

The Role of International Legislation for Promoting Social Peace in the Context of Modern Technology

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The importance of people's lives and making social peace for them started to deteriorate every now and then particularly in the activation of the negative side of information technology in committing crimes and criminal acts cross countries. So, the virtual world has become diverse and parallel to the physical world. All these changes and negative impacts should have been faced internationally through international legislations to fight this electronic storm and limit its side effects. This is because the traditional laws are no more enough to face this matter, which is reflected in international security and safety, because it carries untraditional threats shaking international security and peace. It also affected the privileges of social peace in the physical and virtual world of a nation. In addition, the international community's feeling of indifference of their responsibility in organising the virtual world has become a matter that should be restricted without leaving it uncontrolled. This danger and its consequences require clarification to prevent it or limit it.

Key words: *Electronic Environment, Societal Peace, International Crimes, Electronic Wars.*

Introduction

Crises generating disputes started appearing in countries one after the other; before one finishes the other starts. Perhaps, the bad use of developed and modern technology has become one of the prominent problems recently. They affect the life of the people threatening international peace and security regionally and globally, even locally. They overwhelmed any other topics, and what happened in Iraq, Libya, Syria etc. is the best example of that. Some exploited the fragile political and security situation and the weak national and international censorship on these media which are trans-borders in the virtual world. This is to agitate sincerity among people of the same society in disputes, fights and differences making religion, ethnicity, sect, race differences etc. a reason for that.



This indicates the existence of a real problem which has previous roots because of the complied wrong or illegal policies of use in the virtual world. Also, the ignorance of the government to solve this problem even after its appearance or its increase of cybercrime, whose consequences overwhelm the consequences of traditional crimes. In this way, the international society has remained silent and unable to take possible actions to limit these crimes except speaking about them in the media.

First- Significance of the Study

The study is important because the problem mentioned in the above section needs quick and successful solutions, because it is related to the lives of the people, the relations among them, and the description of peace and security as one of the basic human rights. The country has to provide its citizens with all aspects of human peace which are what the international treaties concentrated on. In particular, its seriousness has increased nowadays because it is one of the main facilities in the right to live in its different modern aspects: economy, culture, social, education and health.

Second- Problem Statement

The problem of the study is whether these treaties and the various international documents altogether are sufficient or suitable to restrict this phenomenon which threatens social peace. Or do these documents need more efforts particularly from the countries, to control the virtual world, which is a tool to threaten the international peace and security. This issue requires answers to the following questions: to what extent does the loose or uncontrol virtual world break the harmony of the society and what is the effect or the extent of validity of the existing international documents to restrict all of these problems?

Third- Research Methodology

The study adopts a descriptive and analytical approach through the analysis of the international documents which include related topics which organise social peace in traditional documents. We also show to what extent they match the virtual world which becomes a threatening world. We also analysed some international laws whenever needed.

Fourth- Research Hypothesis

The study analyses involves the existence of clear flaws in the international community from the law perspective, which led to the increase of the scope of misuse of the electronic world by some users committing various crimes which are harmful to the people's life. Therefore, combating this issue will only happen by making international agreements and activating the role of the international community, in particular, watching what the virtual world contains

from threatening tools which threaten the harmony of the society via facilitating the international electronic press to increase sectarianism and racial discrimination. This discrimination leads to committing cybercrimes, the most dangerous is terrorism, disturbing human peace.

Fifth- Research Model

In accordance with what was mentioned before and for the sake of controlling the research, we divided it into two parts, preceded by a preliminary section on the topic of social peace. The first explains the effect of the absence of international agreement on the electronic world. The second illustrates the role of the international law in controlling the virtual world. The research is finished with a conclusion containing many findings and necessary suggestions.

Preliminary

The Concept of Social Peace

Peace occupies the first orders in the literature and alphabet of international law particularly the law of war, humanity and human rights law presenting noble human features. This is a period of violence, worry, hatred, war and the appearance of what is called race, religion, sects and ethnicity disputes and broken societies under different names; in addition, modern information technology is secreted by escalating the incidents mentioned above. Therefore, we had to ask ourselves, what is the means to get rid of that? This will not happen unless we spread and fulfill social peace. To understand this, we divide this section into two parts. The first explains social peace and the second we deal with infrastructure as follows:

The First Part: Definition of social peace

Peace in the Arabic language is a verb derived from the trionym *peace (silm)* which means peace and safety or prevention from defects, plights and evils. For example, it is said God saved Him from the matter. God is also called Peace because of his perfect traits. In the language of law, peace is a synonym of security and for a person it means guaranteeing personal freedom against detaining and jailing. In general terms, it means the expression with meaning of protection which countries get covered by and what is related to the safety of the lands and dismissing the disputes as a means to solve problems.

In social terms, it is a “noun attributed to socialising” (ijtma’a in Arabic)-derived nouns from the root of the verb socialise (yajtam’a). Socialising is a thing that indicates things getting close to each other while in law it means interest related to a specific country. Social in English and Socialism in Latin means security because it is an adjective of three letters (Manzzour & al-Din, 2005).

Thus, social peace is a term dealt by different laws, human, political, security and social studies describing it as “the absence of dispute, violence and war in societies. This means harmony and agreement and the absence of negative phenomena of war and disputes etc. (Bix, 2004).

In general, peace has two senses: narrow and wide. The first is “the case resulted from the ways to gain ownership legally without hurting others”. The second is “the result which the democratic acts and freedom of expressions between different sects of a society in a country has led to”. It is a logical result and the basis of strength, the internal strategy of a nation in different aspects such as economic, development, social and political aspects (Bix, 2004). From what is mentioned, it became clear that social peace is a case resulting from concord, forgiveness and love between the people of a multi-religions, ethnicity, culture and civilizations and even the policies which discards violence, conflict and fighting on the basis of policy; this is built upon cooperation, love and peace in the administration of its daily, economic, political, security and even cultural aspects.

Part Two: Components of Social Peace

To make social peace in all its conditions, some conditions must exist. Peace in a country requires various legal, social, political, and economic components that must exist such as:

First: equilibrium and no discrimination: equilibrium and no discrimination in different bases, such as gender, race, colour, language or political or social status, are two main principles and an inseparable part of the prestige of the law in a country or a society (Pongsiri, 2002). They are important pledges in the human rights and personal freedom through reducing social class differences which result from belonging to a specific religion, ethnicity and sect which led to acuteness of the dispute among the sons of a society. This leads to break the society into parts at the end and sometimes exclude and subordinate some people.

Second: enablement of the citizenship principle: Citizenship means “the legal and political connection between a person and a nation. On that basis, the concept of identity is established. It differentiates between a local person, the nationals of other countries, the foreigners”. It is “mutual commitments between a person and a nation” (Muhammad, 2018), so the person gets his various political, civil, economic, health, education and social rights as a consequence of belonging to a particular society, and in return one has duties they should be committed to (U. G. Assembly, 2017). Based on that, citizenship has different aspects, the most important of which is the political aspect which shows how a person’s feeling of belongingness and connection to a nation as a political body of the nation’s establishments,

organisation, syndicates or parties, and the ideas a national has on the general situation which it aims to affect, for example, through supporting or opposing the regime.

In relation to the cultural aspect, it is represented by identity embodied by the person belonging to a group sharing all or most daily activities of different habits, eating, dressing, rituals and occasion. All these are reprinted in shared symbols such as national identity for a group of people living in a nation. The existence of all these contribute to the concept of living in a real permanent social peace among the population. All these are under the umbrella of just and real citizenship which collects different races, sects, ethnicities and religions and backs the national identity.

Third: The intact and wise governing: Any country or a society needs a wise governing to keep the social peace and all that will not happen unless a group of concepts exist represented by clarity and integrality in the discussion of most of the topic; also needed is the freedom to gain information and data which becomes clear for the citizen, in addition to the activation of censorship, inspection and enabling people to expand their abilities to develop life through converting them from negative receivers into participants; this is through developing themselves and encouraging them to do public work in politics, society or culture. All that will not be accomplished unless corruption is fought, which has spread in most of the nation's establishment such as exploiting a government job to gain personal benefits. This creates a gap between the poor and rich. It also increases the social tension and resorting to violence and crime.

Furthermore, social and economic justice must be fulfilled. Therefore, social peace requires wise governing in addition to keeping freedom which are stated in the constitution or in the law through guaranteeing it for the majority or minority. There is no more a society which consists of a single religion, sect, race, language. Diversity has become a trait and a value in a diverse cohesive society. If the society is not cohesive in this diversity, social peace is hindered and prevented. This happened during 2006-2014 as it is now happening in Syria, Yemen, Libya etc.

The educational system plays a big role in making social peace through scientific research centres conducting real time and future studies with future strategy. Decision-makers much of the time contemplate the findings of these studies through consultations or recommendations which the government offices suggest. They are also linked with solid ideas and scientific vision. The best example of that is the information theory which plays a big role in social peace, particularly in modern social media which are considered the largest press media easiest to be used in our time. This affects largely the culture of the receiver positively in education and development, for example linking the social classes, or negatively such as threatening social peace through crimes which we will show later, particularly the international

ones. All this is a result of the extent of the validity of electronically related legislation to maintain social peace among people of the local or international society.

The First Section

The Effect of the Absence of the Electronically Related International Treatise on Social Peace

There are consequences of the absence or reduced laws which organise the virtual world through allowing peaceful uses and preventing unpeaceful ones. One of the negative effects is the spread of electronic crimes, forensic violations, the spread of electronic terrorism and the appearance of a new type of war called the electronic war; this in turn is reflected on social peace and its settlement. This matter requires studying these consequences in detail because it is dangerous. This is done through two parts. The first is the forms of electronic crimes and the second is the explanation of electronic terrorism as follows:

The First Requirement: The Prevalence of Electronic Crimes

Cyber-crime is a crime resulted from the misuse of the modern information revolution. There are different names for them such as computer and internet crimes, information crime and the crime of misuse of information technology. Some call them novel crimes. This type of crime is different from traditional crimes by its nature, content, effects, types, tools and the privacy of the criminal. In addition, they are clever crimes; they appear and begin in a virtual world. In a more accurate sense, they are digital crimes committed by people with high intelligence. This leads to losing for the society as well as in the economic, social, cultural and security regards (Maas, 2013).

They can be defined (Maas, 2013) as “a group of illegal acts and doings committed by tools or electronic devices or the internet web broadcasting its contents”. Despite their names, these crimes are highly dangerous for society and its security. They are of different shapes and are found in different life aspects in one way or another. To understand their danger, we will show some of their forms as follows:

The First Branch: Fraud and Electronic Theft

Modern electronic technology is quick means to post information and exchange data among different parties. The means of using the internet has increased. There becomes what is called electronic trade and electronic education. Perhaps, the majority of the companies and establishments started to serve their clients and employees through the internet. With this development, a dangerous phenomenon has spread which is stealing money, private data, information and intellectual property etc. through internet and other modern technology. This

is by using means of deceiving others by messing with the programs the trading companies serve; this leads to the conversion of electronic cheating into a universal phenomenon allowing the criminal to reach victims with a lot of ease (Stambaugh, 2001).

In accordance with the above, electronic fraud is defined as cheating in the system of information processing to gain money or services illegally. There are different forms of fraud and electronic theft. They include money laundering through the modern technology information means and using these means to use bank cards of others without having a permission to do so or ruining them. It can be through tempting a person to accept the sender's invitation to gain personal information or via an electronic email to access it and use it in their own business in the name of the original email owner (Schelin, 2007). It is also through stealing information such as sealing articles, or important studies related to technology, industry, or military and ruining them. Other forms include forging emails and websites, fraud in financial documentations, cheating in vacancies indoors and solidarity cheating. It can be said here that these kinds of crime happen on ordinary people and other people such as nations.

The Second Branch: Electronic Trade and Trafficking

Because of the technology development, the exploitation of electronic information technology has increased by groups of organised criminals, armed groups and terrorists to attract people or new recruits who will be included in their groups, depending on the means of cheating, and manipulating mentalities using what technology provides such as the ability to gain access to the victims in complete ease far from legal censorship with less costs. It is also found that these crimes attract people of different classes and different ages regardless of gender. However, the caught victims are mainly children and young because they use technology often.

The concept of electronic trading includes the traditional sense of trading in association with the modern sense of crime. It usually happens through webpages in its application taking different forms such as sex exportation which has become the most popular forms changing form actual sex only into using nude photos, films and seduction. It is also the practices of the virtual world (Alkulaib, Almudhaf, & Al-Jassar, 2013) to develop this aspect in different forms such as child prostitution, the sex trade, sex tourism and sexual content. It refers to "any offers by any means in which a child is used to conduct a sexual act, a sexual monologue or showing sexy body parts". The most prominent feature of sex trafficking is to quench lust (Ruths & Pfeffer, 2014). The sexual content is recoded in cinema films or on computer discs and distributed widely on the web. Also, other forms include begging, medical exploitation and trading for trafficking.

The electronic trafficking is no different from trafficking in general except in terms of used tools or means to fulfil a purpose. Internet and other social medias are using in trafficking fighters of different ages particularly children, using audio and video technology which can affect the public. Mostly electronic trafficking is used by terrorist organisations to attract as many supporters of their ideas and beliefs, because it has provided the ability of hiding, as the person appears in ideal forms only, which the other party wants. Therefore, the wanted person falls into this net easily. Moreover, these organisations exploit the surrounding circumstances such as famine, too much leisure and unemployment, which the young men are experiencing; this is as well as a weak understanding of religion and its absence and the effect of political and social effects and the crises wars leave (Maskew, 2004). Therefore, electronic trafficking comes in the religious, mental, spiritual and emotional forms which the terrorist groups use to convince people of their beliefs, because joining these organisations are usually affected by the surrounding environment more than the person's personal traits (King, 2008). Also, electronic trafficking can be defined as trafficking people by armed groups and organisations by means of modern technology, particularly the internet, using means of exploitation and mental manipulation and brainwashing to achieve the aims which fulfil their greediness.

It is worth nothing that the form of electronic crimes do not only take the mentioned forms but extend to other crimes which affect ordinary people, such as the organised crimes and attracting personal data, killing through internet, drug trade and digital drag, money laundering etc.

The Second Requirement: Electronic Terrorism and Electronic Wars

The spread of electronic terrorism and the appearance of a novel and developed war which affects different life aspects, in particular infrastructures, in the societies is called cyber wars or information technology wars. These wars negatively affect the stability of social peace. This matter requires researching its content, effects and danger on the society in the following branches:

The First Part: Electronic Terrorism

The term *electronic terrorism* appeared and became popular in use following the development of technology, the applications of electronic calculators, internet and particularly in all life aspects. It is defined as “the enemy or physical or spiritual threat coming from nations, organisations, or people on human beings in religion, self, honour, mind or money without having a right to the information resources and electronic means in different form of hostility and corruption” (Arquilla, Ronfeldt, & Zanini, 2000).



Through the internet, extremist ideas can be propagated whether political, religious or racist to traffic new followers in terrorist organisations and through controlling the conscience of the receivers particularly young men and children and exploiting them (Rothenberger, 2012). Also, they are able to distribute data, and information to spread fear and panic of terrorist attacks or spreading propaganda to gain propaganda and press without any condition or limit on them; this is because they can control the content of their messages in the form they want them to be. Similarly, terrorist organisations can benefit from the data which the web page provides and is considered mostly important as transport means, nuclear power stations, government buildings, airports and ports. Also, some of the very important uses this technology provided for the terrorists, is funding which enables them to collect money in different ways through users or sympathisers of an issue, asking for donations or through electronic robbery or money laundering etc. They often happen through using the internet and exploiting it to create terrorist organisations and planning and exchanging information in addition to recruiting.

After the spread terrorism and inciting it, the most prominent crime of a nation's security appeared in the digital era by using different forms of instigating terrorist acts and activating racism, sect contention among the member of a group by using chat rooms, forms of discussions, news groups, social media, email messages, or audio emails which anybody can get. This issue provides the opportunity to whoever enter these sites to access them. It is clear the media plays a big role in amplifying the psychological impacts on terrorist acts which encourages terroristic practices through posting photos and horror films and encouraging crimes in the hope of affecting the behaviour of the people and directing them towards specific directions. This picture is one of the constituents pushing to terrorist behaviour because of its effect on violent directions in the receiver (Theohary, 2011).

The Second Part: The Electronic Wars

Because the international conflict of interest, values and resources towards the increased dependence on modern technology contact, the virtual world has become a new conflict field in electronic shape. It surpasses national borders and state sovereignty. Each party aims to gain more and cause more loss to the other side. This electronic conflict is a destruction not followed by blood or body parts including spying, creeping and blowing up. Its parties are characterised by ambiguity and its consequences are dangerous in terms of destroying data bases found on the web, bombarding them with a series of viruses or using various weapons of the virtual world to affect the safety of the electronic websites and data bases. This resulted in the appearance of a new form of war among populations far from the traditional international battlefield called electronic war (Rothenberger, 2012). It is wars of the fourth generation called war in acting.



These new generations are counter-forces which use the tools of technology and modern means of communication to create the sense of separation and the aim of it is to send strife and break the unity of the populations and fragmenting them. Also, these wars are psychology wars in the first place in which media plays the biggest and most dangerous role. It is one of the main weapons which supports the processes of proactive unrest, directing attention towards news makers, amplifying the chosen incidents to weaken the settlement, beating the national establishment, instigating to attract it, create troubles between the people and agitating racism and dogmas to divide the nation (Décary-Héту & Morselli, 2011).

International interest has increased in the virtual world particularly after providing new tools and means which functioned as mediators to threaten the word of vital facilities and infrastructure for information and not obstructing the state sovereignty. These features have made the virtual world fertile for unsafe use on the side of all users and their diversity; this could be within a country or among countries and these features have appeared in the use of the electronic world as a field of cold war, psychology war and idea war through its use to carry out wars among countries and the use of terrorist people, organisations or pirates in a form which affects the civil and peaceful nature of the electronic world (Décary-Héту & Morselli, 2011).

It is noted that military wars among countries transferred from physical ground wars into websites such as Russia, the republic of Chechnya, and the Israel-Arabic conflict in the middle east and the war in Sri Lanka against a rebellion group (Tigers of Tamil). This conflict on the web pushed many countries to declare war on the internet criminals and set plans to fight terrorism etc. such as Japan, China and England (Décary-Héту & Morselli, 2011). This is because of the importance and danger to national security which many of them depend upon in the current time to run all the affairs of its citizens. So, some of them adopted samples of electronic government and others adopted intelligent government. Thus, the infrastructure depends mainly on the internet in presenting service particularly flights, communication and transport to include this dependence in all life aspects - political, economic, military etc. As a consequence of this transference, the danger increased to carry out attacks on countries in which any person is able to conduct and causing harm to these countries without leaving his own room; through the cyber-attacks a person carries out against aims such as the national data base - military, financial, and bank services or power and fuel stations (U. G. Assembly, 1948).

The Second Section: The Roles of the Laws of the International Law in Controlling the Electronic Form

The rules of the international law play a big role in securing the virtual world and preventing its negative use fighting internationally committed crimes and violations, whether the rules

are purely electronic organising the use of the electronic techniques directly, or general laws to investigate the ability and applications of the laws on that use. It includes the treaties, international decisions and regional ones. Because of the importance of the topic of controlling the virtual world and its impact on strengthening social peace, we will deal with it in two sections:

The First Section: The International Treaties

Many international agreements which are universal in nature deal with the issue of the safe use of the modern technology through dealt with topics of right in receiving information, exchanging it, and freedom of expression and opinion and through organising the protection of human rights. This is because the misuse of those technologies usually results in violations to those rights as it forms a threat to international safety and peace. It is possible to summarise the role of these treaties as follows:

The First Branch: The International Law for Human Rights

The agreements of international human rights dealt with many texts which can be beneficial in controlling a safe use of the virtual world through protecting the rights stated in them, particularly the ones that linked the rights of the user of that world. Perhaps, the most prominent of these agreements is the United Nation's Charter 1945, which insists that the main intentions of the United Nations in the first article is keeping international safety and security. To achieve this aim, the committee takes valid shared acts to prevent the causes which threatens peace and remove them and suppress hostile acts from disrupting peace. Moreover, the agreement leaves the matter of deciding whether the act is threatening international peace and security or not, in the united nations in article 39. There is no doubt that electronic crimes or electronic wars are threatening international peace and security.

Also, the international declaration for human rights in 1948 has texts which protect many rights which a person can practice in the virtual world, particularly text 19, on the right of freedom of opinion and expression, embracing opinion, and accessing, receiving and exchanging new ideas in any means without limits to geographical borders. Thus, the right has limited its content to ensure the rights of others and respecting them and the general system, interest and public morality (Tomas, 2014), through legislating this right. This right can ensure the use of electronic techniques be peaceful without any violation or crimes and prevents exchanging extreme or terrorist opinions and ideas, and advertising for them as they are a violation to rights of freedom and opinion and exchanging information without hurting others of the general system.



Also, the international pledge related to civil and political rights 1966, includes a similar text to the one on the announcement of international human rights (Unicef, 1989); also there is agreement of child rights and protocol annexed to it which prevents the use of children in a sexual content and referring to the danger of its increase on the web and other technology (Schmitt, 2002). It is possible to return to the texts of the United Nation's agreement texts through the nation and protocol annexed to it in 2000, on the basis that these crimes usually happen in the virtual world facilitating committing them particularly on the internet. This, the importance of rules and laws of the international law for human rights in controlling the virtual world through protecting the rights of expression and opinion, and exchanging information or what is broadcast and spreading news and content which does not harm the general interest and the national safety for a nation, is what limits the publication of extreme and terrorist beliefs etc.

The Second Branch: The International Law of Humans

The issue of the application of the international law for war on what is called war of information or war of technology, agitates many disputes as there is no ruling in any treaties of this law which directly deals with electronic attacks in military conflicts. However, it is possible to return to the police, which state Martins' conditions which indicate the existence of a case not covered by international treaties. Civilians and fighters remain under the protection and power of principles of the international law based on the traditions of human principles and the public conscience (Minović et al., 2016). Many countries focus on the destructive feature of the misuse of the virtual world and the danger of turning it into a battlefield of scientific scope. Also, many countries consider the virtual world a fifth world war in addition to ground, sky, sea and the external world. The institute of the United Nations for disarming in 2011, state that there are 33 countries among 133 working, to include electronic war in their military plans (Helaly, El Ghazzawi, Shawky, & Farag, 2015). It is also possible to refer to the International Justice Court when related to the permitted threat through using nuclear weapons or using them and putting them under the international human law; this is because it appeared after legislating this law, where the court prevented its use and the consequences of it from pains and harms for the fighters and removing discrimination between civilians and non-civilians, and the military and civil targets (Dossetor, 2011). This issue goes to cyber-attacks even through their appearance is new in comparison to the stated laws in international human law. Often, in these cases, the infrastructure for information is under threat of destruction and breaking down. This will affect the country which is a victim of these attacks. In relation to threatening the international community by the information net, this connects the countries together and increases of the mutual dependence among the nations; the result of violations of principle of the international law showed the safe use and cooperation and understanding among nations (Dossetor, 2011).



It is inferred from the above the possibility of applying the laws of international human law in the armed dispute on the cyber-attacks and war of the virtual world and its results from danger, which threatens the international safety and security contradicting the intentions of the United Nations.

The Third Branch: The International Decisions and Laws

Many laws and reports were issued by international organisations which organise the virtual world and what relates to it, such as developments in the field of information, communication and the ability to use science and technology to serve the development and the international community as whole; countering the committed crimes in it, some of which appeared in the conference of the United Nations to prevent crimes and make forensic justice in relation to the importance of continuing the national arrangement to fight the virtual world of crimes and directing the attention to these crimes. This is because they are one of the general policies in the scope of preventing crimes and making forensics just. The bureau of drugs and crimes called in its authority to discover the means capable to solve this issue (Dossetor, 2011). It also revealed the challenges of digital crimes in the inability to show its extent and its distance across countries and the difference in the national laws as it is an organised crime (Dossetor, 2011).

In the context, of disarming, the general organisation showed that the consolation committee's role should not only be looking at the issue of traditional disarming and the international security topics, but also to look at the technology which may have a big impact on peace and security (G. Assembly, 2001). In relation to the field of information and communication, it is noted that technology has affected the international community and the possibility of its use for purposes of showing the results of the international summit for the information community; it also insisted on the necessity to build trust and security in the use of communication technology for suitable development in the developing challenges, such as the misuse of this technology in harmful activities ranging from bullying, crime and terrorism. The same is true for the decisions and laws of the United Nations which are related to the use of information and communication technology for developing purposes in the context of fighting terrorism and preventing the exploitation of the virtual world. The security committee issued a number of decisions No. 1624 in 2005 and the decision 1373 in 2001. It is worth noting that the importance of the announcement "bones press" which is issued from the international conference to developed communication in Argentina which included many important points in controlling the virtual world and facilitating information to fulfill the aims of sustainable development (Heeks, 2010).

It is inferred from the above the importance of international decisions and reports in the protection of virtual world. The study also discovers the importance of these decisions and

reports in controlling the virtual world and filling the gap because there is no international act specific and forced which control the virtual world such as the regional African, American or Arabic ones.

The second requirement: The Regional and International Treaty

The international treaties are characterised by the existence of specific laws which control the virtual world and deter its negative use on the regional level. We will show some of them:

The First Branch: The European Committee Treaties to Protect People in The Automatic Processing of Personal Data 1981

The European council has an important role in the scope of information crimes, particularly in storing the personal data and everything related to personal life. The most important activities for the council was the so-called treatise 108 in 1981, which is related to the protection of processing private information. It is divided into seven chapters. The first article defines the aim of the treatise which is the protection of people and their private life in relation to the automatic processing of information regardless of their origin or citizenship (Taylor, Fritsch, & Liederbach, 2014).

The second branch: The American Treaties Related to the Digital Calculator and Internet 1991

This treatise was signed to reinforce the protection from terrorism and the crimes of the computer. It includes a definition of the used terms in this treaty. The treaty stipulates that its member should the adopt unified criteria and punishments suitable to the degree of danger. It also clarifies the concepts of information crimes which are “unauthorised access to it, modifying and deleting data in an attempt to harm the establishment which owns these services or deleting data by changing them to give false information”, or to cause physical harm (Marler, 2002). It also showed the rules of the attempt, help or agitation, and temptation, or conspiring to commit information crimes. In addition, it showed member state laws in taking suitable legal actions and cooperating between members to sue and joining the member to complete the protection of information infrastructure.

The Third Branch: The European Treaty to Fight Internet Crimes- Budapest 2001

This treaty was formed to fight cyber-crimes, a main step in the level of cooperation between countries, to fight this danger. It is a unique step until today in terms of the number of countries joining it and in terms of its extent. It aims to criminalise racism and hatred for a foreigner content in the internet. It also criminalises threat. The treaty divides the committed

crimes by the web page into four groups: the first is crimes of privacy and safety and supplication of systems and data such as illegal access, opposition and distorting data, and the safety of the system. The second includes fraud and forge crimes. The third is crimes related to content such as production, distribution and owning sexual content in which children are used. The fourth includes assaulting intellectual property and related rights XVI.

The Fourth Branch: The Arabic Treaty to Fight Information Technology Crimes 2010

This treatise deals with terror crime types by information technology starting from distributing ideas, ideologies and values of terrorism, calling for them or funding terrorism, training or facilitating the contact between the members of the terrorist organisations. It also includes distributing methods of making bombs which are used in terroristic attacks and spreading conflict, strife and attacking religions and beliefs, and organised crimes committed by information technology such as trafficking.

Conclusion

After finishing the research, we arrived at some findings and suggestions:

1. The increase of the misuse of the virtual world and what resulted from it such as electronic crimes, electronic terrorism, and cyber war reflected on social peace and security.
2. The absence of the electronic international treatise which facilitates and encourages the negative electronic exploitation which threatens social peace by manipulating this easy, stealthy and quick means to hide the general opinion.
3. The traditional legal texts are not sufficient to organise a peaceful use, prevent electronic crimes and it do not include all the juvenile negative and positive forms to use the virtual world.

Suggestions

- 1- Call to sign a must to do international treatise which controls the virtual world in a way which secures the peaceful use and which agrees with the laws of the international laws and the intentions of the United Nations to keep international peace and security.
- 2- Enforce and collaborate international forces in fighting electronic crimes and information technology exchange through activation of international censorship particularly social media sites.
- 3- Spread informative and educational laws on the danger of the virtual use and the preventing of it through activation of electronic international and regional press.
- 4- Invite the legislative power in countries to legislate on local social peace through announcing the increase of the issue of citizenship and eliminating sect and race quotas



and criminalise the sources of corruption which create race conflict which breaks the society.



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