

BASIC TENDENCIES OF ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract. *The author gives a short analysis of the main activities and role of international police organizations and national police forces in fighting the globalization of terrorism. The reality and global character of the new type of terrorism is a serious concern of international police organizations and national law enforcement, and defines their main objectives, roles and responsibilities.*

The author gives a short analysis of the main activities and role of international police organizations and national police forces in fighting smuggling of humans and trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation. The article also touches upon the issue of international police and legal cooperation with regard to this criminal activity.

Key words: *Globalization, terrorism, international police organizations, international police trafficking sexual exploitation, principles of constitution, human and minority rights and freedoms.*

I

GLOBALIZATION OF TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

Contrary to the anarchist terrorism, which humanity first met over a century ago, modern terrorism, particularly when embodied in religious fundamentalism, is a global phenomenon – according to its structure, activities, operations. Its goals are to create an atmosphere of fear, demoralize population, damage the economic potentials of a country, hamper citizens' trust in state institutions and representatives of governmental structures.

One of the factors characterizing this phenomenon is globalization. The same way trade, finance, and culture are subject to globalization today, terrorism too is a global threat. In the well-known document "Letter to America", declared by Al-Qaeda terrorists in November 2002, the activity of this organization is said to be aimed

at the Islamization of the United States of America, and, when this goal is achieved, the activities will spread to other countries.¹

In this context, terrorism is both a defensive tactics against the enemies of such movements and an attack strategy for achieving trans-Islamic global domination. Thus, for instance, targets of the fundamentalist Islamic movement "Jihad" include political democracy, principles of social freedoms, liberalist ideas of neighboring, non-Islamic countries. Fundamentalist organizations carry out such activities in the Balkans, Kashmir, southeast Asia, and other regions.

Even without clear territorial structure, the global nature of the new Islamic terrorism is a reality. In Arabic, "Al-Qaeda" means "base", which is used to form terrorist networks, which are then spread all over the world, acting without a clear-cut, centralized leadership. Geographically, this complex network is virtually global, with some elements working in Europe, north America, southeast Asia, or the Middle East.

One often hears that many members of Al-Qaeda, discovered in Europe or north America, including terrorists who participated in the 11 September 2001 terrorist act in the United States, have lived in the west for many years. They had a comfortable life, received good education, became familiar with advanced technologies, but still remained totally aggressive to the country which had allowed them permanent residence and given them access to tokens of modern civilization. This is another proof of the globalization of contemporary terrorism.

Attempts of global terrorist organizations to obtain weapons of mass destruction pose a realistic threat to all humanity. Terrorists' desire to put to practice ideas of global rule prompt humanity to use new, efficient technologies of international global management, which may help use the constructive potential of political development in the so-called "conflict-prone" regions.

Conflicts, armed ones in particular, are a threat not only to the individual, his or her fundamental rights and freedoms, but also to society as a whole. It is very important today to prepare, justify and implement efficient techniques for preventing and solving conflicts, for maintaining and defending peace. Defining this task, Boutros Ghali, former UN Secretary General, pointed out: "Today, it is not only the question of maintaining peace between the states. It is necessary to find the means for solving conflicts among nations within individual states."

The search of such means is in itself a very complex task, which carries elements of political risk. As shown by practice, "peacemongering" can be illegally usurped by individual countries or groups of countries, which, in such situations, objectively work as "global gendarmes", and this is breaches norms of international law and poses a threat to the international community itself.

At the same time, there are international structures and institutions specializing in solving such problems. These include the United Nations, the International Criminal Police Organization Interpol, the Organization for Stability and Cooperation in Europe, and many others.

¹ The Threat of Global Terrorism. – Gazette RCMP. – Vol. 64, No. 4. – Ottawa, 2002. – 22 p.

In accordance with these organizations' foundation documents, their principal task is to establish international peace and security. Thus, their functions are: to adopt efficient joint measures for preventing any threats to peace; prevent terrorist acts and other forms of disrupting peace; help resolve conflicts by peaceful means and in accordance with the principle of internal law – international conflicts and situations which could cause a destabilization of peace.²

The United Nations keep sending peace missions and have substantial organizational resources for their implementation. Police forces of the United Nations have often been part of international missions in recent years, and they have worked as an independent force. Their main responsibility is to manage or control local civilian police, whose task is to ensure efficient law enforcement, protect the legal system, and guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms.

International law regulations defining the process of solving international conflicts and resolving extreme situations, in instances of mass population migrations, have been prepared, too. However, these measures will not be easily implemented unless there is a firm institutional background, which would entail the formation of efficient structures to secure all aspects of peace operations, including fight against terrorism and resistance to global terrorism. An important element of such structures is precisely found in the UN police forces.

The International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol, today hosting 186 member states, is very important in fighting the globalization of terrorism. In Interpol's yearly report there is a statement that this organization pays specific attention precisely to issues of maintaining social security and fighting terrorism.³ A result of this activity is the special database containing data on individuals suspected of participating in terrorist activities, but also data on organizations and movements supporting terrorism.

Similar tasks are conferred upon police sections of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, police components of European Union missions, and other international police organizations.⁴

II

BASIC ACTIVITY LINES OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS IN FIGHTING SMUGGLING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEXUAL ABUSE

Smuggling of women and children for sexual abuse, "trafficking", is a phenomenon of international organized crime, which has serious consequences for the security, wellbeing, and respect of rights of victims.

Smuggling of humans for sexual abuse is a high-profit, low-risk activity. I will not exaggerate if I claim that this is a form of modern sexual slavery.

² Устав Организации Объединенных Наций и Статут Международного Суда. – М., 1989.

³ Interpol at work. General Secretariat 2003 Activity report. – ICPO Interpol. – Lyon, 2004. – 18-20 p.

⁴ See also: European Security and Defence Policy Newsletter. - Brussels, 2007; Crime & Justice International. - July/August 2005. - Texas, U.S., 2005.

According to data published in a report of the organization "Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center", every year, 600 to 800 thousand people, mostly women and children, fall victim to sex trafficking.⁵

On a strategic level, as soon as organized trade of people for sexual abuse becomes stable in one country, it quickly develops and starts destabilizing the state of affairs. Potentially, this can cause ruthless wars between criminal groups, because traffickers pose a challenge to local criminals in fighting over this profitable kind of human abuse.

A form of organized crime, sex trafficking does not emerge in isolation. Networks of human traffickers quickly differentiate and develop mutually beneficial ties with current organized crime groups active in various domains, such as illegal trade in drugs or arms.

Financial profitability of organized prostitution soon leads to subtle forms of internal and external money laundering, which can cause financial destabilization.

The serious threat of smuggling of humans for sexual abuse requires a quick, decisive, and professional response – the national and international reaction of police departments and the judiciary against this phenomenon.

Thus, for instance, the Directorate for Fight against Crimes against Persons (DJP) of the Federal Police of Belgium, in addition to the department for fight against drugs and terrorism, also formed a unit for illegal human smuggling and trafficking.⁶ Collaborators of this unit fight all forms of human trafficking (for economic or sexual abuse, "sex tourism" whose victims are underage persons, child pornography, illegal trade in bodily organs).

In fighting this problem, the department closely cooperates with other federal institutions, particularly the Federal Migration Department, Social Inspection, Social-Legal Inspection, Department of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, the Department also cooperates with organizations which do not belong to the structure of police or the judiciary, such as, for instance, Centre for Equality, Centers for Help to Victims of Sex Trafficking, International Migrations Organization, and still others.

The International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol plays a specific role in organizing international cooperation of police and the judiciary in fighting human trafficking. Upon the initiative of this organization, a work group for fight against smuggling women and children for sexual abuse has been made, and it has been rather successful. The group has prepared instructions for fighting this criminal activity, which has been translated into several languages. The workgroup is preparing a new project which will cover Eastern European countries. At the moment, the group gathers more than 40 representatives of police and judicial institutions from various countries.

Interpol's department for fight against human trafficking is implementing many other projects as well, such as, for instance, the project "Bridge", dealing with illegal migration in Asia, mostly from China. This project provides analytical information to Interpol member states, which help them identify existing criminal groups and their methods. The project also initiates new research of illegal migration and human trafficking and coordinates the international aspect of these problems.

⁵ Fact Sheet: Distinctions between Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking. – Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center, April 2004. – p. 1.

⁶ An Exploration of the Belgian Federal Police. – Brussels, 2004. – p. 13.

Trafficking of women and children is also pursued by other international police organizations. Thus, for instance, European Police Association published material in their magazine authored by the head of an executive department of Belgian Federal Police in charge of fight against frauds, A. Boucar. The text discusses the latest achievements in terms of using biometric protection in preparing documents for fighting forgery in illegal migration and human trafficking.⁷

Since the problem of smuggling and trafficking of women and children is very relevant in Europe at present, Europol also pays due attention to it. Thus, in the yearly report of this organization, there is a statement that, regardless of the impossibility to use the current information system in order to make a database on sexual abuse, a lot has been done on increasing efficiency in the field. Member states have been offered two courses on methods of fight against offences related to sexual harassment, where colleagues from police and judicial institutions of other countries participated, people from Interpol included.⁸

In general, one may say that, due to the specific importance attached to the problem recently, international police organizations and judicial institutions have lately paid some more attention to fighting sex trafficking of women and children, and this tendency will remain in the years to come.⁹

OSNOVNE TENDENCIJE U AKTIVNOSTIMA MEĐUNARODNIH POLICIJSKIH ORGANIZACIJA

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Autor daje kratku analizu glavnih aktivnosti i uloge međunarodnih policijskih organizacija i nacionalnih policijski snaga u borbi protiv globalizacije terorizma. Stvarnost i globalni karakter novog tipa terorizma je ozbiljna briga međunarodnih policijskih organizacija i nacionalne primene prava, i definiše njihove glavne ciljeve, uloge i odgovornosti.

Autor daje i kratku analizu glavnih aktivnosti i uloge međunarodnih policijskih organizacija i nacionalnih policijski snaga u borbi protiv krijumčarenja ljudi i trgovane ženama i decom u cilju seksualne eksploatacije. Članak također dodiruje pitanja međunarodne policije i pravne saradnje s obzirom na ovu kriminalnu aktivnost.

Ključne reči: *Globalizacija, terorizam, međunarodne policijske organizacije, međunarodna policija, trgovanje belim robljem, seksualna eksploatacija.*

⁷ Biometry: a new tool for policeman. Journal of the European Police Association. – Brussels, 2004. – p.8-9.

⁸ Europol Annual Report 2003. –the Hague, 2004. – p. 22 - 23.

⁹ See also: B&H Border Police. - Sarajevo, 2007.; INTERPOL Annual report 2006. - Lyon, 2007.; ESDP Newsletter. Council of the European Union. - Brussels, 2007.