

## **THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU (NCB) INTERPOL INDONESIA IN COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL CORRUPTION CRIMES 2019-2021**

**Adam Irsyad Wafi<sup>1</sup>**

1. Program Studi Magister Hubungan Internasional Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani, Cimahi, Indonesia

### **ABSTRAK**

*Indonesia Criminal Police Organization* dikenal dengan INTERPOL adalah salah satu *Inter-Governmental Organization* (IGO) yang melakukan kerja sama antar polisi di seluruh dunia, dalam kasus ini mempunyai pengaruh yang signifikan dalam menangani kejahatan transnasional dan internasional. Pada tahun 2019-2021 (*National Central Bureau*) NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia menerima beberapa permintaan bantuan dari negara asing/negara anggota untuk menyelenggarakan kerjasama antar sesama negara anggotanya berkenaan penanganan kasus kejahatan transnasional korupsi dan pencucian uang. Peneliti tertarik memfokuskan kajian terhadap peran INTERPOL dalam menangani kasus kejahatan transnasional korupsi. Penulis akan menggunakan pendekatan Liberalisme yang berpandangan bahwa negara bukanlah agen tunggal (*unitary actor*) dalam politik internasional tetapi juga aktor non-negara yang mempengaruhi hubungan antara satu negara dengan negara lainnya. Selain itu, peneliti juga akan menggunakan Konsep Peran Organisasi Internasional. Dengan menggunakan metode penelitian yang digunakan oleh peneliti adalah pendekatan kualitatif dan tipe penelitian deskriptif analitik. Penelitian ini menghasilkan temuan yang menunjukkan bagaimana peran (*National Central Bureau*) NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia sebagai aktor independen penyebarluasan informasi dalam pencegahan dan pemberantasan tindak pidana pencucian uang.

Kata Kunci : Kejahatan Transnasional, Organisasi Internasional, *International Criminal Police Organization*

### **ABSTRACT**

The Indonesian Criminal Police Organization, known as INTERPOL, is an intergovernmental organization (IGO) that facilitates cooperation between police forces worldwide. In this case, it has a significant influence on handling transnational and international crimes. Between 2019-2021, the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia received several requests for assistance from foreign member countries to facilitate cooperation among its member states concerning handling transnational corruption and money laundering cases. The researcher is interested in focusing the study on the role of INTERPOL in handling transnational corruption crimes. The author will use a Liberalism approach, which views that the state is not the sole agent (*unitary actor*) in international politics, but also non-state actors that influence relationships between countries. This research finds how the role of the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia as an independent actor disseminating information in the prevention and eradication of money laundering crimes.

Keywords: Transnational Crimes, International Organizations, International Criminal Police Organization

### **INTRODUCTION**

Organized Transnational Crime is categorized as an emergency threat to the security and prosperity of nations globally. Besides the threat to security, it also poses a

threat to the supremacy of national and regional law, hinders political and economic continuity, and obstructs social and cultural development across societies by transcending national borders. Due to the nature of these crimes, multiple countries are involved (UNODC, 2022). Organized crime has a broad scope due to the ease of access through transportation and the advancement of increasingly sophisticated technology. The type of organized crime referred to here leads to an increase in corruption, extortion, and violence (UNODC, 2022).

The United Nations (UN) has categorized as many as 18 types of transnational crimes. These crimes include (i) Intellectual property theft, (ii) Money laundering, (iii) Corruption, (iv) Terrorist activities, (v) Illegal arms trafficking, (vi) Maritime piracy, (vii) Land piracy, (viii) Insurance fraud, (ix) Computer crimes, (x) Environmental crimes, (xi) Public official corruption, (xii) Human organ trafficking, (xiii) Drug trafficking, (xiv) Bankruptcy fraud, (xv) Infiltration, (xvi) Cultural and artistic property theft, (xvii) Human trafficking, and (xviii) Other crimes committed by organized crime groups. Based on this classification, corruption has been included as an extraordinary crime that crosses national borders (Secretariat Cairo, 1995). Corruption is categorized as an extraordinary crime or known as an extraordinary crime and has become a focus of international attention in efforts to prevent it. Furthermore, corruption is also classified under transnational crimes and is a form of White collar Crime. In 2003, the UN, as the world's peace organization, established the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), which has the vision to fight corruption globally through international cooperation and involvement in global anti- corruption efforts. UNCAC aims to prevent and combat corruption comprehensively, clearly declaring that corruption is a transnational crime with wide-ranging impacts worldwide.

As part of the transnational organized crime category, it is estimated that around 70% of illicit profits are likely laundered through financial systems. However, less than 1% of these laundered funds are intercepted and seized. Combatting global phenomena such as transnational organized crime requires cooperation at various levels. This includes collaboration at the government level, international organization assistance, civil society involvement, and the participation of people around the world who play a crucial role in

addressing these issues. Corruption remains an unresolved problem, as it can easily spread across borders.

To address corruption effectively, involvement from the government of each country is necessary. Corruption is closely linked to international relations because it is commonly carried out by officials or private parties through money laundering operations conducted across multiple countries.

In tackling cross-border crimes, **several strategies can** be employed, such as International Agreements and Assistance from International Organizations. There are at least two types of agreements to combat transnational crimes: Extradition Treaties and Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA), which can be arranged on a multilateral or bilateral basis and may be based on reciprocal relations between countries. Another approach to addressing transnational crimes is through the use of international organizations such as INTERPOL.

The *International Criminal Police Organization*, known as INTERPOL, is an international organization tasked with coordinating cooperation between police forces worldwide. As an international organization within the *Inter-Governmental Organization* (IGO) framework, INTERPOL has a significant influence on handling transnational and international crimes. INTERPOL was officially established in 1923 under the name *International Criminal Police Commission* and later, in 1956, changed its name to the *International Criminal Police Organization* (ICPO) INTERPOL.

The purpose of establishing INTERPOL is to coordinate networks of police and experts in various fields of crime. INTERPOL integrates all countries through a communication system known as I-24/7. Various countries utilize this secure network to facilitate communication through the National Central Bureau (NCB)/ General Secretariat of each country. This allows them to access INTERPOL's databases and services in real-time, both in central locations and remote areas. INTERPOL itself has reflected and demonstrated its role in assisting operations to combat transnational crimes worldwide.

With the increasing number of cross-border corruption cases emerging in several countries, the international community is urged to pay serious attention to addressing and tackling these crimes. In dealing with these issues, international organizations that are

closely related to the problems at hand, such as cross-border corruption, are needed. At least in the period between 2019-2021, NCB-INTERPOL ICPO-INTERPOL was established to facilitate the presentation of information in the event of international or transnational crimes in line with its main mission by utilizing the I-24/7 system. This system is a communication system that connects institutions, especially law enforcement agencies/NCBs, in 190 ICPO-INTERPOL member countries, allowing them to collaborate by providing important information related to criminal or criminal activity.

However, in its implementation, the extradition of criminals often encounters obstacles due to the absence of an extradition agreement in the relevant country. Particularly for Indonesia, which only has extradition agreements with INTERPOL member countries, including Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Australia, South Korea, China, and Hong Kong.

**Research Question**

What is the Role of the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia in Combating Transnational Corruption Crimes from 2019 to 2021?

**ANALYTICAL REVIEW**

The researcher utilizes several previous studies with similar topics to highlight the gaps and novelties in the current research. **First Study:** "The Existence of The Role of Indonesia National Central Bureau (NCB-INTERPOL) in Extradition Cooperation As An Effort To Eradicate Transnational Crime."

In the journal article written by Taduri Ilyasa and colleagues, the author found similarities in defining the issues discussed. The article in the *Advance in Police Science Research* also mentions the use of INTERPOL’s communication network, particularly the I-24/7 system. The difference between Taduri Ilyasa et al.'s article and the thesis to be written by the author is that the thesis by Taduri Ilyasa et al. discusses cooperation between INTERPOL and the Indonesian National Police based on Law Number 2 of 2002.

The journal summarized one form of law enforcement based on the factors resulting from transnational crimes, and the need for cooperation mechanisms between countries to combat transnational crimes, one of which is extradition. Thus, the author will

explain and analyze more structurally and clearly about the Role of the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia in Handling Transnational Corruption Crimes from 2019 to 2021. The Effectiveness of NCB (National Central Bureau) INTERPOL in Combating Human Trafficking in Indonesia from 2012-2015."

This journal outlines the effectiveness of NCB INTERPOL Indonesia in combating human trafficking in Indonesia from 2012 to 2015. The National Central Bureau (NCB) is owned by all INTERPOL member countries. Its purpose is to combat cross-border crimes, including human trafficking cases. Between 2012 and 2015,

The difference between Ahmad Baihaqy's journal and the thesis the author will compile is in the discussion of NCB- INTERPOL Indonesia's role in cooperation with ICPO-INTERPOL member countries worldwide, and the difference lies in the type of transnational crime. Ahmad Baihaqy used a case study on human trafficking transnational crimes, while the author will discuss a case study on transnational corruption crimes.

**Main Argument** International organizations are instruments used by member countries to achieve certain goals based on foreign policy. International organizations serve as forums where members gather to exchange ideas and discuss issues they face. International organizations are often used in some countries to address domestic issues in other countries to draw international attention. International organizations act as independent actors, capable of making their own decisions without external influence or coercion.

This research is conducted to describe the role of cooperation between the international organization INTERPOL, particularly NCB INTERPOL Indonesia, with ICPO-INTERPOL member countries in combating Transnational Corruption Crimes from 2019 to 2021.

**Analytical Framework Liberalism**

Institutional liberalism believes that the emergence of this theory is an effort to encourage countries to cooperate, enhance security stability, and manage international organizations. Institutional liberals argue that states must work together to achieve peace in international affairs. The author of this research employs institutional liberalism as the theoretical framework. This theory emphasizes the importance of systematic cooperation

between countries. The existence of international organizations helps countries cooperate to reduce distrust and fear among member countries by sharing information. Similarly, the exchange of information conducted by INTERPOL and NCB- INTERPOL in the respective countries is called the INTERPOL I-24/7 network and also assists in negotiations.

The cooperation between NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia and INTERPOL member countries in handling transnational corruption cases reflects the centrality of the liberalism perspective, which begins at the individual level, progresses to the state level, and ultimately to the international level.

### **The Concept of the Role of International Organizations**

According to Jack C. Plano and Roy Oltoon, international organizations are formal relationships that cross national borders and aim to establish institutional mechanisms to facilitate cooperation among them in the fields of security, economics, social issues, and others. Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) exist to build transnational networks that include state and non-state actors. IGOs play several roles in the international system. They can contribute to cooperative efforts between countries and, in doing so, socialize states. Additionally, some IGOs play a role in resolving disputes, establishing procedures, and enforcing compliance with their rules among members. INTERPOL, as an intergovernmental organization (IGO), is responsible for resolving crime issues following the objectives of INTERPOL, as outlined in Article 2 of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization. As Clive Archer stated, the role of international organizations can be divided into three categories:

1. **As an Instrument:** International organizations are used by member states to achieve certain goals based on foreign policy.
2. **As an Arena:** International organizations serve as platforms where member states can exchange ideas and discuss problems they face. Moreover, international organizations are used by some countries to address domestic issues in other countries, thereby attracting international attention.
3. **As an Independent Actor:** International organizations can make their own decisions without being influenced or coerced by external forces or powers.

## Concept of Transnational Crime

Conceptually, transnational crime is a crime that crosses national borders. It refers to criminal acts and crimes that transcend national boundaries. In the 1990s, the concept of transnational crime began to gain popularity, in line with the increasing frequency of transnational crimes involving certain groups.

The geographical location of a country is a crucial factor in cooperation between countries, whether at the regional or sub-regional level. The geographical environment provides a conducive setting for cross-border crimes. Transnational crime and cross-border crime do not only exist at the domestic level but extend to the international dimension, becoming a problem that many countries face and consider.

Poor and developing countries are the regions most affected by cross-border crime because they have inadequate border controls and surveillance. This makes it easier for cross-border criminals to carry out transnational crimes. A country will find it challenging to achieve a balance of power within its territory if its borders are problematic or if national sovereignty is frequently violated by transnational criminals.

According to (Bassiouni (1986)), a crime must contain three elements: an international element, a cross-border element, and a necessity element. According to Bassiouni's understanding, transnational crime is a crime that knows no borders (borderless). The function, nature, and location of the crime influence the legal system of many countries and different states.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a qualitative research method. Qualitative research is an approach method used to explore and understand the meanings that individuals or groups of people attribute to social and human problems. The reason for using qualitative methods in this research is that the researcher intends to gain in-depth knowledge about the role of cooperation carried out by the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia in dealing with Transnational Corruption Crimes between 2019-2021.

The type of research used by the researcher is analytical descriptive research. This research aims to describe and analyze the conditions that have occurred. This data reduction is conducted to analyze the data needed for the research. After the data

reduction is done, the researcher proceeds to present the data, which aims to ensure that the data is organized in a structured manner.

To obtain data and information sources relevant to this research, the researcher conducted a literature study at various libraries, such as the UNJANI library, and observations at related sites, such as NCB- INTERPOL Indonesia at the National Police Headquarters of the Republic of Indonesia. The selection of NCB- INTERPOL Indonesia was based on several considerations for surveying supporting research data.

**DISCUSSION**

In 2019 and 2021, the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia identified aggregate data requests for assistance from various member countries of the International Criminal Police Organization - INTERPOL/National Central Bureau Secretariat (NCB) member states, totalling 531 requests for assistance in following up on various types of transnational crimes.

It was found that data requests for tracking assistance related to corruption and money laundering crimes during the 2019-2021 period amounted to 35 requests for tracking/processing support, identified as being on the list of requests at the office of the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia.

Corruption and money laundering crimes have been classified by the United Nations as Major Issues of Transnational Organised Crime. Transnational Organised Crime (TOC) is not static or stable in its development; rather, it is an industry that is constantly changing, adapting to society, and creating new forms of crime. It can be concluded that Transnational Organised Crime (TOC) is an illicit industry/business that transcends cultural, social, linguistic, and geographical boundaries and has no borders or rules.

Many activities qualify as transnational organized crimes, including Intellectual Property Theft, Money Laundering, Corruption, Terrorist Activities, Illegal Arms Trafficking, Maritime Piracy, Land Piracy, Insurance Fraud, Computer Crimes, Environmental Crimes, Public Official Corruption, Human Organ Trafficking, Drug Trafficking, Bankruptcy Fraud, Infiltration, Cultural and Artistic Property Theft, Human Trafficking, and other crimes committed by organised crime groups.

All types of transnational crimes involve acts of corruption. In the development of Transnational Corruption Crimes, the World Bank has identified corruption as a major challenge to its goals of peace and security. People worldwide share the same goal of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and increasing shared prosperity for the bottom 40% of developing countries. Corruption is a global problem that requires global solutions.

According to data from the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) of Transparency International from 2019 to 2021, corruption is a behaviour that contributes to the crisis of democracy around the world. Looking at the 2019 data, 180 countries and territories were assessed based on perceptions of corruption levels in the public sector, according to experts and business people. This indicates that the failure of most countries to consistently control corruption has significantly contributed to the global crisis of democracy. While there are exceptions, data shows that despite progress, most countries are not seriously tackling corruption.

Criminal networks use corruption to facilitate all types of crimes, such as facilitating human trafficking, drug trafficking routes, terrorism, illegal arms trafficking, and crimes against endangered species, not to mention environmental crimes such as waste disposal and illegal logging, often carried out through bribery to relevant officials to ensure cooperation. Financial crime is a type of crime that knows no borders, and this identification leads to the conclusion that this is a crime of corruption and money laundering that is reciprocal and often occurs simultaneously. Corruption and money laundering (money laundering) have mutually supportive effects. Money laundering is the process of hiding illegal profits (from corruption) derived from criminal activities. Money laundering can be carried out in many countries and often occurs in the least desirable areas, such as in connection with environmental crimes. Criminal groups transfer illegally obtained funds around the world and conduct their activities through banks, small businesses, intermediaries, individuals, and general money transfers.

Money laundering is the result of most transnational crimes aimed at generating illegal profits. Generally, money laundering agents tend to enter countries or sectors with low risk of detection, which may be due to weak or ineffective anti-money laundering programmes. Money laundering seeks to make illegal funds available to the individuals

who create them, with money laundering often preferring to transfer their funds through stable financial systems.

Money laundering can be conducted in many countries and often occurs in the least desirable areas, such as in connection with environmental crimes. As a result, corruption has a disproportionate impact on the poor, increasing costs and reducing access to services, including health, education, and justice. The human cost of fake drugs and vaccines on health outcomes and the lifelong impact on children is far greater than the financial cost. Illegal payments for services can have particularly harmful effects on the poor.

Transnational corruption crimes cause significant harm to countries, regions, and nations. Corruption crimes affect society, infrastructure, and the global environment. Problems such as poverty and transnational criminal conflicts arise. In essence, cross-border corruption also affects other countries, with transnational crime posing a threat to global security. Corruption is dangerous and harmful, with many corrosive effects on society. It undermines democracy and the rule of law, leads to violations of human rights, distorts markets, erodes the quality of life, and facilitates organised crime, terrorism, and other threats to human security and prosperity.

In 2019, the world was hit by the Covid-19 pandemic, which led to massive emergency spending by governments, sometimes not following the usual checks and balances mechanisms. A comprehensive explanation of the risks and policy recommendations from the World Bank to address them can be found in the guidance document: "Ensuring Integrity in Government Responses to COVID-19", which is part of a series of guidance documents aimed at helping governments improve governance during the COVID-19 crisis. The COVID-19 pandemic posed significant challenges to all aspects of a country's economic sector. At the same time, systemic corruption can coexist with a strong economic impact.

**The Role of the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia as an Instrument in Handling Transnational Corruption Crimes 2019-2021**

The role of international organisations as tools used by member states as a basis or foundation for meeting their needs or interests within the international and global framework. International organisations become tools or means that serve as a basis for

communicating the needs of each member state to achieve specific goals. This can be reflected in the strong decision-making mechanisms of the secretariat and each decision made by the international organisation.

According to Clive Archer's theory, the role of international organisations such as the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia as organisations to achieve and realize global security is as a means of facilitating member states of the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL from around the world to fulfill their interests according to their respective agreements through multilateral coordination, including with the International Criminal Police Organization-INTERPOL system in Lyon, France.

The role of the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia as a tool in handling and preventing transnational corruption and money laundering crimes (transnational crimes) is to create global security for the entire world. The National Central Bureau (NCB)- INTERPOL Indonesia serves as one of the ways to handle and prevent transnational corruption crimes by implementing cooperation programs.

As a member of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO)-INTERPOL, the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia is bound by the provisions of Article 31 of the ICPO-INTERPOL Constitution, which stipulates that the membership of INTERPOL member countries increases. According to Article 31 of the Constitution of the International Criminal Police Organization- INTERPOL, the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia operates under the Indonesian National Police Chief (KAPOLRI) and has the authority to carry out transnational security activities.

As stipulated in Law No. 5 of 2009 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes, which is a ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime, this law represents Indonesia's commitment to actively participating in solving and addressing transnational crime problems, particularly corruption crimes.

The I-24/7 facility is an International Central Bureau (ICPO)- INTERPOL network, the only communication network facility for the continuity of all cooperation programs of all National Central Bureau (NCB) member countries around the world. In the I-24/7 system, the International Central Bureau (ICPO)-INTERPOL provides

operational data services and databases in four (4) official INTERPOL languages: English, Vietnamese, French, Spanish, and Arabic. ICPO-INTERPOL manages data containing confidential and important criminal information. Some of this information falls into the category of cross-border crimes that have become global problems, such as the management of terrorist routes and location information, drug trafficking, human trafficking, bioterrorism, trafficking in illicit goods, financial crimes, including corruption and money laundering, and several virtual projects aimed at collecting and sharing information such as the I-link project dashboard, I-24/7, and MIND/FIND for biological data such as fingerprints and DNA profiles.

One of the duties of the ICPO-INTERPOL Secretary-General is to publish and disseminate useful information to member countries needed to take action to prevent and eradicate crimes, in the form of notifications/broadcasting or reporting through the I-24/7 System, which includes: **Red Notice (Wanted Person)**, **Blue Notice (Inquiry)**, **Green Notice (Warning)**, **Yellow Notice (Missing Person)**, **Black Notice (Unidentified Body)**, **Orange Notice (Security Alert)**, **INTERPOL- United Nations Special Notice**, and **Purple Notice**.

The publication of INTERPOL Notices can be done through the I-24/7 system, starting from submitting a request for the issuance of INTERPOL Notices to the Division Head of International Relations (Kadivhubinter) of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI), supervised by the Head of the Legal Division (Kabagjatinter) of the NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia, followed by the examination of documents and deletion of documents after publication.

In addition, the I-Link system is an advanced INTERPOL database system that allows users to access and store police information directly in the INTERPOL database, managing the source of the information themselves, enabling National Central Bureaus (NCBs) and other law enforcement agencies to access the same platform in real-time to the database. The role of the National Central Bureau (NCB)-INTERPOL Indonesia as a tool or channel to communicate various types of needs from the requesting country, particularly in processing and supporting the investigation of corruption and similar money laundering cases, plays a very significant role. The presence of the National Central Bureau (NCB)- INTERPOL Indonesia as a platform to facilitate the

implementation of cooperation programmes between countries and the National Central Bureau (NCB)-INTERPOL Indonesia is crucial.

This role is carried out in handling corruption crimes and similar money laundering cases during the 2019-2021 period, managed by the National Central Bureau (NCB)-INTERPOL Indonesia, providing supporting roles when assistance is requested from various countries. During 2019-2021, at least 10 requests for assistance were handled by the National Central Bureau (NCB)-INTERPOL globally, specifically 35 requests for assistance related to corruption crimes and similar money laundering cases that required various types of facilities during their processing and investigation. These include providing communication network facilities as operational data, accessing international databases, particularly E-ASF, and issuing notifications to the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham) as a response to further assistance requests in processing corruption crimes and similar money laundering cases.

### **The Role of the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia in Combating Transnational Corruption Crimes 2019-2021**

The role of the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia as an arena or forum for handling and preventing transnational corruption and similar money laundering crimes (transnational crimes) to create global security for the entire world. As an arena, the forum facilitates cooperation and relationships with government institutions, non-governmental organisations, the international community, and countries to contribute to reducing corruption and similar cross-border money laundering crimes (transnational crime) worldwide.

#### **INTERPOL**

##### **Coordination Team of the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia**

The National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL (NCB) represents the Indonesian government in international cooperation with police and other relevant law enforcement agencies. On 9 May 1992, the INTERPOL Coordination Team was formed with the Indonesian National Police Chief Decree No. Pol.: Skep/203/V/1992. With the formation of the INTERPOL Coordination Team, it is expected that all activities of the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL (NCB), in cooperation with other NCBs, can

be carried out more smoothly and systematically, so that any problems encountered can be resolved effectively by the INTERPOL coordination team.

The objectives of its formation include understanding the functions of NCB-INTERPOL, actively and fully participating with information, and ensuring that each group member, whether invited or not, shares information and participates in group activities. It can act as a liaison between relevant agencies and the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia regarding activities or matters related to those agencies. It also organises regular and extraordinary meetings as needed.

The position of the INTERPOL Coordination Team is a non-structural cooperation platform under and accountable to the Indonesian National Police Chief (Kapolri) as the head of NCB-INTERPOL. The NCB's duties include implementing and discussing all requests for support from other NCBs and domestically, as well as exchanging information on issues with international dimensions.

The role of the National Central Bureau (NCB)-INTERPOL Indonesia as an arena or platform for combating corruption and similar anti- money laundering crimes is essential here, particularly as a liaison point. INTERPOL Indonesia (NCB) collaborates with operational NCBs from other countries to ensure that all operations of the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia run smoothly and efficiently, so that any problems encountered can be effectively managed and resolved by the INTERPOL coordination team.

**Liaison Officer and Border (BAGLOTAS)**

The Liaison Officer and Border (BAGLOTAS) hold an important role in carrying out the tasks and functions of the National Central Bureau (NCB)-INTERPOL member states in the implementation of the organisation's system, particularly separate from the National Central Bureau (NCB)-INTERPOL Indonesia. The liaison and border officer (BAGLOTAS) play a significant role in performing the duties and functions of the National Central Bureau (NCB)- INTERPOL member states in implementing the organisation's system, particularly separate from the National Central Bureau (NCB)-INTERPOL Indonesia. The representation of the Indonesian National Police is the Indonesian National Police officers who carry out duties and reside

abroad. These include the Police Attaché, Police Technical Staff, Senior Liaison Officer (SLO), and Liaison Officer (LO).

The National Central Bureau (NCB) as an arena or forum— INTERPOL Indonesia's role as a Liaison Officer (LO)—is an arena that combines the management of various types of crime prevention needs, similar to the obligations of money laundering agents. According to the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia, in collaboration with the National Central Bureaus (NCBs) of other countries, the role is to ensure that all operations of the National Central Bureau (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia run smoothly and efficiently and that any problems encountered are effectively addressed.

**Indonesian Foreign Law Enforcement Community (IFLEC)**

The establishment of the Indonesian Foreign Law Enforcement Community (IFLEC) is based on ICPO- INTERPOL's goal to strengthen coordination with law enforcement agencies in each country. IFLEC is a forum initiated by several Indonesian National Police Liaison Officers from friendly countries stationed in Jakarta during the 2006 Police Liaison Officer Djakarta (PLOD) Annual Meeting. However, because not all countries stationed their police representatives in Jakarta which led to the name change from PLOD to IFLEC. Additionally, IFLEC serves as a forum that can enhance cooperation among IFLEC members to address globalisation. Currently, the countries that are members of IFLEC include the United States, Australia, Japan, Germany, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Taiwan, China, the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Singapore, Canada, Saudi Arabia, and Indonesia.

The purpose of establishing the IFLEC forum is to strengthen personal relationships and cooperation and coordination among law enforcement agencies from other countries based in Indonesia, as well as to share information on the movements and activities of transnational crime perpetrators to prevent and combat international and transnational crimes more effectively and optimally. Moreover, this forum can also be used to evaluate the efficiency and strength of police cooperation among members more specifically, effectively, and optimally. The IFLEC forum is held once a year, as a regular meeting between foreign law enforcement representatives in Indonesia. However, if an emergency arises, ad hoc meetings can be held depending on the need for swift

management. As such, this IFLEC social gathering is crucial in balancing awareness and sharing concepts that the Indonesian National Police will apply to build a professional law enforcement posture.

The Liaison Officer and Border Department continues to strengthen network development efforts by fostering good relationships with embassies and other police attachés in Indonesia to enhance cooperation and coordination between the Indonesian National Police and IFLEC members serving in foreign organisations/agencies in Indonesia, including the following: the United States (FBI, USDOJ); Japan through the Japan National Police Agency, JICA; the People's Republic of China (MPS); the United Kingdom (British Metropolitan Police); the Netherlands (The Royal Netherlands Ministry of Security and Justice); France (Nationale Police de France); Australia (AFP); New Zealand (NZP); South Korea (KNPA); Vietnam (Vietnam People's Public Security); Thailand (Royal Thai Police); Malaysia (PDRM); Singapore (SPF); Taiwan (TETO).

The partnerships established with government and non-governmental organisations include the National Border Management Agency (BNPP); the National Survey and Mapping Coordination Agency (Bakosurtanal); the Maritime Security Coordinating Board (Bakorkamla); the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham); the Ministry of Politics, Law, and Security Affairs (Kemenkopolhukam); the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kemenlu); the Ministry of Defence (Kemenhan); the State Intelligence Agency (BIN); the Australian Federal Police (AFP); the International Organization for Migration (IOM); the Division of International Relations of the Indonesian National Police / NCB- INTERPOL Indonesia; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP); and the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK).

The role of NCB- INTERPOL Indonesia as an arena in combating corruption and money laundering during the 2019-2021 period by NCB- INTERPOL Indonesia plays a supporting role, similar to money laundering. Requests for assistance from various countries. From 2019 to 2021, more than 10 National Central Bureaus (NCBs) of INTERPOL handled requests for assistance related to corruption crimes and money

laundering. These requests required various types of facilities during their processing and investigation, such as providing communication network facilities as operational data, accessing international databases, especially E-ASF, and providing notifications to PPATK and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham) as a response to further assistance requests in processing corruption crimes and money laundering.

### **INTERPOL's Financial Crime and Anti-Corruption Centre (IFCACC)**

The International Criminal Police Organisation-INTERPOL announced the establishment of the INTERPOL's Financial Crime and Anti-Corruption Centre (IFCACC), a partnership programme with all member countries of the international criminal police. The IFCACC provides operational investigative support and analytical enhancements, as well as capacity building for all National Central Bureaus (NCBs) from various countries, including NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia. This partnership programme targets fraud, money laundering, asset recovery, and particularly corruption crimes.

The partnership with IFCACC also supports INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) programmes by actively participating in the IFCACC forum, regularly engaging in activities related to the eradication of corruption and transnational crimes that arise from corruption, such as human trafficking, environmental crimes for the trade of endangered species, and financial crimes for virtual assets.

### **The Role of the National Central Bureau (NCB) of INTERPOL Indonesia as an Independent Actor in Handling Transnational Corruption Crimes from 2019-2021**

The role of NCB- INTERPOL Indonesia as an independent actor involves handling transnational corruption crime cases in the fields of extradition, mutual legal assistance, and advisory/tracing release/escape consultancy for perpetrators of corruption and similar money laundering crimes. This section serves as a facilitator and mediator on a cooperative basis following extradition, mutual legal assistance, and investigation/enforcement carried out in Indonesia based on Law No. 1 of 1979 concerning agreements with the requesting state regarding jurisdiction applicable in the requesting state.

The conditions for submitting requests for convicted individuals must be accompanied by a copy of the court decision and several other documents in accordance

with applicable regulations. The procedure for submitting extradition requests is illustrated in the following diagram:

**Figure 4.3 Extradition Request Procedure**



**Source:** *Vademecum National Central Bureau (NCB) of INTERPOL Indonesia.*

The authority to make extradition requests is regulated under Law No. 1 of 1979 as the Chief of the Indonesian National Police and the Attorney General. Extradition requests are conveyed to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as the central government. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights then forwards extradition requests to the central authorities of the requested state through diplomatic channels (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), in accordance with the laws of the requested state.

Additionally, NCB- INTERPOL also plays a role in Handing Over, which is the process of surrendering individuals to the requesting party. The procedure for handing over fugitives is more efficient, simple, and quick. The Indonesian National Police has handed over several fugitives to countries such as the United States, South Korea, Taiwan, Germany, Australia, Sri Lanka, and China, as well as other countries to Indonesia, including the United States, Colombia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Pakistan.

## CONCLUSION

The role of the National Central Bureau (NCB) of INTERPOL Indonesia is based on Clive Archer's theory of the role of international organisations, which first includes the role as an instrument as an international police organisation for disseminating information to determine the role of the tool based on information and data about trends.

The second role is as a venue to enhance coordination and cooperation in the prevention and eradication of money laundering crimes. PPATK works together with NCB- INTERPOL Indonesia to provide access to the INTERPOL I-24/7 communication

system network. This cooperation is part of the mutual agreement between the Indonesian National Police and PPATK on the use of the I-24/7 network in preventing and combating money laundering crimes, signed on 21 December 2012, at the PPATK office building as part of efforts to prevent and eradicate transnational money laundering crimes.

The third role is as an independent party. The role of NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia as an independent party is related to handling corruption in field operations during extradition, mutual legal assistance, organising, and tracking fugitives/notification of release.

## REFERENCES

### Book

- Adimas Rakyandani Saksono,dkk, 2015. *Fungsi Dan Peran International Criminal Police Organization- INTERPOL Dalam Ekstradisi*.
- Anak Agung Banyu Perwita dan Yanyan Mochamad Yani. 2005. *Pengantar Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya: Bandung.
- Archer, Clive. 2001. *International Organizations Third Edition*. NewYork: Routledge.
- Dugis, Vinsensio, 2016. *Teori Hubungan Internasional: Perspektif-Perspektif Klasik*.
- FATF. 2010. *Corruption: Reference guide and information note, The link between corruption and money laundering*. The FATF Secretariat : France.
- Jack C. Plano & Roy Olton.1999. *International Organization*. Kamus Hubungan Internasional, Putra A Bardin, Jakarta.
- Jackson, Robert & George Sorensen. 1999. *Introduction of International Politics*. New York : Oxford University Press Inc.Silalahi, Ulber. 2009. *Metode Penelitian Sosial*. Bandung : Refika
- Aditama. Siswoyo, Johan Komala.2011. Makalah Hukum Pidana Internasional Mengenai INTERPOL, UNDIP, Semarang.
- Sugiyono. 2009. *Metode Penelitian Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Syaodih, Nana. 2010. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya).
- U. S , Bakry. 2016. *Metode Penelitian Hubungan Internasional*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- United Nation, (1995). *Ninth : United Nation Congress On The Prevention Of Crime And The Treatment Of Offenders*. Cairo: *Secretariat General*.
- Vademikum Divhubinter Polri. 2012. "Bab 2 Gambaran Umum : Visi & Misi". Jakarta

### Journal

- Ahmad, Sammer. "*Corruption And Money Laundering: The Nexus, Way Forward*", *International Journal of Government Auditing*. Hal. 29. [intosaicjournal.org/corruption-and-money-laundering-the-nexus-way-forward/](https://intosaicjournal.org/corruption-and-money-laundering-the-nexus-way-forward/)

- Arnold J. Heidenheimer dan Michael Johnston, "Political Corruption (Third Edition) Concept and Contexts : Corruption" (Public Officials, 2020) 26.
- Dewi, D. M. N., dkk. 2020. *Ekstradisi Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Dan Pemberantasan Kejahatan Internasional*. Jurnal Vol. 02(1).
- Erturk, Esref. 2015. "Intergovernmental Organizations (Igos) And Their Roles And Activities In Security, Economy, Health, And Environment". The Journal of International Social Research, Vol. 08 (37).
- Faizah Nadhiva, et al., "Reorientasi Kebijakan Luar Negeri Republik Korea terhadap RepublikRakya t Demokratik Korea dalam Upaya Reunifikasi ," *Jurnal Global Strategis*. Vol. 13 No.2 (2019).
- James N. Mitchell. "*Transnational Organized Crime in Indonesia The Need For International Cooperation*". Brawijaya Law Journal Vol. 3 No. 2.(2016) Hal. 177.
- Jimmy Koresy dan Khoirur Rizal Luthfi. "Penegakan Hukum Lintas Negara Dan Diplomasi Dalam Pemulangan koruptor maria Pauline lumowa: masih perlukah perjanjian ekstradisi." vol. 8 no. 5 tahun 2021, Hal 906-918.
- Krustiyati, Atik. "Ekstradisi Maria Lumowa Pembobol Bank BNI 1946 di Tengah Pandemi COVID - 19." Opini Online (10 November 2021) Internet. 22Juni 2022 [http://repository.ubaya.ac.id/40535/1/Atik%20Krustiyati\\_Eks tradisi%20Maria%20Lumowa.pdf](http://repository.ubaya.ac.id/40535/1/Atik%20Krustiyati_Eks%20tradisi%20Maria%20Lumowa.pdf)
- Kulsum, Ummi. 2008. "Kebijakan Indonesia Meratifikasi *United Nations Convetnion AgaintsCorruption* (UNCAC)". Universitas Jember
- Wardani, Lolita Anastasia Mulya, et all. "Peran *National Central Bureau* (NCB) INTERPOL Indonesia dalam Pemberantasan Tindak Kejahatan *Cybercrime*" Universitas Diponegoro. Volume 5, Nomor 2, (2016).

### Website

FAFT. "*Corruption: The Link Between Corruption And Money Laundering*", *FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE*. Hal. 2, <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/reference%20guide%20and%20information%20note%20on%20fight%20against%20corruption.pdf>

- IFCACC. "*INTERPOL's Financial Crime And Anti-Corruption Centre (IFCACC)*",  
file:///C:/Users/ACER/Downloads/IFCACC\_Project%20sheet\_EN01%20(1).pdf
- INTERPOL. "*Financial Crime : Fighting Financial Crime*", <https://www.INTERPOL.int/Crimes/Financial-crime/Our-role-in-fighting-financial-crime>
- INTERPOL. "*What is INTERPOL : Connecting police?*", General Secretariat Lyon-France, (Januari 2022) Internet, 21 Juni 2022, <https://www.INTERPOL.int/en/Who-we-are/What-is-INTERPOL>.
- INTERPOL. 2002. "*Our history*", General Secretariat Lyon-France. Internet, 21 Juni 2022, <https://www.INTERPOL.int/en/Who-we-are/Our-history>.
- INTERPOL. 2022. "*Task and Duty*", General Secretariat Lyon-France, (2022) Internet, 21 Juni 2022, <http://www.INTERPOL.go.id/en/task-and-duty>
- INTERPOL. 2022. "*What is INTERPOL?*", General Secretariat Lyon-France. Internet, 21 Juni 2022. [https://www.INTERPOL.int/en/content/download/624/file/INTERPOL%20Safer%20World%20Trifold\\_jan2022\\_EN\\_LR.pdf](https://www.INTERPOL.int/en/content/download/624/file/INTERPOL%20Safer%20World%20Trifold_jan2022_EN_LR.pdf).
- Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia. "Sistem Informasi Direktorat Jenderal Peraturan Perundang-undangan : Direktorat Jenderal Peraturan Perundang-undangan", [https://ditjenpp.kemenkumham.go.id/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=1492:puu-anti-korupsi&catid=65&Itemid=119](https://ditjenpp.kemenkumham.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1492:puu-anti-korupsi&catid=65&Itemid=119)
- Kementerian Luar Negeri RI. 2019. "Isu Khusus : Kejahatan Lintas Negara". [https://kemlu.go.id/portal/id/read/89/halaman\\_list\\_lainnya/kejahatan-lintas-negara](https://kemlu.go.id/portal/id/read/89/halaman_list_lainnya/kejahatan-lintas-negara) Diakses pada 29 Juni 2022.
- Kemlu.go.id. 2016. Penanggulangan Kejahatan Lintas Negara Terorganisir, <http://www.kemlu.go.id/id/kebijakan/isu-khusus/Penanggulangan-Kejahatan-Lintas-Negara-Terorganisir.aspx>.
- Ministry Of Law And Human Rights Republic Of Indonesia. "*Extradition in Indonesia (Legal and Procedure)*", [https://portal.ahu.go.id/uploads/\\_uploads/dl/PP\\_UU/Dit.HIOP/Extradition%20in%20Indonesia%20legislation%20and%20procedure.pdf](https://portal.ahu.go.id/uploads/_uploads/dl/PP_UU/Dit.HIOP/Extradition%20in%20Indonesia%20legislation%20and%20procedure.pdf)

- NCB-INTERPOL Indonesia. 2020. "UU & Hukum, Ekstradisi : Undang- Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 1979 Tentang Ekstradisi". Internet, 22 Juni 2022. <https://INTERPOL.go.id/ekstradisi1.php>
- OCCRP. "*The International Criminal Police Organizations : Introduces New Center to Fight Financial Crimes*", <https://www.occrp.org/en/daily/16080-international-introduces-new-center-to-fight-financial-crimes> Pusat Edukasi Antikorupsi. 2021. "Aksi Informasi : Dampak Korupsi di Berbagai Bidang". <https://aclc.kpk.go.id/aksi-informasi/Eksplorasi/20220520-kenali-bahayanya-dampak-korupsi-di-berbagai-bidang-ini>.
- Taduri, Ilyasa dkk. 2021. *The existence of the role of Indonesia National Central Bureau (NCB- INTERPOL) in extradition cooperation as an effort to eradicate the transnational crime.* 5(1).
- The World Bank. "*Combating Corruption : Fighting corruption within World Bank Group-financed projects*", <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/governance/brief/anti-corruption>
- Transparency International. "*Corruption Perceptions Index 2018*", <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2018>
- Transparency International. "*Corruption Perceptions Index 2019*", <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2019>
- Transparency International. "*Corruption Perceptions Index 2020*", <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020>
- Transparency International. "*Corruption Perceptions Index 2021*", <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2021>
- UNCAC. "*United Nations Convention Against Corruption*", New York, 2004 Hal 3. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026\\_E.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf)
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia. Nomor 1 Tahun 1979 Pasal 1 : Tentang Ekstradisi. <http://www.bphn.go.id/data/documents/79uu001.pdf>. 17 Juli 2022.
- UNDOC. "*Office on Drugs and Crime : Addressing the Links between Corruption and Transnational Organised Crime*", <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/ngos/CN15-Addressing-the-links-between-corruption-and-transnational-organised-crime.html#:~:text=Transnational%20organized%20crime%20is%20fuelled,drugs>

- 20endangere d%20species%20an d%20arms.
- United Nation. 1995. *“Ninth : United Nation Congress On The Prevention Of Crime And The Treatment Of Offenders.”* Cairo: Secretariat General.
- UNODC 2022. *“Transnational organized crime: the globalized illegal economy : Global Threats, Local Effects”*. <https://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/organized-crime.html>
- UNODC. *“ United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime And The Protocols Thereto: Article 5, New York, 2004 ”*, <https://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/organized-crime.html>
- UNODC. *“ United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime And The Protocols Thereto: Article 7 Point 4, New York, 2004 ”*,
- UNODC. *“ United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime And The Protocols Thereto: Article 8 Point 4, New York,2004”*, <https://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/organized-crime.html>
- UNODC. *“ United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime And The Protocols Thereto: Article 5, New York, 2004 ”*, <https://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/organized-crime.html>
- UNODC. *“ United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime And The Protocols Thereto: Article 7Point 4, New York,2004”*, <https://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/organized-crime.html>
- UNODC. *“ United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime And The Protocols Thereto: Article 8Point 4, New York,2004”*, <https://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/organized-crime.html>
- UNODC. *“Transnational organized crime: the globalized illegal economy : Different forms of transnational organized crime”*, <https://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/organized-crime.htm>
- World Economic Forum. *“Corruption : Corruption costs developing countries \$1.26 trillion every year - yet half of EMEA think it's acceptable”*. 9 Desember 2019, Sean Fleming. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/12/corruption-global-problem-statistics-cost/>: *The Link Between Corruption And Money Laundering*”, FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE. Hal 2, <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/reference%20guide%20and%20information%20note%20on%20fight%20against%20corruption.pdf>
- World Economic Forum. *“Corruption : Corruption costs developing countries \$1.26 trillion every year - yet half of EMEA think it's acceptable”*.9 Desember 2019, Sean Fleming. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/12/corruption-global-problem-statistics-cost/>