

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **4.1 CONCLUSION**

According to analysis and exposition conducted in previous chapters, it can be concluded that the 90<sup>th</sup> INTERPOL General Assembly succeed in securitizing a better coordination and collective efforts among its member states on tackling multiple previously-overlooked issues through adept coordination and various meetings prior to and during the 90<sup>th</sup> INTERPOL General Assembly.

In an international sub-system analysis, in accordance to the securitization theory, we can see how the INTERPOL as a communication hub for every police force in the world can establish a legitimate cooperation and coordination, primarily through the annual General Assembly, where every member states come together, evaluate, and engage in valuable discourse to determine suitable policies to implement in the following year.

We also learned the importance of attending such high-level conferences, where in this General Assembly, in addition in gaining the perks agreed upon by the forum during the assembly, Indonesia also managed to obtain several bilateral meetings all of which are used to gain better communication, collaboration, and mutual quality enhancing activities.

In Indonesia, the International Relations Division of the INP has been facing a resurging number of missing persons, unidentified remains, and cases relating to crimes against children. With existing measures not meeting its expectations, the perception of a threat to Human Security in Indonesia had become a specific point

of interest that requires prompt counter-measure. With limited resources, INP shifted to international cooperation, which would then enable Indonesian officials to be trained to utilize state-of-the-art technology to assist investigations.

What is uncertain after the Speech Acts had been done and is accepted is how Indonesia would adapt this new system to the already-established legal framework there. Conflicting present regulations could and would be an obstacle which may hinder the implementation of the I-Familia database within the INP and other relevant governmental bodies. This is a topic which needs to be addressed in a quick manner to smoothen the implementation process.

Furthermore, the prospect of multinational cooperation is amplified by the formulation of the I-Familia database. This is due to the fact that, in order for the database to perform efficiently and effectively, each member state must be able to gather, analyze, upload, and trust the handling of such information to the international regime the INTERPOL is while also being able to communicate freely and in a concise manner.

By engaging in this Securitization Process, the INTERPOL puts forth the value of cooperation in tackling these issues by framing them as not only Indonesia's problem in the increasing number of cases pertaining to missing persons, unidentified remains, and crimes against children or any particular country's problem but as a common global threat of Human Security.

## **4.2 RECOMMENDATION**

In conducting this research, the author believes many aspects could still be improved in data gathering and analysis. For instance, this research cannot specifically elaborate on the incoming letters concerning missing persons, unidentified remains, and crimes against children, only being able to paint a general picture of how the International Crime Section of the INP's International Relations Division received such relevant letters. Another flaw of this research is also the inability to project how the I-Familia database, the support of INTERPOL to assist member states in combating crimes against children, and also the granting of special privileges and immunities for INTERPOL officials in Nigerian and British territory may work in the future, as these policies were just put into action less than a year ago.

Future studies are encouraged to dive deeper in the retrospective analysis of the impact the databases have had for both international and national endeavors to limit instances of crimes against children, missing persons, and unidentified decedents. Moreover, a better in-depth national data analysis is required, as the INP and the Indonesian Government in general would require a tangible evident of the feasibility of these tools in order to create more leeway of legal framework regarding national and international cooperation and data-sharing initiatives.

Therefore, a suggestion for this writing as well as future research relevant to this topic is to analyze how the I-Familia database performs in Indonesia, particularly in the scope of finding missing persons, deciphering unidentified bodies, and other

investigations, and also how the capacity-building activities increase the personnel quality of the Indonesian Police Force.

Suggestions on the topic of the writings are:

- a. INTERPOL; for the INTERPOL, the IPSTG, the Commission of the Control of INTERPOL Files (CCF) respectively, it would be crucial to oversee and optimise the implementation of both the I-Familia database and the ICSE database. The practical experience from INTERPOL staff and officials from local NCBs would be vital in determining the pros and cons of such a database and the information it possesses. More attention should also be put into assuring countries of the safety of the data stored in the database. More capacity-building activities should also be conducted; proper training and qualification of NCB staff and officials are urgent. Lyon must be able to assess and address these matters accordingly;
- b. Indonesian National Police; the INP must adapt to using the I-Familia database and accessing the ICSE database, as these tools may help investigate cases relating to missing persons, unidentified remains and child abuse. With the current not-so-favorable portrayal of the institution in Indonesia, the INP must be able to regain society's trust for the betterment of the institution and the general community in the country;
- c. Indonesian Government; the legal feasibility of the access of essential and classified information must be re-evaluated. With the already existing documents not being able to specify the terms and conditions in

data-sharing of such information to the international police body, the Indonesian government and related lawmakers must assess the deficit of binding rules in such a context in order to minimize possible misunderstanding and mishandling of information.

