

BRICS cooperation on fighting transnational crime

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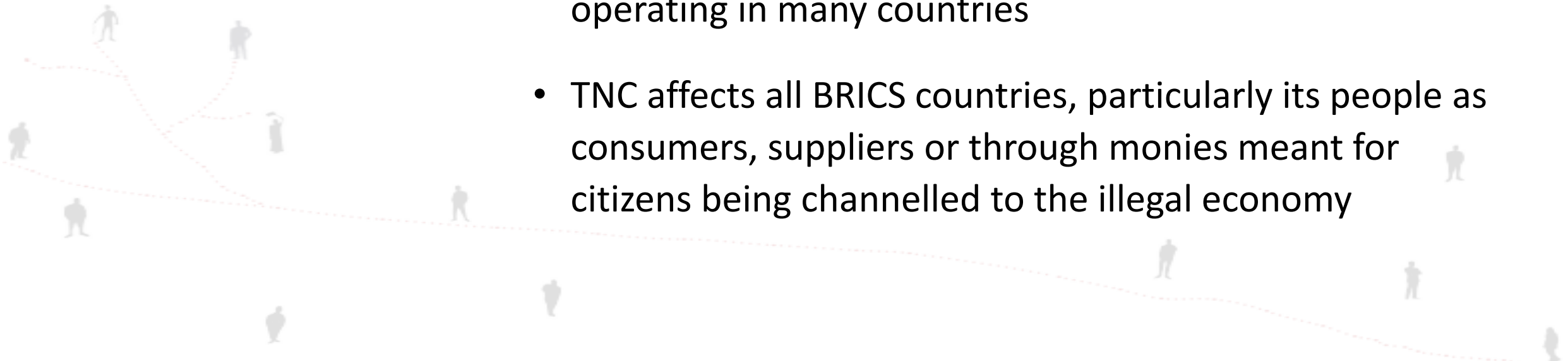
Introduction

- Transnational Crime remains a serious socio-economic problem with devastating consequences for citizens.
- The growth of internet and increased accessibility has facilitated this crime and expanded into new crimes such as cybercrimes.
- Resource and uniform data scarcity continue to impede the battle against Transnational Crime.

Transnational Crime (TNC) – in a nutshell

UNTOC

- Crimes committed in more than one country
- Crimes committed in one country but planned in another
- Crimes committed in one country by groups operating in many countries
- TNC affects all BRICS countries, particularly its people as consumers, suppliers or through monies meant for citizens being channelled to the illegal economy



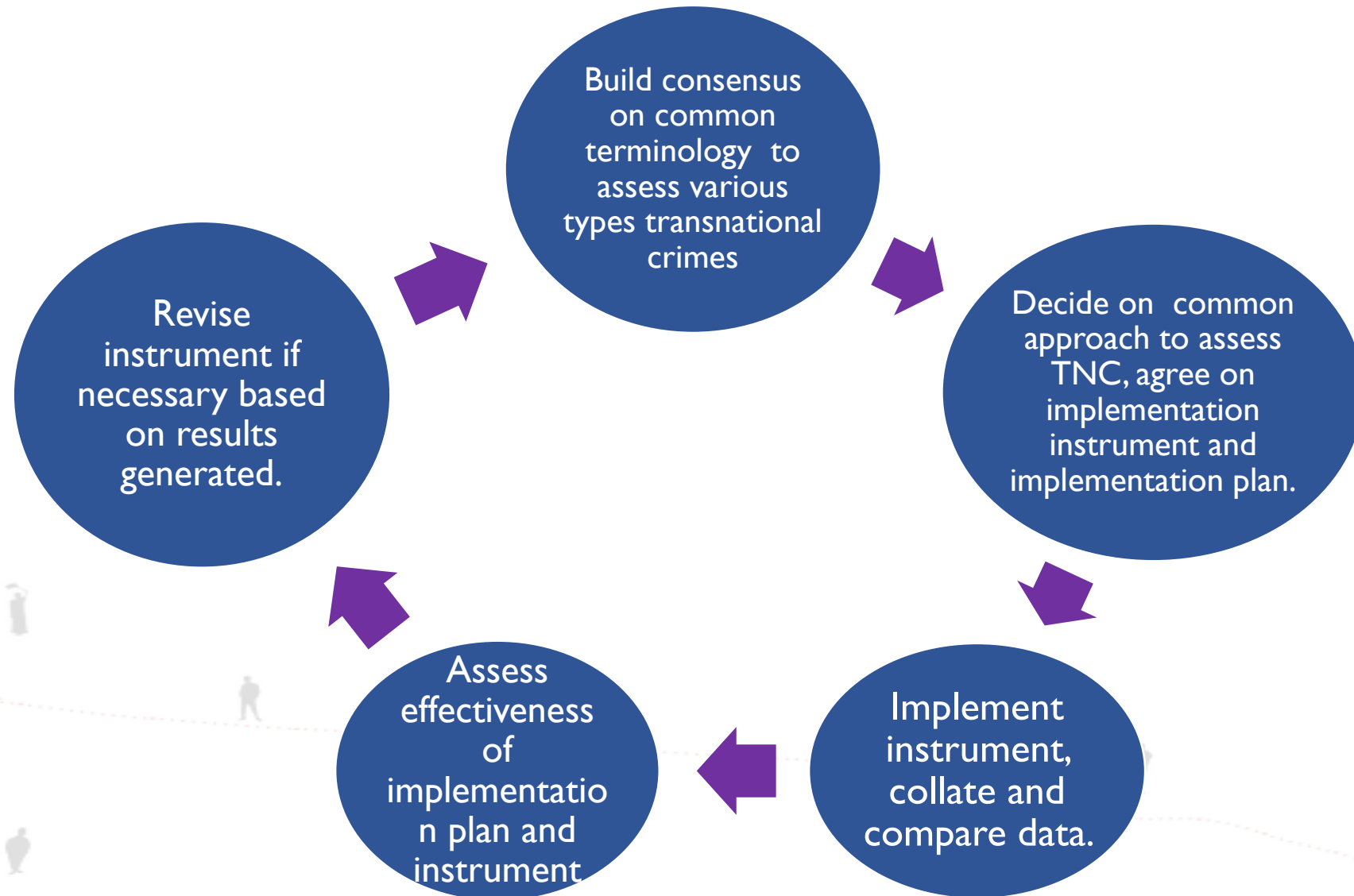
The evolving nature of Transnational crime

- With the end of the Cold War and deepening of globalization, the opportunities available to criminal organizations expanded enormously
- Criminal groups that had largely been confined to national borders became transnational in scope
- Cybercrimes established itself as a new form of TNC affecting people globally
- TNC affecting citizens: Provision of illicit goods, drug smuggling, corruption, cyber crime and fraud and human trafficking

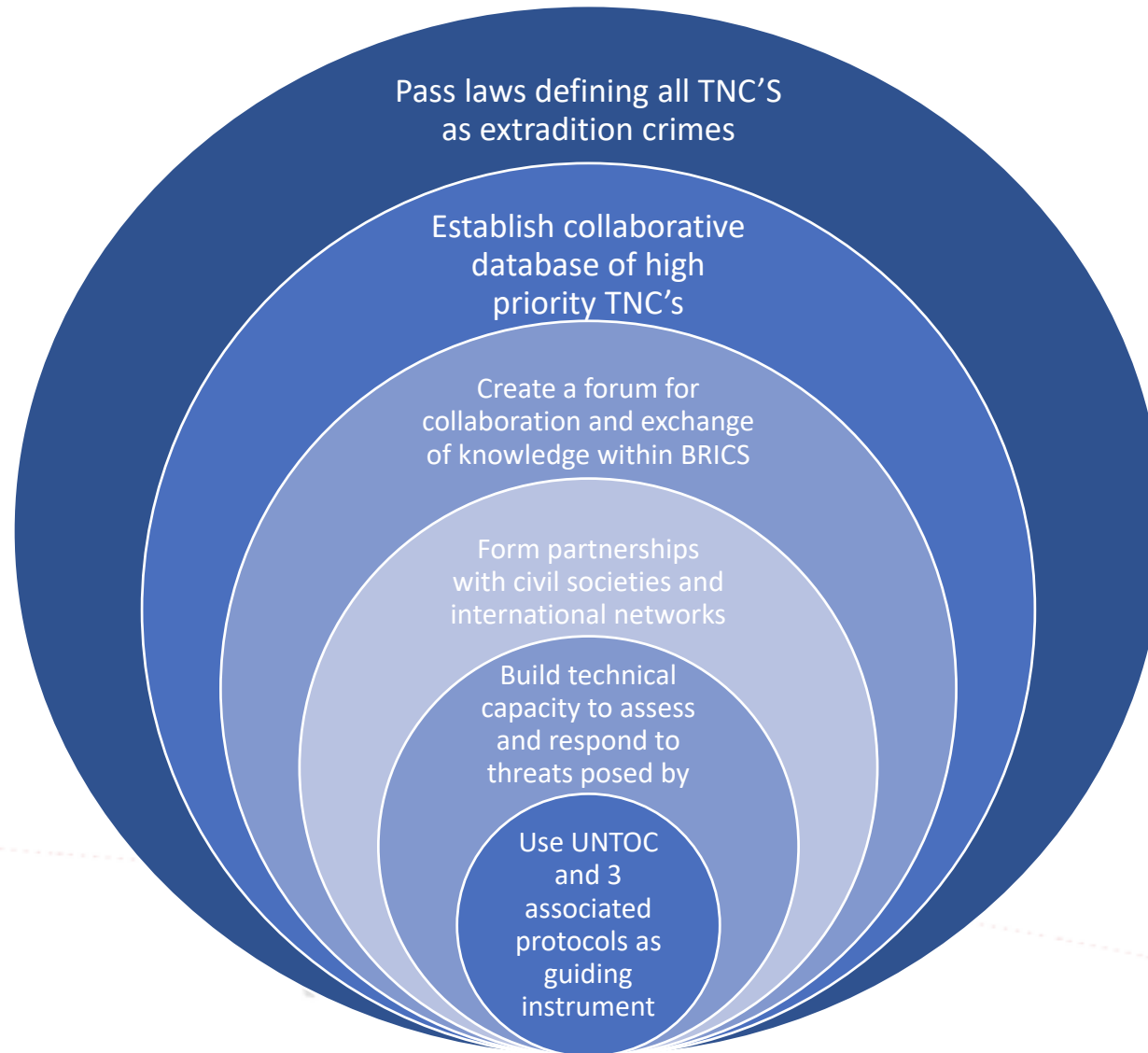
BRICS Summit Resolutions 2012-2018 : Approach to fight TNC

Declaration name	Year	Resolution
Fourth BRICS Summit: Delhi Declaration	2012	25
Fifth BRICS Summit :EThekwini Declaration	2013	33 and 34
Sixth BRICS Summit: Fortaleza Declaration	2014	17, 45, 48 and 50
Seventh BRICS Summit: UFA Declaration	2015	29, 30, 34, and 59
Eighth BRICS Summit: Goa Declaration	2016	50, 56, 59 and 63
Ninth BRICS Summit: Xiamen Declaration	2017	50
Tenth BRICS Summit, Johannesburg Declaration	2018	33, 36 and 51

Protocol to fighting Transnational Crime



Improved approach to fighting Transnational Crime

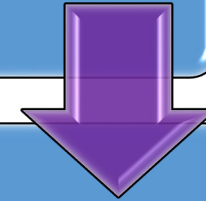


Conclusion

Implementation of a plan of action

Are we carrying out what we intend?

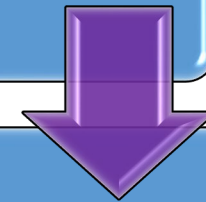
e.g.: extradition, confiscation, victim assistance



Assessing the implementation

How to evaluate the process?

e.g.: self-assessments, peer review, expert review



Evaluating effectiveness

Are we having any impact on the problem?

e.g.: changes in OC activity, changes in risk

