



## Study of Iran's Criminal Policy Regarding Economic Crimes

Mostafa Karamipour<sup>1</sup>; Saida Alikhani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D. of Criminal Law and Criminology Law, Criminal Law and Criminology, University Professor, Iran

<sup>2</sup> Graduate of Criminal Law and Criminology Law, Qom University of Qom, Qom, Iran

E-mail: [mmkpour@yahoo.com](mailto:mmkpour@yahoo.com).

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### **Abstract**

Economic crimes are crimes that are committed against the country and are either done with this intention or this action causes disruption in the country's economic system. Actually, it is not a crime that has economic characteristics, but it is a crime that has bad economic effects and consequences. Disruption in the economic system is one of the most important characteristics of economic crimes. A number of financial crimes can be considered economic crimes if they are committed on a large scale with the aim of hitting the economy and the economic system. The most important goal of the current research is the prevention of economic crime policies and criminal support for the country's economic system. Finally, it can be concluded that economic crimes are one of the most important human fields and are one of the sources of crime in criminal law. In the context of repressive approach, in criminal justice, two concepts of differential trial and proportionality of crime and punishment play a significant role, punishments are foreseen in the law, the highest level of which is execution. which is mostly applied in a floating form and in case of proof of war, corruption in the land and general disturbance in the country.

**Keywords:** *Crime Prevention; Criminal Policy; Criminal Law; Economic Crimes*

### **Introduction**

Came out from the economic point of view in Iran, many factors can be counted in the occurrence of crime. Therefore, one of the most specific and important elements that cause crimes is the lack of employment of young people. Unemployed young people, due to having enough and empty opportunities, may enter into informal activities thinking of earning profit to meet their daily needs, therefore, the unemployment rate increases and Likewise, the low wages in the official market provide the basis for committing crimes, so some economic-social factors are effective in committing crimes, in addition to fighting and controlling economic crimes in Iran and any other country, identifying the roots of crime is very important. . In the legal system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, economic crimes have been considered by the legislator in different and separate laws. The approval of the Islamic Penal Code in 2012 introduced new criminal concepts and rules to the field of criminal laws. In this regard, for the first time in the Penal Law, the term economic crimes were mentioned in various articles. The requirement to

issue a definitive sentence and also the acceptance of corruption on the ground in economic crimes, adopted a new approach to fight these crimes. This approach, like most of the legal systems in today's era, is a decisive approach with severe criminal effects in order to reduce the benefits of committing crimes and also to disable the perpetrators of these crimes.

Community oriented policies in general, the need to pay attention to programs and policies that can reduce the level of delinquency and crime is the first request and action of most nations. If we take a look at the history of crime prevention policies in different countries, it can be seen that most of the countries have social and cultural planning and by applying programs focusing on the personality of the people in the society and involving all the institutions, organizations and people in the society in preventing the occurrence. They have the crime of trying. In Iran, in recent years, a double effort has been made by the government to reduce crimes and social harms by relying on the potential capabilities of society. By reviewing the law of the fourth development plan and carefully considering its axes, it can be said that the general policies of the J.A. system in some of the articles of this program are precisely based on the basic principles of crime prevention. Therefore, it is possible to guide those police force missions in the field of social and cultural issues in the right direction. For example, in paragraph 119 of the Fourth Development Plan Law, the government is obliged to implement measures to improve the level of public security and social discipline. The most important of these measures is the basic foundation of preventive measures in the field of crime and social damage.

1-1- Education and promotion of public awareness The degree of risk-taking of people in a country can also affect the occurrence of crimes. Since crimes are always associated with the risk of being caught, as well as conviction and punishment, risk-averse people will be less willing to commit criminal activities, but there are also risk-taking and risk-loving people in the society, even if the resulting profit is low. They may also commit crimes. Therefore, taking measures to reduce the risk-taking of people in committing criminal acts, especially emphasizing on basic education for these people and families, as well as using the capacity of educational environments, especially schools, can be effective in reducing the probability of crime. (Mustafapour, 2015, p. 34).

1-2-Improving civil participation The broad participation of people and social institutions in the crime prevention program and in other words participatory criminal policy, nowadays with the growing and increasing growth of social anomalies and crimes, the ineffectiveness of traditional methods of fighting crime as one of the important and significant issues in the realm of criminal policy has been discussed; Because the prevention of crime can be very effective and useful in providing personal and social security (Jamshidi, 2010, p. 200) People's participation in criminal policy and vote to remove the legitimate concern about its effectiveness means that nowadays prevention and why which is not repression, that is, security matters that concern all members of the society. (Christian Large, 2015, pp. 165-165) (Increasing public awareness and correct dissemination of information in three areas of laws, procedures and practices, supporting non-governmental organizations, legal support for public cooperation and correct reporting within the framework of laws are actions that can Speed up and strengthen the anti-corruption movement in the country and increase its efficiency and effectiveness. In this case, the main goal of the anti-corruption fight, which is to strengthen people's participation in the economy and their public trust in the health of the economic workflow and as a result of the country's political system, will increase. (Qassimi, 1391, p. 147). This convention has recognized the role of civil society in the fight against corruption in its Article (13) and by addressing governments to increase transparency and improve people's access to information, as well as to promote and increase public participation in the government decision-making process. points out and states that each member country within the framework of its capabilities and according to the basic principles of its domestic law, will take appropriate measures to actively involve individuals and groups outside the government sector such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-oriented

organizations for prevent and fight against corruption and promote public awareness regarding the existence, causes, severity and threat of corruption (Norouzi, Shekarchizadeh, 2018, p. 193).

1-3-Media equipment The role of the media in the necessary actions to prevent and fight against major economic corruption is vital. The media can effectively act as receivers of information about these crimes, verify this information in a separate way, put it in a meaningful way for further communication and disseminate it to all people, it is the media that has the power. By broadcasting news and accurate analyzes about anti-corruption activities, act as a strong communication bridge between people and special anti-corruption institutions and necessarily provide the excellence of these programs. In helping the success of anti-corruption programs, the media equipment system is recommended. (Toslizadeh, 1392, p. 131).

1-4- Compilation of codes of conduct Among the valuable measures to prevent economic crimes, is to compile a set of behavioral regulations and educate them in order to strengthen the internal barriers to committing crimes. The set of behavioral regulations are the criteria of desirable behavior that are sometimes established in relation to groups of people, organizations and professional symbols. The content of this set of regulations is different depending on the objectives of these groups, institutions and organizations. Although the set of behavioral rules are generally more informal and their application is milder than the rules, the intensity of legal action is considered. Some of them have a legal form and therefore have the power of law enforcement, including the imposition of civil and criminal penalties. But often these regulations have an informal nature and at the same time they are binding and contain rules of conduct that rely to some extent on the application of pressure and to some extent on other forms of internal professional discipline and self-organizing mechanisms. Sankh is effective in relation to economic crimes, but in this, professional ethics has a special place; In fact, "values and ethical rules governing various occupations reduce the attraction and attractiveness of criminal options, play a certain role in preventing the commission of economic crimes, in other words, commercial (professional) ethics, from many aspects, are the core of effective prevention of Economic crimes. (Experiment, 2016, p. 45). Today, codes of conduct have also found meaning and expression in private. In the light of this view and in line with the general approach of preventing violations of legally binding norms to contractual norms, all norms related to a specific field are collected and delivered to its audience. Here, the main goal is to cultivate The awareness of the audience and not the establishment of norms or the guarantee of new implementations is the reason for turning to this way of awareness, the diversity and magnitude of the norms governing a field on the one hand, and the double influence of the set of codes on the other hand (Monfard, Farahani, 2015, p. 109) Therefore, ethical letters, or letters of conduct, can be considered as one of the important tools for the realization of professional ethics, which play a significant role in promoting responsibility and expressing the prohibitions and limitations of behavior that are set in the form of binding documents for professional and social fields. and as a preventive tool in the service of social preventive measures. (Sadegh Nejad Nayini, 2013, p. 233).

1-5- People's access to information One of the social, political and legal components of the modern state in the contemporary world is the status and rights and privileges of citizens. Following the social changes and political revolutions in the past two centuries and the collapse of the foundations of autocratic governments and the emergence of new concepts in political and legal literature, a new era in human historical experience was established. The emergence of legislative assemblies, the separation of governmental powers, the independence of the judicial system, the limitation of political power and the emergence of constitutional laws as a general agreement between political governance and citizens, have brought a new horizon in the regulation and transparency of mutual relations between the government and citizens and the rights and privileges of citizens in the constitutions of governments. New found a privileged position With

these explanations, it becomes clear that the concept of citizenship rights is a modern concept and it includes people who live in the territory of a state-state and in return for the tasks they undertake, the government recognizes their rights and freedoms (Georji Andziani, 2018). , pp. 97-98) in other words, citizenship rights are a set of rights and freedoms that the government has provided and guaranteed for its citizens according to domestic laws, and its content may differ from one country to another. Tabatabai Motmani, 2014, p. 9).

2- Situational policies Situational prevention focuses on crime rather than criminals. Crime prevention focuses on crimes rather than criminals. It targets the proximate causes of crime events, primarily the availability of opportunities created in ordinary activities, rather than the distal causes of offenders such as poverty or inequality. It tries to identify practical ways by which the opportunities for crimes to be committed can be reduced or its harms can be minimized. Situational crime prevention focuses on specific crimes rather than crime in general. Conducting situational crime prevention involves analyzing subsets of crimes with shared opportunity structures, taking into account the residence of modifiable conditions that enable or encourage crime. The methods used are action research. That is, specific crimes are taken, the opportunity structures that enable them are identified, interventions are made to close the opportunity, and then the effects are evaluated to see if the strategy has worked. If there is no other element in the structure of the opportunity, we can seek to observe it (- Ronald V. Clarke, 2018, p 44).

2-1- Clarification A necessary condition for a healthy economic system is the existence of financial transparency in various dimensions, especially transparency in government operations, which first of all requires providing reliable information about the macro goals of the government's financial policies, and publishing detailed information about government operations. Among the examples of state preventive strategies for effective control of crime, law violation and prevention of economic crimes, promotion of transparency in activities and preventing people from government transactions. From an economic point of view, transparency means real and comprehensive information in the field of economic activities and the clarity of the governing mechanisms of economic relations, i.e. how wealth is produced and distributed. Transparency and economic corruption are opposite to each other, that is why the United Nations Development Program considers corruption to be equal to "an increase in the monopoly of power and personal discretion and a decrease in accountability, trust, honesty and transparency" (Alizadeh, 2017, p. 38). On the other hand, the level of visibility and reporting of this category of crimes is low, and generally, public opinion is not very sensitive to them. This low visibility compared to conventional crimes has caused many victims to not be informed of their own victimization (Mahdavi-pour, 2014, p. 517).

2-2- Conflict of interest for the first time in 1993, Dennis Thompson used the term conflict of interest and defined it as a set of circumstances in which personal primary and secondary interests or interests are in conflict with each other and may affect his professional actions and judgment. Thus, conflict of interest occurs when a person's personal or economic interests conflict with his professional or organizational duties, and this conflict degrades or makes his ability to make decisions and provide reliable, impartial and objective judgments incomplete. (Rajabzadeh, 2014, p. 68) According to the definition of International Transparency Organization, conflict of interest refers to a situation where a person conflicts between the duties and needs of his position and private interests. (Abassi Kalash, 2015, p. 39) The issue of conflict of interest has been introduced as the most important root cause of corruption in governance. For this reason, the formulation of rules for the control and management of conflict of interest in order to prevent corruption has been the focus of governments. Various solutions and methods can be studied to control and manage conflict of interest in the formulation and approval of rules, public education and methods of discovering and dealing with violators of conflict of interest rules. Financially depriving officials of the results of their policies, using an anonymous lawyer to manage

properties that may be influenced by political decisions of officials, is one of these methods (Moghzami, 1389, p. 98).

- 2-3- Reporting The public reporting strategy is based on the (work protection model) that; solution in crime prevention; Increasing the cost of committing a crime and reducing the opportunities to commit a crime and improving the conditions of crime detection. In terms of reducing the chance of committing a criminal act, there has been a foresight regarding the measures designed in this direction. (White, 1389, p. 141) Timely reporting of government revenues and expenses in order to create transparency and accountability in the management of financial resources is also one of the duties of governments for public reporting (Part B of Clause 2 of Article 9). Article 93 of the Convention directly refers to public reporting. The basic philosophy of public reporting mentioned in this article is to create transparency in the government sector. Transparency in the government sector should define and describe the organization or structure of government organizations, the performance of government organizations and decision-making processes in government organizations (Marjani, 2019, 56). On the other hand, in order to clarify information, one of the effective measures is the creation of credit reporting institutions. This type of reporting prevents economic crimes caused by irrational choices due to the lack of incorrect information. For this purpose, institutions have emerged in the contemporary world that are responsible for publishing credit information. According to ownership, credit reporting institutions are divided into two types: private and public. Public institutions support the government's financial supervision of institutions and are used for the purposes of policy makers, legislators and other official authorities. (Nasiri Kakam, 2018, p. 73) while private reporting institutions are focused on providing the information needed by commercial creditors (Hamrahi, Jumazadeh, 2011, p. 136).
- 2-4- Declaration of assets Requiring agents, especially those in high positions, to declare their assets, either to the general public or to anti-corruption government institutions, will prevent corruption in two major ways. Declaring assets and interests helps both the intended agent and the government in determining the existence of a conflict of interest, and there is a possibility that it involves the deprivation of private interests, or the reassignment of public interests to another agent who is not in a conflicting position. In a more general way, the requirement of brokers to fully declare their assets and specific assets in various stages of their activity provides a basis and a tool for comparing and distinguishing assets that have been collected through corruption (Serami, 2019, p. 121). It is conventional to ask a broker who has acquired major assets during his tenure to explain where he got these assets from. (Longest, 1386, p. 366) Resorting to such a method to prevent corruption requires governments to remove public officials whose assets have increased unreasonably during their tenure and according to their legitimate incomes, there is a reason for such an increase. If it does not exist, they should be prosecuted and punished.
- 2-5- Clarification of rules and regulations Establishing clear and unambiguous laws is one of the essentials of good governance and the effects of the rule of law. The need to enact such laws under the title of the principle of law transparency is one of the important elements of the law quality principle. The principle of post-legality, which is included in the opinions of the European Court over many years, and guarantees as much as possible the rights of the subjects of the law in front of the activists in the field of legislation. Despite the emphasis of the European Court of Human Rights and some countries and its direct impact on the scope of defining freedoms, the "principle of law transparency" is a neglected matter in Iran, which itself is due to the fact that the principle of law quality is unknown in this country. The silence of the constitution in guaranteeing this principle has opened the way for the establishment of vague and ambiguous criminal laws for many substantive and formal reasons. Failure to pay attention to the requirements arising from the principle of transparency of the law, especially in the field of

criminal legislation, not only deprives the citizens of Iran of the necessary legal guarantees against the establishment of ambiguous laws, but also practically makes the way for the legislator to refer to documented jurisprudential sources in determining and drawing a solution. According to some jurists, Article 167 of the Constitution has been opened in order to clear the ambiguity; A solution that has the effect of violating the intention and ultimately adds a challenge to the existing ambiguity." (Momenzadegan, 2015, p. 193)

2-6- Declaration and disclosure of crime Many economic crimes are committed in closed and office environments. The consequence of the complexity and concealment of these crimes is the difficulty of detection and the black mark of these crimes. Therefore, predicting the possibility of reporting the formation of a criminal act by informants and informants to the authorities and legal officials, in turn, creates a sense of danger of detection of the crime by the potential or actual perpetrators and increases the cost of committing it, can be considered as a deterrent to economic crimes. to be (Moazzami; 2018, p. 364) The level of visibility and consequently the reporting of this category of crimes is low, and as a rule, public opinion does not have much sensitivity towards them. This low visibility compared to conventional crimes has caused many victims to not be informed of their victimization (Mehdipour, 2019, p. 517). (a phenomenon that causes the continuation of the activities of this category of criminals, for this reason, since the differentiation of criminal policy is mainly done within the framework of three criteria: 1- typology of crimes, 2- typology of criminals, and 3- typology of victims). (Najafi Abrandabadi, 2016, p. 59) It is better for the legislator to follow a differential criminal policy in order to fight economic crimes. In this way, the most important reason for economic crimes to be excluded from the scope of the passage of time or to prolong the passage of time compared to this category of crimes is the fact that economic crimes are not visible. On the contrary, in crimes with a real victim, such as murder, sexual assault, assault, where the effects of the crime on another are tangible and clear, and the victim consciously decides to pursue the criminal, usually between the commission of the crime and its prosecution in terms of presence and follow-up. There is no gap created for the victim to be subject to the passage of time. This is despite the fact that in economic crimes, the effects of crimes are not immediate and manifest over time, for example, in the case of crimes against consumers such as underselling, fraud and deceiving consumers in the quality of goods and services, false advertising, there is immediate victimization. It doesn't exist and the consumer and subsequently the country's economy become aware of their harm over time. The effects of these crimes cannot be seen when the victim does not have a real victim. In addition, these works may not be directly related to the crime committed. For example, a rich country that is suffering from economic and administrative corruption will face a crisis, and poverty, public malnutrition, corruption, prostitution, murder and rape, and even environmental and food hygiene crimes will be treated. In such cases, we cannot scientifically prove that these results are due to corruption, bribery, rent-seeking, etc. (Ebrahimi, 1388, p. 156)

Another important issue in addition to supporting crime whistleblowers is the accuracy of the report and his intention to disclose the crime. "Announcements and revelations should be made in good faith and in line with public interests, that is, in line with professional ethics, altruism and not based on personal criticism. Accordingly, in French law, the punishment for malicious disclosure in Article 266-10 of the Penal Code is 5 years in prison and a fine of 45,000 euros. The announcement and disclosure of crime, which is one of the tools of transparency in the field of economic crime, includes the announcement of crime-causing contexts and platforms, behavior and decisions and programs leading to the commission of crime in governmental and non-governmental institutions. And it should be an administrative and citizenship duty not only for government employees, but also for ordinary citizens, non-governmental organizations and information and statistics collection centers. It seems that this duty in the public of the crime and identification of the criminal, which will lead to an extraordinary reputational cost for the criminals, as well as a factor of strong pressure on the government and the

supervisory and judicial institutions for careful investigation and strict and decisive treatment of economic criminals, is a preventive measure. be effective in reducing crime in Iran. (Mozami, 2018, p. 365)

Early prevention policy Today, crime prevention strategies are much more beneficial than repressive methods in many ways, including economic costs. Therefore, after the evolution of criminology, the guardians of the criminal justice institution use prevention models to curb delinquency. One of these models is the early prevention model, which means early intervention in the development process of children and adolescents who are exposed to delinquency. If we start with early prevention in order to prevent economic crimes, it is necessary to put measures in the family and education spheres. In fact, the growth-oriented prevention strategy is a clear example of active and proactive interventions, which emphasize identifying the risk factors of delinquency in children. It is to improve the condition of the next generation. Governments subject to the criminal model, acknowledging the ineffectiveness of many traditional methods of situational prevention in reducing crimes and considering the privileged position of childhood in the structure of human personality, while increasing the age of criminal responsibility of children and making it standardized, always feel obliged to implement and They consider the improvement of the desired indicators in the prevention of growth. (Darabi, 1394, 125).

- 3-1- Identification of children at risk Children at risk have the best context to be infected by economic crimes. In democratic societies, the international documents of children's rights are taken into consideration, and if a family, due to various reasons such as addiction, imprisonment, lack of moral competence, misconduct or mental illnesses of the parents, fails to function properly in the field of providing a loving environment for children and the norm If he loses his acceptance, it is necessary to respect the best interests of the child to separate him from the family environment. Based on this, according to Clause 3, Article 18 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, children who do not have access to a favorable family environment for any reason, or who are away from them for some time due to their parents' employment, have the right to care, and governments are obliged to guarantee this. To provide the right to relevant services and facilities in order to take care of these children. Also according to Article 20 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Clause 15 of the Riyadh Guidelines; Positive status and function. In the Law on the Protection of Children and Adolescents, which was approved in 2019, in cases such as child neglect, parents suffering from mental disorders, imprisonment of each parent, each parent suffering from harmful addictions, continuous parental violence, Failure of children and adolescents to study, rejection of children and adolescents by their families, and similar children will enjoy the protection of this law. The Children and Adolescent Protection Office of the Judiciary has the right to intervene immediately in cases to prevent the victimization of children according to paragraph A of Article 5 of this law.
- 3-2- Correction of personality traits and strengthening social skills Undoubtedly, one's behavior is due to their cognition or process of thinking and personality. Since the disorder in this course leads to cognitive errors and ultimately abnormal behavior, modification and reconstruction of children's attitudes and personality along with empowering them to establish human relationships with others and others The institutionalization of appropriate behaviors in children is one of the critical characteristics of orbit prevention prevention. Therefore, it is planned to address these issues after identifying the negative psychological traits and harmful hostility of children at risk. Since children are usually seen in unequal conditions and by crime by adults, the weakness of the physical strength exacerbates the extent of their injury, and the intellectual power in the analysis of the event causes them severe damage to the feeling of children and imagination. That is effective about himself and the world around him. The child considers the surrounding environment to be a cruel and aggressive environment that is weak and incapable of dealing with it; Thus, it has a negative attitude and a decline in self -esteem, which makes him exposed to subsequent injuries. This is not hidden from the perspective of international assemblies. Article 5

of the Convention on the Rights of the Child emphasizes that the member states of the Convention on the Rights of the Child are committed to support measures that have been the victim of neglect, misconduct, exploitation, or other violent acts to accelerate the physical and mental recovery and re-link of children who have been victims of neglect, misconduct, exploitation, or other violent acts. Operate and provide conditions for the child's health and self-esteem; Therefore, changing the child's negative notion of self-esteem and self-esteem along with strengthening the sense of valuable and self-esteem and responsibility in children in which a sense of pessimism penetrates and suffers from self-control is one of the pillars of premature prevention or orbit. This, along with strengthening vital social skills such as training and awareness of healthy relationships with others, is the ability to decide, resist misconduct, and power.

3-3- Family support, education system 1-3-3- Family The family is one of the fundamental institutions of human society, human beings learn many things in the family, and the foundations of socialization and communication with others are rooted, so despite the various functions and roles that connect with others from this social institution and functions and functions The different roles of the family play an important role in human social life. Otherwise, the family is in trouble. They can act in such a way that their children are immune from vulnerability and entering the world of crime. Accepted; Parents also facilitate the presence of children in these programs, supporting preventive orbit programs and taking care of the child or at risk of being at risk. In Islamic insights, parents can be considered the first authorities to protect and preserve children as God's trust in Islamic. Thus the role of the family in preventing family members from deviating as the most possible monitoring of their behavior is of great importance; Basically this enormous responsibility has been doubled in the present age, as the existence of all kinds of deviant social means in the context of society has provided the opportunity for disqualification and deviation from the past. This control, which is focused on parents and family members, is so far as stated in a verse from the Holy Qur'an: Or, the people you believe in the fire and your family from the fire of hell. (Silver Kub Moghaddam, Sadiqa and Heidari, 1399, p. 5).

3-4- School On the other hand, the statistics of the researchers indicate a severe relationship between academic failure and adolescents' tendency to delinquency. Therefore, the support of democratic governments to develop the educational system and provide the desired educational facilities for children with preventive functions and the use of school as a means of socializing children and educating the values and norms of the community; In the prevention of circuit growth, the focus of crime prevention programs on current factors is leading to delinquency. For example, given that absenteeism and early dropouts have a significant relationship with delinquency, researchers have implemented a program in the Dutch high schools facing unjustified and irregular absences. The content of this program was as follows:

All three schools should be equipped with an unjustified absence system. All three schools should be equipped with an unjustified absence system. As soon as the absence is reported, the same morning contacts their parents. Consultants should be used to talk to absent students, repeat the lesson, and solve the problem of their absence. Compensation classes should be formed up to three months for students who have abandoned classes (Darabi, 2016, p. 628). Public education involves informing the effects and negative consequences of economic crimes in all economic, political, cultural and social sectors, as well as understanding that its scope and prevalence will be affected by all citizens of a society and should not be indifferent if it is observed. Rather, to express sensitivity) Shabani, 2014, p. 110). In various countries today, effective steps have been taken to prevent crime. For example, in Germany and the United Kingdom, the social education approach has been applied. In Germany, such as the United Kingdom, safe schools are among the initiatives in which the police play an active role. Police have played a role in traffic education in these schools, but have now



accepted wider responsibilities. And from the first to the twelfth grade in the class, students teach mass prevention (- Blyth, Maggie, 2020, p 110).

The present study focused on preventive policies of economic criminal offenses in Iranian criminal law, and the author's view of the prevention of economic crime, in accordance with community -based policies, promoting public education and promoting public participation. The constitution and development programs and administrative health law have been considered, and many agencies such as the Ministry of Culture and Guidance of the Ministry of Science and Education have been held responsible for this issue in the International Convention such as the United Nations Convention on Corruption. The element of informing has a central role in it. Relying on education and raising public awareness as an effective way to prevent crime and economic corruption in international documents is also private. In terms of promoting partnership, the confidence of the sovereignty and the people must go to the point that will lead to more people's participation in corruption reporting. The role of the media in the essential acts to prevent and combat major economic corruption is critical. The media can effectively serve as recipients of intelligence information, to test this information separately to make them meaningful for more communication and to publish it to all people. They are dealing with news and analyzing the right analysis of corruption activities as a strong bridge between people and the special institutions of corruption and necessarily promoting these programs. It is recommended to help with the success of anti -corruption programs for the media equipment system Regarding ethical codes, ethical letters, or deeds of letters can be considered one of the most important tools for the realization of professional ethics that play an important role in promoting responsibility and expressing behavioral prohibitions and constraints that in the form of commitment documents. They are arranged for professional and social areas and the title of a preventive tool is served by preventive social measures. By examining the Islamic Penal Code of 2013, it is clear that Iran's criminal policy towards economic crimes has changed, but it was not so significant that it could be an obstacle to committing these crimes. However, in addition to the definition and concept of economic crimes, the law does not, but is also criticized in the field of defining the defining interference between the description or the criterion of confrontation with the economic system and being the criterion of being the macro. The criminal policy in the field of instances, which is due to the legislator's focus on criminal behaviors that currently threaten the country, is accompanied by deficiencies, including ambiguity in instances, lack of comprehensiveness, and non -hindrance to them. Kurdish. The criminal policy has been drawn in a way that acknowledges that the Iranian economy is considered a state -owned Tabrim, while the private sector has a large share in accordance with the principle of privatization in the country's economy. Also, a series of crimes that are clearly economical, whether governmental and private, including rent -seeking crimes, stock markets, banking crimes, etc., so criminal policy to reduce economic crimes are not properly drawn and the purpose of criminalization is not properly drawn. In the realm of economic crime, criminal support for the country's economic system is.

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