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## ЗАГАЛЬНОСОЦІАЛЬНЕ ЗАПОБІГАННЯ РОЗБІЙНИМ НАПАДАМ НА БАНКІВСЬКІ УСТАНОВИ ТА ІНКАСАТОРІВ

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## NATIONWIDE PREVENTION OF ASSAULTS RELATED TO ROBBERY ON BANKING INSTITUTIONS AND COLLECTORS

**Formulation of the problem.** Assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors may cause fear in society, personal injuries, serious bodily injuries or even death of the victims, and, of course, inflict financial losses. Thus, one of the main priorities of the researchers studying assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors is to define the nationwide measures of prevention and counteraction of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors. The above-mentioned problems have already been studied by domestic and foreign researchers, however the progress in combating this crime is slow, as evidenced by the above data and mass media information from around the world [1].

Domestic criminologists have made a significant contribution to the theory of crime prevention. Conceptual approach to preventing assaults related to robbery.

**The aim of this article is** to define the nationwide measures of prevention of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors.

**The main results of the study.** In legal literature, the concept of crime prevention is mostly used along with such terms as crime forecasting and prophylaxis of crime, but the definition of these concepts and their relationship are not unanimous [2, p. 60].

In scientific literature and among practitioners, when referring to law violation counteraction, such terms as prevention and suppression are used along with terms prediction and prophylaxis, notably, in some cases they are used as equivalent while in other cases as different in content [3, p. 70].

In a number of international documents, such as the UN Resolution “Elements of responsible crime prevention: standards and norms”, crime counteraction is defined as activity with the use of means not involving punishment. This is a legitimate response of the state and the society to the hazard to public

safety created by criminal activities. According to the definition of the Council of the European Union as of May 28, 2001, crime prevention is construed as activity including all measures that in some way or other contribute to the reduction of crime, weakening of feeling of insecurity among citizens, both quantitatively and qualitatively, directly by deterring from criminal activities or through policies and interventions aimed at reducing opportunities for committing crimes, as well as through impacting the causes of crime [4, p. 158].

Activities related to crime prevention is part of the state policy to ensure the national security of Ukraine. This was highlighted in the Law of Ukraine “On Fundamentals of the National Security of Ukraine”, Article 8 “General Directions of the State Policy on National Security” whereof stated that the activity of all government authorities must be focused on forecasting, early detection, prevention and neutralization of external and internal threats to the national security; ensuring personal security, constitutional civil rights and liberties, eradication of crime [5].

Considering this objective in an all-embracing aspect, we should take into account current state of society: social, economic, political, legal, moral and psychological, etc., because the measures of preventive activity must be compatible with the of the state condition and capabilities [6, p. 212–213].

In the criminological theory crime prevention is seen by various key features, including considering it as a multilevel system of the state and public measures purposed to identify, eliminate and weaken or neutralize the causes or conditions of crimes, offenses of certain types and specific acts [7, p. 95].

In the light of the above, the notion of “crime prevention” can be interpreted in a broad (social and political) and narrow (criminal law) sense. In a broad sense crime prevention is provided by a set of measures carried out by the state authorities and public organizations and aimed at improving social relationships and living of the citizens. So, having regard to the above, it is a socio-legal process limiting or eliminating the forces that determine the crime [8, p. 90].

Nationwide crime prevention is a set of forward-looking socio-economic, cultural and educational measures aimed at further development and improvement of social relations and localization (elimination) of causes and conditions conducive to determinants giving rise to criminality. In other words, this is in fact a basic means of reducing the intensity of criminal offenses through such long-term planned activities and measures in the state that gradually crowd out or limit the criminogenic potential of social, political and economic contradictions of the diverse segments of the population. We agree with the opinion of Holina V.V. that conducting of the truly socially oriented country policy creates economic, political, organizational, legal and other preconditions for the effective implementation of criminal law and special criminological trends in crime control [9].

Nationwide prevention is the basis, background and takes a leading role in crime prevention system as it has a significant impact on the whole process of combating crime, has an effect creating conditions for reducing the risk of crisis and conflict situations, other negative phenomena that determine crime. It includes economic, social, political, cultural and educational, legal and other measures aimed at improving social relations, eliminating conflicts, reducing all kinds of

contradictions in society. Owing to their wide range, they produce a positive impact on the set of a variety of causes and conditions of crime [10].

Thus, crime prevention is a complex of various measures of preventive effect, which in its turn implies achieving intermediate and ultimate goal, which is carried out at all levels, taking into consideration the nature and hierarchy of crime determinants by influencing the criminogenic factors for their detection and neutralization. The complexity of the whole system of crime prevention, its multilevel and differently directed nature stipulates the necessity of preventive measures consideration for various reasons: scope of the use, content of measures, their legal characteristics [11, p.10].

Obviously, the use of general social measures, which include transformations in the economy aimed at raising of living standards and improvement of the quality of life, will contribute to the prevention of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors. Today, the interdependence of the degree of economic development and political stability level is clearly seen. The degree of economic development, the rise or decline of the economy is the catalyst which has a direct impact on the security situation. That is, any economic relations, their contradictions or economic instability cause crime and affect the safety of society, and the market relations are inherently burdened with the increased criminal situation [6, p. 111].

Crime prevention primarily involves influencing crime at the national level due to economic, social, political, moral, psychological, legal and other factors. In this context, the main purpose of the criminological policy should be development of all areas of social activity which affect strengthening of the internal stability of the state, and therefore – the maximum reduction of criminal threats by the destruction of socially dangerous challenges.

A wide variety of factors determining assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors, and a large range of the criminological prevention objects stipulate using diverse activities for such crimes prevention. In this context, the main nationwide measures to prevent assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors must be classified into: economic, political, social, cultural and psychological.

Following the established in the modern theory of criminology crime prevention measures research experience, we first and foremost pay attention to the economic measures. In our view, such measures should be at the forefront not only of the system of acquisitive, but also violent offences. This is stipulated by the fact that the economy in modern society is in some way a basis for all kinds of social relations [12, p. 87].

Efficient economy, stimulation of business activity and people's initiative, their interest in the products of their labor, provision of social and legal protection of the diverse segments of population will contribute to mitigation and neutralization of a number of criminogenic factors underlying property, economic, official and other crimes [6, p. 192].

Nationwide measures are preeminantly favourable to the prevention of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors, as the improvements in the socio-economic sphere influence on improving the quality of

life of society and its members. This point of view should be used to assess the implication of the development of the economic foundations of society and improvement of the economic activity oriented towards creation of such an efficient basis that serves the people, stimulation of the citizens' activity and initiatives, their interest in the products of labor, provision of social and legal protection of the diverse segments of population, and thus elimination, weakening, neutralization of criminogenic factors forming the basis of crime [13, p. 262].

In our opinion, solving economic problems in society will positively contribute to reducing the number of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors. As our research has shown, the motives of the criminals who commit assaults on banks and collectors, is mercenary and the use of violence is an extreme, radical way to achieve their goals. Thus, solving economic problems will be favourable for reduction of acquisitive, violent crime, and particularly for reduction of the number of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors.

In the light of our interview of 30 persons who committed assaults on banks and collectors, we can state that the majority of the criminals have low level of education (70%), are not married (55%) and lead anti-social lifestyle (65%). We believe that within the nationwide prevention of the considered kinds of assaults related to robbery it is necessary to apply economic measures aimed at stimulating the youth to desire obtaining a quality education and creating a family. For this purpose the youth should clearly see their projects of life which is not observed nowadays because of high level of unemployment in the country and low wages for young specialists. Even highly skilled young specialists experience employment problems both in cities and in towns.

In the complex of general social prevention of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors policies are no less important than the aforementioned economic measures [12, p. 92].

The improvement of the legal framework on issues related to raising the safety level of banking transactions is an extremely important aspect of the risk reduction of illegal actions against banking institutions, and the most important are two following areas:

- safety of security services in banking institutions;
- issues of organization and provision of security of money processing and cash handling services.

The critical issue is the ability and interest of banking institutions and other legal entities in making investments for ensuring the appropriate safety level of banking transactions[14].

General social prevention measures have the greatest range of influence on crime determinants. In a narrower sense crime prevention means protection of people, state and society from criminal offenses. Provided that the legal segment of the mentioned level of crime prevention is improvement of the current legislation which is not directly aimed at preventing crimes but regulates civil, commercial, labor, family and other social relations which, being disordered, may cause criminogenic factors.

Long-term trends in criminology suggest that increase in the number of crimes was as a rule provoked by sudden new opportunities to commit crimes that were brought about as a result of changes in technological or social environment. Typically, in the above cases there was a rapid increase in crimes of a certain type. However, after the legislation was changed, criminal waves tended to disappear. There are often left open possibilities of “gaps” which (so far) are not covered by the criminal law. For centuries law-making was aimed at filling these gaps [15]. We believe that preventive actions and rapid legislative changes must be a necessary response to the new opportunities that threaten important social interests.

Social measures which should be oriented on general social prevention of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors. With this in mind it is necessary to focus them on the revival of the effective system of social benefits and guarantees for young people in the employment sphere.

Prevention cannot be effective unless it is systematic and coordinated and does not include measures of living standards improvement.

Prevention of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors consists in implementing measures to identify the causes and conditions conducive to their occurrence, identification of persons who might commit assaults, and taking individual preventive measures [8, p. 142–143].

The main objective of the general social prevention of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors is rebuilding of behavior of persons who might commit such crimes. For this purpose it is advisable to: 1) enhance police monitoring of the persons who were released from prison and had been sentenced for assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors; 2) create a national database of the information on persons involved in committing assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors.

At the same time, it is necessary to improve measures aimed at monitoring the former bank employees or collectors. According to the results of the criminological analysis, the criminal groups specializing in committing assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors are mostly composed of persons previously convicted (21%), persistent criminals (30%), and former bank employees or collectors (49%).

It is necessary to take into account that both socio-political and socio-economic factors are varied, but, as V.N. Kudryavtsev correctly noted, if a person feels inferior to others in the socio-political relations, limited, deceived, one should expect some protest in the person's behavior and, as extreme expression, a manifestation of crime [6, p. 129].

Along with this, a desire to enjoy material wealth without spending for that any effort becomes dominating in modern society: “life goals tend to prompt satisfaction of material needs, attention is focused on finding money and the places where they can be earned by unskilled labor” [12, p. 51].

The effectiveness of the nationwide prevention of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors is directly dependent on the cultural and psychological state of society. In our opinion, cultural and psychological measures

should be applied along with the measures of economic, political and social nature [16, p. 55].

We should also take into consideration the aspect consisting in the impact of the mass media on manipulating people, their consciousness through information provided which is usually caused by commercial and political interests of the owners of the appropriate means. In pursuit of sensation the mass media provide people with the criminogenic information, which does not contribute to a positive cultural and psychological national image. Mass advocacy of fear, disbelief in own efforts, violence against the ideals evoke in people a sense of instability, create the atmosphere of permissiveness and impunity, and attributing offenses to certain circumstances [12, p. 98].

At the same time, the modern system of crime prevention should be based on the positive experience of the past, however it must be qualitatively new according to its basic ideological parameters [17, p. 80]. It should correspond to the dramatic changes of social conditions, be premised on such values as economic freedom, sovereignty, democracy, priority of individuality, civil and human rights and freedoms, prospective of development of the law-bound state, political pluralism, non-dictatorship.

**Conclusions.** General social measures of crime prevention must have a powerful and concentrated influence that will promote positive changes of the socio-economic state of society; such measures are designed for a relatively long period of time.

Another important factor of the nationwide prevention of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors is restoration of the economic stability in Ukraine, overcoming regional differences in living standards of the working population.

The following nationwide measures will contribute to more effective prevention of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors:

- transformations in the economy aimed at raising the standard of living in the country, the quality of life of every person;
- implementation at the national level of the investment programs that will stimulate business activity and citizens' initiative;
- provision of social and legal protection of the diverse segments of population;
- increasing salaries and social benefits;
- reducing unemployment and the level of stratification of the population on the ownership basis;
- increasing the level of cultural and psychological image of the modern society.

The abovementioned preventive measures are substantiated by the fact that the assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors are caused by the low living standards of most people and moral regulation vacuum, due to the fact that many of the previous moral values were discarded and the new ones have not been created or are being implemented too slowly. We believe that the

nationwide prevention of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors should be aimed at neutralization of these very factors.

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**Сказко Ю. А. Загальносоціальне запобігання розбійним нападам на банківські установи та інкасаторів**

*У статті аналізуються заходи загальносоціального запобігання розбійним нападам на банківські установи та інкасаторів, досліджуються різні підходи зарубіжних і вітчизняних вчених до проблем запобігання і протидії злочинності у сфері нападів на банківські установи та інкасаторів. Визначено основні загальносоціальні заходи щодо запобігання розбійним нападам на банківські установи та інкасаторів.*

**Ключові слова:** заходи загальносоціального запобігання, розбійні напади на банківські установи та інкасаторів, запобігання злочинам, правове регулювання.

**Сказко Ю.А. Общесоциальное предупреждение разбойных нападений на банковские учреждения и инкассаторов**

*В статье анализируются меры общесоциального предупреждения разбойных нападений на банковские учреждения и инкассаторов, исследуются различные подходы зарубежных и отечественных ученых к проблемам предотвращения и противодействия преступности в сфере нападений на банковские учреждения и инкассаторов. Определены основные общесоциальные меры предупреждения разбойных нападений на банковские учреждения и инкассаторов.*

**Ключевые слова:** меры общесоциального предупреждения, разбойные нападения на банковские учреждения и инкассаторов, предотвращения преступлений, правовое регулирование.

**Skazko J. Nationwide prevention of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors**

*Abstract. The article deals with general social measures of prevention of armed attacks on banks and collectors. In the article investigate different approaches of foreign and national scholars to address the problems of prevention and counteraction of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors. General social measures of prevention of assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors is considered in details.*

**Key words:** General social measures; Assaults related to robbery on banking institutions and collectors; Crime prevention, legal regulation

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