

Holland: Ruling Politicians, Transnational Organised Crime and the National Police

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The Politicisation of Policing in the Netherlands and Threat Denial by Ruling Politicians

The NPB or the Netherlands Police Union released its report in February 2018 titled: “Noodkreet Recherche Waar blijft onze versterking” which dealt with the operational condition the criminal investigation department of the National Police was in the words of its detectives. The report of the Police Union polls the opinion of some 400 of the detectives of the National Police and this polling process has revealed the opinions of detectives on their conditions of work, their effectiveness as police and the industrial relations climate of their place of work. The findings of the research are summed up into the following headings: 1. Politicians don't take the need for effective detection seriously 2. There is a lack of capacity in the detective force 3. There isn't adequate time for further training of detectives 4. The ICT facilities are inadequate, outdated and not supportive of competent police work 5. There is a bureaucracy in the National Police that hinders effective policing 6. The nature of co-operation of the National Police with foreign partners doesn't promote efficient policing. 7. The daily management of the National Police is criticism averse. The realities described in these seven categories/headings must be analysed within the context of the threat horizon of the Netherlands. In the report the detectives focused on the threat posed by organised crime, illicit drug trafficking and drug sales and money laundering and its growing power on the ground in the communities of Holland. Detectives were quoted in the report expressing their alarm at the rising power of organised crime on the ground and the growing power and influence they are wielding in communities on the ground. Detectives noted the rise in wealth possessed and utilised by organised crime to purchase influence with thereby exerting hard and soft power in communities. Detectives also expressed the view that this wealth and influence will enable organised crime to now exert influence at the leading edge of government and the state in these communities such as local government and in state agencies present of the ground. Some expressed the opinion that Holland was now a narco state in light of these developments on the ground with the rising social power of organised crime and the failure of government to adequately respond by bolstering the National Police. This then was a cry for help from the detectives of the National Police of Holland.

The report indicates that the detectives polled are witnessing the drastic changes on the ground in Holland brought about by the hegemony of the Mexican Transnational Trafficking Organisations (MTTOs) and their business model. The most potent change impacting Holland is the affiliation of Moroccan organised crime with the MTTOs. Moroccan organised crime is now a multi-product and multi service provider as a result of its affiliation with the MTTOs and this relationship is impacting the retail trade on the ground in the contested spaces and expanding the operational networks external of the contested spaces emancipating organised crime from the banlieues of Holland. The activities of the MTTOs in Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana and Brazil as trafficking routes to Europe and West Africa then Europe have resulted in Surinamese organised crime in Holland forming alliances with trafficking organisations in these operational zones of South America. Surinamese organised crime in Holland is then increasing its wealth and control over spaces they dominate in the contested spaces/banlieues of Holland and expanding operationally external of the banlieues. These are just two instances of the changes on the ground the detectives polled are being exposed to. Then there is grand trafficking on a national scale as the MTTOs target the port of Rotterdam as a major entry point for cocaine into the northern margin of Europe. As a result, the very nature of organised crime has changed and is evolving rapidly in Rotterdam and in other cities of Holland. In Rotterdam the Italian organised crime partners of the MTTOs especially the Ndrangheta and the Camorra are operationally present and engaged in the process of exerting hegemony over organised crime in Rotterdam. The operational presence of the trafficking nexus of the MTTOs in the Caribbean is creating alliances between traffickers of specific Caribbean territories, trans-Caribbean trafficking groups and transnational trafficking organisations. Alliances are in operation involving traffickers of Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire, Sint Maarten, Suriname, Guyana and French Guiana with trans-Caribbean organised crime as Jamaican and Haitian organised crime who are all linked to the MTTOs and their partner organisations as the Ndrangheta. Holland is then on the receiving end operationally of a package of transnational organised crime intent on cementing ties with crime groups in Holland towards expanding the level of demand for their illicit products fed by the operational structure necessary to profit maximisation in the social order. The threat posed by Polish, Eastern European and Balkan organised crime especially Albanian organised crime is not even factored into this

threat horizon as it's not yet a primary threat as those considered. This then is the threat horizon that the report has to be analysed in the context of.

Heading 1

Under this heading the report states that the opinion emerging from the 400 detectives polled was that the ruling politicians of Holland have refused to act upon improvements to the Dutch criminal investigations department as a strategic priority and necessity. With the 2016 research report "Handelen naar waarheid" and the discussions which followed the nature of the problems of the criminal investigation department were ventilated and the pressing need for change was established. There has been no political action to effect this change since the publication and discussion of the said research report. Failure to effect change whilst the Dutch criminal landscape is evolving amounts to a threat to public safety according to the NPB report. The lack of political will according to the NPB report has resulted in a criminal investigation department that simply doesn't have the required capacity to respond adequately to the evolving landscape of crime in Holland. The Dutch criminal investigation department lacks the capacity of expertise, the required quantum of staff and the operational space/time complex necessary to effective policing such as the means to attain results within the 48 hours' maxim. The most potent indicator of this policing malaise is the estimate that some 80% of cases handled were activated via reports to the police which shows that the detective core is not mounting surveillance and sting operations of the required volume, intensity and duration necessary to dismantle organised crime in Holland. Given the threat horizon of Holland in 2018 the failure to deal with police reform as a political priority has handed Holland as a playground to transnational organised crime. But within the 80% of cases generated by reports made to the police the triage method has to be applied given the shortfall in capacity with a preference for intervention in cases of violent crime and especially robbery with violence. In the event of the launch of surveillance operations the triage method is also applied with a preference shown for crimes of national priority as violent crimes and drug trafficking. Respondents indicated in the poll that the operational condition of the criminal investigation department was effectively hindering the department from being an effective international partner in its policing role in Holland. The investigation department is unable to answer the calls effectively from international partners to provide the

backup desired in the jurisdiction of Holland to effect policing action against named targets. A capability vitally necessary in the engagement with transnational organised crime. This position in the NPB report is then insisting that Holland is then unable to do what is necessary in the engagement with transnational organised crime. Given the transnational organised crime threat to Holland especially within the confines of the EU this failing of the criminal investigation department presents a clear and present danger to the social order of Holland.

Clearly the NPB report is indicating the depth of the politicisation of policing in Holland in 2018. What it doesn't speak of is the role of the police as the instrument of social control especially of the race, ethnic and religious minorities of Holland which is a most important impact factor on the nature of police politicisation in Holland. The NPB report states that the opinion of the detectives polled is that in response to the weaknesses of the investigation department two types of crime have flourished on the ground steadily gaining power on the streets. These are: crimes against the weak such as the elderly and organised crime that steers clear of acts that turns the spotlight on them such as violent acts. Detectives polled expressed the position that organised crime was exploiting the policing reality and growing in power and some insisted that Holland was now a narco state as wealthy players from organised crime are undermining the rule of law via a parallel drug economy. The failure of ruling politicians to act is seen by those polled as an indication that the ruling politicians are underestimating the ability of organised crime to undermine Dutch society. Respondents indicated that in the period after 2010 in spite of the ministerial post of reputed law and order advocate Ivo Opstelten as Minister of Security and Justice there has been no significant change. For respondents the National Police created by Opstelten has only increased the workload and pressure on the investigation department of the National Police. For respondents a major cause of this inadequacy of the investigation department is the decision taken by the ruling politicians to freeze the operational strength at 49,800 employees without any indication of how this number was arrived at. The history of transnational organised crime indicates that when allowed to take root in spaces of a social order it's practically impossible to uproot the alternate economy and social order spawned by the order of transnational organised crime. For Holland the die is cast and it's already too late.

Heading 2

Respondents to the NPB poll indicated that of the total of crimes reported to the criminal investigation department some eighty percent are shelved and twenty percent are taken up and acted upon by detectives. Detectives estimate that only some twenty percent of crime committed in Holland is reported to the police. Therefore, of this twenty percent only twenty percent is acted upon. Respondents polled estimated that one in nine organised crime groups can be investigated given the present operational readiness of the criminal investigation department. The chronic understaffing of the support services of the department result in unnecessarily long investigations and the premature termination of investigations. Productivity of the support services is low below the requisite standard which means that only some thirty percent of applications for support services are processed. Based on the opinion of respondents the operational effectiveness of the department is characterised by chaotic inadequacy which results in the evolution of Holland as an EU gangsta paradise.

Forensic detection faced with implementing budget cuts/austerity has resulted in the growing inability of the National Forensic Institute to handle the volume of demand for its services in the necessary timely manner. Forensic capability is on the brink of becoming a major deterrent to timely and effective crime fighting. A scenario so common to the illicit drug transition zones of the Third World is now present and evolving in the First World of the coloniser. A case of Moctezuma's revenge?

The operational inadequacies of the criminal investigation department are taking a toll on its human resource especially its detectives. Detectives are responding to the pressures of the daily grind and its impact on the psyche and body via an absenteeism rate of seven percent. This is a power relation with a high absenteeism rate being an instrument of force relations. As the duties assigned to the detectives constantly expand the operational chaos intensifies, the alienation of the worker deepens and becomes organisationally ingrained which soon evolves into institutional inertia.

The NPB report states that according to the most recent research the level of active police in the National Police of Holland was below the EU average of twenty percent with an activity rate of 12.8 percent. The activity rate of Germany

was 17.8 percent and 24 percent in Denmark in the said study. The study reported that in order for the National Police to raise its active police rate to the EU standard some 4,000 new police officers must be added to the personnel of the National Police. There is then a need to attract quality talent to offer themselves for employment with the National Police but the remuneration package is not competitive with other occupations that don't pose similar risks to life and limb as policing. The remuneration package sends the message that the occupations of police officer and detective are not valued personnel to the social order. This reality has then established the terrain that enables the application of the strategy of the MTTOs to target and recruit members of the police service as affiliates involved in trafficking and other illicit activities of the transnational organised crime umbrella organisation. The MTTOs strategy doesn't purchase impunity via corrupt practises rather it turns the police personnel into traffickers who are affiliates of the transnational organised crime enterprise.

Heading 3

Respondents complained that given the conditions of work at the National Police there was little opportunity for continuous training and career development. The human resource is then being denied the opportunity to develop and hone its skills and add new skills whilst faced with an ever expanding menu of duties and the evolving threats posed by transnational organised crime. Headings 2 and 3 in fact express the depth of worker frustration and dissatisfaction that pervades the rank of detective in the National Police of Holland. To have this level of frustration and dissatisfaction in a key institution of the national security apparatus in a threat terrain as that of Holland's in the 21st century speaks volumes to the priorities of ruling politicians of Holland. A reality that is highly reminiscent of a Third World illicit drug trafficking transition zone but in this case placed in the EU.

Heading 4

Respondents indicated that the ICT systems of the enforcement and detection tasks of the operational system are woefully dated and are not capable of producing the results in a timely manner expected by its end users. And the rate of change towards the overhaul of the inadequate ICT system has slowed to a snail's pace if any at all. This is another indication of the priorities of the ruling politicians with reference to policing the integrity of the social order and the

state. Faced with the reality of transnational organised crime with boots on the ground the response is unfathomable provided you accept the discourse that ruling politicians are really concerned with taking hard decisions that imperil their chances of re-election.

Heading 5

Respondents indicate that in spite of the creation and launch of the National Police the work rules that impact and hinder effective police work have increased. These work rules constitute a bureaucracy which is a dead weight on policing which must be borne by policing therefore negatively impacting policing.

Heading 6

Respondents dealt specifically with the dire lack of multi institutional co-operation within the institutional structure of the state of Holland and its impact on policing. Specific institutions identified by respondents were: the probation service, youth care, the municipalities and the tax authorities. A working relationship between the tax authorities and the Ministry of Justice was one such mechanism to assault crime that was specifically mentioned. Respondents insisted that the discourse of effective policing that is hegemonic at present has to be dismantled as it insists effective policing is measure by output/performance, the number of arrests in a specific period, the number of persons charged, the number of traffic tickets issued etc. There must now be an alternate discourse that recognises the strategic value of outcome/deterrence, prevention and the hardening of the targets of criminals. This discourse emphasises the need to dismantle the organisation supplying the illicit drugs rather than boasting to the public of the number of illicit drugs seized whilst the organised crime enterprise remains intact. Respondents insisted that policing under the present hegemonic discourse has no need for cross institutional operations nor to invest in costly long term multi institutional projects to dismantle organised crime enterprises. The present hegemonic discourse of policing is then a dinosaur in the age of the MTTOs and a gift to realising their strategy to transform the social order of Holland to their economic benefit. What must be stressed is that the present discourse of policing in Holland is also hegemonic in the Third World states of the illicit drug trafficking transition zones under the hegemony of the MTTOs. Holland is holding on to a policing discourse of its colonial era in the face of the most

concerted threat it has ever faced from transnational organised crime. Why? Ask Geert Wilders!

Heading 7

The formation of the National Police has not destroyed the hegemonic hierarchical/top down approach to policing that obtained for the regional police forces. The National Police in its formation adopted this hegemonic approach which does not favour or encourage detectives to openly ventilate and criticise their superiors and decisions taken. Detectives stated their fear that those who so do are singled out for punishment in keeping with the maxim: "every nail that sticks out will be hammered in." Detectives report fear generated by constantly needing to look over your shoulder and the frustration fed by simply being a cog in a wheel that is part of a machine. This reality impacts motivation, commitment and quality of work. But what it also promotes is an organisational culture of silence which is vitally necessary to the operationalisation of impunity and organised crime enterprises involving police personnel within the National Police. The culture of silence and impunity enables police personnel to be active participants in organised crime enterprises with transnational organised crime where they supply state services and impunity to transnational organised crime. In this scenario the policing agency is incapable of rooting out those involved in organised crime sustainably as the hegemonic power relations of the police organisation are constantly replicating the operational terrain necessary for its evolution. This is a reality that transcends the ability of the discourse of corruption to unravel it.

The Reality of the NPB Report

The NPB report is a most potent expose of the ravages the cult of neo-liberalism through its devotees in the ranks of ruling politicians of Europe on the national security apparatus of the state. Successive governing coalitions in Holland have in their cult following applied the measures to erode the power and expanse of the post-World War 2 European state without care, concern and analysis of the impact of these measures, the false outcomes expected which have yet to materialise and most importantly the nature of the grave threats to the social order. The present stage of austere neo-liberalism has resulted in the creation of a National Police in Holland that can in no way grapple with the threat horizon of

Holland. As all cult members the ruling politicians create their reality and act upon it their reality that affirms the belief system of the cult and they have now reached the stage since the meltdown of 2008 that they are drinking the Kool Aid prescribed by the cult for its members in fear of the coming apocalypse. We are now in the Jonestown and standoff at Waco, Texas stage. All ruling politicians of Europe of whatever persuasion are active members of the cult of austere neo-liberalism. These cult members can't see the threat posed by transnational organised crime in Holland so they have done nothing of substance and merit to grapple with the threat. Their solution to the problem is to attempt to manage it politically via the cobbling together and releasing discourses of denial. The new discourse of denial embraces racism, white supremacy, the black threat and fear of a black planet cemented to a foundation of undying worship of neo-liberalism as the panacea to cure all ills. Simply the cult of white supremacist snake oil salesmen and never forget Adolf was a master snake oil salesman and hustler.

As far as the cultists are concerned they have done their duty to their cults belief system. They have formed a single national entity, frozen its employee number, slashed the budget and in so doing shrunk the state. The consequences that flow from this cult's belief system simply don't register on their radar screen and the reality of the ground is even more remote save and except when they impact re-election and a sustainable hold on political power. To mitigate political fallout, the cultists, politicise the terrain by releasing a stream of discourses aimed at perpetual voter mobilisation utilising race, ethnic and religious minorities as being the criminogenic breeding grounds for the grave threats to Holland's social order. It's then a discourse of eugenics where the non-white minorities are infecting the white body politic with crime, violence, transnational organised crime and Islam. A discourse of eugenics driving a self-fulfilling prophecy that is in fact seeking a final solution begging for it to be conjured up from the Nazi past and unleashed. There will be no grappling with the threat horizon for to grapple with the threat horizon the cultists will have to walk away from their cult and its belief system and very few do so of their own accord in western cults. The social order will then evolve along the lines of those located in illicit trafficking transition zones. Transnational organised crime especially the MTTOs will impact and change the social order and as the characteristics of this alternate social order manifests itself on a daily basis the drive for and the longing for the final solution will intensify.

Cultists simply can't do otherwise for they are cultists. They are all they can be. The alternate discourse of the European social order will make its bid for hegemony as the cultists batter the hegemony of the discourse of Biopolitics.

The social order of Holland was the laboratory where an experiment was carried out to push the envelope in the application and evolution of the mechanism and apparatus of power of the discourse of Biopolitics. The so-called "liberal" practises of the social order were in fact the product of the push to extend the instrument of biopolitics: individuation where the individual in society discipline/policed themselves. The fear of individuation in political circles and their oligarch overlords and financiers resulted in the politicisation of policing where the police kept its colonial structure and its primary function of social control of groups deemed criminogenic. Immigration of non-white races and ethnicities in large enough numbers to impact the landscape of the social order changed the nature and focus of the fear of social instability. It now gave life to the discourse of the fear of a black planet counterbalanced by white supremacist nationalism expressed in the discourse of identity or who is Dutch, is not and can never be. The Moroccans, the Surinamers and the Antilleans became the earliest whipping boys now they are joined by Muslims. The primary task of the politicised National Police is then to police these criminogenic groups to minimise the political fallout arising from violent crime and depredations carried out on Dutch people by these criminogenic groups. The issue is not the operational deficiencies and inadequacies of the criminal investigation department of the National Police. Neither is the issue organised crime much more transnational organised crime and the grave threat posed to the social order of Holland in the second decade of the 21st century. The only relevant issue to the cultists is keeping the faith in their belief system no matter what the evidence is of its falsehoods and disastrous impacts on the social order. And in order to do this the political discourse of white supremacy will be utilised, reimagined and rereleased repeatedly as the edge of the precipice of the final solution draws closer and beckons. But in this scenario where western cultists all invoke into existence transnational organised crime blossoms as it seizes control of the banlieues spreading to the decent and respectable Dutch neighbourhoods, compromising the political system and finally entering into business ventures with the oligarchs, marrying into their families and bringing members of the oligarchy under their control. The alternate social

order of transnational organised crime becomes fixed on the landscape and immovable. At this point in time Holland is now no different from the Third World states of the illicit drug trafficking transition zone. Pax Mexicana!

<https://www.politiebond.nl/assets/Noodkreet-Recherche-DEFINITIEF-20-feb-2018.pdf>

<https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2016/05/19/tk-bijlage-sterkte-en-zwakteanalyse-van-de-opsporing>

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