ECONOMIC CRIMEOperational and policy issues

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INTRODUCTION

Financial implications

Turnover OC 1.5 trillion \$ / y
Fin. markets 1 billion \$ / day



Central question

Does a

well-f

with regard to the

combatting

economic crime exist?

- Continued vagueness of notion: social uncertainty
- Problem: legal protection
- Structural vs personalised approach
- Difficulty common standard

• Individual level:

motive + opportunity

• Criminogenic structures: fraud environment:

opportunity + risk

- Low visibility
- High degree of offence potential
- Diffusion of victimization
- "Surveillance and control"-offences

- Important lack of reliable statistics
 - technical difficulties
 - social problem
- Danger: statistical amplification spiral

STATISTICS 2002

• 973.548 cases registered

theft	49,95 %
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violent cu	rimes against	property	10,61 %
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- fraud 6,68 %

fiscal offences0,03 %

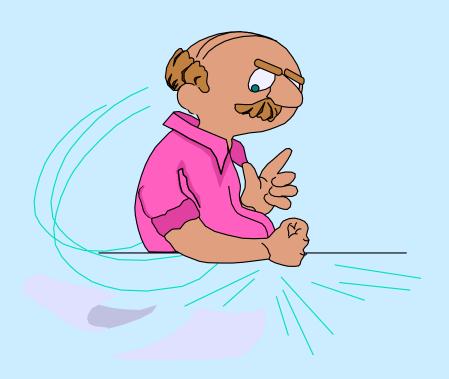
STATISTICS 2002

• Fraud cases

bankruptcy (related)	0,52 %
abuse of trust	12,32 %
embezzlement	15,46 %
unlawful receiving	1,56 %

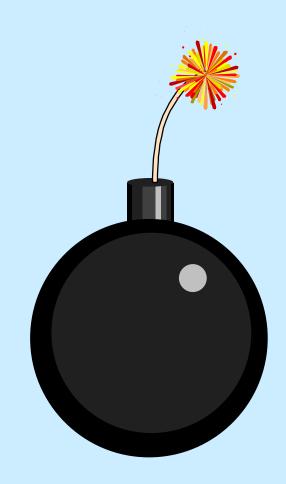
ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS

- Russian groups
- Trafficking in diamonds
- Trafficking in cigarettes
- Money laundering



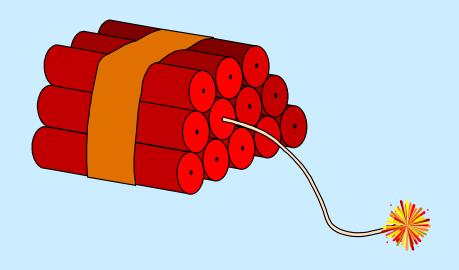
ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS

- Albanian groups
- Family structure
- Generally present
- Prostitution
- Violence



ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS

- Turkish groups
- Ethnic
- Nationalist
- Fundamentalist
- Political
- Extortion



ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS

- Black Africa
- Angola
- DRC
- Sierra Leone
- Lebanese connections



- 306 investigations
- 2.373 identified suspects
- average age high (30-39)
- 41.5 % Belgian nationality
- Other nationalities: Italian (8,5 %), Dutch (5,6 %), Maroccan (4,9 %), Albanian (4,7 %), Turkish (4,0 %), Yugoslav and Rumanian (1,8 % each)

- Estimated profit 961 Million Eur
- 46,8 % vert. / 23,2 % horiz. structure
- 42 "families" 24 "mafia" 10 cartels 4 triades- 1 motor gang
- contact / cooperation with foreign organisations

•	Crimes against persons	6,2 %
•	Crimes against property	31,4 %
•	Trafficking human beings	13,4 %
•	Drugs	12,7 %
•	Environmental crimes	6 %
•	Money laundering	10,6 %
•	Economic / financial crimes	21,4 %
•	ICT	0,8 %
•	Terrorism	0,4 %

- Economic / financial activities rising
- Use of commercial structures in 69,6 %
 - use of existing legal entities (37,0 %)
 - abuse of legal entities for criminal activities (79,3 %)
 - use of fictitious companies (20,7 %)
- Violence used in 169 cases (55,2 %)
- First or second degree murder in 24 cases

- Offensive / defensive counterstrategies
 (C-Obs / Tr-Eqpt / ...)
- In 73 % special investigative techniques used (informers / obs / interception Mob Phone / pseudo-buy / short-term infiltration / operational environment recon...)

- Direction of attack
 - internal fraud
 - external fraud
 - organisational fraud
 - rational goal vs social environment model

- Internal fraud
 - entry control
 - management systems / compliance monitoring
 - looking for the unusual
 - sense of fraud awareness

- External fraud
 - boiler-room fraud
 - advance fee frauds
 - long-firm fraud
 - banking fraud

- External fraud
 - counterfeiting / smuggling
 - fraudulent bankruptcy
 - false invoicing, asset stripping, transfer princing, fictitious loans, ...)
 - insurance / subsidy fraud

- External fraud
 - financial terrorism
 - paper terrorism
 - cryptoviral extortion

Enforcement

- lack of system-immanent control mechanisms
- "time-space distanciation"
- desired combatting at optimal investment level
- interaction costs/risks/fear extremely complex
- gradual and variable enforcement policy

- Human aspect
- Risk management / analysis
 - identification
 - analysis & evaluation
 - control
 - financing

- Fraud deterrence programs
 - prevention
 - education
 - control implementation
 - incident reporting / investigation
 - resolution / analysis / testing

- Compliance monitoring
- Fraud crisis management plans
- Fraud alertness
- Financial investigative techniques

- Strategic level: "Financial landscape surveillance"
 - criminality analysis
 - general crime profile analysis
 - method analysis

- Tactical level:
 - crime analysis
 - author analysis
 - operational analysis

- Transaction profiling
- Financial crime-profile
- Increased risk perception for offenders
- Target-oriented policies
- Post-trial intelligence

- Belgian National Security Plan 2004-2007
 - Intelligence led approach
 - Properly functioning information cycle
 - Imaging / risk and environment analysis

- Belgian National Security Plan: organised crime:
 - strategical threat analysis
 - environment and vulnerability analyses of economic sectors
 - risk assessment-approach
 - indicators: offender groups, counterstrategies, illegal
 markets, legal economic sectors

ECONOMIC SECTORS

- Vulnerable sectors:
 - petroleum / meat / diamond/ oil / gas / real estate / pharmaceutical / electronics / restaurant / construction / transport / import- and exportcompanies
 - impact:
 - fiscal fraud: 14 17,5 billion Eur / year
 - 1,25 2,5 billion Eur criminal money
 - vehicle trafficking: 140,8 million Eur / year

NOTION OF SANCTION

Factors contributing to confusion

- Unclear vision connection rule / sanction
- Unsystematic account effectively imposed / legally allowed sanctions
- Insufficient account of relative seriousness
- Insufficient account of ultimate effect

SANCTIONS

Supreme Court

Excessive punishment

1

punishment...



SANCTIONING STRUCTURE

- Profit-based vs damage-based approach
- Deterrence trap / marginal deterrence
- Overspill / flow-through-effects
- Overdeterrence / underdeterrence
- Non-financial motives
- Cost / feasability
- Shifting of impact

POLICY ISSUES

Main factors

- Knowledge crime phenomenon / social context
- Overview legislation / ranking of seriousness
- Explanation norm objective
- Definition of sanction goal / reason / consequence
- Sanction types: workability and suitability
- Assessment of sanctioning result
- Information / education
- Available means

POLICY ISSUES

Main factors

- Implementation of norms: system-oriented vision
- Measurement of impact performance indicators
- Re-evaluation / adaptation

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

• Realistic approach: limiting opportunities

- Expression of POWER
- Economic inopportunity # economic illegality
- Structural border > no zero-option

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Economic security

- Economic activity vital
- Integrated security concept
- Faceless transactional environment
- Globalisation
- International interspace



CONCLUSION

Central question

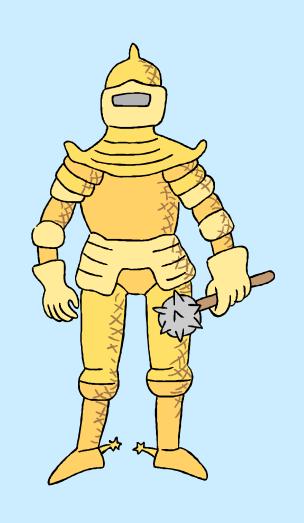
Vision in reaction to economic crime?

ANSWER

No

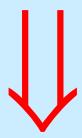
CONCLUSION

COMBATING
FRAUD
REMAINS
ANECESSITY



COMBATTING FRAUD

Innovative vision



Integrated security approach

CONCLUSION

"Economic crime can be defined simply.

It is lying, cheating and stealing.

It is really nothing more

and it is rarely anything less."

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

