

Cybercrime Against Children

Boukais Soumia*

University of Ain Temouchent -Algeria

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Abstract:

One of the most alarming consequences of the information and communication revolution is the emergence of cybercrime, which has become a contemporary social phenomenon that has attracted a lot of attention from all groups, as it differs greatly from traditional crimes, both in terms of the way they are committed and in terms of the nature of their perpetrators, who are often characterized by experience and skill.

However, this crime becomes particularly concerning when it targets the most vulnerable members of society: children, who are exploited because of their young age, easy access to the Internet, and frequent use of social networking sites, so they are seduced, deceived, sexually harassed, as well as bullied, in addition to endangering their lives through some electronic games or by inciting them to murder and suicide.

Accordingly, this study aims to explore cybercrimes in general, with a specific focus on those targeting children, in addition to identifying the various types of these crimes that may threaten the life and safety of the child, whether physical, psychological or even sexual, in addition to exposure to legal mechanisms to protect children from them, whether internationally or nationally.

Several results have been reached, the most important of which is the seriousness of electronic crimes against children because of their threat to their lives and physical and psychological safety, in addition to a significant increase in these crimes due to the significant expansion in the use of technology by children and adolescents, which makes them easy prey.

Therefore, it is necessary to update local and international laws to be more comprehensive and stricter in punishing the perpetrators of these crimes, with the need for cooperation between countries to exchange information and experiences on best practices to combat various forms of cybercrime.

Keywords: Children; Cybercrime; Information; Law-Protection.

*Corresponding author soumia.boukais@uiv-temouchent.edu.dz; Mediterranean laboratory of legal studies.

Introduction:

The technological revolution has a bright side, connecting different parts of the world through its networks, however this positive side is marred by illegal activities exploiting these networks, which resulted in the existence of several electronic crimes.

This is considered one of the most widespread phenomena in the modern era due to the acceleration of technology developments, which creates an environment full of opportunities and challenges, and cybercrime is defined as every criminal act committed using computers or electronic networks, and among these crimes we find electronic extortion, invasion of privacy, hacking, fraud, electronic threat and other illegal activities.

However, what interests us more in this study are those crimes that children are victims of, as they are among the most serious crimes and one of the most worrying issues in the digital world, and considering that children are the most vulnerable group in society, as well as because they threaten the physical, psychological and sexual lives and safety of children.

We find that it is humanly and morally necessary for us to be exposed to this type of crime in order to enlighten society about it and in order to find legal solutions to address it, as the Internet has become a vital platform for communication and interaction, but these benefits come with great risks for children related to harassment, exploitation, extortion and immoral content.

The importance of studying this topic lies in the seriousness of these crimes and the extent of their impact on society and its stability, as the child faces daily electronic crimes without awareness of this through some electronic games or through social networking sites, video clips, movies, etc. Widely and unlimited on the internet.

Accordingly, this study aims to introduce cybercrimes in general and cybercrimes against children in particular, in addition to identifying the various types of these crimes that may threaten the life and safety of the child, whether physical, psychological or even sexual, in addition to exposure to legal mechanisms to protect children from them, whether internationally or nationally.

To achieve the objectives of the research, the analytical approach and the descriptive approach were followed, by collecting and analyzing the necessary data and showing the role of technology in increasing cybercrime against children, in addition to describing the role of national and international legislation related to the subject.

This study raises key questions:

What is cybercrime against children? How are children electronically exploited? What protections exist for them in national and international legislation?

As for research hypotheses, it can be said that technology has a major role in facilitating this type of crime, and that the increasing use of the Internet by children has made them the first and easiest victim, especially through social networking sites, in addition to the lack of sufficient development of laws to confront these crimes.

To answer the problem and confirm the hypotheses of the research, the topic was divided into two main axes, the first of which dealt with the concept of cybercrime against children, and the second was devoted to the legal protection of children from cybercrime.

1. The concept of cybercrime against children

Cybercrimes, often referred to as information crimes, are intelligent and innovative offenses that challenge reality and outpace legislation, and they are also crimes in which there are many forms and their evidence disappears in seconds.¹ In view of the seriousness of these crimes and their targeting of many groups, especially the weakest of them, which is the category of children, we must address their various aspects and try to define them and clarify their characteristics, in addition to detailing all forms of cybercrime that can occur on children.

¹Abdel Allah, J, "Information Crimes and their Impact on Minors", a lecture presented at the Conference on Children in the Arab World between Text and Application, Beirut, 2016., p. 01.

1.1. Definition of cybercrime against children

In order to be able to identify technological crimes against children and determine an accurate definition of them, cybercrime must be exposed in general, both in terms of its definition, characteristics and the characteristics of its perpetrators, in addition to the necessity of exposure to the meaning of child and childhood.

1.1.1. Definition of Cybercrime

Cybercrime is one of the new crimes related to the field of informatics, which makes it different from traditional crimes through its characteristics and content, so it is necessary to define this crime and show its most important characteristics.

One narrow definition of cybercrime, as proposed by the jurist "Meroe", describes it as any illegal act committed using a computer¹. The jurist Rose Balat defined it as any illegal activity directed at copying, altering, deleting or accessing information stored inside the computer or that is transferred through it².

As for the expanded trend, it defined it as any criminal or deliberate act, whatever its connection to information, that results in a loss for the victim or a gain achieved by the perpetrator³.

Cybercrime is any act or acts that use communication networks such as the Internet to damage the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm to him⁴, whether directly or indirectly with criminal motives using networks Internet, such as chat rooms, email, mobile phones, etc⁵.

¹Al-Derby. A, Sadiq Ismail, "Corruption Crimes between National and International Control Mechanisms: A Comparative Applied Legal Study", First Edition, National Center for Legal Publications, Cairo, 2012, p. 40.

² Al-Derby.A, Sadiq Ismail. M, *ibid*, p. 40.

³ Mubarak Al-Mudhahki, H, "AComparative Study of Information Crimes", Al-Halabi Human Rights Publications, Beirut, 2014, p. 26.

⁴Khalifa El-Malt. A, "Information Crimes: A Comparative Study", Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jamia, Alexandria, 2005, p. 87.

⁵ Adel Abdel Karim. A, "Criminal Confrontation of Cybercrimes against Children", Journal of Scientific Orbits for Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol. 01, No. 01,2023, p. 106

Hence, we can define cybercrime as any act or speech that would harm a person physically or morally and in which the means of technology related to the Internet are used.

1.1.2 Privacy of cybercrime and its perpetrators

In order to define a comprehensive definition of cybercrime against children, it is necessary to address the characteristics of cybercrime and even the characteristics of its perpetrators.

a- Characteristics of cybercrime

There are several characteristics that distinguish cybercrime, the most important of which are:

- **Methods used in cybercrime**

Cybercrime is self-evident in the method and method of committing it, as it requires the existence of the information network, i.e. the Internet, and the presence of a criminal who employs his experience and abilities in dealing with the network to carry out crimes such as hacking privacy to deceive minors and other acts¹.

- **Difficulty in proving cybercrime**

These crimes are characterized by the difficulty of detecting and proving them because they take place in an unconventional environment, where their pillars are based in the computer and Internet environment, which further complicates the matter for the competent investigation agencies.²

- **A global crime that knows no geographical boundaries**

This feature is the most dangerous, especially for children all over the world, as it transcends geographical boundaries of its connection to the world of the Internet and information technology, and several

¹ Primitive. Y, "The Beginning of Computer and Internet Crimes", Research of the Scientific Symposium to Study New Criminal Phenomena and Ways to Confront Them, Naif Arabic Academy for Security Sciences, 2019, p. 111.

² Obaid Al-Kaabi. M, "Crimes arising from the illegal use of the Internet", a comparative study, Dar Al-Nahda Arabic, Cairo, 2016, p. 4.

countries may be affected at the same time by this crime, and because of the tremendous speed of implementation and the size of funds and people targeted through it¹.

This characteristic makes it possible to commit a crime in one country while the criminal act is achieved in another country, which has created many problems about determining the jurisdiction of the state for this crime².

b- Characteristics of the cybercriminal :

We find that the information criminal is characterized by the skill and experience gained to carry out his criminal act, he certainly has a significant amount of skill in computer and Internet technologies, and some of them may be specialists in this field, especially the act of piracy and penetration, as he needs a capable criminal in this field³.

The cybercriminal is also characterized by being a normal and social person, as he adapts to society and is not hostile, but compatible with people, but his commission of this type of crime is motivated by entertainment, revenge, self-development or the purpose of obtaining money⁴.

After we have been exposed to the definition of cybercrimes and the identification of their characteristics and the characteristics of their perpetrators, we can define cybercrimes against children as those electronic crimes in which the computer, telephone, information networks or the Internet are used, and the category of children is the target group, i.e. the child is the victim, Therefore, it is necessary to determine the meaning of the term child and who are the categories involved in this type of crime.

¹Saleh Dweib, H., "Arabic Laws and Legislation Criminalizing Cybercrime and Community Protection," Sixth Conference of the Library and Information Association, Saudi Arabia, 2010. p. 10

²Mascala c, "Work of the association crime and electronic contract", national days Henircapitant, Paris, 2000, P119

³Mascala C, *ibid* p.118

⁴ Adel Abdul Karim. A, *ibid*, p. 114.

1.1.3 Definition of a child

There are several definitions of the child from various aspects we will try to surround most of them, social childhood is defined as that stage of life that is characterized by a set of vital, biological and psychological phenomena and the accompanying socialization in which the newborn gradually moves from the stage of growth and development to adulthood and adulthood¹.

A child is traditionally defined as everyone who is not an adult, but this definition does not specify the age of the beginning or end of childhood².

Therefore, we will try to refer to the various legal definitions of the child, according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989, a child is any human being under the age of eighteen unless he reaches the age of majority earlier under the law applicable to him³.

Of greater interest is the Budapest Convention on Combating Cybercrime of 2001, which considers a minor to be anyone under the age of 18, meaning that any party may require an age limit of less than 16 years⁴.

Even the African Charter on the Rights of the Child considers a child to be any human being under the age of 18 years, and consequently, all conventions unanimously agree on the maximum age of 18 years, as agreed by the Algerian legislator, who defined the child in article 02 of the Algerian Child Protection Law No. 15-12 as any person under the age of 18⁵.

¹ Ben Amer. W, Information crime against childhood is a crime that defies reality and legislation, Algerian Journal of Security and Development, Vol. 10, No. 03, 2021, p. 87.

²Alwash. F, Illegal Exploitation of Children, Journal of Jurisprudence, No. 7, 2010, p. 182.

³ Article 01 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 25 November 1989, by the United Nations General Assembly resolution.

⁴Budapest Agreement, signed on November 23, 2001.

⁵ Law No. 15-12 on Child Protection, of July 15, 2015.

1.2Types of cybercrimes against children and the reasons for committing them

Cybercrime is considered the latest and most complex crime in the world of technology and the Internet, and instead of benefiting from the Internet positively, it has been exploited socially and morally, especially on the children's segment, so it is necessary to address the various forms and forms of these crimes against this vulnerable group.

The direct reasons for their commission are also explained.

1.2.1 Crimes affecting the life and physical integrity of children

In this section we try to monitor various crimes in which there is a danger to the lives and physical integrity of children.

A- Crimes of incitement to murder and suicide

These crimes have recently spread in several ways, as it may be the process of incitement to murder or suicide in the Internet world through chat rooms, discussion forums, e-mail, etc., by manipulating the minds of minors and children by inciting them to kill themselves or others, as well as by publishing pictures and writings and circulating destructive opinions and principles that talk about the advantages of murder and suicide¹.

The most serious of this is the crime of electronic suicide that the world has recently witnessed and targeted children, which is the phenomenon of suicide with electronic games "Blue Whale", which sparked great controversy and affected many countries and children under the age of 14 died as a result of the exploitation of electronic programs to develop criminal desire using information networks².

As a model for killing minors because of the Internet and electronic games, we mention what happened in Algeria recently to a child under the age of 18, who was killed by an unknown party who lured him through the game Free Fire (a fighting game that brings together a number of players and may have communication with strangers), where the child's father revealed that his son, who has been missing for months,

¹Abd al-Allah, c, *ibid.*, p.02.

² Adel Abdul Karim. A, *ibid.*, p. 18.

is addicted to this virtual game, through which he communicated with an unknown person in October 2023 in order to meet him to buy from him the game account. This made the child go out to meet him and disappear forever, as he was then found with a decomposing body in November 2024¹.

B- Deceitfulness and Solicitation

Criminals deceive children by pretending to seek friendship on the Internet that develops over time to reach the physical meeting between the two parties and children are trapped, and a report issued by UNICEF in 2009 stated that about 750,000 people around the world who use the information network in an effort to communicate with children and deceive them².

Children are easily exploited not only because of their young age, but also because they rely heavily on social media, so perpetrators use fake identities in chat rooms to lure victims into in-person meetings, and often the child does not know who to talk to until he meets them³.

C- Electronic extortion of children

Blackmail often begins with fraud, enticement, and unauthorized surveillance of the victim, whether through an Internet conversation, e-mails or e-mails, and then ends with the victim's entrapment of the child, whether male or female, in order to obtain pictures, snapshots or calls, and then the process of blackmail and threats begins to obtain their despicable goals, and children often acquiesce to these criminals because of their fear and weakness⁴.

Also, children often commit suicide because their explicit images are widely posted on social media and fear and threats may also cause

¹F.G, Free Fire game causes the death of a child in Algeria, on 12/11/2024 Website www.elkhabar.com

²BenAmerF, ibid, P.808

³ Sanjeev k & deeksha, "crime against children in Cyber world", journal on contemporary issues of law, volume 5, issue 9, 2016, p29.

⁴ Wary, E., "The Stage of Sexual Cyberbullying: The Mechanisms of the Laws of the Subconscious Mind in the Process of Sexual-Emotional Solicitation and the Role of the Deviant Narcissistic Blackmailer as a Model," *Journal of Al-Rawafed Studies and Scientific Research in the Social Sciences and Humanities*, Vol. 7, 2023, p. 29.

them to hide this from their parents or caregivers, leading to more stress for ¹ them and leading them to commit suicide.

D- Crime of harassment and prosecution

This crime is often done through an email service or chat rooms In a survey conducted by ISAH of about 1,500 children in the United States between the ages of 09 and16, it was found that 42% of them were harassed online and 25% were harassed more than once. 21% received spam emails².

E- Electronic drug crime

It is one of the applications of information crimes, which is a very recent type of crime that includes an audio file containing mono or binary tones for the child that puts his mind in a state of numbness, and these digital drugs are designed to simulate hallucinations associated with drug abuse through the unconscious effect on the mind and there is controversy in scientific circles about the actual impact and damage There are those who consider their physiological effect more dangerous than traditional drugs because of their multiplier effect on various brain functions, which damages the brain and may also lead to death³.

1.2.2Sexual cybercrime against children

Through Mile, we try to identify the various sexual cybercrimes that can affect children

A- Child pornography offences

This is also called content crime, which means the illegal production or dissemination of childish pornography through information systems, and represents the most serious models of crime

¹sushamasingh, nazirshahs, "impact of cybercrime & adolescents", the law brigade publishers, 2022, p129.

² Ben Amer. F, *ibid.*, p. 808.

³ Moussa, M, "Digital Drugs and Digital Addiction", Suez University, quoted from Adel Abdel Karim A., previous reference, 2022, p. 113, see also Mamen, B, "Criminal Protection of Children from Algerian Cybercrime", Algerian Journal of Research and Studies, Vol. 05, No. 02, 2022, p. 331.

that have recently begun to emerge¹. Article 09 of the Budapest Convention stresses that States must adopt legislative measures to criminalize conduct that constitutes crimes related to child pornography, whether producing childish pornography for dissemination through an information system, making pornography available through the system, or even supplying or possessing such material. Pornography in an information system or any means of storing informational data².

B- Sexual harassment and exploitation

This is an indirect crime aimed at sexually exploiting children by inciting them to engage in acts of a sexual nature, whether by direct or indirect means³.

This is done by grooming and enticing children, and this is done by frequent communication and the development of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, and according to a study, there are more than 90% of victims between the ages of 13 and 17 years, and among the victims are adolescents, and violence is used by less than 54%.

Where do we see that our children are exposed daily to sexual images and acts, whether through some animated clips or a short video on YouTube or even through some electronic games, in addition to the fact that there are sites on the Internet available to everyone and specialized in sex with attractive windows for children, and the danger of these sites is that they are easy to access and free of charge without costs⁵.

More seriously, the matter has evolved to the point of having child prostitution and is promoted electronically, prompting UNESCO in Paris to convene an international conference on this issue and ruled that any dissemination of pornography or prostitution crimes committed against

¹ Al-Attar. S, "New crimes against children through information systems", analysis of the texts of the Budapest Convention on Child Modesty Materials, The First Regional Conference for the Arab Child in Light of Contemporary Changes, Cairo, 2004, p. 29.

² See Article 9 of the Budapest Convention.

³ Adel AbdulKarim, *ibid.* p. 110

⁴ KHEITH F during, Ronald L Delong, "internet crimes against children", chapter 66, information science reference, volume 1, 2012, p. 801

⁵ Mohamed Habiba M, Rabhi, L, "The Impact of Cybercrime on Children and Their Protection in Light of International Conventions and Algerian and Palestinian National Legislation", *Voice of the Law Magazine*, Vol. 06, No. 02, 2019, p. 101.

children should not be tolerated, and that the contributing factors should be eliminated. In the prevalence of crimes of sexual exploitation against children, one of these factors is the so-called organized sex tourism¹.

All this is in addition to the crime of child trafficking via the Internet, which is intended to exploit children in prostitution and use them for the purpose of sexual activities in exchange for a reward or any other form of compensation².

1.2.3 Reasons for committing cybercrime

The ease of targeting children and the lack of digital awareness are among the main causes of cybercrime. Children represent the largest group of users of modern technologies, particularly electronic games and social media platforms. However, they often lack awareness of the risks associated with internet use.

Additionally, insufficient parental supervision exposes children to greater risks of deception or online exploitation. Children also struggle to grasp certain concepts, such as privacy and information security, making them more likely to disclose personal details such as photos, addresses, and more.

The lack of control over the open digital environment is another contributing factor. The internet provides a fertile ground for criminal activities, especially due to the absence of strict electronic monitoring systems in many applications and digital platforms.

Furthermore, the absence of a legal and regulatory framework plays a significant role. The lack of effective legislation can directly contribute to the commission of such crimes. Even when laws exist, their enforcement may be weak or challenging due to the cross-border nature of these crimes.

These crimes have various repercussions, whether on the psychological well-being of children, the family unit, or society as a

¹ Ben Amer. F, *ibid.*, p. 809.

²Obeidat. A, Ammari, E, "The Digital Environment and its Relationship to Crimes against Children", *Electronic Sexual Exploitation as a Model*, Notebooks of the Child Rights Laboratory, Vol. 13, No. 01, 2022, p. 145.

whole. For children, they may cause psychological harm, leading to depression, anxiety, isolation, and trauma, as well as a loss of trust in themselves and others.

For families, such crimes can result in pressures and conflicts, as some members may be blamed for failing to protect the child.

On a societal level, they can undermine trust in technology and threaten social stability by exploiting children to spread harmful ideas.

2- Legal protection of children from cybercrime

Children can now access the Internet anywhere and at any time, this opens the way for them to become victims of cybercrime more easily, so it was necessary to provide legal protection for this vulnerable group, and therefore we will be exposed to international legal protection by presenting various international conventions and treaties, in addition to national legal protection through legislation Algerian.

2.1- International protection of children from cybercrime

The whole world is very aware of the dangers to which children are exposed once they use the Internet, so attention has been paid to children's issues and their rights since early historical periods of the development of international relations and several international conventions and treaties have been concluded that protect the rights of the child.

2.1.1- Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989

Believing in the authenticity of the rights of the child and their consolidation in the social and moral balance of society, the bodies dedicated to it, led by the United Nations and its committees, took the initiative to develop the Convention on the Rights of the Child on July 20, 1989 and the two protocols annexed thereto¹, this Convention came

¹MohammadiBouzouin. A, "Protecting Children from Cybercrime in Light of the Provisions of International Conventions and Regional Legislation", *Al-Wahat Journal for Research and Studies*, Vol. 14, No. 2, 2021, p. 353.

to protect the child from various dangers and protect his privacy and not to be exposed. For his life in general, whether from an ordinary or electronic threat.

The child has special protection through article 54 of the Convention, which states: "States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and for these purposes shall take in particular all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

- Carrying or coercing a child to engage in any sexual activity.
- The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other illicit sexual practices and the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials."

The United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, at its 13th session on October 7, 1996, dealt with the issue of protecting children from the negative effects of the media that could harm children, making it mandatory to protect them from expected harms¹.

2.1.2- Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography of 2000.

This protocol came with the aim of protecting the largest number of children as well as to achieve the purposes of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and this protocol focused on the need to protect the child from exploitation in prostitution and pornography, trafficking or sale, and the most important of what it stated is the following: States parties are prohibited from selling children or exploiting children in prostitution and in materials. Pornography as provided for in this protocol.

It also stressed in its articles the need for States parties to take the necessary measures to make these crimes subject to appropriate penalties that take into account the seriousness of their nature, in addition to

¹Sweiqi. H, "Legal Protection of Children from Electronic Passive Games", Mediterranean Journal of Law and Economics, Vol. 02, No. 02, 2017, p. 141.

ensuring the need to raise awareness, especially among children, by all means about the seriousness of these crimes¹.

2.1.3- Budapest Convention on Combating Cybercrime

This Convention is considered the most important international effort in the field of cybercrime, and it is a binding international instrument and is considered as a framework for international cooperation between the States parties to this Convention.

What concerns us most in this Convention is article 09 of chapter III, which we have already dealt with, as it deals with crimes related to the exploitation of children in pornography, and this article criminalizes various aspects of the production, possession and dissemination of child pornography².

The Convention also regulated the issue of extradition by providing that extradition between States parties must be made between States parties in respect of the offences contained in articles 02 to 11.

The protection and promotion of the rights of the child is therefore part of the overall United Nations efforts to ensure the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination.

As for international Arabic efforts, we find the Arabic Convention against Information Technology Crimes in 2010, the most important of which were according to articles 12 and 13, which concern crimes related to pornography for minor children, as well as possession of child pornography on information technology³.

2.2- National legal protection for children from cybercrime

The exploitation of children has become great as a result of the increasing use of the Internet, as the criminal has several modern methods that enable him to commit serious crimes against children, and the traditional Algerian Penal Code has stood unable to confront them,

¹ Mohamed Bouzouina. A, *ibid*, p. 360.

² Al-Attar. S, *ibid*, p. 301.

³ Mohamed Habaiba, Rabhi.L, *ibid.*, pp. 107-108.

which made the legislator intervene in order to regulate this new type of crime through the amendment of the Penal Code as well as the introduction of a special law for children.

2.2.1- Algerian Penal Code

In view of the inability of the old Algerian Penal Code¹ towards cybercrime, the latter was amended by Law 04-15 of 10/11/2004 in order to introduce crimes within its seventh section, which was entitled to compromise automated data processing systems.

Among these new crimes is the crime of entering and staying in the information system, in addition to the crime of assaulting the functioning of the automated data processing system and destroying information, and these crimes are considered one of the most serious and that occur in this field, and therefore the legislator tried to impose special protection from electronic crimes, whether against children or against any person Other, through this amendment, with increased penalties for all perpetrators of these crimes.

In addition to another amendment No. 20-05 of 2020, which in Article 333 bis tried to protect minors by punishing with imprisonment from 05 to 10 years and a fine of 500,000 Algerian dinars to one million Algerian dinars. Anyone who photographs a minor who has not completed 18 years of age by any means whatsoever while engaging in sexual activities. As a real or untrue indication, or images of the sexual organs of a minor for mainly sexual purposes or has produced, promoted, imported, exported, displayed, heard or possessed pornographic material related to minors.

In addition to other provisions that include the punishment of indecent acts against minors, articles 334 and 335 as well as article 342, which punish the crime of incitement, encouragement or facilitation of a minor to debauchery or prostitution and corruption of morals.

2.2.2- Law 15-12 on Child Protection

The Child Protection Law is a punitive, procedural and protective law related to every danger or harm caused to the child that protects him

¹ Ordinance No. 66-156 of June 8, 1966, amending and supplementing the Penal Code.

from any abuse that may be on him, especially through Article 06, through which the legislator provided comprehensive protection for the child from all forms of harm inflicted on him, whether ordinary or electronic harm by emphasizing the State's guarantee of the child's right to Protection against all neglect, violence, ill-treatment, exploitation or physical, moral or sexual abuse, as well as the obligation of the State to take all necessary measures to protect the child and provide the necessary conditions for his development and care in good conditions.

Article 136 punishes anyone who broadcasts an audiovisual recording of the hearing or a copy of a child victim of sexual assault, as well as through Article 140 who tries to protect the child's private life from cybercrime, as it stipulates that anyone who harms or attempts to undermine the child's private life by publishing, broadcasting and/or images by any means that would Article 141 also stipulates that anyone who exploits the child through the means of communication, whatever its form, in matters contrary to public morals and public order shall be punished.

Article 143 of the Algerian legislature also punishes the sexual exploitation of children, their use in prostitution, pornography and trafficking.

Conclusion:

At the end of this study, it can be said that cybercrime against children is one of the most heinous and dangerous crimes of our time, due to the vulnerability of children and the ease of their exploitation, as well as the possibility of committing crime even with the distance from one country to another.

Despite the legal protection that the international community and the Algerian legislature have tried to provide to children, they still suffer from these heinous crimes.

- The need for international cooperation and coordination between countries to address these crimes, in addition to exchanging experiences between research and academic centers internationally.

- It is also necessary to review the existing legislative deficiencies internationally by providing new penalties in line with the seriousness of the crime and the privacy of children, in addition to imposing effective preventive measures to reduce these crimes.
- Implement proactive measures to safeguard children from falling victim to such technological crimes.
- The Algerian legislature should pay more attention to these crimes to protect children from them, by introducing a special law on cybercrimes against children in which it tries to familiarize themselves with the various types and forms of these crimes, while imposing deterrent penalties on the perpetrators.
- for parents, it is imperative that they use control tools in order to ensure safe limits for their children's activities.
- Children should be encouraged and educated to inform parents or relevant authorities if they are threatened or harassed online.