

CHAPTER 2

A STRENGTHENED BOND: THE PROCEEDINGS AND RESULTS OF THE 90TH INTERPOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Indonesia for the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly

The INTERPOL General Assembly is an annual event for the INTERPOL member states and the General Secretariat, in which discussions regarding revisions and provisions on the INTERPOL Constitution in addition to the assembly being a medium to examine the activities which had been the previous working year while also determining the feasibility of planned action(s) for the next. It is treated as the *'body of supreme authority in the Organization'*¹. It is reigned as the highest element of the connexion due to the nature of democracy within the organization.

The utmost importance of holding the General Assembly annually, lies within the fact that INTERPOL and its member states require a common forum to go over, and analyse while also formulate and project what the organization had gone through the past calendar year and what the organization needs to do for the next. As fundamentally, the INTERPOL General Assembly has the functionality to be a decision-making forum, be it for general policies, international collaboration, the method of said collaboration, financial programs and related initiatives (Indonesian National Police, 2022, p. 2).

The 90th INTERPOL General Assembly took place from October 18th until the 21st in Pragati Maidan Convention Centre in New Delhi, India in accordance with

¹ Derived from Article 6 of the INTERPOL Constitution

the procedure agreed upon during the 88th INTERPOL General Assembly in Santiago, Chile as mentioned in a letter from the INTERPOL Secretary General (IPSG) numbered 1/EDRM/FCS/PCB/AG/2022 with the subject of *Arrangement for the 90th Session of the INTERPOL GA*, along with invitation letter from India's Central Bureau of Investigation signed by the Director of India CBI S. K. Jaishwal with the subject of *Invitation to attend 90th INTERPOL General Assembly scheduled in the year 2022*. And with that, Indonesia sent 37 delegations consisting of staff and high-ranking officers from the Indonesian National Police and related ministries and organizations. (ICPO-INTERPOL, 2022).

Indonesian delegates from approximately three governmental institutions, including the Indonesian National Police (Polri), the National Intelligence Agency (*Badan Intelijen Negara / BIN*), and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia (*Kejaksaan Agung Republik Indonesia*) departed for India on three separate dates; October 14th, 15th, and 16th respectively. This was done so that Indonesian delegates could prepare for multiple Bilateral Meetings agreed upon by Indonesia and other INTERPOL member states.

Retrospectively, Indonesia has been a member state of INTERPOL since 1954, during the 31st General Assembly. However, representatives of the Indonesian Government had officially taken part at the 29th General Assembly in Helsinki, Finland. And in addition to that, according to INTERPOL constitution Article 31, each member state must appoint a head of their respective National Central Bureau to be able to further the organization and nation's aims for cooperation in tackling transnational crimes (INTERPOL, 1956, p. 6), therefore, in accordance to said

constitutional bindings, as per Indonesian Prime Minister Decree numbered No.245/PM/1954 dated October 5th, 1954 appointed the Indonesian National Police as representatives of the Indonesian National Government within the ICPO-INTERPOL (NCB INTERPOL INDONESIA, 2022), with its head appointed by the Chief of Indonesia National Police (Polri/INP) holding the title of Secretary of NCB Jakarta (before the title of Head of NCB was replaced by the title holder of Head of International Relations Division of Indonesian National Police). For NCB Jakarta, the current organizational structure per November 2022 is led by Police Inspector General Krishna Murti, the Head of INP's International Relations' Division, the head of NCB Jakarta. He is also assisted by Police Brigadier General Amur Chandra Juli Buana, the Secretary of NCB Jakarta (NCB INTERPOL INDONESIA, 2022).

Though respective National Central Bureaus may designate their very own sections and sub-sections, according to the author of this academic writing, the division of sections within NCB Jakarta has proven to be successful in carrying its tasks as the communicator for Indonesian National Police to the INTERPOL and vice versa, these are the sections within Set NCB Jakarta. The first one is the *International Crime Section* (Bagjatinter) operates at the heart of INTERPOL and NCB Jakarta. This section is functioned to enact INP's obligations as INTERPOL's member state which is to tackle, investigate, and subdue international crimes and criminals. Furthermore, this section also operates as INP's tool to help Indonesians abroad who are facing dangers from multiple types of crimes, such is why this section is also consisted of smaller sub-sections including General Crime

(*Kejahatan Umum/JATUM*), International Product (*Produk Internasional/PI*), International Law Assistance/Mutual Legal Assistance (*Bantuan Hukum Internasional (BHI)/MLA*), and Economy and Special Crimes (*Kejahatan Ekonomi dan Khusus/JATEKSUS*). Meanwhile, the *International Communication Section* (Bagkominter) operates as the tool for INP to develop information-sharing mechanisms in order to deter and subdue international crime and criminals through INTERPOL and ASEANAPOL databases. *International Convention Section* (Bagkonvinter) operates as INP's tool to prepare for and to ensure the readiness of Indonesian National Police and Indonesian representative for domestic or international convention meetings. This particular section was the leader of INP's International Relations' Division during the 85th INTERPOL General Assembly held in Nusa Dua, Bali². And last, but not least, the *Liaison Officer and Borders Section* (Baglotas) functions as INP's tool to conduct further capacity-building activities for the Attaches and Technical Staffs of INP stationed abroad as well as to hold cooperations in order to enhance security along the borders of Indonesia.

For the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly itself, the Indonesian delegation was spearheaded by the Deputy Chief of the Indonesian National Police, Police Commissioner General Gatot Eddy Pramono. The Indonesian National Police delegation comprised the majority of the entirety of the Indonesian present at the assembly. The Indonesian National Police, the main delegations are from the Secretariat of NCB Jakarta, the International Crime Section, and the Protocol

² Indonesia was chosen to be the host of the 85th INTERPOL General Assembly as the successor of the 84th General Assembly which took place in Kigali, Rwanda.

Section. The Indonesian delegation is comprised from mainly 3 (three) different ministries and relevant governmental bodies, namely the Indonesian National Police, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesian Intelligence Agency, the Entourage of the Deputy Chief of Indonesian National Police, and several representatives from Indonesian Embassy in New Delhi (ICPO-INTERPOL, 2022).

For Indonesia, the General Assembly also provides broader opportunities to engage in many diplomatic actions with other global police forces. The possibility of creating better collaboration and cooperation serves as one of the most prominent reasons why Indonesia (and member states in general) should come to the assembly, where states come together in discussing the most viable method in addressing common problems. Furthermore, General Assemblies can present a more effective platform in exchanging information and knowledge. The knowledge-trading practice can even manifest in the drafting and development of possible future policies. And finally, international forums such as the INTERPOL General Assembly provide a grand networking opportunities for individuals and even among member states. Such interactions can be seen through formal Bilateral Meetings and even informal talks during breaks-which Indonesia actually engaged in during the 4-day span of the Assembly.

Throughout the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly, Indonesia held multiple Bilateral Meetings with various countries. These countries include, China, United States of America, the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs, the Russian Federation, Turkey, Belgium, Myanmar, and the representative of INTERPOL's Project Stadia

for the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar (Indonesian National Police, 2022, pp. 40-48).

In line with the research argument employed in the formulation of this writing, we would dissect how the INTERPOL, through the various mode of communications prior, and during the General Assembly, were able to securitize issues that were previously overlooked and to apply better coordination among member states.

The Proceedings and Results of the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly

India is not a new-comer when it comes to being the host of INTERPOL General Assemblies, as they were also the host for the 1997 edition of the assembly in the 66th session when in said year, INTERPOL was considered to have been successful in garnering worldwide membership as member states reach 176 countries (McKenzie, 1998). The central committee of the assembly was within-and to an extent, under the surveillance of the Indian *Central Bureau of Investigation* along with the Indian *Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions*. India itself is a very volatile country when it comes to domestic and regional security, especially in terms of human trafficking³, hate-based acts of violence⁴, and terrorism (Sakhtivel & Sakthival, 2010). These preconditions are the bases of why Prime Minister Narendra Modi has shown eagerness and excitement in welcoming

³ Human trafficking practice in India reaches a staggering amount of 8,1 people per 2018. This humungous amount of people is being trafficked to neighboring countries such as Bangladesh for unpaid labor, and/or slaves.

⁴ Being a very heterogenic nation made out of many cultures, sub-cultures and religions, India is naturally prone of facing crimes alibi-ed by hatred between social groups. This could be between caste, religions, and/or ethnicities.

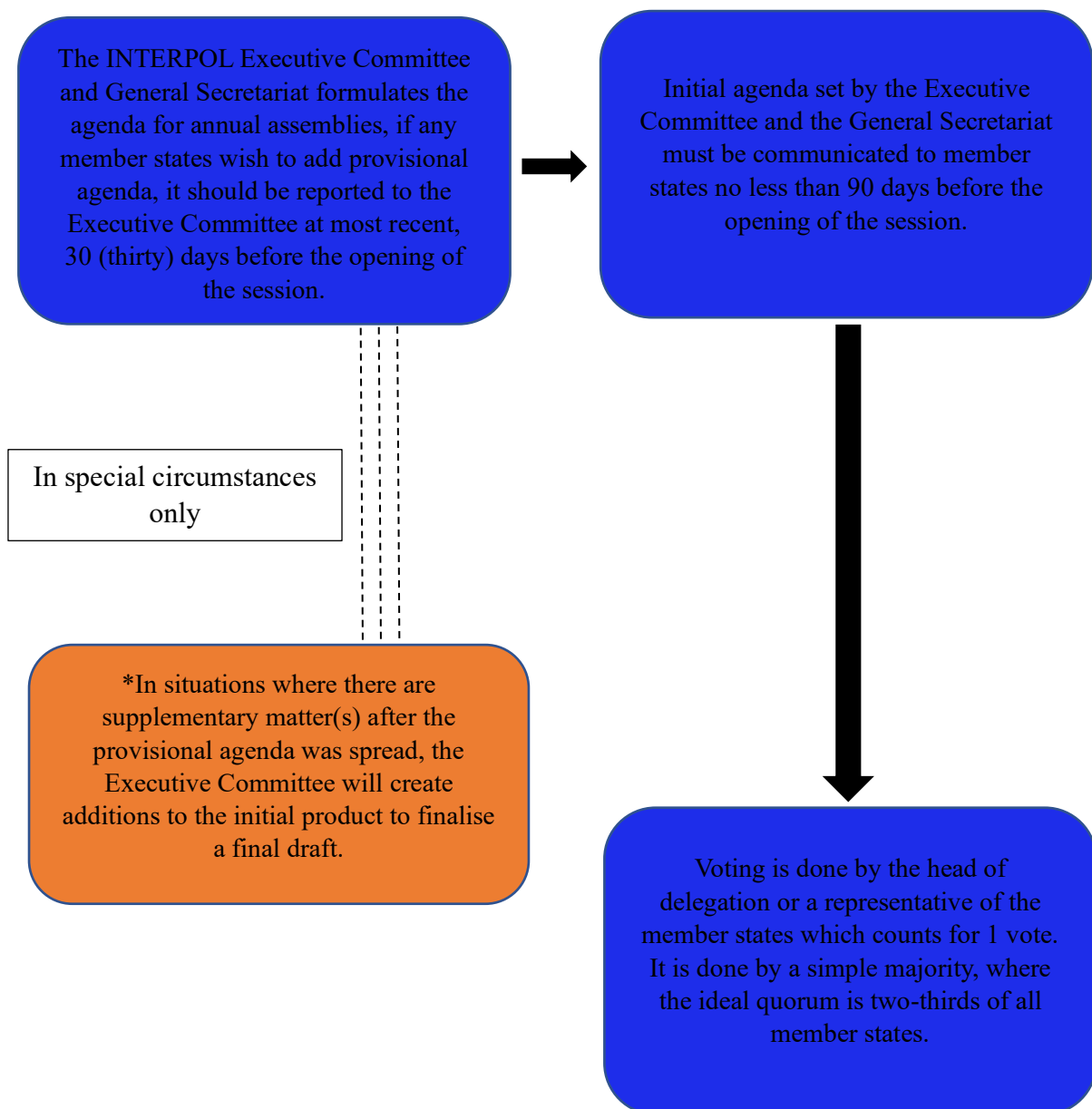
INTERPOL and its member states in New Delhi to proceed with the General Assembly, where in his opening speech the PM stated that international cooperation is a must when it comes to combatting global crimes, and INTERPOL serves as the very hub to make such cooperation a reality.

In accordance with the INTERPOL Constitution article (10), the INTERPOL Executive Committee had prepared a series of agendas made up of a lexicon of compulsory topics required to be discussed during assemblies, such as the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, Secretary General's report on the financial state and budget draft of the Organization, general program of activities proposed for the succeeding year, related topics or items presented from the previous General Assembly, and additional agenda(s) submitted by member states (INTERPOL, 1956).

Within the assembly's plenary session are panels of discussion where the assembly is given a *raison d'être* for their participation within it. These panels work as an introspective mechanism for the INTERPOL General Secretariat along with its member states on how most of the efforts that had been done to combat transnational and international crime are still far from ideal. Panellists and speakers are chosen from various sources, and they can be from national law enforcement agencies-usually heads of NCBS-, leaders of internal organizations within the INTERPOL itself, and even C-Suite personas from Multinational Corporations. Panellists and speakers are chosen relevant to their field of expertise to spark criticism and provide feasible suggestions and new ideas from member states.

In INTERPOL General Assemblies, the motion-raising and voting mechanisms are as follows:

Figure 2.1 Addition of Supplementary Agenda by Member States and Voting Mechanism within the Assembly



The 90th session of the General Assembly was attended by approximately 700 delegates from 166 countries (Indonesian National Police, 2022), which is a slight increase from the 89th edition in Istanbul.

As aforementioned, the 90th General Assembly was scheduled to be set into motion for 3 days, where the most effective days of the assembly came in the second and third days respectively. And in this sub-section of the chapter, the author of this writing would like to expose and explain in a thorough manner the proceeding of the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly and the relevance some of the agendas have in regards of enhancing cooperation between NCB Jakarta and worldwide law enforcement agencies through INTERPOL.

Day 1 of the Assembly (October 18th, 2022)

The first day of the General Assembly only started at 14.00 local time (IST⁵/*Indian Standard Time*), this was caused by the pre-emptive taken by the committee to take into account several countries wanting to have bilateral meetings with other member states⁶, as did Indonesia. The event was opened by speeches from Indian Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the Special Director of India Central Bureau of Investigation, and Head of NCB New Delhi, Subodh Kumar Jaiswal.

The plenary session on the first day was led by 3 people, the Chairman of INTERPOL, Major General Ahmed Naser Al-Raisi, the General Secretary of

⁵ the *Indian Standard Time* is +5.30 hours from the GMT-1.30 hours behind Jakarta

⁶ Bilateral Meetings done during a high-level summit are very common, this is part of countries' strategy to garner support and enhance their influence or reputation among member states.

INTERPOL, Mr. Jurgen Stock, along with the Deputy General Secretary of the International Relations Bureau of the United Arab Emirates' Ministry of Home Affairs.

In general, the first day of the assembly can be perceived as a 'warm-up' session for every delegate, as on the first day, no voting mechanism on the agenda took place. The first agenda for the day is quite clear: Adoption of the Agenda. To start the plenary session, the chairpersons of the plenary session read to the forum the entirety of the topic and agenda of the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly. The motion passed wholly with 113/114 voting results. Following the adoption of agenda, the Secretary General of INTERPOL delivered a Directional Statement. Jurgen Stock as the INTERPOL Secretary General (IPSG) talked about several components and mechanisms that the INTERPOL have under their possession, most accurately about the publications of IRNs or INTERPOL Red Notices⁷ ⁸and measures that can be taken to increase the efficiency and effectivity of publishing such documents, and the enhancements of multinational law enforcement agencies through INTERPOL. After the directional statement, the session moved on to the first panel session of the entire assembly on the Operational Highlights and Presentation of INTERPOL's Global Crime Trend Report 2022. This panel has the same introspective and evaluative qualities as mentioned above. In the first panel

⁷ INTERPOL Notices are international requests for cooperation or alerts allowing police in member countries to share critical crime-related information (INTERPOL, 2023).

⁸ INTERPOL Red Notices are issued among NCBs to assist in finding and locating persons wanted for persecution (INTERPOL, 2023).

which was led by the Executive Director of the IPSG Police Services, Stephen Kavanagh, the forum focuses on how the INTERPOL has been trying to employ global knowledge. The panellists for the first-panel session are heads of NCBs all over the world i.e., Paulette Green (NCB Kingston) who put an emphasis on the S.K. Jaiswal (NCB New Delhi), Barasa Sayia (NCB Nairobi), and Julio Oscar Marino Ripa (NCB Lima).

2.2.1 Day 2 of the Assembly (October 19th, 2022)

The second day of the assembly had more extensive and in-depth discussions with a more significant portion of the provisional agendas prepared by the Executive Committee and additional items from member states, more specifically, revisions to the constitution proposed by Ukraine. Nevertheless, the second day of the assembly was started with another panel discussion, this time regarding the matter of Strengthening Our Collaborative Response to Disrupting Financial Crime and Corruption.

Then the plenary session moved to the topic regarding Governance and Data Processing. In this session several member states, namely Ukraine and the Russian Federation had already prepared a motion to be brought upon in the forum. The Ukrainian proposal called for a resolution tasking the Working Group on Governance, whereas the Russians proposed Three Proposals for a resolution tasking the Working Group on Governance

The next agenda is Report of the Executive Committee on the implementation of Resolution GA-2021-89-RES-02 and the adoption of a Code of Conduct for Executive Committee Members. This session was aimed to uphold the morality

and attitude of the members of the Executive Committee. The session was presented by two members of the INTERPOL Executive Committee. Hu Binchen, the INTERPOL Executive Committee Delegate for Asia and Rapporteur to the Executive Committee and Will Kerr, the INTERPOL Executive Committee Delegate for Europe and Rapporteur to the Executive Committee.

Moreover, this motion was raised during the 89th edition of the General Assembly with the ultimate goal of sustaining and maintaining the honour and dignity that comes with the responsibility of being a member of the Executive Committee.

Binchen and Kerr (INTERPOL Executive Committee, 2022) , proceeded to highlight points of interest in regard to upholding the morality of the Executive Committee of INTERPOL, which consist of *Selflessness*, Executive Committee members must act under communal interest, and organizational strategic goals; *Integrity*, Executive Committee members must maintain the highest of integrity in exercising their responsibility and authority while restraining themselves from any actions which may result in damaging consequence(s); *Objectivity*, being an Executive Committee member requires them to make unbiased, just, and merit-based decisions supported by accountable pieces of evidence; *Accountability*, Executive Committee members are held accountable for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves for required amount of surveillance to ensure their accountability; *Openness*, Executive Committee members must act and make decisions in a

transparent manner; *Leadership*, Executive Committee members must showcase these principles while on duty as a member of the Committee, a delegate for their country, and as an individual.

This part of the provisional agenda had no voting mechanism applied to it.

An Interim Progress Report by the Working Group on Governance regarding the review of legal provisions relating to INTERPOL governance bodies was delivered by Khoo Boon Hui, Chairperson of the Working Group to Review Legal Provisions Relating to INTERPOL's Governance Bodies. The interim report itself was submitted to the Executive Committee on September 28th, 2022, with the conclusion being a revision to the *terms of reference*, preparation of early mechanisms for compulsory meetings among member states, and advanced talks on procedure standards for regional delegations' election campaigns.

The voting mechanism regarding this agenda resulted as follows, 100% (113 votes) in favor of the agenda *GA-2022-90-DRES-07 – Interim report of the Working Group on Governance* and *GA-2022-90-RES-04 – Interim progress report of the Working Group to Review Legal Provisions Relating to INTERPOL's Governance Bodies*.

After that, the agenda is the explanation of the Interim report of the Committee on the Processing of Data. Agnès Fournier de Saint Maur as the chairperson for the Committee on the Processing of Data explained how revisions and additions implemented upon the Rules of the Processing of Data (RPD) had

resulted in a quality increase in information influx towards the Committee. Saint Maur further explained that the Committee has plans to meet in December 2022 and early 2023 to discuss further revisions to the Rules on the Processing of Data.

The next 'bundle' of agenda is the Operational and Strategic Partnerships. In this sequence there are three different sub-sections of emphasis, where all three are crucial for the undertaking of this academic writing.

The first one is Supporting countries in their efforts to identify and investigate online child sexual exploitation.

In response to the increasing number of crimes relating to online child sexual exploitation, INTERPOL, through the Organized and Emerging Crime Directorate, spoke about establishing a special unit aimed at deterring sexual harassment against children by educating and increasing the proactivity of law enforcement agencies around the world.

Seven different member states gave several feedbacks on this initiative. The delegates of the United Arab Emirates stated that apart from this initiative, member states and the INTERPOL must adhere to the constitution of the Organization itself and maintain cooperative communication while also taking into account the potential of private institutions in assisting countries and the INTERPOL to enhance the protection on children. The representatives of Norway followed suit by stating these newly-assembled units have to be focused on analyzing these criminal activities to protect children. The

delegation of Slovenia added by encouraging member states to use channels provided by the new unit and the INTERPOL in general in order to achieve better communication among states, which can ease the identification process of suspects and investigation of cases. In line with the Slovenes, the representatives of Indonesia also encouraged authorities to engage in more intimate communication not only with INTERPOL and other member states but also parents of children. Egypt also expressed support of Organized and Emerging Crime Directorate and the INTERPOL to deter online child sexual exploitation. Whereas India stated that the Indian Central Investigation Bureau (CIB) will help and support the Organized and Emerging Crime Directorate to counter and investigate online child sexual exploitation schemes.

The voting mechanism regarding this agenda resulted as follows, 100% (104 votes) in favor of the agenda *GA-2022-90-DRES-11 - Supporting countries in their efforts to identify and investigate online child sexual exploitation* and *GA-2022-90-RES-05 – Supporting countries in their efforts to identify and investigate online child sexual exploitation*.

The next point, Identification of missing persons through optimal use of INTERPOL's I-Familia Database, is a crucial point as this point brings forth to the forum, a very capable mechanism to enhance the investigation quality of police forces around the globe.

Relating to the previous point, the I-Familia database is one of a myriad of tools employable for INTERPOL and its subsequent member states to investigate

familial connections of an unidentified missing person's DNA trace and morphological remains. As Cyril Gout, the representative of the Operational Support and Analysis of the IPSPG, stated, the I-Familia can be utilized as a complementary tool in Yellow Notice investigations to serve as a mechanism to compare available biological data vis-à-vis respective national law of member states.

The specifics of how the I-Familia works will be elaborated in later chapters.

Several feedbacks on this initiative were given by 9 member states. Germany supported the usage of the database to support INTERPOL Yellow Notice-related investigations. Norway supported the framework of the I-Familia database, although in using biometrics data, INTERPOL must first gain permission from related countries. Andorra supported the I-Familia as a resolution to assist in the investigation of missing persons. Curacao also supported the implementation of I-Familia and recommends other delegates also to support the initiative. Paraguay also casted their support of the implementation of the I-Familia database. Interestingly, although Malaysia overall supported the implementation of the database, they also raised two questions regarding the DNA usage available within the database and the protocols for utilizing the database in the future. The United Arab Emirates supported the implementation of the I-Familia database. Cyprus supported the implementation of the I-Familia database, especially considering the high number of immigrants entering the Cyprian territory, the implementation of the

database can help the immigration directorate in retrieving missing migrants.

While France also supported the implementation of the I-Familia database.

The voting mechanism regarding this agenda resulted as follows, 99.1% (109 votes) in favor and 0.9% (1 vote) against the agenda *GA-2022-90-DRES-05 – Identification of missing persons through optimal use of INTERPOL's I-Familia Database.*

The next agenda-and voting mechanism involved the draft agreement between the ICPO-INTERPOL and the government of The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the United Kingdom on the privileges and immunities of INTERPOL on the territory of The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the United Kingdom.

According to Martha (2010) and Calcara (2020), INTERPOL, as an international organization can only 'fully' operate within a territory of a member state once it receives a form of permission or legal permit to do such from a related country, as candidly, INTERPOL's competence for an operational framework in a member's territory is still inadequate (Schondorf-Haubold, 2008).

To make such a procedure more concise, the INTERPOL engages in several talks with several governments, and in this year's General Assembly, deals had been struck with Nigeria and The United Kingdom.

With the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the INTERPOL General Secretariat explained that a series of special rights and immunities have been granted to INTERPOL officers stationed in Nigeria. This decision by the Nigerian

government due to an extensive INTERPOL working scope within their territory that has been conducted for quite some time, such as the West Africa Police Information System (WAPIS), and Project *Hagway*.

The voting mechanism regarding this agenda resulted as follows, 100% (98 votes) in favor of the agenda *GA-2022-90-DRES-15 – Draft Agreement between the ICPO-INTERPOL and the Federal Republic of Nigeria on the privileges and immunities of INTERPOL on the territory of Nigeria*.

Moreover, the same agreement also came with the government of The United Kingdom. Mary Rodrigues, as the Executive Director of the INTERPOL General Secretariat along with Christopher Jones and Steven Ward as the Representatives of the Home Secretary of The United Kingdom, stated the permanent nature of this agreement, which will enable INTERPOL staff deployed within The United Kingdom to acquire law immunity. Jones and Ward further stated the utter importance of this mutual agreement, as the UK will be the host of the 92nd INTERPOL General Assembly in 2024 and they also feel that this would be the right decision to make to support a safe, secure and effective working environment for the INTERPOL staff members in the UK and the preparation leading to the 92nd General Assembly.

The voting mechanism regarding this agenda resulted as follows, 100% (103 votes) with 3 votes remained abstain, in favor of the agenda *GA-2022-90-DRES-12 – Draft Agreement between the ICPO-INTERPOL and The United*

Kingdom on the privileges and immunities of INTERPOL on the territory of The United Kingdom.

Day 3 of the Assembly (October 20th,2022)

The third day of the General Assembly was kickstarted with another panel session titled ‘Panel III: Agile Policing – Adapting to a New Technological Landscape’.

The third panel was led by Madan Oberoi, Executive Director of the INTERPOL General Secretariat Technology and Innovation Department. Oberoi explained how mass digitalization and improvements in standard technology have pushed the need for INTERPOL to dive into the Metaverse, as criminality has also transformed into a more contemporary and complex form. The adaptation process of infrastructure development and training on the usage of *Virtual Reality (VR)*, *Augmented Reality (AR)*, and *Artificial Intelligence (AI)* machines respectively are rigorously encouraged, not only to INTERPOL as an organization but also to respective member states as well.

The first speaker, Cathy Li, the Head of Shaping the Future of Media, Entertainment & Sports World Economic Forum, showed her support in the advancement and development of sustaining tools to actuate a more extensive usage of the Metaverse. Second speaker Dharam Chand Jain, the Additional Director of NCB of Investigation of India, talked about the possibility of creating a more feasible legal mechanism through the INTERPOL not only to define criminal activity in the Metaverse but to deter those same activities as well. The penultimate speaker, Dana Humaid, the General Director of the

International Affairs Bureau, United Arab Emirates, stated the intention to endorse the usage of Metaverse in various aspects of life. Although INTERPOL must keep an eye out for the Metaverse's potential to be misused for human trafficking, online sexual harassment targeting children, and other various forms of recent criminal activities. He also delivered his thoughts on how cooperation with other stakeholders will play a crucial role in making sure of the safety of Metaverse. While the final speaker, Pan Hui, the Chair Professor and Director of the Center for Metaverse, HKUST, once again stated the importance of formulating a legal framework for criminal activities in the Metaverse. Interestingly, the fourth panel was done consecutively to the third one, and this panel is titled 'Panel IV: Strategic Partnerships for the Future of Global Security'.

Roraima Andriani, the Acting Executive Director, of Partnerships and Planning INTERPOL General Secretariat, led the second panel of the three-panel-day.

Other panelists who joined Andriani were Loretta Yuen, the Group General Counsel of OCBC Bank. She expressed her opinion on how INTERPOL should collaborate with Banks in combatting forms of financial crimes through the internet. Dr. Anna Sergi, who is a Criminology Professor from Essex University, stressed the importance to engage in data-sharing procedures to tackle organized criminal activities. She further stated the ways academia could contribute to law enforcement efforts by saying:

‘I have become a secret weapon in investigating “Ndrangheta” by helping the APH identify weaknesses of their strategy and switching the focus point, and I also collate information to produce intelligent analysis.’

Following Dr. Sergi, the next speaker: John Budd, who is the Communication Consultant and Former Media and Communication Executive of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and UNICEF, explained how effective communication and narrative through the media plays a crucial role for the authorities engaged in efforts first-hand. Public trust in contemporary media only stands at 40%, while the trust level in traditional media barely edges it at 52% (Budd, 2022). And the final speaker, Fatema Awad, the Head of Branch International Affairs and INTERPOL Directorate of Bahrain Police, elaborated on the critical role of cooperation between institutions and agencies would play in enhancing proactivity and innovations.

Following the fourth panel, the assembly moved on the fifth and final panel titled ‘Panel V: Changing Cyberthreat Landscape an Eco-System Approach to Countering and Combatting Cyber Crime’.

The final panel of the day and the final overall for the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly was led by Jacky Fox, the Organizing Director and Head of Security of Technology Officer Accenture. Other panelists who joined Fox were Hwang Seong Pil, a representative of Korean National Police’s Bureau of Investigation. He described the importance of collaboration between private institutions and the INTERPOL in investigations regarding cybercrime. The

second panelist is Corien Venmaak, part of CISCO Cybersecurity Expert. They emphasized how technology companies can help deter occurrences of cybercrimes. As these companies receive information from their consumers, they have the right to formally *or* informally share this information with the intention to collaborate with and assist the police as long as this information is used to uphold the security of the masses. And the final panelists of the fifth panel session, Craig Jones, INTERPOL General Secretariat Cybercrime Director. He exposed how law enforcement should be done when facing an occurrence of cybercrime. Education and capacity-building measures must be implemented for collective police forces in order to increase understanding of cyberspace and in analyzing data.

Jurgen Stock as the General Secretary of the INTERPOL conveyed to the forum how law enforcement will look in 10 years. For starters, he explained several projects the INTERPOL will undertake in the next 10 years. The first one is the *Future of Policing Project* which is a project on developing and enhancing national police forces administratively, equipment-wise, and skill-wise. The *Digital Opportunities INTERPOL 2023 Project* is a project aiming to improve INTERPOL's technology in their database and available equipment. Stock further explained how INTERPOL emphasizes a reflective development moving forward- how INTERPOL adapts itself in an ever-

changing world. This in time will create a paradigm shift⁹ in international law enforcement.

Next on the dwindling agenda of the third day of the assembly is the ‘Report of The Commission for the Control of INTERPOL’s Files (CCF)’.

Mohammed Kamara discussed further the achievements the CCF had in the past year in regard to its three functions: observation, consultation, and individual requests. Furthermore, Teresa McHenry, the Head of CCF explained the challenges which lie ahead for the work of the CCF which are the Enhancement of systems technology, Increase of workload, Development of general security, and Limited resources.

To counter these challenges, the CCF also delivered on the necessary steps required to curb those challenges such as compiling a series of guides for NCBS along with a catalog of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for applicants, creating better accessibility for CCF on NCB dashboards and public sites, direct engagement with NCBS and civilians, confidential policies, and the increase of internal data processing systems.

The next agenda is the exposition and the drafting of the Programme of Activities and Draft Budget for 2023 and Indications for 2024 and 2025. This part of the assembly is brought upon by Jolene Lauria, the Chairperson of the Advisory Group on Financial Matters conveyed INTERPOL’s strategic

⁹ A ‘paradigm shift’ is a state where an ‘old’ paradigm is contested due to changes seen in reality/the field it is on. A change within the field it is on will create an anomaly when it is analyzed with an old theory/paradigm, therefore prompting a newer and more contemporary ‘view’ to explain it (Kuhn, 1962).

framework for 2022-2025 who explained regarding several factors that may explain what INTERPOL is going to be doing in the next three years. The vision of the INTERPOL stays the same: ‘Connecting Police for a Safer World’, while the general mission for the INTERPOL being ‘to deter and fight criminal activities through enhanced coordination and innovation in policing and security’.

Furthermore, she also elaborated on the defining traits of 2023 programs, such as being framework-oriented, detailed, and sustainable for a 4-year period, focused on program transformation, and meticulous in ensuring the processing of data within INTERPOL. As portrayed by the following graph(s):

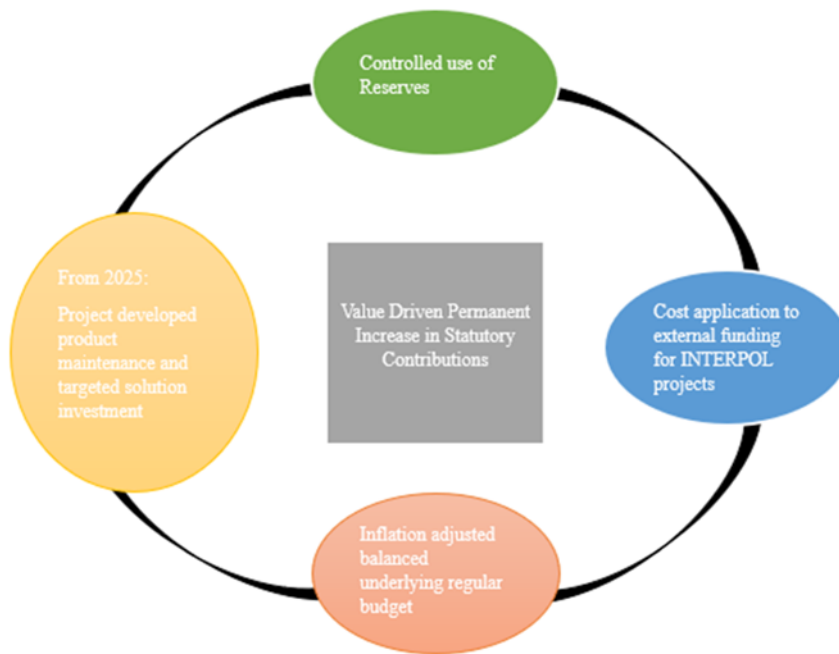


Figure 2.2.1 INTERPOL Financial Strategy for the years 2023 – 2025
 Source: Indonesian National Police International Relations Division

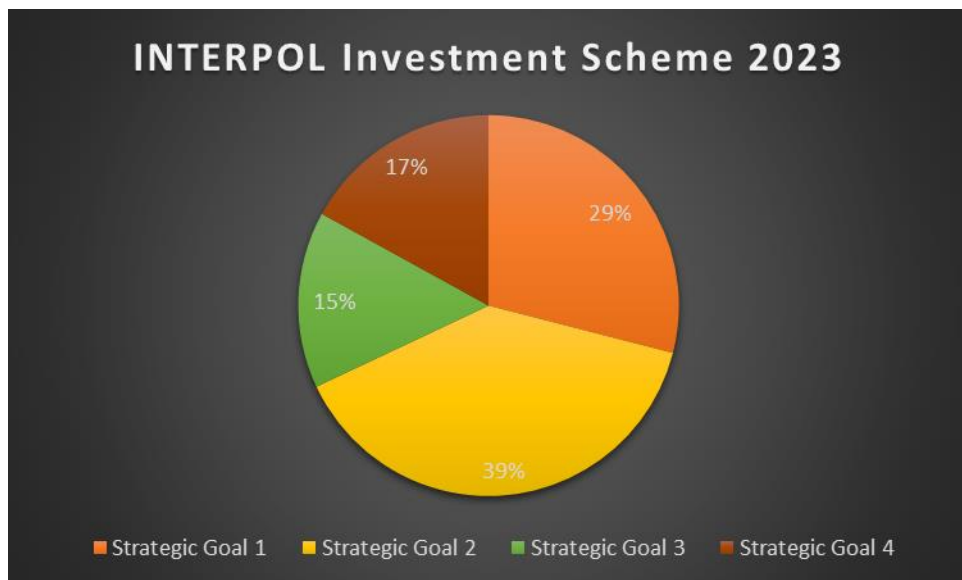


Figure 2.2.2 INTERPOL Investment Strategy for 2023
 Source: Indonesian National Police International Relations Division

The final sequences of the third day was led by Alberto Varano, in which he explained the mechanisms of the new statutory contributions scale, and-with the CCF elaborated on the remuneration of the members of the commission for the control of INTERPOL’s files, the enhancement of INTERPOL’s pension scheme, and finally, the conditions of human resource strategy and diversity.

Alberto Varano explained that an increase in the statutory contributions scale is crucial in order to enhance the regional capabilities of INTERPOL as an organization and to reinforce the law enforcement system, such as the notices and diffusions. Regarding the ‘Remuneration of the Members of the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL’s Files’, The Commission (CCF) relayed to the forum how their special right of independent work is the key to upholding their integrity and reliability in publishing notices and diffusions.

Allowance	Current	Proposed
Working Days	EUR 150	EUR 600
Maximum Days	15	26
Annual	EUR 10.000	EUR 20.000

Figure 2.2.3 Proposal of the increased allowance and working days for the Commission of INTERPOL’s Files

Source: Indonesian National Police International Relations Division

As we can see from the table above, the new financial changes on the allowance money to INTERPOL’s CCF also happened to the enhancement of the INTERPOL Pension Scheme. Alberto Varano as the Executive Director of the Resource Management INTERPOL General Secretariat explained how INTERPOL has been operating when it comes to the pension scheme. In 2005,

INTERPOL built the *Defined Contribution Pension Scheme* (DCPS) as a temporary solution to improving its pension scheme. In 2015, the DCPS was enhanced in order also to cover pension benefits as well.

Moving forward, INTERPOL plans to increase the working efficiency of the DCPS. Lastly, regarding Human Resource Strategy & Diversity, Varano, in the day's final session, explained how diversity in INTERPOL's workforce plays a huge role in the daily organizational life of the hub.

Day 4 of the Assembly (October 21st,2022)

The last day of the proceedings was filled with the voting of regional delegations and executive committee member.

The results are as follow:

The election for the position of 1 (one) seat for the Vice-President of the European region was contested among 5 (five) member states with their respective candidates. Andorra proposed the election Mr. Roberto Guirao Bailen the Chief of International Police Cooperation Bureau from Andorra Police. Belgium proposed the election of Mr Peter De Bussycher, the Director of International Police Cooperation Directorate, also the Head of NCB Brussels. Russia proposed the election of Mr. Pyotr Gorodov, the Deputy of Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation. The Macedonian Republic proposed the election of Ms. Branislava Stojchevski, the Head of NCB Skopje. And lastly, Turkey proposed the election of Mr. Selcuk Sevgel, the Head of NCB Ankara.

The forum appointed Mr. Peter De Bussycher (39,2%) of Belgium to be the Vice-President of the European Region for the next 3 years (Indonesian National Police, 2022, p. 36).

For the elections of the position of 2 (two) seats assigned for the Delegations of the African Region were contested among 3 member states respectfully. The first seat was contested by Ivory Coast, Egypt, and Namibia, Ivory Coast proposed the election of Mr. Youssouf Kouyate, the Director General of the Ivorian National Police. Egypt proposed the election of General Alaa El Din Mohamed Abdalah Rajab, the Inspector of Public Security Sector, the Head of INTERPOL Cairo, and also the Head of AFRIPOL National Liaison Office. While, Namibia proposed the election of Major-General Anne-Marie Nainda, the Deputy Inspector-General for Administration.

The forum appointed General Alaa El Din Mohamed Abdalah Rajab (54,5%) of Egypt to be a delegation for the African Region for the next 3 years (Indonesian National Police, 2022, p. 37).

The second seat was contested among three member states as well, Ivory Coast and Namibia with the same candidates, with the addition of Kenya, who proposed the election of Mr. Johnson Barasa Sayia, an Assistant Inspector General and the Head of NCB Nairobi.

The forum appointed Major-General Anne-Marie Nainda (43,8%) of Namibia to round-up the delegation for Africa for the next 3 years (Indonesian National Police, 2022, p. 38).

In the final day, the forum also opened up the applications to host the 93rd Session of the INTERPOL General Assembly in 2023. It was also mentioned that it has been confirmed that the 91st INTERPOL General Assembly in 2023 will be held in Vienna, Austria, to commemorate the Centenary Celebrations of the INTERPOL. The 92nd General Assembly in 2023 will take place in London, Great Britain. The 93rd General Assembly in 2023 still has no confirmed host (Indonesian National Police, 2022, p. 38).

NCB Jakarta and cases of Unidentified Decedents, Missing Persons, and Crimes Against Children (2019-2022)

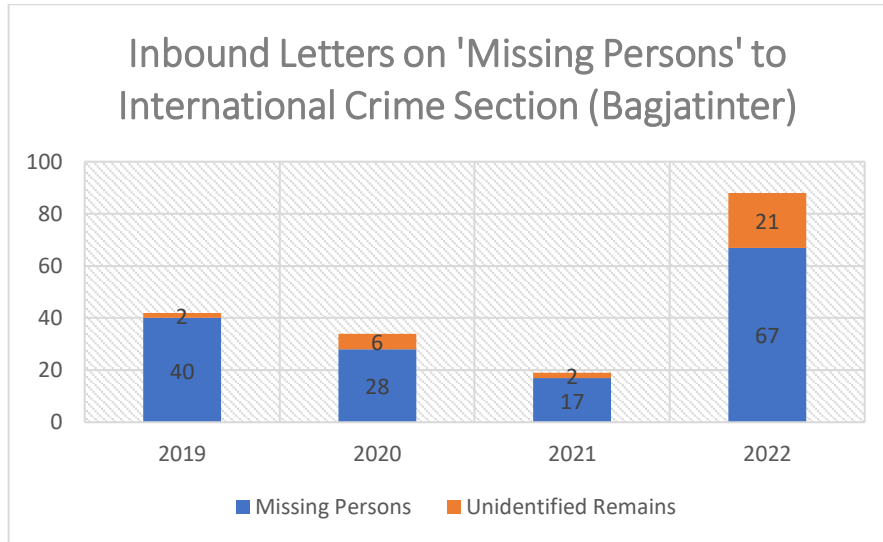


Figure 2.3.1 Graph on the number of inbound letters pertaining to the cases of missing persons and unidentified remains for NCB Jakarta through the International Crime Section

Source: Indonesian National Police International Crime Section (after author's calculations)

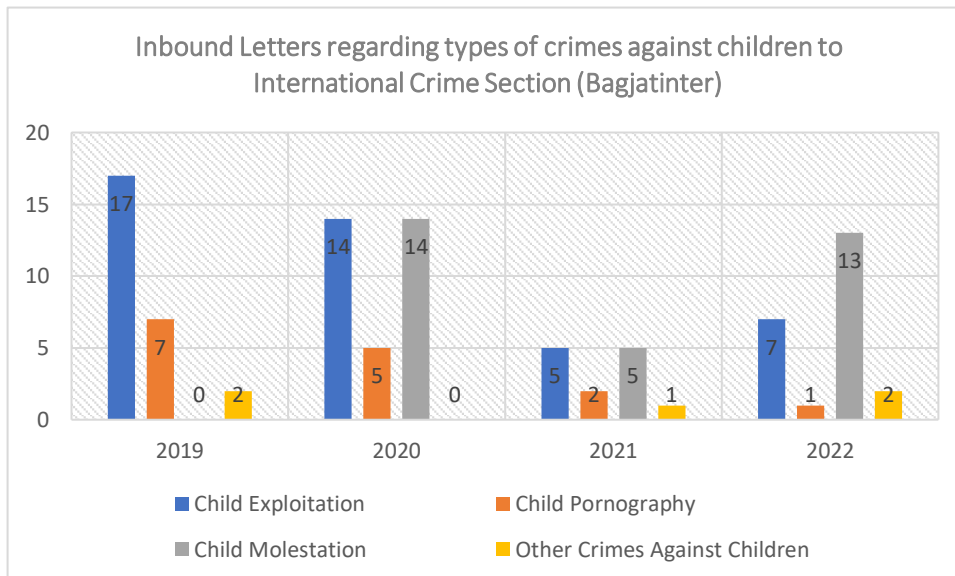


Figure 2.3.2 Graph on the number of inbound letters pertaining to various cases of crimes against children for NCB Jakarta through the International Crime Section

Source: Indonesian National Police International Crime Section (after author's calculations)

As NCB Jakarta is the hub for the Indonesian National Police to communicate with foreign law enforcement agencies, it is its responsibility to archive and keep track of inbound and outgoing letters. As the cases on unidentified remains and missing persons in addition to the letters pertaining about the cases of crimes against children can be the accessories of certain international criminal activities, these cases fall within the responsibility of the International Crime Section (*Bagjatinter*) of NCB Jakarta.

During the last 4 years, there have been a substantial number of letters inbound to NCB Jakarta relating to cases of unidentified remains of individuals and cases of missing persons. The number of inbound letters I showed above is the number of unsolved cases at the time, until the end of the administrative year. According to the graph, from 2019 to 2021 we went through a stable decrease of letters on unidentified remains and missing persons, with -15%, and -52% decrease from 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 respectively. Yet, we can also understand that in 2021-2022 we went through a monstrous increase in cases revolving around

unidentified remains and missing persons, with the number of instances skyrocketing 383% compared to previous year-to-year percentages.

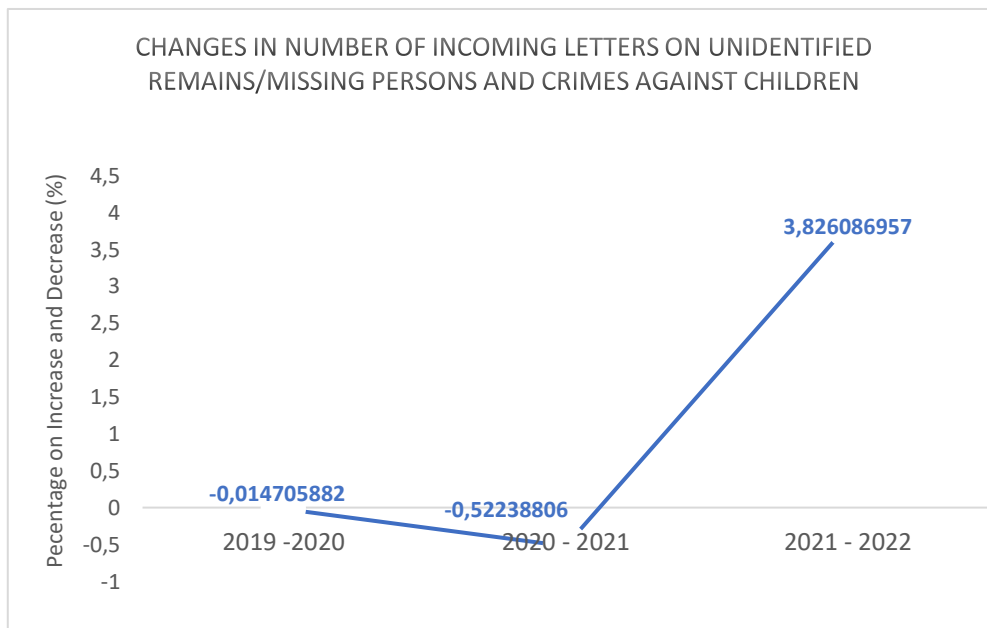


Figure 2.3.3 Graph on the volatility of inbound letters on the cases of missing persons and unidentified remains for NCB Jakarta through the International Crime Section on a year-to-year basis.

Source: Indonesian National Police International Crime Section (after author's calculations)

When faced with cases of unidentified remains of an individual, domestically, NCB Jakarta and the Indonesian National Police subsequently coordinate with the INP's Forensics Laboratory Centre (*Pusat Laboratorium Forensik POLRI/PUSLABFOR*), the INP's Indonesian Automatic Fingerprint Identifications System Centre (*Pusat Indonesia Automatic Fingerprint Identifications System/PUSINAFIS POLRI*) and the Indonesian Immigration Directorate (*Direktorat Jendral Imigrasi*). Coordination with various INP workforce and other directorates in the government is crucial in determining the biological profile of the remains and finding the next of kin of the deceased.

Moreover, in dealing with cases of missing persons, NCB Jakarta usually coordinates a search mechanism with the relevant regional police departments. Usually, a letter is dispatched to a specific regional police workforce (i.e. General Crime Directorate) via the Regional Police Chief (*Kapolda*). In most cases, after relating necessary information to Regional Police Departments, NCB Jakarta mainly does what it plausibly could do while waiting for the corresponding actions taken, as coordination within the Regional Police compasses Sub-Regional Departments within a province and Sectoral Police Departments within the sub-regions jurisdiction.

Prior to the 90th INTERPOL General Assembly, NCB Jakarta had a comprehensive meeting with the representative of INTERPOL talking about the matter of enhancing biometric collection activity. A more detailed manner on this specific topic will be discussed further in the next chapter.

In general, NCB Jakarta still faces heaps of challenges in dealing with these cases, especially in assisting other NCBs to find their missing nationals on Indonesian soil and Indonesian nationals who are missing in other countries. Challenges for Indonesians range from limited access to biometric databases of foreign individuals to an incomplete database of Indonesian citizens themselves, and a series of rigid rules regarding access to such sensitive information.

