

International security cooperation in combating information technology crimes at the (international -regional) level

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Abstract:

In order to address these crimes due to their influence on the economic, military, and social aspects, this study aimed to determine the worldwide efforts in countering cybersecurity crimes and the transnational features of these crimes. The world's nations, both developed and developing, have worked together to address these crimes through a number of treaties and agreements, including the Budapest Convention for Combating Information Crimes, which is one of the crucial strategies for stopping these crimes because of their unlimited nature .Given the connection between crime and technical advancement, crime-fighters have to be extremely adept in handling computers, which are the actual tools used to perpetrate cybercrime. It assists in identifying the crime's perpetrators.

Keywords : cybercrimes, cyber security, cybercriminals, cyber-attack, international efforts, international laws

Introduction

.Initialization The quick advancement of information and communication technology and each of their separate fields of technology, which are employed globally, has set standards for crime. This is so that new crime concerns, which are technology-related electronic crimes carried out through assaults, penetrations, and infiltration within the systems, don't automatically arise as a result of improper management and misuse of the technology. At the international and national

levels, informatics attempts to gather sensitive and important information, whether from the economic or military side, which causes a state of worry. This problem, which will cause substantial losses for all nations throughout the world on the military, economic, and social levels, must be addressed. An online attack known as a information technology crimes uses unauthorised websites to gain access to legitimate websites.

1-Study problem

The development that took place in the recent period, especially with the

Technological and industrial revolution, the development of technology means and the emergence of a new type of crime such as information technology crimes, leads us to a set of questions

1. Why are traditional crimes and information technology crimes differentiated?

2. Why are the criminal characteristics and objectives different from a information technology crimes criminal and a traditional criminal?

3. What are the accurate legal measures that are taken internationally to report information technology crimes crimes?

4. Are there any obstacles to preventing information technology crimes-attacks? If not, so are there any limitations to overcome these attacks? Have they found ways of international cooperation which are required to stop these crimes?

2-Study Objectives

The purpose of this research is to describe "international efforts in combating information technology crimes."

This study intends to emphasize the function of legal processes in different national legislative to be compatible with the information technology crimes and its impact.

3- Study Significance

this study is crucial. Because information technology crimes are such a sensitive subject at present,

this study has both practical and theoretical significance since it addresses a subject that is related to technology, the defining characteristic of this time period and the focal point of global efforts to prevent information technology crimes

4-The importance of this study

obvious in the likelihood that scholars and practitioners will benefit from its conclusions and suggestions, expanding upon and refining them to carry out in-depth investigations into information technology crimes.

5-Method

The present study involves a qualitative research design, so the researcher followed the analytical and investigative approach by analyzing the topic from pertinent books and references, research, and studies that dealt with the subject.

Search Plan

the first requirement :- the definition of international cooperation and its (importance-justifications-obstacles)

the second requirement :- the concept of security cooperation and its (necessity -foundations-forms)

the third requirement :- the efforts of the international criminal police organization (Interpol) in combating information technology crimes

the fourth requirement :-the efforts of the UN in combating information technology crimes

the fifth requirement:-the role of the international conventions and organizations in combating information technology crimes

the first requirement :- the definition of international cooperation and its (importance-justifications-obstacles)

1-1-the concept of international cooperation

the borders are no longer an obstacle to the perpetrators of the information technology crimes and their activity also is no longer restricted to one specific region but has spread to multiple regions, information crimes constitute some of the most significant types of crimes with an international dimension that transcend borders. Especially if The criminal attempt to commit his crime in a specific country, and, committed it in another country, and flees to a third country to get away from the hands of the justice apparatus, the crime has become an international dimension, and it can be said that the criminal has become an international criminal.

- In order to emphasize the importance and seriousness of information technology crimes, the Tenth United Nations Conference on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders singled out one of its four workshops of its agenda for the study of crimes related to computer; networks and the Internet. During the discussions, it was indicated that information technology crimes represents one of the challenges of the twenty-first century⁽¹⁾

- There has become an urgent need and strong justifications for international cooperation to combat information crimes, with the need to look at cooperation in its comprehensive concept, through including the various forms of legislative cooperation fields

Since time immemorial, man has felt the need for cooperation in all aspects of life, which has been practiced instinctively in all societies, for example through the cooperation of members of the same society among themselves to confront natural disasters and wars and deal

⁽¹⁾ Hussein bin Saeed Al-Ghafri. 2009. Criminal Policy in the Face of Internet Crimes. Arab Renaissance House. INTERPOL. 2022. "International Criminal Police Organization." <https://www.interpol.int/en>. IssaSelimDaoud. 2017. "Cybercrime." Alexandria University.

with their effects when people were instinctively rushing to provide help and assistance For the person in need and they expect reciprocity treat when they need this help as well, all in order to achieve the goals, and to perform and complete the work better and faster ⁽²⁾

Cooperation means mutual aid , and the exchange of assistance to achieve a specific goal. Islam called for cooperation and stipulated it as a general principle for all human groups. Life is continuous and intertwined with affairs, in which people seek to fill all aspects of deficiencies, and individuals often resort to the help of others in order to fulfill their needs, because man by nature cannot live alone.

And this general meaning of cooperation is what the Holy Qur'an urged in his saying, "(cooperate in righteousness and piety, but do not cooperate in sin and aggression), And he said: "A Muslim is the brother of a Muslim, he does not wrong him or betray him. Whoever fulfills his brother's need, God fulfills his need, and whoever relieves a Muslim from distress, God will relieve him from distress from the distress of the Day of Resurrection, and whoever covers a Muslim, God will cover him on the Day of Resurrection."

-It is difficult to reach a comprehensive definition of the international cooperation due to the following reasons:

1- The wide scope, images and forms of that cooperation and it is impossible to limit them or the new and renewable means that make this cooperation a changing and evolving phenomenon.

2- The connection of this cooperation with the concepts of crime, criminality and combating crime, which are difficult

⁽²⁾ Fahd Abdullah Al-Obaid Al-Azmi. 2016. Informational Criminal Procedures. Egypt: New University House.

to develop a specific vision and a fixed framework for any of them ⁽³⁾

one of the many aspects of international cooperation aimed at prosecuting criminals and combating crimes as a modern manifestation of intertwined international interests in this era, in which tremendous scientific progress has led to the ease and speed of means of transportation, and in which every human being, good or bad, has the right to transcend the restrictions of time And the place -thanks to this progress,. Which benefited the good and evil at the same time

The international criminal law represents one of the means used to achieve this high degree of compatibility and harmony with the goals of the global community in preventing crime and preserving society and guiding delinquents in order to prevent it, and put it in the best condition, for the sake of certain global social interests, **Hence**, they saw the international cooperation as a way to achieve the necessary protection of common global- values and interests, which are recognized by the international community, through coercive collective measures or concerted efforts ⁽⁴⁾

1-2-Justifications of international cooperation

In general, international cooperation in combating crime finds its justification in some of the following considerations:

First: Any country, regardless of its degree of strength and solidity, does not dispense with entering into mutual cooperation relations with other countries, especially since its internal efforts in combating or prosecuting crimes are no longer sufficient to prevent crime or reduce its size, due to

⁽³⁾ Amr Ezzat Elhaw, Reparation before the international criminal court ,Dar Elgamaha Elgadid,ALEX Egypt 2019

⁽⁴⁾ Fadl, Suleiman Ahmed. 2007. The Legislative and Security Confrontation. of Crimes Arising from the Use of the International Information Network. 2007th ed. Egypt: DarAl-Nahda Al-Arabiya

technological progress, which helped the emergence of New patterns of crime, and the increase in its size at the national, regional and global levels, such as organized crime and terrorism, money laundering, information crimes, and currency counterfeiting

Second: Information crimes are non-regional crimes in most cases, which leads to the distribution of its elements to several countries, and the evidence of its evidence is easy to smash and erase, which makes it difficult for traditional national laws to confront this type of crime, what made the international community move towards Establish collaborative agencies operating at governmental or non-governmental levels

in order to ensure coordination and follow-up of the international and domestic measures taken to put the international commitment of cooperation into positive and integrated implementation⁽⁵⁾

Third :This cooperation consider a step towards the internationalization of criminal law, because there are objective and procedural rules that dominate the minds of many codifiers of the twentieth century. Specially the jurisprudence of international criminal law in order to combat transnational organized crime

Fourth: It is considered as a measure that prevents the commission of the crime, because the criminal will find himself surrounded by a fence that prevents him from escaping from responsibility of the crime he was committed, or from the punishment he was sentenced to. If he commits a crime in one country and manages to escape to another country, then he will be subject to arrest or deportation to the

⁽⁵⁾ Sidqi Al-Rahim, International Cooperation in Contemporary Thought ,
Journal of Law and Economics, Cairo University, 1983.

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other country, and all of this would make the criminal know the result of his crime, in order to achieve special deterrence for the information criminal, and on a more general level, general deterrence might be achieved when the punishment finds a way to apply to the commission of the information crime⁽⁶⁾

1-3-the importance of international coopertion

It was impossible to continue observing the flow of information in various areas of human thought, especially at the international level, without the presence of means regulating how to deal with that information from a legal point of view, enacting laws and concluding agreements that help reach an understanding on the minimum required to prevent infringements on information devices and transmission media. It has its own, especially those close to it, to issue civil or criminal legislation, and to establish governmental and non-governmental committees specialized in drafting laws on the exchange of security and judicial information and expertise.

1- Whereas transnational information technology crime is one of the urgent problems facing governments in the countries of the contemporary world and has become one of the main features of the twenty-first century. The perpetrators of crimes via the Internet often carry out their activities in a world without borders, as they operate as an international network across state borders in a flexible and fast manner without relying on certain administrative measures, while law enforcement agencies are restricted to operating in a world with approved borders⁽⁷⁾

⁽⁶⁾ Amr Ezzat Elhaw, previous reference, p51 .

⁽⁷⁾ Hilali Abdullah Ahmad, The substantive and procedural aspects of information crimes (in light of the Budapest Agreement 2001) Dar AlNahda Al-Arabiya, 2001 Edition.

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And specific and rigid administrative and legal measures, therefore, the matter requires the globalization of criminal justice systems and law enforcement agencies by giving them the power to take flexible and rapid measures in the control process in cooperation with other countries or international bodies.

2- Therefore, states must sacrifice part of their national sovereignty to help strengthen and develop cooperation between law enforcement agencies at the regional and international levels, especially in the field of handing over forbidden persons and exchanging information, because the perpetrators of these crimes often seek to undermine national sovereignty⁽⁸⁾

3- One of the measures that the international community can take in combating transnational information technology crime is urging all countries to accede to the European Convention on Combating Transnational Cybercrime Budapest (2001) and all regional and international conventions and treaties in this regard, and to exchange information, experiences and studies and develop national legislation. To include Internet crimes and their activities and methods of combating them, and the adoption of rules for toughening penalties, protection of witnesses and victims, and electronic monitoring, in addition to strengthening development programs in poor countries and educational and media awareness measures about the risks of crimes committed via the Internet⁽⁹⁾

4- Since every country needs, in order to be able to continue and live with other countries, a measure of security

⁽⁸⁾ Youssef Hassan Youssef, International Internet Crimes, The National Center for Legal Publications, Cairo, First Edition, 2011.

⁽⁹⁾ Souad Boukhafeh, The Principle of Extradition and Trial in Light of the Work of the International Law Commission, Master's Thesis, Faculty of Law, Ben Aknoun University, Algeria, 2014.

and order. Crime has become one of the main issues in many countries of the world. It concerns governments, specialists and individuals alike. Practical experience has proven that no country can, through its unilateral efforts, eradicate crime with this tangible and amazing development in the technology used in committing crimes and the development of the quality of that crime. Therefore, the great development in communications and information technology, which accompanied the advent of the Internet and its wide and rapid spread, coincided with the emergence of new types of crimes committed via the Internet, which have become a threat to the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information systems, as well as to the interests of individuals and government and private bodies alike ⁽¹⁰⁾

5- Given that it is a transnational crime, combating it can only be achieved with the existence of international cooperation at the criminal procedural level, allowing for direct communication between police agencies in different countries, by establishing specialized offices to collect and circulate information on perpetrators of crimes committed via the Internet

For example, in viral transmission and publishing crimes, the perpetrator of the attack may have the nationality of a country, and the viral attack is launched from computers located in another country, and the devastating effects of this attack occur in a third country. It is obvious that the problems of borders and jurisdiction stand as an obstacle to discovering these crimes And punishing the perpetrators, so the investigations and prosecutions of crimes committed over the Internet age emphasize the importance of mutual legal assistance between countries, as it is impossible for a single

(¹⁰) Sidqi Al-Rahim, previous reference, p56 .

country to investigate these cross-border crimes, because the police apparatus in this or that country cannot track and prosecute criminals except within limits. affiliated country

6- Therefore, there has become an urgent need for an international entity that undertakes this task and through which police agencies in different countries cooperate, especially with regard to exchanging information related to crime and criminals as quickly as possible, in addition to tracking down criminals fleeing justice.

1-4-the obstacles of international cooperation

In a world crowded with accurate and sophisticated communication networks that transmit and operate information and data that do not guarantee complete security and in which it is possible to manipulate with those transmitted or stored data, which may cause great harm to some countries, individuals, companies⁽¹¹⁾

Despite the need for, the international cooperation in all its forms in the field of combating and confronting crimes related to the Internet, although it is a requirement that most, of all, countries seek to achieve, there are difficulties and obstacles that stand in the way of achieving it, the most important of which are:

First - the absence of a unified model for criminal activity :

Whereas, with a careful look at the existing legal systems in many countries to confront information crimes, including crimes related to the Internet, it becomes clear to us that there is no general agreement. Among countries about the models of misuse of information systems and the Internet that must be prohibited. So we may find What is permissible in one system may be prohibited and not permissible in another system. This can be attributed to several reasons and factors, such as

(¹¹) Shehata, Alaa El-Din. 2000. International Cooperation in Combating Crime. Cairo, Egypt.

different environments, customs, traditions, religions, and cultures from one society to another, and thus the difference in legislative policy from one society to another ⁽¹²⁾

.Second: Diversity and different procedural legal systems:

Due to the diversity and difference of procedural legal systems, we find that the methods of investigation, and might characterized by effectiveness in one country may not be effective in another country or may not be allowed to be conducted, as is the case with electronic monitoring, controlled delivery, hidden operations and other similar procedures. If a method of gathering inference- or investigation is considered legal in one country, the same method may be illegal in another, and thus the first country will be disappointed by the inability of the authorities of the other country to use what it considers to be An effective tool, in addition, the judicial authorities of the second country may not allow the use of any evidence collected in ways that this country deems to be illegal, even if this evidence was obtained in a legal jurisdiction⁽¹³⁾

Third: Lack of Communication Channels:

The most important desired goal of international cooperation in this regard is to obtain information and data related to these crime and its perpetrators. To achieve this goal, it was necessary to have a communication system that allows the investigation authorities to contact foreign parties to collect specific evidence or important information. The absence of such a system means the inability to Collect evidence and practical information that is often useful in

⁽¹²⁾ Hilali Abdullah Ahmad , previous reference , p 60 .

⁽¹³⁾ Samar Khadr Saleh Al-Khodari, Extradition Provisions for the Accused in Palestine, Master's Thesis in Public Law, Faculty of Law, Al-Azhar University, 2010.

addressing specific crimes and specific offenders. Therefore, there is no benefit from this cooperation.

Fourth: The problem of jurisdiction in these crimes:

Information technology crimes are considered the greatest crimes that raise the issue of jurisdiction at the local or international level, and despite there is no problem with jurisdiction at the local level, according to the legally determined standards for that. However, the problem arises with regard to jurisdiction at the international level, when legislation and legal systems differ, which leads to a conflict of jurisdiction between countries with regard to crimes committed via the Internet, which are characterized as transnational. The crime might be committed in a territory by a foreigner, so it was subjected to the criminal jurisdiction of the this country based on the principle of territoriality and is also subject to the jurisdiction of the second country on the basis of the principle of personal jurisdiction in its part, and this crime may be one of the crimes that threatens the security and safety of another country, so it will enter into its jurisdiction ⁽¹⁴⁾

the idea of conflicting of jurisdiction is also raised in the case of that jurisdiction is established on the principle of territoriality, for example if the offender broadcasts pornographic images from the territory of a particular country and they were viewed in another country, the jurisdiction is held in the two states ⁽¹⁵⁾

Fifth: Double criminalization:

one of the most important conditions for the extradition system, as it is stipulated in most national legislation and international treaties concerned with the extradition of criminals, and despite its importance, we find that it represents

⁽¹⁴⁾ Souad Boukhafeh, previous reference , p 61 .

⁽¹⁵⁾ Salem Muhammad Suleiman al-Anjuli, Provisions of Criminal Responsibility for International Crimes in National Legislations, PhD's thesis, Faculty of Law, Ain Shams University, 1997.

an obstacle to international cooperation in the field of extradition for the crimes were committed via the Internet, especially the most countries do not criminalize these acts This impedes the applying of international conventions in the field of extradition, in turn prevents the collection of evidences and the prosecution of the offenders

Sixth: Difficulties related to international judicial aid:

We know that the rule for international judicial delegation requests, which is one of the most important forms of international judiciary in the criminal field, is to receive through diplomatic methods, and this of course makes them slow and complex, which contradicts the nature of the Internet and its speed, which is reflected in theses crimes . Also, one of the great difficulties in the field of international mutual judicial assistance represented in the slow response, as the country receiving the request is often slow in responding to the request, whether due to a lack of trained personnel or as a result of language difficulties or differences in the procedures that complicate the response and other reasons ⁽¹⁶⁾

Seventh: Difficulties related to the international cooperation in the field of training:

It is represented in the unwillingness of some administrative leaders in some countries to train because they believe in its negative role in the development of work through the applying of what the trainees learned in the training courses and the experiences they gained. Also among the difficulties that may determine cooperation in the field of training is what is related to the individual differences between the trainees and their impact on the process of acquiring the targeted skills with complete and equal strength among each other especially in the field of information technology and communication networks, as there are some

⁽¹⁶⁾ Youssef Hassan Youssef, previous reference , p49

people who are not aware of anything in this field. On the other hand, there are people with a great degree of knowledge and culture in this regard⁽¹⁷⁾

In addition, the trainee's view of the training course as a training stage or an useless burden -Also, the difficulties that may affect the training process and international cooperation which are related to the general features that distinguish the training environment and its inability to fully and accurately represent the practical reality of the natural environment, in terms of the facts, circumstances and procedures that take place in it, and the activities that are not reported in it

the second requirement :- the concept of security cooperation and its (necessity -foundations-forms)

2-1-the concept of security cooperation

It is the exchange of aid and assistance and the concerted efforts of two or more international parties to achieve a common benefit, service, or interest in the field of addressing the dangers of crime, and other related fields, such as the field of criminal justice, the field of security, or to overcome borders and sovereignty problems that may hinder national efforts. To pursue criminals and track down their sources Threat, whether this mutual assistance through legal, judicial or police, and whether it is limited to two countries only or extended regionally or globally ⁽¹⁸⁾

International security cooperation is the fruit of the development of international relations, and an inevitable result of the successive development of crime, which almost jumps in numbers from year to year, until the development of crime in itself has become an international phenomenon.

2-2-the necessity of international security cooperation

⁽¹⁷⁾ Muhammad Al-Sayed Arafa, Training for Men of Justice and its Impact on Achieving Justice, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh ,2005

⁽¹⁸⁾ Omar Muhammad Ben Younes. 2005. European Convention on Virtual Crime.

Perhaps the international community's awareness of the dangers of information crimes and its negative effects have on the common interests of the international community, and its awareness of the rapid and increasing growth of this emerging and dangerous pattern of crimes represents a common point in which the efforts of the international community converge in exerting attention in order to take measures and mechanisms and strengthen international cooperation in this regard. Through combating these crimes ⁽¹⁹⁾

International security cooperation between dedicated criminal police agencies to combating information crimes in countries is one of the important means through which information crimes can be prevented or reduced. these crimes, because the security apparatus in different countries or cannot track and prosecute criminals except within the borders in its competence. Prosecuting the perpetrators of these crimes and bringing them to justice for punishment requires conducting investigations outside the borders of the country where the crime or part of it was committed, and among these procedures is inspection the internet sites Overseas, hard drive tuning, inspection of computer systems (...etc).

And when the criminal flees outside the borders of the state, the security apparatus becomes powerless, so there is an urgent need for international cooperation to undertake this task.

The importance of security cooperation is clarified through the adoption of an advanced technique for conducting investigations in the field of combating information crime, using modern technology in communication such as

⁽¹⁹⁾ Saleh Muhammad Al-Nuwaijim, Evaluation of the Efficiency of the Training Process in Security Training Institutes in the City of Riyadh from the Point of View of Their Employees, Master's Thesis in Administrative Sciences, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh, 2005.

television circuits, the use of special methods of investigation and monitoring, the development of communication channels, and security and judicial coordination between the competent authorities via satellite and the Internet to exchange information quickly, and the judge moving to the concerned countries to investigate and take the necessary measures, not only in the preliminary investigation stage but also in the sentencing stage, taking into account the implementation of foreign rulings in accordance with controls agreed upon by the countries, by reconciling Criminal procedures in both countries, and agreement to reach unified standards in this regard, with the aim of taking effective measures to combat information crimes across borders or sending prisoners. Therefore, international security cooperation is a basic requirement for maintaining public order within each country, through agreements concluded in this regard

2-3-the foundations of international cooperation

In view of the special nature of crimes that arise and occur in the Internet environment, the international security cooperation in order to combat these criminal patterns must depend on advanced mechanisms that keep pace with the development of these crimes, and this international cooperation must take place on certain bases that ultimately guarantee combating these crimes in a Constructive, manner - and must be based on the following principles:

A- The scientific approach to researching the phenomenon of the Internet crimes, and providing the necessary statistical of information and data, whether related to the crime itself or related to its perpetrators, or related to the functioning of the criminal justice system, as this information helps to deal with Internet crimes in an accurate and effective manner, and to understand all dimensions of These crimes, it is necessary to establish an international center for information

The data related to these crimes in their various forms and patterns, including the names of the perpetrators and those involved with them, the procedures that were taken against them, the investigations that took place with them and the rulings that were issued in this regard, in order to make it easier for all countries to refer to it in order to develop their legislative and security policies to prevent the spread of these crimes, or limiting and preventing its effects ⁽²⁰⁾

B- Coordination between security institutions with their various mechanisms in the regional and international security arenas, in order to achieve an inventory of crime rates, prevent their escalation, and complete any deficiency in security information, by cooperating to collect the elements of that information, in order to be completed in the end by revealing the dimensions of crimes and plans to prepare for their commission, and providing an opportunity for the possibility of Studying international security gaps and working to find the best methods to prevent crime, apprehend offenders and provide an opportunity to learn about international security experiences in the security institutions of other countries ⁽²¹⁾

because the exchange of information, experiences, and the results of research and studies related to information crimes allows an inventory of the new methods and means used in committing these crimes, and expands the scope of knowledge of the patterns of criminals and their criminal activities.

C- Identifying the ways of cooperation in the field of training and technical cooperation, and achieving security

⁽²⁰⁾ Yasser Muhammad al-Jabour, extradition or presentation of the accused in international conventions and the statute of the International Criminal Court, Master's thesis, College of Law, Middle East University, Amman 2011

⁽²¹⁾ Medhat Ramadan. 2000. Crimes of Assault on Persons and the Internet. Dar Al-Nahda Al Arabiya.

integration between the security agencies at the international level.

D- Preparing an international code that includes the unification of standards and the legal pillars on which these crimes are based, and the scope of the criminalized acts in it, with ensuring that the scope of criminalization constitutes all its aspects and stages ⁽²²⁾

E- Developing preventive strategies capable of creating a suitable environment for combating actions and clamping down on the activities of these criminal organizations, depriving them from a suitable environment for carrying out their criminal activities, and increasing public awareness among the masses by publishing all information about the nature of these crimes and the methods of their perpetrators

2-3-The models of international security cooperation

A- Linking communication and information networks:

Police communications need means of communication that achieve the appropriate speed which enable the criminal justice agencies to communicate between the various investigation and prosecution authorities. So the states and international organizations have developed communication and exchanged information among themselves⁽²³⁾

B- Carrying out some joint police and security process:

Tracking the information criminal, tracing and seizing digital evidence, and carrying out the cross-border inspection of the computer components, information systems and communication networks looking for evidence that they may contain information crime, all of which require some joint police and security process, and the participation of countries

⁽²²⁾ Mabb bin Abdullah Al-Sanad, International Cooperation in Executing Criminal Judgments and Its Impact on Achieving Justice, Master's Thesis , College of Higher Studies, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences , Riyadh, 2011.

⁽²³⁾ Saleh Muhammad Al-Nuwaijim , previous reference , p 70 .

among each other may Lead to refining the skills and expertise of those in charge of combating these crimes and thus putting an end of it.

the third requiremen : the efforts of the intermational criminal police organization (Interpol) in combating information technology crimes

3-1-INTERPOL is the greatest international police organization, established in 1923, with its headquarters in Lyon, France. It consists of the General Assembly - the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, the National Central offices, consultants, and the Interpol File Control Committee.

INTERPOL is carried out by members of the international police exchanging information about international criminals, and cooperating with each other in combating international crimes, such as smuggling crimes, illegal trafficking of weapons, and electronic crimes. In recent years, Interpol has focused mainly on organized crime and its criminal activities. The organization's members keep records of international crimes. And has established a criminal information analysis unit, which specialized in extraction and classification of important information about criminal organizations, with the aim of making this information available to the police, or to the member states of Interpol ⁽²⁴⁾

This organization aims to confirm and encourage cooperation between the police authorities in the states parties

3-2-the objectives of Interpol summarized in the following points

According to Article 2 of the charter of that organ, included the most important objectives to achieve the following points

⁽²⁴⁾ Issa Salim Daoud, Electronic Piracy Crimes, Master Thesis, Alexandria University, 2017.

A- Collecting information related to crimes and criminals, through information received by its organs - the main office in Lyon - from the national central offices of the criminal police in the member states, and this is done through a modern communications network.

B- Cooperating with Member States in apprehending fugitives and wanted persons - whatever their nationalities - against whom judicial rulings or arrest warrants have been issued, and to bring them in front of the investigation authorities, through the issuance of specialized international notices.

C- Supporting police efforts in combating cross-border crime, and providing services in the field of forensic evidence, such as fingerprints and DNA.

D- Establishing and developing all institutions capable of contributing effectively to the prevention of public law crimes.

E- Securing and developing mutual cooperation on the widest scale between all criminal police authorities through the framework of existing laws in various countries, and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

F- The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) established, during the year 2004, a special unit to combat technology crimes, and the organization, in cooperation with the Group of the Eight (G8), developed strategies to confront this type of crime, through ⁽²⁵⁾

- establishing a security communication center through The network operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at the level of police departments in the states parties.

- Using modern means in that combating, such as using the central database of pornographic images transferred by the

⁽²⁵⁾ Hammar Fafa, Extradition Procedures for Accused in Algerian Legislation in Light of International Agreements, Master's Letter, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Oran, Algeria, 2014.

parties state, which uses the Excalibur program for automatic analysis and comparison of those images.

- Provide the police of the parties states with manuals on information crimes and how to train to combating and investigating them.

G- Thus, Interpol undertakes the establishment of relations between countries and the exchange of information between the investigation authorities with regard to crimes that are complex in several countries, such as those related to information crimes. so INTERPOL consider a global system specialized in combating

International crime and transnational borders of states, including information crimes, as confirmed by the results of the session No. (77) of the General Assembly of the Organization of Interpol, when the General Secretary of Interpol, call all countries . All over the world to support and develop systems of information exchanging of the growth of terrorism in its all forms including the information terrorism⁽²⁶⁾

H- INTERPOL has played a vital role in all countries in the field of criminal prosecution, as its role is not limited to simply sending international notices and following them up, but rather extends to prosecution procedures, tracking the wanted person and keeping him in the regional office in those countries in coordination with the local security services to work and cooperate with the General Secretariat Interpol and central offices in other countries.

⁽²⁶⁾ Hisham Muhammad Farid Resam, Information Crimes, the Principles of the Technical Criminal Investigation, a paper presented to the Conference on Law, Computer and the Internet, College of Sharia and Law at the United Arab Emirates University, from 1/5/2000, Volume Two, Third Edition. INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO COMBAT CYBERCRIME PJAE, 17 (6) (2020)

The events of 9/11 of 2001 set a new goal for INTERPOL and renewed its determination to play a role in combating transnational terrorist crimes. For this purpose, through adopting dynamic approach and better response to the needs of the police services all over the world⁽²⁷⁾

Just as the Internet revolution and information technology opened up new horizons for criminals and perpetrators of terrorist acts, the digital era similarly provided tremendous opportunities for police work at the international level. at the global level to help them in combating the transnational crimes

Many international instruments related to the fight against terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and many relevant Security Council resolutions, explicitly urge countries to work within the framework of Interpol to cooperate in the field of information exchange.

It should be noted that among the main functions of Interpol is the promotion of international cooperation between national law enforcement agencies and the rapid secure exchange of information related to the activities through the global police communication system that available to law enforcement officials in all member states.

National central offices, with the using the global police communication system, can search and check a wide variety of data, including information on suspected terrorists.

This organization aims to facilitate criminal investigations with more efficiency by providing broader information to investigators.

Interpol's Anti-Cybercrime Program aims to encourage the exchange of information between member states through

⁽²⁷⁾ Issa Salim Daoud , previous reference , p 80

national and international task teams, hold global and regional international conferences, organize training courses to set professional standards, and develop a global list of contact officials for the purpose of investigating information technology crimes and assisting member states in the case of cyber attacks and. Its investigations regarding these crimes by providing services in the fields of investigation and databases, establishing strategic partnerships with other international organizations and private sector bodies, identifying emerging risks, exchanging intelligence information on them, and providing a secure web portal for access to operational information and documents, as well as cooperation between law enforcement agencies, concerned sectors and academics⁽²⁸⁾

the forth requirement :-the efforts of the UN in combating information technology crimes

4-1-the objective of the UN

The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization and it is the first nucleus of a global organization. The United Nations Charter was signed on July 26, 1945 AD, and entered into force on October 26, 1945 AD. with an independent will, and had an international legal personality that was established on the basis of an agreement between a group of sovereign states.Sovereign equality between states to .Resolve disputes by peaceful means. Preventing the use of force in international relations

The United Nations has made great efforts to combat information technology crimes. Which cause severe damage and heavy losses to all humanity and due its faith that preventing and combating these crimes requires an

⁽²⁸⁾ Munir, Muhammad al-Juhani. 2004. Internet and Computer Crimes and the Means of Combating Them.Alexandria, Egypt: Dar al-Fikr al-Araby.

international response through the international dimensions of computer misuse and crimes related to these efforts.

As for its objectives, are represented in maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations between countries, and achieving security cooperation in confronting crimes with an international dimension, especially information technology crimes by ratifying several international agreements related to this regard ⁽²⁹⁾

The United Nations holds periodic conferences every five years in order to promote and exchange knowledge and experiences between specialists from different countries in order to strengthen international and regional cooperation in the field of combating crime. We briefly present some of these conferences:

1- The Fifth Conference , Geneva 1975 which discussed :

- A- Changes in the forms and trends of crime, nationally and internationally.
- B- The role of criminal legislation, litigation procedures and the role of the police in preventing crime.
- C- Treatment of criminals inside prisons.
- D- The economic and social effects of crime

2- The Sixth international conference in Caracas (Venezuela) in 1980 :

This conference was held from August 25 to September 5, 1980 AD, and discussed several topics,

- A- New rates of crime and strategies to combat it
- B - Juvenile justice
- C- Abuse of power
- D- Some reform issues and human rights standards
- E- The United Nations Rules and Guidelines principals in Criminal Justice

⁽²⁹⁾ Amir Faraj Youssef, Cyber and Informational Crime and International and Domestic Efforts to Combat Computer and Internet Crimes, Al-Wafa Legal Library, 2011 ed.

F- The relationship between crime and social, economic development.

The Sixth United Nations conference on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders recommended the development of the systematic exchange of information as a major component of the international action plan for the prevention and combating crime⁽³⁰⁾

3- The Seventh United Nations conference on the prevention of crime and the treatment of the Offenders :

It was held in Milan, Italy, on August 26-September 6, 1985. through this conference, a set of directive rules emerged, which culminated with ratification of these principles in Havana, Cuba, in 1990.

This conference emphasized the need to apply new developments in the field of science and technology everywhere for the benefit of the public to effectively prevent crime..and also stressed the need of adopting appropriate safe guards to maintain confidentiality. And also stressed, through its guiding rules, the need of encourage modern legislation that criminalizes and deals with computer crimes as a form of organized crime such as money laundering, organized fraud, and opening and operating fake accounts ⁽³¹⁾

4- The Eighth United Nations conference on crime prevention and the treatment of prisoners and Resolutions on information crimes , Havana 1990 :

The most important principles of the conference and the its resolution

A-Modernization of national criminal laws, including institutional measures

⁽³⁰⁾ Munir, Muhammad al-Juhani , previous reference , p 70 .

⁽³¹⁾ Ghanim Mardi Al-Shamir, Information Crimes (what they are - their characteristics - how to deal with them legally), House of Culture, Jordan, 2016 edition.

B- Improving computer security and technical measures

C-.Adopting adequate training procedures for employees and agencies in charge of preventing, investigating and prosecuting information crimes .

D- Adopting policies that address the problems related to the victims of these crimes.

E-Increasing international cooperation to combat these crimes

The resolution result in several points

A- Ensure that the existing sanctions and laws regarding to the investigation and evidence authorities in judicial proceedings applying in an appropriately manner, and make the required appropriate changes to them in case of necessary

B -Provide texts and procedures related to investigation, evidence and, penalties with the need to address this new and complex form of criminal activity in the absence of appropriately applicable laws ⁽³²⁾

C- Urging Member States to redouble their activities at the international level in order to combat these crimes, including their entry as parties to extradition treaties and mutual assistance in special matters related to these crimes.

This resolution advised member states to ensure that their legislations related to extradition and mutual assistance in criminal matters must be applicable to new forms of crimes such as information technology crimes , and to take specific steps towards achieving this goal.

The United Nations also completes its vision on information crime in general, with the need of developing:

- International standards for the security of automated data processing.

⁽³²⁾Hassanein Saleh Obeid, International Criminal Law, Its History -

Applications - Its Projects, Arab Renaissance House, Cairo, 1977 Edition.

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- Taking appropriate measures to solve the problem of jurisdiction raised by information crimes

- concluding international agreements that include provisions for regulated texts and inspection procedures mutual assistance while ensuring protection at the same time for the rights and freedoms of individuals and the sovereignty of states

5- Several developments took place between the Eighth conference and the Ninth Conference , i.e. between 1990 AD and 1995 AD.

It had a role in the consideration the organized crime a major topic due to the United Nations specially Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Program through:
Establishing the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice - Committee, consisting of 40 members who are representatives of member states

6- In 1995 , The Ninth United Nations conference on the prevention of Crime and the Treatment of offenders was held in Cairo .

This conference was held from April 29 to May 8, 1995 in Cairo. The conference agenda included the following topics:

A- International cooperation and technical assistance to strengthen the rule of law.

B- necessary Measures to prevent national and transnational economic crime and national organized crime.

C- Criminal justice and police systems

D- Crime prevention strategies

The conference included workshops as follows:

- A workshop on extradition, international cooperation, exchange of national experiences, and application of principles related to extradition in national legislation

- A workshop on the topic "Mass Media and Crime Prevention".
- A workshop on the topic "Urban Public Policy and Crime Prevention"
- A workshop on the subject of preventing violent crimes
- A workshop on the topic of "Environmental Protection at the National and International Levels
- A workshop on the topic of "international cooperation and assistance in managing criminal justice systems".

7- The United Nations convention against organized crime on November 2000

Which was issued to enhance cooperation in preventing and combating transnational organized crime, which may be necessary in terms of legislative and other measures to criminalize the following acts when they are committed intentionally through the following acts:

-An agree with one or more persons to commit a serious crime for a purpose directly or indirectly related to obtaining a financial benefit, or the person who had knowledge with aim of an organized criminal group and its general criminal activity to commit the relevant crimes ⁽³³⁾

The second paragraph of Article 3 of the Convention stipulated that the organized crime transcends national borders in the following cases:-

- If it is committed in more than one country.
- If it takes place in a specific country, but an essential part of the preparation, , planning, management or control of it was committed. In another country
- If it occurred in a specific country, but an organized criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one country contributed to its commission.

⁽³³⁾ Jamil Abdul Baqi Al-Sagheer, Procedural Aspects of Internet-Related Crimes, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, 2001 Edition

- If it occurred in a specific country, and had substantial effects that extended to another country⁽³⁴⁾

8- The Twelfth conference on Crime prevention and Justice , from 12- 19 April 2010

Where the member states of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Brazil discussed the various recent developments in the use of science and technology by criminals and the competent authorities in combating crime, including computer crimes, as this type of crime occupied a prominent position on the agenda of the conference, confirming its seriousness. and the challenges it poses

9- The committee on crime prevention and criminal justice called for a meeting of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group .

In order to comprehensively study the problem of cybercrime and measures to address it, the team of experts focused its study of this topic on the phenomenon of cybercrime by addressing some topics, including analysis of the phenomenon of cybercrime and gathering. information

And statistics related to cybercrime, challenges of cybercrime, and the extent of the compatible legislation with that phenomenon of cybercrime, through texts on cybercrimes, investigation procedures, international cooperation, electronic evidence, the responsibility of Internet service providers to deal with crime outside the circle of legal measures, international technical assistance, the role of the private sector in reducing crime ⁽³⁵⁾

⁽³⁴⁾ Hussein bin Saeed Al-Ghafri, Criminal Policy in the Face of Internet Crimes, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya 2009.

⁽³⁵⁾ Khaled Tohme Saafak Al-Shammari, International Criminal Law, Noor Charitable Library, Kuwait, Second Edition, 2005.

10- The Thirteenth united Nations conference on crime prevention and criminal justice , which was held in Doha , Tuesday , 04/14/2015

The efforts of the United Nations did not stop at this point, but are still continuing through holding conferences and treaties, in order to protect human private life and property in the face of technology risks, as well as work to coordinate and enhance cooperation among members of the international community to take Appropriate actions to reduce crimes in general

the fifth requirement:-the role of the international conventions and organizations in combating information technology crimes

5-1-International Telecommunications Union:

The International Telecommunication Union, includes 192 countries and 700 companies from the private sector and academic institutions, and provides a “strategic” platform for cooperation among its members, as a specialized agency within the United Nations. to help governments agree on common principles that benefit governments and industries AND depend on information technology and Communication infrastructure.

The International Telecommunication Union has developed a plan to enhance global cybersecurity consisting of seven main objectives, :

A-Develop strategies to develop a model of cyber legislation that is applicable locally and globally, in parallel with the approved national and international legal measures.

B-Developing strategies to prepare the appropriate national and regional grounds for developing organizational structures and policies related to cybercrimes.

C- Develop a strategy to determine the minimum accepted level globally in the subject of security standards and software application systems

D- Develop strategies to establish a global mechanism for monitoring, warning and early response, with the ensuring of cross-border coordination .

E-Develop strategies to establish a global digital identity system, and define the organizational structures necessary to ensure digital documents for individuals which are recognized across geographic borders.

F- Developing a global strategy to facilitate the building of human and institutional capacities to enhance knowledge awareness in various sectors and in all fields of information.

5-2-European Convention on Combating Cybercrime of the Council of Europe on Cybercrime 2001:-

The European agreement is the first of its kind that seeks to deal with crimes related to computers and the Internet through coordination between national laws and the laws of other countries. The conference of the agreement was held in Budapest / Hungary on the 23rd of the same month, and it was signed on this date by 26 countries from The 47 member states of the Council of Europe, Article 37 of the agreement allows non-member states to join it⁽³⁶⁾

The European Convention on Cybercrime aims to achieve three main purposes:

A. Harmonizing the elements of domestic criminal law with the provisions related to combating cybercrime.

B. To stipulate the powers of the internal criminal procedural which necessary to investigate and prosecute these crimes, in addition to other crimes that are committed through the computer system or crimes associated with electronic evidence

⁽³⁶⁾ Suleiman Ahmed Fadl, The Legislative and Security Confrontation for Crimes Arising from the Use of the International Information Network, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, 2007 Edition, Egypt.

C. Establishing a fast and effective system of international cooperation. The agreement consists of a preamble and four chapters. The participating states in the preparation of this agreement expressed in its preamble their desire and enthusiasm for international cooperation in combating cybercrime through the adoption of a joint criminal policy ⁽³⁷⁾

aimed at protecting societies from the dangers of this crime in a world that had been invaded by digital technology and interdependence between countries.

the first chapter of the agreement. Included Definition of terms which would be used such as computer system, computer data, service provider, and the statements of data movements

According to the 2001 European Convention on Cybercrime (in question), **the** term cybercrime deals with illegal activities associated with computers and the use of the Internet. The deletion of information by a computer without using the Internet is also covered by cybercrime according to this advanced meaning.

the second chapter, dealt with issues of the substantive law of the convention under analysis, and it was divided into two parts. **The first of them** reviews the set of national measures that member states must take at the legislative and judicial levels to ensure effective combating cybercrime.- such as -mechanisms for cooperation must be taken. by police and the judiciary, and taking temporary measures in urgent cases, such as automatically providing information informally upon request (Article 26) and establishing contact points that work seven days a week (Article 35). These requests may be accompanied by a non-disclosure request, and they can

⁽³⁷⁾ Suleiman Abdel-Moneim Suleiman, problematic aspects of the legal system for extradition, University Publications House, 2015 edition.

provide a legal mechanism to use informal means of communication and exchange of information between the parties of the agreement, even if it was not stipulated in their national legislation. **it is noted In this context**, that the Additional Protocol of the European Convention on Cybercrime, which was adopted in Strasbourg on February 28, 2003, has dealt in detail among its provisions with an additional set of national measures that member states of the Convention must take in procedural, institutional, legislative, security and economic terms in this regard.

the second, dealt with criminalization provisions and other relevant provisions in the field of cybercrime or information crime, in terms of responsibility and punishment. The agreement classified cybercrimes into four different categories as follows:

1- Crimes against the integrity and privacy of information, including. Unlawful entry (acts of piracy), b. Data and information espionage, c. Illegal objection, d. Interfering with data and information, e- Interfering with computer systems and programs.

2- Computer crimes, - including fraud , b. Computer use for forgery c. Identity theft

3- Crimes related to content, including crimes: a. The sexual or pornographic content, b. Child pornography, c. Statements of incitement to racism, hatred and glorification of violence, d. Exposure to religions, e. Illegal gambling and online games, and. defamation and false information,.,

4- Crimes related to copyright and trademarks, including crimes: a. Exchange of songs, files and programs protected by copyright through information exchange programs, b.electronic circumvention, c. The use of trademarks in criminal activities with the aim of misleading, d. Crimes related to the name of websites.

The section related to procedural law issues is specified the crimes that go beyond the scope of the aforementioned, but are committed by computer system or the evidence related to it was in electronic form. These crimes include several categories such as:

a. Cyber terrorism b. Electronic warfare, c. Cyber money laundering, d. Deception

With regard to the third chapter of the agreement, it is also divided into two parts: the first part of them (Articles 23 to 30) dealt with a statement of the general principles related to international cooperation, such as extradition, mutual assistance, and procedures for requesting mutual assistance in the absence of applicable international agreements, giving information automatically, And the establishment of jurisdiction over any crime, while the other section (Articles 31 to 35) dealt with a statement of mutual assistance ⁽³⁸⁾

regarding temporary measures and mutual assistance with regard to investigation authorities and combating the use of the Internet which caused the electronic crimes.

With regard to the fourth and last chapter of the European Convention on Cybercrime, it was reviewed the final provisions, in Article (37) regarding accession to the Convention which is considered one of the most important provisions as the authors of the Convention in this article allowed non-member states of the Council of Europe that did not participate in its preparation and approval to sign the The aforementioned agreement and joining it according to specific controls.

This treaty aims at assist countries in combating cybercrime, and obliges the signatory countries to enact the minimum necessary laws to deal with cybercrime and the

⁽³⁸⁾ Omar Muhammad Bin Yunus, European Convention on Virtual Crime, without a publisher, 2005.

Unauthorized access to the Internet, data manipulation, fraud and forgery crimes,

The agreement included the following sections

Section one: definition of terms

Section Two: Steps should be taken through the framework of national legislation

Section Three: International Cooperation

Section IV: Final conditions on joining the agreement -It also specified the crimes that must be included in the national legislation of the Member States, as follows:

1- Crimes related to network security, unlawful entry and monitoring, infringement on trust in data or the system, and abuse of it.

2- Information crimes, as is the case in fabrication, plagiarism, fraud, information fraud...etc.

3- Morality crimes such as producing, broadcasting or possessing child prostitution

4- Crimes of infringement on literary and intellectual property rights, such as reproduction of protected works.

5- Criminal liability of legal persons

This agreement bears the guiding for the steps that need to be taken within the framework of national legislation in each country with regard to substantive and procedural provisions, and obliges member states to take into account human rights and fundamental freedoms that are included in international agreements and national legislation alike,

5-3- The Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Crimes for the year 2011

it was signed in Iraq, and it stipulated in its first article that this agreement aims to enhance and strengthen cooperation between Arab countries in the field of combating information technology crimes, in order to ward off the dangers of these crimes in order to preserve the security,

interests and safety of Arab countries their communities and individuals. In Article Two, definitions of terminology, and in Article Five, that each State Party is committed to criminalizing the acts set forth in this chapter, in accordance with its internal legislation and regulations, and in Article Three, it stipulates that this Convention shall be applied, unless otherwise stipulated, to information technology crimes with the aim of preventing them. Investigating and prosecuting the perpetrators, in the following cases:

1- Committed in more than one country.

2- It was committed in a country and was prepared, planned, directed or supervised in another country or countries

3- It was committed in a country with the participation of an organized criminal group that carries out activities in more than one country

4- It was committed in a country and had severe effects in another country or countries.

The agreement consists of a preamble and five chapters, and the signatories of the agreement expressed in their preamble their desire to enhance cooperation among them to combat information technology crimes that threaten their security, interests, and the safety of their societies, and the need, to adopt a common criminal policy aimed at protecting Arab society against technical crimes. Information, through the framework of adherence to the principles of Islamic law , Arab and international treaties and covenants related to human rights in terms of guaranteeing, respecting and protecting them.

As for the second chapter of the aforementioned agreement, it reviews the criminalized acts that the state parties are obligated to criminalize in accordance with their domestic legislation and These acts include several forms, : unlawful entry crimes, unlawful interception crimes, crimes assault of data integrity, misuse of information technology

means, forgery and fraud crimes, pornography and terrorism crimes committed through technology. organized crimes committed by means of information technology, crimes related to infringement of copyright and crimes of illegal use of electronic payment tools.

The agreement also criminalized the attempt and willful participation in the commission of any of the crimes mentioned in it With regard to Chapter Three, it dealt with the statement and analysis of the procedural provisions related to the applicable of the Convention and the identification of the necessary actions that the state parties must take in legislative, criminal, technical and security terms to ensure effective combating of these serious crimes.

In addition to the foregoing, Chapter Four of the Convention is devoted to clarifying the fields of legal and judicial cooperation between the State Parties, which include extending the territorial jurisdiction of the State Party to punish the acts criminalized by the Convention if these crimes were committed outside the jurisdiction of any State and if the alleged perpetrator was present. in the territory of the State Party and did not extradite him to another party based on his nationality after requesting extradition..

In this context, Articles 37 to 42 urge states parties to encourage bilateral cooperation among themselves in the field of urgent preservation of information stored on information systems, prompt collection of user tracking information and urgent disclosure of archived ones, and access to stored and cross-border information technology .

As for the fifth and final chapter of the agreement under analysis, it reviewed the final provisions in terms of the statement of the depositary, the number of ratifications required for the entry into force of the agreement, the conditions for withdrawal, the reservation controls, the extent

to which Arab countries that have not signed the agreement can join it, and other relevant procedural provisions.

Conclusion

-The study led the researcher to the conclusion that there is cooperation at the international level to lessen information technology crimes, as evidenced by: The already-existing cooperation between police agencies in different countries, which influenced the creation of the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) to handle international crimes, including cybercrimes; Crimes frauds that are committed over the Internet; Crimes committed through the internet are confronted by international requested by foreign judicial authorities cooperation when there is a transfer of documents related to crimes .

- Governmental bodies in another stateIf the geographical limits are avoided, the law -the Budapest Treaty (which is the enforcement against the criminal) to combat information technology crimes and associated assaults.

The extra-tradition system, which addresses worldwide information technology crimes, serves as a demonstration of international crimes committed beyond international borders.

-In order to bring these crimes to the national level, international cooperation has created training programmes for the residents of that particular nation, preparing them to deal with such crimes and fervently advance in this field of training security agencies have also been established.

Investigations and investigative methods vary from country to country, and procedural processes might be either legal or illegal.

Different nations have different laws and judicial systems, which can lead to disputes between two or more countries. Working together worldwide is the answer to this conflict problem ..

Crime could be considered illegal in one country but not in another. They should not be hindered by the other or accused of breaking the condition's conditions for double crime.

recomandations

1-Given that these measures are lawful and recognised in the country that was attacked, efforts should be taken to remove the obstacles posed by state procedural systems and the acceptance of national criminal laws by other nations.

2-In addition to updating and upgrading the substantive and procedural criminal decrees in accordance with the specifics of information technology crimes work is being done to conclude international accords in which the opinions of nations are unified on the subject of jurisdictional dispute with regard to information technology crimes

3.-There is an application in this condition that includes general treaties and agreements, which are among the most important requirements of the extradition system, because double criminality is not effectively taken into account in many locations. It should include any actions that are regarded illegal or not, and it should also provide for that following acts.

4- Furthermore sanctions must be taken against any member state that violates the provisions of any agreement or convention included the specific procedures regard to extradition system which is considered the most important approach in combating these crimes and eliminate its impact

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International security cooperation in combating information technology crimes at the
(international -regional) level

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