

Security Challenges in the Era of Globalized Crime

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Definition of globalization

Globalization is defined as a social, economic and cultural process in which geographical boundaries and traditional barriers between peoples in all parts of the world disappear. All of this is due to means of communication such as mobile phones, the Internet, and satellite channels. It has become clear that there is a connection between crime and the globalization system, as criminals have benefited from modern technologies and the tremendous revolution in means of communications to commit their various organized crimes. As is known, when most countries enacted their laws, they were based on crimes occurring on their territory, given that they exercise sovereignty over their territory. However, These laws find it extremely difficult to confront crimes resulting from the globalization system, because some crimes may be committed outside the country via the Internet, which has given the crime an international character that requires crimes. With him, he confronts this crime by enacting new penal legislation concerned with combating these crimes.

Abstract

Globalization has made the state's territory open to the world, thus reducing effort, time, and distances. Crime has capitalized on the components of globalization, expanding its activities to encompass multiple countries and continents. Globalization has increased communication and cooperation among criminal organizations worldwide, leading to a rise in illegal migration and international trade. Crime has also evolved its methods and diversified its fields, resulting in increased power and a threat to national security while hindering development.

In the face of the globalization of crime, countries have aimed to enhance their legislative systems and improve their security and judicial apparatuses by utilizing the latest advancements in science and technology. They have adopted a preventative approach by enhancing political, economic, and social conditions while eliminating factors that lead to criminal activities. Additionally, countries have strengthened security cooperation among each other.

Keywords: Crime globalization, national / state security, globalization components, security challenges.

ملخص:

العولمة جعلت إقليم الدولة مفتوح على العالم، فاختصرت الجهد والوقت والمسافات، استثمرت الجريمة في مقومات العولمة فوسعت نشاطها ليشمل عدة دول وقارات، وزاد الاتصال والتعاون بين المنظمات الإجرامية عبر العالم، وكثرت الهجرة والتجارة الدولية غير المشروعة، وطورت الجريمة من وسائلها ونوعت في مجالها مما أدى إلى زيادة قوتها وخطورتها على أمن الدولة وإعاقة التنمية فيها.

في ظل عولمة الجريمة عمدت الدول إلى تطوير منظومتها التشريعية، وتطوير الجهاز الأمني والقضائي باستخدام آخر ما توصل إليه العلم والتكنولوجيا، واتباع سياسة وقائية من خلال تحسين الظروف السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية، والقضاء على كل العوامل التي تؤدي لارتكاب الجريمة، مع تعزيز التعاون الأمني بين الدول.

الكلمات المفتاحية: عولمة الجريمة، أمن الدولة، مقومات العولمة، التحديات الأمنية.

The research plan be as follows:

- The first topic: General provisions for crimes resulting from globalization. This research is divided into several topics:
 - The first requirement: defining the crimes of globalization in language and legal terminology.
 - The second requirement: The facilities provided by globalization for crime.
 - The third requirement: Characteristics of globalization that facilitate international crime.
 - Fourth requirement: Crime uses components of globalization.
 - The fifth requirement: new forms of crime in the era of globalization.

The second topic:

The globalization of crime leads to an increase in threats to national security. This research is divided into two topics:

- The first requirement: Aspects of the impact of the globalization of crime on national security.

- The second requirement: exploiting the crime due to the instability of the legal system in the country.

The third topic: The impact of the globalization of crime on state security. It is divided into two requirements:

- The first requirement: the state losing some of its powers.
- The second requirement: a national development mandate.
- The researcher must develop a scientific plan for research in this way.

1. Introduction:

Globalization is the result of the evolution witnessed by humanity in all scientific, technological, and communication fields. It involves the use of the internet, the opening of borders between countries, the establishment of free trade zones, and the development of tourism. These are the components of globalization that have made the state open to the world without being restricted by political borders.

Crime has taken advantage of the components of globalization and used them to diversify and expand its activities, encompassing regions of multiple countries or continents. It has become global, not bound by borders or domains, gaining economic

and human strength that poses a threat to the security and stability of both strong and weak, advanced and underdeveloped nations.

Modern states strive to fulfill the aspirations of their people by achieving security in all aspects and fields. However, the globalization of crime presents a significant challenge, hindering development and posing a threat to national security. To counter these risks, countries have sought legal mechanisms, utilizing scientific and technological resources, and enhancing their investigative and judicial institutions while intensifying international cooperation.

The purpose of studying the security challenges in the context of crime globalization is to highlight the components of globalization that have opened up the world, shortened distances and timeframes, and show how crime has harnessed these components to expand its activities beyond political boundaries. Crime now operates on a global scale, increasing its criminal revenues, and simultaneously posing a greater threat to the security of nations where it operates within their territory.

Addressing this phenomenon requires a comprehensive study and analysis to mitigate its impact. It calls for the establishment of stringent legislative policies capable of protecting

national security from the threats posed by crimes that have emerged as a result of globalization. This necessitates a strong and committed effort by the state to combat these dangers effectively.

The main research question in this study is: In light of crime's exploitation of the components of globalization, which are characterized by rapid development and adaptation, and the modern state's aim to achieve security in all areas, to what extent can the state confront the globalization of crime and, consequently, protect its security from its threats and dangers?

This study relies on a descriptive approach to describe and diagnose the phenomenon of crime globalization, highlighting how crime has capitalized on the components of globalization and the new security threats posed by crime globalization to national security. The study is divided into two main axes: the first explores the crimes generated by globalization, and the second examines how crime globalization has increased threats to national security.

2. Crimes Resulting from Globalization

Globalization is a trend aimed at giving a global character to the patterns of relationships and interactions in the international community, encompassing political, economic, social, and cultural aspects. Thanks to globalization, international relations have

evolved on all levels, and the international cooperation system has developed, particularly with the opening of borders between countries, the abolition of visa systems among some countries, and the establishment of free trade zones. Additionally, advancements in science and technology, as well as improvements in communication methods, such as the internet, have played a significant role. These factors have made the world a smaller, more interconnected place.

All these characteristics of globalization have had a profound impact on crime, which has become organized and practiced on an international scale in a deliberate and organized manner. This has led to the evolution of traditional crimes and the emergence of new forms of criminal activities, such as cybercrimes, human organ trafficking, and the illegal trade in human organs, all of which are carried out internationally, resulting in significant adverse effects on the security of countries, both domestically and internationally, with an increase in the number of victims.

In this context, we will first discuss the facilitations provided by globalization to crime and then explore the new forms of crime in the era of globalization.

2.1- Facilitations Provided by Globalization to Crime

Regardless of the ongoing debate among scholars and researchers about whether globalization is an intellectual doctrine, a social theory, or an economic concept, it is clear that globalization, with its distinctive characteristics, has provided facilitations for crime. As a result, crime is now committed on an international scale with ease.

2.1.1- Characteristics of Globalization Facilitating International Crime

Globalization aims to give things a global dimension, making the extension of actions or activities take on a global nature. Horstmann defined globalization as "the integration of world markets in the fields of trade, direct investments, money transfers, labor, cultures, and its subordination within the framework of market capitalism and the subjection of the world to the forces of the global market." Consequently, this has led to the penetration of national borders and a significant decrease in state sovereignty. Friedman even argues that due to globalization, we are witnessing fierce political and cultural battles. In the past, the strong used to devour the weak, but now, the fast devours the slow.

Globalization covers a wide range of fields, including satellite channels, electronics, the internet, and all new means of communication, as well as physical, genetic, environmental, medical, and social sciences, among others...⁽¹⁾ These advancements have introduced new means used for criminal activities and provided ample space for their commission. This has made crime more efficient and easier to execute on a global scale, reducing time and effort, while its growth has resulted in more significant and widespread damage. The characteristics that distinguish globalization have thus provided facilitations for international crime. Crime has surpassed geographic boundaries, involving activities such as drug trafficking, terrorism, arms smuggling, and financial embezzlement with ease and simplicity⁽²⁾.

2.1.2- Crime's Use of Globalization's Components Led to the Globalization of Crime:

While the positive side of globalization is the opening up of all fields without being constrained by geographic boundaries, its

(١) جاسم محمد زكريا، مفهوم العالمية في التنظيم الدولي المعاصر، جامعة القاهرة، ٢٠٠٣. ص ٤٤٢،

(٢) إبراهيم بن محمد آل عبد الله، مستقبل التعليم والأمن في عصر العولمة، المجلة العربية للدراسات الأمنية والتدريب، يصدرها المركز العربي للدراسات الأمنية والتدريب بالرياض، العدد ٣٨، ١٤٢٥ هـ، ص ٢٢٩.

negative aspect is the influence it has on crime. Crime has harnessed all the components and advantages offered by globalization, rapidly developing from multiple perspectives, whether in its scope, nature, methods of commission, or the tools used⁽¹⁾. This has resulted in crime becoming global in nature.

Globalization has given rise to multinational corporations and accelerated the movement of trade, the flow of goods, capital, and information between countries due to technological and informational advancements. It has also led to the establishment of vast satellite communication networks that control information, as well as the global economic liberalization movement, aiming to dissolve political boundaries between countries and remove all restrictions and obstacles hindering economic movement⁽²⁾.

These components have enhanced the control of crime, which now possesses the elements of globalization, such as information production, advanced technology, and accumulated capital. Criminal organizations have gained control over the global and domestic economy, and globalization now serves crime by

(١) طارق إبراهيم الدسوقي عطية، عولمة الجريمة، دار الجامعة الجديدة، مصر، ٢٠١٠، ص ٥٥.

(٢) إبراهيم بن محمد آل عبد الله، المرجع السابق، ص ٢١٦.

expanding its activities and controlling countries and the world. Crime now possesses significant economic and human power, controlling the world through the use of technology and science⁽¹⁾. The concept of the globalization of crime has emerged, breaking free from geographic boundaries or specific locations and leaving widespread damage to national security.

2.2- New Forms of Crime in the Era of Globalization

Thanks to the components of globalization, new forms of crime have emerged, being committed on an international scale. These crimes may include traditional crimes that have evolved into modern ones due to their use of scientific and technological means, such as organized crime, forgery, or terrorist acts. Alternatively, they may be entirely new crimes that have emerged due to scientific and technological advancements, such as cybercrimes and the illegal trade in human organs.

2.2.1- Emerging Crimes

Emerging crimes are traditional crimes that have become modern due to their utilization of scientific and technological means, thereby acquiring a contemporary character. These crimes

(١) طارق إبراهيم الدسوقي عطية، المرجع السابق، ص ٥٥

are now referred to as emerging crimes. Technological achievements in the fields of communication and information have eliminated barriers between individuals, shortened distances, and turned technology into a tool for destruction rather than construction and communication⁽¹⁾. Crime has exploited the internet, which has become a source of information and a means of communication, making it easier for criminals to execute their operations and thwart government plans and security agencies' countermeasures⁽²⁾.

For example, organized crime now uses technology for recruitment, inviting people to join their networks worldwide and providing directions and orders for their members or for committing new crimes that are difficult to detect and prove⁽³⁾. Criminal organizations have also developed their methods of committing crimes, employing telecommunications technology, modern communication means, and the latest technological tools in

(١) نزيه نعيم شلالا، الجريمة المنظمة دراسة مقارنة من خلال الفقه والدراسات والاتفاقيات الدولية، منشورات الحلبي الحقوقية، لبنان، الطبعة الأولى ٢٠١٠، ص ٦٠٨٣.

(٢) أحمد إبراهيم مصطفى سليمان، الإرهاب والجريمة المنظمة، مطبعة العشري، بلد النشر غير متوفرة، ٢٠٠٦. ص ٣٦٨.

(3) Xavier Raufer, Désordre Mondial, Nouveaux Dangers, Nouvelles Figures Criminelles, La Criminalité Organisée, sous la direction de Marcel Leclerc la Documentation Française, Paris 1996, p.110.

economic management⁽¹⁾. They have expanded their activities on an international scale, making them global in nature. Consequently⁽²⁾, the damage caused by these crimes has escalated, posing a severe threat to national security.

2.2.2- Modern Crimes

These are crimes that were not known in previous eras and are linked to scientific and technological advancements, such as internet crimes and human organ trafficking, which emerged due to advances in the field of medicine. Some criminals exploited this situation to engage in the trafficking of human organs. High and advanced technology has created new areas of criminal activity, such as trafficking in biological and nuclear materials, piracy⁽³⁾ and financial institution robbery. This led countries to search for security solutions and enhance them to counter the rapid evolution in cybercrime methods, prompting experts in network and

(1) Jean Claude Monet, La Criminalité Organisée, La documentation française, paris, 1996, p.8.

(2) Philippe Broger, La Nouvelle économie criminelle, Edition d'organisation, paris Broger 2002, p.1836.

(3) Bernard Gravet, Reflescions sur Les évolutions de la criminalité transnationale observations de direction centrale de la police judiciaire, 2007, p.44.

information security to issue warnings of threats that may lead to a "digital terrorism."

Despite the presence of security solution companies and protection systems, criminal organizations still pose a threat to major economic entities and state secrets. They employ the latest methods and techniques of fraud, whether for obtaining information, political purposes, accumulating wealth, or bank hacking by creating fake websites on the internet to deceive people. These techniques and methods remain undefined, constantly changing, and evolving, as human ingenuity always surpasses machine capabilities⁽¹⁾.

Thanks to globalization, all fields have become open to one another without boundaries. Crime has exploited the elements of globalization, developing its forms, methods, means of commission, and the nature and type of its activities, leading to a rapid and increasing impact on national and individual security⁽²⁾. Crime has become global.

Therefore, the threat to national security remains linked to the globalization of crime, which, in turn, is associated with the

(١) نزيه نعيم شلالا، المرجع السابق، ص ٨٤٨٦.

(٢) طارق إبراهيم الدسوقي عطية، المرجع السابق، ص ٥٥

rapid and unlimited development of the elements of globalization. This requires the state to remain constantly vigilant in terms of legal and legislative protection systems, as well as material and human resources. It also necessitates the use of technological and scientific means to protect its security from the threats of globalized crime.

3- The Globalization of Crime Has Led to Increased Threats to National Security

Security is the fundamental pillar for development in all aspects of a state. It is no longer threatened solely by external international forces but has also become vulnerable to crimes resulting from globalization, causing severe damage to security, such as the loss of some state authorities and the weakening of its institutions, hindering development in the country.

In this regard, I will address the aspects of the impact of the globalization of crime on national security and the consequences of crime globalization.

3.1- Aspects of the Impact of Crime Globalization on National Security

Modern states aim to achieve their people's aspirations by ensuring security on all internal and external fronts, in all political,

economic, social, and cultural fields. Crime, which exploits the elements of globalization, has devastating effects on security, which modern states seek to achieve.

In the era of globalization, crime has become one of the most serious and substantial threats to national security. It is no longer merely a criminal threat to public security but has become a criminal threat to national security and a pattern in international relations due to the exploitation of crime of the elements of globalization, which have risks and consequences for humanity as a whole threatening the security and stability of the state at both domestic and international levels.

3.1.1- Exploiting Crime for the Liberation of Global Trade and Economics

The liberalization of relations between countries, resulting in open borders and increased movement of capital⁽¹⁾, was exploited by crime for the transfer of its funds and activities across borders. Criminal organizations flooded these countries with prohibited products, such as toxic goods, counterfeit products, and drugs. The ease and increased movement of people across borders were

(١) إلياس أبو جودة، الأمن البشري وسيادة الدولة، المؤسسة الجامعية للدراسات والنشر والتوزيع، بيروت لبنان، الطبعة الأولى ٢٠٠٨، ص ١٥٣

exploited by criminal networks, recruiting immigrants and using them to execute their crimes or trafficking them or their organs.

The development of financial networks globally and the growth of international trade made it difficult to monitor financial movements across national borders due to the volume and complexity of these transactions. Criminals exploited this situation for the spread and transfer of their criminal funds, resulting in substantial profits. Some criminal organizations even established a global market for illegal goods, such as drugs, surpassing geographical boundaries in their drug trade⁽¹⁾, terrorism, arms trafficking, and financial embezzlement, all with ease and simplicity⁽²⁾.

Crime always exploits a state's weaknesses and its institutions to engage in its illicit activities. It engages in trade of goods and services, imposes its authorities in that country by enforcing specific laws and services, and appoints individuals who monopolize resources in that country, leading to the spread of

(١) علي جعفر، الإجرام المنظم العابر للحدود وسياسة مكافحته، مجلة الأمن والقانون تصدرها كلية شرطة دبي، العدد الثاني، ٢٠٠١، ص ١١
(٢) إبراهيم بن محمد آل عبد الله، المرجع السابق، ص ٢٩٩.

corruption. Criminals and corrupt individuals then control the state, its institutions, and society as a whole.

3.1.2- Exploitation of Crime for the Instability of the Legal System in the State

The economic transformation of some countries from a socialist system to a capitalist system, along with the resulting adjustments to the laws and reforms in state institutions, has left these countries facing financial and institutional weaknesses. It has also weakened their supervisory and regulatory bodies, resulting in a legal vacuum because their legal systems are unstable. Consequently, these countries found themselves in need of foreign capital, which pushed them to encourage investment by providing administrative facilitations with easy conditions, without investigating the source of the funds or the nature of the investment⁽¹⁾, whether for foreign or domestic investors. Criminals exploited the weaknesses of these countries that opened up opportunities for foreign investments with enticing conditions. This provided them with the opportunity to enter their markets under the

(١) محمد محي الدين عوض، الجريمة المنظمة، المجلة العربية للدراسات الأمنية والتدريب، تصدرها جامعة نايف العربية للعلوم الأمنية، العدد ١٩ سنة ١٤١٦ هـ، ص ١٦.

guise of investment, along with substantial capital. This allowed them to launder their money and increase their profits⁽¹⁾.

In developing countries subjected to economic restructuring and reform programs, their role has diminished, and they have become less involved. Criminals have exploited these countries to market their illegal goods, products, and services. These countries have attracted considerable attention, and criminals have reaped significant profits as a result⁽²⁾.

Additionally, the instability in some countries due to civil wars and armed conflicts has undermined the legitimacy of authorities in those countries. In contrast, it has created favorable conditions for terrorist organizations to develop their terrorist activities or engage in illicit arms and chemical and toxic material trafficking⁽³⁾. It has also created a suitable environment for some local criminals to embezzle state funds and smuggle them abroad, leading to a proliferation of various types of crimes. These crimes operate away from monitoring and oversight authorities because

(١) ليلي إبراهيم العدواني، خصائص الجريمة المنظمة العابرة للحدود الوطنية وتأثيرها في الجانب الأمني والاقتصادي والسياسي، مجلة البحوث الأمنية، تصدر عن مركز البحوث الأمنية والدراسات بكلية الملك فهد الأمنية، العدد ٤٩، ٢٠١١، ص ٩٥.

(٢) محمد محي الدين عوض، المرجع السابق، ص ١٦.

(٣) علي جعفر، المرجع السابق، ص ١١.

these countries are preoccupied with achieving security and stability, while criminals are busy expanding their criminal activities, developing them extensively, and shaping their forms to serve their criminal interests.

3.2- The Impact of Crime Globalization on State Security

The exploitation of crime for the aspects of globalization has produced both positive and negative aspects for crime and state security. Crime, thanks to the features of globalization, has expanded its scope, with its components spread across several countries' territories. Globalization has provided crime with all the conditions for success, such as rapid execution, ease of evasion, and erasing traces, in addition to its severe and destructive consequences and the significant economic benefits reaped by its perpetrators.

On the negative side, its negative effects on state security can be seen. In contemporary times, state security is more threatened by crime than by military threats from other states. Crime grows within society, emerging from within the state itself, with the perpetrators often being citizens of that state. As a result, it becomes difficult to detect and track them. In contrast, military threats usually come from known foreign enemy states with clear

objectives. Therefore, the consequences of crime globalization on state security are more detrimental than other threats.

3.2.1- State Losing Some of Its Authorities

The liberalization of international trade and economic relations worldwide due to globalization, resulting in the opening of customs borders and facilitating international trade, has led many countries, especially developing ones, to lose their authority and control over taxation. They are unable to protect domestic production from foreign competition or ensure the economic cost of production for local producers⁽¹⁾. Also, they cannot effectively control their borders or monitor the movement of funds. Criminals exploited this by transporting their funds and activities across borders and flooding these countries with prohibited products, such as toxic substances and counterfeit goods, as a result of the relaxed customs regulations.

The opening of borders between countries has increased the movement of people and goods, making it challenging for states to exercise authority over their borders and maintain control over them. Simultaneously, it has provided crime with support for its

(١) إلياس أبو جودة، المرجع السابق، ص ١٥٣

growth, especially for criminal networks that have used it to extend their activities to other countries and offer their illegal products. It has facilitated the recruitment of migrants and their exploitation in committing crimes. Furthermore, it has eased the movement of their members and the escape of criminals abroad⁽¹⁾.

Trade freedom and economic globalization, along with promoting tourism, have compelled states not to interfere in pricing mechanisms or determine prices except in exceptional cases. Consequently, the state's authority diminishes, while crime constantly seizes opportunities in the weak state by engaging in illegal activities, imposing its authority on the state and its institutions, and undermining society.

Crime globalization has created negative consequences for state security. It infringes upon the state's political and legislative authority and goes beyond the state's own authority. It damages its social and economic institutions, weakens them, erodes trust in democracy, state institutions, and hinders development. It also targets human weaknesses in the state and exploits them by

(١) محمد محي الدين عوض، المرجع السابق، ص ١٥

involving segments of society in illegal activities, even to the extent of enslavement ⁽¹⁾.

3.2.2- Undermining National Development

Development is closely linked to security, with each affecting the other Both security and development are mutually reinforcing, with each serving as a cause and result of the other⁽²⁾. Development is a tool for catching up with progress and civilization, and the spread of security is one of the most important components of development. Through security, a state asserts its presence, status, and position in a way that its citizens aspire to. Crime globalization is one of the challenges facing the state in its development plans and efforts, as it weakens and burdens its financial resources. The state allocates a significant portion of its budget to combat it, which places a heavy burden on the state's financial resources, reducing the funds that would otherwise be directed towards development projects. Furthermore, the state spends additional funds on security agencies and crime-fighting

(١) نسرين عبد الحميد نبيه، الجريمة المنظمة عبر الوطنية، دار الفكر الجامعي، مصر، ٢٠٠٦، ص ٨٠.

(٢) عاطف عبد الفتاح عوجة، أثر انتشار الأمن في دفع مسيرة الأمة نحو التنمية الشاملة لمواجهة التحديات، المركز العربي للدراسات الأمنية والتدريب، الرياض، ١٤١٠ هـ، ص ١١٣.

institutions, such as the police force, judiciary, and prison administration, at the expense of investment in development projects.

Security plays a crucial role in reducing financial spending on security agencies and crime-fighting institutions, thereby providing more financial resources for development. Security also contributes to driving development and providing it with more resources⁽¹⁾. Crime globalization limits the state's ability to achieve development due to the instability caused by it. It exacerbates security disturbances, and the diversion of part of the budget to combat it is one of the most critical threats to security. Security disturbances result from these actions, and the state suffers from a lack of security and stability. This makes it impossible to carry out the development process, and instead of investing these resources in economic and social projects, they are used to combat it.

4. Conclusion:

The globalization of crime is the result of the developments occurring in various scientific, technological, economic, political,

(١) عاطف عبد الفتاح عجرة، المرجع السابق، ص ١١٣.
كوركيس يوسف داود، الجريمة المنظمة، دار الثقافة للنشر والتوزيع، الأردن، ٢٠٠١، ص ٥٦

and social fields, as well as the evolution of international relations and the erosion of political borders between countries. Thanks to globalization, the world has become open in all directions, compressing time and space.

The components of globalization have provided opportunities for committing traditional crimes, developing their activities, and expanding their scope. This has made them more modern, leading to the emergence of new crimes that were not known in the past, with a devastating impact on state security, posing a greater threat than other forms of threats.

Crime now possesses the elements of globalization, giving it human and economic power through which it conducts its activities on a global scale, surpassing the power and capabilities of the state in combating it.

Globalization of crime directly impacts national security; which modern states seek to achieve through development in all fields. However, crime globalization affects the security of the state, which is a vital component of development. Consequently, it hinders and limits the state's capacity and frustrates or thwarts all development plans and their implementation.

Based on the findings of the study on security challenges in the era of crime globalization, the following suggestions are presented:

1. Achieving security by the state requires firmness and constant preparedness within the framework of legitimacy while respecting rights and freedoms. This should be done while considering the specific nature of crime globalization and the nature of the harm it poses to state security. Therefore, the fight against it requires the presence of special legal and procedural rules beyond those applied in ordinary crimes.
2. To ensure security in the era of crime globalization, the state must identify the aspects of crime exploitation of the elements of globalization and explore how these elements are used in committing crimes. The state should then work on developing mechanisms to combat it, equaling or surpassing the means used by criminals.
3. To overcome the problem of delayed legislation, limited action by security and judicial authorities, and to keep up with the speed of crime and its use of the latest scientific and technological methods, the state must enhance the

capabilities of legislative, judicial, and security authorities through specialized human training and the use of advanced scientific and technological means that correspond to the evolution of crime in the era of globalization.

4. To confront crime globalization, punitive and procedural legislative texts should be established based on a well-studied criminal policy. Specialized agencies capable of uncovering criminal schemes before they occur and addressing them when they do occur should be established. These agencies should have highly competent human resources and be adept at using scientific and technological tools in performing their duties.
5. Since undermining national security can occur merely through the threat of danger, preventive mechanisms should be put in place to prevent crime or its recurrence. This should be done by improving political, economic, and social conditions. A preventive policy should be adopted to combat crime and make it a priority, whereby the state eradicates various circumstances, factors, and means that facilitate the commission and spread of crime within the country.

6. To address the issue of the distribution of crime components across multiple regions of different countries, the escape of criminals abroad, and the transfer of criminal proceeds abroad, an international strategy to combat crime globalization should be developed within the framework of international cooperation.

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