

Immunization of juveniles from cybercrimeBetween legal deterrence and technological solution.

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Abstract:

Electronic sexual exploitation, which is a new form of crime involving persons in general and children in particular; the digital environment has become one of the main factors for crimes against children, given its easy access and, in turn, the easy use of different technological means by the child and the lack of control in the process; it allows them to access the various sites that are victimized as a result of their emplacement and the electronic placement of children by a commercially exploited and porn. The phenomenon of cybercrime is one of the most serious crimes emerging in the child world as a result of lack of social responsibility, which calls for the urgent need to develop an integrated and comprehensive strategy based on the principle of partnership in combating cybercrime in general, and to urge that information technologies be used responsibly.

key words: child; electronic environment; child exploitation; control measures and forms.

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Introduction:

Children are segments of society with rights enjoyed by other members of society, so the State and society have the responsibility to provide protection that extends to children from the early stages of their lives until they are reached.

However, in times of hurricanes and masculinity, we have spread all kinds of electronic devices in our homes, and regrettably, we have left many of them in the hands of our children of both sexes to entertain oneself and one who has been found to be unaware of their true, psychological and social risks and their often negative impact on the positive, and we forget that there is another world that works to change the mentality of this event without our knowledge of luck.

Yes, there are positives when properly used, but today 's problem is the penetration that the enemies of the nation seek to eliminate the identity of the Muslim Arab child, to use his or her innocence by playing games and to introduce many things that the child does not understand, and he does not know that he or she has temptations away from parental surveillance from here, which should limit the use of the Internet.

In the face of the gravity of this situation, the entire world 's nations are called upon to consider reviewing their criminal policies in general. By creating plans and methods that respond to and develop crime associated with technological progress, these States are no longer renewing the creation of new means of dealing with each other in the context of tracking and accompanying criminals wherever they are resolved and removed, and finding a new framework for fruitful cooperation in this area, especially since traditional international cooperation has become overwhelmed by the complexity of the proceedings and slow implementation.

So to what extent can a criminal policy be adopted to combat the phenomenon of criminality, and what mechanisms are in place to implement such a policy, whether such mechanisms reduce the risks of crime before it occurs or address its effects after it occurs?

SECTION I :The case of Internet pornography and legal immunity.

Electronic pornography is one of the most important crimes influencing persons and communities, as they have a material and moral impact on the victims, their values or symptoms, as well as the negative impact on society if they do not address this dilemma legally and protectively, the legislators -- both at the national and international levels -- in our time stand on such abuses and crimes, with a view to addressing and putting together a range of rules and disciplines in a deterrent attempt to determinate.

As other legislators, the Algerian legislator has taken this approach and is aimed at achieving a goal or objectives that will help protect both its citizens, its nationals and its community. The development of a arsenal of laws, most of which

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are in the power of combating cybercrime in general and child pornography in particular.(Abdel, 2006, p. 134)

Despite the seriousness of the problem, the world ' s efforts to address it are still substandard, as the report of the Human Rights Council at its twelfth session entitled " Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, social and cultural rights, including the right to development " , stated that, while a number of national laws contain provisions penalizing child pornography on the Internet, some States do not have specific laws on child pornography, noting that there are obstacles to international efforts to identify victims and to ensure their full protection.

First Requirement: concept of cybercrime

As to the definition of cybercrime, it may be based on the previous definition, taking into account the nature of the offence committed, and considering that the electronic means - here - is only a means of delivering, disseminating, exchanging, stockpiling or similar acts related to the subject of the offence (either acts or pornography) and thus the electronic offence may be defined as: any act - or omission (including responsibility for the purpose of pronouncing offences or of publicizing such activities as advertising).

We find many factors conducive to sexual exploitation of children, including:

1. Factors of political instability in any country, particularly in the context of events particularly occurring in our Arab world, are certainly causing internal disturbances and may result in civil wars, resulting in security instability, resulting in a significant increase in the commission of crimes, including crimes of sexual exploitation of children, and in general sexual trade, such as the sale of women and children.(Ahmad Muhammad al-Louzi, 2015, p. 56)

2. Social factors: The absence of the role of the family in protecting children and juveniles in general is due to widespread disintegration in some families, lack of family cohesion and control of children to provide protection, care and protection against delinquency.

3. Economic factors from poverty and unemployment lead to children ' s delinquency in seeking money to meet their needs and millions of children in our Arab world suffer from poverty, need, hunger, displacement and disease, especially in poor countries, resulting in their sexual exploitation by widespread delinquency and prostitution networks.

4. Legislative factors: Insufficient laws dealing with sexual assaults against children, particularly those relating to the Internet, cybercrime is a new crime in our Arab world that has not been addressed in all its aspects by legislators and there is still a significant shortage of legislators in the Arab world, given the recent occurrence of such crimes.

Second Requirement: international positions on the issue

Addressing crimes of sexual exploitation of children online, in addition to being a global issue, is more serious, given the alarming data and statistics produced by stakeholders.

Paragraph1 :Position of the legislator in the United States of America

The American legislator addressed child pornography via the Internet for the seriousness of children. In 1996, it passed the American Communications Ethics Act, which criminalized the transfer of child pornography via the Internet, such as sexual photography or sexual activity visibility, and prohibited Internet-based frustrations. It has even broadened the concept of child pornography, where the child pornography has been defined as " every visual film " , containing a photograph, film, video, painting, computer sketch or a computer image produced by electronic, mechanical or other means for any direct sexual behaviour if:(Al-Fawai, 2003, p. 67)

1. His production was based on the use of a child in a direct sexual situation.

2. This footage seemed like there was a kid in a direct sexual situation.

- Three. This was made or amended to show a child in a direct sexual situation.

4. An advertisement, distribution or propaganda for a photography, suggesting that it involves a child in a direct sexual situation.

The law punishes at least 15 years ' imprisonment for anyone who produces or distributes child pornography, 5 years ' imprisonment for those who possess such images, and the legislator has increased the penalty and made it life imprisonment for those who engage in sexual exploitation of children.

Given the risk of online targeting of children and their conversion to slaves serving the interests of groups specializing in facilitating the dissemination of pornography on the Internet, the FBI organized in the United States a regional conference entitled Project Safe Childhood on 6 December 2006, participants stressed that child abuse had become a global issue, requiring a strong reaction, to protect children from exposure to psychological and physical abuse, such as online practices.(Arab, 2006, p. 98)

The American University of New York, in studies entitled Child Pornography On The Internet, also found the idea of protecting children from sexual exploitation with the spread of computers in schools and homes, with the United States promulgating the first law to criminalize and protect children from pornography in 1978 and, in 1988, a law on the protection and rescue of children from sexual exploitation in all its forms.

In a study entitled " Online Sexual Exploitation Of Children or Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet " , the International Center for Missing and Exploitation of Children in Virginia, United States, revealed that chat rooms are the first child victims of sexual exploitation, contain more than 80 million

child pornography images, 82% of sexual offences on the Internet against minors and at least 1.8 million children in the West are victims of the global sex trade.

Paragraph 2 :Algerian position on crimes of exploitation of children via the Internet.

The issue of child abuse has become a problem for the entire world in the light of the growing numbers of addicts and paedophiles and the ease of impact on them, so that there is a new, dirty trade on the Internet and has dedicated promotion sites for that crime and Algeria, as States have suffered from those pests that stalk children from each side.(Melika, 2009, p. 13)

Algeria seeks to develop specific and clear rules for the protection of children on the Internet through the development of a legal and legislative framework as provided for in international conventions, namely, the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Algeria thus provides protection for online events through targeted legislative texts, including legal materials dealing with child protection on the Internet.(sylvie, 2006, p. 354)

Article 333 bis 1: Anyone who, by any means, completes a minor who engages in specified sexual activities, whether real or not, or photographs of the minor for essentially sexual purposes, produces, distributes, disseminates, promotes, imports, offers, sells or acquires pornographic material shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of 5 (five) to 10 (10) years and a fine of 500.000 (d) to 1.

In the event of conviction, the judicial authority shall order the confiscation of the means used to commit the crime and the funds obtained illegally, taking into account the rights of others.

Article 342: The rate of inciting, encouraging or facilitating a minor who has not completed the age of 18 (18) years for depravity or moral corruption, even in an accidental manner, shall be punishable by 5 to 10 years ' imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 dj to 100,000 dg.

Attempt to commit the offence set forth in this article shall be punishable by the penalties prescribed for the full offence.

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed by law, the same penalty shall be imposed on:

.1The computer, Internet, information networks or mobile drawings have been used to prepare, maintain, process, offer, print, publish or promote pornographic activities or acts related to inciting or exploiting children in prostitution and pornography, celebrity or sale.

.2The use of computer, Internet, information networks or mobile charges to incite children to delinquency, to use them to commit a crime or to carry out unlawful or immoral activities or acts, even if the offence does not occur.

The repeated attacks against children in Algeria over the past few years, as well as the delays in the adjudication of many cases of abduction, rape and killing of children, have led Algeria to the late ranking of the report of the United Nations Children ' s Rights Network, where the indicators of the report rely on States ' compliance with international standards in enabling children to access justice, in accordance with treaties ratified by States, and the United Nations Guidelines in this framework, but do not measure the level of child protection.(Abdel, 2006, p. 125)

The United Nations Children ' s Rights International Network has ranked Algeria in late rank, among the States included in its report on access to justice for children, where it ranks 169 worldwide and 11 Arabs. The report has titled rights, remedies and representation, and addresses whether children can bring cases when their rights are violated, the legal tools available to them, practical considerations of legal action and the obligation of States to apply international law in the field of children ' s rights in domestic courts.

The report was issued by the States of Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia, and by the Arab States, respectively, 83, 105 and 108 globally. Western European States were at the forefront of the list, while countries with the worst indicators were those governed by authoritarian regimes or undeveloped legal systems, which naturally did not provide effective means of protecting the rights of the child.

However, it is good that in this regard, the Algerian Network for the Defence of Children ' s Rights, Ndia, launched an online website dedicated to reducing the dangers of the web on the Algerian child, which has become the result of the large spread of Internet cafes of the largest marines, despite the dangers of pornography and the possible enlistment, as well as the stereotyping of suspicious websites, and the need to watch out on the Internet.

Overall, in the Arab States, although there are no documented statistics on child victims of online sexual abuse and abuse of technology, there are still minor cases that do not amount to the phenomenon, particularly in States that have been alerted to its gravity for years, and have developed programmes and legislation that protect and preserve the innocence of children and protect them from the legacy of modern technology.(Al-Fawai, 2003, p. 128)

Paragraph 3 :Internet Watch Foundation position

Facebook, Google, Microsoft, Twitter and Yahoo companies have agreed to adopt a system to restrict and prevent the dissemination of child sexual exploitation images on their sites. The project aims to combat the dissemination of

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child pornography on websites, drawing on a system that allows the identification and discontinuation of child sexual images.

The British-based institution indicated in a statement that the new system that companies intend to adopt is based on a " numerical mark " on sexual assault images, and by analysing this mark, the sites will find inappropriate images, which will allow these sites to liquidate and block unwanted pornographic content and thus contribute to combating the sexual exploitation of children.

Suzy Hargraves, Executive Chairman of the Internet Surveillance Foundation, said that the new system could change the rules of the game and strengthen methods to combat sexual abuse against children on the Internet really effectively, meaning that the system would enable victims to be identified and removed more quickly, thus preventing child sexual abuse on the Internet.

Third Requirement: Protection of juveniles in international instruments.

Article III of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by all States of the world except the United States of America and Somalia, provides for the obligation of States parties to take appropriate legislative and administrative measures to ensure the protection of children. Article 19 of the Convention also provides for the obligation of States to protect children from all forms of violence, damage, physical abuse and abuse, including sexual abuse, child prostitution and child pornography, and article III of the Protocol obliges Member States to cover the crime of production, distribution, publication, possession, possession, sale and sale of children.(Melika, 2009, p. 129)

Paragraph1 :Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

It must be emphasized that the International Convention on the Rights of the Child is not legal material, rigid and clear, together with one another, but an integrated approach and cannot be separated from its sister, all of them equally important, all of which seek to provide adequate protection for the child, in various areas, and thus the neglect of one of them is neglect of the Convention as a whole, and is thus a form of violence.

This Optional Protocol prevents such acts as it refers to in article 1 which states that " States Parties shall prohibit the sale, prostitution and use of children in pornography " , and article 2 which defines for the first time " sale of children " , adopted by the International Group stating that " the sale of children is a procedure or treatment whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another place for a price or compensation " . The Protocol stressed that such measures should be incorporated into national legislation in accordance with

article 3, with the obligation to punish perpetrators by taking appropriate action commensurate with the gravity of the act the author was capable of extradition.(Ahmad Muhammad al-Louzi, 2015, p. 137)

Paragraph 2 :European Convention on Informatic Crime.

At the European level, in 1996, the European Union launched a communication paper on illegal and harmful content, together with a so-called green paper to protect minors and human honour from illegal content and sexual exploitation through the Internet, which did not stop at this point, but emphasized the need to combat child pornography on the Internet, which in turn was the subject of the International Meeting of Interpol Experts in France 1991.

The European Convention has created a relatively new division, which includes four major groups of computer and Internet crime, and what we are interested in in this article is the range of crimes targeted at persons:

Two major communities include:

A. Non-national crimes against persons and including

1. Computer Murder.
2. The death of computer-related negligence crimes
3. Suicide incitement
4. The intentional incitement of online killing
5. Harassment and harassment through automated means of communication.
6. Threat through automated means of communication
7. The deliberate occurrence of emotional harm or emotional damage through technical means.
8. Prosecuting through technical means, embezzling or accessing personal data, e-mail bombs, unwanted or unwanted e-mail pumping activities, transmission of misinformation or false information and personal abuse of the unauthorized access computer. ...

B. Sexual Offences:

1. Inciting minors to unlawful sexual activities
2. Corruption of minors with sexual activities through electronic means
3. Absolute or attempt to lure minors into illegal sexual activity(Ahmad Muhammad al-Louzi, 2015, p. 132)

Article 09 of the Council of Europe Convention on Electronic Crime defines the term " child pornography " as " any pornographic material visually conceived as a minor who engages in severe sexual behaviour " , and paragraph 03 of the same article " minors " as: " Every person under 18 years of age. " The term " gross sexual behaviour " includes both images showing children who engage in sexual activities with other or adult children - defined as severe pornography - as well as tempting images of naked minors focusing on their sexual organs - light pornography. The images of a person who appears to be a minor who conducts a transcendent sexual behaviour fall within the framework of exploited

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pornography, in accordance with article 2/9 of the Convention on Electronic Crime. In the same article, paragraph (c), " Real images " of a minor who conducts a transcendant sexual behaviour within child pornography, means realistic images that are produced by various means of camouflage and information techniques that replace adult images with images of children, although these images are artificially behind the same location and impact on scenes as if they were true images.

Paragraph3 :Arab Convention against Technical Information Crimes.(Arab, 2006, p. 152)

African States have endeavoured to protect children from being trafficked for pornography through the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (art. 27), calling upon States to take all appropriate measures to prevent such practices. In the case of the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technical Crimes, article 12 provides as follows:

1. Production, supply, distribution, provision, publication, purchase, sale or import of pornographic or puzzled materials through information technology.
2. The penalty shall be increased for offences relating to the pornography of children and minors.

The emphasis in paragraph (02) of this article includes the possession of child pornography, minors or lively materials for children, limited to information technology or storage mediator, and article 13: other offences associated with pornography, gambling and sexual exploitation.

SECTIONII :International Criminal Court.

The Statute of the International Criminal Court of 17 July 1998 considered that the trafficking and sexual exploitation of children was a punishable offence in humanity. ILO Convention 182 of the Worst Forms of Child Labour of 1999 addressed the sale, trafficking, child prostitution and child pornography. Additional protocol to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which is prevention, suppression and punishment of every person who traffics in women and children.

First Requirement: Appropriate strategies for raising awareness of juveniles before exploitation.

Child protection as a family and community responsibility is no longer limited to the mere provision of food, clothing and housing, health and physical services, the prevention of damage and physical abuse, but rather a preventive process, psychological, moral, moral and humanitarian immunization, first of all, after a global complaint has become a shining human society as a whole, and it has become one of the most difficult issues that need a strategy and community culture to succeed.

Paragraph1 :Family oversight as a preventive strategy.

In view of the proliferation of Internet porn sites and sites that facilitate the exploitation of children, some parents have increased computer surveillance in the home and identified options for children on the computer through the use of specialized programmes that need technicians to download them.

The breach of sites is now easier because of the availability of sites that go beyond Brussels and allow access to encrypted sites by the insurer or through the entry of space sites that are considered to be a bridge for access to blocked sites.

However, parents can monitor children 's sites through easy steps, which helps them to raise awareness, mentor and prevent them from entering those sites later, especially by slapping them or talking to strangers in unethical matters, threatening their behaviour and threatening their educational future, as a result of neglecting their studies and preoccupation with thinking in the non-seasy virtual world.(Ahmad Muhammad al-Louzi, 2015, p. 148)

Parents must check the location to determine whether the location is appropriate for the age of the child. Parents must be cautious in the event that strangers attempt to communicate with their children via the network, a joint and permanent exchange of experiences between parents and children with regard to their methods of use, to identify unsafe websites by ensuring the safety of electronic sites such as the Trend Protect and the security of electronic pages and to provide special warnings about infected sites or those working on the dissemination of malware. The use of Web site title candidates that provide technical safety solutions, such as the Trend Micro Internet Security Programme 2009m, is a candidate for website addresses that avoid access to sites with inappropriate content.

Paragraph 2 :Use of control methods

There are many programmes that can be downloaded and a part free of charge that enable us to know the locations that boys enter, what they write on the keyboard, and we can block certain sites and determine the time allowed to use the Internet.

1. Screenshot Keylogger: This programme is a major registrant. He's valuable to parents who want to monitor children's computer use.

2. Child Control 2012: a control programme that allows you to set a specific time for computer work for your children or the use of the Internet, and also enables the closure or filter of unwanted Internet content. As you can watch and figure out everything that happened on your computer and when. The website of the National Campaign for Internet Security can also be used at www.e-aman.com. Remember that the best protection is morally immunizing boys, by relying on honesty, honesty, respect and continuous contact with parents, because all electronic means of protection are penetrated. Keep an eye on the time you spend as parents in using the phone (Whatsapp), knowledge and social networking sites, or following up on the series and programmes, because you are a model for your children.(Abdel, 2006, p. 159)

Second Requirement: Parents ' mission to provide oversight is

a. Rules and prioritization:

1. We have to set time to use the computer.
2. Assist boys in prioritizing school, family and social duties first and then spend some time using means of communication and communication.
3. Inventory of Internet connection with one computer in the house is in the living room, away from the boys' bedrooms.
4. Stay as far away from boys ' cell phones on the Internet as possible, as control becomes much more difficult.
5. It's good to have a contract with boys between 12 and 16 years of age about how they use the Internet, and how they use communications.

b. Oversight and correlation: It is important that we teach our children to discover beyond the picture by asking the following questions: who manufactures and disseminates this momentum from the images, information and stories they receive daily? Why? Because it is obvious for all of us that the child is not left alone in everyday life, so let alone in front of a screen that does not constitute a safe or reliable environment?

c. Outreach and outreach: warning boys to remove or even open any facility from an anonymous e-mail.

1. Warning boys to enter into any competitions or questionnaires or participate in any location without reference to parents.
2. Warning children to give any special information, photographs or passwords to anyone outside their family.

Three. Boys must know that when they talk to other people on the Internet, they can be hurt and they often don't reveal their true personalities.

4. Raise children ' s awareness that the world of the Internet is a fictitious and fictitious world.(Abdel, 2006, p. 169)

Third Requirement: technological solution

We'll take a look at some technical ways to control the time the child spends on the computer and identify specific programs or games to use, as well as identify how to control the Internet, to fuse sites and to close the damage from them.(Ahmad Muhammad al-Louzi, 2015, p. 186)

1. Control of the use of children for Windows 7.

Through the application of certain procedures to Windows 7, control the time of child use of the computer and identify the programmes and games it uses, through these steps:

2. Establishment of a children' s account through which Compted'utilisateur is used.
3. The device was used asadministrateur, then open the list of Démarrer and then write with the search box Contrôle parental.
4. Contrôle will be opened parental pressure on parental controle

5. Then press the account through which the child uses the computer.

6. Activate Sur, appliquerréglageactuel and then control time, games or programmes as follows:

To determine the time used, press Délais and then determine the number of hours used each day.

To determine the games the child is allowed to use, press Des jeux, you can close all the games or identify certain games.

If you want to restrict the use of specific programmes, press Autoriseretbloquer des programmesspécifiques and then identify programmes available to the child.

Despite all these features available on Windows 7 to control the computer, it lacks Internet control, so different ways of controlling the navigation of sites by the child must be used as follows:2. Parents control on the Internet through the online browser through Google chrome can by stabilizing one of these additions and blocking harmful Internet sites, including a list of free additions available to the Google Cromwebfilter Pro - Control App Blocks- Minuscule Filter-Site Blocker-Parental

Internet control through Firefox, and this is another list of users of the Fairfox Cannon to block harmful sites and safely over the Internet Blocks- Foxfilter-Anti-Porn Pro-Leechblock-(Melika, 2009, p. 176)

Conclusion:

The Internet has not only opened the world ' s doors before us, but it has already opened our doors and our homes to the world, and the hackers and viruses have been telling us so far, but the most dangerous of these programming threats are for our children, apart from the perverted sites that ruin their morals, there is the danger inherent in the chambers of dialogue and conversation, which the event does not see or know who speaks to the other side.

It may be difficult to question the importance of efforts to combat cybercrime in all its forms, and it is also difficult to underestimate the importance of existing laws in this area, or to manage backwards the fact that international protocols, the European Convention on Informatic Crime, the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technical Crimes and the African Union Convention on the Field of cybersecurity and the protection of personal data will also condemn and inform the perpetrators of all dimensions of this crime, but also of the complexity of the conventions and of treaties.

Needless to say, effective strategic government plans must be put in place, capable of keeping pace with technical developments, able to control their paths within society, and we will not forget to give the awareness side a key role in sieging cybercrime, strengthening and immunizing society from this criminal thinking that requires a real culture and awareness of its risks.

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States should encourage the development of laws and implement measures to effectively protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation on the Internet

States should cooperate in the ongoing development of resources, techniques and training to assist in the application of law and combat sexual exploitation of children online. Work should also be done with Internet service providers and non-governmental organizations to develop ways in which they could assist in implementing laws against sexual exploitation of children on the Internet.

Finally, States should promote cooperation in the development of appropriate strategies for raising public awareness in this regard, as well as ongoing evaluation of control programmes and legal means.

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