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ECONOMIC CRIMES AND ITS ECONOMIC DAMAGES IN IRAN ON VICTIMS

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ABSTRACT

The negative and wide-ranging effects of economic crimes and their impact on all areas, especially the economy, have caused great harm to the victims. Frequent victimization of economic crimes such as bribery, embezzlement, money laundering, smuggling of goods, crimes against the consumer ... in a short period of time has led to the diversion of capital from its original position, which has disrupted the economic system. The damage caused by economic crimes is the destruction of financial markets, the flight of capital illegally from the country, the reduction of demand for money and a certain reduction in the annual rate of gross domestic product, the bankruptcy of the private sector, the reduction of productivity in the real economic sector; Unequal income... becomes. Therefore, in this article, by examining these harms in the economic dimension, we find that the main victim of economic crimes has been shaken and defective, so we need changes and reforms in the field of eliminating the harms.

INTRODUCTION

Although economic crimes have a direct effect on individuals, their nature is such that the general public suffers from a wide range of them. These crimes weaken the foundations of government welfare and, on the other hand, harm the citizens subject to the law. Economic crime is an obstacle to economic growth, especially people's confidence in the market. These activities are a kind of detrimental deviation from the principle of competition, in that legal activities prevent competition from illegal

activities, and they may even be forced to choose between engaging in criminal activities or withdrawing from competition.

The damage caused by economic crimes to its victims is also in various social, political and cultural spheres, but the greatest damage is in the economic sphere. These crimes are not only committed against the government, but also against other businesses and individuals. In other words, these crimes can be interpreted as crimes against the economic system. Economic crimes harm institutions and foundations and the country's economic system in general, as well as various economic pillars, production, distribution, consumption, and various areas, including investment, employment, import and export, and many damages. Economic crimes destabilize the economy, reduce government revenues and expenditures, change the direction of investments and capital outflows, weaken economic security and the private sector, destabilize financial markets and distrust the people. Economic crimes destabilize the economy, reduce government revenues and expenditures, change the direction of investments and capital outflows, weaken economic security and the private sector, destabilize financial markets and distrust the people. Therefore, due to the special nature of economic crimes and the wide direct and indirect effects of these crimes on various aspects of society and the long-term consequences of their sacrifices in the economy, the need to investigate these harms in order to change and improve the current situation.

Definition of economic crime

It is worth mentioning that before examining the damages inflicted on the victims of economic crimes, it is necessary to refer to the definition of economic crime and its victims, and also take a look at the characteristics of the Iranian economy.

There is no definition of economic crime in Iranian law, and this lack of definition of economic crime by the legislature has led the doctrine to provide various definitions in this area, which have been based on several characteristics, including: Criminal offenses that are typically committed with the motive of profit or material gain, the potential or actual result of which is disruption of the economic system (production, distribution, monetary and foreign exchange, customs, tax, banking, transportation and consumer rights ... " (Tavassolizadeh, 2013, 14). This definition, considering that in the field of production and distribution, and especially Consumer rights are a well-defined definition. In another definition of economic crime, it is considered "current act or omission that violates economic regulations and is punishable" (Zeraat, 2016, 4). This definition is very general and a large number It puts crimes in economic crime.

In order to explain the issues of economic crimes, the components of the economic system must first be identified and the legislator must consider the appropriate criminal protection against them and, through criminology, the disruptive behavior of the economic systems. In addition, the financial rights and interests of individuals who lack public and governmental status and were solely the property

of their individual are excluded from the scope of economic crime. Therefore, economic institutions are studied as another subject of economic crimes in the field of economic crimes in the sense that the means, facilities and budget of these institutions are public or public property and therefore attacking them is considered a violation of public or state property.

In our country, there are examples of economic crimes in various laws, including the laws that explicitly state economic crimes without providing definitions. The inclusion of the passage of time has taken it out and in paragraph (b) of it, it has enumerated economic crimes by appealing to the referral system in the note of Article (36) of the same law.

A- Bribery and bribery

B. Embezzlement

C- Influencing the violation of the rights and regulations of the law in case of acquisition of property by the offender or another

D- Interference of ministers and members of parliament and government employees in government and national transactions

E- Conflict in government transactions

C- Obtaining commission in foreign transactions G- Violations of government officials towards the government

H- Customs crimes

Kh- Smuggling of goods and currency

D- Tax crimes

Money laundering

R- Disruption of the country's economic system

G- Illegal seizure of public or state property Considering the importance of the issue of victims of economic crimes, the following paragraph refers to the definition of victims of economic crimes.

Defining the victim of economic crimes

Economic crime differs significantly from other crimes. The concept of victimization in these crimes is intangible. Public economy, health, and public trust are some of the ultimate victims of these crimes over time, such as under-selling and high-selling, sellers who add money to the legal price of a commodity. It does not feel hurt, but it will bring huge profits to the number of customers it sells, which in the long run will affect the country's economic order, including inflation.

Victims of economic crimes are all those who suffer from the realization of examples of economic crimes, whether material or spiritual. Individuals who are directly harmed by economic crimes and harmed by these crimes are, in principle, the direct victims of these crimes, in the sense that economic crimes directly harm individuals in society, albeit with far-reaching indirect damage. It is broader, broader, and more significant than direct injury.

The nature and characteristics of economic crimes are such that in addition to direct victims, they also have indirect victims. Some jurists believe that the victim of economic crimes is not a specific person, but the society, the government and the economic system are its victims. While the direct victim of crime is the economic crimes of society and the state, and the victims are the next most important. (Zeraat, Previous, 160) The economic crimes of a nation are the victims, because these crimes deprive them of comfort, disruption. In public safety, there is no significant relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, and everyone in the community suffers. For most economists, although the government's victimization of crimes such as bribery or crimes against consumers is indirect, it will cause incomparable harm to the real victim's direct victimization. Therefore, it can be said that although economic crimes are committed Direct victimization is a crime in some economic crimes, but in a deeper sense it prevents the realization of goals in legal events in the economic and commercial structures of society and the victimization of the economic system and undermines public trust, which is one of the pillars of healthy economic activity.

Characteristics Of Iran's Economy

Given the current state of Iran's economy, which has suffered serious damage in recent years due to the increase in economic crimes, it is necessary to mention some of the features of Iran's economy. Iran's economy is an economy that has been formed in practice with the simultaneous presence of the government and the private sector, but this combination is not based on a correct basis, so it has distinguished the Iranian economy from other countries, including:

1. Iran's economy relies on revenues from natural resources such as oil and gas, which creates two problems: first, the inaccuracy in the use of these revenues has caused a recession, and secondly, these revenues have not caused the government to respond and the rent system and It exacerbates economic corruption, and the rentier government has undermined the economic system.
2. Iran's economy in various dimensions is in the process of transition, transition from public to private economy, from command economy to market economy, from conventional economy to Islamic economy, from war economy to peace, it is clear that a phenomenon in transition is more than phenomena Stability is associated with anomalies and the level of crimes and injuries will be significant.
3. In addition to its structural problems in recent years, Iran's economy has become embroiled in a pervasive economic sanctions. Whether or not the functioning of the political system in the field of sanctions is right, efforts to circumvent sanctions through informal channels to create a non-transparent and rent-seeking environment will pave the way for economic corruption.
4. Iran's economy depends on a structural weakness in the field of supervision, which increases the possibility of high financial corruption in the public sector and makes economic policies ineffective by creating grounds for other crimes such as forgery and false testimony. In recent years, for example, efforts to grow non-oil

exports have been accompanied by export portfolios and awards, rather than by appropriate economic policies. These concessions were made through the formation of formal companies abroad.

5. Budgeting method in Iran is a program method that is one of the potential methods for misuse of public budget and embezzlement and collusion to seize public property and despite the need to change this method to operational method which is very transparent and based on quantitative standards and indicators. However, the government and parliament have not yet taken the appropriate steps to make this change.

6. New financing institutions and methods such as credit documents, companies and investment in Iran's economy are not well known by the executive bodies and the necessary legal system has not been formed for it. Provided.

Examining the harmful effects of economic crimes from an economic point of view

Most of the effects of economic crimes have been on various economic sectors, which have shaken the foundations of the economy. Disruption of the process of competitiveness, distortion and economic instability, bankruptcy of the healthy and legal private sector, distortion of the foreign sector, change of investment process from production to brokerage, unequal distribution of income, people's distrust of the financial system, forced and unwanted changes in money demand, change The sharp rise in interest rates and the outflow of high-risk short-term investments will also lead to underdevelopment of financial institutions and will lead to imbalances in financial markets. Therefore, the low level of development of financial institutions and the low level of productivity in the formal sector of the economy and high productivity in the informal sector of the economy, pave the way for the development of the underground sector. (Mahmoudi, 2007, 208) Pollution of legal exchanges due to large levels of embezzlement Billions of market credit is in doubt. Given the severe economic impact that economic crimes have on their victims, we need to make changes and reforms in this area, some of which are mentioned in this article.

Weakening economic security

In recent decades, economics has played a special role in human life and its relations, as well as relations between countries, and has played an important role in determining the power of states. . Economics, as usual, guarantees spiritual, psychological and spiritual realms. Accordingly, economic security and, consequently, legal income and relative well-being can contribute to individual, national and global authority in all areas. Economic security is rooted in economic mechanisms. If there is no security, where will investment make sense? If security (Mandel, 2017, 242) is not institutionally stable, economy and welfare have no place.

Economic security has been defined as the liberation from any fear, doubt, or ambiguity about the non-fulfillment of obligations and claims while ensuring that the fruits of the activities that are produced, distributed, distributed, and consumed take place. In other words, economic security is the achievement of the necessary conditions to achieve a favorable environment for dynamic, safe and appropriate economic activity for innovation, domestic and foreign investment, which is associated with improving living standards and sustainable economic growth (Karami, Hashemian, 47).

For economic actors, economic security is a situation in which economic units can plan long-term without worrying about environmental risks. Economic security is a set of social conditions, factors, and structures that encourage, comfort, imagination, enthusiasm for people to work and strive, activity ... hope for the future. Accordingly, macroeconomic economic security is an institutional framework of macroeconomic, political, and social variables that can gain the trust of economic actors within a national system and ensure the growth of the national economy with a sense of confidence in economic policymakers. (Chini, 2003, 49) Economic security as a framework consisting of efficient financial, economic, administrative, social institutions that transparent and stable laws and regulations and appropriate government policies, the necessary basis for economic growth, investment development and reducing uncertainty And concerns about the future and the level of tolerance for economic actors Dey provides (Ranjbar, 226) one of the major issues in economic security after investment, so that factors affecting economic security quickly and decisively show their impact on investment. Governments often see their efforts to attract investment as a sign of economic security, because the investment dimension requires social and political security.

Therefore, with the occurrence of economic crimes, the system and economic structures are damaged by various and effective factors in economic security. Because when there is no security for investment, the private sector is weakened and the integrity of financial markets is disrupted. For example, the harmful effects of smuggling are seen in various areas, including trade, manufacturing, investment, employment, government economic and trade programs, imports and exports, macro-tax policies. Therefore, with the increase in the volume of smuggling in the country, the informal and underground economy is formed in parallel with the official economy, and this weakens the economic security, so the capital caused by economic crimes disrupts the economic system by entering and leaving the country. It destroys investment capacity, which is why many domestic producers are currently reluctant to operate due to the current economic insecurity, and many of them are facing bankruptcy.

Disrupting the balance of economic structures

Given that the biggest victim of economic crime is the economic system, the realization of economic crime disrupts economic structures. Including reducing government revenues and increasing government spending, especially since in most

cases the benefits of economic crimes are used in the underground economy and these assets are rapidly changing, so it is difficult for accountants to identify them as tax resources. It is not possible to collect taxes. Government expenditures on creating a secure economic environment, such as combating smuggling of goods and currency... Expenses related to creating a secure environment for the country's borders, government expenditures related to courts and tribunals and punishments ... and the costs of punishing economic criminals In prison, too, the cost of detecting and compensating for the losses caused by the fight against economic crime disrupts the balance of markets in terms of prices, inflation, interest rates, and creates unjustified changes in the supply and demand of money and financial markets. In this case, the compensatory decisions of the government incur the above costs, as well as the acceptance of the grant of the difference in interest rate adds to the obligations of the government (Tasdighi, 220)

Also, creating a physical economic crisis is a consequence of upsetting the balance of economic structures in economic crimes. Economic crisis is a situation in which due to the internal functions of an economic system or the use of political levers in previous periods of time, an economy has experienced an untimely and significant decrease in the growth of the level of national production, in other words, economic crisis. It refers to a situation in which all economic activity completely collapses and stops. In times of crisis, a combination of unfavorable phenomena, such as declining national production, rising unemployment, corporate bankruptcy, and inflation, can be seen simultaneously.

Disrupting the competitiveness of the economy, controlling economic policies by the government and distorting and destabilizing and destroying financial markets and changing the process of investment from production to brokerage, unequal distribution of income and people's distrust of the financial system also cause forced change. And the reluctance to demand money, the sharp change in interest rates as a result of the unpredictable outflow of capital from the country, and the huge revenues from economic crimes, including drugs and organized crime, create a parallel economy that directly affects inflation.

Macro-level inflation leaves significant effects on all macroeconomic variables, thereby causing macroeconomic space to become chaotic rather than stable. When the level of risk and uncertainty increases as a result of this instability and unpredictability, the economic effects of inflation increase inequalities, so that the government receives income in both categories and its expenditures do not work efficiently and change the allocation. And resources are distributed (Rabbani, 2013, 80).

Looking at the current situation, given the increase in economic crimes, including the billion-dollar embezzlement, irreparable damage has been done to Iran's economy, which can be considered one of the causes of inflation, because the government has to borrow from the system to reduce the deficit. This is due to the fact that this is due to the increase in liquidity and the consequent increase in total

demand, which has adverse effects on inflation. If the deficit is created by economic crimes through the issuance of bonds, it means an increase in government demand for accessible credit in society, which increases interest rates in society and then reduces private sector investment. In any case, deficit compensation, whether through bonds or tax increases, indirectly affects inflation. Both methods of financing replace public spending with private sector spending, so resources that may otherwise be spent on private sector consumption or investment in manufacturing activities are attracted to the public sector. Therefore, it raises interest rates and reduces the motivation of the private sector to invest. Unfortunately, due to the increase in economic crimes, Iran's economy has faced these problems in recent years.

Market Anomie Syndrome

The realization of economic crimes leads to the delinquency of the economic system and subsequently the delinquency of every individual in society, which leads to the delinquency of the victims. By committing these crimes, there are market disruptions that lead to feelings of insecurity, fear of delinquency, and a pessimistic view of legal rules, creating a kind of negative regulatory force called market anomie syndrome. Under certain conditions, it creates concepts of unfair structure, structural injustice, and market participants see themselves as market winners and losers. Thus, this syndrome, given its perceptual context, makes the market and its economic developments as a treasure trove of economic opportunities in any way that results in the negative effects of market defects, forcing economic actors to take advantage of opportunities and commit criminal behaviors. Such a view leads citizens to deviate from the law and regulations and their maximum tendency to commit economic crimes, illegal behaviors in the market.

Economic crimes, both directly and indirectly, by corrupting the economic-political system will lead to the loss of human rights, including the right to equality. In fact, the perpetrators of economic crimes, by abusing the trust and goodwill in trade relations, cause damage to trust and the loss of security in some areas of economic activity. These crimes reduce the welfare of the society and by reducing the economic stability and reducing the people's trust in the economic officials, they are considered as an obstacle in the way of growth and development in the society.

CONCLUSION

Economic crimes have large and negative effects on the micro and macro levels. The scope of these consequences extends from the effects of the country's economic health to the disruption of the performance of companies and their organizations and employees and the impact on the lives of ordinary people, to the point of disrupting the country's economic system. The nature of economic crimes is such that most of the time there is no imbalance between the perpetrator and the victim, so that these crimes can have multiple victims, while the perpetrator is usually a person who benefits from the rich profits from committing these crimes.

Economic crimes weaken the private sector, with criminals using leading companies mixing these revenues with legal funds, as these companies have significant access to illegal funds that help them secure their products and services. At a lower price than the market level, this competition makes it very difficult for legal companies to drive out criminal companies and organizations from the market and weaken the legal private sector in the economy. It also reduces government control over economic policies, as the illicit proceeds of economic crime may overshadow the government's budget, thereby reducing government control over economic policy.

With the increase in economic crimes, the rate of economic development and investment decreases and due to weak regulatory and legislative weakness and instability, there will be no desire for foreign investment, so there is an inverse relationship between economic crimes in the country and foreign investors and economic growth. Thus, the higher the rate of economic crime, the less foreign investment is made, thus harming the country's economy. Even these crimes have destabilized the economy in the country's financial markets, people's distrust of government policies and the government's distrust in the international arena, and the change in the interest rate on money in the market and banking, and the unfair distribution of income among different sections of society.

Therefore, a brief look at the effects of economic crimes on the victims of these crimes in the economic field, we saw how the economy, especially the economic system, is disrupted. Due to the increase in economic crimes in the country in recent years, Iran's faulty economy has been further damaged, with billions in embezzlement in recent decades inflicting irreparable damage on the country's economy, which has even weakened public confidence and distrust of the people. It has affected the political system, and this has negatively affected the development of the country's political and economic relations with other countries. Therefore, considering the damage, we realize that we need to change and correct the current approach. In view of the above-mentioned damages to victims of economic crimes in the economic field, the following suggestions are worth mentioning to eliminate or reduce these damages:

- 1- The losses caused by economic crimes in different dimensions, especially economic ones, should be investigated by experts and the gaps and inaccuracies should be evaluated.
2. The above gaps and inadequacies are anticipated by the legislator and with regard to providing appropriate solutions, the damages will be eliminated or minimized.
- 3- Amending the laws related to economic crimes, including customs laws and company registration ...
- 4- Reforming economic structures that lead to the formation of economic crimes.

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