

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Background

The International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) (*French: l'Organisation Internationale de Police Criminelle; (OIPC)*) can be described as an international communication forum for police organizations all over the world. INTERPOL provides coordination and access to supranational police cooperation with more compact and sturdy collaboration, compared to *police-to-police* cooperation outside of the organization, which sometimes only features an *ad hoc* basis (INTERPOL, 2022).

The INTERPOL was first established on September 7th, 1923, in Vienna during an international meeting of law enforcement agencies, which created the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) (Deflem, 2004, p. 125). Contrary to the massive portrayal from mainstream media and blockbuster movies, the INTERPOL is not a supranational law enforcement body with the authority to detain fugitives on its mandate and has field agents ready to be deployed under its “direct” discretion. Instead, INTERPOL plays a role of a communicator, enabling vast and quick communication between its member states via respective members’ *National Central Bureaus* (NCBs),¹ which then can be coordinated among working units of that country’s police organization and, if required, coordination with

¹ National Central Bureaus or NCBs are the hubs for communication and information exchange between INTERPOL member states, here, every country that is part of the INTERPOL may send and receive messages that enables eased communication between them

ministries and related governmental bodies which may provide substantial help in solving or helping to further the investigation of a particular case. To communicate through a safe and secure platform, the INTERPOL manufactured and launched a private communication canal for INTERPOL member states only, called the I24/7 (IGCS). It is highly exclusive for member states only. For the Indonesian National Police (INP), I24/7 messages will be received and sent by NCB Jakarta's International Communication Section, formulating such requests made by the International Crime Section of NCB Jakarta.

The INTERPOL General Assembly is an annual meeting of INTERPOL's high-level officers and the member states represented by their delegations. It is the highest governing body within the INTERPOL's organizational structure to agree on what policies to take in many aspects of the organization, including voting of delegations and the committees in charge of INTERPOL's daily operation (Indonesian National Police, 2022).

In this General Assembly INTERPOL General Secretariat and its member states discussed 33 agendas with 18 main agendas and 15 sub-agendas, respectively (Indonesian National Police, 2022, p. 5). In this academic writing, we will focus on one of the constellations of the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly, the improvements and enhancements of international cooperation through the INTERPOL with topics from enhancing cooperation to tackle and combat sexual exploitations against children, the identification of missing persons through optimal use of INTERPOL's I-Familia DNA Database, and draft agreements between ICPO-INTERPOL and the respective governments of the Federal Republic of

Nigeria and the United Kingdom on the privileges and immunities of INTERPOL on the territory of those respective countries.

Regarding mechanisms to help identify unidentified remains and missing persons, Indonesia has faced its share of such cases through the years. Various cases, including but not limited to kidnapping, politically-induced disappearances, and cases of disfigured remains, can still easily be found in Indonesia, in which these cases involve not only native Indonesians but also foreigners as well. The INP and respective police forces of other countries sometimes face challenges in identifying sufficient and relevant post-mortem data and biometric information to create a feasible conclusion in finishing investigations related to such cases. Therefore, I-Familia and other additional items agreed upon during the operational enhancement of intergovernmental collaboration through the INTERPOL could play a vital role in diminishing the number of similar cases and assisting law enforcement agencies in solving present-day cases.

It is necessary to do more research on these topics as it plays considerable roles in ensuring the quality and relevance of INTERPOL as a communicative organizational body between national police forces, as it is in accordance with the theoretical framework employed in this writing-securitizes the aspects of social security. In this writing, the author will look into these matters through the lenses of INTERPOL as an organization and Indonesia as a member state as well, as how these improvements shall complement the efforts of the Indonesian National Police in identifying the cases of missing persons and unidentified remains in the future.

Problem Formulation

INTERPOL, as an international organization, has existed for almost a century, and it has been adapting to changes and adopting necessary policies to maintain its relevance in the always-transforming world of crime and crisis. These changes and procedures within the organization are put in front of all the member states of the INTERPOL during annual INTERPOL General Assemblies. Therefore, the problem-formulating question employed through this academic writing is, 'How did the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly succeed in establishing better police cooperation with NCB Jakarta and other member states?'

Study Objective

1.3.1 General Objective

This study aims to describe the significance of INTERPOL General Assemblies, more particularly the 90th session of the plenary assembly, while also elaborating on how INTERPOL plans to empower further and facilitate its member states-especially NCB Jakarta-in combatting contemporary and traditional forms of crime in the 21st century.

1.3.2 Distinct Objective

More distinctively, this study focuses on understanding how a non-state actor can further securitize issues relevant to its original purposes, which correlates to the overall upgrade of a society's prosperity, which would be contrary in nature to the traditional perception of security in IR which perceives state as the one and only rational actor.

Study Significance

1.4.1 Academic Significance

It aspires for this study to be able to contribute and present further academic advancement for the study of International Relations and the understanding international organization of INTERPOL itself. Furthermore, it is desired for this study to be able to incorporate a platform for a deeper understanding of the implementation of the Securitization Theory and its implementation on international organizations and regimes, how it correlates to nation-states, and how these sovereign nations may act as agreed upon within the organization and its governing bodies.

1.4.2 Non-Academic/Practical Significance

Pragmatically, this study hopes to be an educative beacon for the general public in the question of the role of INTERPOL-what the organization does during its annual assembly-and its benefits for NCB Jakarta, along with scholars eager to build upon the concept of securitization in international organization and non-state actors in future studies. As the public is constantly questioning the general perception of the Indonesian Police, this study hopes to shed new light on how international cooperation between police forces is done to combat multiple forms of criminal activities happening in Indonesia.

Literature Review

The Copenhagen School theory of Securitization is mainly used to analyze the decision-making process and meetings that may result in the undertaking and

implementation of critical policies to tackle specific threats that are perceived to be existentially threatening for a referent object-be it a tangible or non-tangible form of the object(s)-. Contrary to the traditional perception of security, which only considers states as feasible actors, International Governmental Organizations (IGOs) can also be the subject of interest within a securitization theory-based research. Ralf Emmers (2003), in his work *ASEAN and the securitization of transnational crime in Southeast Asia*. Emmers discussed how ASEAN-a similar international organization which implements the concept of intergovernmental-had been failing in its endeavors to combat transnational crimes through various securitization activities in meetings, summits, and communiqués to protect themselves politically, military-wise, economically, and socially due to its nature as an intergovernmental association with no binding capabilities for its member-states who do not want to exercise several previously agreed-upon policies (Emmers, 2003, p. 437).

Furthermore, a study done by Nancy Gergis (2017) in her publication titled *International Police Organizations: Interpol and Europol Overlap and Interaction* stated how INTERPOL, as an International Organization given the mandate of communication-hub for police/law enforcement agencies throughout the world, have been-to an extent-proper in conducting their responsibilities in preserving human security as one of the aspects of contemporary security aspects (Gergis, 2017, p. 29).

Novelty-wise, during the research on this particular topic, the author did not come across nor was informed regarding any previous studies and analyses similar

to this one. Although it is better to be told that many studies have been conducted on the INTERPOL along with the General Assemblies of the past, none has been done specifically within the scope of the 2022 INTERPOL General Assembly to date (per 23/12/2022), and the correlation with NCB Jakarta. Some past research on the correlation of INTERPOL and its General Assemblies are as follows. A study was done in 2021 analyzing the topic of how the rule changes applied within the INTERPOL Committee of the Processing of Data after the 2019 INTERPOL General Assembly in Santiago, Chile (Bromund, 2019); an earlier study analyzing the policies taken during the 1998 INTERPOL General Assembly in Cairo, Egypt (Deflem, 2006). There are also studies conducted to examine the influence of increased communication and cooperation between INTERPOL member states via the INTERPOL Secretary General (IPSG) such as one done by Malcolm Anderson² and Andre Bossard³, but yet again, the author has yet to find a communion of the two worlds we are trying to unearth in this case, thus vindicating the need of contemporary International Relations' scholar to expose, understand, and provide further supporting facts in regards of the latest proceedings of the INTERPOL General Assembly as it would be able to enhance the ongoing cooperation between National Central Bureaus and to be able to materialize the INTERPOL 2030 Vision for a better and more coordinative INTERPOL⁴.

² Malcolm Anderson (1997) wrote about how INTERPOL operates as an international one-for-all hub for police organization and how such constructed view and recognized organization might-in a way-integrate itself in the diverse and unique police systems

³ Whereas Bossard (1987) wrote about how the INTERPOL operates as a spearhead to combat terrorism and FATFs (Foreign Active Terrorist Fighters)

⁴ INTERPOL Vision 2030 is a series of actions and improvements aspired to be done/conducted during the span of the 2020s decade with the ambition to materialize a better INTERPOL. This vision includes a better bureaucratic pathway for policing, improvements within the INTERPOL Database

Theoretical Framework

Copenhagen School of Securitization provides a new way for (traditionally) states and other political entities or organization(s) holding the power to enact a tangible and political measure and processes to securitize an agreed-upon topic deemed as a viable threat for the referent object in need of protection (Waever, Buzan, & de Wilde, 1997, p. 24). This framework of politicization of issues was first published by an esteemed group of scholars consisting of Ole Waever, Barry Buzan, and Jaap de Wilde. As stated within the Copenhagen School scholars' book *Security: A New Framework for Analysis*, the securitization theory itself serves as a form of further updates within the speck of regional and international security (Waever, Buzan, & de Wilde, 1997, p. vii), as stated previously in Buzan's earlier work titled *New Patterns of Global Security in the Twenty-First Century* where he laid the grounds for an eventual shift from a traditionalist perspective of security to a relatively new and contemporary 'sub-division' of new areas of security threats, such as Military, Economic, Political, Societal, and Environmental (Buzan, 1991).

In an earlier Buzan work, he stated the 'obscureness' of the previously-set perception of states' actions when faced with threats. Traditionally, the concept of "old" security only takes into account the presence of a threat if it is correlated to military or blatant coercion(s) or offensive measures done by another political entity. While military threats should also be taken highly when discussing security matters, the reality of the situation itself presents that the contemporary late 20th

to assist member states, implementation of *next-gen* technologies for INTERPOL investigation usage, and to enhance INTERPOL values and uniqueness.

and early 21st-century world and modern human civilization offer a broader scope of types or even 'subdivisions' or 'sectorization' of threats, which can also be understood as a view of the global system through a lens that underlines a specific type of co-dependence and connections among the sub-units below it (Buzan, Jones, & Little, 1993). In addition to this, Buzan also added his argument by stating that the certain, pragmatic, and stringent process of contra-situation provided by states and other political entities would be less effective in countering multiple types of threats to the layers of national security, as shown in every-day circumstances (Buzan, 1983). Instead of promoting the traditional way of understanding and coherently responding to threats, Buzan erected a possibly newer and more adaptive frame of thought in seeing these threats. He combined the already-used tenets of the 'fight for survival' of realism and then combining it with a more constructivist way of seeing threats, in which he added that sovereign states might interpret one form of issue and topic differently than others, and this is due to the differences in their respective situations, enabling them to determine for themselves whether or not such issue should or should not be considered a threat for their existence-in other words, these countries can decide for autonomously, what a threat is and what is not, according to their own domestic-socially-constructed view, though in some cases objective forms of threats such as piracy and crimes against humanity may be deemed as a commonly accepted form of 'general' threat for states as C. Harding defined in his book as *Hostis Humani Generis* (Harding, 2007). While understanding the concept of securitization and the theory brought upon by Waever, Buzan, and de Wilde, one may see the similarity between this theory and that of the

English School theory of International Relations⁵, especially the way a pluralistic society is described and bound to be understood as, where states are expected to be compliant to international norms and subsequently, its laws as well, without any external intervention of international political entities (Rosyidin, 2020, pp. 113-114) or, in other words, within the global covenant (Jackson, 2000, pp. 13-14).

Further, in the context of security itself, it can be defined as a maneuver that extends the set ‘rules’ of politics in order to pass the framing of a specific issue, and thus securitization can be said as an extension of such process of rule-extending (Waeber, Buzan, & de Wilde, 1997, pp. 23-24). It is not a familiar concept that is known to the general public, but it is possible for any relevant public issue to be put in a securitization process. Within the context of international security, further textual analysis results in the fact that it is arguable for these global threats to be more important than other issues, therefore prompting international governments through established international, multilateral, or regional regimes to act accordingly, as a prolonged action may fail to protect the referent object(s) causing irrelevance in further measures to counter it, therefore why we call these threats as ‘existential’ threats.

The study of securitization is direct and does not require any indicators. One may observe one topic and correlate it with other political networks, or background checks, and it very well may be an instance of a securitizing move by a political

⁵ English School Theory of International Relations is often referred to as the first ‘pure’ IR theory. Contrary to its older compatriots-traditional paradigms of IR-which are mostly rooted in Political Science, English School Theory emerged as the theory to first elaborate on the international community and society, exclusive within the scopes of International Relations.

actor, this is because the specific definition and criteria of a securitization process are constituted by the intersubjectivity between the existential threat with the possibility to manufacture feasible political reactions or effects (Waever, Buzan, & de Wilde, 1997, p. 25). Of course, for a framed topic to be securitized, it must go through a speech act, or a securitization process. This process is of grave importance, as the fruits of securitization are usually 'extraordinary' policies that would be a blatant breaking of pre-existing laws or rules on other occasions. That is why a securitizing actor must be able to persuade and install the importance of acting quickly against these threats to all of the audiences during discourses by implementing extraordinary measures (Waever, 1988) (Austin, 1975).

Before moving forward with the elements of securitization and the speech acts itself, it needs to be understood that within the process of securitization, i.e., the proposed extraordinary measures and the framework the actors must work according to-in accordance with the general study of international relations, there are levels of analysis that requires to be understood, these levels of analysis encompass 5 levels of which are (Waever, Buzan, & de Wilde, 1997, pp. 5-6):

- a. *International system*, which is the highest and most prominent component of international units;
- b. *International subsystems*, which are the lower counterpart of the international system. These international subsystems are individual groups that can be differed from one another by picking up particular distinctions among them, and they can connect and cooperate with each other as well;

- c. *Units*, are actors of unified subgroups and more minor, similar units of societies which still have, in their possession, a substantial level of power to formulate policies and are co-dependant on each other in the higher classes;
- d. *Subunits*, are organized groups of individuals that have the ability to influence the behavior of individuals;
- e. *Individuals*, are the simplest and the bottom line of modes of analysis in social sciences.

There are several components and elements within the process of securitization and security analysis, and these elements make up the minor aspects of this study which we will discuss later on in the following chapters. These elements are comprised of:

- a. *Referent Objects*

Referent Objects are entities that are perceived to be existentially threatened by looming threats and have legitimate claims for survival. Traditionally, referent objects within the context of securitization theory have always been the state, but in a more contemporary view, this could be the cultural values of a nation, the prosperity of citizens and so on and so forth. During the discourse, it could be not easy to differentiate between the referent object and the securitizing actor, as in order to acquire a successful securitizing move, the referent object must be in a certain level of collectiveness (Waeber, Buzan, & de Wilde, 1997, p. 37).

b. *Securitizing Actors*

Securitizing Actors are entities who engage in the speech acts directly, they play the persuasive and explanative role to the audience for the proposed counter-measurements for the existential threat(s).

c. *Functional Actors*

Functional Actors are third-party entities that affect the sectoral dynamics of the topic while not being in the securitization process directly. Functional actors influence the securitization process and the proposed policies during the speech acts.

Additionally, in order to secure a scenario, the securitizing actor must conduct the Speech Acts. These are the actions the actor must do in order to find appropriate answers in the hopes of thwarting threats. The securitizing actor must deliver an engaging speech act to communicate their argument for securitization effectively. The success of this speech act is determined by the appropriateness of the proposed action adhering to the previously existing procedures, as well as its context and whether or not the proposed amendment is applicable due to the policy's historical tracking for reference purposes (Williams, 2003). Once a Speech Act is declared effective, the state can take measures to ensure that the sense of danger currently established in a particular subject won't have a negative impact, and these series of actions can be taken in multiple forms depending on the topic's sectors as mentioned in the sectorization of threats before.

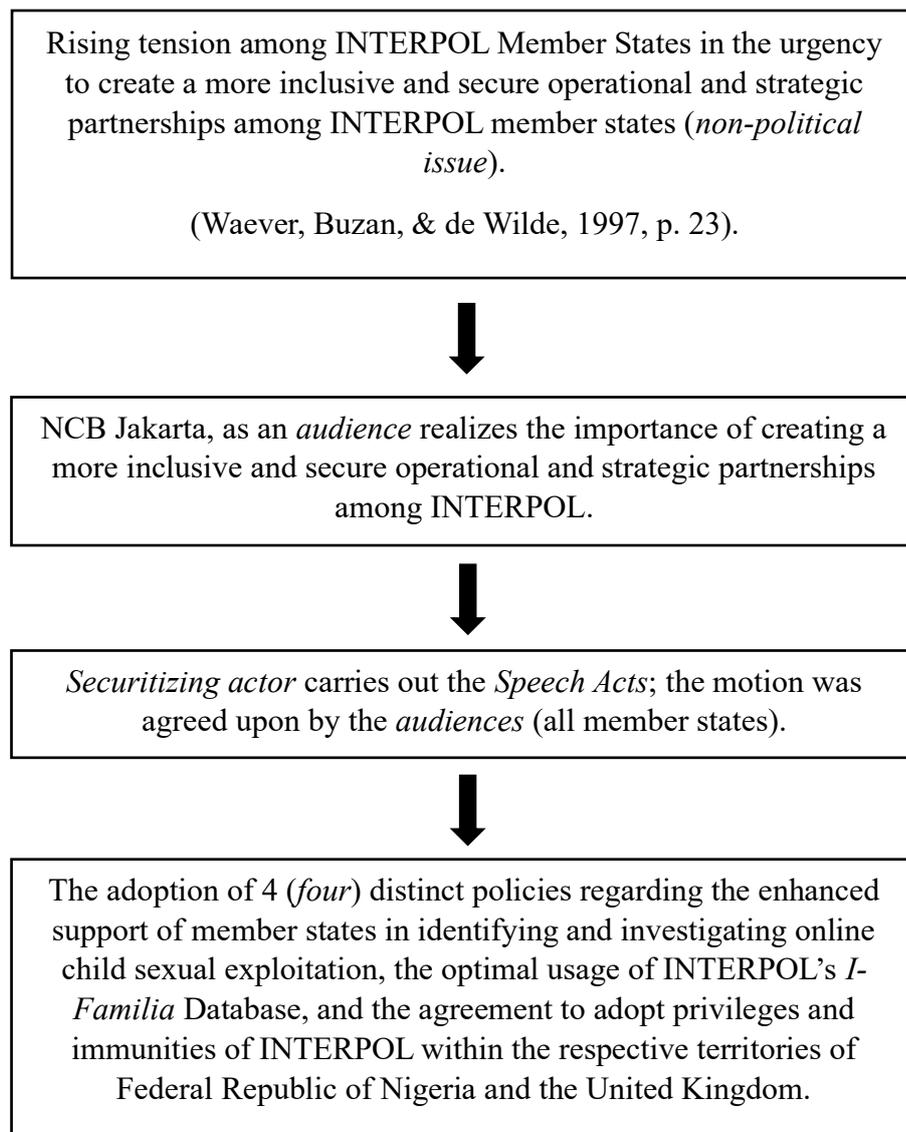
The author believes that the theory of securitization has made significant contributions to interpreting national security and the dangers posed against it. what

Waever, Buzan, and de Wilde argued for as a more flexible and relativist approach to security perception. The principles of the realist-constructivist approach really come into play in this situation because, as Buzan pointed out, the constructive paradigm constitutes relativism between all respectable states in assessing the likelihood of threats in various spheres of contemporary security. As an observer sees it, there is anarchy and national self-interest on the international agenda, which means that the possibility of threats is not limited to old and classic harms. Despite criticism that it is rather Eurocentric, the securitization theory enables people or the state a broader and more flexible approach when evaluating risks from different facets of society. It also paves the way for a more comprehensive range of sectors that a state may safeguard, therefore securitizing it.

In the effort to further ease readers' experience in understanding previously written exposition and explanation, the author will present an illustration of the research's schematic flow:

Figure 1.1 Paradigmatic Flow Chart

Following is the flow chart of INTERPOL's securitization during the proceedings of the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly and its correlation with the capacities of NCB Jakarta to cooperate with other INTERPOL Member States *via* their NCBs:



Research Argument

In conducting this research, the research argument at hand will be as follows: INTERPOL succeeded in securitizing various previously-overlooked issues and better coordination among police forces globally, including NCB Jakarta through adept coordination, and various meetings prior to and during the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly in New Delhi.

Concept Definition

1.8.1 National Security: Human Security

The definition of national security-while is still very vague-, is based on a set of values a nation has and how it aspires to have them in greater or lesser measure (Wolfers, 1952). The establishment of further non-classical aspects of security further strengthens the claim that contemporary security is distancing itself from 'old security' and subsequently measures and even wars done in order to keep such security present for a state and nation. Human Security itself can be defined as safety from chronic threats such as hunger, disease, and repression and protection from sudden and harmful disruptions in the patterns of daily lives (United Nations Development Programme, 1994)

1.8.2 Sectorization of Security

Contemporary understanding of security does not just revolve around the military and physical integrity of the country and other international actors, it includes multiple facets of society and other supporting elements of an entity's defense and security aspects (*hankam*) (Presiden RI, 2008)

1.8.3 International Regime(s)

What is an 'International Regime'? Stephen Krasner in his book titled *Structural Causes and Regime Consequences: Regimes as Intervening Variable*, explains an international regime as a set of explicit or implicit norms, rules, principles, and decision-making processes related to certain issue areas/subjects (Krasner, *Structural Causes and* , 1991)

1.8.4 Unidentified Remains and Missing Persons

'Unidentified Remain' is a term signifying a decedent (corpse) whose identity cannot be determined figuratively by medical examiners. This condition is caused by multiple cases, such as the body being mutilated or severely burnt beyond recognition, removal of dental structures, and the lack of a biometric database to find a possible connection with possible kin. The term 'Missing Persons', however, refers to a person whose condition and location are unknown.

Concept Operationalization

1.9.1 National Security: Human Security

The concept of national security employed within the course of the research and the formulation of this academic writing, predominantly within the scope of *Human Security* is along the lines of how a sovereign country/state, be it through individual measures or through the assistance of an international organization can-to an extent-make sure of its citizen's general well-being in many clusters of daily humane lives. In this specific case, the author aspires to evaluate how the concept of human security of INTERPOL

member states, Indonesia in particular, was emulated as the main points of thorough discussion during the proceedings of the General Assembly. The appearance of INTERPOL as an international hub for law enforcement agencies as the melting pot of how a collection of member states agree on how to combat specific security issues and threats. Such perception of security and national agendas in ensuring its citizens' essential prosperity distances the state and corresponding International Governmental Organizations from the classic Clausewitzian claim of classic war and confrontation as another form of implementing policies (Clausewitz, 1832).

1.9.2 Sectorization of Security

The sectorization of security is one of the main concepts in this academic writing (as expected). As mentioned earlier, the Copenhagen School introduced a series of contemporary security aspects, including military, political, societal, environmental, and economic. In this case, the INTERPOL General Assembly, as the hub of all the member states and a platform for member states to consult, negotiate, and take part in rule changes and additions and provisions, engulfs every aspect of those contemporary security aspects. NCB Jakarta-as mentioned previously-would be able to maximize this opportunity to improve further their capability to conduct operations and investigation for the sake of improving Indonesia's law enforcement capabilities.

Furthermore, although the Securitization Theory is primarily employed in analysis of state bodies in formulating relevant policies on the pre-

constructed notion of 'threats', it is shown in earlier journals and articles on the feasibility of this theory in analyzing International Governmental Organizations (IGOs), as such can be seen in the works of Gergis and Emmers as mentioned earlier in this manuscript.

1.9.3 International Regime(s)

The INTERPOL as an International Organization has binding regulations for its member states, more specifically in issues, agendas, and consensus agreements among itself. Though there have been questions about the capabilities of intergovernmental organizations (such as the ICPO) and its capabilities to enforce on its constituents binding regulations, norms, and constitutions, in this writing, there will be a discourse on how this organization-during the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly had shown its capabilities to thrust the sense of urgency towards its members in regards to the security of its people, which can be maintained by proper coordination and contribution from law enforcement agencies all over the world.

1.9.4 Unidentified Remains or Missing Persons

Indonesia, through NCB Jakarta and its embassies abroad, work hand-in-hand in figuring out the identities of unidentified remains and missing persons to provide peace for the families of the involved and to carry on its duties to serve and protect Indonesians abroad. Similar in fashion, NCB Jakarta also assists foreign NCBs in looking for missing persons or identifying unidentified remains.

Research Methodology

This research will be qualitative in nature, which implies an emphasis on analysis and the substances of the phenomenon. Qualitative research tends to employ a subjective perception reinforced with available facts and information and its correlation to the theoretical framework in use for the research (Jackson III, Drummond, & Camara, 2007). The author deemed qualitative research is more suitable for the conduct of this writing, as the subject of this research is very new in nature, it would be best for the continuation of this study if the analysis of facts and information is done through a more thorough and evaluative method on said sources.

Research Classification

This research will be descriptive in nature, with the primary goal of describing data and information which elaborates the ‘who, what, and where of events or experiences’ from a subjective perspective (Kim, Sefcik, & Bradway, 2017). The pragmatic value of this research classification renders the researcher to be not aligned to a single particular view of knowledge manufacture, instead looking to concepts and phenomenon to determine the most suitable methodology to answer the research question (Bishop, 2015).

Research Site

The study will mainly be conducted in the author’s temporary address around the central area of Diponegoro University, Tembalang, Semarang, Central Java. This study will be conducted in a *field research* and *desk research* manner. Field research can be defined as discovery-oriented research practice (Locke, 2011),

whereas desk research is a form of research where the research is not done directly in, on, or near the subject, as it is the process of gathering information available in the published form, instead of gathering the information first-hand (Wooley, 1992). It is *field research* in nature as the author of this academic writing was present during the proceedings of the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly in New Delhi, India; and it will also be *desk research* as the author will also be employing information available on the internet and previously-gathered resources from the INTERPOL database. The author also uses personal devices and gadgets during the conduct of this research in order to ease the process and fasten the timeframe required to complete the study.

Research Subject

The research subject for the collection of facts and information in use for this study will be the INTERPOL and subsequently, the member states of it, how progress or regression has been from years past, and the implementation or rejection of proposed changes during the 90th General Assembly (ICPO-INTERPOL, 2022).

Information Type

Information types that will be used in this research are both primary and secondary information types. Primary information type is a variety of data acquired directly from the subjects of the research by the researcher (Khuc, 2021, p. 1), whereas the Secondary information type is a form of data acquired indirectly from the research subjects, mainly from third parties, this has become a possibility due to technological advances enabling researchers to have access to vast amounts of data (Johnston, 2017).

Information Source

Information Sources for the data required to complete this study are primary and secondary in nature. As mentioned in the previous point, primary information type is a variety of data acquired directly from the subjects of the research (Khuc, 2021), as in this case, it engulfs statements and opinions from the Executive Committee of the INTERPOL, Regional Delegates for INTERPOL, Heads of Delegations for member states, comments from the delegation of Indonesia, and social media recaps throughout the event. Whereas secondary information type is a form of information acquired from third-party sources (Johnston, 2017), this could take forms such as books, journals, articles, databases, and any other forms of information-sharing quoted by international and domestic mass media actors.

Information Gathering Method

Desk Research method will be the method of choice for the proceeding of this study. *Desk Research* is used to describe the process of gathering information available in published form, rather than obtaining the data directly (Woolley, 1992). The *desk research* method corporates internet and library research techniques. Internet research is an information-gathering technique that utilizes information and facts available on the internet be it from online articles from verifiable sources, electronic journals, and so on and so forth-employing the internet as a tool (Hewson, Vogel, & Laurent, 2016). While library research is a method of research that applies manual literature research to examine relevant information (George, 2008).

Information Analysis and Interpretation

The Author of this academic writing employs the *Process Tracing* method of analysis. This method is one of the most fundamental methods of qualitative research, where it analyzes presented information, then compares it to the hypothesis (Collier, 2011). The Process Tracing method prompts the researcher to describe and analyze certain social phenomena by looking at their cause-effect variables. In accordance with the *Process Tracing* Method, this research puts an emphasis on how the INTERPOL securitizes the issue of identifying missing persons and unidentified remains through the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly, therefore successfully promoting better coordination among member states.

Framework of Writing

In concocting this academic writing, the author devised this writing into 5 different sections, with specifications as follows:

i. Chapter 1: Introduction

In this section, the author introduces and identifies the background of the issues at hand, formulation of the problem, purposes and benefits of the study, along with the theoretical framework employed to analyze facts and relevant information, hypothesis, concept operationalization, research type, information gathering method, interpretation and analysis of points and the overall framework of this writing;

ii. Chapter 2: A Strengthened Bond: The Proceedings and Results of the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly

In this section the author explains and elaborates the results of the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly along with the relevant policies and rules

adopted which would improve the cooperation between NCB Jakarta and other INTERPOL member states;

iii. Chapter 3: Theoretical Implementation and Analysis

In this section, the author depicts and analyses the securitization process before and during the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly, the dynamics of Indonesian delegates during the assembly, and the utter importance of participation in such events, and finally, the possibility of further collaboration among INTERPOL member states in the joint-effort to tackle cases of unidentified remains and missing persons.

iv. Chapter 4: Conclusion

In this section, the author concludes with an overall conclusion, along with suggestions.

