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Criminological characteristics of organized crime at the present stage of formation of Ukraine

Abstract: It is reviewed the criminological aspects of the spread of organized crime at the present stage of development of Ukraine. Based on statistical data it is determined that the Ukrainian organized crime has been getting qualitatively new features, transforming, changing the main areas of criminal activity, which requires concentration of efforts of law enforcement agencies on counteracting the most spread, latent and dangerous forms of organized crime.

Keywords: organized crime; spread; drugs; transformation; factors; crimes.

Preamble. Describing modern criminological situation in terms of political, social and economic reforms in Ukraine, one should consider that an obstacle in their way stands the criminalization of all spheres of public life. It should be noted that modern crime had become highly organized forms and features self antisocial activities, forming their own specific goals and solving the challenges posed by criminal interests, using illegal methods and means of implementation.

Today, not only for professionals it is clear that in terms of illegal interests of organized criminal groups and organizations reach large segments of the economy. Modern criminal organizations (group formation, association, community) focused on systemic, large-scale and multi-faceted criminal activity and the spread of organized crime in Ukraine becomes a factor that negatively affects the national security state.

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The purpose of the article. Scientific analysis of the phenomenon of organized crime, certain forms of its manifestation and its warning system was reflected in the works of the legal scholars. Theoretical and practical aspects of criminology and criminal legal problems treated in the works of such scholars as Vladimir Vasilevich [1], V.D. Gvozdetskii [2], V.L. Grokholsky [3], L.M. Demidova [4], S. Miroshnichenko [5], R. Pozhidaev [8], I.V. Wheat [10], A. Strelkovskaya [13], etc.

Analysis of criminological and criminal law books gives grounds to assert that until recently the subject of an absolute majority of research on the problem of organized crime serves only to reveal patterns of influence on the development of the social reality of this negative phenomenon, knowledge of its quantitative and qualitative characteristics .

Analysis of scientific papers shows that today there are unresolved complex contradictions between the existing provisions of science and the needs of society in the application of adequate and systematic measures aimed at combating the spread of organized crime, the destruction of its quality system and thus minimize its socially dangerous consequences. In particular, now the spread of organized crime in Ukraine acquires qualitatively new features that scientists have gone unheeded.

Accordingly, the aim of the paper is to study the dissemination of criminological aspects of organized crime at the present stage of development of Ukraine.

The main material. Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the organizational - legal framework for combating organized crime” determined that under the organized crime is understood a series of crimes committed in connection with the establishment and the activities of organized criminal groups [9]. This definition should be considered as the base for the study of criminological aspects of the proliferation of organized crime in Ukraine, because it allows us to consider the relationship factor in the whole organization of the factors of criminal activity as such.

As noted by S. Miroshnichenko, a serious danger of the Organised Crime is manifested in the fact that it impinges mainly on such complex most important social values such as life, health, public and private property, the normal operation of

financial institutions, economic and administrative structures, organs justice. Organized crime is trying to infiltrate the most important spheres of society and the state, the authorities and management, to establish control over financial - industrial groups, individual companies, business entities, to lobby for their own interests in legislative bodies and government. Changing priorities and organized groups and criminal organizations whose purpose - to provide significant financial income. So if traditional forms of the latest were banned drug trafficking, “living” item, weapons, gambling and racketeering, organized crime now focused primarily on the economic sphere, and its activity is associated with the commission of such crimes as theft of state property in large and extra large sizes, financial fraud, illegal operations with currency values, bribery, tax evasion, smuggling, conducting hostile takeovers of enterprises, etc. [5, p. 3].

As for the analysis of the spread of organized crime in Ukraine , this aspect it is advisable to be viewed through the prism of crime statistics that reflects current trends and allows you to define promising directions for combating it. If we consider the structure of organized crime in Ukraine, according to data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in recent years, the number of organized criminal groups and criminal organizations varies between 395 - 397 groups, although this figure certainly cannot be considered definitive, because in this case it is a known criminal structures whose activities are either controlled or stopped [12].

At the same time there is no doubt the fact that law enforcement agencies have made significant progress in the fight against organized crime, reducing the number of organized criminal groups and organizations directly for the last 15 years, almost three times, if we consider that in 1998 Ukraine was recorded activities of organized criminal groups in 1157 [6].

Further analysis of the statistics shows that modern Ukrainian organized crime is inherent in the “instantaneous” activity: 75 % of these criminal structures exist, according to the Ministry of the Interior, within one year, that is, their duration is limited, although the same again, it could be only been detected and localized

organized criminal groups and organizations, more than 6 years of age have only 1% of such organizations, and 10% of the total number are from 3 to 6 years [12].

The composition of these organizations are sufficiently stable, only the structure of organized crime involved 1584 persons who have committed almost 3,000 crimes, of which 70% is classified as serious and very serious [12].

As noted by V. Petrov “gangs in the early twentieth century tended to consolidation, they often resorted to violence, use of firearms and explosives. Sometimes their criminal activity was in the nature of criminal terrorism, the most dangerous of these manifestations were banditry, murder “to order” and extortion” [6].

At the same time, statistics show that law enforcement agencies managed to reverse the situation; organized crime in a certain way has lost some public danger signs in the context of violent crime. Although the structure of its criminal activity suggests that turning away from violent crime, organized crime groups and organizations are focusing on the most dangerous mercenary crimes of high economic profitability.

Now, attention is drawn to the fact that organized crime in the overall crime in the number of crimes committed in less than one per cent niches in the structure of this type of crime 45% of crimes accounted for crimes related to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors, 22 - 23% - a crime related to thefts, robberies represent only 3 - 3.5% of the total number of crimes committed by the organized criminal groups; crimes in performance occupy 7% of the total, account for the same amount of crime associated with the assignment, misappropriation of property or seizure of them by malpractice, 5 - 7% of the crimes - it extortion, human trafficking, arms trafficking - 3 - 4% of homicide and robbery, constitute only 0.5% of the total number of crimes, and assassinations of them - 0.1% [12].

Regionally, the most organized crime groups are concentrated in the eastern and south-eastern regions of Ukraine, Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye, Donetsk, Kharkov and Luhansk regions (45%), a large number of criminal organizations selected cities of the disposition coastal regions of Crimea, Sevastopol city, Odessa (20%). At the

same time the capital of Ukraine - Kiev city is stationed for 6% of the criminal organization. Western regions are home to 10-12% of criminal organizations, and other criminal organizations rather evenly distributed in the central and northern Ukraine.

It is interesting that such an arrangement regional organized crime story almost coincides with the structure of drug use in Ukraine.

According to Ukrainian scientists, leaders in the consumption of narcotic drugs in our state are precisely the eastern and southern regions, as well as Kiev, from which we can conclude that between the prevalence of drugs, the geographical location of the structure of organized crime groups and their number there is a directly proportional relationship [11]. Analyzed trends in the development and spread of organized crime in Ukraine indicate that it is transformed, acquires the characteristics of “drug traffickers”.

Factors that contribute to such transformation should be considered:

1. Geopolitical location of Ukraine. Because of its geographical position in the Ukraine is becoming a staging smugglers carrying cocaine route: Latin America - Ukraine - Transnistria - Moldova - the so-called “Transylvanian corridor” - European Union countries. CIS countries are one of the main channels of cocaine in the EU.

2. Existence of its own “industrial base”. In Ukraine there is a drug imports except the manufacture of narcotic drugs - primarily marijuana is grown and manufactured mainly synthetic drugs at home mini- laboratories. Law enforcers periodically report that found another drug labs for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic. Even at relatively low power of such an enterprise, it provides its owners a million profits with minimal equipment, directly as the technology of manufacturing of drugs and drug labs equipment can easily find on the Internet.

3. Development of information technology. Today in our state to purchase drugs through the Internet, which minimizes the risk of criminal organizations which are engaged in drug trafficking.

4. Low development of professional ethics of medical workers. Doctors - drug experts are also involved in the distribution network of narcotics. Combat this

phenomenon is very difficult because physicians have legitimate access to psychotropic and narcotic drugs and determine where they end up actions within their professional duties and begins criminal business - law enforcement agencies is very difficult and often requires extensive preparatory work and a number of investigative actions to get namely evidence of criminal activity [7].

Of course, that changes in the environment, organized crime, its shift towards high-yield, but at the same time particularly dangerous type of criminal activity requires a scientific classification of crimes related to drug trafficking, which is already changing the structure of the national crime.

First, it is a crime related to drug trafficking in their most socially dangerous form. This - organized crime in drug trafficking. Distributors, traffickers' narcotic potions themselves at this level usually do not use drugs. They are grouped into organized groups having branched connections in various regions of the country and abroad. Their influence extends to the financial, economic and sometimes political processes in the country. On their account not only the crimes related to drug trafficking, but assassinations, physical violence and intimidation of competitors, bribery, extortion, bribery and other socially dangerous acts. The second group will unite crimes committed by drug users, who are in close connection with their distribution, these individuals were more likely activated in drug trafficking. Thus, as a rule, payments for such services are carried out drugs that are the economic equivalent of the services provided by drug-addicted person. It should be noted that, sooner or later, almost all addicts consumers are forced to make contact with the traffickers, gang members, getting them into the material and psychological dependence. Very often without the necessary money to buy another goofball for themselves, they are borrowing, and then "work out", including providing services for distributing drugs. Thus, a person got addicted, unwittingly cross the fragile face of no criminal offense (consumption) to a serious crime (distribution).

The third group of crimes related to drugs, are selfish and self-interested - socially dangerous acts of violence, which are solved with a purpose - getting a new drug distribution territory. This is the so-called "drug war" - special forms of criminal

redistribution of the market when the victims are not only the traffickers, but also drug users.

The fourth group of crimes related to drugs is included those committed against the younger generation. Impossible to fully assess the risk and extent of damage caused by addiction health of children, adolescents and young people, and ultimately - the gene pool of the future society.

This group of crime includes socially dangerous acts related to drug addiction, involvement in this of the new victims among youth. Once a chronic drug addiction, unable to cope with serious illness, having lost the job, and with it a salary, is a category of persons forced sooner or later to decide on the source of the money for drugs. Often, they go for the money to commit acquisitive crime, but the easiest way to solve their problems - draw in new people to exercise addiction on which means you can continue for some time to obtain the necessary portions of drugs. The easiest way is to do this by engaging in exercise addiction of minors and young people.

Thus, the modern organized crime in Ukraine is becoming more selfish in their characteristics, particularly the danger is orientation Ukrainian organized criminal groups in the drug trade, which in itself requires the primary law enforcement response is to neutralize those organized criminal groups are involved in this area of the criminal underworld business.

Accordingly, now there is a need to amend the strategy of the state's drug policy for the period up to 2020, determining that the effectiveness of law enforcement in the field of public policy on drugs should be increased primarily due to active opposition to organized crime groups that are involved in the illegal drug trafficking, because they determine the drug situation in the modern state , and only then in improving detection of drug smuggling, drug trafficking identifying systemic linkages, the termination of corruption schemes, etc.

Conclusions. Certainly, the volume of this article does not allow us to determine all aspects of the transformation taking place in the Ukrainian organized crime, but it is possible to determine the overall trend. The statistical analysis proves that modern

organized crime in Ukraine is experiencing a transformation now off gradually from violent forms of criminal activity, focusing on the drug trade.

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