

Education and professional training

Obtained a bachelor's degree in legal sciences, specialization LAW (2005), at the University of Craiova, Romania;

The title Master Degree in the field of Public law and criminal sciences at the University of Craiova, Romania (2007); PhD Diploma in LAW with specialization in *criminalistics*, on the subject *The Forensic Investigation Methodology of Cybercrimes* at the University of Bucharest, Faculty of Law, Romania (2010); Certificate of Habilitation for the supervision of doctoral theses in the field of doctoral studies in LAW, specialization in forensic science, with the habilitation thesis entitled *Cyberspace in Forensic Investigation*, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Law, Romania (2025).

Academic activities

Associate Professor PhD. Habil., *Forensic Science*, Spiru Haret University of Bucharest, Romania; Full-time trainer in criminal law and criminal procedural law at the National Institute for the Training and Improvement of Lawyers, Craiova Territorial Center, Romania; Lawyer at the Dolj Bar Association form the National Union of Bars of Romania.

Professional associations

Member of the Romanian Forensic Association; President of the University Education Section of the Romanian Forensic Association; Member of the International Association of French-Language Criminologists; Member of the Editorial Board of the International Review *Criminologie, Forensique et Sécurité*, the official review of the International Association of French-Language Criminologists; Member of the International Criminal Law Association; Member of the European Society of Criminology; Member of the Editorial Board and of the Scientific Council of the Romanian Journal of Forensic Science; Member of the Editorial Board of Beijing Law Review, Scientific Research Publishing, Delaware, Dover, USA.

Research areas cybercrime; cyber criminology; forensic science.

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Moderator/ Coordinating/ Speaker
Habiliate Professor PhD. Adrian-Cristian
MOISE



Participation in grants or research projects/teams: 15 projects director or member;

Author/coauthor of 7 specialized books; Scientific coordinator of 6 books; Articles in Web of Sciences 5; Articles in Scopus 7; Articles in ERIHPlus 9; Articles in internationally-circulated journals, indexed in international data bases recognized in the field of legal sciences: 86; Publications in conference volumes: 43; Prizes: 3.

In present Editor in chief at Journal of Law and Public Administration <http://sjea-dj.spiruharet.ro/cercetare/jurnale-stiintifice/77-journal-of-law-and-public-administration>

Editorial Board Director of Journal of Law and Administrative Sciences
https://jolas.ro/?page_id=12

Presentation Panel:

The panel aims to present and analyze aspects related to the prevention of forms and types of crimes frequently committed in recent times.

The first communication examines how the development of artificial intelligence technologies is supporting police and security experts not only in crime detection, but also in crime prevention and prediction. Some of the advanced artificial intelligence algorithms are designed to identify crime patterns and suspicious anomalies, predict future crime scenes, assess risk factors for committing crimes, and uncover criminal networks. Other algorithms based on machine learning and artificial intelligence are used to predict potential crime scenes by analyzing crime patterns, locations where crimes were committed, and the tools or weapons that were used to commit crimes. An artificial intelligence system can contribute to the prediction of crime scenes using the artificial intelligence approach of data mining, but it can also contribute to the anticipation of a person who will commit a crime in the future, using the technique of identifying people in the facial recognition system, as well as by discovering behavioural changes in people.

Another communication concerns firearm identification which is a fundamental component of forensic ballistics, relying on the comparison of microscopic marks left on bullets and cartridge cases by a firearm. Traditionally, these examinations have been performed using optical comparison microscopes, where the examiner visually compares evidence to determine whether it originated from the same weapon. Although this method has been considered the gold standard for decades, it is time-consuming, highly dependent on the examiner's expertise, and presents challenges in documentation, reproducibility, and collaboration between forensic laboratories.

The third communication analyzes the investigation of homicides committed with the use of firearms which constitutes one of the most complex areas of criminal investigation, as it requires the implementation of effective organizational and forensic tactical measures from the very initial stage of the investigative process. This communication examines the specific features of organizing this stage, emphasizing the necessity of ensuring a prompt and coordinated response by law enforcement authorities aimed at identifying the perpetrator, collecting and securing evidence, and establishing the factual circumstances relevant to the criminal case.

The fourth communication examines the postponement of the application of punishment as an instrument of preventive criminal policy in the context of the profound transformations generated by advanced technologies and emerging forms of criminality. Against the backdrop of increasing digitalization and the diversification of criminal behaviour, contemporary criminal law is required to recalibrate its mechanisms, emphasizing prevention, proportionality, and the reduction of recidivism. The communication offers a critical assessment of the Romanian legal framework governing the postponement of the application of punishment, alongside relevant judicial practice, focusing on its capacity to respond effectively to new criminological realities, including technology-facilitated offences.

The fifth communication analyzes the obligation to report to the police authority designated to supervise the defendant which constitutes one of the most frequently imposed obligations accompanying the preventive measure of judicial supervision, being mandatory under Article 215 par. (1) (c) of the Romanian Criminal Procedure Code. Although the preventive measure is ordered and subject to judicial oversight by the competent judicial authority (the prosecutor or the court), the specific reporting schedule is established by the police.

The sixth communication aims to show that reconstructing a crime scene in the digital environment represents a new paradigm in criminal investigation, adapted to current technological realities. The analysis focuses on the main types of digital traces – logs, metadata, electronic communications, cloud-stored information, location data, and other digital artifacts – as well as ways to correlate them to reconstruct the timeline of criminal activity, determine the *modus operandi*, and identify the perpetrator. It also looks at the contributions of artificial intelligence and modern digital forensic tools in analyzing electronic evidence, as well as the challenges of ensuring their authenticity, integrity, and evidentiary value in criminal proceedings.

The seventh communication analyzes the forensic document examination which constitutes one of the fundamental branches of contemporary criminalistics, whose evolution has been driven by the need to improve the methods and techniques employed for the identification and examination of documents used both in legal practice and in criminal activities. This communication analyzes the principal stages in the historical development of forensic document examination,

highlighting the transition from traditional handwriting comparison methods to the modern, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to the scientific examination of documents.