

SYNTHESIS

Of the main part of the PhD thesis

This work addresses how national economies are affected by the phenomenon of organized crime, particularly current topic in terms of its implications ever deeper into all aspects of contemporary civilization. The phenomenon of organized crime for too long already shown global level affects all expressions of everyday reality of the population, the fundamental relations of society in general.

This contemporary reality and causes further determined by specialists in various fields of activity and research related to the eradication of the phenomenon scientifically to place joint efforts to prevent and combat organized crime in order to reduce the effects of bigger it has on the economic and orderly coexistence of humans.

This is the case of this paper, which wanted fixing theoretical knowledge and practical expertise in the field of reference on the history and evolution of the phenomenon of organized crime, approached the main forms of crime they commit members of organized crime networks, and positive economic effects resulting from reaction to proactive and reactive enforcement institutions against this scourge.

The first part focuses on the definition of organized crime and organized criminal groups, presenting a brief legislative repertoire, then the presentation of the main forms of expression in terms of the types of offenses that includes.

In the second part of the paper, it deals with inter-institutional cooperation in the fight to prevent and combat organized crime, the economic benefits of the recovery effort with injury, followed by the case study resulted in four operations against phenomenon in Romania.

Therefore, the first capital of the paper, I tried to join the different approaches of specialists from around the world, be they academics or practitioners who have tried different definitions of the concept of organized crime and organized criminal group, depending on the specifics of different areas which makes its presence felt. Thus, there are various approaches to phrase such as, for example, mafia, organized crime, etc. crime syndicate. All, however, relate to the same concept, the generic use of "organized crime."

In terms of the minimum number of members who may have a criminal organization, the legislature in Romania acquiesced to the idea that there are at least three members, to be in front of an organized criminal group. Experience confrontation with combating organized crime, police officers from the Directorate for Combating Organized Crime and prosecutors Department for Organised Crime and Terrorism, demonstrates, however, need to change the optic in this issue in order to reduce the minimum number of members of the criminal group two.

Regarding this paper, I suggested the same numerical approach of proactively preventing the need to streamline the process, namely the need to have more success in reactive approach of combating organized crime..

Next, I presented a brief history of the emergence and development of organized crime and organized crime groups, starting with the now famous Sicilian Mafia until today, addressed the geographical areas of the world.

Having established what organized crime followed the presentation of a repertoire legislative segmented procedures, intra and international.

To follow the specific sentence imposed by Title I approached still the main causes of crime and economic conditions favoring organized as hazards identification and presentation of eight as they were called in to fight crime structures strategy to combat international organized crime , a document issued by the Department of Justice United States in April 2008.

Then followed the approach of the concept of organized crime in Romania, which is a specialized fighting tools of the Romanian Police (Directorate for Combating Organized Crime, which has territorial representation in 15 Brigade for Combating Organized Crime, the competency the territorial structure of the Courts of Appeal and one Service for Combating Organized Crime, in each of the counties that do not have on their Courts of Appeal) and the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice - Department of Crime Investigation and Terrorism, in which the task was given unlimited jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute.

The phenomenon of organized crime, as almost any criminal preoccupation of individuals from all over the world, is almost always one step ahead of law enforcement bodies and always up to date with developments of economic instruments that can access them. So we felt required further globalization phenomenon of organized crime, who knows a continuous territorial expansion across borders, especially in specific areas, such as trafficking of prohibited substances, weapons, nuclear materials, terrorism, trafficking, prostitution, child pornography, money laundering, trafficking in stolen vehicles or objects of cultural heritage, kidnapping for ransom, corruption in multinationals, trucks and marine vessels piracy, cybercrime, etc.

The second chapter of this scientific work has been dedicated to presenting the main manifestations of organized crime, according to crime-subject beyond the scope of organized criminal groups and members that result in profound impairment of economic fundamentals.

It is, therefore, about trafficking, with a particular impact on the labor market and labor (with its forms, namely smuggling, human trafficking and minors for sexual exploitation labor exploitation or black forced into prostitution), computer crime, with a financial impact on electronic payment instruments (the salt forms, or via Internet deception, fraud with counterfeit electronic payment instruments and cybercrime), drugs and other banned substances , which is one of the most profitable criminal precoupări members of organized crime groups, macro - economic and financial crime, who knows the most important negative implications on macro - economic and micro -economic (with its forms, ie money laundering, smuggling, forgery of money and other valuables, funding over terrorism) and other forms of organized crime, with local, in different geographical

areas of the world (maritime piracy attacks in order kidnapping for ransom to obtain). For each one, we tried to identify the implications it can know the elements that underlie normal economic development.

After exhausting part of the theoretical presentation, is the research, which begins with the third chapter, in which we addressed the issue of reintegration into normal economic cycle of economic and financial injury resulting from criminal concerns of members of organized crime networks.

The chapter begins with the presentation of measures to reduce the economic impact that it has the phenomenon of organized crime. It's mainly the economy and the negative effects it has illegal activity of money laundering resulting from committing offenses and reintegrate them into use. If not controlled, the process of money laundering can undermine efforts to the existence of free and competitive markets, and affect the development of a healthy economy.

Next, I presented the main forms of cooperation to combat organized crime, segmented international cooperation mechanisms for combating organized crime (Interpol liaison officers, warrant tracking International, SECI, international letters rogatory), cooperation mechanisms in the European Union to combat organized crime (EU decisions and conventions, Europol, Eurojust, the European arrest warrant, the National Focal Point, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction), Romania's position on international cooperation to combat organized crime, internal cooperation in the Romania to combat organized crime, inter-institutional cooperation, cooperation with the private sector.

The last part of the third chapter is dedicated to seeking out the economic benefits resulting from cooperation to combat organized crime. Analysis undertaken by specialists in criminology revealed that weakness and sometimes aiding state officials, the difficulties in researching and prosecution of offenders, the lack of human resources, gaps and legislative ambiguity, limited coordination across agencies of police, customs, justice, are factors that favor crime and in particular its organized forms. Facilitating asset confiscation will prevent criminal activities and discourage crime by sending the message that criminal activity does not generate revenue. It will also protect the economy against criminal infiltration and corruption groups. Recovering more assets to the State will have a significant impact on crime victims, taxpayers and society as a whole. Once confiscated proceeds of crime can be redirected for social or pose funds are reinvested in the activities of law enforcement or crime prevention initiatives. The seizure is one of the most effective ways to deter and combat crime.

Criminal concerns of members of organized crime networks knowing a very broad spectrum, we have tried to present these economic benefits structured on the main forms known organized crime, human trafficking or trafficking in drugs and prohibited substances, macro-economic and financial crime, cybercrime, terrorism financing.

The last chapter was devoted to the scientific paper presenting the results of four case studies, each circumscribed about other organized crime and criminal concerns the impact on the economy. So I stopped on a dismantling operations of

an organized criminal group specializing in offenses on illegal VAT refunds line , followed by a question on documentation, testing, research and dismantle organized criminal group specialized in committing fraud electronic payment instruments and computer fraud, and a case of dismantling an organized criminal group specializing in the crime of human trafficking for sexual exploitation in relation Romania - Italy, and in the end I opted for a presentation on dismantling criminal group organized crime, constituted the offense of smuggling of tobacco products qualified .