

Diffusing on the internet falsified documentation, forgeries, counterfeit materials can be a crime.

What are the three types of forgery? Three common types of forgery are signature forgery, art forgery, and document forgery. Each of these types of forgery involves different methods of creating or altering documents, signifiers, and objects with the intent to deceive.

Promoting on the internet such fallacies can lead to a criminal investigation. It must be done knowingly and with intent.

A false market is a financial market that inaccurately represents the reality of the situation. Investors and traders rely on accurate information to make buying and selling decisions in the financial markets.

Our contents mainly focuses on art forgery. Various materials by actual and past experts are reproduced here and are the object of extensive scrutiny. This includes Victorian era publications in lutherie, or any internet promulgation of the craft we believe the contain is exposing art forgery. There are no copyrights when diffusing such kind of material and falsely asserting it is genuine. Also, our data's of forgery are intended to inform the public of such malpractices. Cryptology is an important component of crime investigations.

Penalties for white-collar crime, as is the case for penalties in the criminal justice system more broadly, serve multiple purposes. A number of constant judicial rulings pointed to these multiple purposes. For example, a penalty regime in the criminal justice system should serve three purposes: protecting the community from further harm; rehabilitating the offender; and deterring both the offender and others from criminal activity.

It is primordial in a democratic society to apply the rule of law. Our responsibility here is to denounce malpractices in the lutherie market. The entire publications of ours in cryptology do emphasize the necessity of such criminal denunciation and divulgation in the public interest.

M.V.