White-Collar Crime – Criminological Aspects and Bribery

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Introduction

- Emergence of criminology (1876)
- Cesare Lombroso – *The Criminal Man*
- Italian Positivist School
- Shift to scientific criminal law

Italian Positivist School

- Lombroso, Ferri, Garofalo
- Crime as scientific phenomenon
- Determinism (rejection of free will)
- “Dangerous state” of offender

Development of Criminology

- Etiological theories
- Focus on criminal act (1940s–1950s)
- Social reaction theories (1960s)
- Victimology

Edwin Sutherland

- Crime is learned behavior
- Social interaction
- Small group influence
- Learned motives and techniques

Differential Association Theory

- Crime is learned, not innate
- Social environment shapes behavior
- Same needs, different methods
- Influence varies in intensity

White-Collar Crime (1949)

- Introduced by Sutherland (1949)
- Expansion of criminology
- Professional/organizational crime
- Challenge to class-based view

Meaning of White-Collar Crime

- Non-violent economic crime
- High-status offenders
- Fraud, embezzlement, corruption
- Organizational means

Bribery (Bulgarian Law)

- Passive & active bribery
- Articles 301 & 304 Criminal Code
- Broad legal scope

Scope of Bribe

- Money and material benefits
- Contracts, jobs, debt relief
- Non-material advantages

Officials

- Public officials (broad definition)
- Private sector included
- Foreign officials included

Aggravating Circumstances

- Abuse of power
- Large / especially large amounts
- Repeat offenses
- Extortion cases

Related Offenses

- Trading in influence
- Mediation in bribery
- Provocation to bribery

Legal Consequences

- Confiscation of bribe
- State benefit
- Exemption under conditions

Conclusion

- Evolution of criminology
- Scientific understanding of crime
- Integration of law and social theory