



6 – 9 September 2023, Florence

**EUROCRIM2023**

23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology

THE RENAISSANCE OF EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGY

## **Book of Abstracts**

**EUROCRIM 2023**

**Florence Conference**

***23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology***

***The Renaissance of  
European Criminology***

is the concept of justice in Generative Justice?

Chair:

**Fergus McNeill**, University of Glasgow

Discussants:

**Beth Weaver**, University of Strathclyde

**Mary Corcoran**, Keele University

**Gill Buck**, University of Chester

**Sergio Grossi**, Complutense University of Madrid

**Lisa White**, Liverpool John Moores University

**Paula Harriott**, Prison Reform Trust

**Shadd Maruna**, Queens University Belfast

### 308. Prevention and intervention methods of organized crime

Topic 2: Types of Offending/Organized Crime

Paper Session

9:30 to 10:45 am

*Educatório Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno*

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Chair:

**Skirmantas Bikelis**, LCSS Law Institute

Participants:

Novel Support for British Police to tackle Serious and Organised Crime: the GAIN Network case *Cristina Silvestri*, Liverpool John Moores University

This research assessed the structure and operative efforts of a novel UK's collaborative policing support named Government Agency Intelligence Network (GAIN), who share intelligence and manage joint work with diverse partners to tackle Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) and criminal activities. The purpose was to investigate risk and benefits and the impact of these new arrangements gathering data via semi-structured interview online and two surveys employing a case study approach, answering the question: In the modern era, the police no longer have monopoly control of crime-fighting; therefore, to what extent does British policing engage with partners to prevent and detect serious organised crime? A case study of the GAIN network. The literature explored globalisation and its connection with international SOC, emphasising on the social features that contributed to the creation of joint support organisations in response to that phenomenon, exploring how relationships between actors are affected during a partnership. The study has emphasised that the police must pay constant awareness to environmental and social changes as they affect crime and criminal behaviour, especially if they want to adequately counter these obstacles benefitting all available resources. According to the findings of this study, the police still have nearly complete control over crime-fighting policy and practise from the standpoint of SOC. GAIN is apparently beneficial for policing, but its benefits to policing's partners are less definite. Based on the GAIN experience, police maintain leadership roles and direct partnerships, limiting stakeholders' opportunities to influence or acquire substantial influence. Goals remain overly narrow, and opportunities to think about policing challenges (in this case, serious and organised crime) in new ways are missed.

Interventions on Preventing and Reducing Individual's Involvement in Organized Crime: A Systematic Review *Erin Boertien*, NSCR; *Quang Nguyen*, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; *Sjoukje van Deuren*, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; *Veroni Eichelsheim*, Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement; *Arjan Blokland*, NSCR

Involvement in organized crime (OC) is a cause of growing societal concern as it thwarts individuals from reaching conventional goals, aggravates the seriousness of their criminal behavior, and complicates their return to a crime-free life. Therefore, governments increasingly invest money and effort to prevent individuals from joining OC in the first place. The current study

involves a systematic review to gain more insight into the current scientific knowledge of (the effectiveness of) interventions targeting OC involvement. The following research questions are addressed: Which risk and protective factors are targeted by the interventions? What is known about the effectiveness of these interventions, and which elements of the intervention contribute to that effectiveness? This study conducted a comprehensive literature search and a screening process to identify studies meeting the selection criteria. The most substantive inclusion criteria were that an included study must describe an intervention that focused on 1) reducing OC involvement, 2) the individual level, and 3) social support. Six primary databases were consulted (on 31 October 2022), resulting in 13,409 documents after removing duplicate studies. A title and abstract screening session in ASReview (machine learning program) resulted in 499 potentially relevant documents. Through citation chaining, 9 more documents were found. After a full-text screening round, 2 studies were finally included. In this presentation, the results of the systematic review will be discussed, specifically by looking at the risk and protective factors and the available information on the effectiveness and effective components of the interventions.

#### Prosecution of Money Laundering in Lithuania: The Purpose and The Reality *Skirmantas Bikelis*, LCSS Law Institute

The presentation shows the first results from the ongoing research "Money Laundering in the System of the Criminal Gains Control Strategies" (LEKOSTRA, funded by the Lithuanian Academic Council). It provides the analysis of all the judgements in the money laundering criminal cases passed in 2016-2021 in Lithuania. It uncovers the practice from different angles: what kinds of predicate offences generated the proceeds that were targeted by prosecution? Did the authorities detect and prosecute the predicate offences? How common is that prosecution targets the defendants that launder proceeds of their own crimes? How successful were the prosecutions for money laundering (what was the conviction rate), and had the sanctions imposed any significant impact on the defendants (in the context of the other sanctions imposed on them)? These questions build a base for the main research issue – is prosecution for money laundering indeed effective tool in the fight against organized crime?

The Procedural Management of Complex Investigation Procedures in the Phenomenon Area of Organized Crime - Results of a Process Analysis *Joachim Fassbender*, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei - Project OK 3.0; *Detlef Erny*, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei- Project OK 3.0; *Nele Eing*, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei - Project OK 3.0; *Christin Ovelhey*, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei - Project OK 3.0; *Maren Wegner*, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei - Project OK 3.0

The phenomenon of organized crime is a significant topic in German and European criminal policy as well as in public discourse. It poses an enormous threat to the state and society alike. Due to digitalization and globalization processes as well as changes in the social and legal framework, organized crime is subject to constant change, which poses immense challenges for law enforcement agencies. In this light, combating organized crime networks requires equally flexible and up-to-date law enforcement measures. This raises the question of the extent to which the legal framework can meet this requirement. The research project "Organized Crime 3.0 - Systematic and Comprehensive Analysis and Prospects for Combating Organized Crime in Germany" aims to systematically and comprehensively analyze the structures of criminal organizations. It, furthermore, intends to determine development dynamics and mechanisms of action to broaden our understanding of organized crime and to contribute to its containment. The presented modul of the joint project, which is located at the German Police University (DHPol), includes a holistic, comparative process analysis of the work and decision-making processes guiding the practice. Previous scope procedures

of organized crime were analyzed with the aim of identifying best-practice approaches, success-critical factors and needs for action. The sub-project is based on a triangulation of different empirical approaches from the perspective of law enforcement agencies, such as file analysis, interviews with investigative leader, and expert workshops. The findings are to serve as the basis for formulating guidelines that will enable police practice to combat organized crime in all its facets effectively and with legal certainty.

### 309. EUROC PANEL 9: Corporate harm, ecocide and corporate accountability

Topic 2: Types of Offending/White collar Crime, Organizational Crime, Corporate Crime, Financial Crime

Paper Session

9:30 to 10:45 am

*Educatório Fuligno: Floor ground floor / cloister entrance - Fuligno*  
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Chair:

*Elin Jönsson*, Department of Criminology, Stockholm University

Participants:

Branding Corporate Criminals *Mihailis Diamantis*, University of Iowa

Corporate punishment has a branding problem. Criminal sanctions should call out wrongdoing and condemn wrongdoers. In a world where generic corporate misconduct is a daily affair, conviction singles out truly contemptible practices from merely sharp, unproductive, or undesirable ones. In this way, criminal law gives victims the recognition they deserve, deters future wrongdoers who want to preserve their good name, and publicly reinforces society's most treasured values. Unfortunately, corporate punishment falls far short of all these communicative ambitions. For punishment to convey its intended message, society must be able to hear it. Corporate punishment is a fleeting affair diluted by civil and administrative alternatives, PR spin, and a frenetic media environment. In today's criminal justice system, it can be hard even to identify after the fact who the corporate criminals are. Unsurprisingly, corporations view criminal charges as inconvenient economic uncertainties and criminal fines as mere costs of doing business. Public perceptions have largely followed suit. Corporate criminal law could disrupt this perverse dynamic by adopting a new sanction that would "brand" corporate criminals. While the brand sanction could take many forms—different visual marks of varying size—this Article calls for, at a minimum, appending a criminal designation, (Ⓢ), to corporate felons' legal name and mandating its appearance on products and communications. This "corporate criminal brand" would stand as a 21st century corporate reimagining of its medieval corporal punishment namesake. Lawmakers rightly rejected physical brands on individual criminals long ago. The criminal justice landscape is different for corporations, who feel no pain and have no dignity. Unlike monetary fines, corporate criminal branding would unambiguously signal a corporation's criminal status to outside observers. By forcibly integrating corporations' criminal identity into their public image, criminal law might finally have a way to recognize victims and to strike at what corporations value most.

Ecocide and decolonial perceptions of justice *Marília de Nardin Budó*, Federal University of Santa Catarina (Brazil)

In 2019, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), for the first time, acknowledged the role of indigenous people as forest guardians because their knowledge and practices are decisive for climate resilience. From this starting point, this paper discusses the indigenous genocide in the Brazilian Amazon, and how it connects with the risks of global ecocide. Based on a range of documents that show how the indigenous genocide started by the European invaders is still in progress in contemporary Brazil, the paper discusses how capitalism and racism intersect to promote ecocide. While global capitalism devours nature to maximize profits, racism is a "dispositive" that orientates this destruction

towards those bodies and territories considered "disposable". The indigenous territories in Brazil are conflict zones, where original culture and knowledge are seen as barriers to development. The main contribution of this paper is to address the nexus genocide-ecocide linking it with epistemicide, or the disappearance of the ancient knowledge produced by those people whose bodies are being killed in the name of development. The relationship between humans and nature constructed through modern colonial rationality despises other epistemologies that challenge anthropocentrism as invalid knowledge. The final part of the paper discusses how international actors have developed the juridical concept of genocide from a white, northern, and western perspective, leaving aside the concept of cultural genocide. Therefore, the great perpetrators of tragedies against humans and nature are not prosecuted or convicted. Discussing environmental and criminal policies and the role played by the international courts to deal with ecocide demands an analysis on how modern rationality limits the imagination about the relationship between human and nature, and about justice, with the same methods with which it also limits the idea of what is valid knowledge.

The Promises of Social Responsibility: Insights from a Study of the National Contact Points *Elin Jönsson*, Department of Criminology, Stockholm University

In the last decades, increasing attention has been directed at the harmful impacts of business on society, e.g., human rights violations and environmental degradation. Following this, there has also been more interest in the potential of nonjudicial mechanisms to hold companies accountable and provide communities with access to remedy. This paper discusses these issues by focusing on one such mechanism: the National Contact Points (NCPs), government-embedded agencies formed under the framework of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Foregrounding the importance of representation and participation, it understands the NCPs as arenas for stakeholders to bring forth allegations of transnational corporate harm. Drawing on interviews and analysis of key documents, the paper seeks to explore stakeholders' experiences of the Swedish NCP. The findings trace stakeholders' expectations on companies – Swedish companies, and companies operating in Sweden – and, importantly, expectations on the NCP as a mechanism for holding companies accountable and access remedy. Focusing on experiences of a gap between these expectations and their fulfilment, the paper offers insights into the promises made in claims of corporate social responsibility, and the social realities where such promises appear difficult to keep. Keywords: Corporate harm; Nonjudicial Mechanisms; Corporate Social Responsibility; National Contact Point; OECD

Unearthed: Bauxite Mining in Jamaica as Ecocide *Tameka Samuels-Jones*, York University

Jamaica is internationally renowned for its vibrant tourism industry and potent Blue Mountain coffee. However, less well known is a primary Jamaican export that has become one of the mainstays of the island's economy - bauxite, the raw material from which aluminum is produced. Bauxite may not be as well-known as Jamaica's tourism or coffee, but it is more widely consumed globally. Despite aluminum's importance, the means by which this important mineral is obtained – mining, is fraught with problems and contradictions. Bauxite mining is an extractive industry which causes significant environmental harm. Mining operations entail sacrifice by residents and communities - especially those whose territories have been converted into mining concessions - as well as sacrificing the environment. Upstream to downstream, the bauxite mining industry evicts residents and communities from their land, pollutes water and air, destroys ecologies and demolishes crop areas. The lifecycle of mining leaves behind degraded territories and deadly pit sites, beginning prior to exploration and lasting long after the operation ends. These harms can never fully be accounted for, its victims are poorly remediated and the corporate perpetrators are usually unscathed. Behind the mosaic imagery of development through bauxite mining promoted by the Jamaican government