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# CRIMINAL LEGAL PROTECTION OF PERSONS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF ENSURING THEIR ECONOMIC-LAW SAFETY: FEATURES OF IMPLEMENTATION IN JORDAN

## ABSTRACT

There are different ways, however, security is closely related to the legal field in which they are trying to ensure it. That is why the formation of the criminal legal protection of persons in the framework of ensuring their economic and legal security is becoming relevant. That is why the purpose of the study was to determine the ways of forming the criminal legal protection of persons in the framework of ensuring their safety. The object of the research is the system of criminal legal protection of persons. The scientific task is to determine the ways of forming the criminal legal protection of persons in the framework of ensuring their safety by presenting the appropriate models. It is characteristic that a number of economic factors were also taken into account during the simulation, which is why, and this should be singled out as part of the innovativeness of the article. The graphical modelling language is the basis of the article's methodology. As a result of the study, decompositions of models for the formation of criminal legal protection of persons in the framework of ensuring their safety were presented. The innovative elements of the article are not only the proposed methodological approach to the formation of the criminal legal protection of persons in the framework of ensuring their safety but also how it was presented, namely in three key stages with its own processes. Economic and legal security is a complex and broad concept, which is why not all aspects of it were considered within the framework of the article. This should be expanded in further research.

**Keywords:** security, threats, law, criminal law, safety, protection, economic, economic-law safety

**JEL Classification:** K22, K14, P48

## INTRODUCTION

Economic and legal security is a very voluminous and multifaceted category studied by philosophy, psychology, sociology, political science, criminology, law, economics, military and other modern sciences. Given this, it requires a lot of attention from scientists from different fields, which indicates the complexity and extreme relevance of this phenomenon, because economic and legal security (including the security of each individual) in all its manifestations determines the degree of comfort of a certain living environment.

The social danger of crimes related to ensuring the security of persons taken under economic-legal protection lies in the fact that these crimes impede the detection, prevention, suppression, prevention, disclosure and investigation of crimes. Also, the public danger lies in the fact that they impede the implementation and administration of justice, that is, an objective, complete, impartial and comprehensive trial of criminal cases. The public danger of the investigated elements of crime endangers the life, health, property and housing of the person (persons), and the personal safety of the person (persons), whose activities are related to the administration of justice.

The public danger of crimes related to ensuring the safety of participants in criminal proceedings can lead to the complication or even impossibility of collecting all the necessary evidence, and their assessment in full, respectively, this leads to the obstruction

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or impossibility of establishing an objective formal truth in the case under investigation. The commission of one or more of the acts provided for in the dispositions of the articles under study can lead to harm to the security, personal integrity, and inviolability of the home and property of a person, in particular persons (information that persons wanted to keep secret), in respect of which unlawful influence is exerted to force perjury or refuse them. When criminalizing actions, it is necessary to determine the positive aspects that should prevail over the negative ones, as well as take into account the positive experience of foreign countries. For a complete and comprehensive study of the criminal law protection of persons taken under economic-legal protection, it is necessary to analyze the criminal legislation of some states and determine the most priority areas for the development of this institution for our state.

State economic-legal protection and security measures are a system of legal, organizational, and technical measures aimed at protecting the life, health, property, housing, honour and dignity of persons participating in criminal proceedings and performing certain procedural functions. The concept of "state protection" includes measures of economic-legal protection. If the state guarantees its citizens "state protection", then it must also guarantee "social protection", that is, measures of "social support", for example, that were in their custody; b) payments in the event of infliction of bodily harm or other harm to their health to persons taken under protection, which led to the onset of disability; c) payments in case of causing bodily harm or other damage to their health to persons taken under economic-legal protection, which did not lead to disability. If the state guarantees only "security", then it does not provide "social support".

Ensuring the security of persons is a complex (or system) of measures (legal, organizational, technical, etc.). Any of the security measures involve the implementation of a number of actions for its implementation. So, a change in appearance entails the implementation of such actions as the consent of the person to whom this type of security will be applied; plastic surgery to change the appearance or disguise of the face (the presence of a wig, a change in hairstyle, a change in eye colour with the help of coloured lenses, appropriate makeup, etc.); replacement of the passport data of a person, and most often also of his family members (this, in turn, entails the replacement of other documents: birth certificates, marriage certificates, driver's license, etc.) and many more actions that must be performed depending on the complexity of the situation and the level of danger. Depending on the current situation, it is necessary to consider the issue of the need for a comprehensive application of the security measures provided for by law. In this case, the resolution on ensuring security measures must indicate their list and delineate the competence of the executors of specific measures.

Economic crimes are the object of various branches of law, namely economic, land, environmental, administrative, international and criminal. If most industries set the parameters of economic activity and the economic system as a whole, then criminal law characterizes economic crime from the standpoint of violating these parameters in the framework of ensuring the security of the individual. Economic crime certainly affects the system of economic security of the individual, because it is a destructive factor that destroys the system of economic relations at different levels, both from the inside and from the outside. Economic crime is an interdisciplinary category since it occupies a certain place in the object-subject field of economic, sociological, political, legal and public administration sciences. Economic crimes are at the intersection of the interests of the totality of participants in public relations, in particular citizens and groups of individuals. This means that economic crimes can pose a threat to the activities of each participant, and in general pose a threat to the economic security of the state, which leads to a violation of interests and, as a result, to a lack of social consensus. That is why they should also be taken into account when ensuring the protection of the individual.

The issue of economic-legal protection of participants in criminal proceedings from illegal physical and/or mental influence has become quite relevant in the modern world. Recently, the world has begun a rapid activation of criminals, which creates significant problems for humanity. Thus, the problem of ensuring the safety of persons participating in criminal proceedings is the main direction for the detection, prevention, disclosure, investigation and prevention of crime. Since the majority of witnesses and victims of especially grave and serious crimes hush up some facts and do not apply to the relevant authorities for economic-legal protection, crime, especially organized crime, becomes even more latent. The application of special measures of state economic-legal protection to witnesses and victims became a guarantee of the protection of their rights, freedoms and interests, and also provided for criminal liability for threats, violence, intimidation of these persons and for disclosure of information about the application of security measures. The implementation of this economic-legal protection has become a real need for Jordan society.

Unfortunately, in our country, information about the application of security measures becomes known to many people working in passport offices, the migration service, medical institutions, etc. So that this information does not have open access, it is necessary to put an appropriate secrecy stamp on the case materials. In order to ensure the secrecy of the application of security measures in relation to persons taken under economic-legal protection, it is necessary for each institution that ensures the implementation of the decision on security measures to allocate a separate department (or

individual) that would be engaged in the implementation of secret requests, as well as create a separate partition with limited access in databases.

Determining the object of crimes to ensure the safety of persons taken under economic-legal protection is of theoretical and practical importance since it determines the social danger of these types of crimes, the circle of persons who may be victims, as well as social relations that impede the administration of justice. The main problem in determining the objects of these elements of crimes is that in the criminal law literature, there is no single definition of the concept of the object of a crime. It is necessary, in this dissertation research, that only social relations, and not benefits, values, property, legal norms, etc., belong to the object of crimes. That is the object of crimes related to ensuring the safety of persons taken under protection are public relations that ensure the normal functioning of the justice, pre-trial investigation and prosecutor's offices, as well as the life, health and property of participants in criminal proceedings.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

As noted Shtangret, Korogod, Bilous, Hoi, Ratushniak (2021) [1], Russell (2011) [2] and Kryshtanovych, Topalova, Tokhtarova, Pirozhenko, Pronina (2022) [3], a crime, as any act of a person's volitional behaviour, is a psychophysical unity of the external (physical) and internal (mental) sides of the act. The external side is a manifestation of human behaviour in objective reality, expressed in the form of action or inaction aimed at changing the socio-economic environment. Internal - these are mental processes that occur in the mind of a person, characterize his freedom and determine behaviour. Signs are inherent in the external side, related to the signs of the objective side, and inherent in the internal side - to the signs of the subjective side. The objective side of the *corpus delicti* is a set of features that determine the external side of the crime and characterize the socially dangerous act (action or inaction), its harmful consequences and the causal relationship between the act and the consequences that led to the occurrence of the latter, as well as the place, time, situation, method, tools and methods of committing a crime (Steblianko, Hlushchenko, Bilobrov, Turenko, Bilobrova, Bykovska, (2022) [4]).

In general, the works of Manoylo (2022) [7], Strelchenko, Okhrimenko, Pavlov (2020) [8] and Higgins (1995) [9], describe that the disclosure of information about security measures (information about the actual location of a person taken under economic-legal protection; his real name; place of work; routes of movement, etc.) should be understood as acts (actions or inaction), as a result of which they become the property of at least one person who does not have the right to familiarize themselves with them. The amount of information, the forms and the methods of bringing it to the attention of unauthorized (unauthorized) persons do not affect qualifications: a confidential conversation, an oral report, speaking in the media, correspondence, demonstration of documents, etc. Disclosure of information involves bringing them to the attention and actual acquaintance with them at least one unauthorized person. A crime can only be committed through action, and there are no signs of disclosure if the information is not reported and does not actually become, but could only become the property of third parties due to the inaction of the person (for example, in cases of violation of the rules for storing documents or their loss due to non-fulfilment by the person) assigned duties on her).

As noted Kryshtanovych, Ortynskyi, Krasivskyy, Mazyi, Pasichnyk, (2021) [10], Fahrudin, Absori, Dimyati, Wardiono, Budiono, Jaafar, (2023) [11], Kalashnyk, Krasivskyy, (2020) [12], it is believed that economic crime causes significant social damage to any person. This is because it not only affects democratic institutions but also undermines the treasure of the state by reducing the available resources for the implementation of public policy. Those who need this policy the most are more vulnerable, so they become one of the main victims of corruption and economic crime. At the same time, the social damage caused by these criminal activities is usually invisible: in addition to general outrage, it is quite difficult to accurately comprehend the true consequences of these crimes for each person.

According to Sylkin, Bosak, Homolska, Okhrimenko, Andrushkiv (2021) [13] and Al Azzam (2019) [14] economic crime springs from a hidden force that determines the relationship between economics and politics. Financial liberalization and market reforms leave behind a gradual process of the takeover of the institutional state by major economic groups. Now this passion is expressed in the powerful influence of these economic actors on decision-making processes, the implementation of public policy and the distribution of economic and social resources. Economic crime is currently considered one of the most threatening factors that destroy the world economy, leading to poverty in the population of the respective countries and provoking other types of crime.

It is noted by Alazzam, F.A.F., Saleh A., Aldou Kh. (2020) [15] and Shakhathreh H. (2023) [16] that the basic principles of criminal doctrine and the activities of pre-trial investigation bodies and the court are the principle of the presumption of innocence and the inevitability of criminal responsibility for the committed guilty unlawful socially dangerous act. Compliance with these principles serves as a guarantee of ensuring the rights and freedoms of man and citizen in modern society.

In the science of criminal law, the main problems are the assessment of the public danger of an act, the delimitation of a guilty wrongful act from an innocent infliction of harm, the qualification of crimes, the imposition of punishment, etc. In order to solve these problems, it is necessary to determine all the elements of the crime, namely the object, the objective side, the subject, and the subjective side. Any crime is characterized by external and internal.

The literature notes that the subjective side of the elements of crimes related to ensuring the safety of persons taken under economic-legal protection is expressed by careless or mixed (complex, double or two forms of guilt) forms of guilt. This study proposes to call it a mixed form of guilt. Concerning the problem of the mixed form of guilt in the modern legal literature there are constant discussions. In the scientific literature on this issue, Malinovsky, and Dobrotvorsky (2021) [17] highlight two main concepts - narrow and wide. According to the broad concept, any combination of any forms of guilt is possible, and according to the narrow concept, it is possible to combine only types of individual forms of guilt.

One of the most difficult tasks in criminal law, as noted in the literature, is the correct qualification of crimes. For the correct qualification of a criminal act, an official must be fluent in the law, take into account and correctly assess all the circumstances of the committed socially dangerous act, as well as systematize and correctly apply in practice (investigative, judicial). Incorrect qualification of an act can have many negative consequences, such as the abolition of a court verdict, delaying the consideration of cases (closing the case by the statute of limitations), bringing a person to justice, not guilty of a crime, or dismissing a person who committed a crime, but qualifying him for a less serious crime were generally found not guilty (Dumchykov, Utkina, Bondarenko, (2022) [18]; Formici, (2021) [19]).

Recently, much attention of Sylkin, Kryshchanovych, Bekh, Riabeka, (2020) [20] and Rodríguez Garavito, Rodríguez-Franco, (2016) [21] and Voeten, (2014) [22] has been paid to national security issues, which is understandable and necessary. But, while defending the state, one should not forget about the economic legal protection of the individual in this state, especially now, when Jordan is on the path of a breakthrough and must confirm its desire for new standards of human rights quality. In our opinion, along with strategies on military and information security, a strategy on the economic and legal security of individuals should also appear. Legal and economic theoretical science can contribute to this by paying more attention to the concept of economic and legal security, in particular, the legal security of the individual. This, of course, will contribute to filling the economic and legal doctrine with relevant and modern material, on which the legislator and executive authorities can rely in their state legal practice. The consequence of this will be an increase in the level of personal security of a person.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

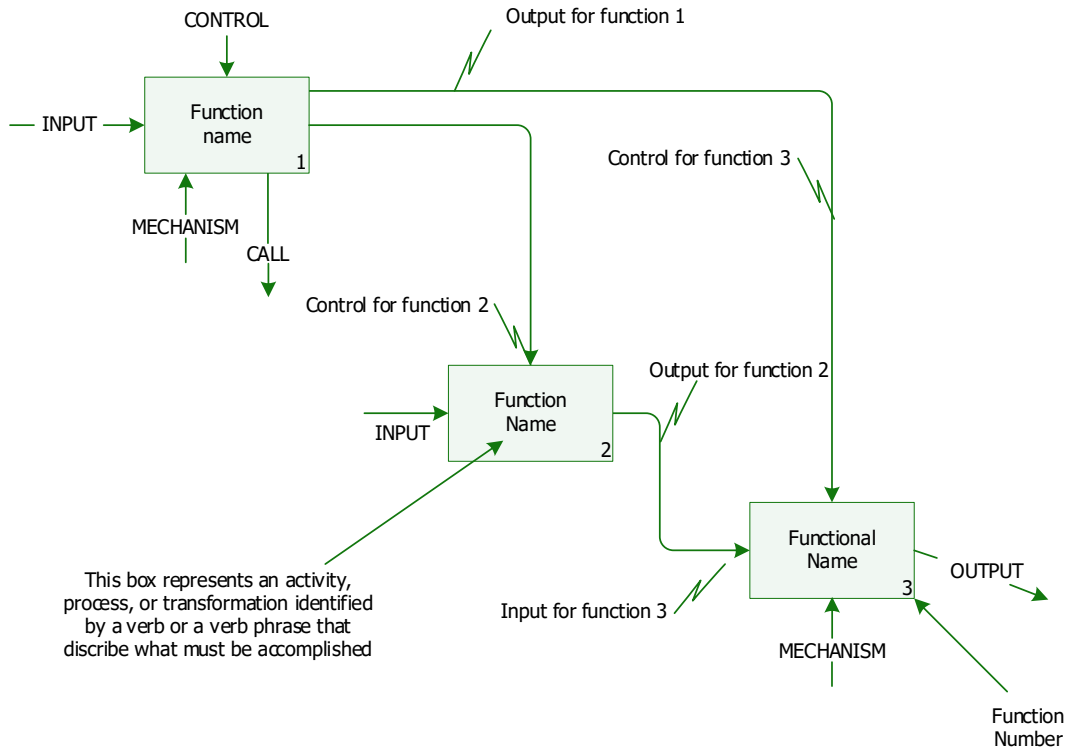
The purpose of the study was to determine the ways of forming criminal legal protection of persons in the framework of ensuring their economic and legal security. The object of the research is the system of criminal legal protection of the individual and its economic and legal security. The scientific task is to determine the ways of forming the criminal legal protection of persons in the framework of ensuring their economic and legal security by presenting the appropriate models.

## METHODS

Criminal legal processes are a sequence of interrelated activities or tasks leading to economic-legal protection. Often, the criminal law processes of economic-legal protection are visualized using flowcharts of business processes. Criminal-legal processes of economic-legal protection begin with consumer demand and end with its satisfaction. The criminal legal processes of economic-legal protection can be decomposed into several sub-processes that have their own attributes but are aimed at achieving the goal of the main criminal legal processes of economic-legal protection. When describing the criminal law process of economic-legal protection, various methodologies and corresponding notations are used, such as IDEF0, IDEF3.

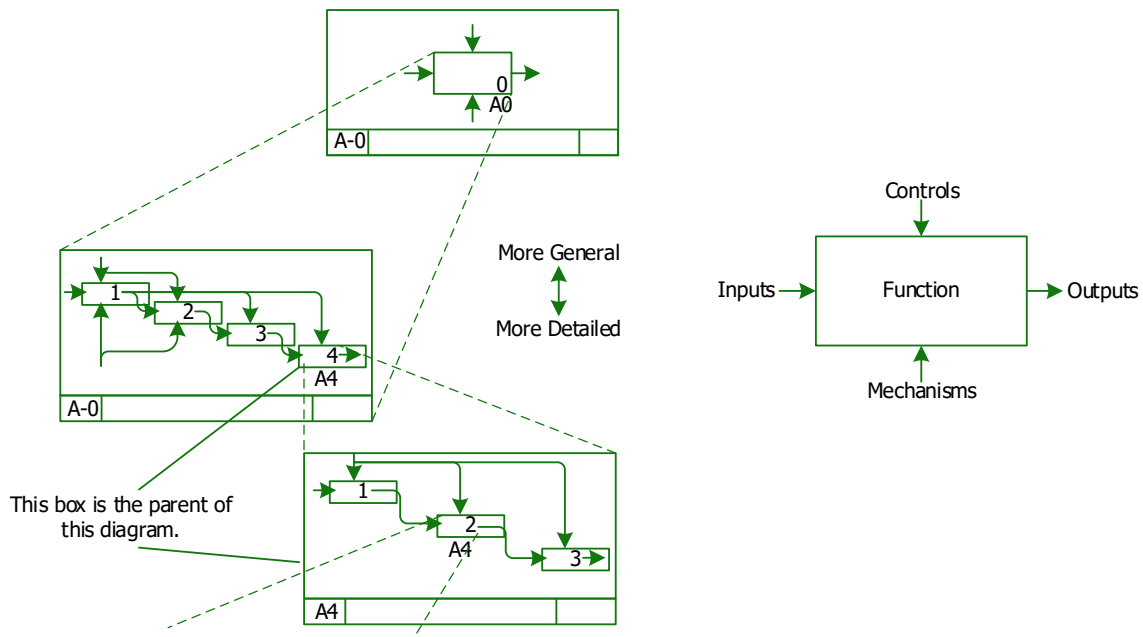
An example of the application of the IDEF0 methodology is shown in Figure 1.

**IDEF- diagram-example1: IDEFO diagram template**



**Figure 1. An example of the application of the IDEFO methodology.**

A model in IDEFO is understood as a description of the system (textual and graphical), which should answer some predetermined questions of ensuring economic-legal protection. The process of modelling criminal law processes for ensuring economic-legal protection in IDEFO begins with the definition of the context, which is the most abstract level of describing the system as a whole. The context includes the definition of the subject of modelling and the purpose and view of the model. IDEFO - the model assumes the presence of a clearly formulated goal, a single subject of modelling and one point of view. The structure of the chosen methodology is shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2. The structure of the chosen methodology.**

With the help of functional modelling (IDEF0 notation), it is possible to conduct a systematic analysis of criminal law protection within the framework of economic-legal protection, focusing on regularly solved tasks (functions), indicating their correct implementation, indicators, resources necessary for this, results and source materials (social -economic effect).

## RESULTS

An important guarantee of maintaining the rule of law, building civil society and the rule of law is the stable functioning of the criminal justice system. This stability is achieved by ensuring, within the framework of criminal proceedings, the unhindered and safe performance of procedural functions by all its participants, especially in providing evidence during interrogations and facilitating other procedural actions. Today, crime is trying in every possible way to create conditions for its own permissiveness in spite of social and state control based on intimidation, cruelty, violence and widespread corruption. At the same time, due to the significant degree of illegal influence on the participants in the criminal process in the state, judicial and law enforcement agencies are not able to fully guarantee the safety of their life, health, housing or property. Suspects and defendants who decide to promote justice by exposing the criminal activities of an organized group or criminal organization often do not have the opportunity to safely perform their public duties. Therefore, due to the aggravation of the criminal situation in the country, the strengthening of organized forms of criminal activity, the problem of neutralizing the counteraction of the criminal environment to the investigation of crimes and ensuring the safety of participants in the criminal process has become important for the theory of operational-search activity. This is due to the fact that in a timely manner, it is possible to identify, prevent or stop organized manifestations of countering the criminal environment to the investigation of crimes only through the use of operational-search forces, measures and means.

The lack of adequate criminal protection for individuals in Jordan results in significant economic costs. In general, the number of crimes of a criminal nature in Jordan in recent years is shown in Figure 3.

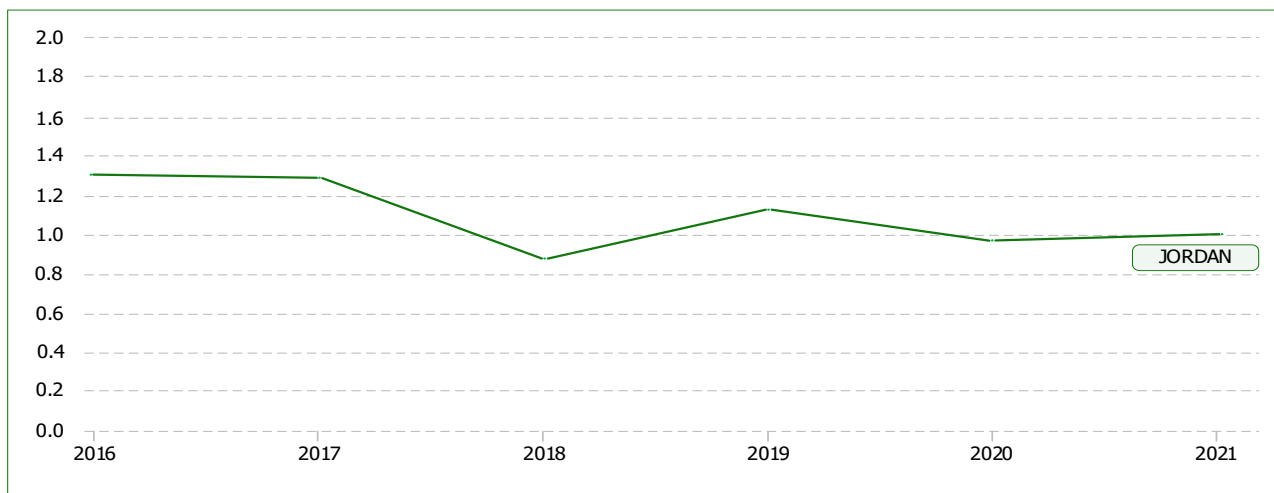


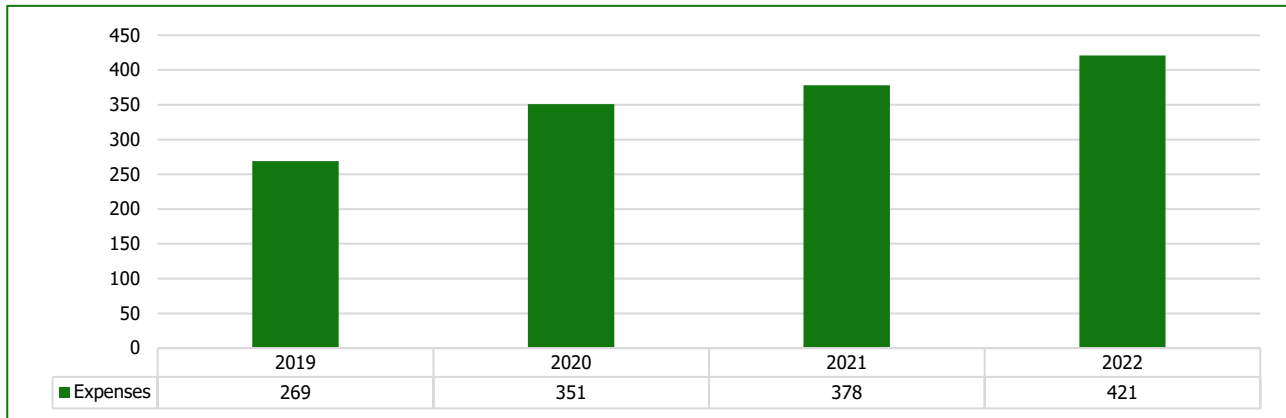
Figure 3. The number of crimes in Jordan, per 100 000 people.

The amount of expenses of the Jordanian economy due to the ineffectiveness of the criminal legal protection of persons is shown in Figure 4.

There are significant challenges that may hinder the collection of data needed to compare economic crime rates. In order for data on criminal activity to be available, it is necessary not only to recognize the activity as a crime, but also to officially record it, and keep the records in an organized and confiscated form. In addition, if information about the impact of a crime is sought, the recording must be accompanied by analytical content.

In Jordan, economic crimes are very common as part of the development of the criminal situation. Economic crime is now considered one of the most threatening factors that destroy the world economy, leading to poverty in the population of the countries concerned and provoking other types of crime. Economic crime is a mercenary criminal activity of participants in economic relations, the purpose of which is to cause material damage to enterprises, institutions, and organizations of various forms of ownership or economic entities. This type of crime covers a wide range of offences, from money crimes committed by banks, tax evasion, illegal movement of capital, money laundering, and crimes committed by public officials. Widespread ill-advised investments, false financial reporting and conspiracy to manipulate interbank

interest rates fall under the definition of serious and organized crime. Formulating the concept of economic crime, one should first assume that we are talking about the socially dangerous economic activity of a certain part of the members of society who are the subject, or rather the subjects of this activity.



**Figure 4. The amount of expenses of the Jordanian economy due to the ineffectiveness of the criminal legal protection of persons in the year, millions JOD.**

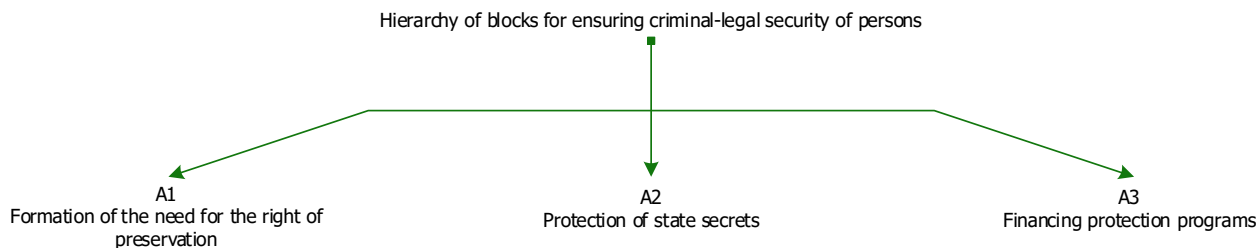
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The low risk and high returns associated with economic crime make it a very attractive activity for a large number of organized crime groups. The likelihood of fraud being detected and prosecuted is low due to the complexity of the necessary investigations. This is especially true for cases of fraud, which can only be disclosed through international cooperation, as well as offences on the Internet networks, for which jurisdiction must be established. The causes of crimes in the economic sphere are primarily due to the socio-economic and political crises in the states. This lays the foundation for the continued instability of the basic needs of the population, as well as social values. That is why it is extremely important to take into account the aspects of combating economic crimes in the framework of ensuring the protection of persons.

The function of economic and legal protection in criminal proceedings is to implement a set of procedural actions provided for by the criminal procedural law aimed at refuting suspicions or accusations, establishing the innocence of the suspect or the accused or circumstances mitigating his responsibility or exempting him from criminal liability.

The first stage of modelling will be the formation of a hierarchy of blocks of the first group of processes for ensuring the criminal legal protection of persons (Figure 5).



**Figure 5. Hierarchy of blocks for ensuring criminal-legal security of persons.**

A1. Formation of the need for the right of preservation. The need for the right to security is basic and dominant, much stronger than the need for independence and self-realization. Among human rights, the right to security occupies a special place, because it conditions all other rights. The human right to economic and legal security is, first of all, the most important human right, because all other rights depend on it. This is evidenced by the entire experience of mankind, accumulated in history. This right is inherently the basis of all rights. Owning it is a prerequisite for the exercise of other human and civil rights.

A2. Protection of state secrets. It is important that the external (material) sign of classifying a document, product or other material carriers of information as items containing information constituting a state secret is to provide it with a secrecy stamp - an attribute of a material carrier of secret information, certifying the degree of its secrecy ("of particular importance", "top secret, top secret).

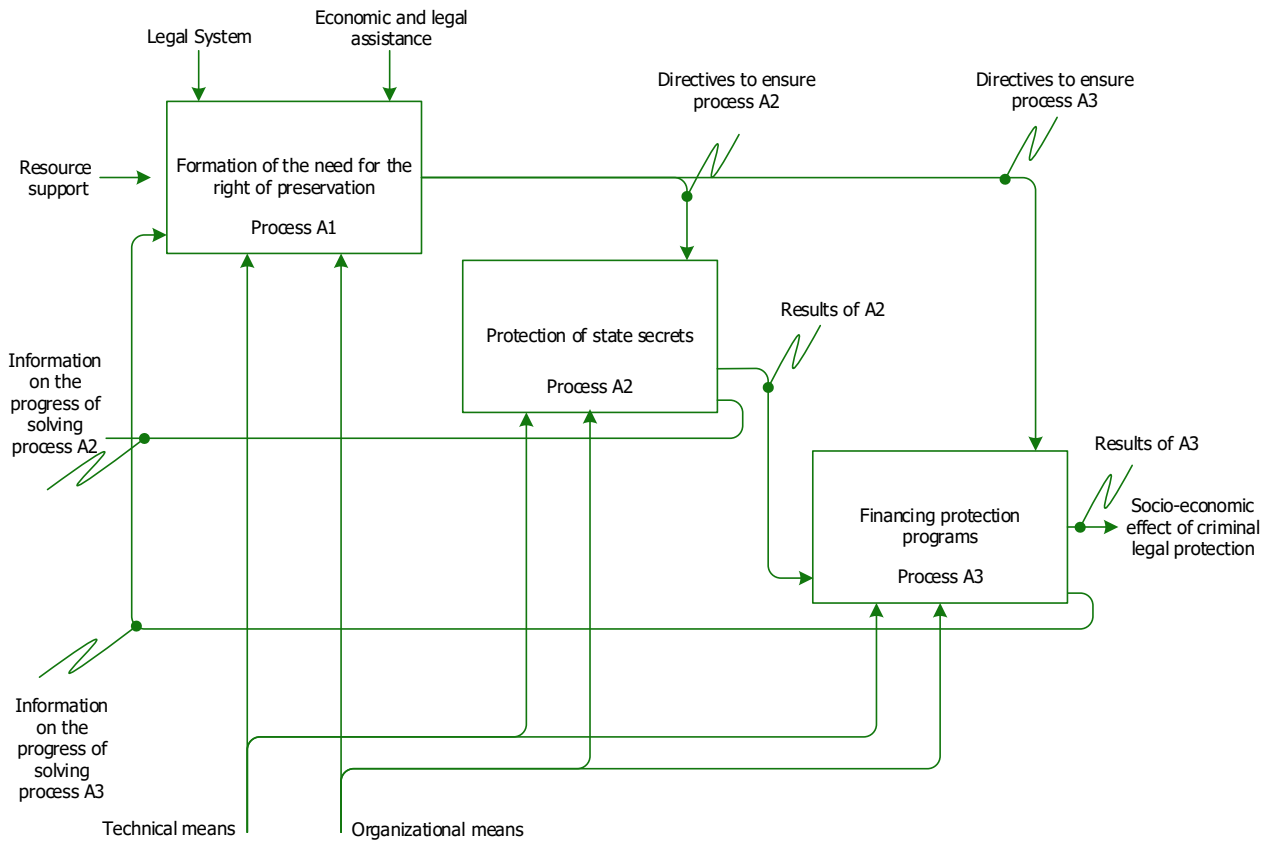
A3. Financing protection programs. The financing of programs of the economic and legal protection of participants in criminal proceedings in different countries is different and depends on various factors (population, the standard of living of society, crime rate, etc.). But the main condition is that the amount of funds allocated to ensure the safety of participants in criminal proceedings is sufficient for the effective functioning of the protection system and is proportional to future compensation related to the improvement of the crime situation in the state or more effective justice.

Financial and technical support for the implementation of personal protection is regulated by the norms of various branches of law (administrative, civil, financial) the process of planning, searching, purchasing, using, storing, accounting and monitoring the use of material and technical resources necessary for the timely and uninterrupted implementation of sub' projects for the implementation of personal protection of the tasks assigned to them in the volumes necessary to ensure security goals, create favourable security conditions for development, make effective management decisions in the field of personal protection and develop its legal system in the long term.

It should be emphasized that logistical and financial support is in a constant relationship since the possibility of providing the necessary material and technical resources directly depends on the amount of funding allocated from the budget, and the need to increase the flow of material and technical resources in order to increase efficiency. The implementation of face protection requires making proposals for adjusting the flow of financial resources.

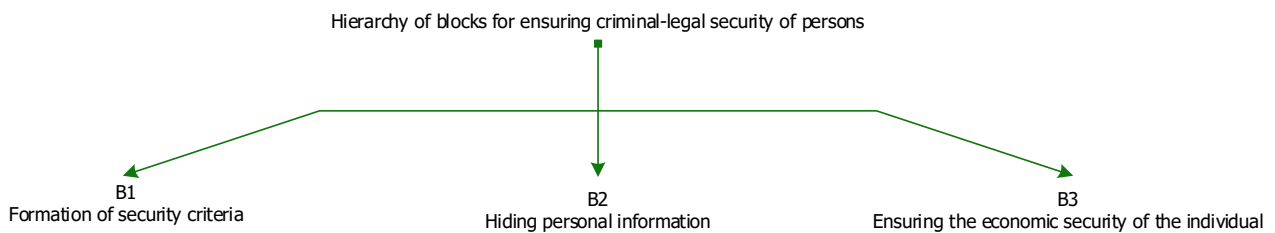
The next important area for improving the efficiency of logistics is to improve the existing mechanism for the procurement of goods, works and services necessary for the effective implementation of personal security by all subjects, for public funds, focused primarily on saving resources, using dynamic procurement systems, electronic auctions, electronic catalogues, the introduction of the practice of centralized procurement. As a result, this will significantly reduce the overall costs in the field of procurement, and ensure the professionalization of public procurement of material and technical resources necessary for the protection of persons.

The decomposition of the model of the first block of processes for ensuring the criminal-legal security of the individual is shown in Figure 6.



**Figure 6. The decomposition of the model of the first block of processes for ensuring the criminal-legal security of the individual.**

The hierarchy of blocks of the second group of the process of ensuring the criminal-legal security of persons in Jordan is shown in Figure 7.



**Figure 7. Hierarchy of blocks for ensuring criminal-legal security of persons.**

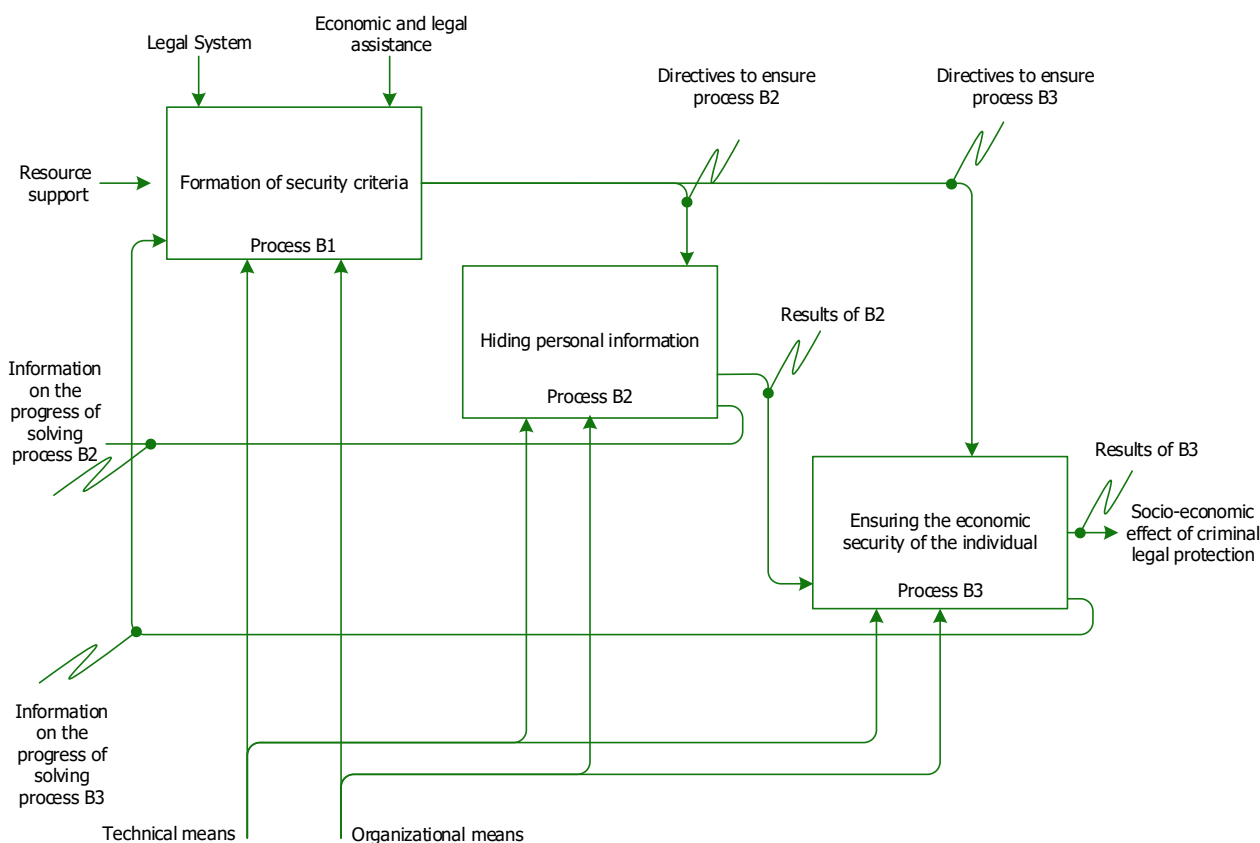
B1. Formation of security criteria. To date, there are no clear criteria for the application of certain measures to ensure economic and legal security, it has not been determined under what conditions it is sufficient to use personal protection, and when it is necessary, for example, to change documents and change appearance.

B2. Hiding personal information. It is very important that the disclosure of information about security measures by persons who made a decision regarding these measures, or persons implementing them, may result in disciplinary liability, and in some cases, when disclosure of such information entailed serious (serious) consequences, then criminal liability. Regarding the disclosure of such information by a person under criminal law protection, it may entail administrative liability, and in cases where this has led or could have led to serious consequences, then criminal liability.

B3. Ensuring the economic security of the individual. The economic security of a person within the framework of criminal law protection is understood as such a state of a person's life, in which legal and economic protection of his vital interests, observance of constitutional rights and obligations are provided.

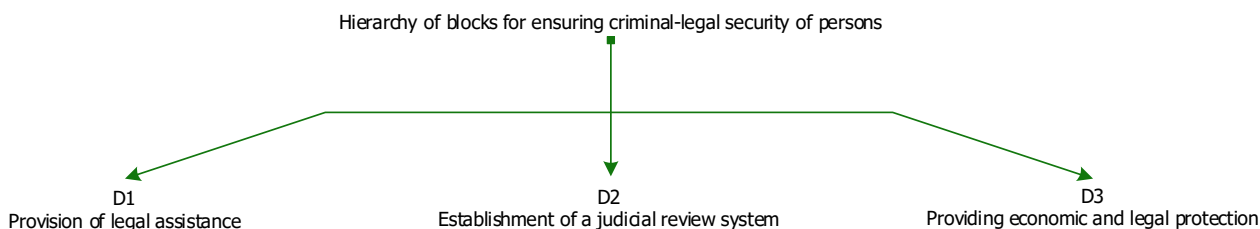
The effectiveness of combating organized economic crime, along with others, also depends on the proper level of professional competence of law enforcement officers, mastering modern methods of detecting, investigating and preventing crimes. To develop appropriate methods, it is advisable to introduce constant monitoring and generalization of best practices in the activities of law enforcement agencies and courts based on the study of materials of criminal and operational-search cases, conduct large-scale sociological surveys, and actively involve experienced practitioners, as well as experts from various fields of knowledge, in scientific research.

The decomposition of the model of the second block of processes for ensuring the criminal-legal security of the individual is shown in Figure 8.



**Figure 8. The decomposition of the model of the second block of processes for ensuring the criminal-legal security of the individual.**

The hierarchy of blocks of the third group of the process of ensuring the criminal-legal security of persons in Jordan is shown in Figure 9.



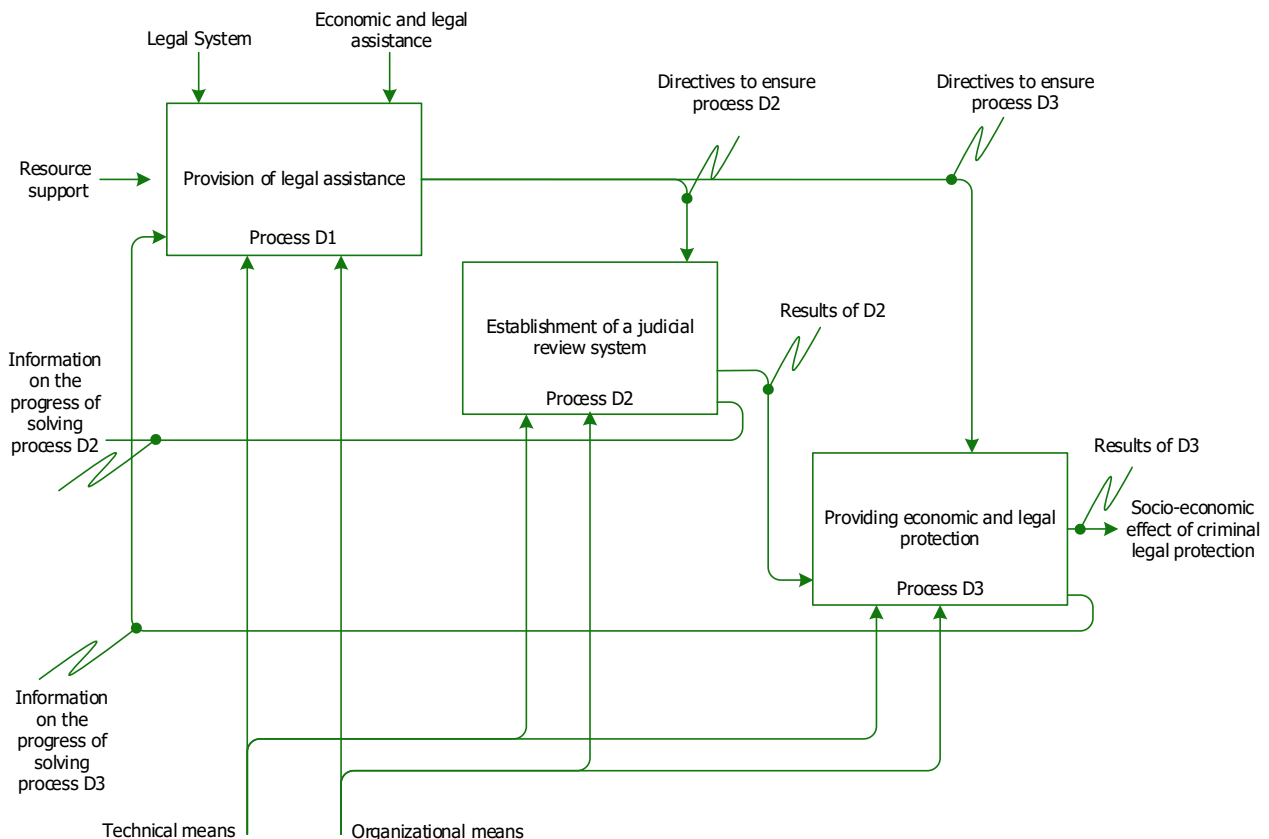
**Figure 9. Hierarchy of blocks for ensuring criminal-legal security of persons.**

D1. Provision of legal assistance. The right to legal assistance is one of the constitutional, inalienable human rights and is of a general nature, that is, it applies to all persons without exception - citizens of Jordan, foreigners and stateless persons who are on the territory of Jordan. Its implementation cannot depend on the status of the individual and the nature of his legal relations with other subjects of law and applies not only to the suspect, the accused or the defendant, but also to other individuals.

D2. Establishment of a judicial review system. Within the framework of this direction, not only cases within the country are considered, but also those that have fallen into international courts. Based on the results of decisions taken by the European Court of Human Rights, the Jordanian judiciary takes appropriate decisions to cancel the previous ones and is subject to the decisions of the international court.

D3. Providing economic and legal protection. For the law, first of all, those features (properties, signs) of a person that are protected by him are important. And these are the highest social values: life, health, freedom, honour, dignity, and security. In other words, a person acts here primarily as a subject of rights and freedoms and an object of their provision.

The decomposition of the model of the third block of processes for ensuring the criminal-legal security of the individual is shown in Figure 10.



**Figure 10. The decomposition of the model of the third block of processes for ensuring the criminal-legal security of the individual.**

Of course, it is impossible to highlight all, without exception, the problems that take place today in the process of ensuring the safety of participants in criminal proceedings in the investigation of crimes, since in practice investigators are constantly faced with new, previously unknown situations and complex tasks. However, this does not exclude the need to determine the range of the most frequent, typical problems and provide certain recommendations for their solution.

## DISCUSSION

Considering the contextual content of our study, we can say that most authors believe that the economic and legal security of an individual in the legal field is a state of reliable protection of vital (human life and health), legitimate and private interests of a person, rights and freedoms, its ideals, valuables from unlawful encroachments, threats of harm. influence of any kind (physical, spiritual, property, informational, social, economic, political, environmental, military, etc.) in terms of preserving and developing human potential and supporting effective stimulation of individual activity [23-24].

According to Kennett (2019) [25], the concept of "economic and legal security of a person" is fundamental for society and the state, which have adopted democratic values as a basis. Internet fraud has significantly intensified in Jordan, which has actualized the topic of the safety of people's lives at the maximum level. Of course, the legal and economic scientific

community should focus on the tasks of defining the definition and development of a separate concept of economic security, using the theoretical base given in the article and developments that will be officially enshrined in Jordanian legal acts.

During the discussion, it should be noted that the need for the right to security is basic and dominant, much stronger than the need for independence and self-realization. Among human rights, the right to security occupies a special place, since it determines all other rights. The human right to safety is the first basic human right since other rights depend on it. This is evidenced by the entire experience of mankind and accumulated history. This, in essence, is the basis of all rights. Owning it is a necessary condition for the implementation of other human and civil rights [26].

The discussion boils down to the fact that it is known that one of the most effective ways of illegal counteraction to the pre-trial investigation of crimes is the unlawful influence on the participants in criminal proceedings by interested parties. It goes without saying that the obligation to give truthful testimony on the part of the participants in the proceedings can only be fulfilled if the state guarantees their safety and inviolability. That is why ensuring the safety of participants in criminal proceedings when overcoming opposition to the investigation is extremely important and mandatory and in fact.

An important and necessary moment in the development and implementation of the institution of personal security in the criminal process is the development and adoption of a certain set of legislative acts and the formation of an organizational and legal structure, as well as the infrastructure of this institution, which should contain a clearly defined terminological toolkit. After analyzing the considerations of Kryshtanovych, Petrovskiy, Khomyshyn, Bezena, Serdechna, (2020) [27], as well as Sylkin, Buhel, Dombrovska, Martusenko, Karaim (2021) [28] on the issues of determining security, economic and legal protection and their provision, and also taking into account the legislative consolidation of these concepts in criminal proceedings, we conclude that security measures in criminal proceedings should be understood as a system of actions (measures) carried out by authorized state authorities and their officials to prevent and prevent harm to persons participating in the criminal process and to ensure the implementation of proper criminal proceedings.

## CONCLUSIONS

The effectiveness of criminal proceedings largely depends on the completeness and comprehensive investigation of the circumstances of the case, and the establishment of facts and information that allows you to correctly assess the evidence and make a decision in a particular proceeding. The most important and "reliable" source of such facts and information has always been considered the testimony of witnesses, victims and other participants in criminal proceedings, although such evidence has no established force. Truthful testimonies allow you to verify the information obtained during the pre-trial investigation, establish the ownership of evidence, and identify new ones. Thus, ensuring the participation of witnesses and other persons in criminal proceedings is one of the main tasks of the pre-trial investigation bodies and the court. Unfortunately, in practice there are situations when victims or witnesses refuse to testify or evade the commission of legal proceedings, change their previous testimony (which is decisive, subject to the principle of direct examination of evidence by the court), give incomplete or insufficiently clear testimony, taking into account the real or potential threat of application to them, their relatives and family members of violence, intimidation, mental coercion or other forms of unlawful influence.

It should be noted that the most motivating force of crimes in the economic sphere is the process of globalization. In the modern world, the system of globalism has actually formed as a specific form of integration of states, generating new patterns of development of the economy, culture and science on the planet. The era of deep transformations associated with the destruction or degeneration of traditional social structures and the formation of new, global ones made it possible not only to understand the logic of crimes but also to resolve the issue of the possibility of influencing their deployment and eliminating the causes of the criminalization of the economy.

A necessary step towards improving the existing institution is the development of an agreement (memorandum) concluded with a person to whom measures of economic-legal protection will be applied. It should set out the conditions for being under economic-legal protection (do not appear in crowded places; do not communicate with certain people; monitor housing, etc.); in case of violation of the terms of the contract, the person must be held accountable (fine, arrest, etc.). It is also necessary to expand the list of means (measures) to provide more flexible methods of work, such as the help of a psychologist, reporting the whereabouts of a suspect (accused, convicted, released), and social security of a person during his displacement/hiding. As a result of the work done to find new ways and means to ensure the criminal legal security of the individual, we have achieved the following results:

1. A new approach to modelling the process of ensuring the criminal legal security of an individual was formed.

2. An approach is presented with different blocks that allow for ensuring the criminal-legal security of the individual. Each of these blocks is represented by a separate model.
3. The uniqueness and difference of the study compared to others lies not only in the proposed modelling approach, which can be used in other studies of similar topics, but in our case, it is represented by not one, but three models. Thus, it all looks more complex and, thanks to the detailing of the blocks through the arrows and pointers, it looks more systematic. In our opinion, the main results that were achieved in this article, we offer ways to solve this problem not in a textual version, but with the help of modern modelling technologies.

Summing up, it should be noted that criminal procedural legislation pays special attention to the legal security of participants in criminal proceedings. However, scientific research in this area, as a rule, concerns specific criminal procedural measures, and not security in general as a legal phenomenon in criminal procedural law. Therefore, there is an urgent need for a thorough scientific analysis of ensuring the safety of participants in criminal proceedings, which will be comprehended not through specific means of ensuring, but through a comprehensive description, as a component of security in law in general and comprehended as an objective phenomenon provided by law. The raised problem seems relevant also taking into account the need to improve the mechanism for ensuring security measures for participants in criminal proceedings in the Criminal Procedure Code of Jordan, taking into account modern challenges.

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## КРИМІНАЛЬНО-ПРАВОВИЙ ЗАХИСТ ОСІБ У РАМКАХ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЇХНЬОЇ ЕКОНОМІКО-ЮРИДИЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ: ОСОБЛИВОСТІ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ В ЙОРДАНІЇ

Забезпечення економіко-юридичної безпеки є складним завданням на всіх рівнях, у тому числі й на рівні кожної окремої особи. Безпека тісно пов'язана з правовим полем, у якому її намагаються забезпечити. Тому актуальним завданням є формування саме кримінально-правового захисту осіб у рамках забезпечення їхньої економіко-юридичної безпеки. Метою дослідження є визначення шляхів формування кримінально-правового захисту осіб у рамках забезпечення їхньої економіко-юридичної безпеки. Об'єктом дослідження є система кримінально-правового захисту

осіб. Науковим завданням є визначення шляхів формування кримінально-правового захисту осіб у рамках забезпечення їхньої економіко-юридичної безпеки через представлення відповідних моделей. У процесі моделювання враховано низку економічних факторів, що є новими, інноваційними підходами в обраній тематиці. У результаті проведеного дослідження представлено декомпозиції моделей формування кримінально-правового захисту осіб у рамках забезпечення їхньої економіко-юридичної безпеки. Інноваційним елементом у статті є авторський триетапний підхід до моделювання ключових процесів. Оскільки економіко-юридична безпека є складним і багатогранним поняттям, не всі її аспекти розглянуті в статті. Саме на цьому слід сконцентрувати увагу в подальших дослідженнях.

**Ключові слова:** безпека, загрози, право, кримінальне право, захист, охорона, економіка, економіко-правовий захист

**JEL Класифікація:** K22, K14, P48