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## Theme: Emerging Criminal Markets

### Word of Welcome

We are very happy to present to you the third (Fall) issue of the SGOC newsletter in 2006. As it was previously announced the challenging topic of this issue is "Emerging Criminal Markets".

Writing on emerging criminal markets is always a little tricky as by definition it should involve both a historical and contemporary perspective. Is the described criminal market really an emerging one or has it always been there without anyone paying attention towards it? And is it really a market or are we describing just some isolated incidents that easily could be fitted into another (existing) category? Often a combination of both quantitative and qualitative data is needed to answer these questions.

More interesting will of course be a study of the reasons why new criminal markets emerge. Is that a result of new opportunities (e.g. new technology) that are appearing? Or a result of effective government interference 'closing down' existing markets? Or are markets collapsing as a result of a continuous decrease in demand hence mirroring 'normal' economic behaviour? And do criminals actively 'scout' for new markets or niches or do they just react on opportunities? Answers to these questions could be of significant value for understanding organised crime as a whole. But as said before, this is not an easy task.

We are therefore happy to present four brief contributions in this issue, each looking at different emerging markets linked to organised crime. The contributors do not claim to have found any answers yet though their thoughts certainly provide interesting starting points for further research.

First Edgar Tjihuis, lawyer at Pontius Lawyers in Amsterdam, presents in brief some findings from his recently published PhD thesis '*Transnational crime and the interface between legal and illegal actors – the case of the illicit art and antiquities trade*'. Compared over the past four decades the illicit trade in art and antiques is a growing phenomenon. It is a very important form of organised crime not so much in real monetary terms but because of the invaluable worth of the historical objects often lost.

Melanie Defruytier, Department of Criminology, Ghent University (Belgium) then takes us in the world of itinerant groups found roving around in Western Europe and committing economic crimes. She especially focuses on the question whether the higher rationality attributed to the behaviour of these groups matches with reality.

Lastly Stef Janssens and Ludo Block focus in their contribution on corporate crime and question whether the designation 'white collar crime' is losing its explaining value in the quest for profit maximisation. They present two cases indicating a possible shift; however, they simultaneously conclude that corporate crime has been largely the terrain of investigative journalism.

In addition you'll find again some information on the 2007 ECPR Conference in Pisa, which we would like to bring to your attention once more. We sincerely hope that you will enjoy reading the articles we collected and look forward to your suggestions and contributions for the next newsletter.

The editors  
Jana Arsovska  
Ludo Block

## **The illicit art and antiquities trade: an emerging criminal market?**

**Edgar Tjihuis**

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This contribution will focus on the so-called illicit art and antiquities trade as an emerging criminal market. This trade includes several types of crime that often go hand in hand and has hardly been studied by criminologists (Conklin, 1994). First of all there is trade in works of art stolen from private collections, museums or churches. Secondly, there exists trade in works of art or antiquities that have been illegally exported from countries that have strict regulation to protect their cultural heritage, like for instance the Russian federation. This illegal export can involve legally owned art and antiquities as well as stolen or looted objects. Finally, there exist trade in antiquities that have been looted from illicit excavations.

**Can the illicit art and antiquities trade be regarded as an emerging criminal market?** Several arguments can be made why it is indeed an emerging market while the opposite can also (though less) be argued. The arguments here are based on the results of an empirical study of this type of crime that was done as part of a PhD study during the period from 2001 till 2005 (Tjihuis, 2006). This study made use of a range of data sources. First of all, official data was gathered in the Netherlands, France and Italy. Furthermore, interviews were held with archaeologists, law enforcement officers, museum curators and other informed persons. These persons were located in Europe, the US and South East Asia. Finally, the available literature as well as specialised media reports were studied to find relevant data.

**Statistical data on the illicit art and antiquities trade is rather scarce.** Some statistics are provided by the Italian art police and some by the private Art Loss Register that registers stolen works of art ([www.artloss.com](http://www.artloss.com)). However, these numbers cannot be used as measure for the trade in general, let alone the development of the illicit trade through time. Nevertheless from the scarce literature as well as the PhD study, some tentative conclusions can be drawn.

The illicit antiquities trade can be regarded as an emerging criminal market, when it is placed within the time frame of the last four decades. The trade seems to have increased steadily from the 1960s onward. The last two decades have seen an increase as a result of both technological innovations as well as means of communication.

The development of the trade in stolen works of art is less clear. Despite regular claims that this trade is rapidly increasing and connected with the trafficking in narcotics, clear evidence for this claim is lacking. Nevertheless, the trade in particular items has increased as a result of political changes, like for example the fall of the Iron Curtain.

**Apart from the actual numbers, the illicit art and antiquities trade can be regarded as an emerging criminal market in two other ways.** First of all, the illicit trade is increasing for the simple reason that legislation which makes certain parts of the trade illegal is spreading relatively fast the last couple of years. Legislation is usually based on several international treaties against the illicit trade, in particular the 1970 UNESCO Convention. In recent years, market countries like France (1997), Finland (1999), the United Kingdom (2002), Denmark (2003), and Sweden (2003) ratified this convention. When countries ratify this convention, it is no longer legal to deal in objects that have been illegally exported from other countries, but cannot be proven to be stolen or looted.

**Secondly, the illicit trade becomes more visible because of increased knowledge of this trade as a result of both prosecutions of important dealers as well as criminological study.** Recently, the Italian authorities were able to put the most important dealer in looted antiquities from Italy on trial. Information emerging from this trial showed in detail how looted antiquities made their way through Switzerland and further to high up US museums as well as foreign auctions. Furthermore, the case in France against a Dutch/Belgium dealer showed how stolen works of art from France made their way to Belgium and the Netherlands. These works of art came from hundreds of castles and museums that were robbed within two years. Both cases were also studied as part of the PhD study. This study is one of the very few works on the illicit trade and also helps to increase the knowledge about this type of crime in general. Furthermore, the Illicit Antiquities Research Centre at Cambridge University has produced a range of publications on the illicit antiquities trade (see e.g. Brodie et al, 2001). The specific Italian case is described in detail by an investigative journalist, Peter Watson, in two different books (Watson, 1998 & 2006).

The above arguments justify the conclusion that the illicit art and antiquities trade can be regarded as an emerging criminal market. This is not to say that it is a purely recent phenomenon and increasing rapidly, but it is nevertheless an emerging criminal market. Furthermore, the consequences of it are serious, not because it is the most important organized crime in numbers or monetary terms (it

clearly is not) but because it is human history and culture that is stolen and often lost forever

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## Conference Announcements

**International Police Executive Symposium, 14th Annual Meeting 'Urbanization and Security', April 8 – 12, 2007 hosted by Dubai National Police,**  
<http://www.ipes.info/feeschedule.asp>

The International Police Executive Symposium (IPES) brings police researchers and practitioners together to facilitate cross-cultural, international and interdisciplinary exchanges for the enrichment of the policing profession. It encourages discussions and writing on challenging topics of contemporary importance through an array of initiatives including conferences and publications.

**International Conference 'Cyber Terrorism as A New Security Threat' October 27 - 28, 2006. Sofia, Bulgaria**

<http://www.crime-research.org/events/>

Specific topics to be explored will include the interaction between cyber terrorism and organized crime, types of cyber terrorism attacks and risks associated therewith, governments' cooperation on cyber terrorism combating and prevention, security measures such as authentication and authorization, intrusion detection and integrity verification, data and system protection, risk analysis, cryptography, biometrics, secure e-commerce protocols, wireless networks security, and computer forensics.

**'Tackling Organised Crime in Partnership'. 22nd - 23rd November 2006**

<http://www.tocpartnership.org>

The event will cover many topics concerning organised crime and this year subjects will include: Identity theft, computer crime, financial crime, serious organised fraud, immigration crime, drug crime, VAT and Carousel fraud, transport, counterfeiting, insurance fraud, intelligence, prosecutions, the latest trends, data mining, information sharing, data protection, compliance, forensics, improving working relationships, protecting local communities, the role of SOCA, police force structuring, social engineering and disrupting organised criminal networks.

## Organised or disorientated? A Belgian case-study of property crimes and itinerant groups.

**Melanie Defruytier**

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Since the end of the nineties Belgium has experienced a significant rise in property crimes (burglaries, ram raids, cargo theft...). The police established that offenders from Eastern-European and Central-European origin were involved in a large segment of these crimes. Through the years offenders of several different nationalities were active in the market of goods. End of the nineties especially offenders from Romania and former Yugoslavia were apprehended. Later also offenders of other nations came into the picture i.e. from Albania, Lithuania and Poland.

The intake of this type of offenders is to a large extent attributed to the phenomenon of **itinerant groups**. The concept is used, in political and police discourse, to refer to groups of thieves who predominantly operate along a similar basic pattern, namely: committing a large number of property crimes in a serial manner within a substantial part of the Belgian territory (large action radius), operating from (temporary) logistic bases in vulnerable neighbourhoods of Belgian cities (such as Antwerp, Brussels, Liège) and of which the operations are guided from within the countries of origin (i.e. recruitment and receiving of stolen goods). This type of criminality thus has an unmistakable international dimension and the operations of these groups are moreover attributed a high level of rationality.

Because of the impact of this phenomenon on feelings of insecurity and its overall impact on crime statistics – it is estimated by the Federal Police that up to 25% of all burglaries in Belgium are committed by these offenders – this phenomenon is considered a serious threat and a top political priority. The police and judicial authorities have intensified their action against this type of crime and several policy guidelines and action plans coordinate and stimulate an integral and integrated approach of the phenomenon. For a while, as a result, crime levels for this type of offences went down, but a recent stagnation, and in some categories a rise again, stresses the need for more and better strategic assessments.

The aforementioned crime trend and the intense Belgian reaction to it, does however also raise questions as to the empirical basis of certain pre-suppositions. Notwithstanding, the involvement of

Eastern and Central European offenders in property crimes has been reported in also by other Western European countries, the image/perception of this phenomenon is quite different. On the basis of the presupposed structural causes of this phenomenon, namely the increased mobility after the dissolution of the Eastern bloc and the social-economic asymmetries between the countries of origin and Western Europe countries, we could however expect a similar assessment of the nature of the problem. However in France, The Netherlands and Germany these groups and the criminality they commit seem to cause a different and/or lesser threat (a.o. Marro, 2002; Hériot, 2002; Weenink et.al. 2004; Van der Laan et.al. 2005; BKA, 2005).

Of course some preconditions for a high-quality analysis are missing. This phenomenon seriously challenges the police information system. A traditional incident driven police reaction regarding property offences, which separately can be categorized as small time crimes, makes investigators less apprehensive for underlying networks. However, within Belgian police and academic cycles, awareness is growing that this phenomenon is a pressing theme on the criminological agenda.

For the purpose of this newsletter I would like to report on a specific project of the Belgian Federal Police that I took part in during the exploratory phase of my own research. For Belgium this project can be considered as something of a 'première'. Empirical studies of (complex) criminal phenomena are rather scarce (Van Calster & Vander Beken, 2004). In this qualitative study known and convicted offenders were interviewed about their motives and involvement in the stolen property market. In the period October 2005-February 2006 22 offenders were interviewed in different Belgian prisons. The aim of the research was to empirically test certain presuppositions about these itinerant groups and to draw up the personal "routes" which led them to Belgium and to involvement in property delinquency. The respondents, all men, came from different countries in Central and Eastern Europe; 7 offenders had the Romanian nationality, 7 came from the former Yugoslavia, 3 were Albanian, 2 were Russian and also 1 Moldavian, 1 Pole and 1 Latvian were interviewed. 20 of the 22 offenders illegally resided in Belgium and further information on their profile showed a big diversity in their educational level and socio-economic descent. Because of the small research design the study is mainly explorative.

One hypothesis that was tested simply concerned the following presupposition, namely *"these offenders/itinerant groups come to Belgium to steal"*. In popular discourse the assumption exists that

these offenders leave their countries of origin because of the political instability and poor social economic conditions in search for a better fortune. The obvious luxury of the West is said further to reinforce this movement. An important push factor would also be the effect of the (illegal goods) market, namely the limited supply in the countries of origin driving these groups abroad to fill the gap.

The declarations of the offenders provide us with a more complex picture. The offenders themselves refer to economic and political factors influencing their decision to leave their country. With political factors mainly is meant that they were looking to escape the army duty because they didn't want to fight a war in which they didn't believe. What the offenders come to denominate as economic motives varies widely from one person to the other. Not all offenders defined their socio-economic status at home as "poor", some of them enjoyed a higher education or had parents with respectable jobs. In general what led most of them to leave their country was the structural lack of "chances".

Belgium, for most offenders, was not the first or final destination. Many of them were moving around Western European countries for years and had resided in Italy, France... All of the offenders reported that their initial goal of moving to the West was to work and even work hard to gather the necessary means to have a "better life"; of which the specific content varied widely from sending money home to raising funds to go to England. Most of the offenders expressed their surprise about the fact that they were denied access to the formal employment market. The offenders that actually succeeded in finding (illegal) work, often found themselves to be exploited.

It's at that point were even the living conditions in the host country are critical and the means to return home are lacking that most of them admitted becoming susceptible to the practices of fellow countrymen that appeared to easily acquire the necessary resources. The offenders referred to the existence of pubs and restaurants that were known to be a gathering place for people from a certain nationality. Some of the offenders took the initiative themselves to contact known burglars, others were sort of invited to it for example of one or more members of a group had been arrested.

The declarations of the offenders seem to support certain Dutch research findings which clarify that the connection between illegality and criminality tends to become stronger were restricted access to the formal market, forces certain vulnerable groups to develop alternative means of survival (Engbersen et.al., 2004).

Another hypothesis that was tested concerned the presupposition that *"itinerant groups might be part of larger organized crime networks"*. This idea originated following some observations regarding the true beneficiaries of the stolen goods. In some cases the proceeds of this type of crime were very clearly reinvested in the countries of origin, for instance in real estate. Sometimes the very same goods that were stolen in Belgium were found by the Belgian police to be sold on markets and shops in the countries of origin. Soon these itinerant groups were suspected of being directed by persons in the countries of origin and were stealing on demand.

The offenders in our sample all rejected the idea of being part of a larger organisation. They even thought it was silly because the ideal number for 'doing a job' is obviously not more than three, especially for house burglaries. Of course they also pointed out that is fairly easy to find "buyers" for their goods. Some of them worked with one and the same receiver in Belgium, others sometimes decided otherwise depending on the price they were offered. Sometimes the goods were also directly transported home. Most of them declared to be on their own and mentioned serious trust issues towards the partners they worked with, especially those times when they had to stand on the lookout.

Of course on the basis of these finding it is not possible to decide that there is no organised crime involved in the stolen properties market these groups are part of. Taking into account the nature of the sample that would be rather reckless. However there are, once again, indications that not all of these itinerant groups are as 'organised' as they are credited for.

To conclude I would argue that this phenomenon is certainly worthy of further scientific research, for many varying reasons. First and foremost, because of its complex nature due to its apparent connection and functioning within a wider criminal market.

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## ECPR GENERAL CONFERENCE 6-8 SEPTEMBER 2007, PISA, ITALY

### 'Representing a crisis: Organised Crime between New and Old Threats'

#### Background:

The ECPR will be organising its 4<sup>th</sup> General Conference in Pisa, Italy on the 6-8 September 2007. The ECPR Standing group would like to be present and organise a section dedicated to organised crime. In this way, we hope to attract as many participants as possible from as many continents and disciplines as possible.

The standing group would like to organise a section on the general topic of *'Representing a crisis: organised crime between new and old threats'*. The idea behind this section is to encourage discussions about how organised crime seeks to imitate civil society, the economy and political systems in which it develops in order to better infiltrate, penetrate and coerce them.

#### Theme:

Each section is dedicated to a theme, in our case, *'Representing a crisis: organised crime between new and old threats'* (please see for details the last section of this newsletter). As this is an opportunity for the group to meet, we would urge as many people to submit papers from different disciplines and countries in order to encourage a fruitful discussion.

#### **For more information:**

For more information about the conference please consult the main ECPR website.

[http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/events/generalconference/pisa/guidelines\\_deadlines.aspx](http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/events/generalconference/pisa/guidelines_deadlines.aspx)

If you have specific questions about this proposed section please email Felia Allum ([mlsfsa@bath.ac.uk](mailto:mlsfsa@bath.ac.uk)) or Fabio Armao ([fabio.armao@unito.it](mailto:fabio.armao@unito.it))

## Corporate Crime: An evolving phenomenon?

### Stef Janssens

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Commercial activity and organised crime have an awkward relationship and some respect can be regarded as two half-brothers (Van Duyne 2005). They have much in common - like profit maximisation – which is especially visible in countries in transition. Meanwhile it has been noted that corporate (organised) crime has been on the rise in the past decennia. As Surowiecky notes, *'the 1990s saw their share of corporate fraud and deceit...at the time they seemed like anomalies, interesting in their own right but not symptomatic of anything bigger'* (Surowiecky 2002: ix). He argues further that business crime itself is nothing new however that its present-day magnitude is new. Building on that argument we argue in this brief contribution that not only the magnitude of corporate crime is new, methods used in organised corporate crime appear to be changing as well.

Corporate crime is usually associated with fraud and deceit and as such most often designated 'white collar crime'. But is this still a valid picture? The cases we will discuss below indicate that the legit half-brother in his quest for profit maximisation is sometimes using the very same methods as his illicit sibling does. This could result in a blurring difference between corporate crime and organised crime. In our discussion we shall leave the usual suspects – *i.e.*, Russian corporate crime and shady companies in weapons, diamond and timber trade – out of the equation. We will focus instead on two cases of apparent legitimate multinationals being caught using unscrupulous methods resembling those traditionally used by in organised crime. Firstly we'll examine the involvement of and methods used by some tobacco companies in cigarette smuggling as becomes clear from various court cases. Thereafter we shall take a closer look at the global oil trade where the focus will be on a multinational that recently was involved in the dumping of toxic waste.

### Cigarette smuggling

The illegal trade in untaxed cigarettes has become a significant problem for governments worldwide and allegations of conscious or unconscious involvement of tobacco industry have repeatedly been raised (Von Lampe 2005). Some investigative journalism reports and an analysis of the plain-

tiffs against three large tobacco companies show an active involvement of the industry with criminal organisations. The following details surface from these reports.

The tobacco companies achieved maximum market penetration and maximum market share by dumping billions of contraband cigarettes into the markets at prices substantially below the price at which legitimately sold cigarettes can be sold. BAT insiders estimate that up to a third of BAT's £1bn annual profits in recent years, have been the fruits of cigarette smuggling, not only in Latin America, but mainly in China, as well as Africa and Asia. (Center for Public Integrity, 2000).

Further scrutinising of the plaintiffs reveals that the tobacco companies even required the smugglers to keep logs of their loads, the delivering and the price. This allowed the tobacco companies to maintain direct, hands-on control of the entire smuggling process. They threatened smugglers that if they did not keep proper records of their smuggling activities, they would cut off their supply and deal with other smuggling customers.

The tobacco companies were selling cigarettes to reputed drug smugglers. The tobacco companies developed business relationships with individuals in Colombia that were directly involved in narcotics trafficking. Some Colombian cocaine barons still handle [contraband] cigarettes, but for a different purpose. In some cases, they launder cocaine profits earned in the United States through cigarette purchases. These cigarettes are imported into Colombia and sold there, providing cocaine traffickers with a seemingly legal alibi for the source of their wealth.

Also it has been shown that employees of Philip Morris were personally involved in international travel to receive proceeds of the smuggling scheme, which aided in the laundering of the proceeds of illicit narcotics sales. In or about the early 1990s, Miami bank accounts of various PHILIP MORRIS cigarette distributors and bank accounts in Miami, Florida, owned by various RJR cigarette distributors were frozen by United States law-enforcement officials because funds credited to those accounts were laundered drug money.

The investigative journalism of the The Center for Public Integrity (CPI) further revealed that this enormous smuggling business of the tobacco companies is operated through a web of offshore companies and banking institutions that often employ the same routes and distributors. Or instance Russian and Italian organised crime uses Cyprus and Montenegro, drug cartels and US based organised crime use Aruba and Panama. The same

names turn up in smuggling networks into Colombia, Canada and Europe. In Southeast Asia, the same distributors who smuggle out of Hong Kong to China also control distribution out of the Philippines and Singapore (Center for Public Integrity, 2001).

### Oil trade

Misconduct in the Global oil trade has been widely documented in the 1980s when a number of traders circumventing the 1980s embargo against the regime in South Africa (Klinghoffer 1991). The secret oil trade has brought wealth to a small group of oil traders. More recently various companies, including large multinationals as Exxon Mobil and Chevron Texaco have been under scrutiny for their alleged role in complex oil-smuggling schemes during Oil-for-Food. Under this UN program Iraq was allowed to sell oil for humanitarian purposes during a period of strict sanctions. Many businesses however were willing to pay Saddam Hussein's government illicit surcharges of some 10% on oil-for-food contracts. UN employees are equally under investigation for accepting bribes in this connection.

Although many deals under the Oil-for-Food were legitimate the extent, used methods and involved actors in the illegitimate deals make a comparison to organised crime anything but far-fetched. An investigation of Business week in 2005 focused on a complete informal network of oil traders related to Marc Rich, the most-wanted white-collar criminal in U.S. history until his controversial pardon in 2001. Nonetheless the dealings in this international oil trade have been victimless in the sense that mainly paper regulations were circumvented.

More recently however the quest for profit maximisation seems to have made real victims. Eight persons died and hundreds were injured in Ivory Coast as result of toxic waste dumped in Abidjan originating an oil tanker. According to a Dutch newspaper a reconstruction by the Dutch Ministry of Justice shows that the waste resulted from the conversion of 70.000 tons of cheap naphtha on the ship on open sea into low-grade (though all the same expensive) gasoline. This resulted in estimated earnings of 8 million USD and the toxic waste. The company did not agree to the high cost (€500.000) of a safe disposal in Amsterdam in July and sent the ship to Abidjan where an unregistered company was hired to dispose the waste for a mere \$15.000. In press statements the company vigorously denies any wrongdoing. Interestingly the same oil trading company also surfaced in Oil-for-Food scandal where the company at least between 1998 and 2001 made lucrative deals. When this connection at that time surfaced the company

claimed it had been 'duped by unscrupulous middlemen' (Timmerman 2004).

### Conclusion

The multinationals in these cases are in fact oriented at normal and legal business in consumer goods and commodities. Nevertheless both cases indicate the deliberate use of illicit methods like smuggling, bribing, money laundering and toxic waste dumping with the aim to achieve profit maximisation. These methods go beyond simple corporate malfeasance and involve serious crimes however many questions remain. Was it corporate strategy or have some individuals acted on their own behalf using existing structures? Why and under what circumstances do legitimate companies start using illegitimate methods? Is it an emerging trend? Unfortunately the phenomenon of corporate crime has not – apart from investigative journalism - attracted many researchers.

While investigative journalism can be instrumental in uncovering facts and pointing out new trends its findings seldom substantiate more advanced conclusions. Despite the significant methodological problems likely attached to researching this type of serious corporate crime, its outcome could be worth the effort. A better understanding of the differences between the two half-brothers may yield many valuable insights in serious and organised crime.

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## REMINDER:

### CALL FOR PAPERS

ECPR GENERAL CONFERENCE  
6-8 SEPTEMBER 2007, PISA, ITALY

#### Time Table:

<b>19 January 2007:</b>	Deadline of submission of abstracts for individual panels
<b>1 February 2007:</b>	On-line registration begins
<b>9 February 2007:</b>	Notification by organisers about whether paper has been accepted
<b>1 March 2007</b>	Submission of Proposed Section to ECPR by the Standing Group on Organised crime
<b>1 May 2007:</b>	Full information on all sections/panels including timetable available on ECPR website
<b>1 June 2007:</b>	Deadline for early-registration
<b>15 July 2007:</b>	Deadline for minor revisions to programme information
<b>August 2007:</b>	Submission and circulation of papers
<b>6-8 September 2007:</b>	ECPR General Conference in Pisa, Italy

#### **PANEL ONE: The Measurement and Methodology involved in the study of Organised crime**

If you would like to present a paper in this panel please email [Petrus@uvt.nl](mailto:Petrus@uvt.nl) or [kvlampe@zedat.fu-berlin.de](mailto:kvlampe@zedat.fu-berlin.de)

#### **PANEL TWO: 'Mafias in the World'**

If you would like to present a paper in this panel, please email: [g.parini@unical.it](mailto:g.parini@unical.it)

#### **PANEL THREE: 'Balkan' organised crime in context: socio-cultural factors fostering 'Balkan criminality'**

If you would like to present a paper in this panel please contact Jana Arsovska at [jana.arsovska@law.kuleuven.be](mailto:jana.arsovska@law.kuleuven.be)

#### **PANEL FOUR: The Sex Trade and other forms of Modern Slavery**

If you would like to present a paper in this panel please email: [pao.monz@libero](mailto:pao.monz@libero)

#### **PANEL FIVE: Changing Perceptions of Criminal Organisations**

If you would like to present a paper in this panel, please email Sayaka Fukumi at [sayapuu@hotmail.com](mailto:sayapuu@hotmail.com)

#### **PANEL SIX: Prevention of Organised Crime and Corruption: International Efforts in post-Communist Countries**

If you would like to present a paper in this panel, please email: Diana Schmidt at [dschmidt@kices.org](mailto:dschmidt@kices.org)

#### **PANEL SEVEN: Organised crime and the 'new order' within the global political arena**

If you would like to present a paper in this panel, please email: [danielairrera@yahoo.it](mailto:danielairrera@yahoo.it)

#### **PANEL EIGHT: The Nexus Between Terrorism and International Crime**

If you would like to present a paper in this panel, please email: [Wyn.Rees@nottingham.ac.uk](mailto:Wyn.Rees@nottingham.ac.uk)

## CONTRIBUTIONS

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For the newsletter we are looking for:

- Book reviews of approximately 500-900 words, original books in language of your choice but reviews should be written in English. Indicate the language of the book.
- Conference reports of about 1000 words in English. Share your experience at conferences with those who are unable to attend them;
- Information on Calls for Papers, coming conferences and any other interesting material for our readers.

For the newsletter we are looking for short original articles (1000-2000 words) on the themes of the newsletters. You are also invited to propose a theme. **The theme selected for the January issue is “Methodological challenges in researching Organised Crime”. The deadline for that issue is 1 January 2007.**

Please send your (ideas for) contributions to: [oceditor@lycos.co.uk](mailto:oceditor@lycos.co.uk)

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