

## **Answer 01 :**

### **Definition of criminal law:**

It is those legal rules that determine the criminalization and penalty policy, as well as how the state requires its right to punishment in a way that guarantees the rights of the accused.

### **Definition of Criminal Court:**

Defined by Article 248: (Order No. 95-10 of February 25, 1995) The Criminal Court is considered the judicial authority competent to adjudicate acts described as felonies as well as misdemeanours and related violations and crimes described as terrorist or subversive acts referred to it by a final decision from the Indictment Chamber.

### **Definition of felony:**

According to the Penal Code, it is a crime that is punishable by law either with death, life imprisonment, temporary hard labour, or imprisonment, and the felony is the most severe and severe type of crime

### **Definition of fine:**

A financial penalty affecting the convict in his financial liability, and it is considered one of the sources of revenue for the public treasury, as it is defined as obliging the convict to pay an amount of money estimated in a judicial ruling to the public treasury of the state

### **Case law:**

It is a set of previous legal decisions written by courts and similar judicial bodies in the course of deciding cases, in which the law was analysed using these cases to solve ambiguity in deciding current cases. These previous decisions are called “case law” or judicial precedent

### **Definition of criminal behaviour:**

It is the act or actions that emanate from a person and which the law considers a crime that must be punished. It is the material behaviour that the person brings into existence, which is punishable by law as criminal behaviour that must be punished.

## **The definition of the penal code:**

“A set of legal rules established by the state and established by the state in which crimes, penalties and precautionary measures prescribed for these crimes are specified.”

## **Definition of statute of limitations:**

It is time lapse. In positive law, it is of two types: a projection and a gain. The first leads to the fall of the right, and the second is a reason for gaining it

## **Definition of pretrial detention:**

A criminal investigation procedure issued by the person who granted the legislator this right and includes an order for the prison director to accept the accused and imprison him, and he remains imprisoned for a period that may be longer or shorter according to the circumstances of each case until it ends either with the release of the accused or his conviction

## **Definition of regulations:**

In general, the regulations mean a set of general and abstract legal rules issued by the administration, as they are similar to legislation from an objective point of view.

## **Definition of information crime:**

A crime committed using computer devices or the network or located on information systems or the network, and it is every illegal act that affects the reputation of the victim, either materially or morally.

## **Purpose of criminal punishment:**

Criminal punishment exists as a form of social control. It aims to maintain order in society by providing a clear line between right and wrong. The government makes laws to help teach us what we can and cannot do. Those who do not follow these rules, and break the law, are at risk of criminal punishment.

## **Inflicted the criminal penalties to**

## **be inflicted on the offend:**

The legal division of crimes is explicitly stipulated in the Penal Code, which is represented in felonies, misdemeanours, and infractions. It is divided on the basis of the seriousness of the act, not on the basis of the result. Penalties, in turn, are divided into three types in positive law.

- 1) The original penalties.
- 2) Ancillary penalties.
- 3) Complementary penalties.

### **Definition of extenuating circumstances in Algerian law:**

These mitigating circumstances are represented in - imprisonment - fine - minimum penalty. Legal reference: Article 53 bis 4 of the Penal Code. The sentence imposed is less than the minimum penalty prescribed, according to Article 53 bis 4 of the Penal Code. It constitutes an error in the application of the law, eliminating one of the two penalties only, and reducing it to less than the minimum

### **Definition of murder:**

Penalties for these two types of killing differ in Algerian law. Premeditated murder is punishable by death, while manslaughter is punishable by imprisonment

### **What is meant by the material element of the crime:**

It is the materials on which the crime is based, and which the perpetrator and the victim feel their presence, so there is no crime without a material element

### **Definition of forgery:**

It is changing the truth with the intent of deceiving a deed, document or any other document by one of the usual methods and Morale defined by the law, a change that may cause harm to the public interest or to a person

### **Definition of the penal institution :**

According to Articles 25, 26 and 27 of Law No. 05-04 for the Organization of Prisons, "the penal institution is a place of imprisonment in which custodial penalties, orders issued by judicial authorities and physical coercion are carried out in accordance with the law. The penal institution takes the form of a closed environment or the form of open environment

### **Definition of precautionary measure:**

The precautionary measure is the set of procedures decided by law and signed by the judiciary to confront the criminal danger inherent in the personality of the perpetrator, with the aim of protecting society from this danger.

## **Definition of military justice:**

Refers to the set of laws and procedures governing members of the armed forces. Many states maintain separate and independent sets of laws governing the conduct of members of their armed forces

## **Answer 02 :**

### **Theft crime:**

Penal Code (Law No. 06-23 of December 20, 2006) Whoever embezzles something that does not belong to him is considered a thief and is punished with imprisonment from (1) to five (5) years and a fine of 100,000 to 500,000 DA. The same penalty applies to embezzlement of water, gas and electricity

### **Defamation crime:**

Article 371 Law No. 82-04 of February 13, 1982) Anyone who obtains, by means of threats, in writing or orally, or by divulging or attributing disgraceful matters, funds, securities, signatures, or the documents mentioned in Article 370, or attempts to do so, has committed a crime. Threats of defamation are punishable by imprisonment from two to five years and a fine from 2,000 to 30,000 DZD

### **The offense of driving without a driver's license:**

The provisions of Article 81 of Law 14-01 as amended and supplemented shall apply to him. According to the same publication, her punishment is from 06 months to one year in prison and a fine ranging from 20,000 to 50,000 DZD. On January 25, Joint Ministerial Circular No. 01 dated January 20 was issued

### **Money laundering crime:**

Penal Code (Law No. 06-23 of December 20, 2006) Anyone who commits the crime of money laundering by habit or by using the facilities granted by a professional activity or within the framework of a criminal group shall be punished with imprisonment from ten (10) to twenty (20) years. And a fine from 4,000,000 DZD to 8,000,000 DZD.

### **smuggling crime:**

Smuggling using means of transport: Article 12: - Smuggling acts committed using any means of transport are punishable by imprisonment from 10 to 20 years and a fine equal to ten times the total value of the confiscated goods and means of transport

### **Speculation crime:**

The Penal Code (Law No. 15-90 of July 14, 1990) is considered a perpetrator of the crime of illegal speculation and is punished by imprisonment from six months to five years and a fine of 5,000 to 100,000 DZD whoever causes, directly or through an intermediary, an artificial increase or decrease in commodity prices goods, public or private securities, or attempts to do so

### **Incitement crime:**

Any direct incitement by the same means to an armed assembly shall be punishable by imprisonment from one to five years if it results in its effect. The penalty shall be imprisonment from three months to one year and a fine of 2,000 to 10,000 dinars, or one of these two penalties in the opposite case.

### **Hate speech offense:**

According to Article 30 of Law No. 20-05 related to preventing and combating discrimination and hate speech, anyone who commits an act of discrimination and hate speech shall be punished with a misdemeanour penalty ranging from 6 months to 3 years in prison and a fine from 60,000 to 300,000 DZD, increasing the penalty from 6 months to 3 years in prison. 1 to 3 years, and a fine of 100,000 to 300,000 DZD

### **Insubordination The Penal Code (Law No. 82-04 of February 13, 1982):**

disobedience that occurs when more than two persons meet is punishable by imprisonment from one to three years and a fine from 500 to 5,000 DZD, and the penalty is imprisonment from two to five years and a fine from 1,000 to 10,000 DZD if More than two of the people gathered were clearly carrying weapons

### **The crime of deliberately burning forests:**

The text of Articles 396 and 396 bis of the Penal Code, which is considered a protection for trees and plants, as well as humans, and stipulates that “temporary imprisonment of 10-20 years shall be imposed on whoever deliberately sets fire to the following funds if they are not owned by him... forests and cultivated fields, trees, or clippings of trees, or timber stacked and in the form of cubes, standing crops or straw or crops stacked or bundled.