

SUMMARIES

LÁSZLÓ KORINEK

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Terms of Criminology

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Terms of Criminology It is no exaggeration to say that AI is changing the world. No one can stop its spread and rapid development. The question remains how to utilize in various fields of originally human activities, and whether some restrictions can or should be imposed on self-learning machines. In the field of criminal justice an important issue should be raised, which is predictive policing. Crime prevention at the level individual acts is a respectable goal. However, it must be carried out by full compliance with constitutional requirements. The author does not agree with attributing legal entity to AI systems, particularly not as possible suspects of crime. In the light of our present understanding, it is absurd to imagine that an AI, which might otherwise be involved in justice system, could act as a judge in a case concerning the possible criminal conduct of another AI. It is desirable to use AI in the course of the criminal procedure and in research without forgoing human rights protection.

KEYWORDS: *artificial intelligence (AI), criminology, criminal justice, human rights guarantees*

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ÁGNES SOLT – GYÖRGY VIRÁG

“I thought we were friends”

Coded deception, or the use of artificial intelligence to commit crimes

The study presents the experiences of the initial phase of the NIC’s artificial intelligence (AI) research. It highlights the importance and dangers of AI – in particular, search engines using large language models (LLM) – in the world of criminality, especially with regard to criminal use, primarily in committing a violent crime. The authors describe the results of their experiments, which, by ‘misleading’ AI, have succeeded in obtaining detailed and structured answers regarding the planning and successful execution of serious offences. It appears that, despite continuous testing, development and ‘learning’, LLM systems currently have a limited ability to filter out unwitting support for unlawful content that facilitates harm. Furthermore, it is trivial but nonetheless thought-provoking that all knowledge is information, i.e. all available communications, whether originally ‘well-intentioned’ (e.g. for crime prevention purposes) can be misused.

KEYWORDS: *Artificial Intelligence, Large Language Models, abuse, manipulation, Modern Criminal Phenomena, AI crime*

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**On the consequences of climate crimes.
The unknown (hidden) dimensions of damages**

When analyzing climate change, the interrelationships of various risks must be taken into account. My research examined extended to variables (health, cultural, legal, law enforcement) that were beyond the scope of the risk categories defined by the World Economic Forum (WEF) (economic, environmental, geopolitical, social, technological) as well as additional variables (health, cultural, legal, law enforcement). The results of the pilot study model research show that primary risks can generate indirect (such as secondary and tertiary) effects, the social dangers of which can be more serious than the primary risk consequences. A comparative analysis of the most common sources of conflict and their consequences indicates that attention should also be focused on these “hidden dimensions” today. Urgent, coordinated global, regional and local measures are required to keep the risks of climate change at a tolerable level. These can mitigate the expected consequences of climate risk damage by more adequately adapting to the environment.

KEYWORDS: *climate change, model research, climate change risks, direct and indirect effects, sources of risk conflict, climate victimology, ecocide*

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JÓZSEF KÓ

Crime and age

The results of analyses on the age of offenders are rather convincing. They confirm that significant social changes have taken place over the last decades. The impact of these changes can be seen in the downward trend in crime and in changes in the age of offenders. The analysis of the data clearly shows that the invariance between crime and the age of offenders is not a tenable position and the sociological and psychological theories have a strong place in criminological research. At the same time, it is unlikely for any single theory to convincingly explain crime as a whole. The age of offenders varies so widely from one crime to another that global explanations are not possible.

KEYWORDS: *crime, age of offenders, criminology*

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LÁSZLÓ TIBOR NAGY

The characteristics of violent crime against property

In recent years, the National Institute of Criminology has conducted empirical research to analyze the criminal law and criminological aspects of violent crimes against property, robbery, plundering, extortion, and private justice, as listed in Chapter XXXV of the current Penal Code. This study provides a summary insight into the general characteristics of this crime category, and in particular the results of studies processing data on 724 crimes, 478 perpetrators, and 798 victims from the aspect of acts, perpetrators, and victims.

KEYWORDS: *violent crimes against property, violent crime, criminal law, empirical research*

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Investigating the causes and sociological background of violence against person entrusted with public functions in children's homes and schools

In recent years, abuse against professionals involved in the education, supervision and upbringing of children (teachers, childminders, educators, school security guards, etc.) in children's homes and schools has received increasing attention. Our research aimed to typify conflict situations, the characteristics of perpetrators and victims, and to map the differences between residential child protection institutions. Using the file review method, we processed 83 criminal records of violent crimes against public officials that were legally concluded in 2022-23, in which the child or juvenile perpetrator committed the crime in a children's or residential home, correctional institution, or school. A total of 121 offenses by 103 perpetrators were included in the sample. The picture that emerges clearly shows that the perpetrators are characterized by a cumulatively disadvantaged situation and extremely poor mental hygiene.

KEYWORDS: *foster home, school, juveniles, abuse, person entrusted with public functions*

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Consideration and understanding in criminal proceedings

The study aims to present the differentiated system of rules for children in criminal proceedings uniformly as persons under 18 years of age and its practical implementation. The study briefly reviews the categories of persons under the age of 18 in criminal law and criminal procedure, the national and international legal principles related to the subject, and then, focusing mainly on juvenile offenders, but also additionally on other bodies participating in criminal proceedings, it elaborates on the relevant detailed rules and legal issues, guiding the reader through the criminal procedure, illustrated with practical examples and matters of interpretation.

KEYWORDS: *criminal procedure, juvenile, minor, special treatment*

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RENÁTA GARAI

The nature of reparations accepted in mediation proceedings for criminal cases

In a mediation process based on agreement between the parties, the determination of the fate of the suspect who committed the crime and confessed to it falls into the hands of the victim: fulfilling their request results in a termination decision and impunity, and in the absence of an agreement, they decide to continue the criminal proceedings and prosecute them. Yet how can we 'gauge' the individual harms and crimes? What is the relationship between the victim's expectations, the type of crime and the nature of reparation? In our national survey, in addition to analyzing the agreements reached (n=1341), we also sought answers to practical questions.

KEYWORDS: *crime, criminal procedure, mediation procedure, prosecutor's assessment, victim reparation*

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Reasons and considerations leading to the failure of plea agreements on the side of the defendant and the prosecution

The aim of the research initiated by the Prosecutor General's Office is to examine and present the reasons for the failure of plea agreements on the prosecution's and defendant's sides; the conditions under which prosecutor's offices reach an agreement with the defendant, which limit the legislative mandate, whether there are any differences in the practice of individual counties, and what lawyers acting as defense attorneys say about the legal institution. The authors conducted interviews with prosecutors and defense attorneys, reviewed studies published on the legal institution, and analyzed statistical data on plea agreements. After presenting the results of the research, the paper discusses the main points of the circular of the Deputy Prosecutor General of Criminal Law on plea agreements, published in the second half of the year, which aims to establish detailed rules for the uniform application of the legal institution. The experiences and results of the research conducted at NIC coincide with the conclusions of the prosecutor's investigation supporting the guidelines.

KEYWORDS: *plea agreement, prosecution, defendant, defense attorney, guideline*

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The procedural legal status of migrants transported by smugglers in European jurisprudence

The criminological and criminal procedural approach to the phenomenon of migrant smuggling at the European level is topical due to changes in criminal policy. After presenting the expectations of international documents, we present the results of our research conducted at the National Institute of Criminology in 2024. We asked EU member states via Eurojust questions regarding the procedural situation of persons transported by smugglers. We also contacted the Legicoop network through the Ministry of Justice. In addition to presenting the responses received from fifteen European countries, our study summarizes the approaches of Hungarian legal theory and jurisprudence.

KEYWORDS: *migrant smuggling, criminal procedure, European Union, illegal migration, crime*

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