**DCJ 715 Brief 2: Global perspective on transnational criminal markets and trends**

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**Abstract**

This paper reviews the reasons and consequences for a global perspective of transnational criminal markets and trends to develop evidence-based policies. The beginning of the paper has a short definition of evidence-based policing. The main point is that examining the effectiveness of specific public policies from collected data demonstrates effective methodologies and policies. The impact of neoliberalism instituted as an antidote to the recession of the 1970s has led to significant shifts in wealth from the middle class to the top 1%. It is responsible for the massive increase in poverty worldwide. Poverty lays the foundation for the growth and substance of transnational criminal enterprises. Furthermore, a global perspective is necessary because a country creates effective laws and policies. TCO’s will move to a less developed country in these areas. Another area that lays the foundation for TCO’s is the corruption of public officials. Research has shown that to correct for corrupt paths. There needs to be a reflection on changing corruption efforts, changing the risks and rewards, raising public awareness, and changing incentives. Lastly, the role of Interpol is examined with its seven goals of combating terrorism, securing border integrity, protecting valuable communities, promoting global integrity, and disrupting or suppressing illegal markets. Interpol also attempts to secure cyberspace and supports environmental security and sustainability. Recent research demonstrates that for global policing to be effective, it must make cooperative and collaboration efforts between international police authorities.

*Keywords:* transnational criminal organizations, neoliberalism, Interpol

To better understand evidence-based policing, a definition is required. Researchers use established scientific methodology to collect information and data on a police program's practice, methodology, or policy. The goal is to use the data and search for patterns that will reveal the effectiveness of these items. The goal is to test for the desired effect based on the facts from methodology or policy. This is important when dealing with global warming because cultures or other factors may hinder the repeatability of the effectiveness of the methodologies. Furthermore, collaboration and cooperation between agencies further validate the different methodologies or policies (Coffey, 2020).

To further understand some of the sources of the global perspective on business. Neoliberalism, as it impacted economics, must be examined. In the 1970s, there was an economic crisis with high inflation and unemployment. The United States and Great Britain adopted a neoliberal philosophy that impacted economics and social safety nets in response. As the Keynesian economic theory was tossed aside, countries started to embrace a more business-centric position. Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher agreed that the government was the enemy and needed to be suppressed to allow a business to thrive again. The primary goal of the neoliberal position was the removal of bureaucratic regulations that included those involved with social welfare and safety (Stark, 2020).

Ronald Reagan declared that persistent poverty was a choice. He asserted that if social safety nets could be removed, the general population would be forced to find a way to support themselves. In this spirit, welfare programs were gutted. The poor significantly suffered under these policies (Stark, 2020).

Additionally, neoliberalism promoted the privatization of the public sector. Private companies were awarded contracts to run and maintain parks and prison systems. In addition, the sickly children, the disabled, and the elderly were abandoned by the public system. Their immediate families should provide the care for these groups, asserted neoliberalism (Stark, 2020).

Neoliberal policies impacted the free market and international trade. With the assertion that free trade was the answer to poverty and economic prosperity, it was promoted globally in several countries. These policies encouraged families to sell their children and babies for cash. Additionally, regulations allowed for massive fraud and neglect, especially in orphanages. Conditions were dire, with shacks turning into orphanages and children being left unattended to bask in their feces. This condition was created and sustained by the US demand for adoptable children. Because there was so much demand for children, criminals would lie to parents and tell them that their children would be adopted to attain quality education. In many of the cases, the children were abducted. These policies resulted in the massive expansion of human trafficking (Stark, 2020).

Furthermore, the policies of neoliberal implementation resulted in the restoration of excessive wealth to the top 1%. This becomes somewhat clear when the world's most prosperous are wealthier than ever before, which can be viewed in contrast with the massive increase in global poverty statistics. Additionally, these policies led to the great recession of 2008 (Stark, 2020).

Because so many countries had adopted the neoliberal privatization of businesses, deregulation of the government, and the elimination of most social safety nets, they were immediately impacted by the recession that started with the collapse of the subprime mortgage market in the US. The social programs and especially the deregulation in business and trade ensured the entire globe would fall victim to the recession (Stark, 2020).

Neoliberal policies which are still in place have not worked. The middle class is shrinking, and the disparity of wealth is increasing. From 1970 to this day, the lower half of American income earners have not experienced economic growth. The only benefactors of these policies have been the wealthy. Furthermore, by increasing poverty and removing government regulations, these policies greatly empowered TOC (Stark, 2020).

A global perspective on trade and market trends is critical because global trade and deregulation have contributed to the increase in TOC in numerous countries. The deregulation of the global financial markets has been ongoing since 1970. Deregulation has allowed loopholes in the laws that terrorists, insurgents, and criminals can circumvent (Rodrigo, 2016).

According to the reading, most transactional organized crime will move from one continent to another and never-ending cycle of finding favorable environments. In most cases, the police forces in one continent increase their effectiveness. The COT was moved to a new continent and continued operations flawlessly. This is neither effective nor desirable from the perspective of law enforcement. This ability to integrate allows TOCs to be very handy and dynamic. Traditional law enforcement will be unsuccessful in pursuing TOCs because trafficking is driven by the market and not by the TOC. Furthermore, without a global perspective. Law enforcement will never understand, investigate or prosecute TOCs effectively because TOCs operate globally (*The globalization of crime: A transnational organized crime threat assessment*, 2010).

Another reason that law enforcement has a difficult time without a global perspective because it is difficult to separate legal and illegal activities on the global commerce market. QC goods and services will likely diminish demand for the same services from a legitimate organization. Therefore, law enforcement must have a global perspective regarding these markets and their trends to effectively investigate and prosecute the criminals (*The globalization of crime: A transnational organized crime threat assessment*, 2010).

An example of US law enforcement initiating proven methodology via cooperation with a foreign government is American law enforcement and the international law enforcement Academy in Bangkok, Thailand. The purpose of this cooperation is to fight Chinese organized crime. The goal is for over a thousand law enforcement officials and over a dozen countries to cooperate and share reliable information. This type of behavior is further evidence of a global perspective involving TOC by the US (Albanese & Reichel, 2014).

Drawing on the theory of situational crime prevention are four main opportunities for local corruption paths. The following is shared data research for what to enact: changing the effort, changing the risk and rewards, raising awareness, and changing incentives. Changing effort is providing oversight. It also includes rapid reports on revenue and expenditure (Villeneuve et al., 2020).

Changing incentive is the concept of increasing the risk for public officials to curtail them from becoming corrupt in the first place. This can be done by using auditing systems sufficient to pay and dispel reactions along with financial penalties when necessary. The idea here is to increase the risk of exposure by removing the appeal of corruption (Villeneuve et al., 2020).

Raising awareness is the idea of increasing the public's awareness of corruption and explaining what it does, however, harm. It involves transparency in public court when prosecuting government officials. The main goal here involved society's goal of preventing corruption (Villeneuve et al., 2020).

# Furthermore, changing incentives involves education, ethics, and security of those involved in reporting. Policymakers use these concepts to fight corruption locally and combat transnational organized crime. Law authorities. These actions are international because this is evidenced based policing that has proven to be effective (Villeneuve et al., 2020).

Finally, to discuss global policing perspectives, we must review the role of INTERPOL. Interpol must have a global perspective based on evidence-driven policing. To accomplish this, Interpol has seven goals; counterterrorism, border integrity, protecting vulnerable communities, promoting global integrity, suppressing illicit markets, securing cyberspace, and supporting environmental security and sustainability. Of the seven goals. The three crimes prioritized are terrorism, organized crime, and cybercrime (Interpol, 2022).

Counterterrorism is fought by discovering suspects in pursuing their arrests. Additionally, Interpol seeks to increase intelligence sharing and collaboration. This is done to make terrorist movement difficult. Interpol also seeks to damage their financial streams and impact the source of weapons (Interpol, 2022).

Border integrity is accomplished by identifying where criminals travel. The sharing of information amongst border officials is also critical. Interpol also assists with standards and border security applied globally. Another central area of assistance is in the area of passport and document security. The purpose is to disrupt the use of counterfeit or false documents (Interpol, 2022).

Protecting vulnerable communities is probably the essential role of Interpol. The primary goal is to suppress criminal opportunities by detecting the crimes and the criminals. Interpol also does everything in its power to prevent the exploitation and revictimization of any victims. Interpol seeks to build global cooperation in exchanging information while adhering to best practices. Of course, identifying and dismantling TOC's financial streams is a critical component (Interpol, 2022).

The securing of cyberspace for individuals and businesses is a more recent objective. Security can be accomplished by developing partnerships to secure the internet. Of course, cyberspace expertise must be continually pursued. Public education regarding cybercrime is also a tool that is used. Probably the most significant effort in securing critical infrastructure (Interpol, 2022).

Interpol promotes global integrity. This goal can be accomplished by elevating good governance and promoting the rule of law. Increasing the investigative expertise regarding corruption remains the goal also—the goal of global integrity. Interpol also supports mechanisms that will support integrity to restore stolen assets (Interpol, 2022).

Disrupting illicit markets remains a top priority. Interpol accomplishes this by awareness promotion for the public. Building mechanisms to emerge illicit market detection is an ongoing process. Following the money to deprive TOC's and the benefits of the financial streams and profits remains a top priority (Interpol, 2022).

The seventh goal of Interpol is to support environmental security and sustainability. This is accomplished by increasing their investigative abilities for environmental crime. Additionally, efforts are made to defend and protect resource-dependent communities, including vulnerable species. Furthermore, Interpol builds mechanisms to protect the biodiversity of natural resources. Lastly, Interpol always pursues the financial streams and profits generated from this type of crime (Interpol, 2022).

In conclusion, the goal of having a global policing perspective that uses evidenced-based policing can be accomplished with governments' commitment. They must recognize that an economic system in place suppresses government regulation, removes social safety nets, and increases the gap between the wealthy and general population, only leading to worldwide poverty. This poverty is an ingredient for TOCs success. It promotes corruption by government officials to pursue personal wealth and power. It provides victims for the TOC to recruit and exploit. It also contributes to human trafficking, among many other crimes. Finally, the only real solution is for law enforcement to share information to coordinate and collaborate.

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