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CROSS-BORDER CRIME: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION IN GERMANY AND PORTUGAL

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Cross-Border Crime in Germany
3. Cross-Border Crime in Portugal
4. Comparison of the Situations in Germany and Portugal
5. Conclusion and Outlook



1. Introduction



Definition

- Cross-border crime refers to illegal activities that take place across national boundaries.
- It includes offenses e.g. drug trafficking, human trafficking, arms smuggling, cybercrime, and money laundering.
- Often involves organized criminal networks.

Relevance of the Topic on an International Level

- Increasing globalization and ease of movement facilitate cross-border criminal activities.
- The EU's open borders create opportunities and challenges in combating crime.
- International cooperation (e.g., Europol, Interpol) is essential to tackle cross-border crime effectively.

2. Cross-Border Crime in Germany

Most Common Forms of Cross-Border Crime

- Drug Trafficking
- Human Trafficking & Smuggling
- Money Laundering
- Cybercrime & Fraud
- Arms Smuggling



Measures Taken by German Authorities

- Law Enforcement Cooperation
- Legal Frameworks & Policies
- Technological & Intelligence Measures
- Public Awareness & Prevention Programs



3. Cross-Border Crime in Portugal

Most Common Forms of Cross-Border Crime

- Drug Trafficking
- Human Trafficking & Illegal Migration
- Money Laundering & Financial Crimes
- Cybercrime & Fraud
- Contraband & Smuggling



Measures Taken by Portuguese Authorities

- Law Enforcement & International Cooperation
- Strengthening Border Controls
- Legal Reforms & Anti-Crime Policies
- Cybersecurity & Financial Crime Prevention



4. Comparison of the Situations in Germany and Portugal

Similarities in Types of Cross-Border Crime	Differences in Frequency and Focus
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Both countries face significant drug trafficking issues, serving as key transit hubs.✓ Human trafficking is a shared concern, with victims often brought from Africa, South America, and Eastern Europe.✓ Money laundering is prevalent in both nations, facilitated through real estate and businesses.✓ Cybercrime and financial fraud are increasing threats in both Germany and Portugal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">x Drug Trafficking: Germany is a major destination and transit hub, whereas Portugal is more of an entry point.x Human Trafficking: More cases of sexual exploitation in Germany, while forced labor is a bigger issue in Portugal.x Money Laundering: Germany has a larger financial system, making it a more attractive target for laundering compared to Portugal.x Cybercrime: More advanced cybercrime networks operate in Germany due to its strong digital economy.

5. Conclusion and Outlook

Challenges and Areas for Improvement

- Stronger Border Security: Finding a balance between open borders (Schengen) and crime prevention.
- Enhanced International Collaboration: Need for better intelligence-sharing and joint law enforcement operations.
- Legal Reforms: Harmonizing laws across the EU to prevent criminals from exploiting legal loopholes.
- Technology & Cybersecurity: Investing in AI and digital tools to track illicit activities.
- Victim Protection & Awareness: Strengthening support for victims of human trafficking and fraud.

Outlook

- Increasing role of AI and big data in crime prevention.
- Stronger EU initiatives to combat organized crime and financial fraud.
- Need for continuous adaptation of legal frameworks to emerging crime trends.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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Sources

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