

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIMES IN SAARC COUNTRIES FROM THE LENS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Research Paper

Transnational organized crimes can be defined as those crimes which involves 2 or more countries in the commission of the crime. Whereas on the other hand, organized crimes are defined as those crimes which are committed within the territory of one nation state. In these crimes, there is regulation and control of production of a common commodity by a single party unlawfully. The concept of transnational organized crimes came into light post World War II and with the rise of mafias. Therefore, looking at the impacts of the transnational organized crimes and its impact on the economy, political front and at the global level there was inception of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes, 2000. Thus, enacting a robust international perspective for successful combat of the transnational organized crimes. But this convention does not define the transnational organized crime per say but rather gives the requisites required to commit such crimes while defining the term transnational organized group. When it comes to the international relations among various countries, transnational organized crimes are seen as a growing significant threat to the national security of the country with its impact on the economy, public safety, governmental institutions etc. Such crimes not only affect a nation state internally but it disturbs its relations with other nation states as well. It affects the decision-making power of such countries. Thus, making them to settle for bitter talks and settlements. Though many countries are signatories to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes, but they have failed to build up certain kind of mechanism which will help them to deal with such emerging crimes and shield their international relations.

In this paper, there will be a brief discussion on the operation of transnational organized crimes in SAARC countries, their modus operandi while evaluating the position of India in combating the transnational organized crimes and building up a robust mechanism while addressing the national and international perspective on it.

1.2 Literature Review

1.Allan Castle,*Transnational Organized crime and international security*¹- In this article the author has examined how transnational organized crime possess a threat to the international security. He has made an attempt to explain the notion of transnational organized crime both conceptually and empirically so as to get a clear picture of the menace caused by it at the global level. The author has also stated that, these relations affect the international relations among the neighboring at greater levels.

2.Lousie Shelley,*Transnational Organized crime: An imminent threat to nation state*²-In this article the author has talked about the operation of transnational organized crime in different forms, its inception after World War II and how it creates a menace for the national security of the country. The author has further mentioned about the organized crimes taking place within the internal boundaries of the state and how they take they take the form of transnational organized crime and hamper the national security of the nation.

3.James O. Finckenauer, *Asian Transnational Organized Crime and its impact on the United States*³- In this article, the author has talked about the transnational organized crimes which are operating in the Asian countries and how they are impacting the United States as a whole. The author has briefly discussed about the crimes such as prostitution, human and drug trafficking etc. in the Asian countries. The author makes a reference that how the kingpin of such transnational organized crimes though sitting in different part of the world affect the economy, peaceful stability and the international relations of United States with other countries in the world.

4.Fernando Reinares, *Transnational Organized Crime as an increasing threat to the national security of democratic regimes: assessing political impacts and evaluating state responses*⁴-In this article, the author has evaluated the threat of transnational organized crimes to the democratic regimes of various countries while assessing the impact of it on political and stability of the country and a need of robust mechanism to deal with such crimes. Moreover, the author

¹Allan Castle, *Transnational Organized crime and international security*, 19 INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS- THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 561, Nov. 1997

²Lousie Shelley, *Transnational Organized crime: An imminent threat to nation state*, 48 JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, Dec. 1995

³James O. Finckenauer, *Asian Transnational Organized Crime and its impact on the United States*, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE- USA 21 9, Nov.2006

⁴Fernando Reinares, *Transnational Organized Crime as an increasing threat to the national security of democratic regimes: assessing political impacts and evaluating state responses*, INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 6 1, Jan. 2015

has used the data provided by various sites which implicate towards the rise of transnational organized crimes in recent years.

1.3 Research Problem

Transnational organized crimes have always seen as a growing threat to international security of SAARC countries. They have impacted the public safety, economic stability and governmental institutions of the countries in a catastrophic manner. Thus, impacting the relations between these countries. Moreover, all the countries in South Asia have signed the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crimes but are not successful to build any combat mechanism to stop such crimes. Thus, these countries have to settle to bitter settlements and talks for the functioning of their respective country.

1.4 Objectives of the Paper

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) To understand the different kinds of transnational organized crimes operating in the SAARC countries.
- 2) To evaluate the position of India with other SAARC countries in lines of transnational organized crimes.

1.5 Research Questions

Q1) How the operating of transnational organized crimes in the SAARC countries is affecting the international relations of such countries?

Q2) Whether the position of India is strong and stable while dealing with the operation of transnational organized crimes in SAARC countries?

1.6 Hypothesis

- The transnational organized crimes are operated on large scale and against the polices and agreements signed among the SAARC countries.
- India, as a developing nation have always opted for soft power and tried to conduct dialogues in case of disturbing international relations.

1.7 Scope of the Paper

The scope of the paper is limited to understanding the operation of drug trafficking, illegal migration and cross border terrorism as transnational organized crimes in SAARC countries.

1.8 Methodology

The paper is based on doctrinal research method. The paper has followed the secondary data collection. The researcher has utilized various books, articles, notes and commentaries and other writings so as to incorporate the views of many juristic scholars with an intention to present a holistic view.

2. Operation of Transnational Organized Crimes in SAARC Countries and its impact on International Relations

This section of the research paper discusses about the operation of transnational organized crimes in SAARC countries and its impact on the international relations. It briefly discusses about the SAARC as an entity formed by certain nation states as a regional organization, followed by throwing light on the operation of drug trafficking, illegal migration and cross border terrorism as transnational organized crimes in SAARC countries. This section is based on the research question;

How the operating of transnational organized crimes in the SAARC countries is affecting the international relations of such countries?

2.1 SAARC as a regional organization

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, popularly called as SAARC is the regional organization formed by the union of states in South Asia. It comprises of 21% of the world's population and it consists of countries such as India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka.⁵ It was formed in the year 1985 and its secretariat is situated in Kathmandu, Nepal. It was formed with an aim to promote regional integration and economic development of the countries involved. This is because all the countries under this organization had once been the colonies of the Europeans and after their independence, they

⁵ Channing May, *Transnational crime & the Developing World*, GLOBAL FINANCIAL INTEGRITY, March 2017, (April.02, 2023, 06:00PM), https://www.gfintegrity.org/wpcontent/uploads/2017/03/Transnational_Crime-final.pdf

were regarded as third world countries.⁶ Hence, to promote their development and integration such an organization came into existence. The first successful mission organized achieved by SAARC was South Asia Free Trade Area, popularly called as SAFTA⁷. It was entered with an aim to ensure free trading business without the obligations of laws, customs and tariffs between the SAARC Countries. When it comes to transnational organized crimes in SAARC countries and the threat it possesses for the international relations of this countries, it started promoting regionalism while urging the all the countries to sign and ratify the UN Convention against transnational organized crimes. So far, out of all SAARC countries India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal have signed and ratified UNTOC. It means there are under the obligation to follow the conventions and make certain laws in their domestic legislations with regards to transnational organized crimes.⁸ Remaining other countries such as Bhutan, Bangladesh and Maldives are yet to ratify the convention though they have signed it long back. It is considered to a moderately active regional organization as compared to other organizations such as ASEAN, BIMSTEC etc. The SAARC countries usually face problem of cross border terrorism, illegal migration and drug trafficking which are considered to be the active forms of transnational organized crimes⁹, for example; 19th SAARC summit was scheduled to happen in Pakistan, but it was called off by India, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Afghanistan due to Uri Attack. It has failed to achieve the goal of regionalism for which they have urged the countries in the organization to signed the UNTOC, but the menace of transnational organization crimes is increasing day by day in these countries. Thus, affecting the international relations between these countries. The United Nations is considered to be a watch keeper for the SAARC regional organization. It is under this that, the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crimes operates at the global level, expecting its state parties to make stringent laws to overcome the menace of transnational organized crimes. But when it comes to the convention, it does not define

⁶Fernando Reinares, *Transnational Organized Crime as an increasing threat to the national security of democratic regimes: assessing political impacts and evaluating state responses*, INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 6 1, Jan. 2015

⁷ Ibid

⁸Anant Mishra, *From Drug Trafficking to Cultivation: A Global unchallenged Nexus*, INDIAN DEFENCE REVIEW, (April., 07, 2023, 2:33 PM), <http://www.indiandefencereview.com/spotlights/from-drug-trafficking-to-cultivation-a-global-unchallenged-nexus/>.

⁹Rollie Lal, *Transnational Security Challenges in India, Issues for engagement: Asian perspectives on Transnational Security Challenges*, 128, 130-131, 2012, (April., 06, 2023, 7:37 PM), <https://apcss.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/128-139-TransnationalIndia.pdf>.

transnational organized crime rather it states the requisites and factors that led to transnational organized crime.¹⁰

2.2 Operation of Drug Trafficking in SAARC Countries

When it comes to operation of drug trafficking in SAARC Countries, it needs to be taken into consideration that India suffers the most due to illicit drug trafficking because of its rapid smuggling in and around Indian both in external and internal ways. Therefore, drug trafficking is considered to be one of the major transnational organized crimes. Moreover, to prosecute the actions regarding and other such substances we have the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropics Substances Act, 1985 into picture which operates extensively in India. On the other hand, at global level, there are conventions such as on psychotropic substances act, 1971, convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 1988. These international instruments play an important role in combating the menace of drug trafficking at the global level. But not all the SAARC countries are members to these instruments which makes it difficult to ratify such laws in their domestic legislations.

When it comes to drugs and psychotropic substances, there is a thin line difference between them. The former one is the sleep-inducing agent and is further divided into illegal, legal and quasi legal drugs. Whereas, the latter one is the substance which takes the control of nervous system and changes the mood entirely. Hence, there is a need to have separate legislations on both the substances.

India is believed to be one of the leading producers of opium as it is required in the fields of medicine. When it comes to geographical location of India, India shares its borders with countries such as Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal which are the part of SAARC organization.¹¹ Surprisingly, all of them are located between the Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent. Thus, these countries are considered to be at the focal point for the smuggling of drugs to other countries in and around.¹²

Now, when it comes to the operation of drug trafficking in SAARC countries especially in Afghanistan, the selling of opium is considered to be legal and it forms the largest part of their

¹⁰Ibid

¹¹Rollie Lal, *Transnational Security Challenges in India, Issues for engagement: Asian perspectives on Transnational Security Challenges*, 128, 130-131, 2012, (April., 06, 2023, 7:37 PM), <https://apcss.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/128-139-TransnationalIndia.pdf>.

¹²Anant Mishra, *From Drug Trafficking to Cultivation: A Global unchallenged Nexus*, INDIAN DEFENCE REVIEW, (April., 07, 2023, 2:33 PM), <http://www.indiandefencereview.com/spotlights/from-drug-trafficking-to-cultivation-a-global-unchallenged-nexus/>.

economy after the advent of Taliban government in the country. This is mostly because the international trade of this country has been stopped adversely, impacting their economic development. For the drug trafficking, Balkan Route is the prime route for transnational organized crimes in Afghanistan which further operates the routes to other crimes in the western and central Europe.¹³ Whenever, drug trafficking as a transnational organized crimes comes into the light, it needs to be addressed with golden triangle. They are complementary to each other. The golden triangle comprises primarily of North and North-Eastern part of Myanmar surrounded around by the border of Laos, Thailand and China. Myanmar is one of the neighboring countries of India which operates its business through golden triangle and the drugs are smuggled from here to other parts of the world. Interestingly, drug traffickers also make the use of natural benefactors like steep terrain, mountains, and dense forests which are not within the control of law enforcement agencies.

Within the terminology of SAARC countries, the illicit drug trafficking is referred as narco terrorism.¹⁴ Drug trafficking is just not limited to smuggling of drugs or illegal psychotropic substances but it also provides support for insurgency and money laundering and support cross border terrorism between the countries.¹⁵

The United Nations office on Drugs and Crimes is support organ for the United Nations while dealing with drug trafficking. Every country has its own set of laws to deal with this crime. But on the global level, the SAARC countries are unable to form certain kind of mutual assistance to get a breakthrough from this set of crime which is operating at a global level.¹⁶

2.3 Operation of Illegal Migration in SAARC Countries

Illegal Migration can be defined as the migration of people in one particular country against the laws of that country and living there as a resident for certain purposes without exercising the legal right to reside in that country. Illegal migration often takes the shape of smuggling when it is channeled by organized crime syndicate in the lieu of monetary benefits, other advantages or to promote insurgency.

¹³Allan Castle, *Transnational Organized crime and international security*, 19 INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS- THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 561, Nov. 1997

¹⁴Allan Castle, *Transnational Organized crime and international security*, 19 INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS- THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 561, Nov. 1997

¹⁵Rollie Lal, *Transnational Security Challenges in India, Issues for engagement: Asian perspectives on Transnational Security Challenges*, 128, 130-131, 2012, (April., 06, 2023, 7:37 PM), <https://apcss.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/128-139-TransnationalIndia.pdf>.

¹⁶James O. Finckenaer, *Asian Transnational Organized Crime and its impact on the United States*, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE- USA 21 9, Nov.2006

When it comes to India, there is no such legislation which talks about the problem of illegal migration or the smuggling of migrants in the country. But on the international level, within the purview of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes, 2003 there has been an additional protocol which talks about the smuggling of migrants through land, sea and air and it also converse the aspect of illegal migration. Moreover, the protocol is supported by the International Migration organization, which believes in treating the migrators humanely and deporting them back to their respective country.¹⁷

When it comes to SAARC countries, most of the countries are not just together due to their obligation towards the regional cooperation, but rather they are the neighbouring countries to each other. Such a situation makes it feasible for the illegal migrants and their operators to run such organized crime smoothly. The operators of such a crime are always under the opportunity to find certain ways to illegally migrate people in countries which are located to their place of origin or migrate the people to such countries where the law enforcement agencies and the laws are not stringent.¹⁸ Thus, making the process easier going for them. Now, countries such as India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka face the amid rising problem of illegal migration in their country due to such demographic setup. No such legal mechanism is available which solves this ever-growing problem.

Once such incident can be identified as the Rohingya Migration. They are migrating from Myanmar and illegally entering the borders of India and Bangladesh. Thus, creating a problem for the population of such countries. Surprisingly, all these 3 countries are neighbouring countries to each other.¹⁹ So, the possible step which needs to be taken by India and Bangladesh is to discuss this issue at the SAARC meeting so as to arrive at a mutual decision to avoid such a problem of migration.

2.4 Operation of Cross Border Terrorism in SAARC Countries

Cross border terrorism can be defined as when the terror attacks are used in one country to create chaos and loss of life and property and the entire plan and execution of it is done from another country. Such kind of crimes give birth to the menace of terrorism, which is not limited to any

¹⁷Ibid

¹⁸Rollie Lal, *Transnational Security Challenges in India, Issues for engagement: Asian perspectives on Transnational Security Challenges*, 128, 130-131, 2012, (April., 06, 2023, 7:37 PM), <https://apcss.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/128-139-TransnationalIndia.pdf>.

¹⁹Allan Castle, *Transnational Organized crime and international security*, 19 INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS- THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 561, Nov. 1997

particular country but now has become a global problem to deal with. Such kind of crime has the capacity of causing damage comparable taking down the economy of a particular country. This crime is different from the set of transnational organized crimes as it has turned not a menace for a particular nation state but has been seen as a problem which can be overcome when all the nation states come together and build up a combat mechanism to deal with such a crime. The international convention on the suppression of the terrorist bombings is one such step taken at the global level to deal with this crime.²⁰ But this international instrument is not successful enough to answer the world filled with terrorist activities.

When it comes to SAARC countries, the problem of cross border terrorism is at its peak. As in these countries, terrorism is not just limited to creating chaos and matter of life and property but it also deals with smuggling of firearms with a motive to cause rampant effects on other countries. SAARC countries such as Pakistan and Afghanistan are considered to be epicenter when it comes to the operation of terrorist activities.²¹ In the former country, it is said to have given shelter to all the terrorists around the world and has been accused on global level to support the fundings of terrorist activities. The famous under world don, Dawood Ibrahim is said to be in Karachi who is responsible for the 1993 blasts in Mumbai and the kingpin of the D-Company. Whereas, the latter is currently running the government of the country since 2021 and they are known for their treacherous deeds around the world²².

When it comes to India, the cross-border terrorism is causing a great loss of life and property in the country. Indian has been affected with the wounds of 1993 Mumbai blasts, Mumbai Attacks, Parliamentary Attacks, Pulwama Attacks etc. The TADA Act was one such domestic legislation which was in the lines with the international instrument, but stands repel since 2004 and has the Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2004. It quite interesting to see that, when one SAARC country is troubled by the cross-terrorism activities of other 2 SAARC countries, still the entire regional cooperation is silent and mute on such sensitive issue. Thus, questioning the credibility of such an organization.

²⁰Anant Mishra, *From Drug Trafficking to Cultivation: A Global unchallenged Nexus*, INDIAN DEFENCE REVIEW, (April, 07, 2023, 2:33 PM), <http://www.indiandefencereview.com/spotlights/from-drug-trafficking-to-cultivation-a-global-unchallenged-nexus/>

²¹Allan Castle, *Transnational Organized crime and international security*, 19 INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS- THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA 561, Nov. 1997

²²Rollie Lal, *Transnational Security Challenges in India, Issues for engagement: Asian perspectives on Transnational Security Challenges*, 128, 130-131, 2012, (April, 06, 2023, 7:37 PM), <https://apcss.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/128-139-TransnationalIndia.pdf>.

3. Determining position of India while dealing with Transnational Organized Crimes in SAARC Countries

This section of the research paper discusses about the position of India while dealing with transnational organized crimes in SAARC countries. It briefly discusses about how India is maintaining its nature of power while dealing with the menace of transnational organized crimes in SAARC countries. This section is based on the research question;

Whether the position of India is strong and stable while dealing with the operation of transnational organized crimes in SAARC countries?

3.1 Position of India and Afghanistan

India and Afghanistan are neighboring countries to each other apart from being in the SAARC organization. During the US led invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, India has offered logistic and intelligence support as being the neighboring country. This incident made India, the fifth largest in the world to provide development support to Afghanistan. In 2005, Afghanistan officially joined SAARC organization with the support of India. In the Asia region, India is considered to be largest supporter of Afghanistan by providing them with aid such as developmental facilities, humanitarian and economic facilities so as to help them build up after the Afghan civil war.

Now, when it comes to operation of transnational organized crimes and contribution of Afghanistan towards it, it has a major contribution towards drug trafficking as it is the prime manufacturer of opium in the world as per the Drug Report 2018 and plays a major role in the GDP of the country.²³

Looking at the position of India, it has always opted to have a neutral stance when it comes to dealing with the Afghanistan. This is due to the close ties and its operation at the golden crescent route which is also the route of India for the export of spices and other commodities around Asia. Moreover, in the year 2021 during the invasion of Afghanistan by Taliban, India condemned the action heavily but denied taking any such actions against the invasion due to its belief in soft power and looking at the political situation in its country. Thus, when it comes to dealing with Afghanistan on the lines of transnational organized crimes the position of India is stable but not strong.

²³Neil Noronha, *Follow the money: India should become an International Leader in Financial Intelligence*, CARNEGIE INDIA (April., 05, 2023, 9:00 PM), <https://carnegieindia.org/2018/07/16/follow-money-india-should-become-international-leader-in-financialintelligence-pub-76819>.

3.2 Position of India and Pakistan

India and Pakistan are neighboring countries apart from being just the part of SAARC organization. In fact, India and Pakistan were one nation before its division in the year 1947. Both these countries have always been under the troublesome relations with regards to border issues, Kashmir issue, terrorism etc. In the year 2020, India stood by its 'Neighborhood First Policy' and stated its desire to have normal and friendly relations with Pakistan. But with the scrapping of Article 370 of the Indian constitution, the desire of having normal relations with Pakistan receive a huge blow.

Now, when it comes to operation of transnational organized crimes and contribution of Pakistan towards it, it can be seen that terrorism is the crime which is always associated with this country as it is always accused of funding the terrorist activities around the world and it has not denied such allegations. Pakistan was responsible for the Mumbai attacks 2008 and Pulwama attacks and denied their part in such crimes. As a country, they are responsible for the operation of such an organized crime syndicate which has caused menace at a global level.²⁴

Looking at the position of India, it has always opted to use hard power against Pakistan. This is because, the use of soft power, bitter talks have given futile results such as wars in 1971 and 1999. Thus, using hard power is the last resort against this country. The result of Pulwama was the Uri attack which challenged the roots of terrorism in Pakistan, Moreover, the problem of terrorism and its support by Pakistan has also been addressed by UN as menace for the entire world. Therefore, when it comes to dealing with Pakistan on the lines of transnational organized crimes the position of India is stable and strong.

3.3 Position of India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are neighboring countries to each other apart from being the members of SAARC organization. When it comes to the relations between India and Bangladesh, it can be seen from the view that Bangladesh was formed in the year 1971 when India defeated Pakistan in the war and Western Pakistan was formed as Bangladesh by India. Since then, India and Bangladesh are prominent neighbors to each other. Thus, making

²⁴ Channing May, *Transnational crime & the Developing World*, GLOBAL FINANCIAL INTEGRITY, March 2017, (April.02, 2023, 06:00PM), https://www.gfintegrity.org/wpcontent/uploads/2017/03/Transnational_Crime-final.pdf

Bangladesh the key member of India's neighborhood first policy. Looking at this, India has provided free duty quota to Bangladesh under SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade Area) since 2011 making it the 6th largest trade partner of India.²⁵ Both these countries face issues such as river water dispute and the illegal migration problem, which one of rising crime under the pervue of transnational organized crimes.

On the other hand, when it comes to the relations of India and Sri Lanka, they have been developmental partners to each other since their inception. In fact, in the 2022 when Sri Lanka was going through financial crisis, India as a neighbor was the first country to provide aid to it. When it comes to transnational organized crimes and its operation issue of illegal migration is at its peak as India and Sri Lanka share the same water borders causing distress among the countries regarding the nautical miles and border.

Thus, when it comes to the position of India with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka with regards to transnational organized crimes, it is stable and strong in nature.

3.4 Position of India, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal

India, Bhutan and Nepal are neighboring countries to each other while being the members of SAARC organization joined by Maldives. As such these countries are considered to be the inactive members of the SAARC. This is due to the position of such countries and their political demography.²⁶ Moreover, when it comes to the operation of transnational organized crimes in such countries they are under the lieu of illegal migration. But when it comes to the position of India, while dealing with these countries, it has always been of soft nature and limited to talks and agreements. Thus, ensuring the stability of the relations of these countries with India.

²⁵ Channing May, *Transnational crime & the Developing World*, GLOBAL FINANCIAL INTEGRITY, March 2017, (April.02, 2023, 06:00PM), https://www.gfintegrity.org/wpcontent/uploads/2017/03/Transnational_Crime-final.pdf

²⁶ Neil Noronha, *Follow the money: India should become an International Leader in Financial Intelligence*, CARNEGIE INDIA (April., 05, 2023, 9:00 PM), <https://carnegieindia.org/2018/07/16/follow-money-india-should-become-international-leader-in-financialintelligence-pub-76819>.

4.Suggestions and Conclusion

The suggestions which can be provided are as follows:

- 1) There must be a strict check imposed on the working of the SAARC Organization, efforts can be taken to revise its setup so as to deal with the menace of transnational organized crimes.
- 2) The crimes which are causing serious problems at the global level needs to be addressed together by the members of SAARC together, keeping their individual differences separately.
- 3) The international instruments established with an aim to act as a weapon to deal with such crimes must be priority by the SAARC members and needs to be signed and ratified accordingly.

The transnational organized crimes in SAARC countries are of various types and is operated out various levels. All the members of SAARC are signatories to the United Nations convention against transnational organized crimes. Thus, making them aware the effects of such crimes at the global level. In facts, many members of SAARC are the prime operators of such crimes, making it difficult to take things forward. Therefore, affecting the international relations among such countries and with also the other members of the organization. The menace of transnational organization is growing with the support of technology and globalization. SAARC as an organization can play an important role in the combating of such crimes in the South Asian region, by setting up a combat mechanism against it and improving the international relations among the members of the organization.