

NEW WAYS IN ASSET RECOVERY

Richárd Nagy

Hungarian National Police Headquarters, General Directorate of Criminal Investigation,
Budapest, Hungary

Vince Vári, PhD¹

Faculty of Law Enforcement, University of Public Service, Budapest, Hungary

Abstract: It is the priority of the Hungarian investigating authorities to recover as much as possible the damage caused by criminal offenses, to deprive the perpetrators of the illegal accumulation of property, and to prevent the use of criminal property in the course of organized crime. In order to increase the efficiency of asset recovery, the Hungarian legal regulation developed, taking into account the obligations and recommendations of international law, correspondingly attaching increasing importance to this activity. In addition to detecting a perpetrator, as a result of priority asset recovery activities identified as a priority, the investigating authorities have achieved significant results in a number of cases in the recent past. Both domestic and international expectations are to map the property background of criminal circles and to take it away in order to prevent further crimes from being committed, which is why a property recovery office has been set up in recent years. To increase efficiency, a two-tier asset recovery activity has been developed. In order to meet the new challenges in the field, police officers will be trained in a new type of training system. Examining the effectiveness of measures taken to recover assets is necessary to determine future directions for development.

Keywords: asset recovery, compensation for damage, investigation, police, property background.

INTRODUCTION

In previous decades, the basic goal of criminal proceedings in Hungary was to detect and prosecute the perpetrators in the interests of general and special prevention. The previous rules of criminal procedure already allowed for various coercive measures to be taken in order to compensate for the damage caused by the crime, but these were pushed into the background in addition to detecting

¹ variv@uni-nke.hu



the perpetrator, typically was not paid attention to during the investigations, and compensation was possible. It is known that the confiscation of property acquired through the commission of criminal offenses did not appear among the tasks of the investigating authorities during this period of the previous Criminal Procedure Act, no procedural acts were carried out for this purpose. As a result, the acquired property - despite the prosecution of the perpetrator after the serving of the sentence - was still available, from which the criminal lifestyle and the commission of new crimes were financed. This has changed radically with Act XC of 2017 on Criminal Procedure, which came into force on 1 July 2018 Act (hereinafter: Be.). From here, in addition to investigating the facts and holding the perpetrator accountable, it became a basic task to search for and secure things and property derived from the crime (§§ 353-354). The recovery of property by the authorities - the investigation of special criminal proceedings may be instituted at the time and after the final decision of the court, it becomes final (Law enforcement specialist lexicon, 2019, 594).

It required new solutions: an increase in the number of organized crimes, an increase in property acquired through crime, and an increase in the damage caused. The most effective methods of combating organized crime include imposing strict penalties for effective criminal offenses, effective detection and the freezing of the proceeds of crime (Directive 214/42 / EU). Recognizing this, significant changes have taken place over the past decade, affecting both the legal environment and the system of tasks of investigating authorities. Hungary's membership in the European Union means obligations on the one hand, and opportunities on the other. The transposition of the relevant *acquis* of the European Union into the domestic legal system has become an obligation, while at the same time new opportunities have opened up in international co-operation and in learning about good practices.

Accordingly, in order to increase the efficiency of the loss recovery indicator and the seizure of criminal property, domestic legislation formulated on the basis of international legal obligations and recommendations also attaches increasing importance to this activity. According to the researchers, it is therefore possible to talk about property recovery where the specific amount of damage can be determined exhaustively, i.e. primarily anti-property and economic torts are where substantial property recovery can take place (Mátyás. 2016, 220).

In recent years, the task of recovering assets has become a priority in order to recover as much as possible from the damage caused by criminal offenses and to deprive the perpetrators of illegal wealth, as well as to reduce the exploitation of criminal assets in organized crime.²

APPEARANCE OF ASSET RECOVERY ACTIVITY IN THE SYSTEM OF TASKS OF INVESTIGATING AUTHORITIES

For the purpose of tracing the proceeds of crime, the two main groups of offenses are the group of offenses against property resulting in the loss of property and the group of offenses generating property. In the case of crimes against property that result in the loss of property, compensation is a factor that significantly influences the subjective sense of public security of the victims and society and the assessment of the effectiveness of the work of law enforcement agencies. In the case of wealth-gen-

² Between 2010 and 2014, according to a study carried out by Europol, perpetrators acquired some € 110 billion a year in criminal assets at the EU level. About 2.2% of these assets were confiscated by law enforcement authorities, while only half of these assets, or only 1.1% of the total, were confiscated, with a nominal value of about € 1.2 billion. (Source: https://www.europol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/criminal_asset_recovery_in_the_eu_web_version.pdf.)



erating crimes, the main goal is to deduct the income necessary for the future criminal activity of groups committing serious and / or organized crime by tracing and recovering the criminal property resulting from its commission (Mihóné, 2013, 87). On the other hand, although restorative in nature, its measured goal is to restore the state before the crime was committed, together with the institution of the civil claim (Kelemen, 2018, 44).

The Council of the European Union has recognized the difficulties of the asset recovery process. Thus, „in order to facilitate this, it adopted a decision on 6 December 2007 obliging Member States to set up or designate their own national asset recovery office by 18 December 2008.” (Kindelmann, 2014, 102). The decision (Decision 2007/845 / CEU) states that the objective is to ensure an efficient flow of information between Member States, as this is the only way to achieve an adequate level of asset recovery. Confiscation of property resulting from criminal activity is one of the most effective means of combating crime, therefore, as a member of the European Union, Hungary is also obliged to operate a national property recovery office. The purpose of the Office is to facilitate the tracing and identification of proceeds of crime which may be the subject of a freezing, seizure or confiscation order in criminal or civil proceedings. The main objective of the Member States' obligation is to deduct the proceeds of crime from criminal offenses committed by serious and organized cross-border crime, in particular drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, illicit arms trafficking and corruption in order to prevent further crime. The European Union is united in its response to serious criminal offenses, which are also priorities of the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT), such as drug, cybercrime, trafficking and smuggling of human beings and environmental crime. In the investigation of these categories of offenses, the recovery of the criminal property is expected. The deprivation of criminal assets can weaken the financial background of offenders, which hinders the formation and strengthening of criminal organizations.

Among the measures formulated on the basis of international legal obligations and recommendations concerning Hungary, the priority is to increase the efficiency of asset recovery activities and to make stronger use of the opportunities inherent in parallel financial investigations. Each investigating authority shall, in the course of its proceedings, take all necessary measures to detect and secure any thing or property that may be confiscated or is subject to confiscation. Given that the intention of the legislature to recover the criminal property in the ongoing main proceedings, due to all the facts that generated the property, it also provided the investigators with the legal possibilities to do so. The recovery of property was given a more prominent role than before, primarily for the repair of the victim (Be. §§ 818-822).

Forward-looking measures have already been taken in the field of asset exploration and asset recovery. In November 2017, the Criminal Department of the National Police Headquarters (hereinafter: ORFK) issued a methodological guide for the development of an uniform practice of investigations into suspicions of money laundering in which the prosecuting authorities were instructed to carry out essential procedural actions.

The Be. In view of the entry into force of the Act of Accession of 20/2018, all related sources of law had to be reviewed, in the framework of which Decree 20/2018 on the tasks of tracing, identifying and insuring the proceeds of crime and other property related to crime was created. (V.31.) ORFK instruction (hereinafter: Instruction). Pursuant to the Instruction, in the investigation of all property-generating crimes, the possibility of deprivation of property resulting from the commission of a punishable act must be examined.

The 2020 task plan issued to the criminal authorities of the police by the Directorate General of Crime of the National Police Headquarters summarizes the expectations related to ensuring the damage



caused by the crime and recovering the property from the crime in order to operate the field more efficiently and effectively.

ESTABLISHMENT, STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSET RECOVERY OFFICE

The Asset Recovery Office (hereinafter: Office), established on 1 March 2015 within the organizational framework of the National Investigation Bureau of the Standby Police, performs the activities of the National Asset Recovery Office (hereinafter: ARO) and Camden Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network (hereinafter: CARIN) office functions, which form a complete system of criminal, operational and operational analyst activities. In the course of its activities, the Office continuously shares the good practice acquired in the field not only within the organization, but also provides further training for other investigative bodies, as well as for the prosecutor's office and the court. It supports the implementation of asset recovery and recovery activities within the remit of all investigative authorities, performs international asset search, financial profiling, reporting from international company information systems, analysis of virtual means of payment, and enforcement of property coercive measures.

The Office initially operated with a two-class structure. On 1 April 2017, the current four-class structure was established on the basis of the recommendations of the 2016 report of the Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (hereinafter: Money). The Asset Recovery Office, in its function as the national ARO and CARIN office, fully performs the international exchange of information relating to asset recovery, fulfills the necessary requests for criminal legal assistance, implements property coercive measures necessary in foreign proceedings, for example in European investigations, international Investigation Teams (JITs).

Instead of the initial two exclusive investigative powers, the new criminal procedure standard has given two national jurisdictions in addition to international exclusive jurisdiction (asset recovery proceedings and asset investigations), in addition to which the Office has national jurisdiction over certain ratings of terrorist financing and money laundering.

The Office also conducts property recovery procedures with national jurisdiction (Bezsényi et al., 2016), which become necessary for the basic proceedings of the Police, the National Tax and Customs Office (hereinafter: NAV) and the prosecutor's office (Bezsényi et al, 2016).

Since its establishment, the Office has built special operational analysis capacity and special operational skills, as well as extended its operational analysis and asset recovery capabilities to cryptocurrencies and seeks to provide these capacities as an independent service to counterparts. As a result, the department is virtually self-sufficient in its own powers and competences. Economic OSINT, economic and investment analysis, and financial profiling capabilities have been developed, and analytical skills and capabilities for financial intelligence and online payment systems are currently being developed. Given that we carry out various procedural acts for all domestic investigative bodies, the working relationship with the prosecuting investigative bodies and the NAV investigative bodies is also excellent, with around 200 ARO and CARIN Member States contact points in the framework of direct international criminal cooperation. Due to the intelligence platform, it also complements the economic sectors involved, as well as the range of penitentiary and domestic secret services.

The field of asset recovery is present in terms of wealth-generating facts, from intelligence to asset search that can be ordered following the failure of enforcement based on a final order. The proportion



of initial requests for property recovery proceedings, mainly from NAV and prosecutorial investigative bodies, in excess of police requests, began to turn from 2018, along the coordination procedures (Vári, 2017). Compared to the year in which the Office was established, in 2019, two more independent criminal proceedings, five times more property recovery proceedings, eight times as many international property searches, and dozens of European Investigation Decisions and letters rogatory were executed. The number of proceedings conducted has increased significantly in all categories, but the use of international criminal co-operation is outstanding. Specific procedures have been developed in this area, which have proved to be extremely effective, and its use has been encouraged by all investigative bodies.

Excluding the Office's activities relating exclusively to asset recovery proceedings, the activities of all prosecuting bodies in the investigation of property-generating offenses are also activities related to damages, activity to secure an asset (Frigyer et al., 2016). Their effectiveness is of paramount importance in terms of the social perception of the Police, compliance with EU directives, effective action against organized crime on the one hand, and the national economy on the other.

NEW DIRECTIONS, TWO-TIER ASSET RECOVERY ACTIVITY

As already mentioned, it is the general task of the investigating authorities, in addition to detecting the basic facts, to detect and recover criminal property during the proceedings in order to detect the criminal property. Each investigating authority shall, in the course of its proceedings, take all necessary measures to detect and secure any thing or property that may be confiscated or is subject to confiscation. In Hungary, 98% of cases are investigated by local level bodies struggling with a constant lack of capacity, as the value of the damage was set at HUF 50 million, above which the regional or central investigating authorities (25/2013 (VI.24.) BM Regulation).

The problem then was that only a central fundraising organization was set up and its responsibilities were not divided (Vári, 2014. 90). As a result, the local police bodies, which otherwise lacked capacity, also besieged the Office with their own requests. In view of the other tasks of the Office and the steady increase in the number of asset recoveries, it has become necessary to review the cases submitted for the recovery procedure in order to decide in which cases the Office's procedure is justified.

In the course of this activity, the principal body may, on the basis of instructions, involve the investigating authority's body responsible for the recovery of assets. The standard setter also opened up the possibility of setting up such a special body for all investigating authorities, while referring to the Office the types of procedures requiring its exclusive competence and special skills, thus facilitating the development of a national asset recovery system and structure with a more active role for local and regional authorities.

In all cases, the Office shall request information on the investigative measures taken by the authority in the main proceedings in order to ensure the enforceability of the confiscation of assets, in particular the ordering of coercive measures and the collection of any secret information. the results of the measures taken and the appropriateness of carrying out the asset recovery procedure.

This created a two-tier asset recovery activity: the first level is the asset recovery activity of the investigating authorities in the main cases, the second level is the special activity of the Office.



RESULTS, PRESENTATION OF GOOD PRACTICE

During the period under review, the following good practices were used by the investigating authorities.

- Act C of 2012 on the Penal Code (Criminal Code) 74 / A. Application of the extended confiscation of property specified in §.
- Act CIV of 2001 on criminal measures applicable to legal persons was overinsured in the framework of the provision of confiscation of property due to the provision of a future fine written in Section 6 of Act no.
- Seizure of virtual currency, primarily bitcoin and bitcoin cash.
- Contribution to the effective execution of an international arrest warrant issued by the principal investigative body.
- Carrying out investigative actions carried out abroad by the main investigating authority abroad on the basis of an international property search.
- Appointing of a trustee to ensure the legal rights of the companies involved in the proceedings.
- Securing the value of the damage caused by the crime by ordering the seizure of a business share.
- Application of monitoring of ownership changes to property ownership to allow the investigating authority to respond quickly and effectively.

In 2019, as a result of the continuation of parallel damages and asset recovery activities, which were identified as a priority in addition to the investigation of the main case, the investigating authorities achieved significant results in several types of cases. In cases of money laundering, fraud, but also other criminal offenses, the effectiveness of recovery was greatly enhanced by the extraordinary action taken after the report was lodged, when the investigating authority tracked the money and immediately took the necessary action to recover the amount of damages. According to the experience of the investigating authorities, the number of crimes aimed at obtaining funds from companies, in which the perpetrators are aimed at diverting bank transfers, is increasing. This phenomenon poses a particular challenge to companies that have business relationships with foreign partners and make larger amounts of cash. Experience has shown that a larger proportion of companies do not have adequate IT capabilities to deal with similar attacks. However, the prompt response of the victim and the investigating authority resulted in full recovery in several cases, thanks to the excellent working relationship between the financial institutions and the prosecuting authorities and the immediate action taken.

In the area of asset recovery, the investigating authorities are achieving better and better results in the investigation of key crime-generating crimes. This is also due to the lessons learned from the cases involving the Office and the use of good practices applied by the unit. The data of the table for monitoring the damage provided by the territorial bodies, requested and maintained by the Office on a monthly basis from 2019, provide a more accurate overview of the performance of an investigative body than the ENYÜBS³ data. The gained experience is used by the employees involved in the asset recovery procedure during the asset discoveries in individual cases and shared with their colleagues.

It should be mentioned as a good practice that the unit among the territorial bodies in the country was the first to establish an independent property recovery support unit at the Budapest Police Headquar-

³ The Unified Criminal Statistics of the Investigative Authority and the Prosecutor's Office (ENYÜBS) is a follow-up statistical system in which data are recorded after the investigation is closed, i.e. not according to the date when the crime was committed, but the date of prosecution.



ters.⁴ In addition to the data analysis and management activities in the field, its task is to carry out activities related to the investigation of the main proceedings at the request of the body conducting the main proceedings, in parallel with the investigation, if the scope, complexity or other reasons so warrant. The unit conducts asset detection not only in cases belonging to the classical field of economic protection, but also in drug-related investigations, human trafficking and other high-profile crimes.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In view of the legitimacy of the field of property recovery, the continuous training of the criminal staff and the development of uniform practice are of paramount importance. Since 2016, the Office funded by a BBA application⁵ has trained line holders for the Police, NAV and prosecutors in order to set up and operate an asset recovery network. In addition, in 2019 for all territorial bodies of the Police, the so-called Through training with a hospital system, 4-4 line managers per body were also trained. In practice, the foundations of a larger national asset recovery network, with the participation of the Police, the NAV and the prosecuting investigative bodies, and a smaller national asset recovery network were established with the participation of the Police.

In addition to its core business, the Office regularly provides further training to other investigating authorities, as well as to the prosecution and the judiciary. It also participates in education related to the field in several departments of the Faculty of Law Enforcement of the National Civil Service University.

The topicality of the asset recovery field was presented in the framework of three trainings organized by the ORFK Directorate General for Crime (for heads of economic protection departments, auditors employed in the field of crime, and for corruption line managers). With this, and with the experience gained in the coordination realizations, it became possible to develop a two-stage national asset recovery system, which points in the same direction as the expectations of both Money and the General Prosecutor's Office.

OPTIONS FOR MEASURING EFFICIENCY

The damage caused by the crime, as well as the amount recovered, is currently recorded by the ENYÜBS. The ENYÜBS contains statistical data recorded in proceedings closed in the previous period, which are damages caused by criminal offenses investigated in police proceedings, damages recovered and insured, and the recovery rate (a percentage determined as the ratio of damages caused and recovered and insured).⁶

⁴ It should be noted that there are several model organizations in the European Union, notably a system with a smaller number of financial intelligence units at regional level, in addition to a central national office specifically for coordination and international relations (ARO), to support asset recovery activities, that the application of this field requires special, specific expertise.

⁵ The Internal Security Fund (BBA) is a new, complex, comprehensive instrument created in the 2014-2020 budget cycle, covering the management of external borders and, in this context, EU visa policy, crime prevention and the fight against terrorism, and the range of the EU funds to be redistributed on the basis of solidarity.

⁶ From 1 July 2018, the insured damage category is included in the ENYÜBS. Until the conclusion of the procedure on which the data is provided, the amount of assets and assets (movable, immovable, property claims, property rights, other) specified in HUF cannot be counted as compensation for damage.



However, the ENYÜBS does not always include:

the result of the freezing order applied in the framework of a precautionary measure, damages recovered on the basis of redemption, settlement, civil law claim (Vári, 2018), the outcome of the mediation procedure.

The ENYÜBS loss recovery indicator is not affected by the assets discovered and insured in the framework of the investigation of the crimes generating the priority assets. Highlighted as an example, in the case of crimes relating to drugs and human trafficking, no damage has been caused, the value of the acquired property is not included in the ENYÜBS statistics.

Precautionary measures relating to property arising out of, in connection with, or discovered on the basis of extended confiscation resulting from the commission of an offense are currently only recorded manually in order to monitor the extent of property recovery.

In order to keep track of the asset recovery activity, the Office maintains a manual table based on the data provided by the territorial bodies. The data included in the maintained table go beyond the ENYÜBS data and cover the entire asset recovery activity. The ENYÜBS recovery indicator contains the results of the crimes in which the damage occurred. Such classic crimes are theft, fraud, economic crimes, however, the results of money laundering are also included in the statistics.

The importance of the highest possible recovery of the recovery data is that in these cases the injured party who suffered the damage will receive his values or the corresponding higher compensation for the damage.

The requested data includes property taken from criminal circles and persons, which is also defined as an international obligation which would be used to commit new crimes (drug trafficking, human trafficking, etc.).

On the basis of the information provided, the precautionary measures taken by the investigating authorities, the seized, seized value, assets, etc. summarize, on the basis of which all the measures taken by the organizational elements in this field can be continuously monitored, on the basis of which the current activity of the investigative bodies can be measured.

From April 2020, a monthly report on asset recovery activities will be prepared for crimes relating to high-priority drugs and new other psychoactive substances.

SUMMARY

In addition to detecting the perpetrators of criminal offenses, it is the responsibility of local and regional investigating authorities to recover the damage caused by the crime and to take the necessary measures to confiscate the proceeds of crime. In the course of investigations, this activity begins to become part of the routine of investigating authorities. This activity is complemented by the activities carried out by the Office, in particular the conduct of asset recovery proceedings and the international exchange of information. This created a two-tier asset recovery system.

Thus, it can be seen that the recovery of damages and property is not only the task of the Office, but also of each investigating authority in the investigation of each property-generating crime, including the preparatory procedures. Parallel investigations, also for the purpose of property recovery, should



be gradually extended to all property-generating crimes (Government Resolution 1688/2017 (IX. 22.)). In the case of a realistic possibility of recovering the damage and the property, no distinction can be made between the so-called small or large matters. In the case of minor offenses, all necessary and possible measures must be taken in the same way as in cases of high damage. Victim reparation should be given the same emphasis as the prosecution of the perpetrator. This is a key objective, as among other things, citizens judge the work of investigative authorities in the light of these results.

In 2019, in addition to the asset recovery officers appointed by the regional bodies, several employees of several local bodies participated in the hospital hospitality program. As a result, more staff have been trained in each regional body to assist the local investigative authorities. Territorial bodies can turn to the Office for professional guidance, even for professional support in a specific case.

REFERENCES

1. Bezsényi, Tamás – Frigyer, László – Mátyás, Szabolcs – Nyitrai, Endre (2016): A vagyon-visszaszerzési eljárás és annak szabályozása Magyarországon. (The asset recovery procedure and its regulation in Hungary.) *Kritische Zeiten*. 2016/3-4., pp. 117-127.
2. Frigyer, László – Mátyás, Szabolcs – Nyitrai, Endre (2016): Asset recovery proceedings and investigation. pp. 1-22 no. 2(14) (elektronikus folyóirat) (Ukrajna) (<http://lj.oa.edu.ua/archives/n2-2016>, <http://lj.oa.edu.ua/articles/2016/n2/16msspai.pdf>) Часопис Національного університету „Острозька академія”. Серія „Право” Острозька академія». Серія «Право». – 2016. – № 2(14) : [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://lj.oa.edu.ua/articles/2016/n2/16msspai.pdf>
3. Kelemen, József (2018): A büntetendő cselekményből származó vagyon elvonásának célja, elmélete és elvei. (Purpose, theory and principles of deprivation of property resulting from a punishable act.) *Büntetőjogi szemle*. 1. szám. pp. 43-47.
4. Kindelmann, Dóra (2014): Good Afternoon! A vagyon-visszaszerzés egyes kérdései az Egyesült Királyságban, egy csésze tea mellett. (Good afternoon! Some issues of foreclosure in the UK, along with a cup of tea.) *A Pázmány Péter Katolikus Egyetem Jog- és Államtudományi Karának könyvei, Jogi tanulmányok tehetségesek tollából*, Budapest, 2014. pp. 102-116.
5. Mátyás, Szabolcs (2016): A vagyon-visszaszerzési eljárás a hazai és a közösségi jogrendben. (The property recovery procedure in the domestic and EU Community legal order.) *Pécsi Határőr Tudományos Közlemények*. Pécs, pp. 219-224
6. Mihóné, Leitner Judit (2013): A bűncselekményből eredő vagyon elvonása – Vagyonek kobzás. (Withdrawal of property resulting from a criminal offense - Confiscation of property.) *Magyar Jog*, 2013/2. szám. HVG-ORAC Lap- és Könyvkiadó Kft., Budapest.
7. *Rendészettudományi Szaklexikon (Law enforcement specialist lexicon) (2019):* Editor in chief: Boda József. Dialóg Campus publisher. Budapest
8. Vári, Vince (2014): Hatékony vagy eredményes a bűnüldözés? (Is law enforcement effective or efficient?) *Magyar Rendészet*, 1. szám. pp. 87–97.
9. Vári, Vince: A nyomozás változó szerepe az új Be.-i törvényben. (The changing role of investigation in the new Be. Act) II. Turizmus és Biztonság Nemzetközi Tudományos Konferencia. *Tanulmány Kötet*. Pannon Egyetem. Nagykanizsai Kampusz. pp. 2017. 129-140.



10. Vári, Vince: Az elterelés szerepe és az ügyész nyomozó hatóság kapcsolatának formái az új Be.-ben. (The role of diversion and forms of relationship between the prosecutor's investigative authority in the new Be.) III. Turizmus és Biztonság Nemzetközi Tudományos Konferencia. Tanulmány Kötet. Pannon Egyetem. Nagykanizsai Kampusz. 2018. pp. 52-62.
11. https://www.europol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/criminal_asset_recovery_in_the_eu_web_version.pdf.

LEGAL SOURCES

1. Act XC of 2017 on Criminal Procedure (Be.)
2. Act C of 2012 on the Penal Code (Btk.)
3. Act CIV of 2001 on criminal measures applicable to legal persons. law
4. 25/2013. (VI. 24.) BM decree on the powers and competences of the police investigative authorities
5. Decree 20/2018 on the tasks to be performed for the tracing, identification and property insurance of proceeds of crime and other property relating to criminal offenses. (V.31.) ORFK instruction
6. Decision 2007/845 / JHA of the Council of the European Union of 6 December 2007 on cooperation between Asset Recovery Offices of the Member States in tracing and identifying the proceeds of crime and other property relating to crime Framework Decision.
7. Directive 214/42 / EU on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and the proceeds of crime in the European Union
8. 1688/2017. (IX. 22.) on the action plan for the implementation of the anti-money laundering recommendations formulated in the Council of Europe's Moneyval country report for Hungary