



Universität
Zürich^{UZH}

Strategies to Combat Transnational Organized Crime

Prof. Dr. Marc Thommen
University of Zürich



Istanbul

- 7 April 2015: Arrest at Zurich airport.
- He was boarding a plane to Istanbul.
- Online search history monitored
- Suspicion: support of IS in Syria.



Swiss Federal Supreme Court
22.11.2017 ([6B_948/2016](#))



Istanbul

- 5 November 2017: Flight to Istanbul
- Lecture: Terrorism and Rule of Law
- Internet research on terrorism





Index

- I. Organized Crime
 1. Definition
 2. Empirics

- II. Strategies
 1. Prohibition
 2. Proceeds
 3. Prosecution
 4. Police



Index

I. Organized Crime

1. Definition

2. Empirics

II. Strategies

1. Prohibition

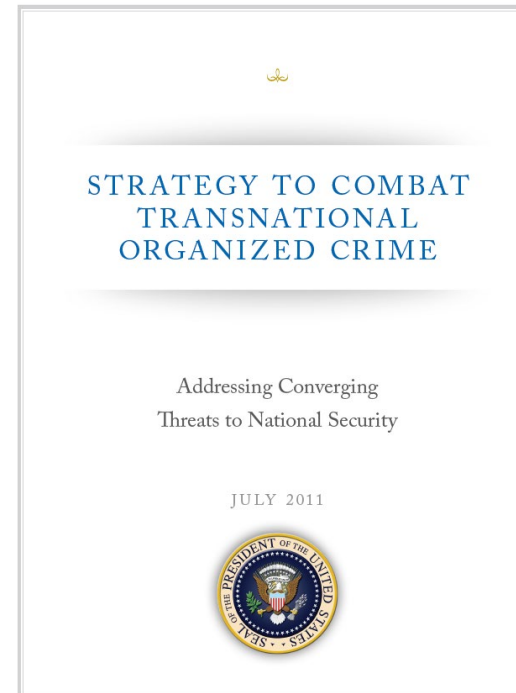
2. Proceeds

3. Prosecution

4. Police

Definition

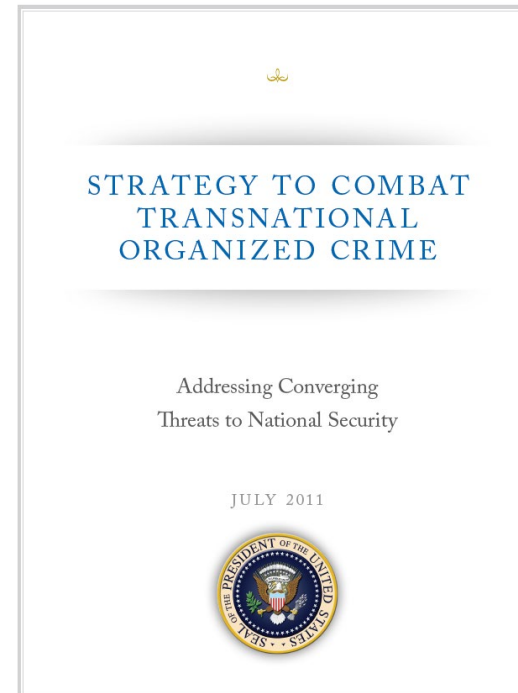
Transnational organized crime refers to those self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate transnationally for the purpose of obtaining power, influence, monetary and/or commercial gains, wholly or in part by illegal means, while protecting their activities through a pattern of corruption and/or violence, or while protecting their illegal activities through a transnational organizational structure and the exploitation of transnational commerce or communication mechanisms. There is no single structure under which transnational organized criminals operate; they vary from hierarchies to clans, networks, and cells, and may evolve to other structures. The crimes they commit also vary. Transnational organized criminals act conspiratorially in their criminal activities and possess certain characteristics which may include, but are not limited to:



perma.cc/YU6G-RU49

Definition

Transnational organized crime refers to those self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate transnationally for the purpose of **obtaining power**, influence, monetary and/or **commercial gains**, wholly or in part by **illegal means**, while protecting their activities through a pattern of **corruption and/or violence**, or while protecting their illegal activities through a transnational organizational structure and the exploitation of transnational commerce or communication mechanisms. There is no single structure under which transnational organized criminals operate; they vary from hierarchies to **clans, networks, and cells**, and may evolve to other structures. The crimes they commit also vary. Transnational organized criminals act **conspiratorially** in their criminal activities and possess certain characteristics which may include, but are not limited to:





Definition

"...an established, long-term group structure, a high degree of division of labour, a profit motive, a strongly hierarchical structure, internal and external isolation, the existence of effective enforcement mechanisms for internal group norms, as well as the willingness of the organisation to commit acts of violence and to gain influence on politics and the economy in order to defend and expand its position. Professionalism is then characteristic, from planning and logistics to the execution of the crime and the utilisation of the loot and legalisation of the proceeds. However, criminal organisations are also characterised by the ability to quickly and flexibly adapt their structures - which are regularly of an informal nature - to changing needs".



Swiss Federal Council ([BBl 1993 297](#))



Definition

"...an established, long-term group structure, a high degree of division of labour, a profit motive, a strongly hierarchical structure, internal and external isolation, the existence of effective enforcement mechanisms for internal group norms, as well as the willingness of the organisation to commit acts of violence and to gain influence on politics and the economy in order to defend and expand its position. Professionalism is then characteristic, from planning and logistics to the execution of the crime and the utilisation of the loot and legalisation of the proceeds. However, criminal organisations are also characterised by the ability to quickly and flexibly adapt their structures - which are regularly of an informal nature - to changing needs".



Swiss Federal Council ([BBl 1993 297](#))



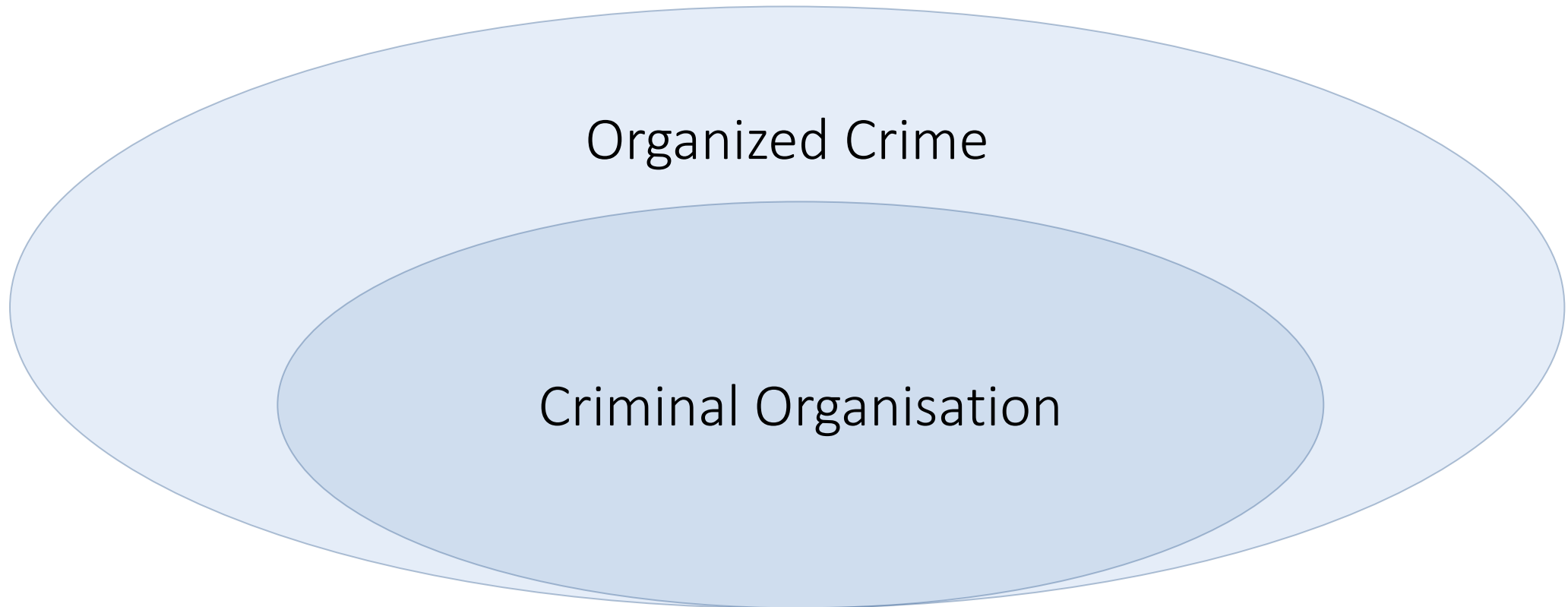
Definition

- Aiming for profit
- Legal and illegal means
- Violence/Intimidation
- Permanent institution
- Hierarchical
- Isolation ("omertà")
- Influence on politics/economy



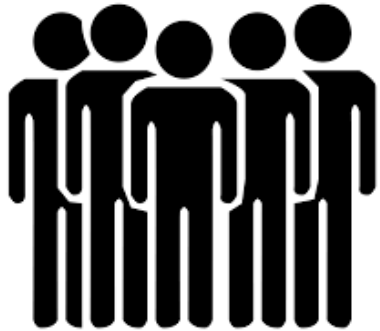


Definition

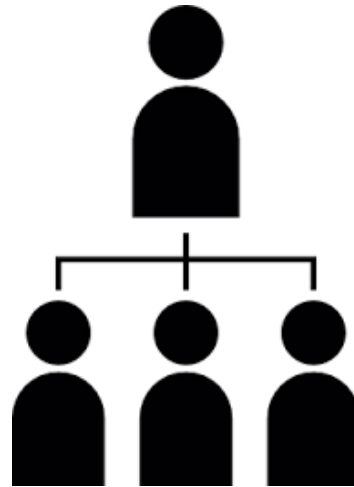




Definition



Gang, Conspiracy



Hierarchy



Network

Definition

- Mafia-style criminal organisations:
Cosa Nostra (Sicily), 'Ndrangheta (Calabria), Camorra (Campania), Sacra Corona Unita (Puglia):
Hierarchical, aim: profit
- Terroristic criminal organisations (Al-Qaida, Islamic State, FARC):
Networks/Cells, aim: political



Definition

- Mafia-style criminal organisations:
Cosa Nostra (Sicily), 'Ndrangheta (Calabria), Camorra (Campania), Sacra Corona Unita (Puglia):
Hierarchical, aim: profit
- Terroristic criminal organisations (Al-Qaïda, Islamic State, FARC):
Networks/Cells, aim: political

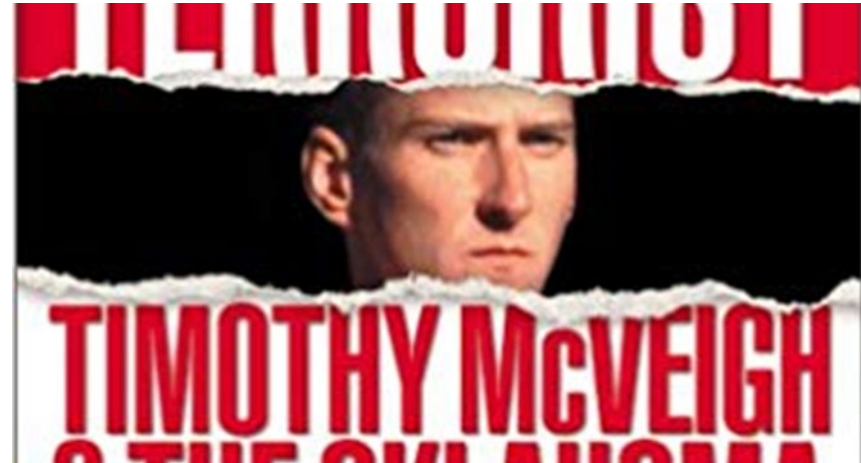


Flag used by Al Quaida fractions (Wikipedia)



Definition

- Terrorism does not necessarily have to take place in an organised network.





Index

I. Organized Crime

1. Definition

2. Empirics

II. Strategies

1. Prohibition

2. Proceeds

3. Prosecution

4. Police

Empirics

Is there organized crime in
Switzerland?



Umberto Pajarola, OC-prosecutor

Empirics

Is there organized crime in
Switzerland?



Meeting of suspected 'Ndrangheta
members, Frauenfeld/Switzerland



Empirics

- 11 October 2022: Belgian Citizen (35) arrested in Zürich
- Kidnapping, hostage-taking, large scale drug trafficking
- Member/supporter of criminal organization?



aargauerzeitung.ch

11 October 2022



Empirics

"extremely difficult ... to arrive at representative statements".



Mark Pieth, 1993

Empirics

"The Federal Office of Justice has commissioned a study on the threat ... Based on an extensive analysis of literature and ... in-depth interviews with police... hypotheses on... organized crime were developed... the study does not claim to be scientific... Nevertheless, increased vigilance is indicated."

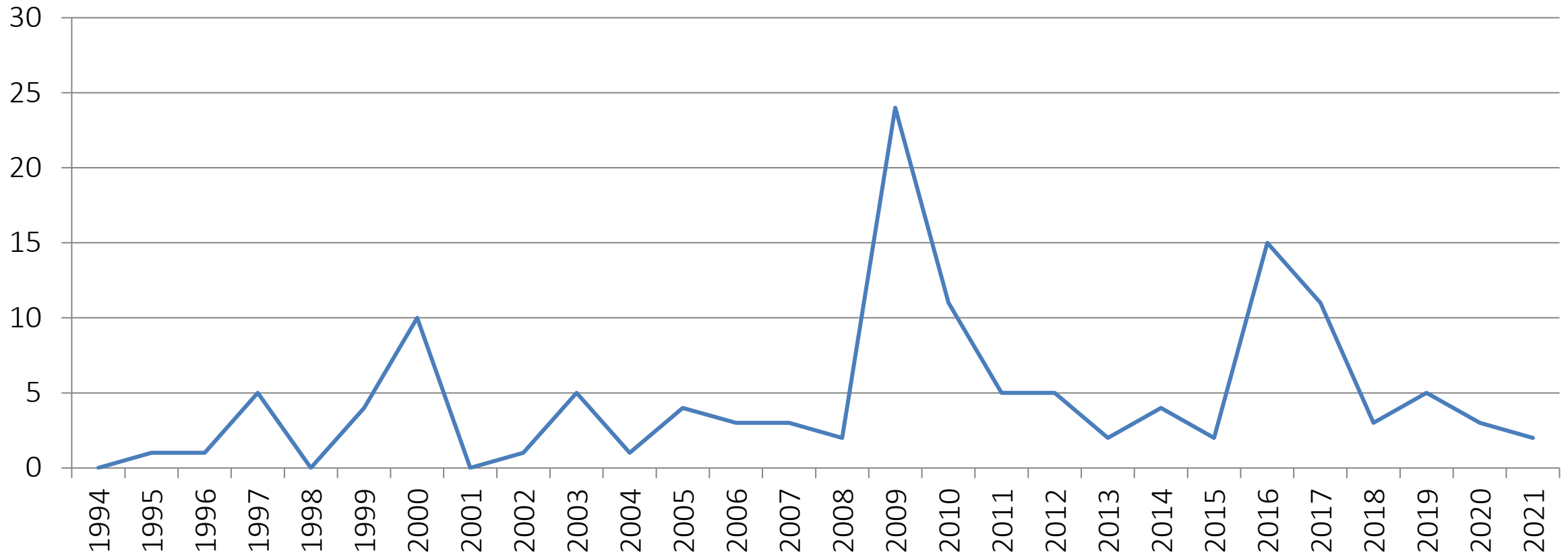


Swiss Federal Council
([BBI 1993 279 ff., 283](#))



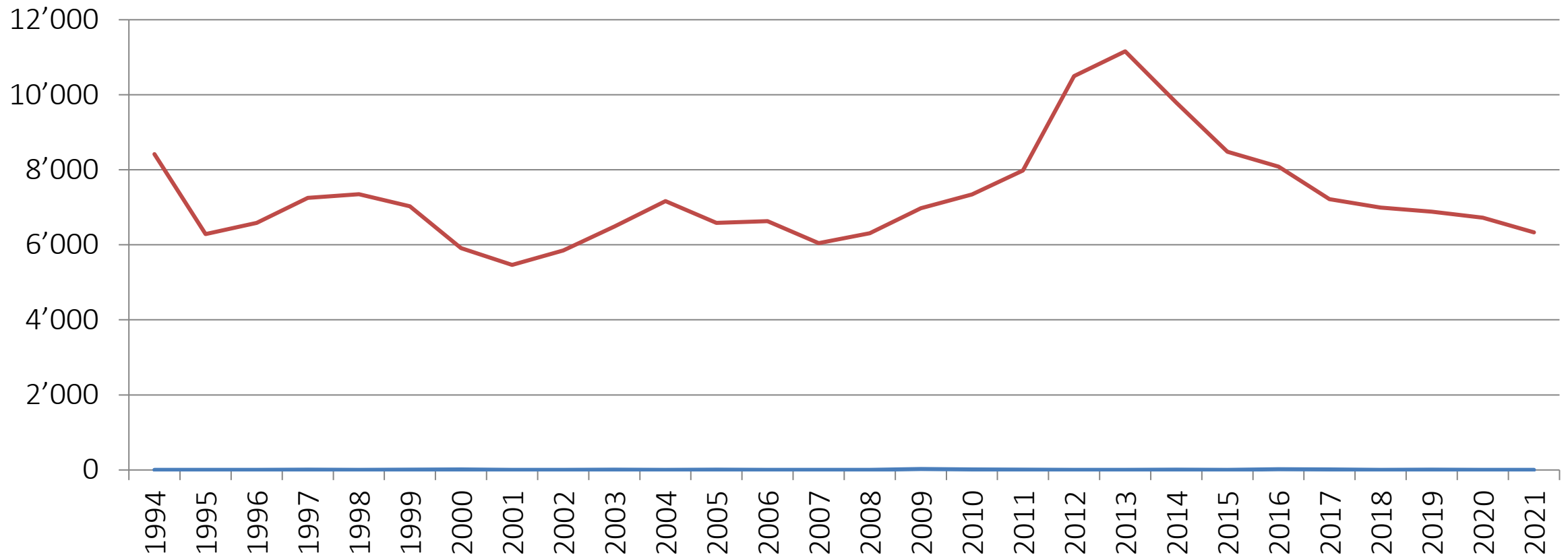
Art. 260^{ter} SCC – Criminal/Terrorist Organisation

Convictions



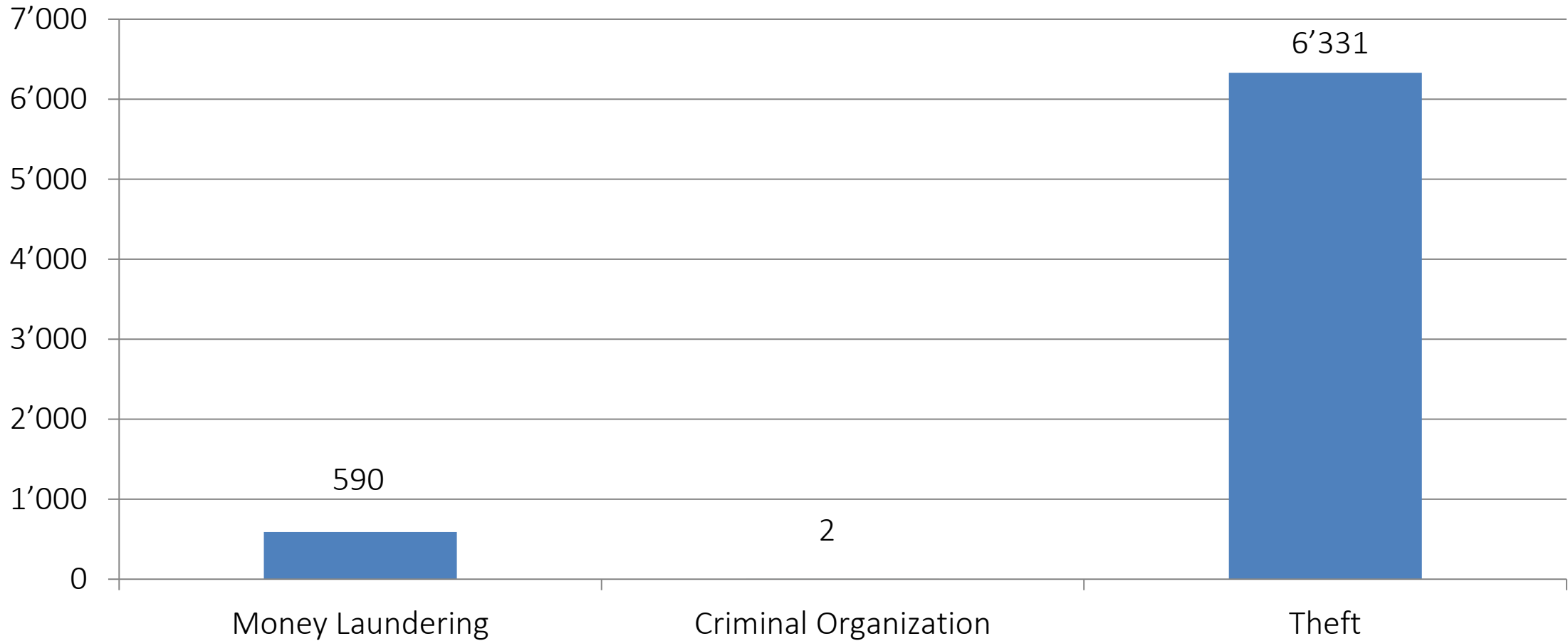
Art. 139 SCC – Theft

Convictions



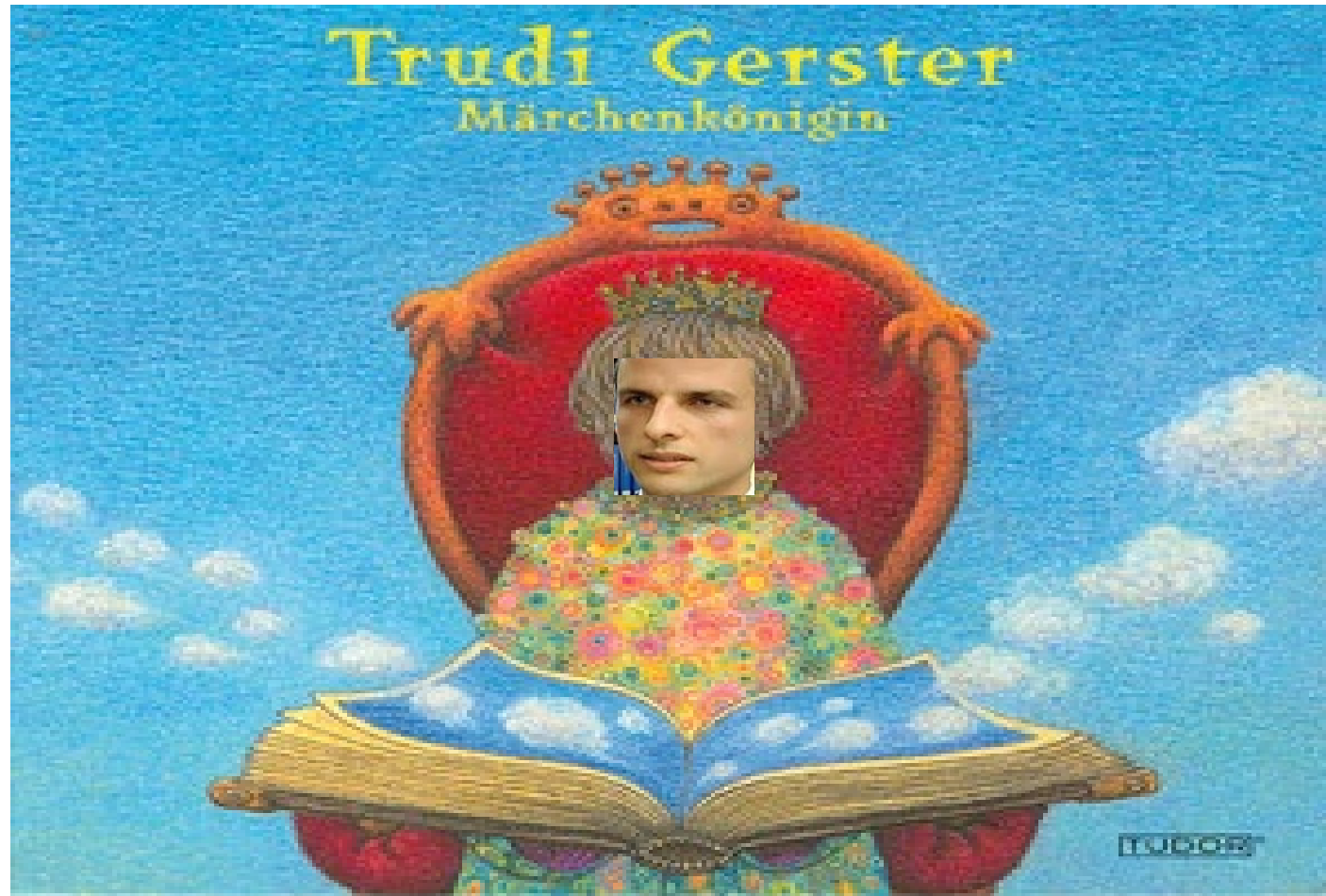


Convictions 2021





Empirics





Index

I. Organized Crime

1. Definition

2. Empirics

II. Strategies

1. Prohibition

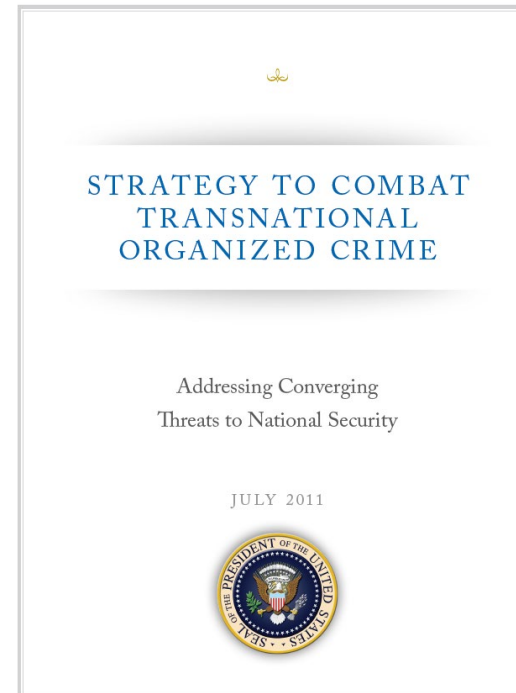
2. Proceeds

3. Prosecution

4. Police

Combating Organized Crime

- Strengthen Interdiction
- Protect the Financial System
- Strengthen Prosecution
- Build International Cooperation
- Strengthen Investigation
- Enhance Intelligence



perma.cc/YU6G-RU49



Index

I. Organized Crime

1. Definition
2. Empirics

II. Strategies

1. Prohibition
2. Proceeds
3. Prosecution
4. Police



Prohibition

Art. 139 ff. SCC

Crimes against property committed for gain and by gangs

Art. 182 SCC

Trafficking in human beings

Art. 260^{bis} SCC

Acts preparatory to the commission of an offence

Art. 260^{ter} SCC

Criminal and terrorist organisations

Art. 260^{quin.} SCC

Financing of terrorism

Art. 260^{sex.} SCC

Recruitment, training and travel to commit terrorist offences

Art. 275^{ter} SCC

Unlawful association

Art. 305^{bis} SCC

Money laundering

Art. 322^{ter} ff. SCC

Bribery

Art. 19 NarcAct

Trafficking in narcotics for gain and by gangs

Art. 69 SCC

Confiscation of dangerous goods

Art. 70 SCC

Confiscation of assets

Art. 72 SCC

Confiscation of assets of criminal organisation

Swissair 330

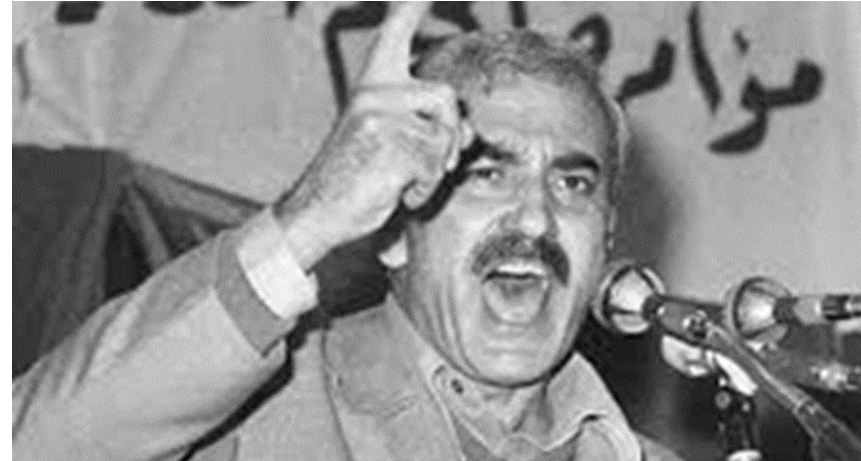
- 21 February 1970, noon, Swissair 330, Zürich to Tel Aviv.
- Bomb detonates in cargo compartment.
- Crew tries to turn around flight.
- CV-990 Coronado crashes in Würenlingen.
- 47 people die.





Swissair 330

- George Habash, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) claims responsibility.





Swissair 330

- Suspected assassins Sufian Radi Kaddoumi and Badawi Mousa Jawher identified by Federal Police but never arrested and tried.



Zarqa/Jordan

- 6 September 1970: PLFP hijack three planes (Swissair, TWA, BOAC) and have them land in Zarqa/Jordan.
- The passengers were released in exchange for imprisoned Palestinian activists
- The planes were blown up.





Terrorism in Switzerland

- Federal Council in over their head.
- 1995: Del Ponte, new prosecution
- 2000: Case dropped





Prohibition

- Switzerland has to act.
- How to combat organized crime through substantial criminal law?
- By extending criminal liability *ratione temporis* and *personae*.



Federal Criminal Court, Bellinzona



Prohibition



Organisation



Offender



Aider
Abettor
Accomplice



Prohibition



← Art. 260^{bis} SCC – Acts preparatory to offence



Art. 260^{bis} SCC – Acts preparatory to offence

¹ Any person who, in accordance with a plan, carries out specific technical or organisational measures, the nature and extent of which indicate that the offender intends to commit any of the offences listed below shall be liable to a custodial sentence not exceeding five years or to a monetary penalty:

- a. intentional homicide (Art. 111);
- b. murder (Art. 112);
- c. serious assault (Art. 122
- ...
- j. war crimes (Art. 264c–264h).

² If the offender, of his own volition, does not complete the preparatory act, he is not liable to any penalty.

³ It is also an offence for any person to carry out a preparatory act abroad, provided it was intended to commit the offences in Switzerland. Article 3 paragraph 2 applies.



Federal Criminal Court, Bellinzona



Art. 260^{bis} SCC – Acts preparatory to offence

¹ Any person who, in accordance with a plan, carries out specific technical or organisational measures, the nature and extent of which indicate that the offender intends to commit any of the offences listed below shall be liable to a custodial sentence not exceeding five years or to a monetary penalty:

- a. intentional homicide (Art. 111);
- b. murder (Art. 112);
- c. serious assault (Art. 122
- ...
- j. war crimes (Art. 264c–264h).

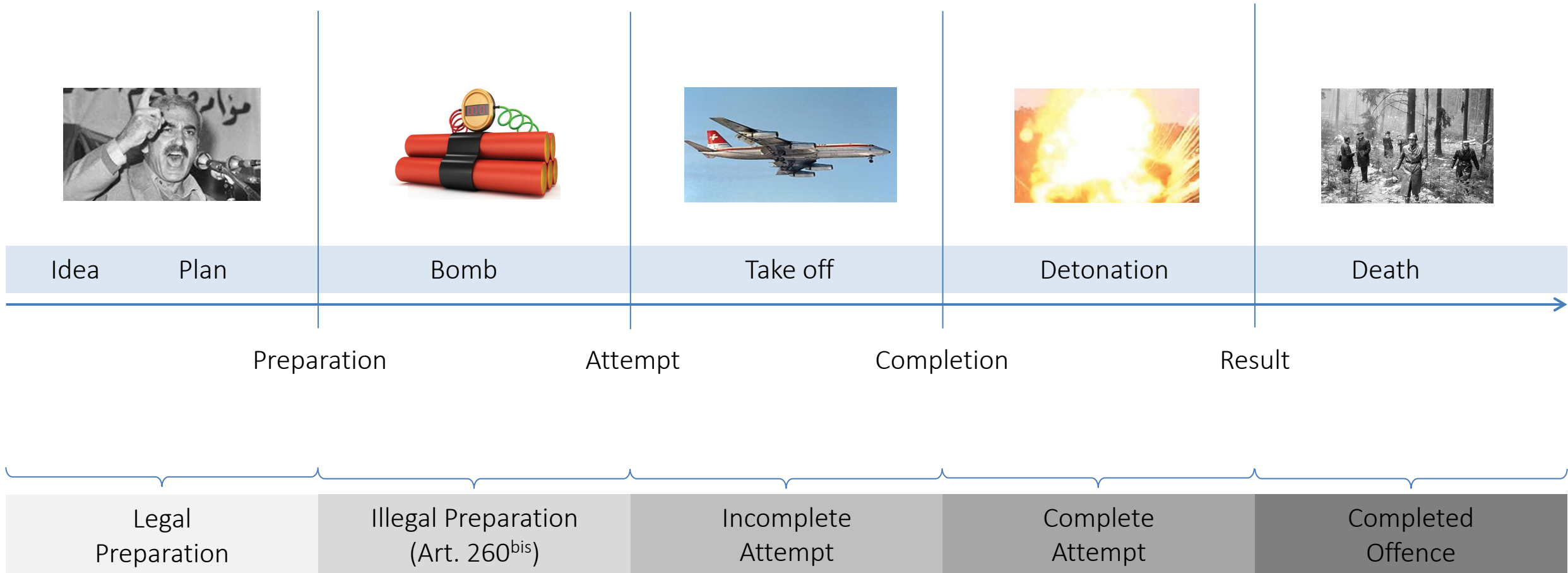
² If the offender, of his own volition, does not complete the preparatory act, he is not liable to any penalty.

³ It is also an offence for any person to carry out a preparatory act abroad, provided it was intended to commit the offences in Switzerland. Article 3 paragraph 2 applies.

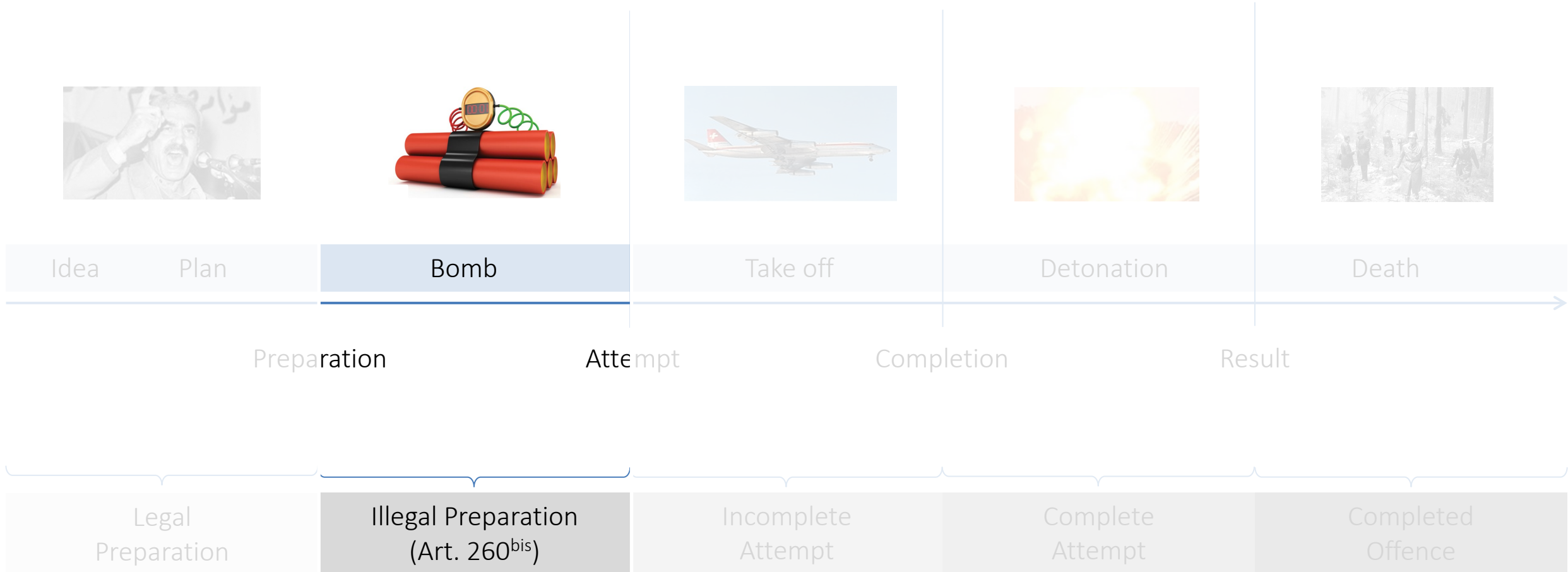


Federal Criminal Court, Bellinzona

Prohibition



Prohibition





Prohibition



Art. 260^{ter} SCC
Criminal or terrorist
organisation





Art. 260^{ter} SCC – Criminal or terrorist organisation

¹ Any person who:

a. participates in an organisation which pursues the objective of:

1. committing violent felonies or securing a financial gain by criminal means, or
2. committing violent felonies aimed at intimidating the population or coercing a State... to act or refrain from acting; or who

b. supports such an organisation in its activities.

shall be liable to a custodial sentence not exceeding ten years or to a monetary penalty.

² Paragraph 1 letter b does not apply to humanitarian services...

³ If the offender exercises a decisive influence within the organisation, ...liable to a custodial sentence of not less than three years.

⁴ The court (can) mitigate the penalty imposed... if the offender makes an effort to foil the activities of the organisation...





Art. 260^{ter} SCC – Criminal or terrorist organisation

¹ Any person who:

a. participates in an organisation which pursues the objective of:

1. committing violent felonies or securing a financial gain by criminal means, or
2. committing violent felonies aimed at intimidating the population or coercing a State... to act or refrain from acting; or who

b. supports such an organisation in its activities.

shall be liable to a custodial sentence not exceeding ten years or to a monetary penalty.

² Paragraph 1 letter b does not apply to humanitarian services...

³ If the offender exercises a decisive influence within the organisation, ...liable to a custodial sentence of not less than three years.

⁴ The court (can) mitigate the penalty imposed... if the offender makes an effort to foil the activities of the organisation...





Index

I. Organized Crime

1. Definition

2. Empirics

II. Strategies

1. Prohibition

2. Proceeds

3. Prosecution

4. Police



Proceeds

Art. 139 ff. SCC	Crimes against property committed for gain and by gangs
Art. 182 SCC	Trafficking in human beings
Art. 260 ^{bis} SCC	Acts preparatory to the commission of an offence
Art. 260 ^{ter} SCC	Criminal and terrorist organisations
Art. 260 ^{quin.} SCC	Financing of terrorism
Art. 260 ^{sex.} SCC	Recruitment, training and travel to commit terrorist offences
Art. 275 ^{ter} SCC	Unlawful association
Art. 305^{bis} SCC	Money laundering
Art. 322 ^{ter} ff. SCC	Bribery
Art. 19 NarcAct	Trafficking in narcotics for gain and by gangs
Art. 69 SCC	Confiscation of dangerous goods
Art. 70 SCC	Confiscation of assets
Art. 72 SCC	Confiscation of assets of criminal organisation

Pizza Connection

- 1980s: Morphine base from Turkey processed into heroin in Sicily.
- Heroin shipped/sold in the USA
- Money collected in Mafia-controlled pizzerias in Queens/New York





Pizza Connection

- 40 Mio in cash ("Narcodollari")
transferred to Swiss bank accounts





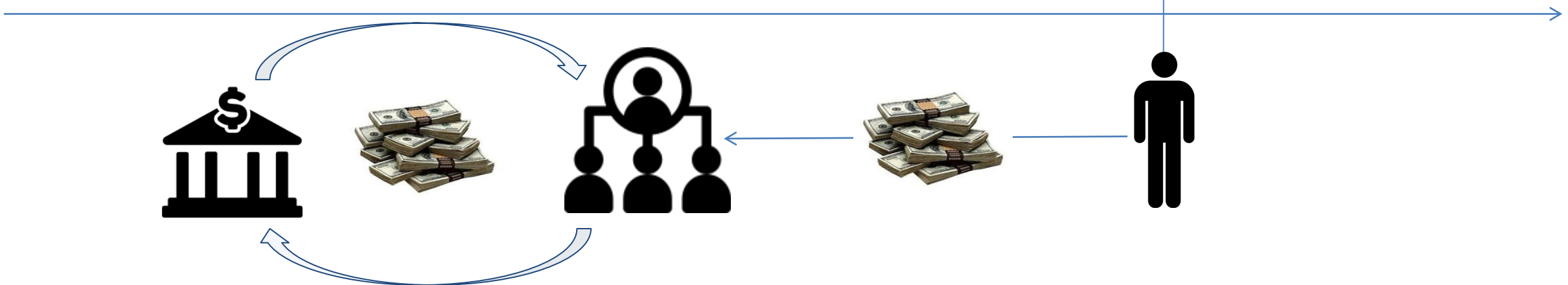
Lebanon Connection

- 1980s: Lebanese-Turkish drug trafficking organisation transfers CHF 1.4 billion to Switzerland
- Credit Suisse, UBS provide services
- Recipient of the drug money: Shakarchi Trading AG, Board of Directors Hans W. Kopp.



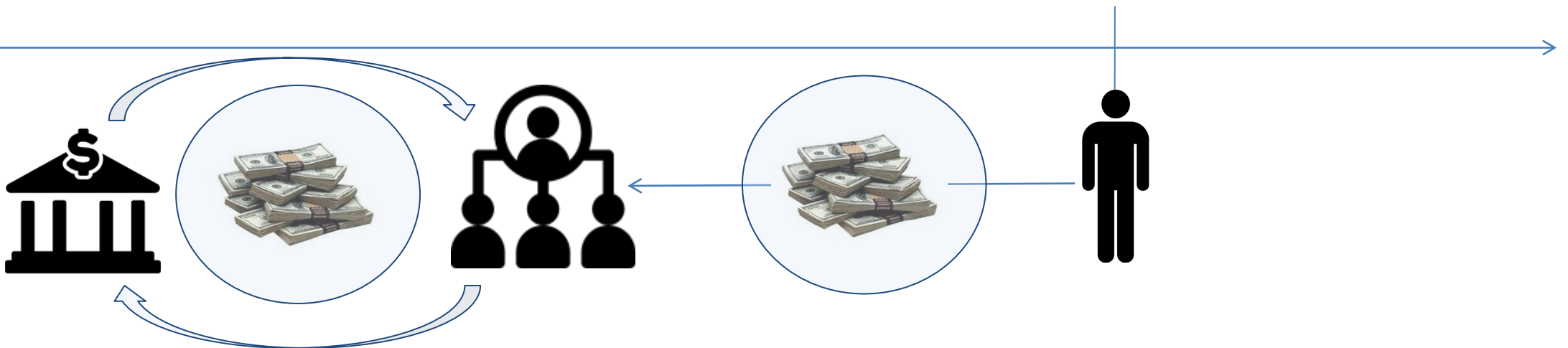


Proceeds





Proceeds



Art. 305^{bis} SCC – Money Laundering

1. Any person who carries out an act that is aimed at frustrating the identification of the origin, the tracing or the forfeiture of assets which he knows or must assume originate from a felony or aggravated tax misdemeanour shall be liable to a custodial sentence not exceeding three years or to a monetary penalty.

1^{bis} An aggravated tax misdemeanour... tax exceeds 300 000 francs.

2. In serious cases, the penalty is a custodial sentence not exceeding five years or a monetary penalty. A custodial sentence is combined with a monetary penalty not exceeding 500 daily penalty units.³⁵⁴

A serious case is constituted, in particular, where the offender:

- a. acts as a member of a criminal or terrorist organisation;
- b. acts as a member of a group ... or
- c. achieves substantial profit through commercial money laundering.

3. The offender is also liable to the foregoing penalties where the main offence was committed abroad...



Art. 305^{bis} SCC – Money Laundering

1. Any person who carries out an act that is aimed at frustrating the identification of the origin, the tracing or the forfeiture of assets which he knows or must assume originate from a felony or aggravated tax misdemeanour shall be liable to a custodial sentence not exceeding three years or to a monetary penalty.

1^{bis} An aggravated tax misdemeanour... tax exceeds 300 000 francs.

2. In serious cases, the penalty is a custodial sentence not exceeding five years or a monetary penalty. A custodial sentence is combined with a monetary penalty not exceeding 500 daily penalty units.³⁵⁴

A serious case is constituted, in particular, where the offender:

- a. acts as a member of a criminal or terrorist organisation;
- b. acts as a member of a group ... or
- c. achieves substantial profit through commercial money laundering.

3. The offender is also liable to the foregoing penalties where the main offence was committed abroad...



Money Laundering

"Switzerland also wanted to get rid of the fatal reputation of helping the gangsters of this world to secure their loot with its financial institutions"



Mark Pieth



Credit Suisse

- Gang of former Bulgarian professional wrestlers were trafficking cocaine.
- Credit Suisse was fined CHF 2 mio for money laundering, CHF 12 mio confiscated, CHF 19 mio restitution.



Bundesstrafgericht, 27.06.2022 ([SK.2020.62](#))



Index

I. Organized Crime

1. Definition

2. Empirics

II. Strategies

1. Prohibition

2. Proceeds

3. Prosecution

4. Police



Prosecution

Criminal Justice Authorities

- Federal jurisdiction for organized crime
- Federal jurisdiction for terrorist offences
- International mutual legal Assistance

Coercive Measures

- Seizure of Assets/Objects
- Secret surveillance Communication/Banking
- Undercover investigation

Special Procedures

- Penal order proceedings
- Abreviated proceedings
- Crown Witness



Attorney General, Stefan Blättler



Prosecution

Criminal Justice Authorities

- Federal jurisdiction for organized crime
- Federal jurisdiction for terrorist offences
- International mutual legal Assistance

Coercive Measures

- Seizure of Assets/Objects
- Secret surveillance Communication/Banking
- Undercover investigation

Special Procedures

- Penal order proceedings
- Abreviated proceedings
- Crown Witness



Federal Criminal Court, Bellinzona



Prosecution

Criminal Justice Authorities

- Federal jurisdiction for organized crime
- Federal jurisdiction for terrorist offences
- International mutual legal Assistance

Coercive Measures

- Seizure of Assets/Objects
- Secret surveillance Communication/Banking
- Undercover investigation

Special Procedures

- Penal order proceedings
- Abbreviated proceedings
- Crown Witness



Kühne/Rütsche, GovWare, AJP 2019, 350 ff.



Prosecution

«Undercover investigations are indispensable in the fight against organized crime», Federal Council (2003)



Mark Kennedy, aka Mark Stone
[Confessions of an Undercover Cop](#)



Prosecution



Prevention
(Policing)

Retribution
(Prosecution)





Prosecution



Art. 260^{bis} SCC – Acts preparatory

Retribution
(Prosecution)



Art. 260^{ter} SCC
Criminal or terrorist
organisation





Prosecution



Prevention
(Policing)

Retribution
(Prosecution)

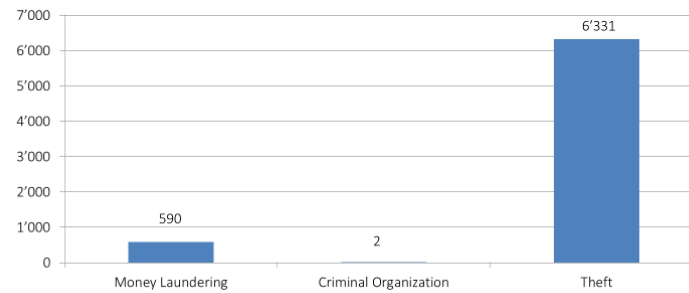




Prosecution



Convictions 2021



Prevention
(Policing)





Prosecution

Criminal Justice Authorities

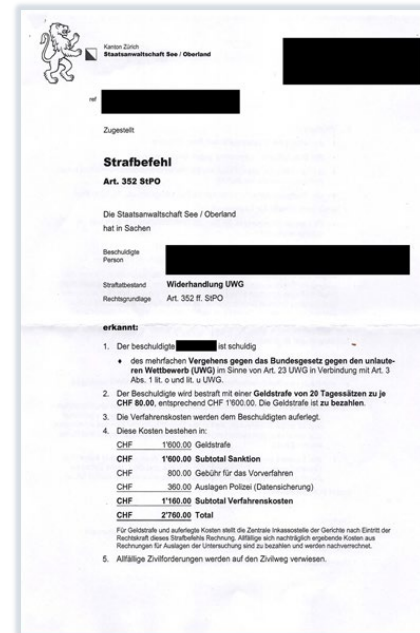
- Federal jurisdiction for organized crime
- Federal jurisdiction for terrorist offences
- International mutual legal Assistance

Coercive Measures

- Seizure of Assets/Objects
- Secret surveillance Communication/Banking
- Undercover investigation

Special Procedures

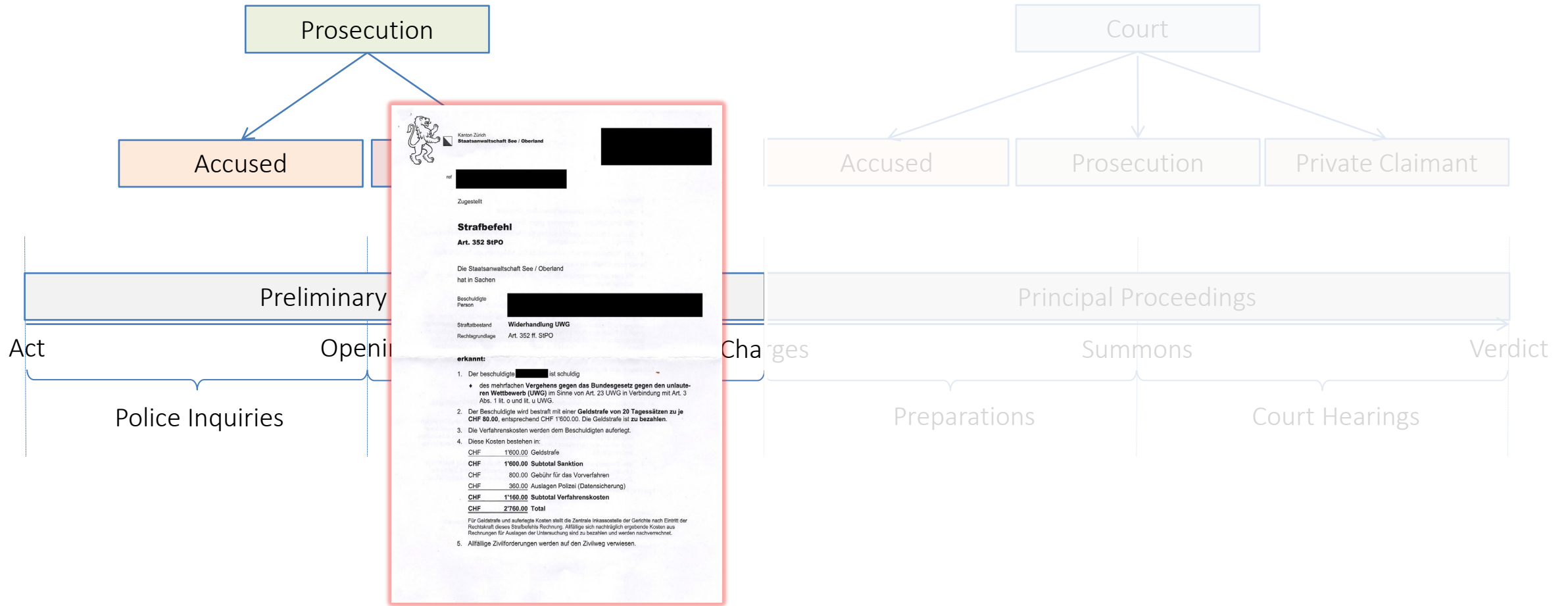
- Penal order proceedings
- Abreviated proceedings
- Crown Witness



[Thommen, penal orders](#)



Prosecution





Prosecution

- Guilty Plea
- Plea Bargain
 - Charge Bargain
 - Sentence Bargain
 - Fact Bargain





Prosecution



Prosecutor



Accused

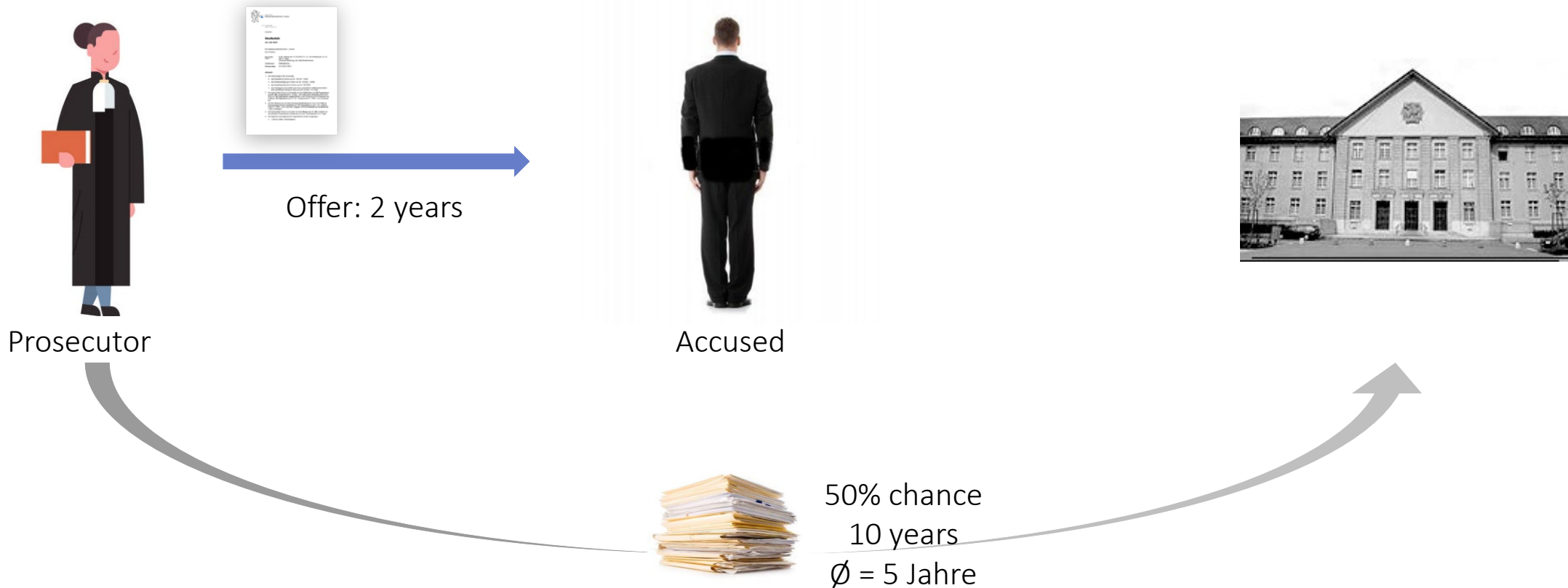


50% chance
10 years
 $\emptyset = 5$ Jahre





Prosecution



Prosecution

Criminal Justice Authorities

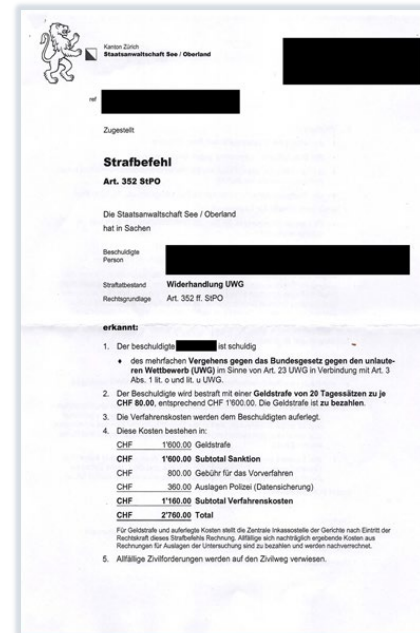
- Federal jurisdiction for organized crime
- Federal jurisdiction for terrorist offences
- International mutual legal Assistance

Coercive Measures

- Seizure of Assets/Objects
- Secret surveillance Communication/Banking
- Undercover investigation

Special Procedures

- Penal order proceedings
- Abreviated proceedings
- Crown Witness



Thommen, penal orders



Prosecution

- USA/Italy: View crown witness as tool in the fight against organized crime
- Switzerland: no immunity for crown witnesses, but mitigation of sentence

KEY WITNESS' BROTHER ASSASSINATED IN AMSTERDAM

By Janene Pieters on March 29, 2018 - 10:06





Index

I. Organized Crime

1. Definition
2. Empirics

II. Strategies

1. Prohibition
2. Proceeds
3. Prosecution
4. Police



«Fiches» Scandal

- Between 1900-1990 Swiss federal and cantonal authorities have drawn up a large scale mass surveillance of the Swiss population.
- The Swiss Federal Police gathered over 900.000 secret files (fiches).
- After discovery federal police was put under supervision by Federal Council

Vorname: Max	Etern: Franz und Lina geb. Wildermuth	
Geburt: 15.5.1911	Heimat: Zürich	
Beruf: Schriftsteller & Architekt	Zivilstand: verh. mit Gertrud Anne Constance geb. Meyenburg	
Wohnort: Zürich, Bollackerstr. 265, Berzona TI		
Bemerkungen: Pass Nr. 577238/410 1.Karte		
Akten	Datum	Gegenstand
C.8.10086	27.8.48	v.Dep.Agentur: Reiste am 23.8.48 nach Polen zur Teilnahme am Weltkongress der Intellektuellen für die Sache des Friedens. Fa/F20
	25.9.48	von Pol.Insp.BS; Bericht betr. den "Weltkongress der Intellektuellen für Frieden". Nach Aussagen von Prof BIRCHLER E.T.H. Zürich ist F. vorzeitig abgereist. H/Fa/H/43
C.16.10055	31.8.49	v.Pol.Insp.Basel. Bericht über die 'Schweizerisch-Deutsche Kultur-Vereinigung', hervorgegangen aus 'Freies Deutschland'; hatte anfänglich Linkskurs, soll aber angebl. seit 1946 keine politischen Tendenzen mehr verfolgen. Mehrere prominente Kommunisten gehören dem Vorstand an. Auch F. ist Mitglied des Vorstandes. Die Vereinigung soll in Auflösung begriffen sein. H/Fa/N/az
-----	14.6.50	v.Dr.Balsiger. F. nahm am kommunist. 'Weltfriedenskongress' 1948 in Breslau teil.
C.2.13356	28.8.51	aus 'Vorwärts' v. 20.8.51, Nr. 190. Artikel "Kunst und Politik". Es wird darauf hingewiesen, dass F. aus den 'Partisans de la paix' ausgetreten sei, wieder bürgerlich geworden sei und demnächst mit einem USA-Stipendium eine 6 monatige

Fiche on Max Frisch (wikipedia)



Police



Prevention
(Policing)

Retribution
(Prosecution)

Judicial Police
(Investigation)





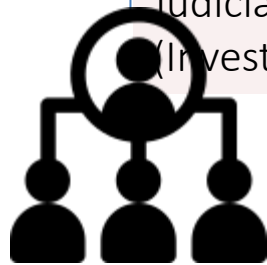
Police



Prevention
(Policing)

Retribution
(Prosecution)

Judicial Police
(Investigation)





Police



Prevention
(Policing)

Retribution
(Prosecution)

Police Investigation





Police

- 1997 Law on domestic safety
- 2003 Law on undercover Investigation
- 2011 Law on Witness Protection
- 2014 Cantonal Police Law/Zürich
- 2016 Law on Intelligence
- 2020 Police Law to Combat Terrorism



Federal Intelligence Service



Police

- 1997 Law on domestic safety
- 2003 Law on undercover Investigation
- 2011 Law on Witness Protection
- 2014 Cantonal Police Law/Zürich
- 2016 Law on Intelligence
- 2020 Police Law to Combat Terrorism



Federal Intelligence Service



Police

- Duty to report/Curfews
- No-Contact Orders
- Exclusion (Perimeter Ban)
- Prohibition to leave the country
- House arrest
- Tracking/localization devices
- Detention for deportation
- Violation up to 3 years imprisonment



Federal Law on Police Measures to Combat
Terrorism (PMT) - 25 September 2020



«Fiches» Scandal

- 30 years after the „Swiss Watergate“ the Swiss population is no longer sceptical of Secret Surveillance.
- Almost 60% of the electorate accepted the new police law on combatting terrorism.

Vorname: Max	Etern: Franz und Lina geb. Wildermuth	
Geburt: 15.5.1911	Heimat: Zürich	
Beruf: Schriftsteller & Architekt	Zivilstand: verh. mit Gertrud Anne Constance geb. Meyenburg	
Wohnort: Zürich, Bollikerstr. 265, Berzona TI		
Bemerkungen: Pass Nr. 577238/410		1.Karte
Akten	Datum	Gegenstand
C.8.10086	27.8.48	v.Dep.Agentur: Reiste am 23.8.48 nach Polen zur Teilnahme am Weltkongress der Intellektuellen für die Sache des Friedens. Fa/F20
	25.9.48	von Pol.Insp.BS; Bericht betr. den "Weltkongress der Intellektuellen für Frieden". Nach Aussagen von Prof BIRCHLER E.T.H. Zürich ist F. vorzeitig abgereist. H/Fa/H/43
C.16.10055	31.8.49	v.Pol.Insp.Basel. Bericht über die 'Schweizerisch-Deutsche Kultur-Vereinigung', hervorgegangen aus 'Freies Deutschland'; hatte anfänglich Linkskurs, soll aber angebl. seit 1946 keine politischen Tendenzen mehr verfolgen. Mehrere prominente Kommunisten gehören dem Vorstand an. Auch F. ist Mitglied des Vorstandes. Die Vereinigung soll in Auflösung begriffen sein. H/Fa/N/az
-----	14.6.50	v.Dr.Balsiger. F. nahm am kommunist. 'Weltfriedenskongress' 1948 in Breslau teil.
C.2.13356	28.8.51	aus 'Vorwärts' v. 20.8.51, Nr. 190. Artikel "Kunst und Politik". Es wird darauf hingewiesen, dass F. aus den 'Partisans de la paix' ausgetreten sei, wieder bürgerlich geworden sei und demnächst mit einem USA-Stipendium eine 6 monatige

Fiche on Max Frisch (wikipedia)



Summary

- I. Organized Crime
 1. Definition
 2. Empirics

- II. Strategies
 1. Prohibition
 2. Proceeds
 3. Prosecution
 4. Police



Summary



Prevention
(Policing)

Retribution
(Prosecution)

Judicial Police
(Investigation)





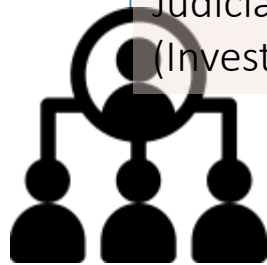
Summary



Prevention
(Policing)

Retribution
(Prosecution)

Judicial Police
(Investigation)





Istanbul

- Why was the police allowed to monitor the online search activities?
- Is boarding a plane the first step to support a terrorist organization?
- Why wasn't I arrested?





Istanbul

- Corrupt bargain. For a very uncertain promise of more safety we are ready to trade a very certain loss of civil liberties.





Universität
Zürich^{UZH}

Strategies to Combat Transnational Organized Crime

Prof. Dr. Marc Thommen
University of Zürich