

Mechanisms for international cooperation in combating organized crime

Souadi Djilali ⁽¹⁾ Tayeb Sakhroui ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ University of khemis miliana Algeria
Laboratory of the legal system of
contracts and actions
d.souadi@univ-dbkm.dz

⁽²⁾ University of Algiers 03.affiliation Algeria
Laboratory of the legal system of
contracts and actions
tayeb_sakhroui@univ-alger3.dz

Received
25/12/2025

Accepted
13/03/2026

Published
31/10/2026

Abstract:

The international community is suffering from a serious and alarming phenomenon: the increasing growth of transnational organized crime gangs. These gangs have developed alarmingly, exploiting rapid technological advancements and the significant changes brought about by global political, economic, and cultural conditions. Even sophisticated international security agencies have been unable to pursue them or curb their power, given the dangers they now pose to all aspects of life.

The importance of this study lies in identifying the legal framework that regulates national efforts and international means used in combating organized crime, especially financial corruption and money laundering crimes of all kinds, and in knowing and understanding the international legal system applied to these crimes, methods of combating them, and effective and advanced procedures at

¹ - Souadi Djilali Tayeb Sakhroui

Mechanisms for international cooperation in combating organized crime

the local and international levels from an applied perspective, which contributes to identifying the seriousness of these crimes and working to combat them or at least reduce their effects on the countries of the world.

key words: Mechanisms. for international .cooperation. in combating. organized crim

introduction:

From this standpoint, organized crime in its various forms affects the financial stability and economic security of countries, starting from the collection of these funds and then their investment in banks, financial transactions, and investment in fictitious projects. Thus, financial institutions and banks in particular become a tool and channel for corrupt politicians and illegal business deals through their penetration of the economic circle and the business community, and thus they acquire the financial influence that allows them to determine development directions in service of their interests at the expense of national development.

The importance of this study lies in identifying the legal framework that regulates national efforts and international means used in combating organized crime, especially financial corruption and money laundering crimes of all kinds, and in knowing and understanding the international legal system applied to these crimes, methods of combating them, and effective and advanced procedures at the local and international levels from an applied perspective, which contributes to identifying the seriousness of these crimes and working to combat them or at least reduce their effects on the countries of the world.

The analysis of contemporary international cooperation mechanisms reveals a radical shift in crime prevention approaches, reflecting both theoretical advancements and practical necessities. This evolution demonstrates a clear progression from traditional reactive law enforcement models to comprehensive preventive

frameworks that integrate multiple dimensions of social, political, and technological intervention. An examination of current practices indicates that successful international cooperation initiatives are characterized by three distinct, though interconnected, strategic orientations. The social prevention strategy focuses on addressing the underlying conditions that contribute to criminal behavior, including poverty reduction, improved education, and job creation. This approach recognizes that sustainable crime prevention requires long-term investment in social infrastructure and human development, rather than relying solely on punitive measures.

1. The concept of international organized crime.

There has been much these are descriptive terms used by the public for a long list of crimes and deviant or criminal behaviors, and are used by those concerned in the field of combating crime at the local and international levels, without these terms having a specific and clear definition in many cases.¹ Understanding organized crime and being familiar with combating it.

The comparative legal method enabled determining the legal characteristics of international criminal law's sources as the central manifestation of international legal cooperation in the fight against transnational economic crimes. The authors used the theoretical modeling method to substantiate the existence of customary international law, general principles of law, and court decisions in the legal component of said cooperation, recognized by most countries' international treaties and decisions. The comprehensive analysis method allowed determining the actual content, main trends, and current state of international legal cooperation in the fight against crime. This method allowed the authors to identify legal, political, and economic factors that influence its implementation in the context of

¹ Awad Muhammad Yahya Yaish, *The Role of Legislation in Combating Crime from a Security Perspective (A Comparative Study)*, Modern University Books Publisher, Egypt, no edition, 2006, p. 8

Mechanisms for international cooperation in combating organized crime

globalization and the features of international law implementation on a national scale.¹

The increased social risk is the defining characteristic of transnational crime. This social (material) feature of the crime primarily determines its objective: to harm the public interest. First, transnational crimes are those whose commission or threat affects multiple countries (society as a whole). Second, their characteristics or the measures taken to combat them should be included in or binding on international conventions. Transnational crime also has a territorial character, as stipulated in international agreements that define the scope of cooperation between states in;² . Or it was committed in one country, but its grave consequences occurred in another country³ .

Understanding organized crime and being familiar with all its aspects requires defining it first, with the aim of identifying its most important characteristics, and then finding the most effective means to combat it.⁴

1.1. Definition of organized crime

Organized crime, like terrorism, has no precise or agreed-upon.⁵ This is because the term "organized crime" is ambiguous and subject to differing interpretations, and defining it raises several problems. One of these problems relates to the meaning of the term itself, as

1 Abdullah Mahmoud Al-Helou, International and Arab Efforts to Combat Money Laundering Crime, Al-Halimi Legal Publications House, First Edition, Beirut, 2007, p. 19.

2 Rapport sur la situation de la criminalité organisée dans les Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe, Document élaboré par les membres et les experts scientifiques du Comité (PC – CO), Strasbourg, le 17 décembre 1999,p 07

4 Among the agreements that have adopted this approach is the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, known as the Vienna Convention, issued on January 20, 1988. Article 3 of this Convention explicitly criminalizes certain acts considered to be money laundering related to drug trafficking. The Convention, 2004, p. 15

5 Mahmoud Sharif Basyouni, Transnational Organized Crime: Its Nature and Means of Combating It Internationally and in the Arab World, Dar Al-Shorouk, Cairo, 2004, p. 26.

some believe it has a popular rather than a legal connotation. Another problem lies in the lack of a clear, internationally agreed-upon concept of organized crime, due to differing perspectives among legislators in each country, depending on their political, economic, and social realities. In explaining the legal¹.

a. The term “organized criminal group” means a group with an organizational structure, composed of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert, with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offenses criminalized under this Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.

b. The term “serious crime” means conduct constituting a crime punishable by imprisonment for a period of not less than four years or by a more severe penalty.

. 1.2 Distinctive characteristics of organized crime

-1 Structure and Organization: The precise description of an organized criminal network has been, and remains, a point of contention among researchers. However, they at least agree that there is a higher management that coordinates the relationship between legally permissible and illegal activities. It also requires a group of people who form a point of separation between the two layers of overlap between legal and criminal activity, called middle management. The third layer is the lowest level of operatives who lead the field execution of direct criminal acts. In addition to the above, there are temporary employees who are added to the criminal workforce according to specific tasks and for the purposes of obfuscation or rapid execution, sufficient to mislead any competent security agencies working for a long time to uncover the threads of these criminal gangs. Therefore, it can be said that organized crime groups are based on a hierarchical structure, based on clear hierarchical levels, a presidential hierarchy of authority and responsibility, and unity of command. It is also a tightly structured organization characterized by stability and continuity. These important features have led some researchers to say that the most important feature of organized crime is its feudal pattern and the fact that the leaders enjoy

1 Samar Fayeze Ismail, Money Laundering “A Comparative Study”, Zain Legal Publications, 1st Edition, 2010, p. 76.

Mechanisms for international cooperation in combating organized crime

all the power and loyalty from the subordinate members, who differ between the employees who act on behalf of the leaders and those called serfs or slaves. Burgess confirmed the same meaning, saying that “the union of organized crime is held together by strong leaders and strong personal loyalty relationships, by the rules of morality among gang members, by agreements with gang leaders, and by the Organized crime gangs are also characterized by the difficulty in apprehending their members, despite their criminal behavior, because they take precautions to avoid being caught in overt legal violations. In fact, organized crime does not outwardly appear to violate criminal law, especially in terms of the planning, direction, and extreme secrecy involved. Activities often do not lead to direct conviction of a criminal act. These criminal activities are separate dimensions from direct criminal leadership. Exploitation,. It exists within legitimate social organizations, such as legal trade and activities respected by the law, like employment, hospitality, health and tourism, and charitable work¹ .

-3Adaptability and Extortion: Organized crime is characterized by flexibility and the ability to adapt to different and emergency situations and available opportunities. Since the primary goal of criminal organizations is to generate profit using all means, both legal and illegal, we find that criminal gangs adapt their positions and methods of operation to the prevailing reality and fluctuating economic conditions. Thus, organized crime gangs constitute diverse criminal enterprises. Wherever profit and money are found, criminal organizations are present with their projects and plans to obtain them. Therefore, we find that these groups adapt to the political, economic, and social environment of the society in which they conduct their criminal activity² .

1 Ali Abdul Razzaq Jalabi, Organized Crime and Social Structure, (Organized Crime and Methods of Confronting It in the Arab World, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Riyadh, First Edition, 2003, p. 57

2 Ghamsh Muhammad Samer, Strategies for Confronting Financial and Administrative Corruption, Criminal Confrontation and the Consequences of Financial Corruption, Arab Studies Center for Publishing Publications, 1st Edition, Cairo, Egypt, 2017, p. 124.

Mohammed Hassan Saeed, International Law Means to Combat Corruption Crimes, Master's Thesis, Middle East University, Faculty of Law, Department of Public Law, June 2019, p. 27.

Furthermore, organized crime gangs seize global opportunities to increase their activities in ways that are insufficient for security agencies and law enforcement agencies, because these methods are innovative or unknown. For example, in his opening address to the seventh session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna on April 21, 1998, the Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations

organizations for a long or indefinite period. Among the laws that address this in their definition of a criminal organization are Article (287) of the Austrian Penal Code and Article (137) of the Hungarian Penal Code.¹ For example, drug trafficking may be produced in some communities—even though this production may be illegal there—and then transported across national borders to be distributed and consumed in other communities. This means that the participants They belong to numerous nationalities, some from the producing society, others from the consuming society, while still others belong to other nationalities that may participate in this criminal behavior . Therefore, the dangers of organized crime are not limited to a specific country; rather, the entire world becomes their stage. Criminal gangs can commit crimes from anywhere in the world, and geographical boundaries do not exist, especially in cybercrimes.

-5Objective and Means: It is clear that organized crime gangs are driven by enormous financial incentives to maintain their operations.. Within the scope of organized crime, violence is not merely an act that is practiced. It is not practiced individually or randomly, but rather by criminal organizations in a planned and carefully deliberate manner. The violence may be internal, directed towards members of the criminal organization itself who violate its system of operation or it may be external, practiced by the criminal organization against individuals who do not belong to it but who obstruct its activities and threaten its survival²

1 Responding to Challenges of Corruption ‘Acts of the International Conference of Corruption ‘Milan 19-20 November 1999 p 33.

2 Khaled Hamed Mustafa, "Extradition as a Mechanism of International Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters," Arab Journal for Security Studies and Training, Volume 32, Issue 65, Riyadh, 2016.p 186

.2 International efforts to combat organized crime

There is no doubt that the international nature of organized crime has become an objective reality, and indeed, emphasizing it is now redundant. Therefore, combating organized crime is an international issue that no single state, regardless of its power or capabilities, can address alone. It is generally accepted that cooperation among humankind is always based on either a moral principle or a written or customary legal obligation¹ .

Given that the spread of organized crime and the expansion of its activities constitute a form of modern crime that threatens the security of all humanity, terrorizes innocent people, and raises numerous regional and international problems—whether in terms of jurisdiction, prosecution, investigation, and detention, or in terms of extradition, or in terms of confronting and containing it—combating, preventing, and punishing it has become a focus of the contemporary international community, leading to the conclusion of numerous treaties necessary for international cooperation in this field² .

.2.1 Efforts made at the international level

The United Nations plays a leading role in combating organized crime in all its forms. Given the nature of organized crime, its flexibility, and its growing international dimension, international cooperation in combating these crimes is essential. This cooperation requires comprehensive domestic legislation, an effective national judiciary, and international agreements with enforcement mechanisms capable of assisting states in dismantling criminal groups, prosecuting and punishing their members, and eliminating the socio-economic structures that generate organized crime. While the moral obligation to cooperate is always contingent on the will to cooperate and is inherently voluntary—meaning it can be abandoned at any time without incurring any liability—the situation differs when the obligation to cooperate is legal, stemming from a written document. Such a document creates an obligation for states, which in turn entails

1 Mohamed El Fadil, "International Cooperation in Combating Crime," Damascus, Al-Dawari Press, 1988.p 56.

² Dhiab Musa Al-Badayneh, Technology and Organized Crime, (Organized Crime and Methods of Confronting It in the Arab World, First Edition, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Riyadh 2003, p. 154)

their responsibility in the event of non-compliance.¹ International cooperation includes a wide range of activities, such as helping to modernize outdated criminal laws, drafting and reforming legal provisions related to specific cases, reorganizing key bodies, such as ministries of justice and interior, police forces, the judiciary and disciplinary institutions, training criminal justice personnel to improve their technical capabilities and raise their professional level, exchanging assistance in criminal matters, supporting computer programs, and protecting and assisting victims of crime and abuse of power²

Based on the above, it can be said that international cooperation to combat organized crime represents one type of cooperation between countries in their foreign relations. It means the exchange of aid and assistance and the joining of joint efforts between two or more international parties to achieve a common benefit, service or interest in the field of addressing the dangers and threats of crime, and related fields such as the field of criminal justice, the field of security, or to overcome border and sovereignty problems that may hinder national efforts to pursue criminals and track down sources of threat, whether this mutual assistance is judicial, legislative or security-related, substantive or procedural. Development was not limited to what has been mentioned above.³ The growing international interest, both from states and the United Nations, in crime prevention measures and the treatment of offenders and those sentenced to imprisonment, led to significant efforts toward greater international cooperation in this field. Several developments occurred between the Eighth and Ninth Conferences, i.e., between 1990 and 1995, which played a role in making organized crime a central theme in the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. These developments are outlined below:

¹ James O. Finkenauer, Joseph R. Fontes, George L. Ward, "Mexico and the United States of America: Neighbors in the Face of Drug Trafficking," Forum on Crime and Society, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Prevention, Centre for International Crime Prevention, Volume 1, No. 2, December 2001, p. 4

² Subhi Salloum, *International Developments in Crimes of Violence and Assault and the Means to Confront Them*, Damascus 1999, p. 31

³ Mahmoud Sharif Bassiouni, *Money Laundering: International Responses and Regional and National Countermeasures*, Dar Al-Sharq, Cairo, First Edition, 2004, p. 64

Mechanisms for international cooperation in combating organized crime

.1The Programme was developed by replacing the 27-member Commission on Crime Prevention and Control with a new Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, composed of 40 members representing Member States¹.

This development also necessitated setting priorities for the Programme, with organized crime being one of the three priority themes.

.2In 1991, a meeting of experts in Bratislava (Czech Republic and Slovakia) issued a set of 15 recommendations on strategies for dealing with organized crime. 3. In 1991, an international symposium was held in Suzdal, Soviet Union, bringing together experts and law enforcement leaders from 15 countries. The symposium produced a report outlining the main features of organized crime and a set of recommendations. This report was presented to the first session taking the most appropriate legislative,² regulatory and administrative measures, including measures aimed at preventing crime.³ It also requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue to review the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and the Global Plan of Action as a matter of high priority. It was also decided at the Conference to establish an open-ended intersessional group of experts, within the limits of existing resources or, where possible, with funding from extrabudgetary resources, for the purpose of preparing a preliminary draft of a possible comprehensive international convention on combating transnational organized crime, on which the group of experts would report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventh session⁴ .

¹ Alaa El-Din Shehata, *International Cooperation in Combating Crime (A Vision for the National Strategy for International Cooperation in Combating Drugs)*, Ittrak Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, First Edition, 2000, p. 31

² Nadia Omrani, "International Judicial Cooperation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking," *Studies and Research Journal of the Arab Magazine in Humanities and Social Sciences*, Vol. 14, Issue 3, University of Djelfa, Algeria, 2022, p. 108.

³ Asma Bouakaz, Dalila M'baraki, "Interpol and Its Role in Implementing Extradition Agreements in Combating Organized Crime," *Al-Bahith Journal for Academic Studies*, Vol. 08, Issue 03, 2021.

⁴ General Assembly resolution 53/111, and the wording used to describe the three protocols, which closely resembles the final titles of those instruments, with the exception of the Protocol against Trafficking in Women and Children, which the

During the 1990s, with growing concern about transnational organized crime, a series of international meetings and conferences were organized under the auspices of the United Nations to consider possible solutions to the problem. In Warsaw, from February 2 to 6, 1998, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, established by General Assembly resolution 52/85 of December 12, 1997, Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted in Palermo, Italy, in December 2000, is considered the most recent and effective framework for combating organized crime. Many international bodies welcomed this convention, seeing it as a lifeline from the clutches of organized crime gangs that plague the economies of nations. The world is becoming increasingly internationalized in crime and in all sectors¹.

.2.2 Efforts at the regional level

With the increasing power of criminal organizations and the strengthening and expansion of their activities across national borders, it has become difficult for any single state, regardless of its available means and resources, to effectively combat this growing criminal activity without relying on some form of legal and security cooperation with other countries. Undoubtedly,² regional legal and security cooperation fulfills several needs, most importantly the need for communication, information exchange, and the sharing of advanced skills; the need to adapt approaches, update ideas, develop working methods, and conclude agreements, among other things. Some regional organizations and groupings have addressed organized crime through specific legal measures and effective activities, which we will briefly outline below³:

General Assembly expanded to refer to "trafficking in persons, especially women and children." See resolution 54/126, paragraph 3.

¹ Mohammed Fathi Eid, *Contemporary Crime, Summaries of University Publications in the Field of Counterterrorism*, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh, First Edition, 2005, pp. 18-19

² Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, United Nations, General Assembly, Vienna, April 2000, Paragraph (31), Document No. A/CONF.187/PM.1

³ Shabli Mukhtar, *Combating International Economic and Financial Crime*, Master's Thesis in International Criminal Law, Blida 2005, p. 87

Mechanisms for international cooperation in combating organized crime

-1The Council of Europe: Established in 1949, the Council of Europe is the oldest and most comprehensive European political organization, covering all political areas except defense. Its headquarters are in Strasbourg, France, and as of the end of April 1997, it had forty (40) member states.¹ The Council of called Octopus, aimed at assessing the situation in sixteen (16) Central and Eastern European countries regarding legislation and practices against corruption and organized crime. In September 1997, a Money Laundering Convention, which includes search, investigation, arrest, and confiscation of proceeds of crime, was signed by sixteen (16) European countries .

-2The European Union: Comprehensive European security cooperation began to emerge after the signing of the Treaty on European Unity (Maastricht Treaty) in 1992, which granted complete freedom of movement for capital, goods, services, and people across the borders of the fifteen member states. Undoubtedly, organized crime networks would exploit this freedom to operate within the Union, taking advantage of loopholes in national legislation that facilitated cross-border activity. On May 12, 1997, the British Foreign Secretary stated regarding Europe's confrontation with organized crime and serious offenses: "We will work with others to confront the dangers of drugs, terrorism, and crime," through joint security cooperation among European countries. To emphasize the importance of international cooperation in combating organized crime, the EU member states concluded a number of agreements, including:

-An agreement on facilitating extradition procedures between member states, adopted by the European Council on March 10, 1995.

-

-The European Union Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1997, which aims to overcome the difficulties arising from the search for evidence outside the borders of Member States, simplify procedures by facilitating access to evidence from other countries, and develop cross-border investigations².

¹ Mohsen Abdel Hamid Ahmed, *The Economic and Social Effects of Transnational Organized Crime and Attempts to Confront It Regionally and Internationally*, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Riyadh 1999, p. 114

² Ablamskyi, S., Tchobo, D., Romaniuk, V., Šimić, G., & Ilchyshyn, N. (2023). Assessing the responsibilities of the international criminal court in the investigation of war crimes in Ukraine. *Novum Jus*, 17(2), 353-374

- -Convention on Combating Corruption Involving Officials of Member States, adopted by the Council of Europe on May 26, 1997 .

-3League of Arab States: Since its establishment, the League of Arab States has been keen to strengthen legal, judicial, and security cooperation among its members in the field of combating crime and achieving criminal justice. This has been accomplished through coordinating criminal policies and establishing legal mechanisms to regulate this cooperation. The League has also actively participated in the international community's efforts to combat transnational organized crime, making a significant contribution at all stages of drafting Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, pursuant to Resolution problem, particularly The agreement addressed aspects not covered by existing treaties on drug and psychotropic substance control, including provisions relating to crimes, penalties, and measures, as well as the general framework for Arab cooperation¹ .

Conclusion :

Finally, we note that the future spread and expansion of organized crime depends on international cooperation in combating it. This includes coordination between countries, the exchange of information and evidence global consensus strongly pushing for swift action to address this problem. Combating this crime has taken both legal and economic forms, particularly in developing countries, which are the target of international organized crime gangs. The gravity of these crimes necessitates that all nations intensify international cooperation to control organized crime gangs and establish mechanisms to dismantle these groups and prosecute their members. While a security approach is unavoidable in addressing organized crime, it is insufficient, being more remedial than preventative. Therefore, we believe it is necessary to reinforce this approach with a comprehensive strategy that takes into account the following:

-Harmonizing the provisions and principles of Islamic Sharia with legal systems in all aspects of political, economic, social, and cultural life, embodying virtuous Islamic ethics, and working to fortify Muslim youth with enlightened Islamic thought that instills goodness in them and cultivates love and loyalty to their homelands.

1

Mechanisms for international cooperation in combating organized crime

-Engaging with civil society organizations in all countries to involve them in combating organized crime and creating a socio-cultural environment that opposes such crimes.

-Intensifying the efforts of all countries and international organizations to eradicate underdevelopment, poverty, and deprivation, which contribute to creating fertile ground for the spread of extremist ideologies and various forms of crime.

-Resolving international disputes and hotspots of tension in a just and equitable manner for all, and eliminating all forms of modern colonial occupation.

-Protecting human rights and human dignity, and ensuring that the fight against terrorism and organized crime is not used as a pretext for violating these rights, as occurred after the events of September 11 in the United States and Britain.

Reference list :

-Book :

-Alaa El-Din Shehata, International Cooperation in Combating Crime (A Vision for the National Strategy for International Cooperation in Combating Drugs), Itrak Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, First Edition, 2000,

-Awad Muhammad Yahya Yaish, The Role of Legislation in Combating Crime from a Security Perspective (A Comparative Study), Modern University Books Publisher, Egypt, no edition, 2006.

-Abdullah Mahmoud Al-Helou, International and Arab Efforts to Combat Money Laundering Crime, Al-Halimi Legal Publications House, First Edition, Beirut.

-Alvazzi Del Frate, A., Pasqua, G. Responding to Challenges of Corruption, Acts of the International Conference of Corruption Milan. 19-20 November 1999.

-Mahmoud Sharif Basyouni, Transnational Organized Crime: Its Nature and Means of Combating It Internationally and in the Arab World, Dar Al-Shorouk, Cairo, 2004,

-Mohsen Abdel Hamid Ahmed, The Economic and Social Effects of Transnational Organized Crime and Attempts to Confront It Regionally and Internationally, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Riyadh 1999,

-Mohamed El Fadil, "International Cooperation in Combating Crime," Damascus, Al-Dawari Press, 1988.

Souadi Djilali, Tayeb Sakhroui

-Mahmoud Sharif Bassiouni, Money Laundering: International Responses and Regional and National Countermeasures, Dar Al-Sharq, Cairo, First Edition, 2004,

-Samar Fayez Ismail, Money Laundering "A Comparative Study", Zain Legal Publications, 1st Edition, 2010,

-Mohammed Fathi Eid, The Council of Arab Interior Ministers: A Pillar of Arab Security Cooperation in the Field of Crime Prevention and Combating, Security and Life Magazine, Issue (197), Eighteenth Year (18), Shawwal 1419 AH, February 1999,

-Article :

-Abdel Rahim Sadiki: "Extradition of Criminals in International Law," A Comparative Study of French, Canadian, Swiss, and Rwandan Laws, Egyptian Journal of International Law, Published by the Egyptian Society for International Law, Vol. 39, 1983.

-Mohammed Mohi El-Din Awad, Money Laundering Crimes, Center for Studies and Research, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh, First Edition 2004.

-Subhi Salloum, International Developments in Crimes of Violence and Assault and the Means to Confront Them, Damascus 1999,

-James O. Finkenauer, Joseph R. Fontes, George L. Ward, "Mexico and the United States of America: Neighbors in the Face of Drug Trafficking," Forum on Crime and Society, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Prevention, Centre for International Crime Prevention, Volume 1, No. 2, December 2001,

-Khaled Hamed Mustafa, "Extradition as a Mechanism of International Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters," Arab Journal for Security Studies and Training, Volume 32, Issue 65, Riyadh, 2016.

-Shabli Mukhtar, Combating International Economic and Financial Crime, Master's Thesis in International Criminal Law, Blida 2005,

-Mahmoud Kabish, Criminal Policy in the Face of Money Laundering, Cairo, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya,

-Kor Kiss Yousef Daoud, Organized Crime, Publisher: International Scientific House and Dar Al-Thaqafa for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, First Edition 2001,

-Legal texts :

André Bossard, Police Cooperation in Europe, INTERPOL Journal, No. (469/471), 1998.

Mechanisms for international cooperation in combating organized crime

-Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, United Nations, General Assembly, Vienna, April 2000, Paragraph (31), Document No. A/CONF.187/PM.1

-Rapport sur la situation de la criminalité organisée dans les Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe, Document élaboré par les membres et les experts scientifiques du Comité (PC – CO) , Strasbourg, le 17 décembre 1999,

-Rapport sur la situation de la criminalité organisée dans les Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe, Document élaboré par les membres et les experts scientifiques du Comité 2014 .