Law Acts of using 5G Techniques for Immigrants, Foreign Residents, Dual Nationals and Suing them Remotely in the Event of a Cyber-Crime

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Abstract: In this paper, we will explain the importance of the 5G network technology, the Internet of things and artificial intelligence, and the importance of using these technologies by foreigners. We also explain the legal cover for it for the purpose of protecting citizens from electronic crimes and explain the ways to prosecute cybercriminals inside or outside the borders of the country

Keywords: 5G Techniques, 5G SIM Card, Immigrants, Foreign Residents, Dual Nationals, cyber-crime, IOT, Artificial Intelligence.

Introduction

The SIM card (Subscriber Identity Module) is an electronic chip that is placed in the mobile phone and bears a specific code and number that facilitates the user's process of switching the phone and roaming and benefiting from the services provided by the telecommunications companies. SIM cards provide a range of services to users, the most important of which are communication, Internet, location. The mobile phone provides a set of applications that depend on the Internet service provided by the SIM card to the users. These applications have become an essential part of people's lives. [2][3]

In recent decades, the movement of displacement, immigration and requests for citizenship has increased significantly. Especially the displaced people from countries that are not securely stable, such as the countries of the Middle East, some African countries and Afghanistan. In addition to the displacement movement, there is an increase in foreign students, investors, factory workers and homes in all countries of the world. All these foreigners really need to use the mobile phone and the services it provides to the user. [21]

In this paper, we will review the services provided by the 5G network, the legal cover and legal protection for users from cybercrime and the prosecution of criminals.

5G Techniques

In recent years (since 2019), most developed countries have provided users with 5G mobile network technologies. The number of users is expected to reach 1.7 billion users at the beginning of 2025. The 5G network is characterized by supporting the use of Internet of Things and artificial intelligence technologies. The speed of the 5G network is very excellent, as its speed reaches 10 Gbps. It supports the high transmission speed of optical cable for data transmission, building and developing the 5G network. [1]

Internet of Things & Artificial Intelligence Technologies

Internet of things technology and artificial intelligence are futuristic and important technologies in the future and are closely related to people's lives in all fields, and there must be a legal cover to protect people from espionage, piracy and electronic extortion. These technologies are now moving to transform cities into smart cities, for example, traffic control, smart buildings, smart electric cars, smart universities, in addition to delivery robots and smart pharmacies. The presence of these technologies is not limited to smart cities, but smart factories and smart farms are also developed. All of these technologies need a high-speed Internet that is present in the 5G network. [4][5][6][7]

Immigrants, Foreign Residents & Dual Nationals

An international refugee is a person who has been forced to leave his country and across international borders and cannot return to his country in the near future. Refugees live in refugee camps or within cities. The refugee problem is considered one of the biggest problems facing telecommunications companies by providing a service to the refugees. It is difficult to sell the SIM card to the refugees because they do not have identification papers or they have false identification papers. And if he holds a real passport from his country, if an electronic crime occurred from him and he returned to his country, it is difficult to legally pursue him in his country, as it is a country that suffers from wars and internal problems. [18]

Foreign residents are divided into two types, the illegal resident and the legal resident. The illegal resident is the resident who does not have the right to reside or work in the country in which he resides. Usually, these people obtain the services of the 5G network through illegal methods, such as buying mobile phone SIM cards from citizens or legal residents at high prices. The legal resident and these are divided into two types: the legal resident for a short period and they are those who stay for a period not exceeding a month, and these usually enter the country for the purpose of tourism, treatment or attending conferences. Telecom companies take from the resident a copy of his passport and entry stamp as a legal guarantee to provide him with the service. [19]

As for the residents for a period exceeding months and years, such as students, investors, traders, marriage establishments, domestic workers and factories. Some countries allow telecommunications companies to provide them with permanent mobile SIM cards. Telecom companies take a copy of the passport and a copy of the permanent residence visa to facilitate the process of reaching them in the event of an electronic crime.[20]

Dual nationals are those who possess the nationality of the country that provided the 5G network and the nationality of another country. Usually, telecommunications companies provide the service for him with the guarantee of the national citizenship card. But the problem in this case, which we will explain later, is his escape to another country whose nationality card he has, and the difficulty of suing him remotely because the two countries do not have good relations and there is no judicial cooperation between them.[22]

Cybercrime in the 5G Network

Electronic crimes in networks of previous generations of communications 1G, 2G, 3G, and 4G is the same as in the 5G network. Among the most important of these crimes are electronic extortion, espionage, bank balance theft, fake e-commerce, fake electronic pharmacies, fake ads, fake emails, etc. [8]

The Cybercrime in the 5G Network Cybercrime has become more difficult as it is linked to Internet of things and artificial intelligence applications, where crimes have developed through electronic attack on smart city systems such as electricity networks, gas stations, bank applications, transportation and transportation companies, in addition to the attack on robotic systems in smart factories, smart hospitals and universities. Smart. A large percentage of these attacks are carried out by a group of hackers who are of unknown identity or foreigners residing in countries who do not have identity papers or false identification papers. Therefore, service provider countries must enact strict laws to prevent such cases and deter criminals. [9][10][14]

Suing foreigners remotely in the event of a cyber-crime

All individuals (citizens - refugees - illegal residents - legal residents - dual nationals) are easy to arrest and transfer to the judiciary thanks to the development of the 5G network and GPA technologies. The real problem of telecommunications companies prosecuting cybercriminals is divided into two types: the first type is the purchase of criminals from refugees and illegal residents of mobile phone 5G SIM cards from the black market and cyber-crimes are committed and escape to other countries and in this case these crimes are recorded by unidentified criminals. As for the second problem facing telecommunications companies that provide 5G network technologies, it is the flight of foreigners and dual nationals to other countries with which the telecommunications companies do not have good relations and judicial cooperation. Either in the case of good relations and security and judicial cooperation with the countries to which cybercriminals flee. The cybercriminals will be arrested and transferred to the judiciary in the countries to which they fled, or they will be returned to the country in which the cybercrime was committed with the help of the International Police or with the help of embassies and consulates. [24][21]

5G during the period of Covid-19

During the Corona pandemic, the 5G network Submitted a major role in providing electronic services to people. The most important of these services are e-schools, e-learning platforms, e-commerce platforms, electronic pharmacies, e-shopping, and health advice platforms for the prevention of the Corona virus and vaccination outlets against the Corona virus. In addition to the development of smart hospitals that use robots to provide medicines and food to patients with the Corona virus, to protect the health staff from the spread of the pandemic. [12][13][15][16][23][27]

Economic effects of using 5G Technologies

Telecom companies are considered one of the most important financial and monetary resources of telecommunications, as the more services provided by the telecommunications company, the higher the bill paid by the citizen and the foreign resident. After the development of the 5G networks and the development of Internet of things applications and

applications of artificial intelligence, the contribution of telecommunications companies to the budgets of some countries has reached 25%.

In addition, the development of communication networks provides an excellent environment for foreign investors and for foreign university students to work and study in countries. The establishment of smart companies, factories and smart hospitals by investors and the provision of foreign investment opportunities in a large way. This will be reflected in the countries by providing great job opportunities for citizens, increasing the currency and increasing the value of imports in the public financial budget. [11][17][25][26]

Conclusion & Future work

In this paper, we explained the importance of the 5G network technology, the Internet of things and artificial intelligence, and the importance of using these technologies by foreigners. We also explain the legal cover for it for the purpose of protecting citizens from electronic crimes and explain the ways to prosecute cybercriminals inside or outside the borders of the country.

We recommend that there be unified laws for all countries of the world, whether they have good relations or not, to prosecute cybercriminals, and that there be an international electronic police under the supervision of the United Nations. For the purpose of protecting people from cybercrime in all countries of the world.

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