Improvement Of Digital Criminal Prosecution In Combating   E-Cotion Crimes

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Abstract

Although the prosecution of large-scale crimes at the international level shares some similarities to the prosecution of organized crime at the national level, there are a number of important differences that make the two areas hardly comparable. The use of Machine Learning in the field of justice aims to make a machine capable of understanding legal text. In morocco, The public prosecution Judges is responsible for representing the community and defending its rights before the courts, and ensuring that the basic interest are respected when the case is brought. The conflicts in Syria and Iraq, being some of the most documented in history, have also led to one of the largest influxes of refugees to Europe in recent years. Consequently, criminal investigations have been initiated by the local police with the aim of prosecuting those responsible for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Syria and Iraq. With an increasing number of war crimes prosecutions in European domestic courts relating to the atrocities committed, documented and shared by returning fighters, domestic authorities are compelled to find ways to effectively collect, process, analyses and share the user-generated data. This article discusses the ways in which digital evidence related to the conflicts in Syria and Iraq, particularly online open source materials, We will establish a dataset of complaints and processing in order to extract important information's and characteristics that can determinate judge's decision.

Keywords: digital criminal prosecution, digital Evidence, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning .

1.   Introduction

Artificial Intelligence has changed human life; it made daily tasks that require a lot of effort easier and faster. The most important use of artificial intelligence in justice is the Prediction of Judicial Decision, it's aims to predict the judicial results based on textual fact descriptions of the case. It contains multiple subtasks depending on the nature of the case (civil case or criminal).
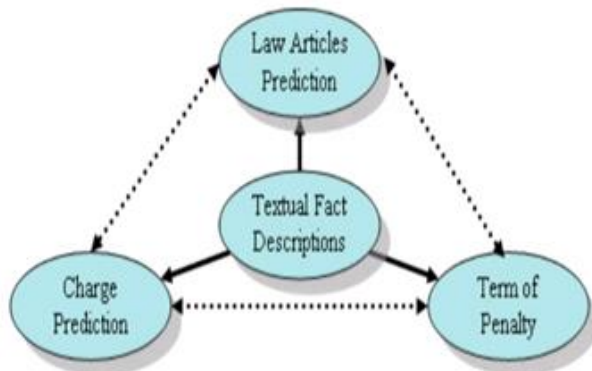

Fig. 1. Illustration of subtasks for criminal case.

The number of universal jurisdiction trials worldwide has been rising consistently in recent years.[1] Arguably, the Rome Statute creating a system of complementarity has had a significant impact on this proliferation[2]. It is possible to view the history of universal jurisdiction as a competition between two con-cepts on the state's role the 'Global Enforcer' and 'No Safe Haven' approaches. New war crimes units and special investigation departments have been recently created for instance in Ukraine and Australia. In October 2019 a special Department for Supervision in Criminal Proceedings of the Crimes Committed in Armed Conflict was created within the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine. Although, unlike other countries discussed in this article, Australia has not yet established a permanent fully operational war crimes unit, a new Office of the Special Investigator was established to investigate alleged crimes identified in the Inspect General of the Australian Defense Force Afghanistan Inquiry into the conduct of Australia's Special Operations Task Group.

1.   RELATED WORKS

Public Prosecution judges undertake judicial and administrative tasks, they receive citizens, study their complaints and take appropriate decisions. Complaints presented before the courts are divided into two types, ordinary complaints submitted directly to the Public Prosecution, and this is the common type, which leads to the opening of a research by the Public Prosecution that entrusts its completion to the Judicial Police, which may lead to the follow-up of persons involved in committing the crimes subject of the complaint. The second type is the direct complaint, which differs completely from the ordinary complaint, whether in terms of its parties or effects, as it is a means of initiating a public lawsuit.[1] According to Presidency of the Public Prosecution report of 2020†,the Public Prosecution in Moroccan courts registered 421,048 ordinary complaints (404,239 complaints in the courts of first instance and 16,809 complaints in the courts of appeal).[2] Articles 40 and 49 of the Moroccan Code of Criminal Procedure give each of the Public Prosecutor at the Court of First Instance and the Public Prosecutor at the Court of Appeal the authority to receive complaints and take the appropriate decision. We

conducted interviews with prosecutor's substitutes to determine the process for handling complaints.

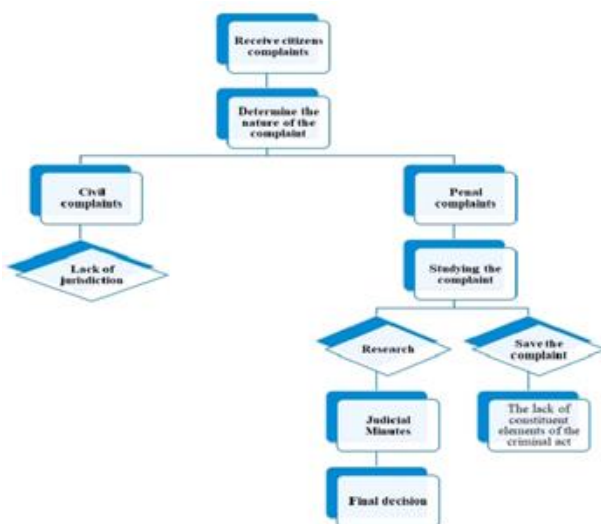The following diagram shows this process:

Fig. 2. Illustration of the process of complaints treatment.

[3]How to Approach the Prosecution of Large-scale Crimes at the International Level: 'question suspects, victims and witnesses, to collect evidence and to conduct on-site investigations'. At first glance, prosecuting large-scale crimes at the international level may not appear to be very different from investigating and prosecuting organized or large-scale crimes at the national level. Though similar investigative tools may be used or similar legal concepts applied, unique challenges arise when investigating and prosecuting at the international level. Some are obvious, such as the lack of a police force or enforcement agents, and some less so, such as the impact of combined common law/civil law procedures and legal environments. Such challenges impact on the type of investigative methods, staffing and legal tools that are used and their effectiveness. 'question suspects, victims and witnesses, to collect evidence and to conduct on-site investigations'.[4]The Cooperation of 'Insider' Witnesses:

A. The Utility of Insiders

Insider witnesses are valuable both in the investigation and the prosecution of senior political and military leaders, who rarely leave an overt trail of conclusive evidence setting out their criminal intention or involvement. The testimony of a participant in a criminal enterprise may be one of the best and most direct ways to prove the purpose of the criminal enterprise and its members.

B. The Development of Insider Witnesses

Early ICTY cases proceeded primarily on the evidence of victim witnesses, making it more difficult to establish the evidentiary link between the accused, typically high-ranking political or military figures who had planned the atrocities from afar, and the low-level perpetrators who executed them in the field. As the first round of cases was completed and the ICTY prepared to prosecute a second round of serious or higher-ranking offenders issues related to the use of the testimony of insider witnesses, who also accused or suspects, had to be resolved

[5]Forms of Participation can the Prosecution Rely Upon in Prosecuting Large scale Crimes or Criminal Enterprise:

A. 'Ordering'

Where large-scale crimes are carried out systematically by military, police or quasi-military organs requiring communication and coordination it is logical to infer that criminal activity must have been the result of orders. Ordering as a mode of participation covers both military and civilian personnel,

B. 'Joint Commission' or 'Joint Criminal Enterprise.

[6] Kinds of Evidence have Proven Useful in Prosecutions of Serious Violations of IHL at the ICTY:

A. Challenges Affecting Collection of Relevant Evidence

Investigating and gathering evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide for the purpose of international prosecutions inevitably means constructing a case after the fact.

B. The Value of Contemporaneous Evidence

In circumstances in which the Prosecution is reconstructing events sometimes years after the fact, evidence which originates from the time period when the crimes were committed is crucial. reference in this section is to contemporaneous documentary, audio or video tape records.

[7] some ways digital criminal prosecution could be improved to combat e-coition crimes:

A. Specialized Training for Law Enforcement and Prosecutors.
B. Strengthening Legal Frameworks.
C. Improving Digital Evidence Collection and Handling.
D. Enhancing Collaboration and Information Sharing.
E. Victim Support and Assistance.
F. Public Awareness and Education.

By implementing these measures, digital criminal prosecution can be strengthened to better combat the evolving challenges posed by e-coition crimes, ensuring justice for victims and deterring future offenses.

3. Conclusion

Given the unique challenges facing the investigation and prosecution of such large-scale crimes committed years ago in a foreign country, in many ways it is remarkable that the investigative and legal tools at the Tribunal's disposal have brought the results they have. It is important to recall that these investigative and legal tools were developed in a merged common law and civil law environment. Although many challenges remain, especially the completion strategy and final arrests, the work of the ICTY represents a considerable achievement and was one of the stepping stones in the establishment of the ICC. forensic experts can determine the time and location of events. Advanced speech recognition and audio analysis technology, It has been suggested that the most efficient way to obtain the latest software for countries with new war crimes units, is to harmonize the available methods from other more established law enforcement agencies domestically or, for example, to seek the assistance from international organizations or EU institutions. Train personnel on the latest techniques for digital forensics, data analysis, and

preserving electronic evidence. Ensure they stay up-to-date with evolving technologies and criminal tactics used in e-coition crimes. Establish clear legal definitions and jurisdictional boundaries for different types of e-coition crimes. Empower law enforcement and prosecutors with the necessary legal tools and authority to effectively investigate and prosecute these cases. Develop standardized protocols and best practices for collecting, preserving, and analyzing digital evidence. Invest in advanced digital forensic tools and laboratories to enhance the capabilities of law enforcement. Ensure seamless coordination between different agencies and jurisdictions in managing digital evidence. Establish dedicated task forces or centers of excellence to facilitate the exchange of intelligence and best practices. Collaborate with the private sector, technology companies, and cyber security experts to stay informed about emerging threats and trends. Provide comprehensive support services for victims of e-coition crimes, including counseling, legal aid, and assistance in navigating the criminal justice system. Develop specialized programs and resources to address the emotional, psychological, and social impact on victims. Ensure the privacy and confidentiality of victims throughout the criminal justice process. Launch public awareness campaigns to educate individuals, especially vulnerable populations, about the risks and prevention of e-coition crimes. Engage with the media to ensure responsible and informed reporting on e-coition crimes.

Data Availability
No data were used to support this study.
Conflicts of Interest

4. References

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