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## THE FOREVER CHANGED ECONOMIC CRIME

### 1. The definition of economic crime

It is an extremely hard task to define economic crime, since the term is used with a different meaning not only by each social sciences (sociology, economic etc.), but also by different branches of criminal sciences, and the colloquial language also uses it differently.

The colloquial definition of the economic crime embraces every crimes, infringements, unethical attitudes, which results in gaining unlawful economic benefits by the economic actors.

The public opinion considers - besides the actual criminals - the following people as economic criminals for example a millionaire businessman who takes advantages of loopholes, and also a buffet entrepreneur who offers beer above

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the market price at a holiday resort, even though none of them can be called to account for criminal liability, since their conducts don't accomplish a crime.<sup>3</sup>

The Criminal Code gives a guide for the criminal law's definition of economic crime.<sup>4</sup> Since the new Hungarian Criminal Code came into effect in 2012<sup>5</sup>, the regulated offences against the economic interests are spread and placed in different Chapters within the Code. There are statement of facts with economic nature in the Chapter XXXI (Criminal offences against economic sanctions imposed under international commitment for reasons of public security) and besides this in the Chapter XXXVI among the offences against property there has been appeared expressly economic statement of facts such as economic fraud. There are several separated Chapters where the former specifically economic crimes can be found: criminal offences relating to counterfeiting currencies and philatelic forgeries (Chapter XXXVIII), criminal offences against public finances, money laundering (Chapter XL), economic and business related offences (Chapter XLI.), crime against consumer rights and any violation of competition laws (Chapter XLII). Eventually, illicit access to data and crimes against information systems (Chapter XLIII) have become also separated. In a wider sense, the renewed crimes of corruption (Chapter XXVII) also belong to the economic crime.<sup>6</sup>

The definition of economic crime in criminology has a wider range than the criminal law's concept. It is realized in the economic process or closely related crime form to this process which violates or endangers the prudent

<sup>3</sup> Pusztai László, A gazdasági bűnözés, [Economic crime] In: Kriminológiai ismeretek – bűnözés – bűnözéskontroll, Gönczöl Katalin - Korinek László - Lévai Miklós (editors), Corvina, Budapest, 1996. 186. p.

<sup>4</sup> Varga László, Gazdasági rendszer – gazdasági bűnözés, [Economic system – economic crime] Belügyi Szemle, 2002/10. p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Act C of 2012 on Criminal Code

<sup>6</sup> Tóth Mihály, A fehérgalléros bűnözés; a gazdasági bűnözés, [The white-collar crime; economic crime] In: Kriminológia – Szakkriminológia, Gönczöl Katalin - Kerecsi Klára - Korinek László - Lévay Miklós (editors), Complex Kiadó Jogi és Üzleti Tartalomszolgáltató Kft., Budapest, 2006. p. 406.

management, fair and legal frames of economy.<sup>7</sup> Among crime against property the following crimes can be mentioned: embezzlement, fraudulence, misappropriation, and among the corruption crimes: bribery and influence peddler.

Economic crime also shows resemblances with crime against property. The crime against property violates a static state, the current property relations, (for example when a passer-by's money is stolen), while economic crime does violence to a dynamic process, which is committed in the course of utilizing property<sup>8</sup> (for example when a bank manager gives loan for an entrepreneur for a certain percentages of the required loan amount (15-20%) while he violates loan granting and property management regulations and knows that the entrepreneur doesn't have proper credit standing hereby he causes particularly large pecuniary disadvantage.

Distinguishing economic crime from crime against property is extremely hard, since both violate the financial relations, but economic crime is related more to the economy and especially to the production process, while crime against property breaches the actual property relations.<sup>9</sup>

The vernacular often use «white-collar crime» as a synonym for economic crime. The «white-collar crime» as a *teminus technicus*<sup>10</sup> derives from American criminology in the 1930s. According to Edwin H. Sutherland, who is the father of this term, it is a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation.<sup>11</sup> The name seems appropriate because it

<sup>7</sup> Tóth Mihály, *Gazdasági bűnözés és bűncselekmények*, [Economic crime and offences] KJK-Kerszöv Jogi és Üzleti Kiadó Kft., Budapest, 2002. p. 22.

<sup>8</sup> Gál István László, *Gazdasági büntetőjog közgazdászoknak*, [Economic criminal law for economists] Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 2007. p. 86.

<sup>9</sup> Tóth (2006) Op. cit. p. 405.

<sup>10</sup> Kránitz Mariann, A „fehérgalléros bűnözés” Magyarországon az ezredfordulón, [The white-collar crime in Hungary] In: *Kriminológiai és Kriminálisztikai Tanulmányok XXXVI.*, (Irk Ferenc – editor), Országos Kriminológiai és Kriminálisztikai Intézet, Budapest, 1999. p. 39.

<sup>11</sup> Fread Adler – Gerhard O.W. Mueller – William S. Laufer: *Kriminológia* [Criminology], Osiris Kiadó, Budapest, 2000. p. 419.

grabs a formal feature (white collar), which indicates the underlying content «dazzlingly». The white-collar criminals commit crimes with their own economic, social or economic and social means of power, perpetrate behind these «bastions», consequently these means and «bastions» are perfect for covering up their actions.<sup>12</sup>

Distinguishing economic crime from white-collar crime might encounter difficulties, since both types of crimes might play well for each other, but they might also mix with other crimes. Fraud is the most common form of white-collar crime for example typically credit and insurance fraud belong to the white-collar crime concept. Although not every types of frauds are considered to be white-collar crime like it is also a fraud when a bijou seller sells a common ring as a golden ring for an inexperienced old lady with good faith. Furthermore, not even every committed crimes by a white-collar criminal with high social and wealth prestige are regarded as white-collar crime – for example, when a bank manager murdered his spouse because of jealousy. A crime is considered to be white-collar one when it is committed in the course of someone's occupation, profession for financial gain or in connection with them.

There are two conceptual criterions for determining white-collar crime: firstly, the perpetrator is disposed of public trust and social-financial legitimacy<sup>13</sup> (such as executive of a multinational company, high government officer etc.), secondly, the offender make use of his economic, social, political or professional power for committing a crime thus he is able to gain more favourable financial-power position for himself.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Kránitz Mariann, A "fehérgalléros bűnözés", [The white-collar crime] Főiskolai Figyelő, 2/1995. p.145.

<sup>13</sup> Korinek László, Bűnözési elméletek, [Crime theories] Duna Palota és Kiadó, 2006. p. 298.: „...the while-collar crime means the committed offences by people with high social status. There are also high and higher within this, since they need executers and other assistants.”

<sup>14</sup> Kránitz Op. cit. p. 145.

## 2. The typical forms of economic crime

The state wants to control and regulate the economic processions with legal means. Although the legal regulation is often in a delay, since it might take some time (it could be years) until an economic solution is proved to be a violation against interests of the state such as in 1990s there were several pyramid games promised 300-500% profit and due to these pyramid games their investors went on bankruptcy. Legislator has enacted «organizing pyramid game» as a crime in the Hungarian Criminal Code only in 1996.

Economic is threatened by that the state wants to correct its defective economic policy with expanding the range of economic criminal law. This could reach a phase, when the largest risk is abiding by the law from the point of view of profitability, while the illegal conduct guarantees large income with small risk like after the change of regime some entrepreneurs accounted for the most absurd expenses as the costs of the undertakings.<sup>15</sup>

Economic crime is continually undergo a transformation as a very flexible crime form. It is always renewed and trying to find the loopholes.

Economic crime is typically found in these areas:

### 2.1. Security related crimes

The regulations applied to security (or in other words investment papers) regulate the registry, the issue and the personnel and material conditions of the securities. The most typical crimes are the following ones: insider dealing and capital investment fraud.

The point of insider dealing is any person could gain unlawful financial benefits with the use of private financial information for example if somebody

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<sup>15</sup> Finszter Géza, A büntetőjog alkalmazásának csapdái, [The traps of applying criminal law] Magyar Tudomány, 2001/8. p. 3., <http://www.matud.iif.hu/01aug/finszter.html>

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gets confidential insider information with regard to companies he could strike a very profitable deal thanks to these information.

Capital investment fraud (alias stock manipulation) is widespread on the prompt markets such as the exchange market. The brokers, who are interested in strengthening a certain stock, might influence their clients with misleading or even false statements and give them to believe that the price of the stock is going to rise or fall. Herewith they create artificial demand or supply for the specific stock and when it is turned out the change of the price index was only a false alarm the brokers has gained already a significant profit for themselves.

## 2.2. Misleading consumers

Misleading consumers is a conduct, when they defraud consumers with misleading or fake representation of essential feature of the goods for example a food product company bought semi finished products from South-Africa, Peru and red pepper's grist from Spain, which they sold as «red pepper from Szeged» and also used «Hungarian Product Award» and «Excellent Hungarian Food» labels on the packages with this they misled the consumers.<sup>16</sup>

## 2.3. Fraudulent bankruptcy

It might happen that the executive officer of business association diminishes the association's assets in case of imminent insolvency.<sup>17</sup> He might

<sup>16</sup> [http://www.kisalfold.hu/szeged\\_hirek/\\_milliora\\_buntettek\\_a\\_szegedi\\_paprika\\_zrt-t/2031706/](http://www.kisalfold.hu/szeged_hirek/_milliora_buntettek_a_szegedi_paprika_zrt-t/2031706/)

<sup>17</sup> Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code Fraudulent Bankruptcy "Section 404 (1) Any person who, in connection with the imminent insolvency of an economic operator covered by the Act on Bankruptcy Proceedings and Liquidation Proceedings, actually or fictitiously, diminishes the economic operator's assets: a) by concealing, disguising, damaging, deteriorating or destroying, or by making unusable such assets or any part thereof; b) by concluding a fictitious transaction, or recognizing a doubtful claim; or c) by other means, in contradiction to the requirements of prudent management; and thereby prevents the satisfaction of his creditor or creditors in part or in whole is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment between one to five years. (2) Any person who, in connection with an economic operator covered by the Act on Bankruptcy Proceedings and Liquidation Proceedings: a) engages in either of the conducts referred to in Subsection (1) to artificially induce the economic operator's insolvency, or to cause the perception of insolvency; or b) in the case of the economic operator's insolvency, engages in either of the conducts referred to in Subsection (1); with intent to prevent the satisfaction of his creditor or creditors in part or in whole is punishable in accordance with Subsection (1). (3) The penalty

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actually or fictitiously reduce the assets of the association and thereby prevents the satisfaction of his creditor or creditors in part or in whole like when they sell company owned car of a great value at a very low price for an outsider.

#### 2.4. Tax evasion

Any person, who makes a statement with untrue facts in order to encumber the establishment of his tax liability or conceals such facts (data) from the authority and with this misleading conduct he diminishes the taxation of the state. Most of the criminal procedures are launched because of the value-added tax refund<sup>18</sup> for example when a trader, who sells materials for constructors, makes out fictive receipt for a private person, then he claims back the value-added tax of the materials from the tax authority.

#### 2.5 Credit and insurance fraud

The credit and insurance frauds cause substantial or particularly considerable damage, are generally related to financial institutions and insurance companies.

The essence of the credit fraud<sup>19</sup> is that the contractor provides fake or forged documents in order to get a favourable verdict for his credit grant,

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shall be imprisonment between two to eight years if: a) fraudulent bankruptcy is committed in respect of an economic operator of preferential status for strategic considerations; or b) the diminution of assets, actually or fictitiously, is particularly substantial. (4) Any person who, following the order of liquidation, provides preferential treatment to any creditor in violation of the sequence of satisfaction specified in the Act on Bankruptcy Proceedings and Liquidation Proceedings is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not exceeding two years. (5) The criminal offenses provided for in Subsections (1)-(3) are punishable if: a) bankruptcy proceedings have been opened; b) liquidation proceedings, involuntary de-registration or compulsory winding-up proceedings have been ordered; or c) liquidation proceedings had not been opened by derogation from the relevant statutory provisions. (6) Fraudulent bankruptcy shall be considered a criminal act if committed by a person who has powers to control the assets, or any part thereof, of the debtor economic operator, or has the opportunity to do so, and also if the contract for any transaction with the assets is considered invalid.”

<sup>18</sup> Jávorszki Tamás, Az áfa-visszaigénylés mint az áfacsalásokat lehetővé tevő kriminogén tényező, [The value-added tax refund as a criminal factor making tax evasion possible] *Belügyi Szemle*, 2002/10. p. 52.

<sup>19</sup> Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code Information System Fraud Section 373”(1) Any person who, for unlawful financial gain, introduces data into an information system, or alters or deletes data processed therein, or renders data inaccessible, or otherwise interferes with the functioning of the information system, and thereby causes damage, is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three years. (2) The penalty shall

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termination or changing the credit's conditions like when the contractor forges the company's balance data or hands in false document from the court registration.

Insurance fraud is when the insurance premium is paid without actual or legitimate damage claim for example when they imitate a car crash and then they claim more money than the actual damages from the insurance company.

## 2.6. Credit card fraud

The spread of the modern payment methods obviously brought that the criminals would manipulate cash-substitute payment instruments (such as cheques, credit cards etc.). One of the most common credit card frauds are committed with new technical devices (so called skimmer devices). With these devices they can obtain our credit card numbers and our PIN codes.<sup>20</sup>

## 2.7. Cybercrime

The globalization of the technology has brought new crime forms – inter alia cybercrime –<sup>21</sup> since most of the data storage and transfer are computer based both in the state and private sectors.

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be imprisonment between one to five years if: a) the information system fraud results in damage of substantial value; or b) the information system fraud involves a considerable value and it is committed in criminal association with accomplices or on a commercial scale. (3) The penalty shall be imprisonment between two to eight years if: a) the information system fraud results in damage of particularly considerable value; or b) the information system fraud involves a substantial value and it is committed in criminal association with accomplices or on a commercial scale. (4) The penalty shall be imprisonment between five to ten years, if: a) the information system fraud results in damage of particularly substantial value; or b) the information system fraud involves a particularly considerable value and it is committed in criminal association with accomplices or on a commercial scale. (5) Any person who causes damage by using a counterfeit or forged, or unlawfully obtained electronic payment instrument, or by accepting payment with such payment instrument shall be punishable in accordance with Subsections (1)-(4). (6) In the application of Subsection (5) cash-substitute payment instruments issued in other States shall receive the same protection as cash-substitute payment instruments issued in Hungary.”

<sup>20</sup> For more about credit card fraud see further in: Tóth Dávid, A készpénz-helyettesítő fizetési eszközökkel kapcsolatos bűncselekmények büntetőjogi szabályozása, [The criminal law regulation of cash-substitute payment instrument related crimes], In: Kecskés Gábor (editor), Doktori Műhelytanulmányok. Széchenyi István Egyetem Állam- és Jogtudományi Doktori Iskola kiadványa Győr, 2015. pp. 226–237.

<sup>21</sup> Nagy Zoltán, Az informatikai bűncselekmények, [Cybercrime] Magyar Tudomány, 2001/8. p. 1., <http://www.matud.iif.hu/01aug/nagyz.html>



Cybercrime is diverse.<sup>22</sup> The illegal hacking, which violates the data protection regulations and information systems, is extremely dangerous. The illegal acquisition of information with the help of computers and new devices might cause substantial damage for the economic life. Any user could meet the misuse of financial transactions on the internet, so called e-banking<sup>23</sup> offences. For committing these types of crimes advanced information technology knowledge is required.

The spread of e-commerce also increases the danger of becoming an injured party of these offences. The safety of the electronic signatures or the spread of wireless services doesn't seem to be fully convincing. Unfortunately there are cons as well of the development of technology, especially in regard with the youth («pedophile industry»)<sup>24</sup>.

Offences against copyright are often committed with the help of computers and information systems.

## 2.8. Economic corruption crime

Economic corruption crime doesn't mean only the committed offences by the economic actors, but also the committed corrupt crimes by the state (except executive power and government bodies), non-governmental organizations and associations also belong to the concept.<sup>25</sup> It is typical of corruption crimes there are at least two parties against each other in the corruption relation, on the one hand, the one who gives or promises unlawful advantage, on the other hand, who requests or receives unlawful advantage. In the first scenario it

<sup>22</sup> Nagy Zoltán, A számítástechnikai rendszer és adatok elleni új bűncselekmények, [Crimes against computer systems and data] Belügyi Szemle, 2002/11-12. p. 30-35.

<sup>23</sup> Heine, Günter, E-Banking, Die einzelnen Rechtsgeschäfte. Berner Bankrechtstag, BBT Band 9, Institut für Bankrecht an der Universität Bern, Hrsg.: Wolfgang Wiegand, Stämpfli Verlag AG, Bern, p.109-131.

<sup>24</sup> Parti Katalin, A számítógépes bűnözés és az internet, Kriminológiai Tanulmányok 40., (szerk.: Irk Ferenc), Országos Kriminológiai Intézet, Budapest, 2003. p.187.

<sup>25</sup> Kránitz Mariann, A korrupció utolsó huszonöt éve Magyarországon, (posztumusz tanulmány), [The last 25 years of corruption in Hungary] Ügyészek Lapja, 2006/5. p. 35.

accomplishes the active corruption and in the second one the passive corruption.<sup>26</sup>

Accepting a bribe is most often occurred during privatization,<sup>27</sup> procurement procedures, construction industry investments and pocket penalize for example when a head of a firm invite tenders and tell the contractor he is going to win the tender if he gets 10% of the contract price.

## 2.9. Money laundering

Money laundering<sup>28</sup> is an activity<sup>29</sup>, which aim is to make outwardly the illegally acquired money<sup>30</sup> legitimate, and then the «laundered» money can be

<sup>26</sup> Mezei Kitti, Néhány észrevétel a korrupciós deliktumok hatályos szabályozásával kapcsolatban, [Some observations related to the effective regulation of the corruption crimes] *Büntetőjogi Szemle* 2015/3. szám, p. 95.

<sup>27</sup> Görgényi Ilona, Az Európai Unió elvárásai a vesztegetés kriminalizálása terén a kerethatározat előtt és után, [The expectations of the European Union related to bribery's criminalization before and after the framework decision] In: Györgyi Kálmán ünnepi kötet, (Gellér Balázs - editor), *Bibliotheca Iuridica, az ELTE Állam-és Jogtudományi Karának tudományos kiadványai, Libri Amicorum* 11., KJK-Kerszöv Jogi és Üzleti Kiadó Kft., Budapest, 2004. p. 286.

<sup>28</sup> Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code Section 399 “(1) Any person who, in connection with an asset obtained from any punishable criminal offense committed by others: a) converts or transfers the asset in question, or performs any financial transaction or receives any financial service in connection with the thing in order to: aa) conceal or disguise the origin of the asset, or ab) frustrate the criminal proceedings conducted against the perpetrator of a punishable criminal offense committed by others; b) conceals or disguises the origin of the asset and any right attached to the asset or any changes in this right, or conceals or suppresses the place where the asset can be found; is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment between one to five years. (2) The penalty under Subsection (1) shall also be imposed upon any person who, in connection with an asset obtained from a punishable criminal offense committed by others: a) obtains the asset for himself or for a third person; b) safeguards, handles, uses or consumes the asset, or obtains other financial assets by way of or in exchange for the asset, or by using the consideration received for the asset; if being aware of the true origin of the asset at the time of commission. (3) The penalty under Subsection (1) shall also be imposed upon any person who, in order to conceal the true origin of an asset that was obtained from a punishable criminal offense committed by others: a) uses the asset in his business activities; b) performs any financial transaction or receives any financial service in connection with the asset. (4) The penalty shall be imprisonment between two to eight years if the money laundering specified under Subsections (1)-(3): a) is committed on a commercial scale; b) involves a particularly considerable or greater amount of money; c) is committed by an officer or employee of a financial institution, investment firm, commodities broker, investment fund manager, venture capital fund manager, exchange market, clearing house, central depository, body acting as a central counterparty, insurance company, reinsurance company or independent insurance intermediary, voluntary mutual insurance fund, private pension fund or an institution for occupational retirement provision, an organization engaged in the operation of gambling activities or a regulated real estate investment company; d) is committed by a public official; e) is committed by an attorney-at-law. (5) Any person who collaborates in the commission of money laundering as specified under Subsections (1)-(4) is guilty of misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not exceeding two years.”

<sup>29</sup> Gál István László, A pénzmosás, [Money laundering] KJK-Kerszöv Jogi és Üzleti Kiadó Kft., Budapest, 2004. p. 17.: „Money laundering is a method, which helps to make profits from crimes whiter and whiter through the world's bank systems and businesses.”

<sup>30</sup> Kereszty Béla: A pénzmosás, [Money laundering] *Magyar Jog*, 1995/2, p. 65.

spent in the legal economy.<sup>31</sup> Money laundering<sup>32</sup> has several well-known techniques<sup>33</sup> such as running a nightclub for covering, issuing invoices with higher price than the specific product's real market price during business transactions. There are some theories which consider that money laundering has become beyond its original meaning and it has come closer to other concepts such as organized crime.<sup>34</sup>

### 3. The means of combating economic crime

Combating economic crime is an extremely complex social-economic-moral and crime pursuing task.

It is able to cause damage to the society twice: firstly, when it withdraws money from the legal economy, secondly, when it reinvests money.

The means against economic crime are the following:

- minimizing entrepreneurial cash flow
- reviewing the economic activity related relevant legal regulations and terminating the loopholes
- setting up special police units and prosecutor agencies for dealing with economic crime
- making the difference of legal and risky economic activities unambiguous<sup>35</sup>
- enhancing the transnational economic cooperation of law enforcement agencies.

<sup>31</sup> Jacsó Judit: A pénzmosás elleni nemzetközi fellépés eszközei, [The international means against money laundering] Magyar Jog, p. 555.

<sup>32</sup> Adler, F.-Mueller, G.O.W.-Laufer, W. S. Op. cit. p. 509.

<sup>33</sup> Gula József, Pénzmosás, [Money laundering] In: Csemáné Váradi Erika - Görgényi Ilona - Gula József - M. Nyitrai Péter - Sántha Ferenc (editors): Magyar Büntetőjog – Különös részi ismeretek, Főiskolai jegyzet (Görgényi Ilona - editor), Bíbor Kiadó, Miskolc 2003. p. 202.

<sup>34</sup> Gál István László, A pénzmosás szabályozásának régi és új irányai a nemzetközi jogban és az EU-jogban, [The old and new regulation of money laundering in the international an EU law] Európai Jog 2007/1. szám, p. 13.

<sup>35</sup> Bencze József, A feketegazdaság és az ellen való fellépés lehetőségei, [The black market and the possibilities to fight against it] Belügyi Szemle, 1995. Különszám, p. 14.

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***Завжди мінливі економічні злочини***

Є відмінні поняття економічної злочинності у різних юридичних науках кримінально-правового циклу, і цим вона схожа з іншими видами злочинів. Побутове визначення охоплює всі злочини, порушення, неетичні відносини, що спричинені отриманням незаконних вигод суб'єктами економічної діяльності. Кримінальний кодекс дає кримінально-правове

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визначення злочину. У кримінології воно має більш широке значення, ніж у кримінальному праві. У просторіччі як синонім часто використовують термін «злочини білих комірців». Відрізнити економічну злочинність від злочинів проти власності вкрай складно, так як обидва види злочинності порушують фінансові відносини.

Чимало типових форм економічної злочинності розглянуті в даному дослідженні: злочини, пов'язані з безпекою, введення в оману споживачів, умисне банкрутство, ухилення від сплати податків, кредитне і страхове шахрайство, шахрайство з кредитними картами, кіберзлочинність, економічні корупційні злочини і відмивання грошей.

**Ключові слова:** економічна злочинність, злочин проти власності, злочинність білих комірців, корупція.

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### ***Всегда меняющиеся экономические преступления***

Есть отличные понятия экономической преступности в различных юридических науках уголовно-правового цикла, и этим она сходна с другими видами преступлений. Бытовое определение охватывает все преступления, нарушения, неэтичные отношения, вызванные получением незаконных выгод субъектами экономической деятельности. Уголовный кодекс дает уголовно-правовое определение преступления. В криминалогии оно имеет более широкое значение, чем в уголовном праве. В просторечии как синоним часто используют термин «преступления белых воротничков». Отличить экономическую преступность от преступлений против собственности крайне сложно, так как оба вида преступности нарушают финансовые отношения.

Многие из типовых форм экономической преступности рассмотрены в данном исследовании: преступления, связанные с безопасностью,

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введение в заблуждение потребителей, умышленное банкротство, уклонение от уплаты налогов, кредитное и страховое мошенничество, мошенничество с кредитными картами, киберпреступность, экономические коррупционные преступления и отмывание денег.

**Ключевые слова:** экономическая преступность, преступление против собственности, преступность белых воротничков, коррупция.

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***The forever changed economic crime***

There are different concepts of economic crime by each sciences and it shows resemblances with other types of crimes. The colloquial definition embraces every crimes, infringements, unethical attitudes, which results in gaining unlawful economic benefits by the economic actors. The Criminal Code gives a guide for the criminal law's definition. In criminology it has a wider range than in the criminal law. The vernacular often use «white-collar crime» as a synonym for it. Distinguishing economic crime from crime against property is extremely hard since both types of crime violate the financial relations.

There are also many typical forms of economic crime which are examined in this study: security related crimes, misleading consumers, fraudulent bankruptcy, tax evasion, credit and insurance fraud, credit card fraud, cybercrime, economic corruption crime and money laundering.

**Key words:** economic crime, crime against property, white-collar crime, corruption.

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