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### **Participation of civil society in combating new crimes**

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## Abstract

Emerging crimes, previously known offenses that have adapted to modern times, have evolved due to scientific, technological, political, and economic advancements, as well as changes in international relations. These factors have contributed to their rapid spread and development, making it increasingly challenging for law enforcement agencies to investigate and combat them effectively. This has necessitated the search for additional means to address these crimes, including the involvement of civil society. Crime is a social phenomenon that can only grow and thrive within a community, so civil society plays an essential role in combating and preventing it by strengthening its capacities and encouraging whistleblowing.

**Keywords:** Civil society, law enforcement agencies, whistle blowing , emerging crimes.

## 1. Introduction

Emerging crimes, previously known but now referred to as such due to their modern nature, have adapted to contemporary times by utilizing the latest advancements in science, technology, politics, and economics. These crimes have also taken advantage of modern developments in international relations. They have devised new strategies to ensure their success and longevity, characterized by adaptability to various circumstances and internal and international changes. Their connection to scientific and technological advancements in all fields makes it challenging, if not impossible, to categorize emerging crimes.

Given the evolution of emerging crimes, relying solely on law enforcement agencies for their prevention and combat has proven ineffective. Therefore, it is imperative to involve society and its institutions in addressing these crimes. Crime is a social phenomenon that thrives within a community, making it the only framework where it can grow, spread, or be eliminated and reduced. The community encompasses all human, material, and institutional components necessary for this purpose. Thus, society serves as a preventative factor, preventing the commission of crimes, and also as a therapeutic factor, assisting law enforcement agencies in detecting emerging crimes, collecting evidence, and bringing perpetrators to justice. Additionally, society aids in the rehabilitation of those convicted after serving their sentences.

The central issue raised in this research is how to effectively engage civil society and activate its role in combating emerging crimes.

The objective of studying the topic of civil society participation in combating emerging crimes is to understand the phenomenon of the spread of emerging crimes and highlight the role of civil society in preventing and combatting them. This is deemed necessary due to the rapid spread and development of emerging crimes, the inability of authorities responsible for investigation and enforcement to combat them alone, the examination of legal texts that support civil society's contribution to combating these crimes, identification of areas of shortcomings in these texts, and the proposal of possible legal solutions. The ultimate aim is to develop legal texts that empower civil society with an effective role in combatting emerging crimes.

To achieve this goal, a descriptive and analytical approach was used in the study. The research was divided into two main axes: the first axis focused on elucidating the role of civil society in combating

emerging crimes, while the second axis explored the means of activating civil society's role in combating emerging crimes.

## **2. The Role of Civil Society in Combating Emerging Crimes**

With the evolution and broadening scope of emerging crimes, along with the evolving security needs of individuals and society, the traditional criminal justice institutions, often referred to as the "hollow triangle" consisting of the police, judiciary, and prisons, are no longer capable of combating emerging crimes and addressing their diverse threats and sources. These crimes have surpassed the capabilities of legal authorities. Consequently, there is a need to explore new methods to combat these crimes, acknowledging that crime is a social phenomenon that requires the active involvement of society, its individuals, and its institutions (خالد بن سعود، 1429، صفحة 233).

Therefore, it becomes imperative for the state to engage civil society, its institutions, and its individuals in the fight against emerging crimes. This can be achieved by emphasizing the importance of civil society in combating emerging crimes and highlighting the components that enable civil society to play a role in addressing these crimes.

### **2.1 The Importance of Civil Society in Combating Emerging Crimes**

The prevailing concept used to place the burden of crime fighting solely on law enforcement agencies. However, this concept has evolved as crime is recognized as a social product,

(محمد عبد الحليم، 1986، صفحة 44) intrinsically linked to the existence of society. Crime develops in tandem with the development of society, influenced by various economic, cultural, political, and global factors. Moreover, it is shaped by ongoing advancements in science and

technology, as well as changes in media and communication, particularly the internet. This necessitates the participation of society, its institutions, alongside law enforcement agencies in combating emerging crimes, as these crimes now surpass the capabilities of security agencies, and their consequences pose significant risks to society.

Recognizing the importance of involving civil society and its institutions in crime prevention and combat, particularly regarding emerging crimes, the Algerian legislator has explicitly stated this in Article 10 of the 2020 Constitution. Additionally (المادة 442 من دستور), Article 15 of Law No. 06-01, which concerns the prevention and combat of corruption, encourages civil society's participation in addressing corruption by adopting measures such as transparency, involving citizens in public affairs management, implementing educational and awareness programs on the dangers of corruption, and enabling the media and the public to access information related to corruption (القانون رقم 06-01 المتعلق بالوقاية من الفساد ومكافحته).

### **2.1.1 Inadequacy of Law Enforcement Agencies Alone in Combating Emerging Crimes**

Emerging crimes manifest in various forms, involving different and diverse criminal activities. They are characterized by rapid execution, concealment, ease of erasing traces, and an expanded geographic scope that often spans multiple countries. These characteristics present practical challenges for both international and domestic law enforcement agencies. These agencies face several obstacles primarily due to the limited jurisdiction of security agencies and their inability to keep pace with the evolution of emerging crimes. Law enforcement agencies' operations are bound by legal texts, which often require time to be issued. During this time, emerging crimes can

adapt to new scientific and technological developments, taking on new forms.

Furthermore, the global nature of emerging crimes has transformed them from local offenses committed within the borders of one country to international crimes committed across borders (محمد البزيرات، 2008، صفحة 26). This has added complexity to the fight against emerging crimes, making them a worldwide concern. Additionally (Jean , 1998, p. 04). traditional criminal activities have evolved in terms of the types of crimes committed and the methods used to carry them out. They have shifted from temporary (Alain Bauer et Emil Perez, 2000, p. 09). primitive forms to continuous (Philippe Broger, 2002, p. 36), ongoing activities that do not cease upon their commission (Abdou Khadre Diop, 2011, p. 04).

Hence, the process of involving civil society in combating emerging crimes has become a necessity, requiring attention and the development of legislative texts. Special bodies should be established to facilitate civil society's participation in combating emerging crimes, particularly in terms of receiving reports, gathering information about emerging crimes and their perpetrators, coordinating with law enforcement agencies to collect information, overcome the secrecy surrounding these crimes, address the ease with which their material traces can be concealed, and cope with their rapid execution using scientific methods and the exploitation of corrupt practices.

### **2.1.2 Raising Awareness of the Importance of Combating Crime**

In addition to social cohesion and involving educational institutions in combating emerging crimes, raising awareness of the importance of combating crime is a crucial step in enhancing community efforts in this field. This Can Be achieved through:

**Public Awareness:** Organizing public awareness campaigns about the dangers of emerging crimes and how to prevent them. Various media and social platforms can be used to disseminate these messages.

**Education in Schools:** Incorporating educational content on crime prevention and contributing to security into school curricula. This can encourage young people to adopt strong civic values (محمد عبد 46-45 الصفحات 1986، الحليم).  
**Training and Workshops:** Organizing workshops and training sessions for the local community to better understand the types of emerging crimes, how to detect and deal with them.

**Promoting Cooperation:** Encouraging cooperation between government institutions, civil society, and the private sector to ensure the implementation of joint programs and projects to combat crime (معجب بن معدي، 2002، الصفحات 191-202).

**Encouraging Reporting:** Providing safe and anonymous means for reporting crimes or suspects, contributing to increased social condemnation of crime and assisting authorities.

In summary, the role of civil society in combating emerging crimes depends on enhancing values of responsibility, social cohesion, and increasing awareness of the importance of crime prevention. These joint efforts can effectively reduce the incidence of emerging crimes and maintain community security.

## **2.2 the elements of civil society to combat new crimes**

The social confrontation of the new crimes is by activating its components, beginning with enhancing the value of the individual, the family and the school, ensuring the human right to live in safety and devoting his duty to combating crime, achieving security through

promoting social cohesion and involving educational institutions, and raising the level of awareness among individuals of the importance of combating crime.

### **2.2.1 social harmony**

The human factor is the backbone of the security force in the state and the first defensive front among the dangers of new crimes whose growth and contact with the social milieu begins with the ability to embrace them, thereby achieving their criminal goals and ensuring their survival and continuity, and also has the ability to reject and reject them to be eliminated at their inception, so their dangers are limited. (هشام محمود، 1999، الصفحات 95-113)

### **2.2.2 the involvement of educational institutions in combating new crimes**

Education is the foundation of achieving security and combating all forms of crime. Several institutions participate in this process, starting with the family, then schools, universities, vocational training centers, and others.

Education is based on several pillars that make the individual qualified to combat crime. It works to consecrate identity, deepen belonging and loyalty to the homeland, and inculcate in the individual the responsibility to maintain state security and fight all forms of crime, especially the new ones. It also consolidates the duty to unify the state and reduce the manifestations of new crimes by developing responsibility. Moreover, it works to promote social responsibility by strengthening and developing the emerging sense of social responsibility by developing the individual's sense and feeling and affirming his role and responsibility towards society.



For these reasons, investing in education and improving it is a preventive measure that saves the security institutions a lot of their energies and expenses. Education in society and its institutions is considered the first line of defense for the security and stability of the state from the dangers of new crimes, and any weakness in the performance of the functions of the institutions of society negatively affects them ( إبراهيم محمد آل عبد الله ، 1426 ، الصفحات 231-239 ).

### **2.2.3 Enhancing individuals' connection with the state and raising their level of awareness and awareness of the importance of combating new crimes**

In addition to social cohesion and involving educational institutions in combating emerging crimes, raising awareness of the importance of combating crime is a crucial step in enhancing community efforts in this field. This Can Be achieved through:

1. **Public Awareness:** Organizing public awareness campaigns about the dangers of emerging crimes and how to prevent them. Various media and social platforms can be used to disseminate these messages.
2. **Education in Schools:** Incorporating educational content on crime prevention and contributing to security into school curricula. This can encourage young people to adopt strong civic values ( إبراهيم محمد آل عبد الله ، 1426 ، الصفحات 226-239 ).

By closing all opportunities for the growth of new crimes.

3. **Training and Workshops:** Organizing workshops and training sessions for the local community to better understand the types of emerging crimes, how to detect and deal with them.
4. **Promoting Cooperation:** Encouraging cooperation between government institutions, civil society, and the private sector to

ensure the implementation of joint programs and projects to combat crime.

5. Encouraging Reporting: Providing safe and anonymous means for reporting crimes or suspects, contributing to increased social condemnation of crime and assisting authorities. (هايل عبد المولى، طشطوش، 2012، صفحة 373).

In summary, the role of civil society in combating emerging crimes depends on enhancing values of responsibility, social cohesion, and increasing awareness of the importance of crime prevention. These joint efforts can effectively reduce the incidence of emerging crimes and maintain community security.

To achieve this, all available and effective means of communication must be used, especially the use of social networking sites and the press, so that all segments of society realize their responsibilities and the dangers of the new crimes.

### **3. means of activating the role of society in combating new crimes**

Emerging crimes have significant consequences as they create social and security instability. They exploit the circumstances and living conditions of individuals, undermining their loyalty to the community. Allowing emerging crimes to flourish weakens the state and its institutions within society and diminishes individuals' connection to the state. (محمد عبد الحليم، 1986، الصفحات 45-71).

As individuals shift from legal means of livelihood to criminal activities, their loyalty to the state and society weakens. They begin to prioritize personal interests outside the community's framework, eroding social cohesion and placing individual interests above the common good. This disrupts social stability and cohesion, contributing to the proliferation of emerging crimes. Therefore, it is essential to

eliminate all factors that contribute to the persistence of emerging crimes and work on unifying and maintaining social cohesion by strengthening the concepts of citizenship and national identity. These are crucial factors for achieving community stability and loyalty to the state, ultimately securing the community by closing all avenues for the growth of emerging crimes 145 (صفحة 145) (معجب بن معدي، 2002).

So every citizen becomes a security man who fights crime and is not attracted by crime (يوسف حسن، 2010، صفحة 373).

Reducing the incidence of emerging crimes depends on individuals' awareness and recognition of the importance of eliminating them in their lives and for the nation's development. Achieving this depends on training individuals, educating them, and providing them with professional information through various programs targeting all age groups and public places, such as schools, universities, mosques, cultural centers, associations, and workplaces. This education instills the sense of responsibility, social awareness, and commitment to combating emerging crimes. It also involves using all available and effective communication methods, particularly social media and the press, to ensure that all segments of society understand their responsibilities and the risks of emerging crimes.

### **3.1 reporting the crimes created as a mechanism to activate the role of society to combat them**

The participation of civil society in combating emerging crimes requires the involvement of individuals and their institutions. To succeed, it requires the activation of its role through specific means, including (Marie Françoise désparbe, 1985, p. 04):

1. Encouraging Reporting by Citizens: Encouraging citizens to report crimes, as indifference or individuals' reluctance to report

crimes can lead to the encouragement and spread of emerging crimes within the community.

2. **Public Confidence in the Reporting Process:** Building public confidence in the integrity and credibility of investigative and monitoring authorities, making citizens more willing to report crimes and provide assistance and testimony to the judicial authorities (Emil Garçon, 1965, p. 450).
3. **Developing a Scientific Strategy:** Developing a well-thought-out scientific strategy for collecting reported information and using it effectively in combating emerging crimes. This includes studying the reporting of emerging crimes and gathering information to fight them.

some legislations considered it mandatory in serious crimes and made refraining from reporting a crime punishable by law. In other cases, it followed the behavior of enticement in reporting.

### **3.1.1 Encouraging whistle blowing**

Encouraging whistleblowing involves providing incentives to individuals to motivate them to provide information that can help authorities uncover crimes and gather evidence. This can be achieved by offering incentives to criminals or members of criminal organizations to dissuade them from committing crimes or continuing their criminal activities. Such incentives may include immunity from or reduction of punishment. These principles also apply to the general public, as individuals may refrain from reporting crimes due to various reasons like indifference or fear. Some legislations make reporting mandatory for serious crimes and criminalize the failure to report.

This rule also applies to the public who may, for several reasons, refrain from reporting and remain silent, such as indifference or fear, and the Algerian legislator in Article 05 of the Anti-Smuggling Law

stipulates the provision of financial or other incentives for persons who provide the competent authorities with information that would reveal acts of smuggling and lead to the detection of smugglers (الامر رقم 06-01).

### **3.1.2 Criminalizing Failure to Report**

The notification submitted by the individual is cooperation on his part that facilitates access to the perpetrator (مدوح شوقي مصطفى كامل) (الصفحات 89-86) and the collection of evidence about it, and given the possibility of the individual abstaining from reporting, the legislator made it mandatory and punished by Articles 91 and 181 of the Penal Code, (الامر رقم 66-156، 1966). And Article 47 of Law No. 06-01 on preventing and combating corruption.

Reporting crimes is essential because it facilitates swift preventative and combative measures by competent authorities, preventing the planned crimes from being committed and their proliferation within society. It also helps combat them before they become deeply entrenched, requiring more significant efforts and resources from the state, which could otherwise be avoided.

### **3.2 Collecting and Utilizing Reported Information in Combating Emerging Crimes**

The fight against emerging crimes primarily relies on collecting information provided by members of the community to break the secrecy barrier that ensures their success and continuity, as well as gathering evidence about them to track down the perpetrators. Several security agencies participate in collecting this information, and its sources are diverse, ranging from the criminals themselves and those

involved in criminal activities to members of the community and institutions.

For the state to collect necessary information about these crimes, it requires the material and human resources and the capacity to gather and analyze this information, ensuring it is not scattered and using it effectively in the fight against emerging crimes. This is achieved through the development of a specific information strategy, along with the proper utilization of the information obtained from reports.

### **3.2.1 Developing a Specific Information Strategy**

Developing an information strategy involves adopting techniques to collect information to achieve the goal of combating emerging crimes while considering the geographical, environmental, human, and social conditions within the country. Its execution should create suitable conditions to encourage community participation, prepare individuals psychologically to report crimes, recognize difficulties, and ensure flexibility and speed in information gathering.

The primary goal of collecting information should be adhering to the laws, providing real and effective incentives. It's essential not to neglect information collection projects involving community participation once initiated. Scientific, technological, and modern techniques should be employed (محمد ياسر، 2008، صفحة 172).

because emerging crimes often exploit scientific and technological advancements across various fields, necessitating the use of equally advanced tools by law enforcement agencies.

### **3.2.2 Collecting Reported Information from Community Members**

The collected information must be organized and not left scattered. This can be achieved through coordination among various entities and authorities that possess information related to emerging crimes. Integration between different agencies and departments can be established through the creation of a central information company responsible for collecting all information provided by citizens. Developing mechanisms for vital information sharing between different security agencies and the public and establishing local bodies operating under the authority of a central body responsible for receiving information and reports from citizens and coordinating among them (محمد أنور، 1414، الصفحات 19-20).

### **3.2.3 Proper Use of Information from Relevant Authorities**

Information obtained through reporting and gathering must not go to waste. Instead, it should be effectively utilized. The designated authority should analyze and process the information, keeping it confidential. It should only be used for the purpose of combating emerging crimes (ممدوح شوقي، الصفحات 86-89), Success in this process requires the presence of a body or agency consisting of individuals specialized in analyzing and categorizing information based on its significance, then providing it to authorities responsible for criminal prosecution.

## **4. Conclusion:**

Emerging crimes are crimes that have been known for a long time but have acquired modern characteristics due to the evolution of their means and methods of commission, as well as the scope of their occurrence. They have witnessed rapid development and widespread

prevalence in societies. Social factors are considered the most influential in their development since the prevailing social system in a society determines the behavior of its individuals, which is, in turn, influenced by a set of political and economic factors within the country.

1. The evolution of emerging crimes has imposed new burdens on security agencies, making it impossible for them to combat these crimes effectively. Therefore, the involvement of civil society in combating them has become inevitable since crime is a social phenomenon that arises, succeeds, and persists within society, not outside it.
2. Disseminating the culture of crime prevention has become the responsibility of everyone to ensure that every individual in society becomes a security contributor, participating in eliminating emerging crimes and protecting society from their significant impact on security, development, and overall progress.
3. Eliminating emerging crimes cannot be achieved outside the framework of society. Within society, there are elements that make community participation effective in combating emerging crimes.
4. Reporting is an effective mechanism for community participation and providing security agencies with sufficient information to combat emerging crimes effectively.

Based on these results, the following recommendations are presented:

- Raising awareness among members of the community about the dangers of emerging crimes and their severe impact on society's security and development, which hinders progress.
- The necessity of recruiting and developing community members and educating them on how to deal with perpetrators of emerging crimes and the effects they leave behind. This can



be achieved by establishing special bodies responsible for this task in collaboration with security agencies and implementing educational programs at various levels of education, starting from schools to universities and within the workplace.

- Fostering a culture of crime prevention, both in general and regarding emerging crimes specifically, within society. It is the responsibility of everyone to ensure that every individual becomes a security contributor, combating this type of crime.
- Encouraging reporting on these crimes and their perpetrators by community members, regardless of their position in society. Reporting should be made mandatory, punishable if neglected. Perpetrators or contributors to these crimes should be encouraged to report them to ensure their discontinuation or prevent them from remaining undisclosed, possibly through leniency in punishment or by offering incentives, depending on the stage of reporting, the criminality of the informant, and the severity of the harm caused by the crime to society.
- After serving their sentences, individuals convicted of emerging crimes should be subjected to a monitoring period overseen by a specialized body. This body should track their behavior within the community and provide psychological and material support with the aim of ensuring that they do not return to criminal activities.

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