

Judicial media controls entrusted to the Public Prosecution in Algeria

ضوابط الإعلام القضائي المنوط بالنيابة العامة في الجزائر

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Abstract:

The main role played by the judicial authorities in society and the extent of its impact on people's lives has evolved, by showing it through many means, the most important of which is the media material of all kinds , Among the important actions practiced by the public lawsuit under the supervision of the Public Prosecution , which necessitated an explicit intervention to clarify and calm public opinion, which is what we call The judicial media, therefore, the research aims at highlighting the role entrusted to the Public Prosecution in the field of enlightening public opinion. Especially with the development of modern communication devices and the widespread use of the internet as a mediator to transfer news and information .

Keywords: fake news- investigation secrecy- media- justice- prosecution.

ملخص:

تطور الدور الرئيسي الذي تلعبه الجهات القضائية في المجتمع ومدى تأثيرها في حياة الناس ، بإظهاره عبر وسائل عديدة أهمها المادة الإعلامية بكل أنواعها ؛ باعتبارها من بين الأعمال الهامة التي تمارسها النيابة العامة ؛ من خلال تدخل صريح للتوضيح وتهدئة الرأي العام وهو ما نسميه بالإعلام القضائي ، لذلك يهدف البحث إلى إبراز الدور المخول للنيابة العامة في مجال إنارة الرأي العام ، خاصة مع تطور وسائل الاتصال الحديثة وتنامي استخدام شبكة الانترنت كوسيط واسع الانتشار لنقل الأخبار والمعلومات .
الكلمات المفتاحية : الأخبار الكاذبة - سرية التحقيق - الاعلام - القضاء - النيابة .

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Introduction:

The judicial media is a recent experience in the Algerian judiciary, pursuant to the duty of reservation that prohibits the judge from appearing in the media except in rare cases, and due to the developments taking place in the media field and the rapid spread of news, it was imposed to open the way for the judicial authority represented in the Public Prosecution to have a window and communicate Directly with the public through the media, in order to control information about serious crimes.

The judicial media takes into account the confidentiality of the course of the investigation in order to preserve the evidence and not benefit the accused from publishing it in concealing other evidence, through the authority of convenience for the representative of the Public Prosecution to approve publication in cases where it is useful to calm public opinion, especially in serious cases that are widespread in scope such as culpable homicide accompanied by aggravating circumstances, kidnapping of children, terrorism, transnational crime, etc., which the judicial media can spread general reassurance to prevent the spread of interpretations, fabricated news and rumours that cause confusion.

Problematic: To what extent can the media coverage of the Public Prosecution direct public opinion in the thorny issues before the judicial bodies?

Research hypotheses:

- With the great development in the use of the Internet, websites have had a great share in expanding information, interpretations and misinformation, which made it possible for them to reach wide segments of society.
- The development of the media allowed many groups to exercise their role in spreading awareness, including the judicial authorities.

The social reality, if it is included in the process of awareness and sensitization, along with the use of appropriate legislation, can help in the rapid development of judicial-oriented media, through cooperation in conveying the truth, and diversifying media programs by giving priority to the judicial sector.

- Article 11 of Ordinance No. 66-156¹, which includes the amended and supplemented Code of Criminal Procedure, contributed to the inclusion of the media program for the Public Prosecution, after thinking about creating a judicial media specialized in various thorny issues of public resonance .

Methodology:In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the analytical descriptive approach was followed, as its follow-up helped in defining the main dimensions of the study problem, especially diagnosing the reality of the judicial media in Algeria, using a set of legislative and regulatory texts, in addition to jurisprudential opinions to the extent necessary to complete the study, which we have presented. Through two axes, the first is the conceptual framework for judicial media, and the second is the field of media activity of the Public Prosecution.

Tools used: Among the scientific tools appropriate to the subject of the study and used, observation without participation, through remote viewing of the direct and urgent broadcast of visual data

through public media channels, and recording the results after in-depth reading of written press releases edited by representatives of the prosecution in some Algerian courts.

Section I: The conceptual framework of judicial media

The Public Prosecution is the main representative of the state in all matters related to the adjudication of crimes, it intervenes in every decision taken in the legal course of each case presented to the judicial authorities, it has wide powers in directing the prosecution and reviewing the charges against any person who has been arrested by the judicial police, and deciding whether to charge him with making sure that justice is served and convicting those who have violated the law and helping to provide safety for citizens², especially in thorny issues that occupy public opinion, and it need to use the media of all kinds to enlighten it about the issue and exercise self-restraint and pushing rumours, which required standing on them by defining their conceptual framework.

A) What is meant by judicial information

1 -Definition of Communication: Before talking about the media, we are asked to stand on the meaning of communication as a more general and comprehensive part of it, which was considered a social need that pertains to every living being and represents a basis for acquaintance in all its forms and goals among people, and at the same time it is a dynamic process that takes place in the verbal and non-verbal language between the sender and the receiver to convey the content of a specific message through appropriate channels for the purpose of achieving certain goals³, for the word communication - by itself - is used to denote the existence of interaction by means of signs and symbols, which are in the form of movements, pictures or language.

2 - Definition of judicial media: In order to reach the meaning of judicial media, it is necessary to define what is meant by media and then the judiciary.

The term media (I'lam in Arabic) is a language derived from the flag and the sign, if it exaggerates in describing it with knowledge, that is, very knowledgeable, and a distraction to exaggeration, as if they wanted a shrewd one from a knowledgeable people, and when we say I know the thing that I do know it: I knew it. Ibn Berry said: You say he knows and masters jurisprudence, which means learning and apprehension, and which means also he prevails the scholars and jurists⁴.

Also Fiqh has also provided media with several definitions, including the following:

The art of communicating information to people, through specific working methods and mechanisms, equals that the information is truthful or exaggerated. As for delivery, it is described as art, given that the human soul is attracted by the way of presentation, so the recipient gets both knowledge and pleasure⁵.

-An activity directed to the public, regardless of their various categories and segments, which shall be paid and of a persuasive and purposeful nature⁶.

-This type of media that takes from Islamic thought and its basic sources as a method for action, using the means of audio or video broadcasting to serve Islam and its issues, and a method for communicating with individuals according to what the verses of the Holy Qur'an envision⁷.

For his part, the Algerian legislator considered it in Article 03 of Organic Law No. 23-14, related to media ⁸, as : "Any dissemination of news, images, opinions, any broadcast of events, messages, ideas, knowledge, and information through any written, electronic, or audiovisual medium directed at the public or a specific audience " .

As for the judiciary (Qaz'aa in Arabic), in matter of language is derived from the word from the word qadia (in Arabic), i.e pronouncing the judgment, and its origin is my judgment, because it is from my judgment, except that the ya' (in Arabic) when it came after the alif is hamzat. Abu Yara said: The people of the Hijaz said, "Qadi" means in matter on language the one who judges matters, i.e. made a judge to rule between people ⁹ .

Jurisprudence was also considered a social necessity and an authority of the state that is indispensable in any system of the world. The function of the judiciary is to protect the legal system by protecting rights and legal positions as judicial protection when attacking them or even threatening to attack them ¹⁰ .

As the system of government in the state, it interprets and applies the law in the name of the state. It also provides a mechanism for resolving disputes according to the principle of separation of powers, to ensure the principle of equality before the law. It operates in light of the principle of the independence of the judiciary, as stated in Article 163 of the Algerian Constitution, " The judiciary is an independent authority " ¹¹ .

As for the judicial media, it has not been sufficiently studied by jurisprudence, which we can consider as: a qualitative transmission of news related exclusively to thorny crimes, undertaken by the representative of the Public Prosecution Office in the judicial authorities, according to specific controls and procedures aimed at providing the public with correct news that helps to form an idea on the course of events of these crimes and the degree of control over them.

For his part, the Algerian legislator referred to it as a procedure expressly in Article 11 of Ordinance No. 66-156 of June 8, 1966, which contains the amended and supplemented Code of Criminal Procedure, which states: "... However, in order to avoid the spread of insufficient information or incorrect, or to put an end to the disturbance of public order, the representative of the Public Prosecution Office alone may inform the public of objective elements extracted from the procedures, provided that they do not include any presentation of the accusations upheld against the persons involved.

Article 15 of Law No. 06-01¹², related to preventing and combating corruption - within the framework of encouraging the participation of civil society in preventing corruption - allows the media and the public to obtain information related to this matter, taking into account certain controls.

B) Diagnosing the judicial media

The judicial media is characterized by being a catalyst for the acceleration of social and cultural growth among citizens. It has the role of supervising potential fallacies in the crimes committed, and reducing the moral corruption that became famous due to the era of digitization.

1 - Characteristics of Judicial media : According to the provisions of Article 11 of Ordinance No. 66-156 of June 08, 1966, which includes the amended and supplemented Code of Criminal Procedures, the Judicial media is characterized by the following:

- **Objectivity:** It is the attempt of the communicator to move away from subjectivity while formulating the media message in order to convey the merits of the content with its true values and details, to leave an opportunity for the recipient to build a correct decision about what is happening and not be affected by the sender.

- **Impartiality:** We mean by it not being biased towards any party or any party, whether the victim or the suspect, taking into consideration dividing the same timing among those present.

Accuracy: We mean transferring information to the public as it actually happened without providing analyzes that would change its meaning.

2 -Types of judicial media: Judicial media is divided into :

- **Written and electronic judicial media :** Judicial media is primarily electronic, with the possibility of being published in print media through periodicals . Additionally, it can be published on various electronic platforms known as electronic journalism .¹³

- **Audiovisual judicial media :** Relies on programmed digital broadcasting and communication equipment for visual and auditory broadcasting . and the media material can be broadcasted to include various websites, assigned to it by the Public Corporation for Radio and Television Broadcasting in Algeria according to Article 02 of the Appendix to Executive Decree No. 12-212¹⁴, dated May 09, 2012, which defines the basic law of the Public Corporation for Radio and Television Broadcasting, which includes the broadcasting of services in audiovisual communication on supports other than traditional format.

However, we have to differentiate between the use of social media platforms by the Public Prosecution representative for personal purposes, and the use of modern technology for professional purposes, as follows:

* **Personal use:** Social media plays an increasingly vital role in social life, communication and dissemination of information, inevitably affecting the lives of most people, with judges being no exception to it. However, due to the nature of the judicial position, its use by judges by mentioning their capacity and presenting their opinions on issues brought before the judiciary is rejected, because this use may have an impact on the public's view of judges and trust in judicial systems, and may lead to questioning their integrity, as they are biased or subject to external influences, and also pose potential threats to their privacy and safety, which Caution is required when interacting with others in line with the principles of impartiality of judicial behavior, by adhering to the duty of reservation to avoid suspicions and behavior that violates the impartiality and independence of the judge, which falls within the duties of the judge stipulated in the provisions of Organic Law N°. 04-11¹⁵, dated 06 September 2004, BEARING the Basic Law of the Judiciary .

Therefore, judges must take into account in all their work the values of independence, impartiality, integrity and decency, but at the same time they should not be isolated from society by creating an environment of open justice, such as sharing their opinions in scientific forums and study days, and joining intellectual or cultural groups offered electronically, such as the Judges Club¹⁶ .

* **Professional use:** A question is raised about the type of judicial media, which is originally reserved for a judge “the representative of the Public Prosecution” and not an experienced journalist. By referring to the only article regulating this media, which is Article 11 of the aforementioned Code of Criminal Procedure, we find it general, which allows In the sense of violating, broadcasting the statement or symposium on various electronic media, as an urgent

necessity imposed by the current reality, whether within the framework of modernizing justice, according to the requirements of Law No. 15-03 , related to modernization of justice ¹⁷ , By activating a kidnapping and disappearance alert scheme through an electronic application placed at the disposal of the public prosecutor, enabling them to contact electronic media , ¹⁸ Similarly, adults can be affected by direct requests through any media document for the publication of images and/or descriptions of the abducted person to receive information assisting the Public Prosecutor in investigations . ¹⁹

The Algerian legislature regulated electronic audiovisual media through Law No. 23-20, concerning audiovisual activity, and considered under Article 03, paragraph 07 therein, every audiovisual communication service via the internet (web television, web radio) directed to the public or a segment thereof, published and broadcast professionally by a legal entity, subject to Algerian law and governed by its editorial content. . ²⁰

Section II: The field of media activity of the Public Prosecution

The term judicial media refers to a technique based on the participation of the Public Prosecution Office for explanatory information, through holding press conferences or seminars according to terms and conditions.

A) Judicial Media Intervention Requirements:

The intervention of the Public Prosecution toward the media requires the availability of many controls and conditions that enable it to enlighten public opinion or the public, satisfy its curiosity about a certain issue, and reduce rumors and confusion that occur as a result of reaching its knowledge of the commission of heinous crimes or affecting certain personalities and other crimes which have a wide impact in society, and it is inspired by Article 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedures “... the public opinion is informed of objective elements extracted from the procedures, provided that they do not include any presentation of the accusations upheld against the persons involved”.

1- Judicial Media Conditions: These are the conditions related to information that has spread among society, which calls for the prosecution to intervene in front of the media in order to remove confusion and direct it correctly, and they are as follows:

- **General conditions:** These are the conditions related to a widespread criminal fact:

* **The spread of incomplete or false information about a fact that constitutes a crime:** the occurrence of certain facts leads to the spread of false or incomplete information, which affects public opinion and directs it towards violating public order, which calls for the intervention of the Public Prosecution to fill these gaps, through press release or press conference. For his part, the Algerian legislator stressed, From its side, the Algerian legislator emphasized in Article 196 repeated of the Penal Code, by pursuing any person who publishes and promotes false news among the public that could undermine public security or public order. ²¹

* **Evidence of a breach of public order:** First, a definition of public order must be presented, which was considered to be the preservation of public security, public health, public tranquility, and public morals in a preventive manner, by eliminating all risks and dangers, whatever their source, that could threaten elements and constituents of the system ²² , and as long as the idea of public order is relative and its fields cannot be limited, especially in the absence of explicit legal texts in

this field, the judiciary must intervene²³ to determine the interpretation of the prejudice and its content, according to the circumstances surrounding It²⁴, and this may happen as a result of the spread of false or incomplete information such as protests that erupt as a result of false news about the killing of a person arrested inside the police headquarters, for example, while the correct news is that the arrested person died a natural death inside the police headquarters.

- **Special conditions:** These are the conditions that the prosecution adheres to when communicating with the media, and they are as follows:

* **Stating the objective elements extracted from the procedures:** which is to avoid the objective side of the case, and to be content with the legal procedures imposed by the law in order to initiate and initiate the public lawsuit, such as: receiving the complaint, as stated in Article 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure states, "The public prosecutor receives reports, complaints, and notices and decides what action to take regarding them". as stated in Article 29 of the Criminal Code, "The Public Prosecution proceeds with the public lawsuit in the name of the society and demands the application of the law and it appears before every judicial authority." And to open investigation as stated in Article 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedures. Which is considered the second stage after the initiation of the public lawsuit (indictment), it is initiated by a competent judicial authority to search for evidence, assess it and dispose of it, with the aim of preparing the public lawsuit so that it is valid for adjudication²⁵ temporary detention by placing the suspect under custody during the preparatory investigation stage²⁶, which is stipulated in Article 123. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as an exceptional measure.

* **Failure to evaluate the burdens held against the persons involved:** It is not understood by reading the statement that the facts are proven or not established against the person concerned. As the evaluation process is carried out by the court, and it is the only authority that gives to evidence the identification force in the case or not.

* **Observance of the presumption of innocence:** a person is considered innocent until proven guilty by a regular judicial authority with all the guarantees required by the law, which is a constitutional principle, according to Article 41 of the Algerian constitution. Many legal texts confirmed the presumption of innocence, including the requirement to prove the crime of adultery in flagrante delicto, in a report drawn up by the judicial police, or the statement contained in letters or documents issued by the person according to Article 341 of the Criminal Code, and accordingly, the arrested person cannot be described as an "accused", but rather as a "suspect" only, or describing him as a criminal, or A danger to society, as it cannot be stated in the statement that the person concerned will be convicted, or will be imprisoned.

* **Taking into account private life:** especially in issues related to morals or family issues that come out to the open and affect public opinion, or mention something that affects the dignity and honor of the person concerned, whether with regard to the life of the suspect or the victim, which is an affirmation of what was stated in Article 39 of the Algerian constitution, "which includes The state does not violate human sanctity".

* **Observing the confidentiality of the investigation:** This is confirmed by Article 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, "The investigation and investigation procedures shall be confidential, unless the law stipulates otherwise. Every person who participates in these procedures is obligated to keep professional secrecy according to the conditions set forth in the Penal Code..." In all cases, the media intervention of the representative of the Public Prosecution must avoid everything that prejudices the principle of confidentiality of the investigation. It is unreasonable to mention the

names of witnesses, or evidence, such as documents and scientific experiences, except in special cases, such as mentioning a summary of the autopsy report, provided that it is public without details.

2-Procedures for broadcasting judicial media : Among the procedures that are usually available during media coverage are the following :²⁷

- Members of the media must reserve a seat with prior authorization in the press and media exhibitions where the session is broadcasted live,
- Attending the session before the date set for the start of the broadcast, in the reserved space, accompanied by credentials, which are subject to change according to the circumstances of each case,
- Due to the limited space available in the seminar room, members of the media are not allowed to bring things such as jackets, bags and other heavy materials, except for some devices that are required to communicate with the audience, such as a laptop or a voice recorder, and photographers are also allowed to use cameras in the designated place.
- All communication devices must be turned off or in silent mode such as mobile phones, except by authorized personnel and with a license, failure to comply with these rules leads to isolation from the broadcast session .

B) Types of Media Intervention:

The Public Prosecution's contact with the public is either through a written press statement or through a press conference, whereby it informs them through the press of the merits of an important case or a matter affecting public order. We deal with these two methods according to the controls of each one as follows:

1- Press Release: A press release is a formal announcement (written or recorded) containing comprehensible language and quotation. Most of its statements are brief. It is a tool designed to announce something newsworthy in the most substantive way possible, with the purpose of gaining coverage and drawing the attention of the target audience. It is preferred that the press release be simple and short in a format that allows copying and pasting, clear and straight to the heart of the matter, to create effective content²⁸ .

Consequently, the press release is a method of written or recorded dealings directed to the media, with the aim of announcing important news that deserves to be published. It is sent via e-mail or fax to the parties concerned with publication (editors, journalists, television channels, radio stations, electronic media), in order to respond to public opinion questions during a period of crisis and the emergence of some issues of concern to society, the following is required:

- The press release shall be in one page at most, and its aim is to fulfill the media quickly and officially, and the representative of the Public Prosecution office must choose the appropriate words that do not lead to aggravation of the situation, but rather to calm the citizen and satisfy his curiosity in knowing the merits of the important case, as the press release can be in the form of a visual or audio recording, broadcast through the media.
- To suffice with legal terminology and stay away from the literary,

- The statement must also be signed and stamped with the official seal.

2- Press Conference: A press conference is an event organized to officially distribute information and answer media questions, in response to issues of public opinion, in which information is distributed by asking questions and responding to common news, or to inform the public through means of communication of any information related to thorny issues, It is a well-prepared written statement outlining the nature of the conference²⁹.

The press release plays a dominant role in the method of directing public opinion towards the judicial track in tracking crimes, which eliminates bias towards any party while protecting the principle of privacy by mentioning the initials of names, respecting the principle of the presumption of innocence and avoiding early judgments, thus authorizing a group of prosecution judges to speak on behalf of The judiciary is officially the official spokesperson for the media, and they are the prosecution judges. As for the types of cases, they are in criminal, civil and administrative cases, but it has traditionally been concerned with cases of intentional killing, abuse of the corpse, kidnapping of children, and others.

The judge must have the ability to face the camera, write, and persuade, which required the imposition of technical media training and training courses in this regard, especially for judges whose positions change from ruling judges to prosecutors and vice versa, as their role is mainly to communicate with the media about cases individual being dealt with by the court.

Conclusion :

Judicial media is used as the process through which the public is contacted, by relying on technical means such as radio and television, which is able to deliver an explanatory statement to the public in issues affecting public order, using modern technology capable of persuasion with a public and public media message, providing a simplified Judicial media is used as the process through which the public is contacted, by relying explanation The subject and the actions taken without detail.

Through this study, we draw the following conclusions:

- The conference is held orally and in front of the media, with answers to journalists' questions.
- The representative of the Public Prosecution must prepare well for the conference, prepare for questions, and have sufficient knowledge of the information related to the case at hand.
- The conference is well managed, by receiving the names of journalists and media professionals from the Secretariat of the Public Prosecution representative, and verifying their identities and professional cards, as the Enforcement Secretary in charge of the Public Prosecution Secretariat registers them in a special internal organizational register.
- Journalists are allowed to enter the conference hall with visitor cards, microphones and cameras are placed in a way that does not hinder the correct delivery of the speech of the representative of the republic.
- The public prosecutor seeks the assistance of the security agents, the secretary (clerk) or the technicians to arrange matters inside the hall and fix any defect.

- The representative of the Public Prosecution office may be accompanied by one of his assistants or an officer of the judicial police.

-The Public Prosecution representative delivers his speech to the journalists, sitting or standing. He should avoid confusion and random movements, and his presence should be strong and his words understood.

By examining a set of press releases made by representatives of the Public Prosecution, we concluded the following observations :

- A very short statement that did not lead to the desired goal ,
- A defect in the title of the statement and in the signature and seal ; which may lead to doubts about his authenticity if it is attributed to the representative of the Public Prosecution ,
- Non-display of the national flag in some press conferences ; Considering the representative of the public prosecutor's office as delegated by one of the state institutions.

Second: Suggestions:

It is noted that some of the conferences and seminars that included the statement of the Public Prosecution in front of the national press are devoid of technical standards and specialization. Rather, they are considered in the majority of recorded press releases, which required redressing the matter by following the following suggestions:

- Training judges specialized in judicial media, who are fluent in controlling regular and electronic media techniques, with proficiency in foreign languages, especially English.
- Allocating an electronic portal on the official website of the Ministry of Justice, which programs news bulletins for the most important issues that cause confusion.
- Issuing a special law called the Specialized Judicial Media Law, which defines the scope of intervention, the criterion for violating public order, and the conditions for media material according to the type of each case separately and the category to which it relates, such as media for kidnapping children, neighborhood gangs, abuse of the corpse,
- Unifying the media broadcast patterns and structures at the level of all judicial councils, even if it requires the acquisition of special equipment for the justice apparatus.
- Training judges specialized in the field of judicial media, with the creation of a practical guide that shows the course and techniques of this type of media and methods of applying it according to the type and each case before the judicial authorities,
- Establishing a data bank for judicial information, useful in collecting information and data from various judicial authorities in this field,
- Establishing a national center specialized in monitoring judicial media, charged with tracking reports of seminars and conferences before broadcasting them live, in order to avoid diverting their directive path, as long as their role is wide .

- ¹ Order No. 66-155, dated Safar 18th, 1386 AH, corresponding to June 8 th, 1966, containing the Code of Criminal Procedure , J O N^o 48, issued on June 10 th, 1966, as amended and supplemented.
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- ³ Ibrahim Khalil Khader, Communication Skills, first edition, Dar Al-Jundi for Publishing and Distribution, 2013, Palestine, p. 14.
- ⁴ Abi al-Fadl Jamal al-Din Muhammad Ibn Makram Ibn Manzoor, Lisan al-Arab, third edition, Volume 12, Dar Sader, 1968 Beirut, p. 417.
- ⁵ Khaldoun Abdullah, Media and Psychology, first edition, Osama House, Jordan, 2010, p. 174.
- ⁶ Mujahid Jamal, Shaybah Shadwan, Tariq Al-Khulaifi, Introduction to Mass Communication, first edition, Dar Al-Maarifa, Egypt, 2010, p. 216
- ⁷ Shehata, Rushdi Abu Zaid, The Responsibility of Islamic Media in Light of the New World Order, first edition, Al-Wafaa Law Library, Egypt, 2010, pg. 26.
- ⁸ Organic Law n^o23-14, dated on 10 Safar 1445, corresponding to august 27 th, 2023, relating to The Media, J O N^o 09, issued on august 29th, 2023,
- ⁹ Abi al-Fadl Jamal al-Din Muhammad Ibn Makram Ibn Mandoor, Lisan al-Arab, third edition, Volume 12, Dar Sader, 1968 Beirut, p. 186.
- ¹⁰ Al-Nimr Muhammad Reda, State Responsibility for Judicial Errors, first edition, National Center for Legal Publications, Egypt, 2010, p. 177.
- ¹¹ The Presidential Decree No. 96-438, dated on Rajab 26, 1417, corresponding to December 07th, 1996, bearing issuing the text of the Constitution amendment, approved in a referendum on November 28th, 1996, J O N^o 76, dated on December 8th, 1996 , amended and supplemented Presidential Decree No20-442, dated on Jumada al-Awwal 15 th, 1442 AH, corresponding to December 30 th, 2020, relating to the issuance of the text of amending the Constitution, approved in a referendum on November 01, 2020, J O N^o 82, issued on Jumada al-Awwal 30 th, 1417 AH, corresponding to December 08, 2020 .
- ¹² Law No. 06-01, dated Muharram 21 th, 1427 AH, corresponding to February 20 th, 2006, related to the preventing and fighting corruption, as amended and supplemented, J O N^o 44 . Issued on July 04 th, 2006 , amended and supplemented .
- ¹³ Articles 02 , 05 and 33 of Law No. 23-19, dated Jumada al-Awwal 18, 1445 H, corresponding to December 2, 2020, regarding print and electronic media. J O N^o 77 , issued on 02 December 2023.
- ¹⁴ Executive Decree No. 12-212, dated Jumada II 17 th, 1433 AH, corresponding to May 09 th, 2012, defines the basic law of the General Establishment for Radio and Television Broadcasting in Algeria, CRA 30, amended and supplemented.
- ¹⁵ Organic Law No. 04-11, dated Rajab 21 th, 1425 AH, corresponding to September 6 th, 2004, which includes the Basic Law of the Judiciary, . J O N^o 57, issued on September 8 th, 2004.
- ¹⁶ united nations office on drugs and crime (Unodc), use of social media by judges, discussion guide for the expert group meeting , vienna , 05-07 november 2018 , switzerland , 2018 .
- ¹⁷ Law No. 15-03, dated Rabi' al-Thani 11 th, 1436 AH, corresponding to February 01 th, 2015, relating to the modernization of justice, J O N^o 06, issued on February 10 th, 2015.
- ¹⁸ outlets as stipulated in Article 47 of Law 15-12, dated Ramadan 28, 1436 H, corresponding to July 15, 2015, related to child protection , J O N^o 39 issued on July 19, 2015 .
- ¹⁹ according to Article 19 of Law No. 20-15, dated 15 Jumada al-Awwal 1442 AH, corresponding to 30 December 2020, regarding the prevention and combating of crimes of abduction, J O N^o 81, issued on 30 December 2020.

²⁰ Law No. 23-20, dated Jumada al-Awwal 18, 1445 H, corresponding to December 2, 2022, concerning audiovisual activity. J O N ° 77 , Issued on 02 December 2023.

²¹ Order No. 66-156, dated Safar 18th, 1386 AH, corresponding to June 08 th, 1966, containing Penal Code, . J O N ° 49, issued on June 11 th, 1966, as amended and supplemented.

²² Awabdi Ammar, Administrative Law, first edition, University Press Office, Algeria, 2000, p. 28.

²³ Labbad Nasser, Al-Wajeez in Administrative Law, eighth edition, Laboratory of Behavioral Studies and Legal Studies, Algeria, 2007, p. 160.

²⁴ Al-Qubilat Hamdi, Administrative law, second edition, Dar Wael, Jordan, 2010, p. 225

²⁵ Chemlal Ali, The Update on the Algerian Code of Criminal Procedures, Investigation and Trial, second edition, Dar Houma, Algeria, 2016, p. 14.

²⁶ Bouskia Ahsan, Judicial Investigation, second edition, National Office of Public Works, Algeria, 2002, p. 135.

²⁷ Committee of the judiciary. (n.d.). Instructions for News Media, <https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/kavanaugh/instructions-for-news-media>, Retrieved 12/03/2021.

²⁸ prowlly. 2021, Press Release Definition — What Exactly is a Press Release, Anyway?,<https://prowly.com/magazine/what-is-a-press-release-definition/>, Retrieved 12/09/2021 .

²⁹ Chen james, 2021, Press Conference, <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/press-conference.asp>, Retrieved 12/09/2021.

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- ˆ Organic Law No. 04-11, dated Rajab 21 th, 1425 AH, corresponding to September 6 th, 2004, which includes the Basic Law of the Judiciary, J O N ° 57, issued on September 8 th, 2004.
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