

Exposition of Trans-national Crimes and the Effect of Terrorism in Nigeria

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Abstract: This research work employed doctrinal method of research to examine the concept of transnational crimes and also stipulates the various forms of crimes that are referred to as "transnational" and their potential effects across national borders. The nature, scope and different international organizations for combating these trans-national crimes were properly analyzed. This work is divided into five chapters, chapter one discussed the general introduction, highlighting among others the objectives of the study. Chapter two contains a review of the relevant literature as it relates to the concept of trans-national crimes, stating different forms of trans-national crimes and as well gave a historical overview of the concept. Chapter three discussed the roles of various international enforcement agencies in combating these transnational crimes. Chapter four of the research discussed terrorism, a form of trans-national crimes as it relates to Nigeria also stating its manifestation and effects in the country. The work was concluded in chapter five, after stating the observation which include among others, that the rise of globalization has become easier for criminal enterprises to move across borders in pursuit of illicit trades while connecting with other crime syndicates across the globe. This is followed by recommendations aimed at enhancing the co-operation of different countries of the world in the fight to contain these crimes.

Keywords: Exposition, Transnational Crimes, Effect, Terrorism, Nigeria

I. INTRODUCTION

Over the years, the issue of trans-national crimes has been a major crisis globally. This is because its effects are not only felt by the affected nation but the world at large. Transnational crimes refer to the unlawful criminal activities undertaken and supported by organized criminal groups operating across national boundaries (Schmallenger, 2005). Trans-national crimes is one of the most important global security threat of the 21st century, these crimes has been rising steadily as the world transits more and more towards globalization. The term "Transnational" refers to crimes that are not only international (crimes that cross borders between countries) but crimes that by their nature encompass cross-border transference as a crucial part of the criminal activity. As a result of globalization, there has been an increased amount of organized crimes moving across international borders and no longer is it simply a national concern but a global one, as it affects people all over the world and not those of a single state (Adeyemi,2013).

These crimes are of most serious concern to the international community and they come in different forms; drug trafficking, money laundering, alien smuggling, terrorism, trafficking in weapons of mass destruction (human trafficking often involving forced prostitution), fraud and other forms -of corruption (Ibid). All these crimes have acquired trans-national and international dimensions to the extent that no single nation can hope to be able to tackle their presentation and containment on her own (Adeyemi, 2013). International criminal organization all seek to establish plaintiff government that can be manipulated through briber}' and intimidation. They respect no international boundary and act with virtual impunity in many parts of the world. This globalization of crime has thereby necessitated the enhanced co-ordination of law enforcement efforts in different parts of the world, in order to combat these crimes (Schmallenger, 2005).

1 F.Schmallenger, *Criminal Justice Today*, 8th ed (person Education, new Jersey 2005)p.536

2 [Hptt//www.examplessays.com](http://www.examplessays.com)

Terrorism, a form of trans-national crimes has posed a great problem and has been a thing of great concern of recent in so many countries of the world. It has been referred to as a crime committed in order to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof, its activities includes kidnapping, murder, hijackings, the taking of hostages and the destruction of property. Traditionally, terrorism was used by political groups as a means of getting noticed. These groups engaged in dangerous crimes like car-bombing and hijacking in order to raise awareness campaigns. Terrorism generally harmed or killed few people. These terrorist groups used violent methods to attempt to achieve a result which they believed would change the world for the better.

By contrast, the so-called new face of terrorism is comprised of fanatic individuals who often share the common belief that the world is beyond redemption and therefore unable to be saved, their goal is destruction for the sake of violence and often revenge (Phelps, 2002). evidently, terrorism is not a problem of a single country but rather an issue requiring co-operation among many nations especially against the backdrop of the pervasive effect of globalization on the art. Although there is a common agreement on the abstract notion of terrorism, there are different understandings and interpretations. The varied opinions regarding terrorism are clearly underscored in the United Nation's report of the Commission on Human rights about Terrorism and Human Rights 2001 which states that "one man's terrorist is another's

freedom fighter", as some focus on the perpetrators others on their purpose and still to others on their techniques (Onuegbulam, 2012).

Nigeria, being a country that is well known for its high rate of criminal and terrorist activities is not left out in these terrorist attacks, as it is gravely affected by their activities, especially, the bombings of buildings and places of worship which always leave grievous effects as it does not only destroy lives and properties but goes on to ignite fear, shock and other traumatic experience in the minds of victims and residents in the country due to their frequent occurrences. Other forms of trans-national crime earlier mentioned are also a thing of concern in different countries at which they occur, as these criminals operate across national boundaries, for instance, the issue of drug trafficking, human trafficking and so on. Measures are therefore taken by different countries of the world in order to combat these crimes so as to avoid the entire nations from becoming rogue countries or quasi-criminal regimes where criminal activities runs rampant and wields considerable influence over the national government (Schmallenger, 2005),

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

One of the challenges of most countries of the world is crime, there is no country free of it due to the fact that crime is global and does not respect international boundaries. As recent economic trend demonstrates, what happens in one part of the world impacts all the rest and crime problems and trends are no different. Through the rise of globalization, it has become easier for criminal enterprise to move across borders in pursuit of illicit trades while connecting with other crime syndicates across the globe. Trans-national crime is one of the most important global security threats of the 21st century because of its ability to infiltrate government agencies, smuggle illicit goods in the pursuit of vast amounts of capital, the funding of terrorist organization as well as political instability created. These crimes are a threat to the economic, political and social security of a nation and its impact on the society by undermining its social fabric and erode the sense of safety and security. The underlying condition that mostly leads to the commission of these crimes include poverty, political corruption, religious and ideational conditions and ethnic strife.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The Objectives of this study are as follows;

1. To discover the meaning and nature of transnational crimes.
2. To know the effects of trans-national crimes across national boundaries and in Nigeria.
3. To know the roles of international organizations in combating trans-national crimes.

3 ibid

4 A.A. Adeyemi, Trans-National legal practice and cross-border criminality in the journal

5 F. Schmallenger, Criminal Justice Today, 8th ed (person Education, new Jersey 2005)p.736

6 Schmallenger, Criminal Justice Today, 8th ed (person Education, new Jersey 2005)p.736

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The high rate of crime is increasing in our country Nigeria and also in other countries of the world. Most countries of the world are not enlightened on the right strategies to tackle these crimes and apprehend criminals; thereby leaving criminals to be let loose and roam the streets.

This work will identify several means whereby the problem of crimes could be tackled not just in Nigeria, but in other countries as these criminals do not operate in a given country, but rather cut across national boundaries. For instance, is the crime of drug trafficking and human trafficking? This research will also enlighten citizens of different countries on how they could aid those in authority to apprehend criminals by providing necessary information, as the work cannot be done alone by the police but rather a collaborative effort is being needed in order to put a stop to these crimes to ensure an environment free of violence and peaceful to live in.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Review

The concept of trans-national crime is not a legal concept, it therefore lacks a precise juridical meaning, it is both sociological because we are concerned with understanding criminal groups networks and political because trans-national criminal actors operate within an international environment structured by nation states and by politics, it remains a concept within criminology that describes social phenomena (<http://www.archjeves, 2005>).

2.1.1 Meaning and Nature of Trans-National Crime

Although there is no universally agreed upon definition of trans-national crime, The United Nations, also stated that trans-national crime are offences whose inception, prevention and/or direct or indirect effect involved more than one country (<http://www.peacepalacelibrary, 2017>).

On a similar approach, Bossard (1990) in "transnational crime and criminal law stated that trans-national crime is an activity that is considered a criminal offense by at least 2 countries (http://www.arch_jeves.cerium. 2017),

These trans-national crime are often referred to as organized crimes co-ordinated across national borders involving groups or networks of individuals working in more than one country to plan and execute illegal business ventures in order to achieve their goals. These self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate internationally 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 or violence. They could be planned in one country executed in another but impacts yet a third or any combination thereof (<http://www.studymoose.com/transnationalcnme, 2017>).

According to Passas (1998), he defined trans-national crime as avoidable and unnecessary harm to society which is serious enough to warrant state intervention and similar to other kinds of acts criminalized in the countries or by international law. Reuter and Petrie stated that because it involves criminal activities that cross national boundaries, some degree of organization is usually required, generally a considerable amount (Ibid).

III. TYPES OF TRANS-NATIONAL CRIMES

Organized crimes became trans-national crime with the expansion of multi-national corporations, the opening of National Borders to trade and growing economic interdependence. Trans-national crime is numerous and they could come in different forms. For example, provision of illicit goods, illicit services or infiltration of business and government affecting multiple countries (Jay, 2017). The United Nations identified 18 categories of trans-national crime which are:- Money laundering, theft of art/cultural objects, theft of intellectual property, illicit arm trafficking, air plane hijacking, sea piracy, insurance fraud, computer crime, environmental crime, trafficking in person, trade in human body parts, illicit drug trafficking fraudulent Bankruptcy, infiltration of legal business, corruption and bribery of public official/elected representatives, terrorism, hijacking on land, and other offences by criminal groups (<http://www.peacepalacelibrarv, 2017>). Transnational crimes are therefore numerous in number. Below is the description of some forms of trans-national crimes:-

(1) Money Laundering: This refers to the process of criminals disguising the illegal origins of their money, it occurs all over the world, criminals who get their money from illegal activities such as prostitution, smuggling or computer fraud, typically launder their money in order not to attract the attention from authorities. Criminals are able to fly under the radar and continue their criminal activities making even more money without getting in trouble (<http://www.5tudyrngo5e,2017>). Three stages are to happen in order for the crime of money laundering to be committed. The first stage is placement, which means the cash is deposited into banks, the second stage is layering, meaning the funds are moved into other financial institutions to throw off any suspicious of its origins. The final stage is integration which simply means the money is used for legitimate assets such as purchasing a house, investing in stocks and other things of that nature.

Through money laundering, criminals attempt to conceal the illicit origin and ownership of the proceeds from the.ir illegal activities (United State v. Kil Soo Lee (2007)).

(2) **Trafficking in persons:** This form of trans-national crime is defined by the United Nations as the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud or deception with the aim of exploiting them. Trafficking in persons is also referred to "Human trafficking"¹¹, this crime is a crime against humanity. It often includes payment or money transfer from a trafficker to a person in control of the victim. Common reasons that humans are trafficked include, for prostitution, sexual exploitation or forced slavery. As demonstrated in the

case of *United States v. Kil Soo Lee (2017)* trafficking in persons often happens across state lines as well as across international borders.

(3) **Illicit Drug Trafficking:** This refers to illegal drugs being sold and distributed. Illicit drug trafficking is also known as drug distribution, it is a crime of selling, transporting or illegally importing unlawful controlled substances such as heroin, cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamines or other illegal drugs. Drugs trafficking also applies to the illegal selling or transportation of prescription drugs, which has become an increasing problem in recent years (Ibid).

(4) **Trade in Human Body Part:**

This form of trans-national crime is a simple case of supply and demand. Organs are in high demand at the moment due to many being wait-listed for organs. Annually there are 112, 000 people who are in need of an organ transplant, however, only 2,000 surgeries are performed every year, many grow desperate and choose to find their own method of receiving the organs that they need in order to survive, hence, the black market.

Many of those working in the Black market for human body parts are in it solely for profit. There have been cases of victims being drugged and awake to find they are missing a kidney or another vital organ (<http://www.EtudvnoosG.com>, 2017).

(5) **Illicit Arm Trafficking:** This form of trans-national crime refers to the smuggling of guns, ammunition and other weapons.

When weapons are smuggled into a country from another country and sold illegally, buyers do not have to have any type of license or waiting period in order to buy one, this makes it easier for criminals who cannot purchase a weapon legally to obtain one. Smuggled weapons typically end up in the hands of criminals or people with criminal intentions. This causes more crime to occur that could potentially be reduced or eliminated. Stopping arms trafficking is difficult because weapons have military law enforcement and sport uses (<http://www.ehow.com>, 2017).

7 <http://www.archjeves>, 2005

8 (<http://www.peacepalacelibrary>, 2017)

9 http://www.arch_jeves.cerium. 2017

10 <http://www.studymoose.com/transnationalcrime>, 2017

11 Ibid

12 <http://www.peacepalacelibrary>, 2017

13 <http://www.5studyngo5e>, 2017

14 <http://www.5studyngo5e>, 2017

15 <http://www.studymoose.com/transnationalcrime>. accessed on 7th march, 2017

16 *United State v. Kil Soo Lee (2007)* 550 U. 949.

17 <http://www.ehow.com/travee>. accessed on 5th march, 2017

(6) **Air Craft Hijacking:** This refers to unlawful seizure of an aircraft by an individual or group. Air craft hijacking is also known as skyjacking and sky controlling. In this type of unlawful activity, usually the pilot is forced to fly according to the orders of the hijackers. Most aircraft hijackers intend to use the passengers as hostages, either for monetary ransom or for some political or administrative concession by authorities (Aircraft Hijacking law and legal definition/U.S., 2017).

(7) **Computer Crime:** This crime is committed when a person willfully, knowingly and without authorization or without reasonable grounds to believe that he or she has such authorization, attempts or achieves access, communication, examination or modification of data, computer programs or supporting documentation residing or existing internal or external to a computer, computer system or computer network (<http://www.derinitions.usiegal>, 2017), the U.S department of justice divides these computer crime into 3 categories, (1) crimes, in which computer hardware are the target of a crime; the criminal is obtaining these objects illegally. (2) crimes in which the computer is the immediate "subject" or "victim" of a crime (3) crimes in which computers and related system are the means or "instrument" by which ordinary crimes are committed, such as theft of data or money, as demonstrated in the case of *United States v. Ivanov (United States v. Ivanov, 1972)*

2.3 THE HISTORY OF TRANS-NATIONAL CRIME

At the beginning of the 1970's, trans-national crime became quite familiar in connection with multi-national economic activity and the illicit conduct of multi-national

Companies (Chigozie, 2012). Trans-national crime took hold as at 1970, with the combination of a new geopolitical climate, a globalized world economy and resulting softer borders and a revolution in information technology available to crime groups that were regional in scope and hierarchically structured to criminal organizations that are global and trans-national in nature.

The 5th United Nations Congress on crime prevention in 1975 is where many consider the term to have been actually coined. During the 1980's and 1990's trans-national crime came to describe a much broader array of criminal activities, this coincided with an increase in attention to Narcotics trafficking which had become a priority of U.S law enforcement ever since the war on drugs had been declared by the Nixon administration and effort were redoubled during the Reagan years (<http://www.banl.Rb.at/./calcagni-2-2010pd>, 2017).

At the final decades of the 20th century, there emerged a stronger discussion of transnational crime. Due to the increasing globalization of the world economy which showed itself to have 2 faces, i.e., on the one hand, goods, services, people and ideas were able to move more freely across national boundaries, bringing new opportunities for trade, cultural contracts and enhanced quality of international life.

On the other, established criminal organization were able to take advantage of these trends more quickly and effectively than government. Just as businesses modernized and internationalized to improve their positions, so did trans-national crime organization, In this period, cross border crime became a key security issue for policy makers and law-enforcement agencies in Europe and United. States as their efforts increasingly shifted from domestic organized crime to the international arena and trans-national crime (http://y_wyyw.nii.gov/iournals/268/pages/tran. 2007).

In Just one decade proceeding the 21st century, new trans-national crime groups engaged in various illegal enterprises such as drug trafficking, illicit trade in counterfeit goods and other commodities, trafficking and smuggling, small arms trafficking, arts and antiquities trafficking, toxic waste trafficking ,money laundering and soon have emerged, and expanded in scope and scale never before seen and are now no longer limited to certain countries or regions of the world but instead are becoming one of the major factors to consider when defining threats and challenges to national security of virtually all countries and regions of the world (http://www.heinonline.melvynunivers_ity, 2017).

19 <http://www.studynoose.com/transnationalcrime>-accessed on 8th march, 2017.

20 <http://www.ehow.com>travee>>.accessed on 5th march,2017

21 Aircraft hijacking law and legal definition/US legal,Inc

22 [http://www. Definitions.uslegal.com/c/computer](http://www.Definitions.uslegal.com/c/computer)

2.4 SUMMARY OF THE REVIEW/ GAP-IN-KNOWLEDGE

The issue of trans-national crime is one of the most important global security threats of the 21st century, these crimes has been rising steadily as the world transits more and more towards globalization.

Trans-national crime has been defined by the United Nations as offences whose inception, prevention and/or direct or indirect effect involved more than one country. These crimes took hold at the beginning of the 1970's and accelerated from the 1990's till date.

The reason for the rise in literature is due to the fact that most countries of the world are affected by the occurrence of this trans-national crime, and most of these countries are clueless on how to tackle and combat these crimes.

A general study of this research work will expose the concept of trans-national crimes, ways of combating these crimes and the effects of these crimes using Nigeria as a case study.

3.1 Research Methodology

In carrying out this research work, the researcher employed mainly the doctrinal method of research, which includes both primary and secondary sources,

For the primary sources, the researcher used both statutory' provisions and case laws and for the secondary sources, textbooks, articles, journals and the internet were used in the course of the research.

3.2 The Role of International Enforcement Agencies in Combating Trans-National Crimes

The globalization of criminal activities has created a need for strengthened forms of international cooperation. The investigation, prosecution and control of these trans-national crimes cannot be confined within national Boundaries, to keep pace with these crimes, we need improved and streamlined mechanism. Concerted efforts are therefore needed In extradition, mutual legal assistance, transfer of sentenced persons, transfer of criminal procedures, international cooperation for purposes of confiscation including asset recovery, and international law enforcement co-operation, which will be discussed below.

3.3 The United Nations Convention Against Trans-National Organized Crimes (Untoc)

The United Nation is the largest and most inclusive international body in the world, from its inception in 1945, it has been very interested in international crime prevention and world criminal justice system ([http://www,heInonline.me\[wuniversity](http://www,heInonline.me[wuniversity), 2017.).

The United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime is a body of the United Nations, it is a legally binding instrument that entered into force on the 29th of September 2003, through which states parties commit to taking a series of measures against trans-national crimes. States that ratify the convention have the duty of creation of domestic offences to combat the problem the adoption of new, sweeping frameworks for mutual legal assistance, extradition, law enforcement co-operation, technical assistance and training. The convention signifies an important stage in dealing with trans-national crimes by recognizing the seriousness of the problem that the crime poses and gaining understanding from the member states of the importance of a co-operative measure (Schmallenger, 2005).

The convention is complemented by 3 different protocols:

1. **The Protocol To Prevent, Suppress And Punish Trafficking In Persons Especially Women And Children**

This protocol is one of the three Palermo protocols, the protocol was adopted by the United Nations general assembly in 2000 and entered into force on 25th December 2003. As of September 2016, it has been ratified by 170 parties. The United Nations office on drugs and crime (UNODC) is responsible for implementing the protocol. It offers practical help to states with drafting laws, creating comprehensive national anti-trafficking to implement them. The protocol commits ratifying states to prevent and assisting victims of trafficking and promoting co-operation among states in order to meet those objectives.

23 (<http://www.helnonline.me>[wnuniversity, 2017].)

24 F. Schmallenger, 2005

This protocol aims to provide a convergence in the states domestic offences in the investigation and the prosecution process and also to protect and victims of trafficking in persons with full respect (<http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/UnitedjjSjatipn>, 2017).

2. **The Protocol Against The Smuggling Of Migrants By Land, Sea And**

This protocol was adopted by the UN general assembly in 2000, it is also referred to as the smuggling protocol. It entered into force on 28th January 2004, as of November 2015, the protocol has been signed by 112 parties and ratified by 142. The protocol is aimed at the protection of rights by migrants and the reduction of the power and influence of organized criminal groups that abuse migrants. It emphasises the need to provide migrants with humane treatment, and the need for comprehensive international approaches to combating people smuggling, including socio-economic measures that address the root causes of migration. The protocol requires that state parties that have ratified to ensure that migrant smuggling is criminalized in accordance with its terms and those set out in the convention on transnational organized crime. This protocol is concerned with the aggravating problem of organized crime groups for smuggling persons, the protocol aims to combat and prevent transnational smuggling as well as to promote co-operative measures for enhancing protective measures for victims (<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United-Nation>, 2017), as demonstrated in *United States v. Ezekiel Hampton* (2009).

3. **The Protocol Against The Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking In Fire Arms. Their Parts And Components And Ammunition**

By adopting the protocol, the member states commit to adopt domestic criminal offences for illegal manufacturing, providing governmental licensing ammunition and keeping track of the ammunition (<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United-Nation>, 2017).

3.3 THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC)

The United Nations office on drugs and crime, is a body of the United Nations, it was established in 1997 as the office for drug control and crime prevention. It was established to assist the United Nations in better addressing a coordinated comprehensive response to the interrelated issues of illicit trafficking in the abuse of drugs, crime prevention and criminal justice, international terrorism and political corruption. These goals are pursued through 3 Primary Function: Research, guidance and support to government in the adoption and implementation of various crime, drug, terrorism and corruption related conventions, treaties and protocols as well as technical and financial assistance to said government to face their respective situations and challenges in these field (<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United-Nation>, 2017).

The United Nations office on drugs and crime (UNODC) is charged with helping implement the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime, it also provide, technical assistance and training in constructing legal frameworks and enhancing national enforcement capacity.

It is charged with monitoring and implementing the protocols in the United Nations convention against transnational organized crimes. Which it does by assisting countries with drafting legislation and creating national anti-traffic king strategies?

The United Nations office on drugs and crime, also serves as a legal framework for combating illicit resource trafficking although it is primarily limited to crimes committed by organized groups and does not specifically mention the environment (<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United-Nation>, 2017), as demonstrated in the case of *Chijioke Obioha v. Public Prosecution* (2008).

3.4 THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (CCPCJ)

This commission is one of the functional commissions of the United Nations Economic and social council (ECOSOC), its main role is to act as the principal policy making body of the United Nations in the field

25 http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Commission_on_Crime_Prevention_and_Criminal_Justice, 2017).

26 http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Commission_on_Crime_Prevention_and_Criminal_Justice, 2017

27 *United States v. Ezekiel Hampton* (2009).

28 http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Commission_on_Crime_Prevention_and_Criminal_Justice, 2017.

of crime prevention and criminal justice. The commission's work is dedicated to supporting international efforts against national and transnational crimes and to improve the efficiency of criminal justice administration system.

It also provides a venue for member states to exchange expertise, experience, and information in order to develop national and international strategies and to identify priorities for combating crimes.

The United Nations Commission on crime prevention and criminal justice, coordinates with other unitednations bodies that have specific mandates in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, and is the preparatory body to the united nations crime congresses (<http://www.cfr.org/home/transnationalcrime>, 2017).

The resolutions set out by the Economic and social council of the United Nations, which is a follow-up to the thirteenth United Nations congress on crime prevention and criminal justice, provides Resolution 25/1, which is the preventing and combating trafficking in human organs and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal.

Resolution 25/2, promoting legal and including through a network of legal aid providers.

Resolution 25/3, strengthening crime prevention in support of sustainable development including sustainable tourism.

This commission has been developed to assist the international community in strengthening international co-operation in the crucial areas of crime prevention and criminal justice at the regional sub-regional and global levels (<http://www.ii-node.org>, 2017), as demonstrated in the case of *United States v. Kil Soo Lee*⁹ (*supra*).

3.5 THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF)

It is also known by its French name, GROUPE D'ACTION FINANCIERE (GAFI). It is an intergovernmental organization founded in 1989, during the 1989 G7 summit in Paris to combat the growing problem of money laundering. Its mandate is to set standards and to promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of proliferation and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system. In collaboration with other international stakeholders, the financial action task force also works to identify national-level vulnerabilities with the aim of protecting the international financial system from misuse (Schmallenger, 2005).

The financial action task force set up its recommendation in 1990 which was later revised in 2012, in 2001, it expanded its mandate to deal with the issue of the funding of terrorist acts and terrorist organization and took the important step of creating the 8 (later expanded to 9) special recommendations on terrorist financing. This recommendation had been endorsed by over 180 countries and are universally recognized as the international standard for anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

This recommendation set out a comprehensive and framework of measures which countries should implement in order to combat money laundering and terrorist financing as well as the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, countries have diverse legal administrative and operational frameworks and different financial systems and so cannot all take identical measures to counter these threats. The financial action task force set an international standard which countries should implement. This 2012 Financial Action task force standard contain certain core recommendations which includes the requirements to

1. Criminalize money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing in accordance with international law.

29 http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Commission_on_Crime_Prevention_and_Criminal_Justice. Accessed on 12th March, 2017.

30 http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Commission_on_Crime_Prevention_and_Criminal_Justice. Accessed on 12th March, 2017

31 *Chijioke Obioha v. Public Prosecution* (2008) SGHC 243.

32 <http://www.cfr.org/home/transnationalcrime>. 13th accessed on march,2017.

33 <http://www.unodc.org/./ccpci>. accessed on march,2017.

34 *United States v. Kil Soo Lee* (supra).

2. Freeze terrorist assets and confiscate the proceeds of crime.

3. Establish a financial intelligence unit to collect, analyze and evaluate the disseminate suspicious transaction reports from financial institutions and other reporting entities.

4. Supervise those financial institutions and other reporting entities to ensure compliance with customer due diligence and the other requirements contained in the standards.

5. Ensure that comprehensive and effective mechanisms are in place to co-operate effectively on the international level on to these crimes.

These standards have been accepted internationally as the global policy Benchmark for anti-money laundering proliferation financing measures by the United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and many other international organizations and bodies (<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/financialaction>, 2017). Financial Action Task Force also produces guidance, best practice papers and other advice to assist countries with the implementation of the financial action task force standards.

4.1 Terrorism as a Form of Trans-National Crime

The word "terrorism" originated from the Latin word "terere" which means "to frighten" According to the Black Law Dictionary, terrorism is the use or threat of violence to intimidate or cause panic especially as a means of affecting political conduct. Despite the Black Law Dictionary meaning of the term "terrorism", there is a problem regarding an internationally acceptable definition of terrorism (Onuegbulam, 2012); although there is a common agreement on the abstract notion of terrorism there are different understandings and interpretations. The varied opinions regarding terrorism are clearly underscored in the United Nations Report on Human Rights about terrorism and Human Rights (2001), which states that "one man's terrorist is another's Freedom Fighter" as some focus on the perpetrators, others on their purpose still others on their techniques. When the word "terrorism" is mentioned, it generates different meanings in the minds of different people, depending on either the cultural background of the person, educational level, ideology, class, etc. Those meanings could be crime, communism, political murder, killing of innocent people or violence for political purposes each meaning being related to a set of characteristics such as the existence of political motives, specific targets and perpetrators, violence, victimization of innocents, lack of legitimacy, inflicting fear and being bifocal. It is as a result of this that the definition of terrorism has proved controversial, as various legal systems and government agencies use different definitions of terrorism in their National legislation (Ibid).

However, terrorism which is one of the examples of trans-national crime dates back to 1795 when it was used to describe the actions of the Jacobin club in their Rule of post-revolutionary France, the so-called "Reign of Terror". Although there are earlier related examples, terrorism in the modern sense seems to have emerged around the mid-nineteenth century (Onuegbulam, 2012). An illustration of this is seen in the case of *United States v. Yousef* (2003)

In 1867, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, a revolutionary nationalist group with support from Irish Americans, carried out attacks in England. These were the First Acts of "Republican Terrorism" which became a recurrent feature of British history and these Fenians were the precursor of the Irish Republican Army.

In Russia, by the mid-nineteenth century, the intelligentsia grew impatient with the slow pace of Tsarist Reforms, and sought instead to transform peasant discontent with open revolution. Anarchists like Mikhail Bakunin maintained that progress was impossible without destruction. Their objective was nothing less than complete destruction of the state. Anything that contributed to this goal was regarded as moral. With the development of sufficiently powerful, stable and affordable explosives, the gap closed

35 <http://www.cheserx1.psu.edu/viewdoc/download>. accessed on 18th March 2017.

36 F. Schmallerger, *Criminal Justice Today* (8th edition) (New Jersey: Pearson Education, 2005) p.736

37 <http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/financial>. accessed on 19th March, 2017.

38 Ibid

39 Chigozie M. Onuegbulam, *International Law: an appraisal* (2012)

40 *United States v. Yousef* (2003) 237 F.3d 56 (2nd cir).

between the fire-power of the state and the means available to dissidents; organized into secret societies like the people's will Russian terrorist launch a campaign of terror against the state that climaxed in 1881, when Tsar Alexander II of Russia was assassinated (Ibid). At about the same time, anarchists in Europe and the United States also resorted to the use of Dynamite as did Catalan nationalists such as la Reixa and Benders Negra. Two groups within the Human Empire also resorted to techniques considered by some historians to be in the same category as those used by the Anarchists. One group was those fighting for an independent Armenia, divided into two parts, the Social Democratic Hunchakian party and the Dashnaks or Armenian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO) and the external Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (HMRO) (Chukwumaeze, 2012)

4.2 Causes of Terrorism

Ethno-nationalism: "The desire of a population to break away from a government or ruling power and create a state of their own can cause the formation of terrorist groups. In the 20th century this was seen often times with regions or states attempting to gain independence from their colonial era masters. However, as Bruce Hoff man points out in "INSIDE TERRORISM", ethno-nationalist terrorism had been around decades before even the First World War.

Perhaps., the most notable of these groups, formed before and after World War II and inspired by the weakening of imperial powers was the Jewish Irgun Avail leumi who fought British rule in Palestine so as to attain the creation of a Jewish state. Within many countries around the globe, minority groups exist wishing to garner some form of independence if not their own state altogether. Therefore ethno nationalism will continue to be a significant source of terrorism. It is important to recognize this and counter it with more politically inclusive processes that can mitigate the grievances of minority groups, though some will inventably continue to employ terrorism until they achieve their desired independent nation (Schmallenger, 2005).

Alienation/Discrimination: Several authority on terrorism have pointed to a sense of alienation felt by diasporas, particularly those living in Europe as a driver of terrorism many times these group face discrimination in the countries they reside, leading to further feelings of isolation.

Religion: Perhaps the most commonly held belief today is that terrorism is caused by religion though it is not the main cause for terrorism, religion does play a significant role in driving some forms of it. As hoffman points out in "INSIDE TERRORISM," from the thugs of ancient India that killed to terrorize in the name of the god kali to the Jewish zealots who cut the throats of Romans in public to combat their occupation of Israel, religion has long been a factor of terrorism.

As a driver of terrorism, the true danger that religious doctrine poses is its encouragement of attacks that are more violent in Nature than other types of terrorism, by being promised rewards in the afterlife, terrorists are more likely to carry out suicide bombings and other such "all in" tactics that are harder to defend against.

Socio- economic Status: Terrorism may also be driven by a sense of relative deprivation and lack of upward mobility within society. Globalization and the modern media have given the "have nots" an acute awareness of their situation compared to the haves. Globalization creates an acute awareness about opportunities available elsewhere; this leads to frustration, victimization and humiliation among growing

41 F. Schmallenger, *Criminal Justice Today* (8th edition) (New Jersey: Pearson Education, 2005). p.118

42 <http://www.handofreason.com/2011/featured/casue...> accessed on 20th march 2017.

43 <http://www.handofreason.com/2011/featured/cause...> accessed on 20th march, 2017

44 Ibid

cohorts of urbanized under educated and unemployed youth who are able to make comparisons across countries. Seeing the economic differences between themselves and the western world can infuriate some in underdeveloped countries, increasing tension and hostilities. This allows terrorist organizations to gain attention and entry to societies that have felt wronged by these perceived social injustices. Unfortunately the only real way to mitigate this is through economic development of the community for the foreseeable future there will always be those that are disgruntled by the comparison of living standards of the wealthy around the world versus their own, opening the doors to frustration and anger. Thus this driver is remarkably hard to combat as globalization allows for more mechanisms of comparison between varying global social-economic levels (<http://www.handofreason.com/2011/featured/casue>, 2017).

Political grievances: A lack of political 1 Delusiveness in states or grievances against a certain political order may cause individuals to join or create terrorist groups. Left and right wing

terrorists often seek to a political system. As well, many in national with authoritarian Regimes lack avenues for dissent. Frustrated expression of political will can turn to violence's an alternative to exclusive

political systems which somewhat similar to ethno-nationalist/separatist causes, these political grievances are not born from the desire to create a new state but to change the order within the current one. Taspinar describes this as a political dimension to relative deprivation, in this light, he sees that with the knowledge that other people around the world live in representative governments, the anger only grows among those who live without such political representation, leading disillusioned individuals into arms of terrorism. The implication here is that western governments, in their support of repressive authoritarian regime for their own national interest, have essentially made themselves targets of terrorism of an angered populace within these regimes, acting out violently as the only alternative to political expression (<http://www.handofreason.com/2^11/featuredycasue>, 2017).

4.3 MANIFESTATION OF TERRORISM IN NIGERIA

With an estimated population of over 150 million, Nigeria is the largest country in Africa in terms of demography and comprise of one-sixth of the black population in the world, With over two hundred and fifty ethnic groups, belonging to several religious sects, Nigeria since independence has remained a multi-ethnic nation state, which has been grappling and trying to cope with the problem of ethnicity on the one hand, and the problem of ethno-religious conflicts on the other. This is because over the years the phenomena of ethnicity and religious intolerance have led to incessant recurrence of ethno-religious conflicts, which have given birth to many ethnic militias (Ibid).

With the emergence of these ethnic militias and the deep divides between the various ethnic groups, religious intolerance has become more violent and bloody with more devastating results using the ethnic militias as the execution of ethno-religious agenda. The first democratic experiment in Nigeria led to the civil war. After the civil war, the military held the country together with might and fear. By the second republic ethno-religious conflicts resurfaced claiming so many lives and property.

Within the period of 1999, Nigeria witnessed more ethno-religious conflicts and more loss of lives than the period from amalgamation till 1999 except for civil war period (Sampson, 2010).

On 1st October 2010, there was also a car bombing, the attack left 12 dead and 17 injured. Also on 25th July 2016, militants blew up a state-run oil pipelines in Akwa-Ibom state which caused massive spuls in the west attack on the country's oil infrastructure, injured living person and affected human properties as well, people suffered los of possession and lack of means of livelihood from the above and Nigerian history, it may be presumed that terrorism, is not new development in our society neither is it strange in its manifestation. It has been manifested in various ways. It has been manifested in forms of communal boundary, ethnic and religious clashes. With the manifestation of terrorism in Nigeria, several measures were established to curb terrorism in the country (<http://www.opinionnigeriabox.com/Analvsis-Qn>, 2017).

Terrorism prevention Amendment Act (2013) was established by the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria when the threat of security was on the increase and every effort of the security agencies was not yielding the desired result. The Act provide measures for the prevention, prohibition and combating of acts of terrorism, the financing of terrorism in Nigeria and for the effective implementation of the prevention and combating terrorism, presenting penalties for violating any of its provisions for various ways the act of terrorism could likely be committed and their punishment there to having examined the ways in which the terrorists acts have violated the laws of Nigeria, seeing how terrorism can be identified and the punishment, it is important to see whether terrorism is only a criminal Act and no early action can be maintained from it. In addressing the issue proper, it is proper to see the current position of the law on the concept of Ubi Jus Ibi, remedium meaning that "where there is a right, there is always a remedy from the principle, once an individual can establish that the unlawful intentional act of the defendant caused damage to him, an action will be maintained. It therefore means that a civil action can be maintained and Damages claimed from the act of terrorism. As the state is prosecuting the terrorist criminally, an individual at the same time can maintain an action against the accused under the tort {civil wrong}. The principle of Ubi Jus Ibi remedium was applied in the case of *Belh & others v Attorney general of Oyo state government (1985)* In that case, one Nasira Bello was prematurely executed by the Oyo state government while his appeal against his conviction for armed robbery at the court of appeal. Although it was a case without a precedent, the supreme court unanimously allowing the appeal held that the premature execution of the deceased by the Oyo State government was not only unconstitutional but also both illegal and unlawful and that by it the deceased lost his right to life and his right to prosecute his appeal. Also his defendants were unjustly deprived of the bread winner (http://www.opinionnigeria.com/ArialY_3JS'OG, 2017), This position in the above cases has been upheld in other cases in recent times.

In the same vein if an individual can file a suit based on reasonable grounds: breach of fundamental right, like freedom of association, movement and freedom of worship, he may succeed in action under tort against terrorist. This concept of Ubi Jus Ubi remedium is prevailing and can help citizens seek proper redress in court. If properties like automobiles, houses and establishment were lost, as a result of the terrorist act, damages can be claimed from it if the terrorists can be reached to serve them notice. Public attention nevertheless returns

almost invariably to the judicial remedy as the civil remedy best adapted not only to the making terrorist pay in but also to making them literary pay up in the specific sense of compensating the victim of their acts whether compensation is in fact likely or possible however depends on the extent of the legal obstacles to the civil of the legal obstacles to the civil recovery, the other issue dominating how it can be realized.

The terrorism (prevention) (Amendment) Act, 2013, amended the terrorism (prevention) Act no. 10 2011, and makes provision for extra-territorial application of the act and strengthens terrorist financing offences and for related matters. The act prohibits acts of terrorism. The 2013 Act which amended the 2011 Act contains 20 sections it altered the order of arrangements and provisions of some of the sections of the 2011 principal Act for instance, the new amendment to section 17 gave a clear, distinction between "an act of terrorism and Act of conspiracy. The later prescribes punishment of twenty years. There is also a new provision (section IA) dealing with national co-ordinating bodies in counter terrorism and designates specific institutions vested with specific powers and functions. Amendments of section 26 - 29 of the 2011 principal Act produce a new section 28 which allows relevant law enforcement or security officials to detain suspected terrorist for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours without having access to any person (<http://www.opinionnigeria.com/Analysis-on>, 2017). All acts of terrorism and financing of terrorism are prohibited. There is a new subsection (2) which holds persons or corporate bodies criminally responsible under the Act if convicted of an offence under the Act. The punishment is death penalty. The new section I A (2) 66 provides that the Attorney-general of the Federation shall be the authority for the effective implementation and administration of the Act and shall strengthen and enhance the existing legal framework. The new section 3 of the 2013 Act made substitution for section 3-8 of the principal Act with new section 3 - 25 as follows: Offences against internationally protected persons, terrorist meetings, soliciting and giving support to terrorism harbouring terrorist or hindering the arrest of a terrorist. provision of training and instruction to terrorist groups or terrorists concealing of information about acts

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- 45 I.T. Sampson, international law: An Appraisal(2010), journal of international law and juridical review 41
46 <http://www.opinionnigeria.com/analysis-on>.accessed on 21st march, 2017.
47 Bello & others v Attorney general of Oyo State government (1985) S.C104
48 <http://www.opinionnigeria.com/analysis-on>.accessed on 21st march, 2017.
49 <http://www.opinionnigeria.com/analysis-on>.accessed on 21st march, 2017.

of terrorism, provision of facilities in support to terrorist acts, financing of terrorism, dealing in terrorist property, hostage taking, membership of a terrorist group or prescribed organization "conspiracy", aiding and abetting, escape or aiding and abetting escapes, attempt to commit an offence, under the act, preparation to commit terrorist act (Okonkwo, 2016).

In Nigeria, another act for the prevention of terrorist Acts is the EFCC (establishment) Act. Section 46 of the act defines terrorism as any act which is a violation of the criminal code or the penal code and which may endanger the life, physical integrity or freedom of or cause serious injury or death to any person any number or group of persons or private property natural resources, environmental or cultural heritage and is Calculated or intended to intimidate, put in fear, force coerce or induce any government body, institution, the general public or any segment here of to do or abstain from doing an act or to adopt or abandon a particular stand point or to act according to certain principles or disrupt any public service to the public or to create a public emergency or create general insurrection in a stale. Any promotion, sponsorship of contribution to command, aid, incitement, encouragement, attempt, threat, conspiracy, organizing or procurement of any person with the intent to commit any act referred to in paragraph (a) (1) to (iii) from this definition of terrorism, it can be deduced that for an act to be considered a terrorist act in Nigeria it must possess the following characteristics

- (a) it must have violated the penal or criminal code
- (b) it must have endangered the life, physical integrity or freedom of the victim(s)
- (c) it must have caused serious injury or death to the victim (Ibid).

The EFCC (establishment) Act, under section 15 provides that a person who willfully provides or collects by any means, directly or indirectly money from any other person with intent that the money shall be used or is in the knowledge that the money shall be used for any act of terrorism, commits an offence under this Act and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for life. Any person who commits or attempts to commit a terrorist act or participates in or facilities the commission of a terrorist act, commits an offence under this act and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for life (Sampson, 2010).

4.4 The Effect of Terrorism in Nigeria

The terrorist acts of terrorist in Nigeria have impeded peace and progressive development in Nigeria. It hinders political development it affects rapid economic growth and it distorts socio-cultural equilibrium and lead to environmental deterioration. Some of the effects of terrorism is listed below (Ibid):

1) **Political effect:** What makes a nation state is the ability of a collection of people and nation to belong together within a geo-political environment as a nation. But with conflict, good and acceptable government is not guaranteed as even elections into the government reflect the divisions as it affects the voting pattern so it affects appointment, government policies conflict within countries misdirect these political bodies, divides them and hinders their performance.

2) **Economic Impact:** Terrorist attack also leads to dislocation of people from their base; this leads to disruption of economic activities, in Nigeria, financial activities has been paralysed as everyone were in fear of the attack.

3) **Social impact:** Social development has been described as the process by which the well-being of any society and if people is ensured through collection action vis-a-vis the changes taking place in policies economic and social life of the people. The typical social development

50 T. Okonkwo International law: An Appraisal (2016)' journal of international law and Juridical review,'57.

51 Ibid.

52 I.T. Sampson, international law: an appraisal (2010), "Journal of International law and Juridical review,'44

53 Ibid.

programmes jeopardized by the activities of terrorist in the country including the , following; Family welfare services, health, housing, community development, youths service and women development, education. Just like it is of the political and economic situation, internal conflict and in fact conflict as a thing negatively hinders social development.

i. **Education:** The education here, western education which is more of formal training programmes acquired at both pre-primary. primary, secondary and tertiary levels in Nigeria. The terrorist attacks in Nigeria mostly frustrate western education,

ii. **Agriculture and Food Supply:** This is affected in many ways. Firstly, the land which is very essential for agricultural production has become battle field or occupied by this group. Hunger and squalor therefore is limited in the country.

iii. **Security:** One of the Basic needs of man is security-freedom from poverty, want, diseases, hunger and danger and terrorism brings all these, most serious of them being security from danger and terrorism brings all these, a most serious of them being security from danger. The attacks and bomb explosion causes not only death of the soldiers but also of innocent civilians,

iv. **Social Amenities:** Social amenities like schools, houses, hospital, markets, electricity etc has been greatly affected by these activities.

v. **Environmental Effects:** The environment has always formed a central part of the development focus. The conflict has led to environment degradation, poverty and hindered Rapid economic growth and Development. The consequences and effects of the conflict on environment is the pollution by war equipment (Bomb) on the environment by gases, chemical and toxics, Radio-actives, scaring away of foreign and conservation experts, refugee problems to neighbouring countries and cities and

its consequences effect on their own environment like over population, destruction of their forests, over-cultivation and grazing of their lands, social and cultural breakdown.

vi. **Social Tension:** Violence breeds tension in the society, terrorist attacks creates immediate tension, often state of emergency/curfew is declared in violent ridden areas of the nation while the government is working to restore peace.

vii. **Loss of lives and properties:** Terrorist activities in Nigeria has claimed the lives and properties of many in the country.

Terrorist activities in Nigeria has left many effects in the country, from political instability, economic impact, social impact, and Environmental effects, terrorist activities in Nigeria, have therefore caused much harm in the country.

IV. SUMMARY OF THE FINDING, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

The issue of trans-national crime is one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century as She crime goes beyond national boards and affect no just one country but different countries of the world. My first observation is that trans-national crimes in this 21st century has as a result of globalization affected almost all the countries of the world, due to technological improvements and the globalization of the act, crimes have become widespread and cut across national borders, where each country of the world has experience one form of these trans-national crime in its state. Due to the lack of following in some proper travelling processes in some

countries, various people go in and leave the country, they smuggle people and goods in and out of the country without getting noticed or caught.

Secondly, trans-national crime due to lack of co-operation from some countries of the world have poised a difficulty in combating and totally eradicating the menace in different countries of the world. Some countries which are not co-operating with some international organization place difficulty in combating these crimes because a collective effort is needed to eradicate such menace which has led to a

54 <http://www.opinionnigeria.com/analysis-on>.accessed on 21st march, 2017.

55 <http://www.theparadigmng.com/2016/04/26/v...> accessed on 23rd March,2017

56 <http://www.study.com/academy/session/what-is-terrorism>.accessed on 24th March. 2017

slow progress in catching criminals involved in the act.

My third observation is that due to varied opinions of the interpretation of what terrorist activities means, terrorist Act is difficult to combat, due to the fact that certain people see terrorist acts as a means of freedom-fighting while others sees it as a form of disturbance and destruction of the society. Due to these varied opinions, there is no collective. Understanding of the concept and reasons for carrying out these crimes.

My fourth observation is that in some countries, there are no constant power supply and some other facilities for tracking which makes it difficult for the police to carry out their duty, which most often involve the use of electricity, as some automated search facilities, work with power in tracking suspected criminals.

Finally, there is no single international court for trying trans-national crime rather cases of this nature are tried in the court of the countries at which they occur. As most of this trans-national crime do not fall under the categories of crimes to be tried in the international criminal court.

5.2 Recommendation

Transnational crimes have posed a big problem in different countries of the world in our present day as no one wants to live in a society full of chaos and lack of security with the globalization of the act, no country is safe or free from the invasion of criminals into their border. Thus the following recommendations are suggested.

1. One country cannot solve the issue of combating transnational crime, neither can two or even fifty countries, as there are over hundred countries in the world.. Therefore there should be a general meeting by representatives of different countries of the world who will come together to plan and give suggestions on how to combat these trans-national crime as a group, combating transnational crime can only be achieved as a group and not individually due to the nature of the act.

2. There should be seminars held in various countries to educate the masses that terrorist activities is not the right way to settle disputes that one have with the government, the seminars should as well introduce to the masses the act of dialogue and their right to freedom of information when they are in doubt of what their government is doing, in order to change their mind-set of seeing terrorist attacks as the right mode of handling their issues with the government or with their fellow civilians.

3. Each country should provide regional organization and laws to combat transnational crime in their border, with the approval of international organisation, which will lead to speedy process of curbing trans-national crimes and not always waiting for international agents to always come to their aid when trans-national crimes occurs, regional laws and Acts should be established also to handle criminals found committing these crime in individual states.

4. There should be strict supervision on who come in and who leave countries through countries engaging in proper travel interviews and collection of data of persons who intend leaving or entering a country, his or her identify and background should be properly and well checked and also his/her thumb print should be gotten for security purposes.

There should also be 24/7 camera capturing effaces of migrants and the goods they are travelling with should be properly searched also their body should be searched too to detect if there are any dangerous substances hidden. In order to prevent the smuggling of illicit good from one country to another. The identity of passengers especially children should be known before granting them passage to travel with an adult into another country in order to avoid trafficking the children.

5. There should be 24 hours power supply in each countries and the required facilities needed by the police in carrying out their duties such as tracking devices, should be provided to them to speed up their work.

6. There should be a collective international court established by various countries of the world to try criminals engaged in trans-national crimes, and an international Act should be enacted to be used to prosecute offenders.

5.3 Contribution to Knowledge

Generally, transnational crime which is seen as an unlawful criminal activity undertaken and supported by organized criminal groups operating across national boundaries, these crimes are of most serious concern to the international community due to the globalization of the Act. However, the existence of the international criminal police organisation have aided in combating these transnational crime due to the use of their communication system, Notice system and automated search facilities, criminals are being detected and captured. With the existence of the financial Action task force and the Egmont group of financial intelligence units trans-national crimes involving financial crimes and the financing of terrorism have been curbed.

The different conventions set up by the United Nations, which are united nations convention against trans-national organized crime, the united nations office and drugs and crimes the united nations commission on crime prevention and criminal justice all aided in creating awareness to various member countries on how they can effectively combat transnational crime.

5.4 Conclusion

One of the most pressing challenge of the 21st century is the issue of transnational crimes which have been of most serious concern to the international community, with the combination of a new geopolitical climate, a globalized borders and a revolution in information technology, crime groups were able to carry out their operations. Just as businesses modernized and internationalized to improve their position so did transnational criminal organization.

All these crimes tend to threaten the national security of all .states and government around the world as no state is safe due to the fact that the crime is global. Due to The nature of the act which is **of international concern**, the full **co-operation** of various countries of (the world is therefore recommended to combat these crimes in order to be certain of an environment free from violence and crimes.

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