

الجرائم المنظمة في الموانئ البحرية عبر الدول: دراسة وصفية

Organized Crimes in Seaport Across the Nations: A Descriptive Study

الكلمات الافتتاحية:

، قانون المنظمة (OCG) ، جريمة الموانئ، الجماعة الإجرامية المنظمة

Keywords:

Seaport Crime, Organized Crime Group (OCG), organization law

Abstract

The article presents the outcomes about of a subjective think about organized wrongdoing within the seaport system. It is the primary endeavor to investigate the general concept and history of the presence and exercises of organized wrongdoing bunches in seaports in arrange to supply an efficient investigation outline for the examination of organization law requirement reports. The article looks to shed light on a neglected theme, as we investigate Organised Crime Group (OCG) exercises in a particular range that speaks to the benefits and openings of human interaction. In expansion, it surveys the OCG's propensity to lock in informal and casual exercises, their capacity to drift in space and time, and their capacity to travel overseas. The comes about appears that organized wrongdoing is endemic and broad within the country's major ports, most outstandingly Ancona, Cagliari, Genoa, and Gioia Tauro; Organized wrongdoing

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bunches are intensely included within the illegal exchange and particularly the sneaking of drugs, tobacco, and fake merchandise. The Mafia has managed to keep up with many ports in space and at times. Research shows that the process of making different markets and the diversity of ports continues simultaneously.

الملخص

يقدم البحث نتائج حول دراسة وصفية للجريمة المنظمة ضمن نظام الموانئ. إنها المحاولة الأولى لاستكشاف الفكرة العامة وتاريخ وجود وأنشطة الجماعات الإجرامية المنظمة في الموانئ بهدف تقديم إطار تحليلي منهجي لدراسة تقارير تطبيق القانون. تسعى المقالة لتسليط الضوء على موضوع مهم تم تجاهله، حيث نبحت في أنشطة (الجماعات الإجرامية المنظمة) في مجال معين يعكس فوائد وفرص التفاعل البشري. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تقيّم ميول (الجماعات الإجرامية المنظمة) للانخراط في أنشطة غير رسمية وغير نظامية، قدرتها على التنقل في الزمان والمكان، وقدرتها على السفر عبر الحدود. تظهر النتائج أن الجريمة المنظمة متوطنة وشاملة في الموانئ الرئيسية للدولة، لا سيما أنكونا وكالياري وجنوة وجيويا تاورو؛ حيث تكون الجماعات الإجرامية المنظمة متورطة بشكل كبير في التجارة غير المشروعة، خاصة تهريب المخدرات والتبغ والسلع المزيفة. لقد تمكنت المافيا من الحفاظ على وجودها في العديد من الموانئ عبر الزمن وفي أوقات متعددة. تشير الأبحاث إلى أن عملية إنشاء أسواق متنوعة وتنوع الموانئ مستمرة في الوقت نفسه.

المقدمة

1. Introduction

Ports are the mainstay of global trading networks and supply chains (Hubrechts, 2002). In 2018, 11 billion tons of goods were shipped and



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793.26 million TEUs^{Footnote1} were shipped in box ports worldwide (UNCTAD 2019), with the transportation industry accounting for approximately 90% of the world's goods each year (George 2013). Deleting. Let's take turns (Sergei and Story 2020). This may be because, "Port Labor is a traditional form of coastal activity, associated with terrorism, emergencies, close associations in terms of accurately defining workers, public relations and contract boundaries written and written rules¹. The port is a multi-level business network (domestic and international) and an infrastructure network for both public and private stakeholders. This is a diversified space, representing the important assets of the commercial enterprise, particularly in the Italian and national economies of Italy, where the green economy accounts for 3% of the total economy (Union Camera 2019). It can be thought of as a boundary and a boundary, a line that describes the end and beginning of a new world, but also a meeting place². This applies to International Economic actors and Organized Criminal Groups (OCGs), who can find an acceptable place marked with corruption, and public servants. It is a complex system of eliminating the interests of agencies, private companies, and regulatory organizations, where defense claims from markets and states can create competition and gradually exploit criminal networks (Jacobs, 2006)³. In these types of programs, criminal organizations can play different roles with their specialized services and

other actors such as corrupt buyers or market regulators. Exercising power in network connectivity, Legal and Legal Economics to increase his interest in space and time (Sciarrone 2009). In fact, as numerous law enforcement reports state, many criminal organizations enter the ports of Europe and Italy with a variety of illegal goods such as drugs, counterfeit goods, tobacco smuggling, weapons, illegal waste, and human activity (DNA), but to enter the legal markets (DNA 2017)⁴. Therefore, the port can be considered a place where organized crime expands public relations, legal and informal business⁵. The precise definition of organized crime seemed ambiguous - it was not defined by the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970. One of the first practical definitions of organized crime was established by the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000), which defined an "Organized Crime Group" (OCG) as "an organized group of three or more people" in Article 2 (a) performing at a concert for some time, directly or indirectly, for financial or another physical gain, to commit one or more serious offenses or cases established under the Agreement. Another important point to note in this regard is that organized crime groups are very broad in terms of size, comprising three people. With Hard work, experts have developed strategies to understand the various aspects of organized crime. The eight elements are ideology, structured/organized rule, continuity, the threat of



violence/coercion or coercion, limited membership/slavery, illegal organization, legal business, and corruption. no political motives, positions, limited membership, special subculture, illegal violence, independence, and a willingness to enforce clear rules and principles. These characteristics are consistent with Finkenhowe's (2005) characteristics, which lead to a broader understanding compared to the factors that distinguish organized crime groups into other types of criminals (Sergi & Lavorgna, 2016)⁶. The Omnibus Crime Control and Road Safety Act of 1968 (Community Law 90–351) defines organized crime on a large scale based on the types of crime these groups are involved in. It says: Organized crime is a highly organized, disciplined society that engages in illegal activities of members who provide illegal goods and services, including gambling, prostitution, money laundering, drugs, labor trafficking, and other illegal activities, but not limited to that(Vannucci, 2012)⁷.

2.Importance of the Research : The research on organized crime in seaports is of significant importance for several reasons:

1. Impact on the Global Economy: Seaports are crucial nodes in global supply chains, and organized crime targeting them can significantly impact trade and both local and global economies.



2. Insights into Criminal Activities: The research helps understand the various criminal activities taking place in seaports, such as drug trafficking and illegal trade, which enhances the ability to implement effective countermeasures.

3. Analysis of Organized Crime Strategies: By examining how organized crime groups operate within seaports, the research can contribute to developing better strategies for combating crime and mitigating its impacts.

4. Improving Security Policies: The findings can contribute to improving security policies and procedures at seaports, enhancing cooperation among stakeholders to secure ports against criminal threats.

5. Highlighting Legal and Social Issues: The research sheds light on legal and social issues related to organized crime, helping raise awareness and promote cooperation among legal authorities, government agencies, and civil society.

3.Objectives of the Research



1. **Analyze Criminal Activities in Seaports:** To study the various criminal activities perpetrated by organized crime groups in seaports, such as drug trafficking, smuggling, and illegal trade.
2. **Understand Security Challenges:** To identify and analyze the security challenges associated with organized crime in seaports and their impact on commercial and regional security.
3. **Review Current Crime Prevention Strategies:** To evaluate the effectiveness of existing strategies for combating organized crime in seaports and provide recommendations for improvement.
4. **Assess Impact on Legal Markets:** To study how organized crime affects legal markets in seaports and its impact on local and international economies.
5. **Examine International Experiences:** To compare international experiences in dealing with organized crime in seaports and apply lessons learned to local contexts.

4.Problem Statement



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The problem of this research is the pervasive impact of organized crime in seaports, which significantly disrupts global trade and security. Despite their crucial role in international commerce, seaports are often exploited by organized crime groups engaged in illegal activities such as drug trafficking, smuggling, and counterfeit goods. The core issues are:

1. **Lack of Understanding:** Insufficient knowledge of how organized crime operates within seaports, including their methods and networks.
2. **Inadequate Security Measures:** Existing security measures may be insufficient or ineffective against sophisticated criminal methods.
3. **Complex Criminal Networks:** Organized crime networks in seaports are complex and adaptable, challenging law enforcement efforts.
4. **Impact on Global Trade:** Criminal activities in seaports can disrupt global trade and supply chains, causing economic losses.



5. Legal and Regulatory Challenges: Developing and implementing effective legal and regulatory frameworks to combat organized crime in seaports is challenging.

This research aims to address these issues by analyzing organized crime activities in seaports, evaluating current security measures, and providing recommendations for improved crime prevention and response strategies.

5. Literature and Finding

To comply with a previous criminal investigation at US ports, I recommend that the U.S. I have applied the definitions to the Commission for Criminal Intervention and Security at Ports (2000). Ports "ports for maritime vessels to unload cargo and/or passengers and easy access to the sea (24 nautical miles from connected area to storage). "Port" also refers to port managers in charge of cargo holdings. In this study, the term port is used to refer to areas where maritime cargo handling operations take place and may include other



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services such as warehouses or trucking (*Alleanze Nell'ombra: Mafia Ed Economie Locali in Sicilia e Nel Mezzogiorno*, 2011)⁸. The term "criminal network" acknowledges that many crimes committed at ports are caused by criminals abusing market authority and engaging in illegal arbitration (UNODC 2012). The term "criminal network" probably does not categorize gangs that commit criminal activities in port companies or use port facilities. However, in some ports, such as PNYNJ, "organized crime" is the most commonly used term and I use that term when I was evaluating a job at PNYNJ(Varese, 2010)⁹. The underlying main idea of the observations that inform the SVF is that some ports act as crime hotspots. Supply Chain balances on the assumption that all other theater data holes from security research and criminal networks serve as crime zones, neighborhoods, or sub-locations. However, it is important to note that the general definition of a crime scene is not entirely relevant in the context of ports, as the area where recurring abuses take place and where the highest number of crimes occur in the same area.

6. Different Laws for Seaport Management : Different aspects of local government or "local management" provide the ultimate logical explanation for different criminal activities. To some extent, this can be understood in terms of general differences such as closing times at bars and how drinks are served, among other factors. At the psychological level, it contains various administrative rules or policies that can be used as criminal offenses. US ports are subject to the largest nationalized consolidated security measures, using the general security policies set out in the MTSA and Protected Harbors Act of 2002 and the US Coast Guard and enforcement. However, the ports are different. At that stage, disputes arise at ports between local law enforcement agencies and the use of 20 specialized crime prevention strategies (Jancsics, 2019)¹⁰. It provides a port-based evaluation of various site management features. Recently, researchers have been using this risk zone for a variety of ports identified as illegal, unreported, and unregistered (PU) recipients of the Fisheries (IUU). The authors



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integrated ports based on whether they had purchased vessels identified as IUU involved and developed data categories from risk center documents to identify port characteristics through four IUU-recognized invasive vessels. They found that the size of the harbor and the total number of ship calls provided the ability to predict where IUU ships would land their catch. In addition, ships often visit ports with weak security measures. The position of the flag is the formation of ships calling the port. Harbor control structures (as well as port operational structures), personnel deployment and management at seaports, and additional local management features that strengthen the defined capabilities between ports and adjacent ports (compared to fishing traffic). A similarity can be drawn between ports and bus/metro stations, where both are on major highways(Cabral et al., 2018)¹¹. As the study found, crime is concentrated on highways due to the high number of routes on these routes (Weissbird, Groff, & Yang 2012) and previous studies have shown that the focus is on the crime area or terminus



passenger. If the Maritime Supply 21 network acts as a lane between ports, with bus/train stations along that path, some ports may have a higher crime rate and attract more criminal businesses.

7. Different Crimes at Seaport

Natural crime : Natural crime refers to acts that wreak havoc on the marine environment, where only humans are victims of the second phase. Such crimes are committed in the exploitation or destruction of the seas, animals, and infrastructure. It recognizes the difficulty of distinguishing nature and culture in anthropology and refers to a broader understanding of 'space'. Man-made artifacts, shortcuts, ropes, wind farms, or oil fields are 'natural' and difficult to distinguish (Stringer & Harré, 2019)¹².

Fishing offense : According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), illegal fishing is the illegal national activity by national or foreign vessels in the area under its jurisdiction or violation of its laws and regulations. These include activities such as document fraud or tax



evasion or exploitation of passenger workers, which includes forced labor and slavery (Agnew et al., 2009)¹³. Illegal fishing is estimated to cost the US \$ 23.5 billion each year, but many crimes in the fishing industry cause significant economic losses. Illegal fishing is sometimes very low among opportunistic, opportunistic, or criminal fishers or skilled fishers who fish in restricted areas. However, it is usually a very complex and systematic process, with an international criminal network operated by shell companies and ships operating under many different flags. Illegal fishing is also linked to other organized international criminal offshore. The fishing industry is considered to be one of the major centers of various organized international offshore operations (Isaacs & Witbooi, 2019)¹⁴.

Environmental crimes : The range of other environmental crimes is also important and occurs at different levels of the organization. These include primarily environmental violations for the benefit of the economy and the deliberate pollution and dumping of marine debris, the release of ballast water from vessels and unusual hazardous

activities, or illegal dumping of natural resources at sea (Okafor-Yarwood, 2020). Natural disasters at sea can have many health consequences. Illegal hunting kills fish and threatens endangered species (Surtees, 2013)¹⁵. Import and export of essentials

The seafront is home to many coastal fittings and complex infrastructures such as underwater pipelines and cables. These include criminal acts, negligence, or intentional assault with the intent to commit a crime. Although such activities can often be incorporated into the understanding of natural crime due to the anthropological nature of modern nature, it is helpful to consider them at this stage. For that reason, we have also included crimes against cultural values here. This may include searching for treasures, plundering antiquities, or desecrating military graves, for example plundering warships in search of waste. Such crimes can be detrimental to the environment - for example by releasing petroleum chemicals into water or degraded areas that have become new biological sources (Santos-Fita, 2018)¹⁶.

Many law enforcement agencies and government agencies view Italy as



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a country historically inhabited by organized crime groups - and especially the Mafia. the compatibility of Italian ports to Italian and foreign OGCs usually backs up data on illicit goods, especially drug seizures, at maritime borders provided by Diorgion Central de Cervigi Antidro (Italian Office for Drug Control) (D.C.S.A 2019). Despite the methodological problems, the capture of Footnote 2 remains a strong indicator of border entry. D.C.S.A. Appropriately, OCGs select ports (D.C.S.A. 2019) based on their connectivity and transport facilities and the part of the network that they are likely to control(Spijkers et al., 2019)¹⁷.

8.. Reports by DNA in Context of Seaport Crimes :This study aims to provide a systematic analysis of OCG's presence and activity in the Italian port system in the context of organized crime, provided by the Law Enforcement Report by Direzione Nazionale Antimafia. DNA Prosecutor is the national office of the National Anti mafia (National Anti mafia Prosecutor, Head of Office) and 20 other prosecutors. Its purpose is to coordinate all regional surveys of the District Distributive

Antimafia (D.D.A., Antifafia Regional Prosecutor`s Office), exchange information, and build an office network. DNA produces an annual report on the current status, major police activities, and organized crime of Italian and international Italian OCGs (especially mafia species such as Drangeta, Cosa Nostra, Komora, and Apulian Mafia) each year. It tests things with the current temptation. The data contains some restrictions to consider. First, they reflect the organization's view of law enforcement agencies. Reports have an indirect source of information, and the data collected has the advantage of being away from academic analysis(Packer et al., 2019)¹⁸. According to D.N.A, in general, DNA seeks to explain more about the activities and outcomes of organizations that are complementing throughout the year. It should be understood as a myth. Second, it is unclear if DNA data was collected because the report does not include a method class, suggesting a possible bias. Third, the author's data is collected from all documents, not just chapters focused on that topic, so there is no specific category of OCG interest in ports. Despite a majority of these



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regulations, DNA reviews have up-to-date and particular records on the crook hobby and may be used to expose the blessings of prepared crime corporations running in Italian ports during the last 12 years. Those files are taken into consideration dependable datasets due to the fact they're primarily based totally on reviews from the DDA Regional Office at the cutting-edge nation of the place, explaining the functioning of felony entities that specialize withinside the definition of essential countries. Police have compiled a countrywide evaluation of DNA that gives complete info on OCG sports in Italy and abroad (Sumaila & Bawumia, 2019)¹⁹. In addition, a few pupils use comparable assets to take a look at the evolution of the Italian mafia withinside the world (Calderoni et al. 2016) and to investigate the ability for Italian prepared crime at some stage in Europe. I use legit felony acts (Abdel-Shafy & Mansour, 2016)²⁰. The evaluation (the use of oblique assets to explain how the OCG become migrated to an Italian port.

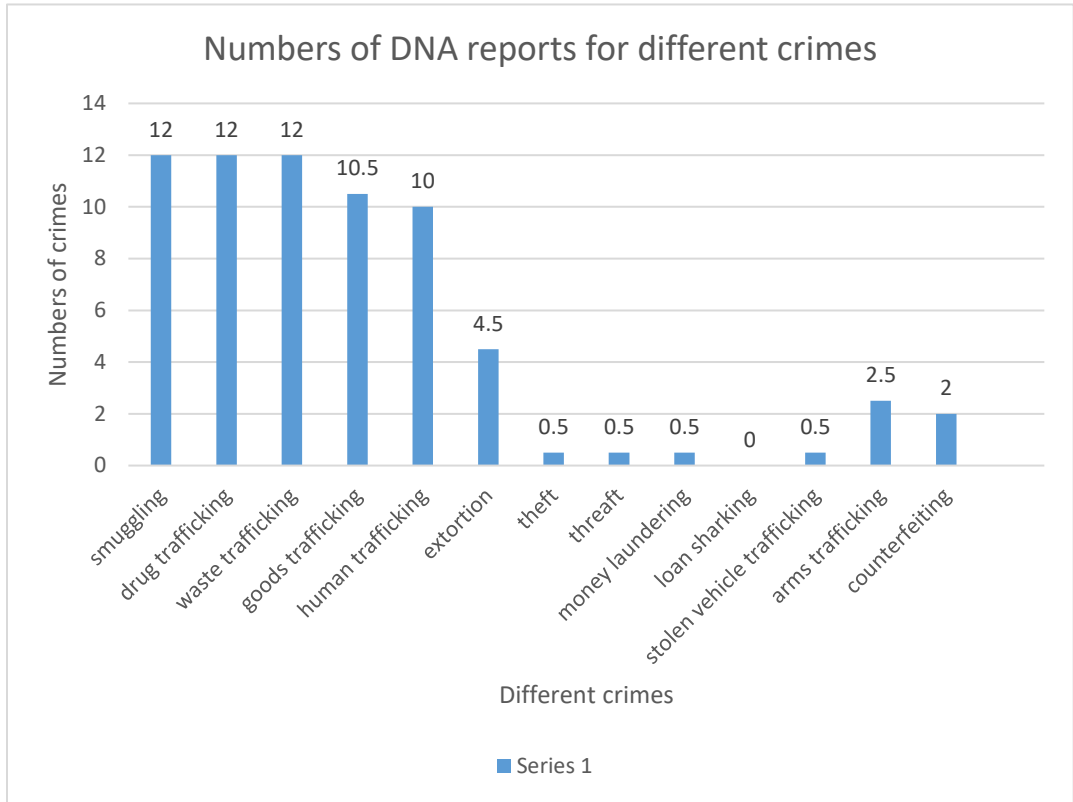


Fig1- Number of reports presented by DNA for different crimes (Packer et al., 2017)²¹.

9. Previous data by DNA: In the contemporary version, there are several references to the facts set. Studies display that fifty ports are tormented by OCG exposure, in evaluation to the full range of 351 Italian ports. Thus, about 14% of seaports engaged in unlawful



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alternate sports with certified or crook businesses for the duration of the length below review. Of those, seven ports are recognized with the aid of using their "countrywide importance" (i.e. with the aid of using their administrative importance) and the others with the aid of using their "countrywide coherence" (i.e. their financial compatibility). The procedure of selecting "nationally certified" ports started in 2009, so we best want to recall the 2010-2017 record. According to the survey, from 2010 to 2017, the record recognized 25 nationally certified ports. This is equal to 43%. The range of ports stated degrees from 15 to 21, so a minimum of 4 % of seaports is tormented by OCG operations every 12 months. Looking best at the holes withinside the corresponding countries, it's far strong throughout countrywide borders and the data fee for the associated holes is 24% higher. This lets OCG locate greater possibilities in huge ports in which huge portions of products are smuggled (Zach2002). It may additionally discuss with a place as opposed to a selected country (Asia, Eastern Europe, etc.). Due to

this complexity and shortage of records, every subject matter cannot be scrutinized and analyzed to offer an extra correct rationalization of the character of the organization. The OCG nameless file of the DNA Report refers to several of Italy's public debates wherein it's miles uncertain how "prepared crime" and "mafia" emerge as pregnant. In addition, the life and sports of non-Italian corporations lately disregarded as "mafia" through Italian courts have created a completely complicated situation (Bouché, n.d.)²². The dialogue has to consider all of the boundaries of the OC definition of DNA and take into account it because of the content material of the speculation and evaluation.

10 .Conclusion: We have shown that our operations are dispensed throughout huge ports throughout the country, no matter the port location. This proof presents many steady effects. First, the effects verify that the OCG, especially the Italian mafia-like 'Dangheta', can transport from location to location looking for a more secure location to do enterprise. Second, it calls for selections or

modifications to the alternatives to be had on each of the felony and unlawful components of the nearby agreement. Therefore, there may be room for dialogue of port situations in phrases of nearby possibilities and the go with the drift of business markets to transport OCG from one port to another. This appears to be the case for drug trafficking and might provide an explanation for why special crook businesses running in special ports with special missions and special techniques may be investigated (Sergi et al., n.d.)²³. Some research advises that OCG is greater worried about buying and selling than management, however, this declares calls for additional evaluation. According to DNA reports, OCG's involvement withinside the felony entities withinside the Italian port appears nearly nonexistent, however, as Sergei factors out, "prepared crime withinside the port exceeds smuggling (Korte et al., n.d.) The effects do now no longer completely mirror the complexity of the crook port and the institutional narrative of the crime scene in Italian ports appears to be lacking. Therefore, the

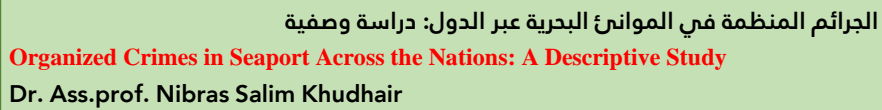


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الجرائم المنظمة في الموانئ البحرية عبر الدول: دراسة وصفية

Organized Crimes in Seaport Across the Nations: A Descriptive Study

Dr. Ass.prof. Nibras Salim Khudhair



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