

Challenges of Employing Artificial Intelligence Applications to Combat Organized Crime in Algerian Law

تحديات توظيف تطبيقات الذكاء الاصطناعي لمكافحة الجريمة المنظمة في القانون الجزائري

Bessas Mohamed

Faculty of Law, University of Ain Temouchent
Market, Employment, Legislation, and Simulation Research Lab in Maghreb Countries

mohamed.bessas@univ-temouchent.edu.dz

Date of submission:01/04/2025 Date of final acceptance:04/06/2025 Date of publication :juine 2025

Abstract :

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a product of the information and communication technology revolution, which has impacted all fields without exception. Interest in AI has significantly increased due to its expanding applications and techniques, which benefit human societies, but also pose threats, particularly in aiding criminals and organized crime.

In response to the alarming rise of organized crime at both national and global levels, security agencies have turned to advanced AI technologies as a powerful tool in combating these crimes. Due to the speed and accuracy of these technologies in data analysis and evidence presentation, security forces are now able to predict crimes before they occur and prevent their spread. This enhances their ability to present irrefutable evidence in court.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Organized Crime, Crime Prediction, Research and Investigation, Police Robot.

ملخص:

الذكاء الاصطناعي هو نتاج ثورة تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات التي شهدها العالم المعاصر، والتي مست كافة المجالات دون استثناء، وقد ازداد اهتمام المختصين بالذكاء الاصطناعي نظرا لتوسع استخدام تطبيقاته وتقنياته فيما هو صالح للمجتمعات الإنسانية، وفيما يهدد مصالحها بتوظيفه في التفنن في الجريمة بصفة عامة والجريمة المنظمة على وجه الخصوص .

في مواجهة التوسع المقلق للجريمة المنظمة على الصعيدين الوطني والعالمي، لجأت الأجهزة الأمنية إلى توظيف تقنيات الذكاء الاصطناعي المتطورة كسلاح فعال في مكافحتها. فبفضل سرعة ودقة هذه التقنيات في تحليل البيانات وتقديم الأدلة القاطعة، باتت الأجهزة الأمنية قادرة على التنبؤ بالجرائم قبل وقوعها والحد من انتشارها، مما يعزز من قدرتها على تقديم أدلة دامغة أمام القضاء.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الذكاء الاصطناعي، الجريمة المنظمة، التنبؤ بالجرائم، البحث والتحري، الروبوت الشرطي.

Auteurcorrespondant : Bessas Mohamed

Introduction:

Organized crime represents a serious and pressing threat to societies, undermining security, stability, and hindering development. Despite long-standing efforts to combat this scourge, the task has become increasingly complex due to the growing spread and sophistication of criminal methods.¹

At the same time, the world is witnessing rapid advancements in technology services and the use of artificial intelligence (AI) systems, which have found their way into the realm of organized crime as technology has become an integral part of modern life. However, the AI systems that criminals use have not yet been widely adopted for crime prevention and investigation in many countries, despite the potential of AI applications to enhance law enforcement efficiency, improve conviction rates, and reduce costs.

The need for AI systems is rising, as international criminals exploit advanced technological networks, the internet, and even AI itself to commit crimes and launch cyberattacks against the electronic systems of government institutions, corporations, and global organizations, especially given the increasing influence of globalization.

This has enabled criminals to commit offenses in any country without being physically present. However, the core challenge is not only the potential for crimes to be carried out using AI systems but also the inability to detect them, as the limitations of human capabilities hinder the investigation and tracing of such crimes. This highlights the necessity for updating legal frameworks to keep pace with the rapid developments in this field.²

Similar to many other countries, Algeria has begun developing AI systems to integrate them into crime-fighting strategies. The precision and quality of information provided by these systems help save time and effort while ensuring the delivery of criminal justice. However, it is crucial to distinguish between utilizing AI systems in investigations and allowing AI to independently carry out investigations and inquiries without human intervention from judicial authorities. This raises significant concerns regarding the need for legal amendments in this area.³

Experiences in various countries that have adopted AI in research, investigation, and inquiry have demonstrated that AI has helped prevent numerous serious crimes, particularly in areas such as cybersecurity attacks and fraud detection, among others that can be uncovered through the analysis of specific algorithms.

Crimes committed through such methods are often complex, as AI entities can achieve results in investigations and criminal inquiries without human intervention, leading to precise and definitive outcomes. AI can also identify criminals and refer them to judicial authorities. Furthermore, AI systems may potentially be used in trials, and even in the execution of penalties, although such a vision may require many years and legislative reforms to adapt to the rapid progress of AI systems.⁴

Nevertheless, researchers worldwide continue to work on endowing AI systems with behavioral traits such as perception, thought, movement, decision-making, and other human-like abilities. These characteristics could significantly impact the future use of AI systems in investigative and analytical operations.⁵

The central issue of this study is the inadequacy of Algerian criminal law in addressing the role of AI systems in investigating and solving crimes. Currently, the law restricts this task to human involvement, despite the fact that AI can be utilized as any other technological tool in criminal investigations. Therefore, the central research question of this study can be framed as follows:

- What are the challenges of employing AI applications to combat organized crime?

The significance of this study is amplified by the rapid advancements in AI technology and the ongoing discussions about the evolution of legal frameworks governing the role of AI systems and entities. The study will also explore the need for necessary legal amendments to keep pace with these developments.

This study employs a descriptive approach to examine the concept of AI systems and entities, alongside an analytical approach to systematically analyze the relevant legal texts. To present the study in its final analytical form, a dual structure has been adopted, focusing on the following two key elements:

Section I: The complex and evolving relationship between organized crime and AI.

Section II: The legal regulation of AI systems' use in combating organized crime.

Section I: The Complex and Evolving Relationship Between Organized Crime and Artificial Intelligence

Recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) have revolutionized many aspects of society, including the realm of organized crime. These technological advancements provide transnational criminal organizations with tools that enhance their illegal activities, such as secure communication channels, data analysis, content manipulation, information theft, and money laundering.

In response to these serious threats, law enforcement agencies must adapt and leverage the potential of AI to optimize their effectiveness in combating organized crime. Techniques such as predictive analysis, uncovering suspicious patterns, online surveillance, and managing digital evidence have become essential in these efforts. However, investigative teams face significant challenges in practice, including limited financial and human resources, a lack of technical expertise, and an inadequate legal framework.⁶

1.1 Definition of Organized Crime

Organized crime is generally defined as “a continuous criminal activity carried out by a group of individuals who collaborate to achieve illicit profits, often using violence or the threat of violence”.⁷

From this definition, several key characteristics can be identified, which include:

- **Organization:** Organized crime operates within a hierarchical structure, with clearly defined leadership roles and responsibilities.
- **Continuity:** It is an ongoing activity, posing a persistent threat to society.
- **Profit-driven:** The primary objective is to generate substantial illegal profits.
- **Violence:** Violence, or the threat of violence, is frequently used to achieve the objectives of organized crime.
- **Diversity:** Organized crime encompasses a wide range of illicit activities, including drug trafficking, money laundering, human trafficking, and terrorism.
- In the fight against organized crime, authorities face numerous challenges, including:
- **Complexity:** The intricate nature of organized crime makes it difficult to investigate and apprehend perpetrators.
- **Global Networks:** Organized crime operates across borders, making international cooperation essential but also challenging.

- **Corruption:** Law enforcement agencies may be infiltrated by individuals involved in organized crime, which hinders anti-crime efforts.
- **Technological Advancements:** Criminal organizations make use of advanced technology for communication and concealment, complicating efforts to track and capture them.

2.1 The Concept of Artificial Intelligence Systems

In recent years, the term “AI entities” has gained prominence, playing a pivotal role in investigative and analytical operations in several developed countries. This has reinforced the concept of a "Safe City," contributing to a significant reduction in crime rates in these regions. For example, the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reported a 3.3% decrease in violent crime and a 3.6% decrease in theft rates in recent years, partly attributed to the deployment of AI systems nationwide.⁸

The level of AI's development is closely tied to the frequency of its interaction; the more it is used, the better AI becomes at responding to surrounding events. This capability has been harnessed by technological systems and websites to analyze user preferences, behaviors, and tendencies, irrespective of their nature.

AI systems play a central role in investigative and analytical processes, mainly due to their accuracy and lack of human bias, which makes them especially effective in investigating certain crimes, such as theft, identity fraud, child sexual abuse online, and cyberattacks.⁹

Major global companies in the internet sector have begun utilizing AI systems in criminal investigations. For instance, in 2021, Facebook reported using AI to identify over nine million images of child pornography within just three months. Additionally, around 200 law enforcement agencies in the U.S. use AI systems to track and identify victims of human trafficking and sexual slavery.¹⁰

Thus, AI holds considerable importance in the detection and investigation of crime. However, the real concern, as some argue, lies in placing too much trust in these smart systems, which could be dangerous if there is inadequate oversight to regulate the development of such technologies. There is also an urgent need to advance the legal frameworks that govern this field, especially given AI's ability to sift through vast amounts of data in criminal investigations. This underscores the importance of defining AI systems and understanding their evolution before addressing the legal regulation of their use in investigative and analytical processes.¹¹

AI can be defined as: "The ability of digital machines and computers to perform specific tasks that mimic the operations carried out by intelligent beings, such as the ability to think or learn from past experiences or other cognitive processes." The goal of AI is to develop systems that exhibit intelligence and function similarly to humans in terms of learning and understanding.¹²

Consequently, AI systems replicate human thought and behavior across various fields and can be applied in numerous areas today, such as forensic science, investigations, criminal tracking, and even in judicial and law enforcement processes.¹³

Therefore, AI systems refer to systems and devices capable of performing tasks that are traditionally carried out by humans. They possess remarkable abilities to analyze critical data and information according to programmed algorithms, contributing to human-like qualities such as memory, prediction, and reasoning¹⁴.

The development of AI systems has progressed through various initiatives, with one of the most notable being robots designed to mimic human actions in different domains. However, these

systems differ from natural human intelligence and possess unique characteristics and features, which will be discussed further below.¹⁵

3.1 Characteristics of Artificial Intelligence Systems in the Fight Against Organized Crime

Artificial intelligence (AI) systems possess a range of characteristics that make them valuable not only in investigating and solving crimes but also in predicting their occurrence. This capability has driven many countries to adopt AI systems and robots to address complex legal challenges. Law enforcement agencies in countries such as the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, among others, have successfully integrated AI into criminal investigations. In the Arab world, Algeria has also employed AI systems in a professional manner, though these systems have not yet conducted independent investigations but have served as supportive tools. Some of the key characteristics of AI systems include:¹⁶

- **Accuracy and Speed:** AI systems deliver desired results quickly and accurately, thanks to the algorithms they use, which perform necessary operations based on clear mathematical formulas.
- **Learning and Error Avoidance:** AI systems are designed with algorithms that help them avoid repeating mistakes, based on specific programming that enables continuous improvement.
- **Ability to Apply Past Experiences to New Situations:** AI systems can efficiently apply previously acquired knowledge to new scenarios, creating an internal information bank within the AI entity using predefined algorithms.
- **Rapid Development Mimicking Human Cognition:** AI systems can evolve quickly, simulating human cognitive processes to enhance their effectiveness in a variety of situations.
- **Communication and Execution:** AI systems are capable of interacting with humans, receiving signals, and executing actions with precision and speed.

4.1 Disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence Systems

Despite the numerous advantages and characteristics of AI systems, they also present several drawbacks and limitations, which can be summarized as follows:¹⁷

- **Use of Incorrect Data:** If inaccurate data is used, it can lead to erroneous results, potentially affecting the performance of AI systems and rendering their outputs unreliable.
- **Potential Over-reliance on Technology:** The widespread use of AI could result in a scenario where machines dominate human life, limiting human development and self-learning due to excessive dependence on AI systems in various sectors.
- **Vulnerability to Hacking:** Like all technological systems, AI systems are vulnerable to cyberattacks, especially from powerful entities or nations, despite efforts to strengthen their defenses. This vulnerability stems from the continuous and significant advancements in AI technologies.¹⁸

Despite these drawbacks, the benefits of AI far outweigh the risks, which generally arise from improper use or implementation errors. However, this does not mean AI should be used indiscriminately. Instead, AI systems should be cautiously introduced in the early stages, tested repeatedly to avoid mistakes stemming from improper use¹⁹. It is also important to note that human investigators are not immune to errors, which can sometimes be even more severe than those made by AI. Furthermore, AI systems are typically well-protected from cyberattacks, making the occurrence of errors due to security breaches a rare event.²⁰

Section II: Legal Framework for the Use of Artificial Intelligence Systems in Combating Organized Crime

The investigation process begins as soon as a crime occurs, with law enforcement identifying the perpetrators, securing the tools used in the crime, collecting the suspects' fingerprints, and referring them to the public prosecutor.

In many cases, law enforcement officers must visit the crime scene to gather evidence and document their observations. If there are ambiguities or gaps in the evidence or information, it may require revisiting the crime scene, either by order of the public prosecutor or the investigating judge.²¹

However, with the advancement of AI technologies, the question arises: Do investigators still need traditional methods for crime investigations, evidence collection, and analysis? Are existing legal frameworks evolving to accommodate these developments? Or is it time to reconsider the legal texts governing criminal procedure? These questions will be explored by examining the legal challenges associated with the use of AI systems in criminal investigations and proposing possible legal solutions for incorporating them into criminal investigative practices.

1.2 Algerian Legal Framework in Addressing Organized Crime Using AI Applications

Currently, Algerian law does not contain specific provisions supporting the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, particularly in the fields of crime investigation and detection. As a result, crime investigations under the Algerian Code of Criminal Procedure (C.P.P.) must be conducted using traditional methods, as stipulated by law, under the threat of invalidation. Without legal recognition of AI technologies, they cannot be regarded as legitimate tools for the Public Prosecution or judicial police in uncovering crimes and identifying perpetrators. The use of AI in investigations could render the process void, potentially leading to the invalidation of subsequent actions.

However, it is important to clarify that this issue does not concern the use of AI systems for evidence collection or the extraction of forensic data from a crime scene, as this task is specifically assigned to the technical and scientific police²². The main concern is whether AI systems themselves can replace human investigators in tasks such as interrogating suspects and conducting investigations.

The Algerian C.P.P. does not address these technological advancements, as reflected in the following provisions:

- **Article 12/3** of the C.P.P. stipulates that the judicial police are responsible for investigating crimes outlined in the Penal Code and gathering evidence, provided that an investigation has not yet begun.
- **Article 13** mandates that, once an investigation has commenced, the judicial police must carry out the orders of the investigating authorities and fulfill their requests.
- **Article 17** states that judicial police officers are tasked with receiving complaints and reports, collecting evidence, and conducting preliminary investigations.
- **Article 18** requires judicial police officers to compile records of their actions and promptly inform the Public Prosecutor of any felonies or misdemeanors they uncover.

From these provisions, it is clear that the role of the judicial police is firmly rooted in human involvement in evidence gathering and conducting investigations, with AI not being recognized as a legitimate tool in these processes under the current legal framework.

2.2 Legal Challenges in the Use of AI for Investigation and Evidence Gathering

As society progresses and living standards improve, the complexity and sophistication of criminal activities, especially those involving modern technological tools like AI, also rise. Crimes committed through AI systems pose unique challenges that demand equally advanced tools to address them. One such challenge is cybercrime, which has distinctive characteristics that make it particularly difficult to control and investigate. Some of the key features of cybercrime include:²³

- **Ease of committing and hiding digital crimes:** Perpetrators can easily conceal their tracks, making it challenging for investigators to trace the crime.
- **High intelligence requirements:** These crimes often require specialized knowledge of technology, meaning that ordinary investigators may struggle to draw accurate conclusions without advanced technical expertise.
- **Remote commission of crimes:** Cybercrimes can be perpetrated from any location in the world. The victim may be in one country, while the perpetrator could be in an entirely different jurisdiction, complicating international cooperation and coordination.²⁴

Given these challenges, it is crucial for law enforcement to match the technological level that criminals use to commit their crimes. This may involve the use of AI systems in the investigation process to assist in tracking, analyzing, and interpreting the large volumes of data associated with these crimes. The question that arises is: Should AI systems themselves be allowed to conduct investigations and gather evidence, or should they only serve as tools to assist human investigators?²⁵

To address this issue, two potential scenarios need to be considered:

1.2.2 Using AI Systems in Criminal Investigation and Detection of Organized Crime

Digital tools and artificial intelligence systems are increasingly recognized as pivotal instruments within investigative and evidentiary frameworks. As previously noted, crimes perpetrated through advanced technologies often present significant challenges in terms of proof, necessitating the use of specialized mechanisms to establish evidence. Among these, artificial intelligence systems stand out as particularly effective. Nations such as China, the United States, and other technologically advanced countries have leveraged these systems to resolve intricate digital challenges.²⁶

These systems are notable for their capacity to arrive at investigative conclusions and collect evidence autonomously, without the need for human intervention. This autonomy enables them to produce precise outcomes, which are instrumental in identifying perpetrators with remarkable accuracy.²⁷

However, Algeria has yet to integrate these systems into its legal infrastructure. That said, the provisions within the Code of Criminal Procedure,²⁸ along with certain specific legal texts, are sufficiently expansive to accommodate the inclusion of these technologies as investigative and evidentiary tools.

In this context, judicial authorities may utilize artificial intelligence systems during the investigation and identification of criminal suspects. Nevertheless, it is not permissible to entrust the entirety of the investigative and inferential process to the system, even if it possesses the capability to carry out such tasks. Despite the existence of several laws aimed at addressing cybercrimes and electronic offenses, none specifically authorize artificial intelligence to independently conduct investigations or make inferences. The term "artificial intelligence" remains unmentioned within these legislative frameworks, and the legal discourse continues to address cybercrimes without fully incorporating artificial intelligence in its scientific and technical dimension.

2.2.2 Investigating Organized Crime Using AI Systems

The Algerian Code of Criminal Procedure does not include provisions for AI systems to conduct investigations or gather evidence independently. As noted earlier, the law anticipates human involvement in investigative tasks. The idea of AI independently conducting investigations and gathering evidence is not feasible within the current legal framework. However, AI can still serve as a tool for investigators during crime detection and evidence collection, but it cannot act as an autonomous agent responsible for the investigation itself. Should AI be used to conduct investigations independently, the process would be considered invalid, and any actions taken could be contested at any stage of the legal proceedings.²⁹

Conclusion

This study addresses the growing issue of organized crime and the role of AI systems in exacerbating these crimes, particularly within the context of the ongoing technological revolution. The relationship between AI and organized crime is complex and continuously evolving. While criminals have utilized AI to facilitate their illegal activities, it also offers law enforcement unprecedented opportunities to address the challenges of predictive crime-fighting.

The research explores the concepts surrounding AI, its features, and its limitations. Additionally, the study distinguishes between using AI systems as a tool to assist in crime investigations and the notion of AI independently conducting investigations, which is not currently envisioned under the Algerian Code of Criminal Procedure.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

- _ Amend the Algerian Code of Criminal Procedure to explicitly recognize the use of advanced technologies and AI systems in crime detection and investigation. This would integrate AI into the legal framework, allowing its use as a tool without conflicting with existing procedural laws.
- _ Introduce a legal provision permitting AI to independently conduct investigations in certain digital crimes, especially when the crime can only be identified or investigated using AI's capabilities. Such provisions should be subject to strict guidelines and oversight to ensure accountability and fairness.
- _ Encourage international cooperation by establishing agreements that facilitate the use of AI systems to combat cross-border organized crimes. This would acknowledge the global nature of cybercrimes and the necessity for coordinated efforts to tackle these challenges.

Footnotes:

¹Wajih Mohamed Suleiman, "Modern Technical Means in Crime Detection and Proving," PhD Thesis, Criminal Law Specialization, World Islamic Science University, Amman, Jordan, Academic Year 2020-2021, p. 8.

²Moula Moaz Suleiman, "Employing Artificial Intelligence Technology in Combating Corruption Crimes: The Possible and the Expected: A Descriptive Study in the Field of Penal Law," Journal of the College of Kuwaiti International Law, Kuwait, Issue 10, 2021, p. 22.

³PôleJudiciaire de la Gendarmerie Nationale Française, "The Impact of Artificial Intelligence in Judicial Investigation," Article published on June 13, 2023, Accessible at: <https://www.g.interieur.gouv.fr/pjgn/>, Last accessed on May 11, 2024, at 00:46.

⁴Moula MoazSuleiman, "Op. Cit.," p. 28.

⁵DORANGE, "4 Investigations on Generative AIs and Legal Professions: Summarized for You," Annuaire des TraducteursAssermentés de France, Article published on November 21, 2023, Accessible at: <https://www.village-justice.com/articles/enquetes-sur-les-generatives-les-metiers-droit-quels-enseignements,47604.html>, Last accessed on May 11, 2024, at 00:46.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ammar Yasser Zahir, "Employing Artificial Intelligence Technologies in Security Work: An Applied Study of Developmental Police During the Coronavirus Crisis," Journal of Security and Law, Dubai Police Academy, United Arab Emirates, Volume 28, Issue 1, 2020, p. 17 and following.

⁸Referenced in this definition, Akssa Isaad, "Updating Legislative Systems to Ensure Effective Preventive and Repressive Action in the Face of Organized Crime," Intervention at the Third National Forum on Organized Crime and its Combating Policies, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Ammar Thalji University, Laghouat, 2008, p. 2.

⁹Naveen JOSHI, "The Rise of AI in Crime Prevention and Detection," Article published on November 30, 2019, Accessible at: <https://www.allerin.com/blog/the-rise-of-ai-in-crime-prevention-and-detection>, Last accessed on May 11, 2024, at 10:06 p.m.

¹⁰Ammar Yasser Zahir, "Op. Cit.," p. 23.

¹¹Moula MoazSuleiman, "Op. Cit.," p. 26.

¹²Wajih Mohamed Suleiman, "Op. Cit.," p. 12.

¹³Moula MoazSuleiman, "Op. Cit.," p. 30.

¹⁴Reynald FLECHAUX, "One Third of Internet Traffic Polluted by Malicious Bots," Article published on April 24, 2024, Accessible at: <https://www.lemondeinformatique.fr/actualites/lire-une-faillie-zero-day-critique-exploitee-dans-les-pare-feux-ngfw-de-palo-alto-networks-93496.html>, Last accessed on May 12, 2024, at 17:57.

¹⁵Wajih Mohamed Suleiman, "Op. Cit.," p. 17.

¹⁶Moula Moaz Suleiman, "Op. Cit.," p. 31.

¹⁷Yasmine Belassel Bent Nabi, Hussein Amrouch, "Artificial Intelligence and its Role in Achieving Sustainable Development," *Journal of Legal and Economic Studies*, University Center of Brika, Batna, Algeria, Volume 5, Issue 1, 2022, p. 1157.

¹⁸Milad Wazzan, "Machine Learning and Data Science: Fundamentals, Concepts, Algorithms, and Tools," Translated by: Alaa Taima, 1st Edition, Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Al-Qadisiyyah, Iraq, 2022, p. 15.

¹⁹Achraf Fathi Khalil Al-Rai, "Investigation and Evidence Collection in Crimes through Artificial Intelligence Systems," *Journal of the University of Jordan for Legal Studies*, Jordan, Volume 4, Issue 20, 2023, p. 135.

²⁰Faten Sobh, "Artificial Intelligence to Solve Environmental Challenges," Article published on October 7, 2018, Available on Al-Bayan's webpage, accessible at: <http://www-albayan-ae.cdn.ampproject.org>, Last accessed on May 15, 2024, at 09:42.

²¹Walid Abdel Latif, "Is Artificial Intelligence a Threat to Humanity?" Article published on April 2, 2019, Available on Al-Qabas Online, accessible at: alqabas.com/article, Last accessed on May 15, 2024, at 07:45.

²²Rahma Allah Habbou, "Competent Authorities for Conducting Investigations in Iraqi Law," *Journal of Al-Maarif University College*, Baghdad, Iraq, Issue 7, 2018, p. 454.

²³Order No. 66-155 of June 8, 1966, Concerning the Penal Procedure Code, amended and supplemented, J.R. Issue 48, published on June 10, 1966.

²⁴This refers to various advanced devices using Artificial Intelligence applications, found in laboratories of the National Institute of Criminal Science and Forensic Evidence of the National Gendarmerie in Bouchaoui (Algiers), for extracting scientific evidence. For further details, refer to: Houria Souiki, Mohamed Bessas, "Criminal Evidence with Scientific Proofs in Algerian Law," 1st Edition, Legal Book Publishing, Ibn Nadeem for Publishing and Distribution, Boumerdes, 2023, p. 63.

²⁵Mohammad, Moufak, "Integrating Artificial Intelligence in Trials," Article published on March 2, 2020, Accessible at: <https://bit.ly/3tbTqc2>, Last accessed on May 15, 2024, at 19:49.

²⁶Mahmoud Salma Abdel-Moneim Al-Charif, "The Legal Nature of Crime Prediction Using Artificial Intelligence and Its Legitimacy," *Arab Journal of Criminal Evidence and Forensic Sciences*, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Saudi Arabia, Volume 3, Issue 2, 2021, p. 349.

²⁷"Artificial Intelligence Assists US Police During Interviews with Refugees," Article published on May 8, 2024, on Al-Sharq Al-Awsat page, Available at: <https://aawsat.com/%D9%8A%D9%88%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%>, Last accessed on May 15, 2024, at 22:00.

²⁸The Algerian legislator issued several legal texts in line with technological development, including: Law No. 18-07 of June 10, 2018, Concerning the Protection of Natural Persons in the Processing of Personal Data, J.R. Issue 34, published on June 10, 2018.

²⁹Law No. 09-04 signed on August 5, 2009, Containing the Special Rules for Preventing and Combating Crimes Related to Information and Communication Technologies, J.R. Issue 47, published on August 16, 2009.

Bibliography:

A- Books

1. Houria Souiki, Mohamed Bessas, Criminal Evidence with Scientific Proofs in Algerian Law, 1st Edition, Legal Book Publishing, Ibn Nadeem for Publishing and Distribution, Boumerdes; 2023.
2. Milad Wazzan, Machine Learning and Data Science: Fundamentals, Concepts, Algorithms, and Tools, Translated by Alaa Taima, 1st Edition, Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Al-Qadisiyyah, Iraq; 2022.

B- Theses

1. Wajih Mohamed Suleiman, Modern Technical Means in Crime Detection and Proving, PhD Thesis, Criminal Law Specialization, World Islamic Science University, Amman, Jordan; 2021.

C- Newspaper Articles

1. Moula Moaz Suleiman, Employing Artificial Intelligence Technology in Combating Corruption Crimes: The Possible and the Expected: A Descriptive Study in the Field of Penal Law, Journal of the College of Kuwaiti International Law, Kuwait, Issue 10; 2021.
2. Reynald Flechaux, One Third of Internet Traffic Polluted by Malicious Bots, Article published on April 24, 2024, accessible at: <https://www.lemondeinformatique.fr/actualites/lire-une-faille-zero-day-critique-exploitee-dans-les-pare-feux-ngfw-de-palo-alto-networks-93496.html> (consulted on 12/05/2024).
3. Naveen Joshi, The Rise of AI in Crime Prevention and Detection, Article published on November 30, 2019, accessible at: <https://www.allerin.com/blog/the-rise-of-ai-in-crime-prevention-and-detection> (consulted on 11/05/2024).
4. Faten Sobh, Artificial Intelligence to Solve Environmental Challenges, Article published on October 7, 2018, available on Al-Bayan's webpage, accessible at: <http://www-albayan-ae.cdn.ampproject.org> (consulted on 15/05/2024).
5. Walid Abdel Latif, Is Artificial Intelligence a Threat to Humanity?, Article published on April 2, 2019, available on Al-Qabas Online, accessible at: alqabas.com/article (consulted on 15/05/2024).
6. Artificial Intelligence Assists US Police During Interviews with Refugees, Article published on May 8, 2024, on Al-Sharq Al-Awsat page, available at: <https://aawsat.com/%D9%8A%D9%88%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%A7%D9%8> (consulted on 15/05/2024).

D- Seminar Papers

1. Akssa Isaad, Updating Legislative Systems to Ensure Effective Preventive and Repressive Action in the Face of Organized Crime, Intervention at the Third National Forum on Organized Crime and its Combating Policies, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Ammar Thalji University, Laghouat; 2008.
2. Mohammad, Moufak, Integrating Artificial Intelligence in Trials, Article published on March 2, 2020, accessible at: <https://bit.ly/3tbTqc2> (consulted on 15/05/2024).

C- Websites

1. PôleJudiciaire de la Gendarmerie Nationale Française, The Impact of Artificial Intelligence in Judicial Investigation, Article published on June 13, 2023, accessible at: <https://www.g.interieur.gouv.fr/pjgn/> (consulted on 11/05/2024).
2. DORANGE, 4 Investigations on Generative AIs and Legal Professions: Summarized for You, Annuaire des TraducteursAssermentés de France, Article published on November 21, 2023, accessible at: <https://www.village-justice.com/articles/enquetes-sur-les-generatives-les-metiers-droit-quels-enseignements,47604.html> (consulted on 11/05/2024).
3. The Algerian legislator issued several legal texts in line with technological development, including: Law No. 18-07 of June 10, 2018, Concerning the Protection of Natural Persons in the Processing of Personal Data, J.R. Issue 34, published on June 10, 2018.
4. Law No. 09-04 signed on August 5, 2009, Containing the Special Rules for Preventing and Combating Crimes Related to Information and Communication Technologies, J.R. Issue 47, published on August 16, 2009.