

**The Organized Crime at the International and Domestic
Level
(United Arab Emirates model)**

Prepared by



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Abstract

With economic prosperity and social and technical worldwide, which was accompanied by an enormous increase in transmission of wealth And variables in the global system The forms, methods and means of crime have also evolved , So that the criminal act is no longer confined to the boundaries of a particular territory or country, But it has become extended to include more than one country And became the perpetrators of these acts the ability to carry out their activities criminal By non-traditional means based on greater organization and planning, And including the resulting tremendous wealth in the hands of these organized groups, And is associated with negative effects To the countries affected by this type of criminality, So that it has become hit most of the world In addition to the multiplicity of images and forms of this crime, Of trafficking in drugs, human beings and weapons And the resulting money laundering or illegal transfer.

The importance of research on the subject of organized crime in view of the seriousness of the danger that surrounds the countries of the world, which made the international community stand together in the treatment of this criminal phenomenon, because it is no longer possible to a single state is free from the rest of the countries to combat the kind of criminality affecting the sovereignty and capabilities, especially when we will deal with that sort of crimes as the most advanced scientific and technical means.

Key words: organized crime - the physical element - the moral element.

The concept of organized crime

Organized crime began to appear through the formation of criminal gangs and their attempt to control capital through illegal practices, including:

1. The Italian Mafia: It started its work in Italy, and its activities declined in 1993
2. Yakuza gangs in Japan, which focused on trafficking in arms, drugs and money laundering.
- 3 Colombian cartels: those involved in drug trafficking. (Khalil, M44: P1,2)

And alcohol transport gangs in America, Nigerian criminal organizations and Chinese Trinitarian associations.

Definition of organized crime:

1. Linguistic definition: Crime is a language that is guilt, error, accusation, transgression, and what results in punishment. As for the organization, it indicates the organization and the equipment to organize the movement of the device.

Characteristics of organized crime:

First: the multiplicity of actors.

Second: Organizing in action and planning and taking a hierarchical or cluster form.

Third: Its goal is to carry out illegal acts.

Fourth: the motive for its business is to make a profit.

Fifth: flexibility in work and its development, communication.

Sixth: Continuity in work and stability.

Seventh: Confidentiality at work.

Eighth: the use of violence and bribery.

Ninth: Its actions transcend the one state.

Pillars of Organized Crime

First - the legitimate pillar

Second - The material pillar

In order to establish the material pillar, three elements are required:

- 1- Verb
- 2- Criminal finding
- 3- Causal relationship

Third: the moral pillar

In any crime, the following is required:

- 1- Knowledge: The actor is aware of criminal behavior in.
- 2- Will: It is the perpetrator's will to commit the offense.
- 3- Willfulness or private criminal intent.

The international crimes that affect international peace and security have been identified by specific crimes, namely:

- 1- War crimes.
- 2- Crimes against humanity.
- 3- The crimes of extermination of the human race.
- 4- Crimes of aggression and environmental crimes.
- 5- Terrorism.
- 6- Racial discrimination.

United Nations conventions and subsequent protocols:

First: The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000.

Second: The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the 2000 Convention against Organized Crime adopted on November 15.

Third: The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 November 15.

Fourth: The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale and exploitation of children in prostitution and pornography, dated May 25, 2000-

Fifth: The United Nations Convention against Corruption signed in New York, October 31, 2003.

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