

As in the Pharaonic civilization, which some believe was the first land in history to know the use of the economic sanctions law, where the state interfered in economic life to a large degree, especially in the method of water distribution and the irrigation system, and fraud in the world is considered a crime punishable by the authority of the gods. In the modern era, France has witnessed many laws regulating economic life since the years 1311 and '312 under the rule of Philippe Lebel, when laws were issued prohibiting the export of food grains, coupled with corporal and financial punishment. In 1505, a law was issued punishing people who sell goods at a price exceeding the maximum price with a fine, In 1567, a law was issued punishing anyone who stored wheat for more than two years, along with the penalty of confiscation of the crop and exile to the forests. This crime, which is closely linked to the world of business and trade and all aspects of economic life, began to attract the attention of jurists and economists since the thirties of the twentieth century. After 1952, Egypt issued legislation related to supply, pricing, regulating industry, agriculture, trade, import and export, and other legislation. In 1757, a decree was issued prohibiting the export of grains and fruits. After the French Revolution, a law was issued in 1793 punishing the death penalty for withholding a necessary commodity without selling it to people. The Arab countries were interested in regulating their economies and combating economic crimes. Egypt was the first to know a tax system, and the Horemheb legislation of 1330 is considered the most important economic penal legislation. In Algeria, special judicial councils were created to suppress economic crime. And the emergence of entire economic sectors and structures, in which a new crime developed that differed from the well-known traditional crime.