networks, smuggling of stolen vehicles and in December 1996, the offenses of trafficking in persons<sup>(26)</sup>. In light of the European Union's emphasis on the importance of international cooperation in the fight against organized crime, the member states of the Union have concluded a number of agreements, including the Convention on the Facilitation of Extradition Procedures between Member States adopted by the Council of Europe in 1995 and the Extradition Convention among EU Member States adopted by the Council In 1996, and the European Union Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters was concluded in 1997.

<sup>(22)</sup>Dr.. Abdul Wahid Mohammed Al Far, International Crimes and the Power of Punishment, Cit, p. 576.

<sup>(23)</sup>Dr.. Fadel Dahir, Social Defense and Crime Control, Behson Foundation for Publishing and Distribution, Beirut, Lebanon, 1994, p17.

<sup>(24)</sup>Dr.. Mohsen Abdelhamid Ahmed, Organized Crime and the Methods of Combating it, Ibid., P. 31.

<sup>(25)</sup>The European Council was established in 1949 and is the oldest and most comprehensive political organization in Europe. It covers all political spheres except defense. Based in Strasbourg, France, which had as of 1 April 1997 forty members. The European Council is active in combating organized crime through the European Commission on Crime Problems. See in this d. Corcis Joseph Dawood, Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 112.

<sup>(26)</sup>Dr.. Corcis Joseph Dawood, Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 115.

The aim of the treaty is to overcome the difficulties of searching for evidence outside the borders of the state, simplifying procedures by facilitating access to evidence from other countries, developing cross-country investigations, and enabling communication and information exchange among investigators in various EU member states<sup>(27)</sup>. In the area of combating corruption, the Council of Ministers of the European Union has adopted two important instruments dealing with the problem of corruption among the staff of the European Community as well as national public officials and is now part of the Community's achievements:

- A- Protocol I to the Convention on the Protection of the Financial Interests of the European Community, adopted in 1996.
- B- The Anti-Corruption Convention in the European Union, adopted by the Council in 1997. The Heads of State of the European Union adopted at the summit meeting in 1997 a plan to combat organized crime and addressed the statement of the motives of organized crime and the role of corruption in its spread and the procedures to be followed by Member States to strengthen international cooperation among them<sup>(28)</sup>.

### **3. Group of Seven G7:**

The Group of Seven is composed of the United States, Japan, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Canada. Since its inception, the Group has been concerned with preventing and combating organized crime. Establishing the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which through its efforts to prevent the use of the dirty banking system by the banking system.

B. The establishment of a group of distinguished experts on organized crime after the accession of Russia to the group, forming a group called the Group of Eight political<sup>(29)</sup>

### **4. Organization of American States<sup>(30)</sup>:**

In 1986, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) established a committee to monitor the abuse of drugs called "CICAD". The Committee works according to the following:

The Rio de Janeiro Program of Action to Combat Illicit Drug Use, Production and Trafficking. (B) The provisions of the Inter-American Drug Strategy adopted in 1996; In 1994, SICAD and the SICAD issued a statement called "Santiako", which renewed the political commitment of Member States to support the CICAD Committee, strengthen cooperation among Member States to combat illicit drug trafficking, and at the Miami Summit in America in 1994 adopted a Plan of Action against Drugs and Related Crimes Out. In 1995, the Ministers concerned with the fight against money-laundering met in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and agreed to recommend the plan of action to their respective Governments with a view to combating money-laundering, taking into account the specific paragraphs of the Organization of American States, the Commission and the Group of Experts. The OAS member states also recognized that corruption is usually used as a means to achieve the objectives of organized crime. It signed an anti-corruption agreement on 29 March 1996. This agreement is the first of its kind and aims at:

- (A) The development of each of the Member States of the Organization of the necessary mechanisms in the field of preventing corruption and exposing it to punish those who practice it.
- B. To strengthen cooperation among the Member States of the Organization to ensure effective measures to prevent, detect and punish corruption<sup>(31)</sup>.

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<sup>(27)</sup>Dr. Corcis Joseph Dawood, *Organized Crime*, op. Cit., P. 116.

<sup>(28)</sup>See United Nations Document, Economic and Social Council, E / CN.15 / 1997/3, United Nations publication, 1997, para. 53. 55. See also United Nations Document, Economic and Social Council, E / CN.15 1998/3 United Nations publication, 1998, para. 41, 46.

<sup>(29)</sup>For more details see Dr. Corcis Joseph Dawood, *Organized Crime*, op. Cit., P. 117, 120.

<sup>(30)</sup>The Organization of American States (OAS) was established in 1890, a multi-national organization dedicated to the Inter-American Peace and Development Process, C in the United States. See d. Corcis Joseph Dawood, *Organized Crime*, op. Cit., P. 120.

<sup>(31)</sup>Economic and Social Council, Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Strengthening and Maintaining the Rule of Law and Good Governance, Anti-Corruption, Anti-Corruption and Bribery Measures), Report of the Secretary-General, E / CN.15 / 1997/3, 64, 67.

## 5. League of Arab States:

The first step that began the march of Arab security<sup>(32)</sup> cooperation against organized crime was the establishment of a permanent office for narcotics affairs on 26 August 1950, followed by the Arab Organization for Social Defense against Crime in April 1960. Against the organized crime, the establishment of a permanent office for narcotic drugs on 26 August 1950 and then followed by the Arab Organization for Social Defense against Crime in April 1960. Council of Arab Interior Ministers<sup>(33)</sup>: The Council of Arab Ministers of Interior, during its fifteenth session during the last seventeen years (1982-1998), issued several resolutions and recommendations aimed at setting up and strengthening the main building blocks of the main pillars of Arab security cooperation. The Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior has achieved great achievements as a result of the fruitful efforts of its scientific bodies, the Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences and its technical and administrative executive. The most important achievements of the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior to combat organized crime include the following:

### A - Arab security strategy:

The Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior adopted in its second session in Baghdad in 1982 the Arab Security Strategy, which aims at achieving Arab security integration, combating crime in all its forms and old and modern forms in the Arab society, and safeguarding the security of the Arab world. The aggression directed from inside and outside, as well as maintaining security in the Arab world and ensuring the safety of its privacy, freedom, rights and property, all guided by Islamic law. B. The Arab Security Plan (1st, 2nd and 3rd): The Council of Arab Ministers of Interior adopted the first Arab security plan in Casablanca in 1986, the first Arab security plan that emerged from the five-year Arab security strategy starting in 1987 and was extended for one year until 1992. The first security plan was aimed at strengthening security cooperation among Arab countries, coordinating joint Arab action against the threat of organized crime, linking the security services in the Arab countries with a good and effective communication network, upgrading the efficiency of Arab security personnel, Arab Ministers of the Interior The second Arab security plan was held in Tunis in 1992 and lasted for five years from 1/1/1993 until 31/12/1997. In the role of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers at its fifteenth session in Tunis in January 1998, The Security Plan was adopted And the duration of the third Arab year, starting in 1998.<sup>(34)</sup> C - Arab strategy to combat the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: The Council of Arab Ministers of Interior, in its fifth session in Tunis in 1986, adopted the Arab Strategy for the Illicit Use of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which aims to achieve the greatest Arab security cooperation to combat the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, Alternative and useful crops at the same time, and the imposition of strict control over the sources of narcotic substances to minimize their illicit presentation and request. D - Progressive Plans for Implementing the Drug Control Strategy (First and Second): The Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior adopted in its sixth session in Tunis in 1987 the initial interim plan aimed at joining together the joint Arab efforts to confront the drug phenomenon and taking advantage of modern scientific data and advanced technologies to serve prevention and prevention purposes. The second round of meetings was held in 1994 in Tunis. It also aims at developing the working methods of the anti-narcotics agencies in accordance with the scientific and technical developments, enhancing the cooperation between these bodies and coordination of the tasks. Efforts to counter organized crime and drug developments, as well as the awareness of the damage caused by abuse. E- Arab Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: The Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, in its eleventh session in Tunis in 1994, adopted the Arab Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, following the intensification of the drug threat and the effective response to the problem of drug and psychotropic substance abuse. Psychotropic substances are a common international responsibility.

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<sup>(32)</sup>brigadier-general / d. Mohammed Khalifa Al-Mualla, Leaders Conference, Journal of Police Thought, Sharjah, Vol. VI, No. 2, December 1997, p. 6.

<sup>(33)</sup>The League of Arab States exercises its functions in achieving the internal security of its member states through the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior, which was established within its organizational structure in 1982. The Council of Arab Ministers of Interior is the highest joint Arab security authority after the summit of Arab leaders. To develop and strengthen cooperation and coordinate efforts among these countries in the field of combating crime and maintaining internal security. See d. Akram Nashat, Strategies for Combating Crime in the Arab World, Journal of Social Studies, First Issue, First Year, published by Beit al-Hikma, Department of Social Studies, 1999, p. 8, 19.

<sup>(34)</sup>Dr.. Mohsen Abdel Hamid Ahmed, Organized Crime and the Methods of Combating it, op. Cit., P. 41, 48.

F-The unified Arab media plan to combat the crime of drugs Organization: The Arab Interior Ministers Council adopted in its 11th session in 1994 the unified Arab media plan to combat the narcotics phenomenon which came to meet the needs of the specialized Arab agencies and their aspirations in the field of media awareness about the dangers of this phenomenon and its various damages<sup>(35)</sup> G. Arab Media Strategy for Security Awareness and Crime Prevention: The Council of Arab Ministers of Interior, in its thirteenth session in Tunis in 1996, adopted the Arab Media Strategy for Security Awareness and Crime Prevention, which aims at strengthening cooperation between security agencies and other concerned parties in order to immunize Arab society against crime by devoting religious teachings And moral and educational values, in order to protect this society from slippage and delinquency and prevent it from being influenced by suspicious intellectual currents and deviant and perverse behavior patterns. It also defined the general framework to be committed to disseminating crime news and addressing security issues<sup>(36)</sup> H. Code of Conduct for Member States of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior to Combat Terrorism Crimes Organization: The Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, at its thirteenth session in Tunis in 1996, adopted the Code of Conduct for Combating Terrorist Crimes to affirm the obligation of Member States not to undertake, initiate or participate in any way in the organization of organized terrorist acts. It also calls upon Member States to coordinate border and Between them in order to prevent the illicit movement or use of arms, ammunition and explosives.

K. Arab Strategy to Combat Organized Crimes of Terrorism: The Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior adopted its fourteenth session in 1997 in 1997, the Arab Strategy for Combating Organized Terrorism, which aims to enhance cooperation among Arab countries to prevent and combat organized crime and eliminate its causes, as well as to strengthen the security and safety of public institutions and facilities in Arab countries. And Arabism. The strategy also aims to strengthen cooperation with States and international organizations to combat this crime. Initial Plan of Implementation of the Arab Strategy to Combat Terrorism Crimes Organization: The Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior adopted in its fifteenth session in Tunis in 1998 the initial phase-out plan for the implementation of the three-year Arab strategy to combat terrorism. The plan aims at implementing the provisions of the Arab strategy to combat the crime of terrorism. The plan will be implemented by the Secretariat as the executive body of the Council and the Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences as the scientific body of the Council. Arab Convention to combat the crime of terrorism Organization: Upon the mandate of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, the General Secretariat of the Council formed a committee of representatives of Member States, which held two meetings during 1997, during which they developed a unified vision for the draft Arab Convention on Combating Terrorism. The Convention was presented to the Committee of Arab Ministers of Justice in November 1997. It was discussed and approved by the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior in January 1988. It was also discussed and approved. A joint meeting was held between the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior and the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice in April 1998 in Cairo, in which the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Organized Terrorism was adopted in Tire Here's the final. The Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior is a consultative and technical committee to discuss issues of interest, including the Commission on Emerging Crimes, including Transnational Organized Crime, which dealt with the crimes of the World Internet Network<sup>(37)</sup>. These are the most important forms of regional cooperation between Member States to combat organized crime. There is also international cooperation among States to combat this crime, which is discussed in the next section.

## Section II

Methods of combating organized crime Until the end of the first half of the twentieth century, the crime was often an individual crime and was of a local nature, not exceeding the political boundaries of the State.

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<sup>(35)</sup>Dr.. Mohsen Abdelhamid Ahmed, *The Economic and Social Impacts of Crime, Organization and Attempts to Confront Regionally and Internationally*, Ibid., P. 47.

<sup>(36)</sup>Dr.. Majid Ibrahim Ali, *International Security Organization (A Study in the General Theory of International Organization and International Security Organizations)*, presented to the First Annual Conference of Police Experts and Scientists, 19-20 January 1991, Cairo Police Research Center.

<sup>(37)</sup>Dr.. Alaeddin Shehata, *International cooperation against crime (study of the national strategy for international cooperation against drugs)*, op. Cit., P. 201.

Organized crime across international borders, of an economic and global character, has now become a feature of the times and a component of destruction and economic subversion after the crime has penetrated the financial and economic institutions with their illegal capabilities and assets<sup>(38)</sup> One of the most important threats posed by organized crime is social and economic problems as well as political instability as well as the fall of governments. Examples include the scandals of Albania, the mafia in Russia as well as drug cartels in Colombia. On the individual level, they are no less dangerous, as they destroy individuals through drug abuse, extortion, bribery and criminal acts that may deprive societies of many of the positive opportunities on which States depend and rely on them to develop their resources.

Organized crime groups can illegally transfer large sums of money from a country's savings, and as initial estimates, the amount is in excess of £ 500 billion. Reports from the German authorities indicate that about 160 billion pounds have been diverted from Russia through the activities of organized crime gangs recently. In addition, drug traffickers from organized crime groups in South America manage organizations and institutions that exceed their gross national product (GNP) accounts. In the UK, however, their revenues from organized crime in general are estimated at £ 12 billion, or 2% of GNP Total<sup>(39)</sup>. That the organization of sophisticated organized crime, especially those that are engaged in large-scale and international activities and the proliferation of branches of organizations, especially those that are engaged in large-scale and international activities and the spread of branches of criminal organizations on the map of the world, and then the complexity of its crimes makes it difficult for security authorities and justice agencies to address them And confronting them.

There is no doubt that the diversity of the areas of organized crime also makes the areas of multi-faceted struggle, and therefore States should adopt special methods to combat this type of crime. These methods include: To establish strict procedures for the control of borders and ports, to abide by the rules of residence of expatriates coming to work or to invest, and to investigate permanently and accurately the activities of foreigners or national persons, especially those who are suspected or whose wealth is magnified in a sudden or unknown manner<sup>(40)</sup>. The continuous and strict measures to combat the organized crime of narcotics, the seizure of smugglers, promoters and users, and import controls to ensure their safety and validity<sup>(41)</sup>. Constant and strict control over banking, cash and bank transfers and training of financial, banking and stock exchange personnel on the methods and tricks used by organized criminal gangs in their illicit activities, especially money laundering. One of the most complex activities of organized crime is money laundering, because the final and final goal of organized crime is to gain easy profits by illegal means, and money laundering is a crime that is long investigated and investigated. This entails special skills and training in criminal investigation and investigation To limit and combat them, in addition to the enactment of legislative laws and the provision of severe penalties for the perpetrators, provided that such laws to track and confiscate illegal funds in case of seizure<sup>(42)</sup>.

1. The imposition of deterrent penalties on those found to be involved in organized crime activities, even if they are abroad or whose partners are of other nationalities and reside outside the country<sup>(43)</sup>. Exchange of staff<sup>(44)</sup>, expertise and joint work between law enforcement officers, forensic management organs and relevant administrative and financial bodies. This method provides for the consolidation of the necessary contacts to be a network of highly qualified staff and willingness to work with other counterparts in other States, Technical analysis and dissemination of available data and information on organized crime and innovative ways and mechanisms to combat traditional and non-traditional ones<sup>(45)</sup>.

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<sup>(38)</sup>Dr.. Fatihah Mohammad Qourari, Criminal Policy in Combating Money Laundering in the Light of the Provisions of the UAE Law on Money Laundering and Comparative Legislation, presented to the Economic Crime Conference in the Age of Globalization, from 21-22 / 2002, Sharjah Police General Administration, UAE, P. 2.

<sup>(39)</sup>Investigator / Josh Frenkes, Patterns of Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 3, 4.

<sup>(40)</sup>Dr.. Muhammad Sami Al-Shawa, Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 226.

<sup>(41)</sup>Dr.. Mamdouh Abdel-Hamid Abdel-Muttalib, organized crime one of the modern security phenomena, reference previously mentioned, p. 128.

<sup>(42)</sup>Dr.. Corcis Joseph Dawood, Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 151, 153.

<sup>(43)</sup>Dr.. Faiza Yunis al-Basha, organized crime, reference cited above, p. 383.

<sup>(44)</sup>It should be noted that the exchange of employees is subject to the risk of infiltration of elements involved in the national machinery of other countries. This should be done with great care and scrutiny, especially in the selection of elements subject to this exchange. See Sana Khalil, Organized Crime (International Efforts and Problems of Prosecution) Reference above, p. 100.

<sup>(45)</sup>Dr.. Faiza Yunis Al-Basha, Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 445.

It also helps to enhance understanding and exchange of information and speed of access, thus facilitating the task of the security services<sup>(46)</sup>. The international community gives the exchange of information the utmost importance as a means of combating crime in general, and organized crime precisely because it provides reliable and reliable information to law enforcement agencies in all areas including In the follow-up activities of criminal organizations and the confiscation of funds<sup>(47)</sup>. Raising the efficiency of staff entrusted with the task of law enforcement has become one of the priorities of criminal justice, in order to combat organized crime, whose members have the capabilities and capabilities to help them change their plans and mobility and conduct within a wide range, as well as the exploitation of human vulnerability to achieve their purposes, through the provision of bribes and extortion<sup>(48)</sup>. On the basis of this, raising the level of the employee is required by the nature of combating this crime in particular, as is the case for all crimes, because the creation of courageous man is one of the most important requirements of criminal justice, to face the temptations and facilities to deal with and subject to criminal organizations<sup>(49)</sup> and help them Achieve its objectives. The level of criminal and judicial research personnel is upgraded through good training to understand the dimensions of the organized crime, how to confront and eliminate it, and to develop methods and systems to combat organized crime. This method provides for the upgrading of the relevant agencies - especially in developing countries - and the more effective their performance, whether by providing modern technology, training and providing the necessary funds<sup>(50)</sup>. Increase public awareness among the masses<sup>(51)</sup> and the need to make more efforts to form an informed and informed public opinion of the dangers of this organized crime in all its forms, real dimensions and devastating consequences by publishing all information about these criminal entities and methods<sup>(52)</sup>, so as not to engage unintentionally in fake projects Fraudulent or export or import operations operated by organized gangs<sup>(53)</sup>. Some States have also developed a special system for the protection of witnesses - as will be explained in organized crime cases. For example, in 1971 the United States of America issued the Witness Security program by a Congressional Act and then amended the 1984 Comprehensive Crime Act It ensured protection and prevention that encouraged individuals to report organized criminal activities without identifying their personalities, and some countries followed the system of incentives and rewards for those providing useful information on organized crime<sup>(54)</sup>. In addition, some public authorities and security agencies resort to special methods to combat organized crime. The most important of these methods are the following<sup>(55)</sup>: Intensifying security efforts on the border: the deployment of additional forces along the border with Mexico to secure the border, and the deployment of 14,000 troops on the border with Libya<sup>(56)</sup> to ensure that they threaten the terrorist groups into Algerian territory and carry out terrorist operations . To activate the international security conventions for the extradition of prisoners: by moving from the stage of signing the agreement to the ratification stage, according to the rules of international public law, the signing of the agreement does not produce any legal effects on the receiving state, contrary to ratification of the convention, The burden of liability and the non-procrastination of extradition are the responsibility of the State on whose territory the perpetrators are located<sup>(57)</sup>. The establishment of a regional office to combat organized crime: the establishment of a regional office with its central branches with neighboring countries, through which it can create a large database of passengers and those seeking justice through which it can enforce border security provisions<sup>(58)</sup>.

<sup>(46)</sup>Sana Khalil, Organized Crime (International Efforts and Problems of Prosecution), supra note, p. 100, 101.

<sup>(47)</sup>Dr.. Faiza Younis Al-Basha, Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 440.

<sup>(48)</sup>Dr.. Faiza Yunis al-Basha, Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 446, 447.

<sup>(49)</sup>Dr.. Abd al-Karim Darwish, Transnational Organized Crime, supra note, p. 129.

<sup>(50)</sup>Sana Khalil, Organized Crime (International Efforts and Problems of Prosecution), Ibid., P. 101.

<sup>(51)</sup>Dr.. Mamdouh Abdel Hamid Abdel Muttalib, organized crime one of the modern security phenomena, reference previously mentioned, p. 125.

<sup>(52)</sup>Sana Khalil, Organized Crime (International Efforts and Problems of Prosecution), Ibid., P. 117..

<sup>(53)</sup>Dr.. Abd al-Karim Darwish, Transnational Organized Crime, Ibid, p. 128.

<sup>(54)</sup>Howard Safir: The United states Witness protection program 19, p. 1989, cago, chi, UIC..

<sup>(55)</sup>James R.E. Youmger: Investigting Problems, Hearst Marin Books, N.Y. 1989. P.68..

<sup>(56)</sup>North Africa, smuggling on the increase: action is taken to deal with threat of porous borders, Africa research bulletin august 16th September 15th 2014, p. 205.

<sup>(57)</sup>Mohamed Allam, The Role of Non-traditional and Non-Traditional Security Thought in Economic Development, Research Presented to Police Research Center, Police Academy, p. 30, 2015, Egypt.

<sup>(58)</sup>Mohammed Allam, The Role of Advanced and Non-Traditional Security Thought in the Protection of Economic Development, Ibid., P26.

Formation of a large database of travelers and migrants: such as the Visa Visa information system (also like the VS Visit program), through which a large amount of personal data is collected<sup>(59)</sup>. Establish specialized bodies to collect information and investigate organized criminal activities, and in some cases to form a task force to investigate and collect evidence and to develop an appropriate and effective plan to counter criminal organization<sup>(60)</sup>. And that these authorities abide by legal rules and respect for the rights of others<sup>(61)</sup>. The use of competent and specially trained security forces to deal with such difficult and complex tasks as organized crime groups<sup>(62)</sup>. The use of modern equipment and advanced technological equipment that keep pace with the development, and the use of modern equipment such as cameras and listening devices, the use of computer and the Internet, and the intensification of observation and monitoring across the border via satellite and the exchange of information quickly that the competent authorities in the performance of its functions of judicial supervision if Their actions were in violation of the rights and freedoms of individuals<sup>(63)</sup>. Employment of technical means to explore financial transactions and discover their movements in banks and financial banks<sup>(64)</sup>. resort to modern technical devices specialized in the identification and identification of the leaders and members of the criminal organization, by identifying the tone of voice or knowledge of writing and other innovative means, in identifying the personalities of the perpetrators or suspects<sup>(65)</sup>. The use of computers and the use of computer software to store and use information when needed<sup>(66)</sup>, this information may help to capture organized criminal gangs. The use of the "fingerprint system" to enhance security at the border crossings: through the "system of discriminating rainbow" scientifically known system of "statistical biophysics of people and their identification through irrigated models", which has been circulated so far in (17) air, land and sea ports in different Has become the focus of attention of the world after it has proved its great success in reducing attempts to enter the country illegally. This system has achieved remarkable results and proved very effective in controlling the large numbers of the excluded from the UAE estimated at (40,000.00) who tried to re-enter the country with forged travel documents, as well as the seizure of other numbers of people wanted for security and justice, Abu Dhabi Police General Command said that so far no false matches have been found, and its database has included 632,500.00 images of irises belonging to (152) nationalities of various nationalities coming to the UAE making it the largest irrigated database in the UAE. the world<sup>(67)</sup>.

The use of unmanned aerial vehicles such as the American Drones or Wing Long in border control: Since September 2010, the United States has used predators to help provide surveillance and provide ground forces with the necessary information to combat drug trafficking and human trafficking. The Drones has been used to monitor the US-Mexico border and the Canadian-US border,<sup>(68)</sup> The possibility of the use of the plane (Wing Long) Chinese alternative to the Dronz because of the US restrictions in the sale of this aircraft, the plane (Wing Long) has significant capabilities in the control and control and the capacity to withstand the carrying of two missiles, "air - ground" It is known that Saudi Arabia was the first fleets of the Wing Loong in 2014. The researchers believe that these aircraft can be used in areas outside the state's control, such as "marine oases - Siwa - Dakhla - Kharga - Farafra - Halaib and Shalatin". These areas give terrorist organizations the possibility of establishing a separate type of power away from the state and its administrative bodies, The killing of the areas is fertile ground and humanly stored for terrorist organizations. These are the most important methods that can be used in the face of organized crime. However, before beginning to use such means, it is necessary to take into account proper and legitimate criminal procedures so that such methods are not legally illegal and therefore void in procedures.

<sup>(59)</sup>Dr.. Shadi Abdel Wahab, The International Political Session, The Development of Border Approaches from the Economy to Security Volume No. 50 Issue 201, July 2015, p9.

<sup>(60)</sup>Dr.. Mamdouh Abdel-Hamid Abdel-Muttalib, organized crime one of the modern security phenomena, reference previously mentioned, p. 126..

<sup>(61)</sup>Dr.. Hadi Hamid Qashqoush, Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 84.

<sup>(62)</sup>Dr.. Hadi Hamid Qashqoush, Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 84.

<sup>(63)</sup>Dr.. Hadi Hamid Qashqoush, Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 83.

<sup>(64)</sup>Major General Ahmed Jalal Izz al-Din, General Profiles of Organized Crime, op. Cit., P60.

<sup>(65)</sup>Dr.. Abd al-Karim Darwish, Organized Crime Across the Frontiers and the Continents, Ibid., P129.

<sup>(66)</sup>Major General Ahmed Jalal Izz al-Din, General Profiles of Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 60, d. Muhammad Sami Al-Shawa, Organized Crime, op. Cit., P. 226.

<sup>(67)</sup>John Dugman: Center for Research and Security Studies in Abu Dhabi, "The UAE Study with Eye Imprints, Results of 200 Billion Comparison of Irrigators", 2009, p. 1, 6.

<sup>(68)</sup>John Antal, Op.cit.,P.59

## **Conclusion**

The magnitude of the gravity of the dangers posed by the growing strength and influence of transnational organized crime in all its dimensions and forms has become great, in the last decades of the twentieth century and the third millennium, a crime of the modern era, as it is the product of globalization Communications, transportation and free economy, i.e., the policy of global openness, including the attempts of the major powers to divert the idea of intervening in the affairs of states for humanitarian reasons. Therefore, it is a real situation, imposing its existence on the men of jurisprudence and the law because it distinguishes it from the characteristics of other crimes, and making it one of the important topics that are being discussed in international forums and regional conferences to search for the ideal form of the fight against this crime, considering the magnitude of the damage and dangers resulting from the increase in its activity and spread in all around the globe. Where criminal organizations have resorted to a flexible international climate to expand their circle of operations either directly by the organization itself expanding its international activity or indirectly by establishing international cooperative networks with them, ensuring closer cooperation and providing each other with financial and organizational support.

In addition, organized crime is characterized by the provision of various legitimate and illegal services aimed at infiltrating the various structures of the state (socio-economic-political-cultural), thus avoiding the use of corruption and bribery as means of controlling and exploiting influential people. Economic and political stability and also threatens global cooperation in various forms at the regional and international levels. Accordingly, it was necessary to identify the features of transnational organized crime, although no uniform definition had been reached. In this context, scholars of jurisprudence, law and sociology succeeded in identifying the elements that characterize organized transnational crime from other crimes of the Penal Code and the special laws that complement it.

## **Preface**

The importance of international organizations as one of the key pillars in understanding the transformations and dilemmas arising from the effects of organized crime is intertwined and its complexity in terms of performance, camouflage, proliferation and hidden penetration of cross-border states. In this regard, the efforts of international organizations, through their drawing up of international policies and methods of confrontation, which move between countries in accordance with the rules of international law to implement these policies, with the aim of achieving the desired goal, aim at limiting the actions of these gangs and to hand the criminals to criminal justice. In this regard, we will review the importance of the international organizations by shedding light on the efforts of the United Nations and its most important activities in encountering organized crime as the main body for the maintenance of international peace and security. Also, the following topics will be discussed: the importance of security cooperation among countries through the International Organization for Conditions (Interpol), in addition to the most prominent forms of regional and international cooperation in addition to ways and means of encountering organized crime as in two topics: The first topic "The efforts of the United Nations and the international criminal Police organization (INTERPOL).

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