

THE SOCIAL DANGER OF THE PREPARATION OF FALSE MONEY AND SECURITIES

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Abstract

In the article the issues about the social danger of the crime of preparation of the false money or securities or selling them were looked through. It is shown that the crime of preparation of the false money or securities or selling them is tended to increase not only in Azerbaijan Republic but in all the countries of the globe. Various statistical data connected with the considered crimes are viewed on the example of Azerbaijan, in the countries of the Independent States and also in the USA are being analyzed. The author comes to a conclusion that such crimes are causing the real danger to the economic stability and financial security of all countries. Therefore it is highlighted that it is necessary for all states to join their efforts in the legal struggle against such criminal actions and to achieve the international cooperation against them.

Key Words: Securities, Preparation of False Money, Crime, Azerbaijan Republic

Introduction

Gaining of the independence and carrying on reforms, the Azerbaijan Republic has considerably changed the structure of the criminality. Preparation of false money or selling them had been a rare case in the Soviet Union. Events of preparation or selling of false money or securities, considered in the article 80 of the Criminal Code of the year of 1960, was rather seldom met. Such events usually realized in most cases had a sign of the crime of swindling. But since the beginning

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of 1990s the number of crimes of preparation of false money or securities and selling them began to be sharply increased.

The growth of quantity of such hard crimes as the preparation of false money or securities and selling them was, first of all, connected with the destruction of the Soviet Union. In the time of soviets crimes on preparation of false money or securities and selling them were investigated by the Committee of the State Security. The nicely worked out system of the struggle and preventive measures against these crimes were created. All copy-making technical aids, even type-writers were recorded. Engravers of the high quality, enabling to print money were under a special control. In the soviet times there was a little chance to produce the false money or securities. After the destruction of the USSR the ability to guide this process became much weaker. At present, multipliers of higher quality enabling to print false money or securities and raw materials are existed and no recording of them is realized. Besides that, the international mafia has the highly qualified specialists under its disposal. One other fact, also worthy for mentioning is, that the equipment producing the real money and securities have opened borders they were behind and tend to step in to the world market.

In the new circumstances the struggle against the false money and securities were given to the responsibility of the ministry of Internal Affairs. But in the initial stage this management did not have any real experience in the struggle against the crime of preparation of false money or securities and selling them. Besides that, in the early years of the period of independence there was frequent money reforms and money banknotes with lower defense ability were inserted to the circulation. And this case had played a special role in the flourishing of the considered type of the criminal activity. It should be noted that the order of the ministry of Internal Affairs of the Azerbaijan Republic about the regulation of recording of colour printers is rather helpful in the struggle the against the mentioned crimes. In the table # 1 prepared by us on the basis of the information given by the ministry of Internal Affairs the specific weight of recorded crimes on the preparation of false money or securities and selling them in the Countries of Independent States in the year of 2006 has found its reflection (3, p.28). As it is obvious from the table, among the countries of the Independent States this type of criminal cases were most spread out in Russian Federation. The number of recorded criminal cases on the preparation of false money or securities and selling them is 59805 and the coefficient of the criminality (quantity of crimes to each 100 thousand men of population) was 42.7. The next place in accordance with the recorded crimes on the preparation of false money or securities belongs to Belarus Republic – 21.7 (number of crimes 2120), then comes Kazakhstan Republic – 5.3 (number of crimes 805), Moldova Republic – 3.4 (number of crimes 114), Ukraine – 3.1 (number of crimes 1480). The smallest figures of recorded crimes on the preparation of false money or securities and lower criminal coefficient belonged to Azerbaijan Republic and the Tajikistan Republic. In 2006 in countries of the Independent States the specific weight of recorded crimes on the preparation of

false money or securities and selling them was 24.0 and the quantity was 64762. In the table 1 only data about Turkmenistan did not find its reflection.

The number of the recorded crimes on the preparation of false money or securities and selling them in the countries of the Independent States in 2006 and their specific weight

Table # 1

Number #	Names of countries	Number of recorded crimes	Coefficient of criminality
1	Azerbaijan	9	0.1
2	Russia	59805	42.7
3	Ukraine	1480	3.1
4	Belarus	2120	21.7
5	Uzbekistan	216	0.8
6	Kazakhstan	805	5.3
7	Georgia	109	2.3
8	Moldova	114	3.4
9	Kyrgyzstan	43	0.8
10	Tajikistan	9	0.1
11	Armenia	52	1.6
12	Generally for all NIS countries	64762	24.0

It should be noted that the main place is occupied in the considered crime of the action of the preparation of false money or selling them. In comparison with that the action of preparation of securities or selling them are rather rarely met.

One fact must be stated as well that in all countries of the Independent States since 1990 the number of crimes on preparation of false money or securities or selling them is changed with the rising line.

This growth is higher in the Russian Federation than anywhere else. Thus, in 1990 some 93 criminal actions were recorded in connection with the preparation of the false money or selling them whereas in 2002 the number of such crimes was 23581, by other words were increased for 253.6 times.

Data on crimes connected with the preparation of false money and securities or selling them recorded in years of 1993-2005 in the Azerbaijan Republic

Table# 2

Year	Number of crimes committed in the field of eco-nomy	Number of recorded crimes of PFMS S*	Specific weight**	Number of people brought to account at trial for economic crimes	Number of people brought to account at trial for PFMS S	Specific weight***
1993	1956	6	2.4	1114	8	0.7
1994	1698	7	1.6	1228	17	1.4
1995	2136	5	0.7	1811	14	0.8
1996	1907		0.5	1503	5	0.3
1997	1681	2	1.3	1419	30	2.1
1998	1532	8	1.8	1103	43	3.9
1999	848	0	4.7	784	37	4.7
2000	623		7.2	695	57	8.2

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2001	451	2	4.9	475	28	5.9
2002	387	2	5.7	438	28	6.4
2003	286	9	6.6	293	11	3.8
2004	528	1	4.0	329	19	5.8
2005	472	5	3.2	359	9	2.5

Notes: 1. the abbreviation PFMSS* means the preparation of false money and securities or selling them; 2. **the specific weight of preparation of false money and securities or selling them among crimes committed in the economic field; 3. ***the specific weight of people attracted to the criminal responsibility among people arrested for the crimes in the economic field.

In the table 2, prepared by us on the basis of reports of the ministry of the Internal Affairs of the Azerbaijan Republic, made between years of 1999-2005 recorded crimes on preparation of false money and securities or selling them is shown (1, pp. 55, 57; 2, p.10). As it is obvious from the table, in 1993 some 46 crimes were recorded on preparation of false money and securities or selling them and they are 2.4% of all crimes in the economic field. Also in the mentioned year 8 men were detected and arrested for the considered crimes and they make 0.7% of persons attracted to the responsibility for the economic crimes.

We can show referring to the table 2 that in the Azerbaijan Republic the highest data of recorded crimes on preparation of false money and securities or selling them comes to the year of 2000. Thus, the number of crimes on preparation of false money and securities or selling them was 45, their specific weight was 7.2%, quantity of persons attracted to the responsibility for committing such crimes was 57 and their specific weight was 8.2%. In the year 2005 this data was so: number of crimes on preparation of false money and securities or selling them was 15; specific weight – 3.2%; number of persons attracted to the responsibility for committing such crimes – 9; their specific weight – 2.5%.

From the table 2 the other interesting result comes out. So, between the years of 1993 to 2005 the number of committed crimes in the economic field and

the number of criminals are prolonging on the decreasing line. But in the considered period data on the preparation of false money and securities or selling them were lower than the line of spreading of crimes committed in the field of economy. Thus, in comparison with the year of 1993 in the year of 2005 number of crimes in the economic field decreased for 4.1 times and the number of persons committed those crimes decreased for 3.1 times, though these data in crimes on preparation of false money and securities or selling them decreased correspondingly to 3.1 times and persons attracted to the responsibility were increased for 1.1 times.

One of figures of the produced by us criminal business type in the modern period is connected with the fact that not only banknotes of the National Bank of the Azerbaijan Republic but also currencies of foreign countries are falsificated too. It is the same in all countries of the Unity of the Independent States. For example, 16.3% of the false money in the Russian Federation is the national currency and 83.7% of them come to the share of foreign countries and the USA dollars are in the leading position there. And the major part of false money is mainly the USA banknotes with the value of 100 dollars. In accordance with the data on November of 2004 some 560 billion false US dollars were in the circulation. (It should be stated that US dollars are the most widely spread out currency in all over the world. In 2005 some 750 billion dollars were in circulation all over the world. It is expected that this figure will reach to one trillion dollars and 2000 billions of them will be in use in USA and 800 billions of them in other countries. According to the information of Russian sources in countries of the former Soviet Union there are 178 billion US dollars and it makes 29% of the cash currency of them.) (4, p.240). During the year of 2004 the Security Service of the USA and the international organs of guarding of legal rights have confiscated some 44 million false dollars before they were inserted to the circulation. The other 44.7 million false US dollars were detected just in circulation and extracted out from it. The Security Service of the USA has arrested some 2879 persons in connection with preparation of false money. And 36% of the false money discovered in that year in USA was printed outside of the country. In the year of 2003 this figure was 42% and in 2002 it was 50% (5).

Conclusion:

Thus, the tendency of increasing and enlarging of the crimes on preparation of false money and securities or selling them is not only observed in the Azerbaijan Republic but it is usual for all countries of the globe. It shows that such crimes are the real danger for the economic stability and financial security of all countries. Therefore countries should join their efforts for the successful legal struggle against such crimes and achieve the international cooperation in the suppression of such actions which do not recognize any borders.

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