



Making Sense of Organised Crime and Criminal Governance

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UN Convention against Transnational OC (2000)

"Organized criminal group" shall mean a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with this Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.

UN Convention against Transnational OC (2000)

"Serious crime" shall mean conduct constituting an offence punishable by a maximum deprivation of liberty of at least four years or a more serious penalty.

UK National Crime Agency

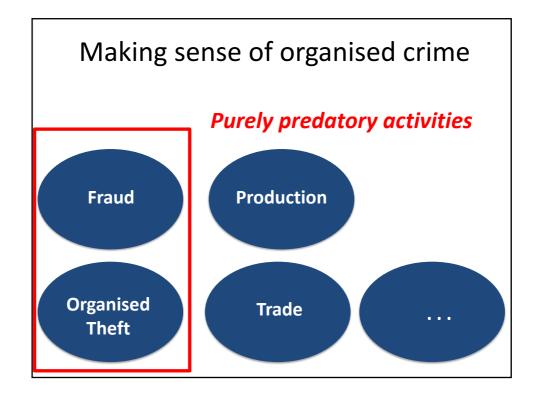
Organised Crime Activities:

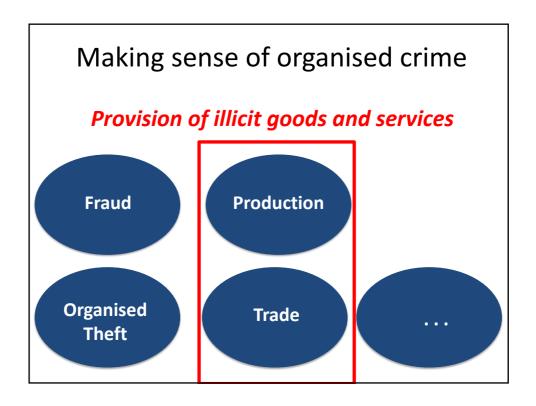
- Child sexual exploitation
- Counterfeit currency
- Cyber crime
- Drugs
- Illegal firearms
- Fraud
- Modern slavery and human trafficking

- Identity crime
- Intellectual property crime
- · Kidnap and extortion
- Money laundering
- Organised theft
- · People smuggling

How can we make sense of such a multifaceted concept?

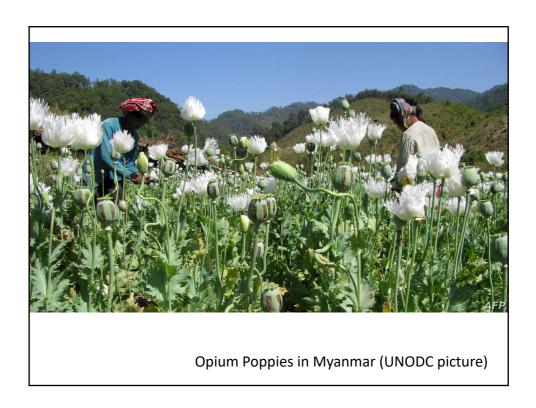








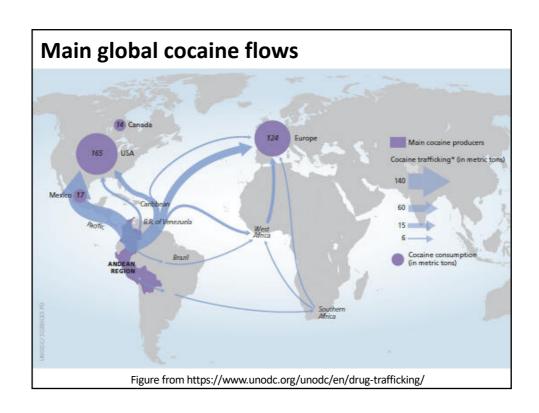


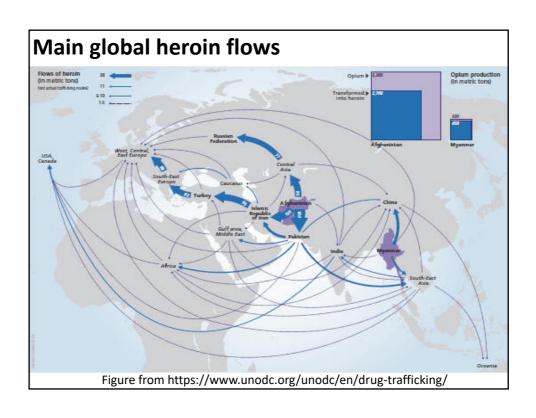


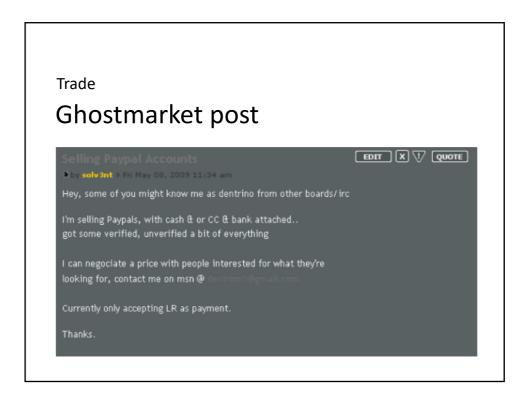






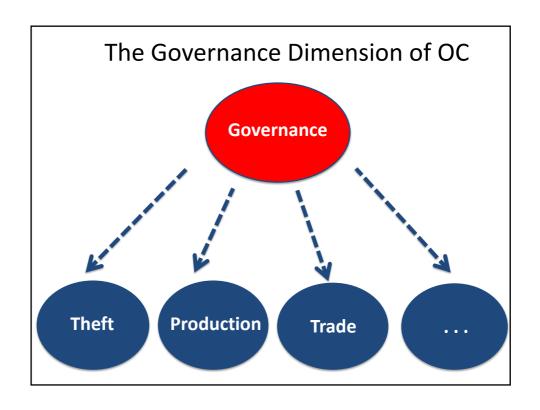










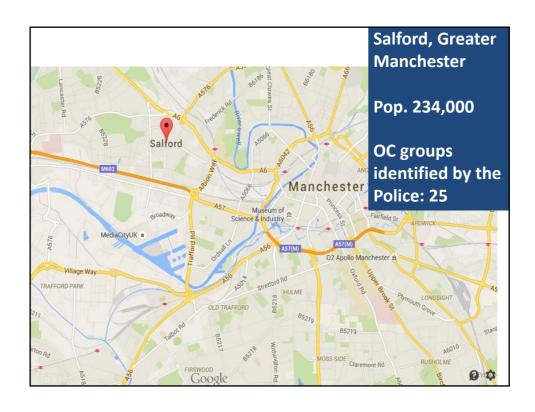


Criminal governance

- Analytical distinction between producers/traders and protectors
- Criminal/illegal governance challenges the primacy of states in providing protection, regulating exchanges, dispensing justice, and solving disputes
- Criminal governance as an alternative way of regulating markets and (in some instances) a specific community
- Produces systemic harm











- "a locally well-known criminal gang" influencing the community life acting as "a quasi-political network" (Walklate and Evans 1999: 95).
- According to a police officer, the neighbourhood "has always been a self policing community" (p. 86)
- In one instance, the OCG set the amount of monetary damages that a joy-rider had to pay to a thirteen-year-old girl who had been knocked down during a public display of handbrake turns.

- Massey set up a security company officially. In a matter of a few years, the company obtained lucrative contracts to protect sites in Salford and Manchester.
- 'These security firms are in effect protection rackets' (Interview, 2016).
- Massey was involved in governing the drug market and solving disputes between gangs

- Acted as mediator in several gang conflicts across the United Kingdom
- He tried to run for Mayor of Salford (4.5% total votes)
- Reputation-boosting stories, e.g. an old lady had her pension-money stolen and he managed to track down the burglar and return the money to the lady
- Code of silence in the ward 'controlled' by Massey

- 'When Massey was killed I felt sad. I walked out of my office and just sat on a bench. Why did I feel sad? Yes, he was a criminal, but he was able to keep a lid on things, to keep things under control, and now there will be more violence.' (Interview, 2016)
- 'We also have our own Mafia. They murdered one of our own. There are two sides to each person. He has done some bad things but also some good things for the community. He had helped people.' (Interview, 2016)

Measuring Criminal Governance

- Measuring Criminal Governance: the i-Gov
 Project (with F. Varese, University of Oxford)
- Governance-related dimensions of OC:
 - 1) Generating fear in a community
 - 2) Coercing legal businesses
 - 3) Influencing public officials
 - 4) Controlling illicit markets
 - 5) Playing a role in community activities

Organised crime groups are scored (0-4) on these dimensions by police officers tasked with monitoring such groups.

Measuring Criminal Governance

- Greater London Area
- 86 gangs
- All gangs generate fear in the communities in which they operate
 - 58% of them generate strong fear
- 81% of gangs are able to exert some degree of control over the criminal market in which they operate – most likely a drug market – and 57% are able to exert strong control.

Measuring Criminal Governance

- However, fewer gangs are involved in the three key dimensions of governance: coercion of legal businesses, influence of public officials and involvement in community activities.
- 51 gangs (60%) are involved in at least one of these three activities;
- 16 (19%) have a *strong* involvement in at least one of these activities.

Conclusions

- Moving from just being fear-generating gang to a more complex organisation involved in criminal governance is not an easy task – and is a step that only a minority of gangs is actually able to make
- Providing criminal governance beyond illegal markets requires an even more complex set of resources and skills that fewer gangs actually possess

Conclusions

- Yet, criminal governance happens
- We find evidence beyond the areas traditionally associated with Mafia-type organisations
- Importance to measure criminal governance as distinct from other OC-type activities
- Importance to identity early signs of emergence of criminal governance/transition to criminal governance
- Criminal governance generates severe systemic harm

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