

The legislative authority is responsible for stipulating crimes and penalties, in accordance with the principle of separation of powers; however, every principle has exceptions. The legislative delegation should not infringe upon the principle of penal legality or jeopardize it, and it must not include violations of the procedures required by the delegation. Additionally, delegation is resorted to in ordinary cases, whereby the legislative authority delegates the executive authority to issue decisions, decrees, and regulations that have the force of law, provided that they do not infringe upon or limit the personal freedoms of individuals. This is due to the legislative authority's inability to monitor economic activity and thus to identify and define economic crimes, which are characterized by speed, change, and flexibility, depending on the economic conditions the state is experiencing. Moreover, legislation in the economic field requires technical expertise that may only be available to the delegated authority. Additionally, it should not result in the creation of crimes not permitted by the delegation or impose penalties that exceed the limits of the delegation