

COMMITTEE: Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC)

TOPIC: International terrorism and transnational organized crime

joint operations

CHAIR MEMBERS:

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I. INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government or its citizens to further achieve political or social objectives.

The transnational organized crime is coordinated across national and continental borders involving the appearance of networks that work in more than one country, with the task of making and executing illegal business ventures applying the use of systematic violence and the implementation of fear and corruption. Transnational organized crime involves different aspects, such as drug trafficking, arm trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking and slavery, counterfeit goods, piracy, trading of exotics animals among others.

Through time around the world, leading intelligence agencies and national securities have noticed the growing threat created by the convergence between the amount of transnational organized crime and terrorist groups. The global war against

both of them since this nexus began, has created several problems and negative situations for the countries around the world. Transnational organized crime and terrorism share specific characteristics such as organizational and operational tactics. Nowadays both partner with one another. The cooperation between both groups has changed significantly since the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001. Following this event, terrorist groups changed into hybrid criminal-terror entities creating partnerships with criminal groups and syndicates, demanding the most influential nations to respond to the possible new wave of attack operations that could threaten the world.

The 9/11 attacks, the Iraq Insurgency, the war in Afghanistan, Al Qaeda, The Zetas Cartel, The medellin Cartel and the Calí Cartel, among others; they all have represented a threat to the international community. The nexus between organized crime and terrorism could lead to further disruptions and threats to global security and prosperity. Regarding all the mentioned before, it is important to know that not all terrorist groups are in a partnership with organized crime parties as impediments to a cooperation between both parts remain.

Many terrorist groups will never accept a collaboration with organized crime parties, but it is important to bare in mind the fact that this risky association could grant benefits to the parts involved, and then again threaten international order. The imminent merging of transnational organized crime and international terrorism is nonetheless on the rise. As the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) it is essential to find solutions to this emerging situation that is causing several problems to the international security.

The objective of this committee is to point out the close connection between transnational organized crime parties and terrorist groups, to analyze the current

situation and create possible measures to counter the rise of the nexus between the terrorist groups and transnational organized crime organizations.

II. HISTORY OF THE TOPIC

Organised criminals operate in a risky environment. They have the constant threat of being discovered by law enforcement, coupled to their lack of a 'regulatory body'. When deals go wrong, or they are ripped off, organised criminals must maintain their reputation or risk others taking advantage of it. Terrorist groups seek for allies in order to obtain new skills, knowledge, capacities for resources acquisition and mobilization. Shared enemies and common ideologies do not create alliances but can generate the affinity to bind and guide partnerships selection. Some terrorist groups attack each other in violent rivalries while some others form alliances to carry out joint attacks. The creation of an alliance within terrorist groups or organized criminal parties can affect group lethality, tactical choices, longevity and other outcomes. Regarding the fact of the violent rivalry, these types of cooperation or union seem counterproductive.



Image 1.1: Migrant trafficking

Historically, a fanatical sect of Ismaili Shiite Muslims active between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries in Syria and Iran provides the first known link between drugs and terrorism. This sect was reportedly used before engaging on their murderous missions of

assassinations by dagger. Many centuries later in the 1980s the political aspirations of guerillas in Latin America specifically, were called “narcoterrorism”. Originally this term was exclusively used to explain the usage of terrorist activities by drug traffickers in Colombia and Peru.



Image 1.2: Drug trafficking, showing coain.

The term “narcoterrorism” was coined by Peruvian president Belaude Tery in 1983 to describe violent attacks on anti narcotics police by the shining path insurgents in Peru. Some others latin American countries have borrowed the term, most

notably Colombia, in reference to links between drug traffickers and guerillas. Latin America was for a long time the best area of cultivation and important part of the chain called cocaine and heroin supply system.

The revolutionary armed forces of Colombia (FARC) collects taxes from traffickers raise funds to finance their lengthy war against the government of Colombia. Same as the FARC, the National liberation army (ELN) works with drug trafficking groups in Colombia and Venezuela. They Collect taxes for protecting and guarding marijuana and opium poppy fields. Narcoterrorism can also be found in the middle west, where the heroin is produced. In Afghanistan, which produces 70% of the world’s opium, many of the opium kingpins re-emerged using pro-American profiles after the taliban army was defeated.

In 2005, American authorities arrested Bashir Noorzai (Pablo Escobar heroine trafficker in Asia) in New York. Noorzai is charged with smuggling more than \$50 million worth of heroin into the U.S over a 14-year period. He was reportedly supplying

Al-Qaeda operatives in Pakistan with 2,000 kg of heroin every eight weeks. This gave Osama Bin Laden an annual income of \$28 million

Narcoterrorism on the Balkan has emerged since the beginning of conflicts. The main players at the Balkan are former Albanian guerilla and terrorist groups, the 'ndrangheta of southern Italy and the mafia like Sacra Corona Unita from the abulia area. They control many of the heroin routes from Afghanistan through Turkey, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Albania and on into Italy where mafia groups distribute it in Western Europe.

Before the Cold War, the terms terrorist and criminal were not too clearly, but after the conclusion of the conflict, the collapse of the Soviet Union and globalization, some of the terrorist sponsors were lost. The globalization altered dynamics of the two most important types of business; Illegal and legal. Conflicts started to transform into armed confrontations, demand, supply process of weapons and skills. Globalization facilitates crossing borders more easier. The consequence of this was the huge amount of migrants arriving in developed countries. In many cases, this migrant population is a good base and a support for criminal parties and networks in the most devolved countries. Terrorist used the migration to infiltrate themselves into some states society and become base and tool for terrorist organizations acts and criminal activities.

A perfect example of a nexus between organized crime groups and a terrorist organization, is the mutual relationship between the Albanian Mafia and the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA). The KLA was born with the conflict in Yugoslavia, but their links comes from much earlier, somewhere in 1990s. For a short period of time, the Albanian mafia gained control over heroin routes on the Balkans. Millions of dollars from drug trafficking were used for KLA's weapons. By 1999, Kosovo was called the

Colombia of the European continent. Terrorist groups with the use of drug trafficking provided them with a certain degree of autonomy, they also used narcoterrorism for diminishing their enemies systems. Drugs enter into target countries where they corrupt, harm future generations and open free paths for arms trafficking for future illicit actions.

The Tai criminal networks help facilitate smuggling of small arms into Sri Lanka and the Indonesian conflict zones of Aceh, Sulawesi, and Makalu to arm terrorist groups. In Albania which is considered a terrorist transit zone, organized crime rings help smuggle terrorist from the Black Sea to Western Europe.

In the list of organized crime hybrids, it's important to know about the Sicilian Mafia. In 1982, Italy was in a period of making a law that would allow confiscation of mafia wealth. At this time mafia structure started with various threats towards the Italian state if the law trying to prevent it from becoming a reality.

Since 1991, terrorist organizations have tended to focus attacks on each other instead of the States. This is exemplified with several Tamil separatist groups in Sri Lanka in the 1980s. Tamil Tigers are a separatist group in Sri Lanka, the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elem) is well known because they develop a suicide bomb jackets, as well as the use of women on suicide attacks. The Tigers, sought to establish an independent Tamil state, Eelaem , in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.

For organized crime parties and terrorist groups, the creation of alliances could draw increased counterterrorism attention. Alliances could scalate the risk of counterterrorism success against this type of groups; because if



Image 1.3: Terrorism in the Middle East.

one group is infiltrated, security services can find out about its partner groups as well. Groups such as Peru's Sendero Luminoso have mostly refused to work with other terrorist organizations.

Before terrorism got its place beside organized crime, this last one became the most profitable business, it was a gold mine for many criminals to earn economical resources from.

In Colombia in the 1980s, the Medellin Cartel managed to become the most important drug trafficker of the era. Pablo Escobar, was doing everything to obtain more power, their leader turned the cartel towards violence in order to acquire political importance and legitimacy in Colombia.

In September 2003 the United Nations Security Council noted in its resolution 1373 "the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, money laundering, illegal arms-trafficking and illegal movement of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials"

Organized crime and terrorism groups work covertly and as a rule take haven in an underground system. Both use terrorizing, mercilessness and brutality against most part of their targets. They utilize comparable strategies, for example, kidnapping, assassination and coercion. In the two sorts of associations the control of the gathering over the individual is solid. Both utilize front tasks, for example, real business or foundations to darken their exercises and launder their actual incomes. Regardless, the two kinds of culprits need to use underground economies and systems to move individuals, merchandise, weapons, stash and most significantly, the cash.

Psychological oppressors use existing criminal systems for coordinations, including money-related exercises. Some fear mongers even robe banks and make fake (shell)

organizations to launder cash, though others participate stealthily plans and structure unions with sorted out wrongdoing gatherings.

Terrorist and criminal organizations, which have fundamentally dissimilar motives for their crimes, may cooperate by networking or subcontracting on specific tasks when their objectives of interest intersect. In South America, kidnapping parties frequently sell custody of their victims to larger terrorist groups on what amounts to a “secondary market”.

The connection between this both parts is derived from the relationship between the two kinds of groups and from the necessity of financial profit.



Image 1.4: Human Trafficking has become an increasingly important issue

The Chechen terrorist may primarily be interested in creating an independent state but they might as well be interested in maintaining the degree of instability so that they can continue engaging in extremely lucrative criminal activities. The first form of contact between both parts is alliances for mutual benefit; terrorists enter agreements with transnational crime parties solely to gain funding without engaging directly in commercial activities or compromising their ideology. Then terrorists get directly involved in organized crime, removing the middleman by maintaining the ideological premise of their strategy.

III. CURRENT SITUATION:

Nowadays, in unstable regions of the world with the absence of external funding, rebel and illegal armed groups must derive their sustenance from the regions they control and these unstable areas are often already enmeshed in drug trafficking. The money associated with organized crime can be so great that militants may forget about their grievances and focus on satisfying their greed. Even where this is not true, drugs pay for bullets and provide a lifestyle to combatants that make them less likely to come to the negotiating table.

Criminal organizations are becoming progressively involved with crimes that are "worthwhile". For example, the exchange of common goods (money laundering, corruption, arms sales, etc.), and the inhumane treatment. Also, criminal gatherings hold hands with fear based oppressors, and are giving administrations, for example, forging, arms managing, and carrying psychological militants starting with one nation then onto the next, she said.

"We realize that fear based oppressor bunches select people with criminal foundation or criminal abilities, and negligible wrongdoings are carried out to fund psychological oppressor exercises, including travel of outside psychological oppressor warriors," clarified Coninsx, the official chief of the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), noticing that contentions and precariousness further dig in such arrangement making.

Coninsx asked the universal network to fortify collaboration in the battle against fear based oppression and its help structures, particularly to distinguish new

psychological militant patterns, map interfaces among psychological militants and criminal gatherings, and offer data all the more viably.

At the preparation, Gustavo Meza-Cuadra Velásquez, the administrator of the UN Counter-Fear based oppression Panel, said that the nexus among psychological warfare and worldwide wrongdoing syndicates has been high on the plan of the Security Board just as the General Gathering for quite a while. Velásquez, likewise the lasting agent of Peru to the UN, featured the significance of global instruments – specifically, the UN Show against Transnational Sorted out Wrongdoing and its beneficial conventions and Security Committee goals – for nations to disturb criminal and psychological oppressor gatherings.

In that unique situation, he repeated that advancement of a viable reaction to the developing nexus among dread and wrongdoing ought to stay one of the most astounding needs amid his authority of the advisory group.

Laura Adal, a senior investigator at the Worldwide Activity against Transnational Crime, said that the utilization of viciousness and dangers of savagery utilized by the two fear based oppressors and criminal gatherings tends to "obscure the lines" between the two.

While elements of individual gatherings are one of a kind and profoundly confined, both criminal and psychological oppressor bunches add to precariousness and undermine administration, and both depend on the "vital" utilization of brutality, said Adal. Reacting to the fear of wrongdoing nexus, their penchant toward viciousness and terrorizing must be considered, she stated, calling for more prominent endeavors to fortify guideline of law, just administration and advancement.

Sorted out wrongdoing is progressively undermining harmony, security and improvement. It has turned into a worldwide marvel, spoke to in a conversion of contentions from Africa, to the Center East and the Americas, and appearing unmistakable linkage to the reaction to universal psychological oppression.

A month ago, HSToday revealed the financing aggregates and hotspots for the seven principle radical gatherings of agitators and psychological oppressors. The consolidated subsidizing sums about \$1 billion to \$1.39 billion per year.

The European Association is reinforcing its ability to battle the financing of psychological warfare and composed misconduct. The European Parliament officially affirmed more tightly governs against tax evasion and money streams in September, and on October 4th it embraced new standards to enable nations to battle composed wrongdoing and fear mongering.

The new standards will make it faster and less complex for EU part states to ask each other to solidify criminal resources or reallocate criminal property. Denying thieves of their advantages is a significant instrument against wrongdoing and psychological oppression. As indicated by a 2016 Europol examine, up to date just an expected 1.1 percent of criminal benefits are appropriated in the EU.

Under the new principles, an EU nation that gets a seizure request from another EU nation will have 45 days to execute the request; cross-fringe solidifying orders must be executed with a similar speed and need as national ones. Experts will have four days to solidify the advantages if the solidifying demand is earnest.



Image 1.4: ISIS Flag

Where mentioned, EU nations will almost certainly appropriate resources from other individuals associated with the criminal and they can likewise act in situations where there is no conviction, for example, if the suspect has fled. Standard authentications and structures will be additionally be acquainted with guarantee that EU nations act quicker and impart all more productively.

The new standards still require the formal endorsement of the European Gathering. They will apply two years after their entrance into power.

The Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Yury Fedotov, said that culprits and psychological militants share a need to work in the shadows, abusing holes in criminal equity reactions in and among nations and areas. They likewise utilize each other's strategies and dealing rehearses, he stated, pointing at Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh) for instance of a fear based oppressor bunch benefitting from grabbing for payoff, illicit oil deals and dealing in social property. To stumble such illegal exercises, bargains that appreciate close widespread acknowledgment, ought to be better used to advance rationality between residential enemy of wrongdoing and counter-fear mongering enactment with important local and global instruments. More assets should likewise be directed into specialized help to fortify specific ability and limits, he stated, including that UNODC worldwide "Networking the Networks" initiative is improving the endeavors of law implementation bodies to collaborate at nearby, local and worldwide levels.

“The Networking the Networks initiative aims to establish a criminal intelligence network in an innovative approach to confronting illicit drugs and crime across regions. It links national, regional and inter-regional law enforcement bodies to create better coordination, share information and better assist in tracking criminal procedures. Such

measures will help increase prosecution against transnational organized crime” (United Nations Office on Drug and Crime, 2014)

On July 2019 Yury Fedotov said that the connections between terrorism and organized crime are “complex” and “shifting” adding that addressing the linkages between the two “requires the international community to work together to close gaps in criminal justice responses and deny criminals and terrorists any safe haven.”

IV. KEY POINTS:

- The insistence on social minorities to induce them to illegal distribution of drugs or weapons.
- Develop solutions for the socio-economic needs of minorities in developed and developing countries.
- The use of internet in order to scout or contact persons or organizations for the sale and export of illegal items to other regions.
- National and international immigration laws and regulations
- The recruitment of criminals in prisons to become part of terrorist cells.
- Strength public-private relationships between regional and subregional organizations
- Human Trafficking

V. UN ACTIONS:

- The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate helps countries to tackle this joint threat, working with Governments to study existing links and identifying effective practices, including the creation of joint investigative units and prosecution authorities to handle both organized crime and terrorism, such as the FBI in the United States of America, or the Interpol that is the international police.

- On the prevention area, UN promotes the construction of strategies, in which consist directed towards information and knowledge to allow people, particularly the young, to develop their capabilities and to have the opportunity to make decisions that favour their quality of life.

- The programmes designed to prevent the inadequate use of drugs are always considered the most important intervention and have as their priority target the youth. UN's work in this area is based on principles that call for the establishment of community-based action with wide incentive to the participation of the youth, activities of extended perspective regarding different types of substances, with focus on people and social interactions, and the guarantee that other groups that can influence the youth's life conditions are considered in the programmes developed. The programs are being directed by the subdivision of the

UN, UNODC (United Nations On Drugs and Crime) and at the moment have not revealed as a fact the programs

- In the Declaration of the High-Level Meeting on the Rule of Law on May 22, 2014, Member States stressed the importance of strengthened international cooperation in order to dismantle illicit networks, counter the world drug problem and transnational organized crime, including money-laundering, trafficking in persons, trafficking in arms and other forms of organized crime, all of which threaten national security and undermine sustainable development and the rule of law. The United Nations system assists Member States in their fight against transnational organised crime. (UNODC, 2003)

- The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25, entered into force on 28 January 2004. It deals with the growing problem of organized criminal groups who smuggle migrants, often at high risk to the migrants and at great profit for the offenders. A major achievement of the Protocol was that, for the first time in a global international instrument, a definition of smuggling of migrants was developed and agreed upon. The Protocol aims at preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants, as well as promoting cooperation among States parties, while protecting the rights of smuggled migrants and preventing the worst forms of their exploitation which often characterize the smuggling process. (UNODC, 2003)

- The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition was

adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001. It entered into force on 3 July 2005. The objective of the Protocol, which is the first legally binding instrument on small arms that has been adopted at the global level, is to promote, facilitate and strengthen cooperation among States Parties in order to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition. By ratifying the Protocol, States make a commitment to adopt a series of crime-control measures and implement in their domestic legal order three sets of normative provisions: the first one relates to the establishment of criminal offenses related to illegal manufacturing of, and trafficking in, firearms on the basis of the Protocol requirements and definitions; the second to a system of government authorizations or licensing intending to ensure legitimate manufacturing of, and trafficking in, firearms; and the third one to the marking and tracing of firearms. (UNODC, 2003)

- Commission on Narcotic and drugs: The Commission also monitors the implementation of the three international conventions on drug control and is qualified to act in all of the conventions' target areas, including the addition of substances to the international control lists.

VI. POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

- Thanks to the persistent significant disconnect between the level of concern expressed by policy makers, the implementation of legal frameworks that address terrorism and transnational organized crime, and the creation of a high-standard level of investigation and prosecution of cases involving criminal and terrorist groups will be a way in which the persistent connection between terrorist groups and organized crime can decrease markedly in the future.
- high-standard level of investigation and prosecution of cases involving criminal and terrorist groups
- Impulse an ideology within the framework of the international community on the support to countries struggling with porous borders and weak legal mechanisms.
- Propose a possible financial aid to those developing countries that for internal reasons do not have the possibility to focus on the security of their borders in order to eradicate the deepest lines of exchange and sale between organized crime groups and terrorist groups

- Examine and study in depth links terrorism / organized crime so that they can be dismantled, as well as examine them carefully to identify and address the root causes so as to know why the stability of these connections

- The need to ensure better political migration laws for trying to decrease the potential for the creation of transnational association in order to regulate the exit and entry into nations

- Contribute and continue with the development of the "Networking the Networks" program purpose by the UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) which is improving the efforts of national, regional and international security forces to cooperate at local, regional and global levels.

- In order to continue to face organized crime and terrorism, it is essential to continue contributing to the support of subregional and regional organizations such as the G-5 Sahel Force and the European Union, this type of organizations are indispensable in the quest for a response to this linkage.

VII: Country Profiles:

United States of America: The President Donald Trump signed three executive orders the nine of february, as the documents stipule “the organized crime, including transnational drug cartels, have been moving all around the world and also takes the security from USA communities”. To afront this theme The president declared “it will

be needed a decisive decisions to deintegrate the organized crime and give back the securitie to the US country”. (FBI, 2018.)

Despite the boldness of the statements, there is little substance in Trump's new executive order in relation to organized transnational crime. Basically it is reduced to little more than the announcement of diffuse plans for review and reinforcement of public order practices and the legal framework in which they operate. At the moment it is clear that the intimidating words related to the crushing of the cartels do not seem to be supported by a strategy that offers something new to what has long been the American strategy against organized crime and the war on drugs. (Insight crime, 2019).

Republic of Colombia: The President of Colombia Ivan Duque Marquez have already realized a communication in which specification that a fight against organized crime is being carried out through armed movements authorized by the government of the Republic of Colombia, also specifies that if the the organized crime groups keep this arrangement they will take another moves, to disappear this groups. (Semana, 2017).

United Mexican States: The mexican president Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador affirmed in a public conference to “remove the water from the fish” referring to complicate or eliminating the organized crime from Mexican streets, he also accused without mentioning anyone about some past presidents which had been in contact with criminal groups, he is moving on with orders which consist to keep streets in sight at every hour everyday.

People's republic of china: The president Xi Jinping is already moving on in order to find the trials leaders in the nation, the investigations already have found that are certain special places, in which trials leaders could be found, some of them are out of china, places such as brazil and the french republic, as the local “headquarters” are Taiwan and Beijing, the headquarters outside china were called “trials of continental china”, thousands of drugs and weapons are being moved in china and also exporting theme somehow, if people get caught by authorities can get in jail depending on the amount, starting by 10 years.

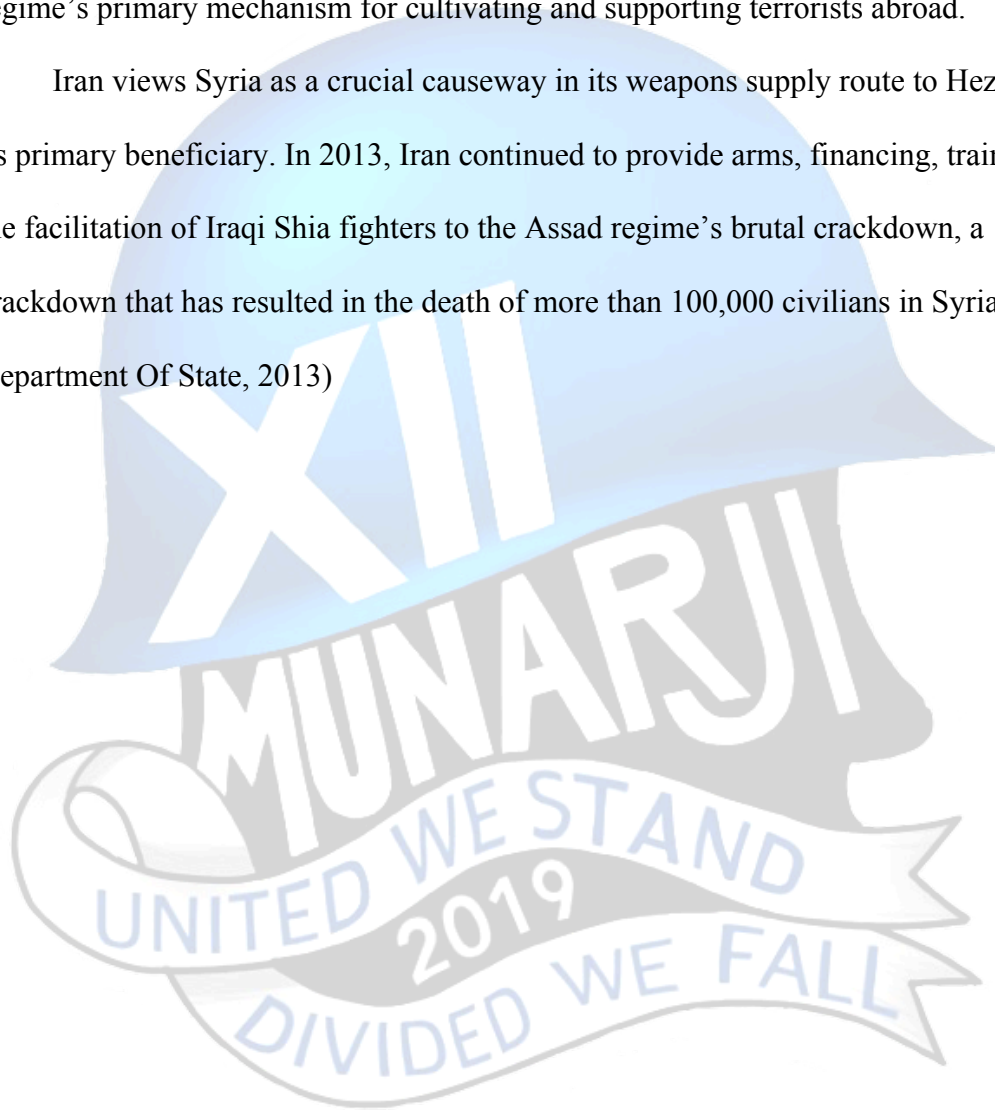
Federative Republic of Brazil: It was already mentioned by the President Jair Bolsonaro that between 30 or 35 persons are being killed in a area of 100.000 people, that is the register for the past to years, counting apart “Narcosur” is called one of the most important cartels in Brazil, which export drugs and weapons by the use of boats in cities where have lakes, such as Coari city, this city is capable to be used as a quick exit to the open sea, to the atlantic in which can be used as a export route to near countries that are next to the sea.

Islamic Republic of Pakistan: The president of Pakistan Arif Albi move a direct order to start a new operation against organized crime, which started when 6 security agents were killed in Rajanpur located in Punyab, the criminal groups were not mentioned by an official communicate, but the Pakistani government is already working to reduce and eliminate the organized crime.

Islamic Republic Of Iran: Designated as a State Sponsor of Terrorism in 1984, Iran continued its terrorist-related activity, including support for Palestinian terrorist

groups in Gaza, and for Hezbollah. It has also increased its presence in Africa and attempted to smuggle arms to Houthi separatists in Yemen and Shia oppositionists in Bahrain. Iran used the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Qods Force (IRGC-QF) and its regional proxy groups to implement foreign policy goals, provide cover for intelligence operations, and create instability in the Middle East. The IRGC-QF is the regime's primary mechanism for cultivating and supporting terrorists abroad.

Iran views Syria as a crucial causeway in its weapons supply route to Hezbollah, its primary beneficiary. In 2013, Iran continued to provide arms, financing, training, and the facilitation of Iraqi Shia fighters to the Assad regime's brutal crackdown, a crackdown that has resulted in the death of more than 100,000 civilians in Syria. (U.S. Department Of State, 2013)

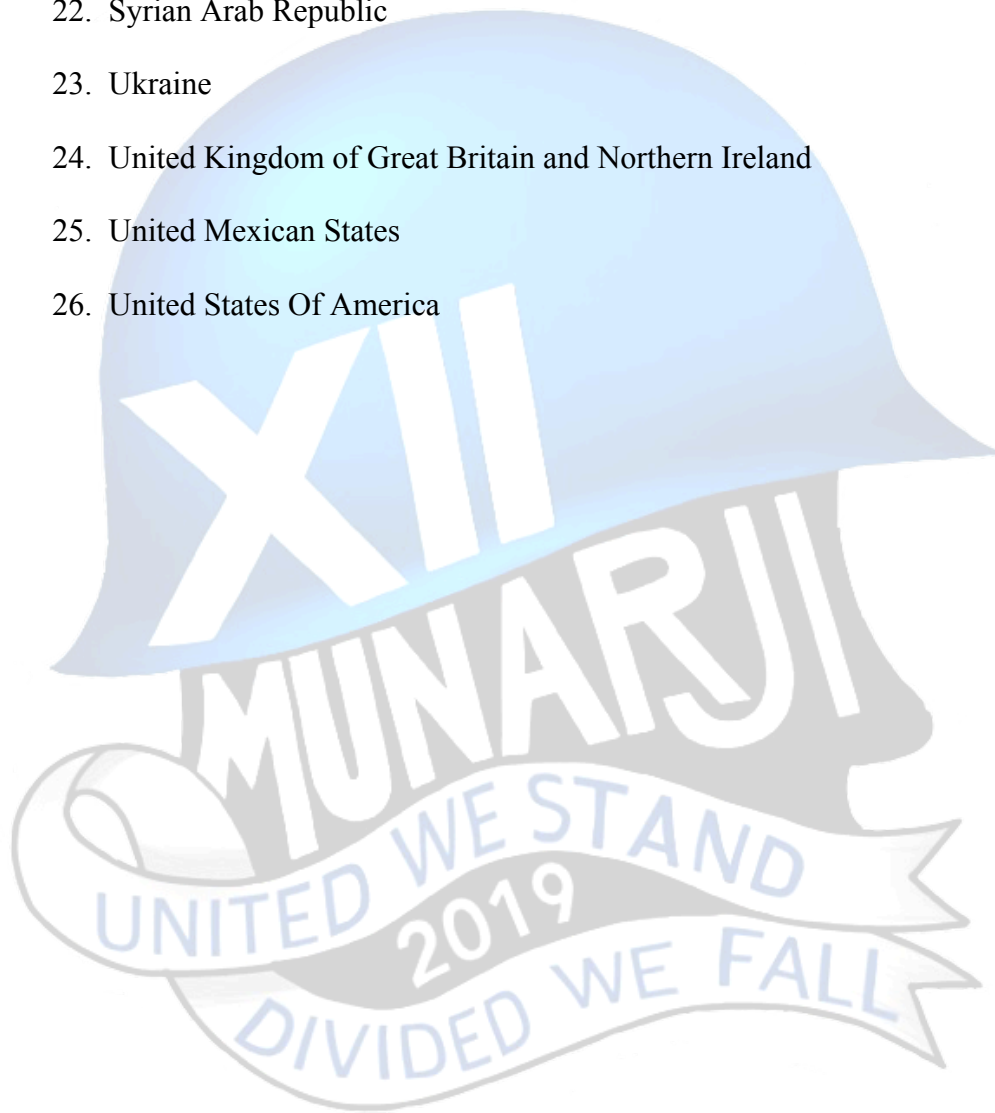




VIII. LIST OF COUNTRIES:

1. Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
2. Federal Republic Of Germany
3. Federative Republic of Brazil
4. French Republic
5. Islamic Republic of Iran
6. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
7. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
8. Kingdom Of The Netherlands
9. People's Republic of China
10. Republic of Albania
11. Republic of Colombia
12. Republic Of Honduras
13. Republic of Iraq
14. Republic of Italy
15. Republic of Panamá
16. Republic of Peru

17. Republic Of The Philippines
18. Republic of the Union of Myanmar
19. Republic of Uruguay
20. Russian federation
21. State of Japan
22. Syrian Arab Republic
23. Ukraine
24. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
25. United Mexican States
26. United States Of America



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