



The 7th International Scientific Conference
**“DEFENSE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
IN THE 21st CENTURY”**
Braşov, November 15th 2012



**THE ROLE OF PRIVATE SECURITY COMPANIES IN THE
FIGHT AGAINST ORGANISED CRIME AND MODERN
TERRORISM IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION**

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Abstract

Nowadays the Industry of Private Security (IPS) has been seen as a very efficient actor in security and has served as a vital relying point for governments all over the world. The present concern on the activities of criminal and terrorist international groups has attributed to the private security companies extra power especially in protecting the interests of those States which are concerned for their internal security. Modern terrorist in the 21st century has new aspects and characteristics different from the terrorist in the past years. The aim of this study is to shed some light on the complex link of modern terrorism and organized crime in the age of globalization and the role of this IPS in this big asymmetric war. In order to reach this aim the diverse aspects of globalization and the diametrically opposite approaches dealing with globalization are touched upon in order to understand its complex structure. Which will be the new challenge on the root causes of terrorism, organized crime and the advantages of using IPS, in the 21st century are to be discussed.

Key Words: *Terrorism, Organized Crime, Globalization, Technology, Critical Infrastructure, Multinational, Communications, IPS.*

To the Joseph S. Nye's question, "As a republic and empire Rome lasted 1000 years. Why should we last only 50 years?" Barnett answers: "The war and peace in the 20th century are not going to be the same with that of the 21st century. After the Second World War, America is making war for a new world globalism, that is, for a New World Order. We're not going to be satisfied only with the victory, we, too, have to increase". [1]

1. Introduction

Terrorism has been used as a tool of violence against innocent people throughout history. However the fall of communism and collapse of URSS inflicted an "empty geopolitics space or a black hole" not only the international system, but also its biggest threat "terrorism" has undergone transformation. The major transformation of terrorism explicitly coincides with globalization itself. As an ongoing complex process, globalization possesses some ambiguities not only in definitions but also in future, actors and the way it is heading. In the most part of that there are Turkish states of Middle Asia. To Brezinski, these Asia regions are inhabited with a very heterogeneous population and very predisposed for conflicts. Brezinski calls it as "Balkan – Eurasia" and it is situated from Caucasus, Iran, Afghanistan and Turkish republics in Central Asia. Brezinski gives us very interesting thoughts about Turkey and Iran. "Both of these states exercise expansionist, cultural, religious policies and tend to make profit in the region. Both these countries are powerful neighbors, an ethnic conflict between them exercises a big support for the entire region. Turkey and Iran are not only two geostrategic players; with their inner character they play a very dangerous role for the entire region. [2] A number of emerging and

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developing components impede an easy definition of globalization. Nevertheless, the end of the Cold War, disintegration of the Soviet Union, the swift escalation of capitalism and the thought of the absolute hegemony of Liberalism seem to have been the initiators of globalization. [3] Literature is full of arguments, different definitions over the benefits and drawbacks of globalization in different contexts. Globalization is one of the most ubiquitous terms in diverse arenas, preserves its ambiguity in terms of definitions, dimensions and functions. Besides, transformation particularly in political, cultural, technological and economic areas multiply this ambiguity. It is a process which ensures the improvement of the quality of life, raising of living standards and bringing people together which, in turn enables different nations to come into harmony and share their cultures. [4] Graham E. Fuller and O. Lesser, in their book "Besieged" (1995) have taken into consideration the process of the conversion to Islam and the West geopolitics in the theme "New geopolitics of Turkey – from Balkan to Western China". They appreciate highly the importance of Turkey within the arch from Morocco to Central Asia. All these plays, manipulations, conspiracies and destructive policies in this book, are quite understandable for us. [5]

Thomas I. M. Barnett in his work "Pentagon's New Map, the War and Peace in the 21 Century" points out the USA new policy.

- The geographical zone consisted of industrialized states is denominated as "active centers".
- The geographical zone consisted of non – industrialized states are denominated as "The empty zone not integrated".
- The states situated between the "active center" and "empty zone not integrated" where Turkey enters are denominated "States of the border".

The Industry of Private Security (IPS) has been seen as a very efficient actor in security and has served as a vital relying point for governments all over the world. The present concern on the activities of criminal and terrorist international groups has attributed to the private security companies extra power especially in protecting the interests of those States which are concerned for their internal security.

All over the world, IPS are being developed very rapidly. When efficient and ready to respond to all challenges in a particular area, it gives a great contribution and help to the States for their national security. But when these private actors are not controlled and are not coordinated, they can be an obstacle in peace construction, in good government and for the development of the countries in transition or after conflicts.

It takes a special importance, considering that during the last decade, private actors have taken more and more over the roles that have traditionally been the responsibility of the State for implementation of national security. The continuous growth of private security industry (IPS) it's not an unexpected issue. Mercenaries and armed groups of non-state have been a common feature of the war in the middle Ages.

2. Defining Terrorism

According to Barnett the terror in the world comes from not-integrated regions and it is spread over the border zones. To the Border States the American policy is very simple: protection of the middle countries by all protective means, letting America to close each window where from terror could penetrate. [6] Against the international terrorism the state of the "Arch of Crisis" as those of South America, South Africa, Balkan-Eurasia, Thailand,

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Malaysia and Turkey are transformed as anti-terror states. As a conclusion, extension of the “active center” and the narrowing through the force of the “Arch of Crisis” according to Barnett is the solution of the problem. [7] The military force of America Barnett compares with mythological figures, confirming that we are **Leviathan force of the World**. [8] By the description of the American military force as an irresistible force to the enemy, regardless powerful it could be, face to face with American Army it will be torn into rags and in this case it will be a lesson to him. Barnett, this way confirms openly great supremacy of the American Army and his confidence on the American force. In the essence, notwithstanding Barnett doesn't talk openly, in his work “The New World Order, the 21st Century”, he thinks that the New World can be established only through the American military force. [9]

In a different thought Brzezinski says: “America has to prolong her actual World Order for some generations and after the geopolitical conditions for transformation through her force, only then she can change the political order”. [10]

In French “terreur” and in English “terror” are etymologically derived from the Latin origin word called “terrere”. [11] This word was first used in French Revolution, but the meaning of terrorism at that time was completely different from the contemporary usage. It had a positive connotation against the anarchical period of turmoil and upheaval that followed the uprising of 1789. [12]

“Terrorism on behalf of an authority established by individuals or groups, or authority to act against the main victims of a much broader audience, on the maximum level of political demands by creating anxiety and fear on violence intended to impose the use of violence” [13]

However, the meaning of terrorism lost its revolutionary aspect and gained its current connotation after successive conflicts and wars in history. Terrorism as first component has always a political purpose but this does not mean that terrorism is a political act. If a terrorism act has no political purpose it should be defined as a criminal act. [14] The second aspect is the actor, terrorist attacks can be conducted by non-state individuals or groups. The third aspect is related to the use of violence against the innocent.

Sometimes we confuse terrorism acts with criminal acts done by the organized crime because they are so similar from the way of done, the weapons and the method used. In early 1975, the Law Enforcement Assistant Administration in the United States formed the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. One of the five volumes that the committee wrote was entitled *Disorders and Terrorism*, produced by the Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism under the direction of H.H.A. Cooper, Director of the Task Force staff. [15] The Task Force classified terrorism into six categories.

- **Civil disorder** – A form of collective violence interfering with the peace, security, and normal functioning of the community.
- **Political terrorism** – Violent criminal behavior designed primarily to generate fear in the community, or substantial segment of it, for political purposes.
- **Non-Political terrorism** – Terrorism that is not aimed at political purposes but which exhibits “conscious design to create and maintain a high degree of fear for coercive purposes, but the end is individual or collective gain rather than the achievement of a political objective.”
- **Quasi-terrorism** – The activities incidental to the commission of crimes of violence that are similar in form and method to genuine terrorism but which

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nevertheless lack its essential ingredient. It is not the main purpose of the quasi-terrorists to induce terror in the immediate victim as in the case of genuine terrorism, but the quasi-terrorist uses the modalities and techniques of the genuine terrorist and produces similar consequences and reaction. [16] For example, the fleeing felon who takes hostages is a quasi-terrorist, whose methods are similar to those of the genuine terrorist but whose purposes are quite different.

- **Limited political terrorism** – Genuine political terrorism is characterized by a revolutionary approach; limited political terrorism refers to “acts of terrorism which are committed for ideological or political motives but which are not part of a concerted campaign to capture control of the state. [17]
- **Official or state terrorism** –“referring to nations whose rule is based upon fear and oppression that reach similar to terrorism or such proportions.” It may also be referred to as **Structural Terrorism** defined broadly as terrorist acts carried out by governments in pursuit of political objectives, often as part of their foreign policy. [18]

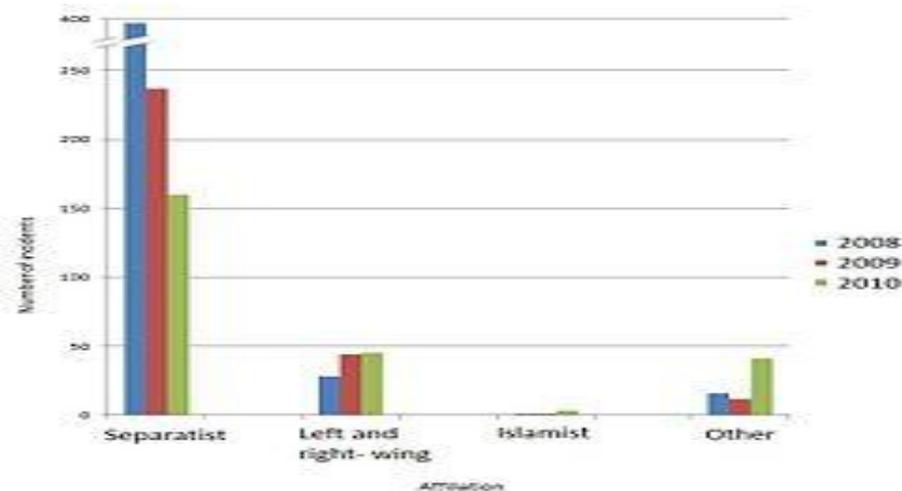


Fig.1. Number of failed, foiled or successful terrorist attacks by year and type within the European Union. Source: Europol. 1 person died in terrorist attacks from a separatist groups in 2010. [19]

3. Defining Organized Crime

Organized crime threatens peace and human security, violates human rights and undermines economic, social, cultural, political and civil development of societies around the world. Transnational organized crime manifests in many forms, including as trafficking in drugs, firearms and even persons. At the same time, organized crime groups exploit human mobility to smuggle migrants and undermine financial systems through money laundering. The vast sums of money involved can compromise legitimate economies and directly impact public processes by 'buying' elections through corruption. It yields high profits for its culprits and results in high risks for individuals who fall victim to it. Every year, countless individuals lose their lives at the hand of criminals involved in organized crime, succumbing to drug-related health problems or injuries inflicted by firearms, or

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losing their lives as a result of the unscrupulous methods and motives of human traffickers and smugglers of migrants. [20]

Organized crime has diversified, gone global and reached macro-economic proportions: illicit goods may be sourced from one continent, trafficked across another, and marketed in a third. Transnational organized crime can permeate government agencies and institutions, fuelling corruption, infiltrating business and politics, and hindering economic and social development. And it is undermining governance and democracy by empowering those who operate outside the law. The transnational nature of organized crime means that criminal networks forge bonds across borders as well as overcome cultural and linguistic differences in the commission of their crime. [21] Organized crime is not stagnant, but adapts as new crimes emerge and as relationships between criminal networks become both more flexible, and more sophisticated, with ever-greater reach around the globe. In short, transnational organized crime transcends cultural, social, linguistic and geographical borders and must be met with a concerted response.

What is transnational organized crime? The UNTOC does not contain a precise definition of 'transnational organized crime'. Nor does it list the kinds of crimes that might constitute it. This lack of definition was intended to allow for a broader applicability of the Organized Crime Convention to new types of crime that emerge constantly as global, regional and local conditions change over time. [22]

The Convention does contain a definition of 'organized criminal group'. In Article 2(a):

- a group of three or more persons that was not randomly formed;
- existing for a period of time;
- acting in concert with the aim of committing at least one crime punishable by at least four years' incarceration;
- in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.

Since most 'groups' of any sort contain three or more people working in concert and most exist for a period of time, the true defining characteristics of organized crime groups under the Convention are their profit-driven nature and the seriousness of the offences they commit. The UNTOC covers only crimes that are 'transnational', a term cast broadly. The term covers not only offences committed in more than one State, but also those that take place in one State but are planned or controlled in another. Also included are crimes in one State committed by groups that operate in more than one State, and crimes committed in one State that has substantial effects in another State.

The globalization brings nowadays to these organized crime groups a more complicated structure, they are not working only in origin country but they are transnational, they structure is not anymore national as before in old times but is with international participants is not any more homogeneous which make it more complicated and difficult to fight against them. Organized crime groups are providing money laundering, finding financial resources and trafficking arms for terrorist groups, it will be better while fighting against terrorist groups prevention of spread of organized crime. PSC are providing a very good job in these field by monitoring ports, airports with dedication and professionalism. These fact point out that PSC can work as a police or army member at the same level of knowledge and preparation.

4. Defining PSC and MPC

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The Private security sector includes a wide range of actors. Besides a un-official number of illegal operators, such as mercenaries and area civil defense forces, in it will be included illegitimate organization such as: Private Security Companies, Private Army Companies, Homeland Security Sectors and Insurance Non-lethal Services. PSC can work on different national environments. The decree of export control of weapons in USA of year 1968 and the following amendment, treats the export of security services in the same way like the export of other stuff: they declare exactly to whom is being exported the service but not the way how it's going to be used. [23] American companies that offer military services to the foreigners inside or outside the country are forced to have a license from the State Department according to the Rules of International Transportation of Arms (RTNA) that implements the decree of Arms export control. [24] Anyway the process of license it's not a standard procedure. There is not a formal observation after the license is purchased, neither doesn't exist provisions to ensure transparency. Special cases are when a contract value is more than 50 million American dollars, in this cases is required an announcement of congress before it's allowed. [25] The responsibility for the observation of license control for the exported services of PSC is done under the care of officials of embassies outside the country; and custom services are also responsible for guns and other materials.

The efforts to categorize more accurately the private actors in the security sector have been very controversial. A distinction exists between Military Private Companies (MPC) and Private Security Companies (PSC). MPC can be defined as private company that provide offensive service, with military influence, while the PSC as protection services, with the aim to safeguard persons and property. This distinction is problematic especially for two reasons. Firstly, what is called "defensive" in certain circumstances may turn into "offensive" in other ones. Secondly, the immediate short and medium – term demands of business have created the opportunities that companies can adopt new functions and tasks in a very quick time, making the differences between offensive / defensive or active / passive irrelevant or misleading. In order to avoid the distinction between "military" and "security" from now on we will use the term "private security company" (PSC) in order to present all the companies within the industry.

PSC can offer prevention and detection of stealing, lost, misappropriation or concealment of goods, money, financial bonds, stocks, records, documents or value papers securities (custody of monetary values during transport) and the protection of persons (bodyguards) are other activities which are covered easily from this sector. Most of the PSC have corporate structure and usually act as legal entities. Some of them are part of large industrial consortiums which are the richest of the world. They are based on regular financial systems which move easily in the international arena. Services that they provide are non-police functions and they have a wider scope of action. In this case we can mention the prevention and detection of unauthorized activities or threaten of the private property, through patrol, protection of private property, energetic fields (nuclear), military facilities and security into the airports.

PSC – offer to clients the privacy of data and their deposit. They are contracted not only by governments but also from international originations, international media and multinational corporations. These companies are ready to offer latest services of technological devices such as alarm systems, detector services (weapons, drugs, explosive), IP camera, detective sensors etc. It is the aim of PSC what makes them a powerful force in world affairs. Adaptation of PSC with new ways in international security management will be depended

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from the possibility to expand their capacities toward a higher long-term goal which is determined more from politics than economy.

5. PSC, MPC or Army

Can PSC work as an army is one of the most interested questions nowadays? Some analysts think that PSC offer some priorities comparing to army forces. PSC are faster in action, they minimize the public disturbance and they also work as counterweight of local army in the states with weak political institutions.[26] PSC various services nowadays: operational support in combat, military advice and training, logistic support, accommodation, security, crime prevention. PSC while working as army in battle field offer to much possibilities to the ministry of defense of the country who contracted the PSC because of three main concerns. First the country doesn't need to pay "Life Insurance in Battle Field" for the people in the theatre because it is paid from the contractor. Second it is not needed a Pre-Deployment six month training period which have a financial cost for the country according to the actual legislation PSC have the duty to organize at least the standard qualification for the private security armed guards. Third and the most important all logistic support is done from the contractor.

From country to country that participates in PSO "Peace Support Operation" the equipment used in battle field changes. Most of the time it depends on the budget of the country, but for PSC we can put contractual obligations that provide the unification of all PSC Units in the ground. The general financial cost is lower when we use the PSC doing the same job done from the army because most of the time the employers are provided from the region where is operating the PSC or are contractually only for a short period non more than 5 five years but the only concern is lack of training mostly for all PSC can be said.

As we know the major parts of PSC are focused on the importance of equipments and technology. The utilization of technology helps for the premises protection, is less expensive avoid the useless static presence of Security Guard. All PSC are capable of internal communications via radio between patrols and main office of the company. PSC keep training the employees which are the best specialists in technology and operational areas. Alarm and detector systems implementations are considered very useful and quite; 100% successful. PSC is facing growing requests for alarm systems and other technologic equipment implementations to avoid the static presence of Security Guard Camera, system implementations presents growing needs by the private section. There is a common perception for repetitive trainings and very probably organizing special trainings depending on duties. A special attention will take the qualification of arms usage and beagles. As for the professional perspective, the qualification for arms usage should be taken on the same time with the qualification of Security Guard. Before the qualifications, the individuals have to follow the verification procedure determined by the respectively institution. The permission from security organs is precondition for the right to be trained and later to use weapons. About this issue is recommended a minimum period of three year of experience. The experience in Iraq and Afghanistan has shown that MPC and PSC are were not well trained, not in good health conditions, not well equipped, bad behaviors in work discipline and some employers have clearance problems in the beginning, but the report of these year shows that they are improving very fast and getting experience in battle field. In both countries MPC provided very good security for the critical

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infrastructure, logistic support movement, base security operations, combat operations and guard services also are providing very good service with latest equipment for their employers to the military regular units that are operating in the same base.

We have the example of Blackwater USA which was formed in 1997, by Erik Prince in North Carolina, to provide training support to military and law enforcement organizations. In explaining Blackwater's purpose, Prince stated that “We are trying to do for the national security apparatus what FedEx did for the Postal Service.[27] After serving SEAL and SWAT teams, Blackwater USA received its first government contract after the bombing of the USS Cole off of the coast of Yemen in October 2000. After winning the bid on the contract, Blackwater was able to train over 100,000 sailors safely, [28] these company is providing various services as maritime security services, United States Training Center, security consulting, aviation worldwide services, employs soldiers for off-shore security work through its affiliate Satelles Solutions, Iraq war involvement which was very successful is the best indicator for all countries to give role to PSC, MPC in these kind of engagements.[29]

6. Conclusions

The capacity of private security sector in order to be legal in the international area is regarded with the capability of states in managing PSC and their adaptation with good government. PSC today are used for information collection from the satellites or sophisticated detectors, also used for translation and testing of results and deliver them into the governmental structure. They are used in the information field using ex- informative agents and electronic terrorism agents also monitoring websites. All over the world, IPS are being developed very rapidly. When efficient and ready to respond to all challenges in a particular area, it gives a great contribution and help to the States for their national security. But when these private actors are not controlled and are not coordinated, they can be an obstacle in peace construction, in good government and for the development of the countries in transition or after conflicts. Nowadays MPC is providing very good security for the critical infrastructure, logistic support movement, base security operations, combat operations and guard services also are providing very good service with latest equipment for their employers to the military regular units that are operating in the same base. These companies are ready to offer latest services of technological devices such as alarm systems, detector services (weapons, drugs, explosive), IP camera, detective sensors etc. It is the aim of PSC what makes them a powerful force in world affairs. Adaptation of PSC with new ways in international security management will be depended from the possibility to expand their capacities toward a higher long-term goal which is determined more from politic than economy.

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