The Use of Digital Technology in Detecting Corruption: Electronic Surveillance and Infiltration as a Model

Nedjet ZAAZOUA *
Laboratory of Markets, Employment, Legislation, and
Simulation in the Maghreb Countries
Belhadj Bouchaib University, Ain Temouchent, Algeria
Nedjet.zaazoua@univ-temouchent.edu.dz

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Abstract: Nowadays, digital technology serves as an effective instrument not only in managing public utilities but also in detecting manifestations of corruption. In this regard, Innovative digital mechanisms have emerged to track transactions and detect various.

Among the methods introduced by the Algerian legislature in investigation and search into corruption crimes are electronic surveillance and infiltration under the Code of Criminal Procedure. These techniques have been granted to qualified personnel authorized to conduct investigation and search, with the development of effective methods to combat certain crimes characterized by their peril and complexity, specifically enumerated in Article 114 of the C.C.P.

Keywords: Electronic Surveillance; Infiltration; Undercover Operations; Judicial Police; Investigation and Search; Electronic Media.

***Corresponding author: Nedjet ZAAZOUA**

Introduction:

Corruption is one of the oldest phenomena, as its existence was related to the presence of political systems. It is not limited to a specific category but encompasses all societies without exception, from various political, economic, and social aspects. Thus, since corruption crimes are an international comprehensive phenomenon covering multiple fields, recognizing neither temporal nor spatial boundaries, and given the harmful and destructive negative effects resulting from them, the international community has adopted collective action to find the optimal approach aimed at controlling this imminent danger, both nationally and internationally.

This has led to the conclusion of numerous international conventions to combat these crimes broadly, with a specific focus on corruption, the most important of which are: the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000[1] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003[22]. These two conventions adopted special methods for the investigation of crimes in accordance of Articles 20 and 25.

This refers to the technical procedures used by judicial police under direct supervision and control, aimed at investigating and searching into serious crimes, collecting evidence, and detecting the perpetrators without the knowledge or consent of the individuals involved.

Within the framework of modernizing the legal system and addressing the inadequacy of the Penal Code, Algeria adopted a special law concerning the prevention and combating of corruption[3], incorporating new methods for investigating and searching into corruption crimes that keep pace with their evolution. The previously unknown methods essentially permit the use of electronic surveillance and infiltration in accordance with Article 56 of the Law on Prevention and Combating Corruption. This was succeeded by a significant amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure, which established two comprehensive chapters dedicated to electronic surveillance methods, along with a fifth chapter entitled “Infiltration”.

To examine this issue, we present the following problem:

What is the effectiveness of digital technology in anti-corruption, and what are the limits set by the legislature in Algeria regarding the methods of electronic surveillance and infiltration in investigation and search?

To answer this problem, the study adopted an analytical methodology by analyzing the content of legal texts related to surveillance and infiltration, and the procedures followed to implement this method, both objective and procedural, as per Law 06-01[3] dated February 20, 2006, regarding the prevention and anti-corruption.

Therefore, we divided our research into two topics:

[1]Algeria ratified it by Presidential Decree No. 02-55 dated February 5, 2002, containing ratification with reservation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Official Journal No. 3 dated February 10, 2002.
[2]Algeria ratified it by Presidential Decree No. 04-128 dated April 19, 2004, containing ratification with reservation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Official Journal 25- 25/04/2004.
[3]Law 06-01 dated February 20, 2006, regarding the prevention and anti-corruption.

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First Topic: Objective Rules of Electronic Surveillance.

Second Topic: Infiltration as a Method of Investigation and Search.

I. Objective Rules of Electronic Surveillance

The technological revolution has a significant contribution in the emergence of new forms of organized crime, making the use of modern scientific means necessary in order to keep pace with development and mitigate the criminal phenomenon.

This is what the Algerian legislature provided in Article 56 of Law 06-01 regarding the anti-corruption[4].

As well as Articles 114 to 119 of the Code of Criminal Procedure[5], containing provisions related to the interception of correspondence, recording of sounds, and capturing of images.

Therefore, we will address the nature of electronic surveillance, and the procedural controls for electronic surveillance.

First Section: The Nature of Electronic Surveillance

Electronic surveillance refers to monitoring different communication means among offenders to detect their activities. This procedure is considered one of the oldest technologies developed in the field of evidence collection.

The use ofelectronic surveillance has sparked significant debate among jurists, as it requires balancing the individual's right to privacy with the state's right to impose punishment[6].

This requirement will be divided into two sections: the first will define electronic surveillance, and the second will address its various forms.

First Subsection: Definition of Electronic Surveillance:

Jurisprudence has differed in defining electronic surveillance. One jurisprudential approach, led by Dr. "Yasser Al-Amir Farouk," defined electronic surveillance as the intentional eavesdropping and recording of private conversations, whether direct or indirect, whether exchanged face-to-face or through wired and wireless communication means.

According to another definition, electronic surveillance involves both eavesdropping on conversations and recording them with devices. It is sufficient to conduct these two operations - eavesdropping or recording - for electronic surveillance to exist[7].

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[4]Law 06-01 dated 20-02-2006 regarding the prevention and combating of corruption, Official Journal No. 14, amended and supplemented by Law No. 11-15 dated August 2, 2011, Official Journal No. 44.

[5]Law 25-14 dated August 3, 2025, containing the Code of Criminal Procedure, Official Journal. No. 54 issued on August 13, 2025, p. 07.

[6]Youssef Daoud Korkertous, Organized Crime, 1st ed., International Scientific House and Culture House for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan, 2001, p. 131.

[7]Yasser Al-Amir Farouk, Monitoring Private Conversations in Criminal Procedures, 1st ed., International Scientific House and Culture House for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, 2001, p. 139.

Professor Samir Al-Amin defines electronic surveillance as the act of recording conversations using devices. Surveillance can occur through either eavesdropping or recording, with the latter involving listening to and transcribing the content into a report[8].

Most legislations, including American law, define electronic surveillance. According to Title III of the American Federal Law of 1968, it is described as 'Interception,' referring to the auditory acquisition of the contents of any wire or device used to record communications as intended by the law[9].

The Algerian legislature did not define electronic surveillance in Order 06-01 related to the anti-corruption law, but merely stipulated it in Article 56 of the same law under the title of special investigative methods[10]. In contrast, the Code of Criminal Procedure includes a complete chapter on electronic surveillance procedures, Chapter Four, titled "On Interception of Correspondence, Recording of Sounds, and Capturing of Images."

Consequently, this method is subject to dual procedural rules: the first is mentioned in the anti-corruption law, and the second is governed by the general provisions stipulated in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Thus, electronic surveillance is a procedural act performed through eavesdropping or recording using designated devices that need only be technically valid, in order to access intangible evidence that enables us to uncover the truth in the crime.

After defining electronic surveillance, we will address its various forms in the following section.

Second Subsection: Forms of Electronic Surveillance:

As we previously mentioned, the Algerian legislature did not define electronic surveillance, but only mentioned its forms, as stated in the Code of Criminal Procedure. The forms of electronic surveillance include: interception of correspondence, recording of sounds, and capturing of images.

a) Interception of Correspondence

Interception of correspondence is defined as the secret and continuous tracking of the suspect prior and after committing the crime, then arresting him in the act.

[8]Samir Al-Amin, Phone Monitoring and Audio-Visual Recordings, 3rd ed., Golden Book House, 2000, pp. 8-9.
[9]Nesrine Hadj Abdelhafid, Electronic surveillance as a legal method for detecting crimes of economic corruption in Algerian law, Journal of Legal and Economic, Faculty of Law, University Center of Barika, Vol. 5, Issue no. 1, 2022, p. 1411.
[10]Article 56 of Law No. 06-01 related to anti-corruption: "In order to facilitate the collection of evidence relating to crimes stipulated in this law, controlled delivery may be resorted to or special investigative methods such as electronic surveillance and infiltration may be followed, as appropriate and with authorization from the competent judicial authority. Evidence obtained through these methods shall have its binding force according to the legislation and regulations in force. "

Professor **"Abderrahmane Khelfi**" also defines it as a secret surveillance operation of wired and wireless correspondence within the framework of investigating and searching into crime, gathering evidence and information about persons suspected of committing the crime[11].

It is also defined as an investigative procedure conducted secretly that violates the confidentiality of private conversations, ordered by the judicial authority in the legally specified form, with the aim of obtaining intangible evidence of the crime. On the other hand, it includes eavesdropping on personal communications and phone conversations without the owner's knowledge by means of electronic devices[12].

As for the Algerian legislature, it addressed the interception of correspondence according to Article 114 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and specified the type of wired correspondence such as fixed telephone, telegraph, and fax, and wireless such as mobile phone, internet, email, and other modern technical means. Thus, the Algerian legislature excluded postal means, i.e., written letters sent by mail, out of concern for guaranteeing the freedom and confidentiality of correspondence between individuals, which is constitutionally guaranteed.

The legislature also specified the crimes in which infiltration is permitted, exhaustively listed according to Article 114, as follows: premeditated murder crimes, narcotics and psychotropic substances, transnational organized crime, crimes related to information and communication technology, money laundering and terrorism crimes, crimes related to special legislation on exchange and capital movement to and from abroad, corruption crimes, smuggling crimes, human trafficking crimes, organ trafficking, migrant smuggling, and abduction.

The method of intercepting correspondence includes certain characteristics, which we briefly conclude as follows:

- Interception of correspondence is carried out secretly without the consent or knowledge of the individual involved, which is its defining characteristic. Once the individual becomes aware, the characteristic of interception is no longer applicable.
- Interception of correspondence infringes on an individual's right to confidentiality, impacting the fundamental human right to private conversations. Despite Article 39 of the Constitution, which guarantees freedom of private life and the confidentiality of correspondence and communications without restrictions, this interception violates that sanctity by eavesdropping wired or wireless calls. The legislature adopted this exception to facilitate effective investigations and search while maintaining public security[13].
- The interception of correspondence operation aims to obtain intangible evidence. The technique of eavesdropping on phone conversations is considered intangible evidence. The purpose of intercepting correspondence is to capture intangible evidence to confirm evidence of accusation.

[11]Abdelrahmane Khelfi, Criminal Procedures in Algerian and Comparative Legislation, 2nd ed., Dar Belkis, Algeria, 2016, p. 102.
[12]Yasser Al-Amir Farouk, op. cit., pp. 138-150.
[13]Ibid, p. 165.

b) Recording of Sounds

This operation involves monitoring of and recording spoken conversations that someone might have in private or discreetly in public places as cafes or nightclubs, particularly houses, rooms, and offices.

This procedure aims to surveil conversations or phone calls and observe them. It means on one hand monitoring calls and on the other hand eavesdropping on them[14].

The sound recording operation relies on controlling phones and transmitting and recording conversations conducted through them, or placing sensitive microphones capable of capturing and recording sounds on special devices. These technical arrangements can only be made with authorization from the Public Prosecutor or the investigating judge regarding specific case[15].

Therefore, recordings made by individuals among themselves are not considered criminal procedures because they were not issued following a criminal case initiated by the judicial authorities in order to reach the truth, such as the case of recording radio, television, or press conversations.

The sound recording operation is conducted without needing the suspect's consent so that all the complete features of the crime are present and so that the suspect does not resort to concealing evidence, facts, and traces of the crime, which would prevent reaching the truth.

Consequently, this operation is conducted covertly, i.e., in complete secrecy without the knowledge of the person on whom it is conducted, as the person subject to eavesdropping must not know that their conversation is under surveillance. The judicial police are the ones who make these technical arrangements, including search operations and entering homes and premises[16].

It should be noted that the Algerian legislature, through Article 114, paragraph 3, adopted the personal criterion (criterion of the nature of the conversation), contrary to capturing images which adopted the criterion of the nature of the place, by focusing on the type of speech and conversation taking place between the two parties neglecting the nature of the place where the conversation occurs, whether a public or private place.

In this regard, the French legislature considered that conversations taking place in a private or public place, whether in a restaurant, gardens, public road, or banks, the criterion is not the place but the speech, expressed by the term: The intimacy of private life[17].

c) Capturing of Images

This procedure is based on using cameras or special devices that capture images and sound of the situation of a person or several persons suspected of being in the state they were

[14]Ahmad Fethi Sourour, Mediator in Criminal Procedure Law, 3rd ed., Arab Renaissance House, Cairo, 1981, p. 09.
[15]Khaled Mamdouh Ibrahim, The Binding Force of Email in Evidence: Comparative Study, University Thought House, Egypt 2010, p. 19.
[16]Article 114, Paragraph Two, of Criminal Procedure Code.
[17]Robert Badinter, le droit et l'écoute électronique en droit français, Université Damiens, s. edit, p. 24.

in at the time of photographing, for the purpose of using the film content as proof material and evidence.

The use of cameras, openly or covertly, is common, especially in banking institutions such as banks, due to the increase in crimes at present.

With technological and scientific development, it has become feasible to use modern means with good technology that help to capture images with high quality. There are devices that work with infrared rays that capture images of people at night accurately and clearly under cover of darkness[18], where these devices are used to transmit sound and image in a way that does not make attention.

As for the Algerian legislature, it expressed the operation of photographing and capturing images with the term "capturing," through Article 114, paragraph two, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

However, these technical arrangements can only be made with authorization from the Public Prosecutor or the investigating judge and under his surveillance according to Article 114, paragraph 4, of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The authorization must be written for a maximum duration of 04 months, renewable.

Having discussed the definition of electronic surveillance and its forms, we will address the procedural controls for electronic surveillance in the following requirement.

Second Section: Procedural Controls for Electronic Surveillance

The electronic surveillance procedure seeks to achieve a specific purpose, which is to obtain evidence that is useful in uncovering the truth and through which the accused can be convicted or not.

Thus, for the validity of this method, there must be a set of legal procedures followed to conduct electronic surveillance, and then the extent of the legitimacy of the evidence obtained from it.

First Subsection: Procedures Followed to Conduct Electronic Surveillance

Referring to Article 117 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Public Prosecutor, the investigating judge, or the judicial police officer who was authorized may requisition any qualified agent with a public or private service, unit, or body, or one charged with wired and wireless communications to handle the technical aspects mentioned in Article 114 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Upon completion of the operation, a report is drafted about it[19].

a) Requisitioning Qualified Agents with a Public or Private Service

The Algerian legislature has allowed the Public Prosecutor, authorized judicial police officer, investigating judge, or a designated police officer to requisition any qualified agent

[18]Youssef Djoumaa, Protection of Personal Rights. Magister's thesis in Law, Ben Aknoun, Algiers, 2009–2010.
[19]Yasser Al-Amir Farouk, op. cit., p. 426.

from public or private services or bodies responsible for wired and wireless communications. This is to assist with the technical aspects of operations outlined in Article 117.

Judicial police authorized for electronic surveillance must perform it personally and cannot delegate the task to others. However, if the authorization allows, they may appoint a judicial police officer to carry it out.

As for assistants, technicians, and qualified agents, they can't be officially appointed. However, they can be utilized as long as the work is supervised by the judicial police[20].

It is also necessary to maintain the secret character stipulated according to Article 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which stipulates the confidentiality of investigation and search and maintaining professional secrecy for persons participating in these procedures.

b) Establishing the Necessary Technical Arrangements

According to Article 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, judicial police officers delegated to conduct the electronic surveillance procedure may execute the delegation decision in the manner they deem appropriate to attain the desired result and reach the truth within the framework permitted by law.

If the authorization issued to monitor and record the accused's phone conversations, the judicial police officer must take all necessary procedures and means that enable him to eavesdrop and record.

Among these technical devices are: the laser microphone used in eavesdropping on conversations taking place in closed rooms, the (TX) device through which the phone line can be accessed remotely without anyone noticing, a small video camera in a wristwatch, with the size of a lentil[21].

c) Drafting Reports

After conducting the electronic surveillance operation, the judicial police officer drafts a report, recording the procedures that took place. Nonetheless, the law did not require a special form for the investigation report but required the general formal conditions in all reports, such as the name and signature of its drafter. The report must mention the date and time of the beginning and end of these operations[22].

d) Copying and Translating Recordings

Referring to Article 118, paragraph 2, which states that the authorized or deputized judicial police officer describes or copies the correspondence, images, or recorded conversations useful in revealing the truth in a report deposited in the file.

Thus, the Algerian legislature required the necessity of transferring the facts that were observed in simple language with a direct and accurate style. Calls made in foreign languages

[20]Ibid, p. 442.
[21]Article 118 Code of Criminal Procedure.
[22]Code of Criminal Procedure, last amended on 2 March 2017, edition of 9 March 2017.

are translated, when necessary, with the assistance of an interpreter requisitioned for this purpose.

e) Securing Recordings

The Algerian legislature did not address the fate of recordings after their purpose is achieved; therefore, jurisprudence differed in addressing this deficiency. However, referring to the French Code of Criminal Procedure, specifically Article 706, paragraph 102, it indicates that those media are placed in a sealed repository and destroyed based on the Public Prosecutordecision[23].

Second Subsection: Legitimacy of Evidence Resulting from Electronic Surveillance

Jurisprudential opinions differed regarding the legitimacy of the electronic surveillance procedure, as some considered recording a scientific detection for controlling crimes, another side considered it a violation of the individual's right to privacy, and another side considered recording contrary to values.

However, the Algerian legislature introduced a set of provisions containing controls for using this procedure, represented in the provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure[24], as the Law on Prevention and Anti-Corruption also mentioned, in which the legislature permitted the possibility of resorting to the electronic surveillance procedure[25].

Having achieved our study of electronic surveillance as a method of investigation and search, we will now tackle the second method which is infiltration or undercover operations.

II. Infiltration as a Method of Investigation and Search

The Algerian legislature refers to undercover operations in the Code of Criminal Procedure, aligning with the French term "Infiltration," while using the term infiltration in the Law on Prevention and Anti-Corruption, Article 56, which also translates to "Infiltration" in French. This indicates that the Algerian legislature intends the same meaning for both terms.

In this regard, we will address the nature of infiltration or undercover operations, then the objectives and effects of undercover operations in anti-corruption.

First Section: The Nature of Infiltration

Given the remarkable development that our society is experiencing in the field of crime and the evolution of its methods and techniques, the legislature has devised effective and new methods to confront this phenomenon. Among these innovative methods, we find the method of undercover operations or infiltration to activate the role of investigation and search. Therefore, we seek through this requirement to address the definition of Infiltration, then the conditions established by the Algerian legislature in this field.

[23]Articles 114 to 119 Code of Criminal Procedure.
[24]Article 56/1 of the Law on Prevention and Anti-Corruption.
[25]Souhail Hassib Samaha, Dictionary of the Arabic Language, 1st ed., Samir Library, 1984, p. 130.

First Subsection: Definition of Infiltration

Infiltration linguistically originates from the verb 'تسرب تسربا,' which means to enter and move secretly, signifying the act of penetrating a place or group in various ways[26].

Undercover operations, or infiltration, is a technique used in special investigations that enables judicial police officers to penetrate criminal groups under the responsibility of a coordinating officer. The aim is to control suspects and expose their criminal activities while concealing the infiltrator's true identity, often posing as a perpetrator or accomplice[27].

As for the Algerian legislature, it defined it through Article 121 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, stating: "Infiltration means a judicial police officer or agent, under the responsibility of the judicial police officer charged with coordinating the operation, monitoring persons suspected of committing a felony or misdemeanor by making them believe that he is a perpetrator with them, an accomplice to them, or a fence."

Infiltration is highly complex and dangerous, as they necessitate that judicial police officers and their agents perform actions that make it appear they are involved in criminal activities alongside gang members, while in reality, they are deceiving and tricking them.

This method shall not be resorted to except in cases of pressing necessity required by the procedures of search and investigation. The Algerian Legislature has stipulated, with regard to infiltration, that the necessities of search or investigation must require the conduct of an infiltration operation. Implication to the contrary-where sufficient evidence exists which reinforces and supports the accusation, there is no need to carry out an infiltration operation; hence, the aforementioned operation is conducted only in cases of necessity.

The legislature also stipulated resorting to this method for specific types of crimes characterized by danger and complexity, which are stipulated in Article 114 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The legislature detailed these crimes extensively because of their criminal nature. Engaging in acts classified as crimes that are distinct of this list is considered invalid[28].

Having defined infiltration, we will address the procedures involved.

Second Subsection: Procedures for Infiltration

To ensure the validity of the infiltration operation, the Algerian legislature stipulated the necessity for the infiltrator to obtain authorization from the competent Public Prosecutor and that the infiltration operation be conducted under his supervision and control. If the investigating judge decides to conduct this procedure, he must notify the Public Prosecutor of that (Article 124 of Code of Criminal Code.).

[26]Rabiha Hrizi, Evidence Collection Procedures and Their Role in Crime Detection, Magister's thesis, University of Algiers, 2001, p. 59.
[27]Mohamed Hazzit, Notes on Algerian Criminal Procedure Law, 4th ed., Dar Houma for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Algeria, 2009, p. 134.
[28]Article 124, paragraph 5, Code of Criminal Procedure.

The authorization must be written and reasoned, stating in the authorization the crime that justifies resorting to this procedure and the identity of the judicial police officer under whose responsibility the operation takes place.

The authorization must specify the duration of the infiltration operation, which cannot exceed fourth (04) months. This operation may be renewed according to the requirements of investigation or search under the same formal and temporal conditions.

The judge who authorized its conduct may order, at any time, its cessation before the expiration of the specified period. The authorization is deposited in the proceedings file after completion of the infiltration operation[29].

The judicial police officer charged with coordinating the infiltration operation also drafts a report containing the necessary elements for establishing crimes according to Article 122 of the Code of Criminal Code.

It is also not permissible to reveal the true identity of the infiltrator at any stage of the proceedings[30], while keeping the infiltration authorization beyond the file to maintain the necessary secrecy for executing the procedure.

As for the bodies authorized to conduct the undercover operation or infiltration, they are the judicial police officers mentioned in Article 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, excluding from these the presidents of municipal popular councils, in addition to assistant judicial police officers, who are the agents mentioned in Article 19 of the same law.

The legislature also added, in Article 123 of the Code of Criminal Code, the term "requisitioned persons," meaning all persons whom the judicial police officer conducting the coordination of the infiltration operation deems useful for accomplishing his mission, and this is under judicial supervision[31].

Having defined infiltration and its procedures, we will examine the guarantees established for executors of the infiltration operation.

Second Section: Guarantees Established for Executors of the Infiltration Operation

Due to the danger of the infiltration operation to its executors during the operation or after its completion, modern penal legislations that adopted this operation have provided special protection for operation executors, which consists of exemption from criminal liability and the impermissibility of hearing the testimony of the infiltrator judicial police officer or agent as a witness.

[29]Article 125 Code of Criminal Procedure.
[30]Houda Zouzou, Infiltration as a Method of Investigation in Algerian Code of Criminal Procedure, Journal of Political and Legal Bulletins, Issue no. 19, June 2014, p. 119.
[31]Mohamed Hazzit, op. cit., p. 140.

First Subsection: Exemption from Criminal Liability

This is the exemption of judicial police officers and agents authorized to execute the infiltration operation and those requisitioned for it from all acts related to this operation[32]. This is what the Algerian legislature established in Article 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which states: "Judicial police officers and agents authorized to conduct the infiltration operation and persons they requisition for this purpose may, without being criminally liable, do the following:

- Acquire, possess, transport, deliver, or provide materials, funds, products, documents, or information obtained from committing crimes or used in committing them.
- Use or put at the disposal of crimes' perpetrators certain means of a legal or financial character, as well as means of transportation, storage, accommodation, preservation, or communication."

Thus, the Algerian legislature made these acts among the justified and permissible acts for judicial police officers and agents and those requisitioned for the infiltration operation, as he removed it from the circle of criminalization to the circle of justified and permissible acts that are not punishable according to Article 39 of the Penal Code, which stated that an act does not constitute a crime if the act was ordered or authorized by law.

Second Subsection: Impermissibility of Hearing the Testimony of the Infiltrator Judicial Police Officer as a Witness

Among the types of protection established by the Algerian legislature for the person executing the infiltration operation is not presenting the infiltrator agent to give his testimony; rather, only the judicial police officer under whose responsibility the operation is conducted may be heard as a witness about the operation, to preserve the life of the agent and his family. This is stipulated in Article 127 of the Code of Criminal Code.

Conclusion:

Electronic surveillance and infiltration are considered among the special investigative methods added by the Algerian legislature in Law 06-01 concerning the prevention and anti-corruption, given the inadequacy of ordinary investigation and search methods in the face of dangerous developments in crime that have come to threaten the security and stability of society in various fields. This method is only resorted to in specific crimes exhaustively listed and after fulfilling formal and objective conditions, in order to ensure the security and safety of those conducting these methods.

The implementation of this procedure in Algeria is still in its beginning, although it has been approved. Consequently, regulatory texts must be issued clarifying all technical and detailed procedures for these procedures, with the assistance of foreign countries' expertise in this field.

[32]Article 39/01 of Order 66-156 dated June 8, 1966, containing the Algerian Penal Code, amended and supplemented, Official Journal no. 49 issued on 11/07/1966.

Suggestions:

- ✓ The Algerian legislature should work on developing these methods by clarifying the legal and practical problems that may hinder the implementation of this procedure, especially amid the absence of jurisprudence related to it.
- ✓ The necessity of stipulating the interception of all correspondence without exception, not limiting it to intercepting correspondence conducted through wired and wireless means.
- ✓ The acquisition of necessary means to protect the security of judicial police personnel required to intervene in criminal milieu.