



THE MANAGEMENT CENTER – CENTAR ZA MENADŽMENT

Project Sava

Project title:

Anti-organized crime policy training

Terms of reference

The societal need for the project

Organised crime is arguably the greatest problem in Serbia at the moment, and thus naturally also one of the first proclaimed priorities for the new Serbian Government to tackle.

The main aim of the project

The aim of this project is educational. It is designed as a form of systematic training of young professionals who will attain the required knowledge in anti-organized crime policy, and develop the corresponding skills in the area of anti-organized crime.

Who will be trained

The main audience for this course are policy makers, judges, magistrates, prosecutors, attorneys at law and police professionals. Places filled by an open competition and decisions on acceptance to the course will be made solely on the merit-based criteria.

The content of the training

The course will equip the participants with skills and understanding of the social, economic and political environment in the region, which generates the key features of the context of fighting organized crime. The training of the initial group of participants in the course will take the form of weekly meetings at the Management Center, for lectures and workshops. There will be 40 weeks of effective teaching during the annual course, each week consisting of 2,5 contact hours with each participant. The format of the lectures will be such as to allow an even distribution between formal teaching and interactive workshops and simulations. Lectures, delivered by experts from abroad, Serbia and Montenegro, will be followed by round table discussions, and the participants will be encouraged to engage in teamwork. The formation, in the course of the first year of the project, of an Expert Board

that will coordinate the implementation of the Anti-Organised Crime Platform with the relevant ministries in the Serbian government.

The curriculum

The curriculum on a month-by-month basis will be the following:

September 2002 (5 sessions): Introduction: Issues of internal security versus external security/insecurity. The role of crime and its links with other threats to security in general. Crime as a social deviation. Sociological theories of crime. Classifications of crime: street crime and white-collar crime. Organised crime in its colloquial meanings and in its real meaning: Organisation as an entity as a defining element of organised crime, rather than the mere organised manner of commission of offences. Theories of causation of crime: the concept of relative deprivation (left criminology), and the concept of illegitimate jockeying (right-centre criminology).

October 2002 (5 sessions): The roots of organised crime: historical and conceptual. Links between organised crime and street crime. Organised crime and white-collar crime. Organised crime as an industry. Connections between criminal organisations and legitimate businesses

November 2002 (4 sessions): Criminal organisations in the US and Europe. Criminal organisations in Asia. The emergence of organised crime in Eastern Europe. "Russian Mafia" as a symbol of the new type of criminal organisation.

December 2002 (4 sessions): Methods of policing: introductory considerations. Military policing and community policing: concrete experiences in Europe (Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy). Detection in the police work: Specific problems. Police statistics and the evaluation of police effectiveness.

January 2003 (4 sessions): Special features of policing organised crime. Specialised police forces and their lines of responsibility. Prime Ministerial and Parliamentary control of anti-corruption special police forces. Experiences with specialised anti-organised crime police in central European countries: Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary.

February 2003 (4 sessions): Criminal judiciary and organised crime. Yugoslav federal criminal legislation in light of anti-organised crime policy, Montenegrin Criminal Code, Serbian Criminal Code. The ongoing reform and consolidation process in the criminal legislation in light of the threat of organised crime.

March 2003 (2 sessions): The criminal prosecution for organised crime-related offences. Organisation and the operational principles in the Public Prosecutor's Office

April 2003 (3 sessions): Social policy and organised crime. Welfare policies and criminal recruitment. The "justice model of corrections" as a method of fighting organised crime and its limitations.

May 2003 (5 sessions): The international and regional aspects of the rise in organised crime. The impact of organised crime on consular relations between neighbouring countries. Stereotypes of the “Balkans” in light of the images created by crime. Crime as an item on the agenda of regional integration and globalisation. Organised crime as an ingredient of regional insecurity: a discussion.

June 2003 (5 sessions): Organised crime and terrorism: conceptual, historical and organisational links. The rise in terrorism and the rise in organised crime: a discussion. Terrorism and warfare: How can they be viewed in light of the facts about organised crime learned so far? The industry of terror and its impact on regional peace and cooperation: the role of criminals, and the role of “revolutionaries”. Concluding discussions about the current links between terrorism and organised crime.

Target population(s) and estimate of the number of people who will benefit from the project:

1. Policy makers
2. Magistrates, judges and prosecutors;
3. Defence attorneys
4. The police profession
5. The media

Time-scale of the project:

Duration: One year. June 2002 until June 2003.

Place where the project will be carried out:

Beograd, Serbia.