

“TAKING THE PROFIT OUT OF
CRIME. WHAT DOES IT TAKE?:

PERSPECTIVES ON PARTNERSHIP
AND COLLABORATION”



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Action to Take Profit Out of Crime

By Latonya Linton September 29, 2016



Photo: File
Minister of National Security, Hon. Robert Montague. (FILE)

Story Highlights

Cabinet has approved further amendments to the Proceeds of Crime Act to take profit out of crime.

Crime costs \$61.7b

IDB study names Latin America, Caribbean as most violent region outside of war zones

BY KARENA BENNETT Observer staff reporter bennettk@jamaicaobserver.com

Saturday, February 04, 2017

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IDB study names Latin America, Caribbean as most violent region outside of war zones"> IDB study names Latin America, Caribbean as most violent region outside of war zones&body=Link: <http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/Crime-costs-61-7b-88522> | Jamaican News Online - JamaicaObserver.com">



People-Smuggling Worry Escalates! - US, Local Authorities Partner To Face Down Crime Worth US\$32b

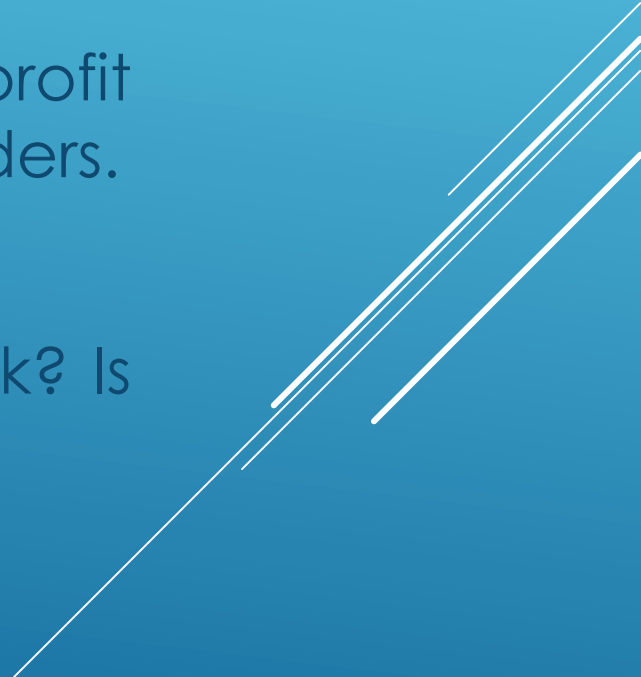
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▶ The Realities:

- ▶ There is profit in crime.
- ▶ Criminals, whether white collared or blue collared are not bound by any identifiable rules or codes of conduct beyond what is warranted and/or necessary in their eyes to further their own illicit activities.
- ▶ Many criminal networks are highly organised and possess the resources and agility to perpetuate these activities with a certain contempt for the rule of law.
- ▶ Technology is a key tool used in the commission of many crimes, financial and otherwise:
 - ▶ Communication modalities
 - ▶ Use of legitimate ICT Tools for illicit activities

- ▶ Legislation, such as the Proceeds of Crime Act exists in many jurisdictions.
 - ▶ Investigative Bodies and Taskforces have been established to treat with the issue of organised crime, money laundering and racketeering.
 - ▶ These specialised agencies are charged to take the profit out of crime, i.e. through restraints and confiscation orders.
 - ▶ Where then lies the challenge? How difficult is the task? Is there any role for partnership?
- 

According to the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime:

- ▶ “Transnational organized crime is estimated to generate \$870 billion a year - more than six times the amount of official development assistance and the close to 7 per cent of the world's exports of merchandise (2009).
- ▶ Every year, countless lives are lost as a result of organized crime. Drug-related health problems and violence, firearm deaths and the unscrupulous methods and motives of human traffickers and migrant smugglers are all part of this.
- ▶ Transnational organized crime is not stagnant, but is an ever-changing industry, adapting to markets and creating new forms of crime. In short, it is an illicit business that transcends cultural, social, linguistic and geographical boundaries and one that knows no borders or rules.”

- <https://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/organized-crime.html>

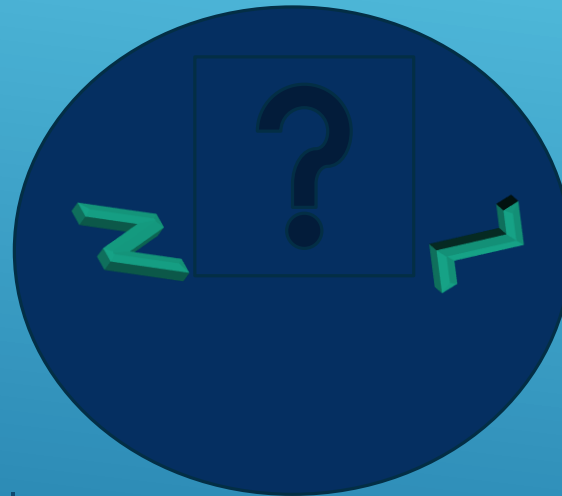
- ▶ In an increasingly complex world of criminal activities, law enforcement and regulatory agencies operate in an environment of imperfect knowledge.
- ▶ Partnership and collaboration is the most direct and cost effective means of addressing the contemporary challenges in removing the profit from crime.

WHAT THEN OF PARTNERSHIPS?

- ▶ We have long moved beyond dotting our **i's** and crossing our **t's**

t's

i's



- ▶ Our jobs are far more complex



Many of the cases which are being investigated will exhibit linkages and/or associations to any the following criminal activities:

- ▶ Grand Corruption
- ▶ Petty Corruption
- ▶ Illicit Enrichment
- ▶ Identity Theft
- ▶ Corporate Vehicles
- ▶ Pyramid/ Ponzi Schemes
- ▶ Lottery Scamming
- ▶ Organized Crimes
- ▶ Gangs/Gang Members

DOES ANY ONE AGENCY POSSESS THE SKILLSETS
OR RESOURCES TO TACKLE THESE COMPLEXITIES?

▶ Jurisdictional Constraints

- ▶ “Are the laws playing “catch up” with criminal activities?”

▶ Restrictions on information sharing

- ▶ Criminals talk, mobilise and execute while law enforcement and regulators draft correspondence soliciting assistance?

▶ Imperfect knowledge

- ▶ Assets, antecedents, activities and associates known by some agents of the state but this information is either inaccessible or unknown to others?

LIMITATIONS? DISJOINTED? WEAKNESSES?

- ▶ Intelligence : assessed, ranked, directional insight
- ▶ Information Sharing
- ▶ Knowledge Sharing
- ▶ Training
- ▶ Investigation
- ▶ Prosecution

CRITICAL AREAS FOR PARTNERSHIP

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- ▶ Local, Regional and International Partnerships
 - ▶ Innovative and strategic leadership.
 - ▶ Moving from scripted, easily anticipated operational activities to the unorthodox, technological and multifaceted spectrum.
- ▶ Formal and/or Informal Partnerships
 - ▶ Memoranda of Understanding;
 - ▶ Assignment of Liaison Officers.
- ▶ Operational and Strategic Partnerships
 - ▶ Develop an appreciation of the roles, functions, powers, duties and responsibilities of current and prospective partners.
 - ▶ Bring partners to the table: Talk, strategize, execute.

WHAT DOES IT REALLY TAKE?

- ▶ Our individual budgets will not get the job done.
- ▶ Partnership is critical to achieving individual and collective success.
- ▶ Innovate within the confines of the law;
- ▶ Advocate for legislative reform to permit information sharing;
- ▶ Pursue inter-agency knowledge transfer.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF MUTUAL INTEREST

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THANK YOU

